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AT PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA

On May 19, 1949, JOSEPH R. BOUCOT, 143 West Coulter Street, telephonically contacted Special Agent WILLIAM H. NAYLOR and advised that he had just received a phone call from a Mr. ROSENWALD, an attorney connected with Mr. McCLEAN, the attorney for ALGER HISS. He said that ROSENWALD had questioned him concerning his possible knowledge of ALGER HISS! presence near Smithtown, Pennsylvania, at any time, and that when he had advised ROSENWALD that he had never seen HISS in that area, ROSENWALD requested an appointment at noon the following day.

BOUCOT has subsequently advised that ROSENWALD kept the appointment at the designated time, and that as a result of the interview conducted at that time furnished BOUCOT with a subpoena for appearance at New York City on May 25. At the same time ROSENWALD advised BOUCOT it would not be necessary for him to appear on May 25, and that he would subsequently advise him of the exact date on which his appearance was desired. BOUCOT said that ROSENWALD expected him to testify that he knew DAVID BREEN and MAXIM LIEBER as literary agents to whom he had rented a cottage near Smithtown, Pennsylvania, but that he did not know that WHITTAKER CHAMBERS and DAVID BREEN were identical.

ROSENWALD advised BOUCOT that he would send him a photograph of Mrs. HISS without her hat. According to BOUCOT, no photographs were exhibited to him on May 20. BOUCOT continued that when he had not received the photograph of Mrs. HISS within the next few days he had sent a letter to ROSENWALD reminding him that no photograph had been received; that in response to this letter he in turn received a letter on May 28 which enclosed a photograph of ALGER HISS. The letter advised that a photograph of Mrs. HISS had just been taken and would be sent directly to him by the photographer. The letter further indicated that it was definitely expected the trial would commence May 31, but that it was probable BOUCOT would not be needed as a witness prior to June 5.

It may be noted that BOUCOT has advised ROSENWALD he will be in Atlantic City, New Jersey from June 2 to June 5. For the Bureau's information, BOUCOT has advised that in the event the Bureau desires to reach him he will be at the Ambassador Hotel from June 2 to June 5. He said he further had advised ROSENWALD that he expects to take an extended vacation in August, and that in the above-mentioned letter from ROSENWALD it was indicated that his testimony would certainly be needed before August.

FRANKLIN H. PRICE has advised that he received a letter signed by JOHN X. McGOHEY, bearing the initials "TJD," which letter advised that a subpoena duces tecum would be served him in the near future by the U. S. Marshal, calling for his appearance on May 23; that he should disregard the date May 23 and not report to the SDNY until he had received a telegram advising him of the exact time his presence was desired. Mr. PRICE advised that the actual subpoena has been received from the U. S. Marshal. It was suggested to him that when he reports as a witness to New York that he take with him the entire personnel file of DAISY FANSLER, as maintained at the Free Library of Philadelphia. Mr. PRICE agreed to do this. It should be pointed out that Mr. PRICE has been very cooperative with the FBI in other matters in the past.

Specimen K35, concerning which Mr. PRICE will testify, was furnished to the Bureau by letter on March 2, 1949 in accordance with instructions in Bureau teletype dated March 1, 1949. It is assumed that the Bureau has forwarded Specimen K35 to the New York Office for trial purposes.

HARRY L. MARTIN was re-interviewed on May 27, 1949, at which time he was asked if he could furnish any information concerning discrepancies noted in the facts surrounding the purchase of the Woodstock typewriter by the FANSLER-MARTIN partnership. It was pointed out to MARTIN that the Bureau was in possession of information that this typewriter was believed to have been manufactured in 1929, whereas other facts concerning the purchase of the typewriter indicate definitely that the machine was purchased in 1927. Mr. MARTIN was unable to explain any discrepancy in these circumstances; and upon complete review of the entire situation in his mind he re-stated that it is his definite opinion that the Woodstock typewriter purchased by the FANSLER-MARTIN partnership was purchased sometime during 1927, and that so far as he is concerned, this is the only typewriter purchased by the partnership.

MARTIN was also questioned concerning his knowledge of selling an insurance policy to THOMAS GRADY, at which time GRADY applied his sales commissions to part payment for the policy. Bureau letter to Milwaukee dated May 25, 1949 points out that the application for policy of GRADY was dated January 29, 1930, at which time GRADY listed his occupation as "Salesman for Disinfection Company." MARTIN advised that he can recall having sold an insurance policy to THOMAS GRADY; that he believes the amount of this policy was \$2,000.00. He said that he, however, has absolutely no independent recollection of having been advised by GRADY, or in any other manner, that the initial premium for this policy was paid for, in whole or in part, by the

proceeds of any sales commissions earned by GRADY in any respect. He said that it is his impression, although he cannot be sure, that GRADY was working for the WEST DISINFECTING COMPANY at the time the application for the policy was made.

New York teletype dated May 27 indicated that it was desired to obtain a verification of the birth record of CHAMBERS, child, JOHN CHAMBERS, who, according to Mrs. MARY MARSHALL, at New Hope, Pennsylvania, was born during the Fall of 1936 at the Doylestown Hospital, Doylestown, Pennsylvania.

Miss DORIS MYERS, Receiving Clerk, Doylestown Emergency Hospital, Doylestown, Pennsylvania, produced the record of children born at the hospital from the period June 26, 1936 to the end of the year 1936. This record consisted of the stubs from Birth Certificates. According to Miss MYERS, the information reflected on these stubs is the same information as contained on the Birth Certificates. Review of this record failed to disclose the birth of any child named CHAMBERS. In addition, there was no record of a child born to a CHAMBERS family. The birth records were also checked under the name of BREEN, with negative results.

Miss MYERS reviewed the admission charts for the year 1936, which failed to disclose an individual named CHAMBERS or BREEN having been admitted to the hospital during the entire year 1936 for any reason.

New York teletype dated May 20 indicated that CHAMBERS had advised on that date that he had had an interview with GILBERT KILPAK some months ago, that KILPAK was a member of the Society of Friends and resided at Pendle Hill, Wallingford, Pennsylvania. According to CHAMBERS, this interview was in connection with his appearance before the HCUA in this case. He also related that he sent a rather lengthy letter to KILPAK in connection with his testimony. It was requested that KILPAK be interviewed and that an attempt be made to obtain the letter in question in addition to ascertaining any information KILPAK might have of interest to this investigation.

GILBERT KILPAK, Pendle Hill School, Wallingford, Pennsylvania, advised that although he had known CHAMBERS slightly as a result of CHAMBERS having become a Quaker, that he had had very little contact with him until he had been instructed to approach CHAMBERS in an attempt to have the HISS matter settled out of court. He pointed out that the Friends religion does not agree that disputes should be taken to court if it can be possibly avoided,

and that a committee is frequently designated to attempt to arbitrate disputes between members of the Friends Society.

KTLPAK advised that he contacted CHAMBERS and discussed this matter with him, and that CHAMBERS was entirely agreeable to a meeting with AIGER HISS but that HISS declined to accept the suggestion. KTLPAK continued it was thought by bringing the wives of CHAMBERS and HISS together a settlement might be reached, but that HISS likewise declined to agree to such a meeting. KTLPAK stated that in addition to attempting to arbitrate this dispute, the Friends Society desired to convince itself that CHAMBERS was entirely rational in his disclosures. He added that as a result of having talked with CHAMBERS that he and the Society are convinced that CHAMBERS is normal. He added that the only criticism the Friends Society has to offer concerning CHAMBERS is the manner in which he is attempting to fight Communism, but not the fact that he is fighting it.

He continued that he felt the necessity of clearing the matter up to the satisfaction of the members of the Friends Society, and as a result had prepared an open letter to CHAMBERS which he had sent to two Friends publications, "The Friends Intelligencer" and "The Friend." He said that the letter was not published by the Intelligencer since it had already recently published an editorial concerning CHAMBERS, and "The Friend" simply declined to publish the letter without explanation. He said that in his opinion, the latter publication was prejudiced in favor of HISS.

As a result, KTLPAK sent the letter directly to CHAMBERS and received a reply dated January 24, 1949. A copy of the open letter is set forth herewith:

"AN OPEN LETTER TO WHITTAKER CHAMBERS"

"Dear Whittaker Chambers,

"I address this letter to you and to your family, but I make no pretence, I address it also to Alger and Priscilla Hiss, to Richard Nixon, and still more to the whole Society of Friends. We are all one in the bond of Christ, all members of His body—that, we seem to have forgotten. In Him, what touchest one touches all.

"Believe me, though quite unworthy of such a ministry, I write to you in tears, feeling how cruelly we all have violated His unity. You must feel as I do, that in the minds of thousands of Americans your troubles have become a symbol of the tragedy that lies just beneath the surface of the sea of our contemporary life. Someone lights a match and the oil-slick surface is aflame and monsters rise from the depths. It is not surprising that in such a struggle the children of this world accuse, judge, lie and hate. When these things happen within the body of Christ, the results are too awful to contemplate.

"!You fled the violence and deceit of atheist communism and you believed that in the holy tradition of Quakerism you would find a truth and peace which the children of this world could not offer. You thought to find a comradeship to hold you steady in the growth of that truth and peace. Forgive us where we have betrayed that trust. We have torn and beaten the body of Christ. We have taken sides. We have divided again the garment of Him who said, 'Judge not.' He who said 'Judge not' knew how deeply hidden each soul is from each other soul on earth. 'The soul of thy brother is as a dark forest.' We pass those nearest to us as strangers and it often comes about that the less we know the more we judge. If we must judge, the Scriptures tell us, let it be righteous judgement, in fear and trembling. Is there a mother's son among us who would willingly stand before His Creator to be judged upon his merits? No, His gaze upon us is all charity and mercy, and only thus could we bear it. As God has looked upon us, so are we to look upon our brothers. Christ forgive us all! Blind in the darkness of our souls we have taken the sword, cutting off ears right and left, and He stands by in silence, His hand stretched forth in healing pity.

"You have, dear Whittaker, done and said in recent months things difficult for all of us to understand; that is inevitable—how little can any of us understand even ourselves. As God grants us grace we suspend our judgment. Here is the heart of the matter: guilty or not guilty misses the point; only the shameless pride of millions of souls could bring forth a civilization such as ours—we are all guilty, all stand bound together in need; only penitence and charity can save us. Surely every man is but a hair's breadth from Christ and the devil, and only the final revealings will show to whom each of us belongs. It is for this that I cry aloud: Friends, stand still in the Lord, judge not.

"You will remember, Whittaker, one beautiful morning last spring in Maryland we found ourselves, along with others, climbing a hill to an old country meeting house. The oak trees murmured with the new season and we who gathered there were enveloped in the stainless silence, baptised by that Spirit which is able to make all things pure. In the midst of whatever trials may await you, hold that day as a symbol up to your inward eye and know that we are all one because He has made us one and that every half truth, every judgment, strikes at every heart, rolls up on every shore.

"My prayers and yours join with those of all men everywhere, uniting us in that Inward Kingdom where all stands firm and whole in the midst of this shaken, broken world.

"I remain ever your friend,

Gilbert Kilpack Pendle Hill Wallingford, Pennsylvania"

KILPAK declined to release the original of CHAMBERS reply but permitted a copy to be made which is as follows. The letter is handwritten.

"Westminster, Md. Jan. 24, 1949

"Dear Gilbert Kilpak:

"Thank thee for thy letter in which I apprehend the whole spirit better sometimes than particular phrases.

"God has given me a work to do. He has said that I must stand up in confessing my own sin to the ears of the world. I must lay bare the sin of the world and the century. In my person I must take up all sin and I must especially do this in an age which cannot endure truth an age in which the one thing man cannot do is to speak God's truth because to do so would be to reveal man's lie.

"Perfidy and terror are the works (?) of the age which has resolved to live without God - therefore, the confession that I have to make is a confession of perfidy and terror. But this ordeal (for the confessor and for all who must share knowledge of the confession) is raised up by two powers - courage and compassion.

"Thee prays for all - and thy prayer is better than my prayers, but thee prays in the peace of the meeting or its spirit. I too pray for all; but I prayed for Alger Hiss at the moment when he was insulting

"me in the Hotel Commodore. I prayed for him before hundreds of people in Congress when he charged me with insanity. I pray for him, and I pray for them all, each day.

"If I could fight communism without injuring one of them, I would do so. I tried to disclose the conspiracy without unduly injuring the conspirators. In fact, I shielded them for nine years - shielded them in the end at great, perhaps irreparable risk to myself, that is to say, to my family, which chiefly must suffer my sufferings.

"I do not judge Alger Hiss, and I do not hate him. At his indictment, the press asked me for comment. I said: 'I should be inhuman if I could take any pleasure in Mr. Hiss's troubles.' If I could help him, I would help him. And I would help all the others. But if I could help them, we should not be in this terrifying tragedy. We should be confessing together: 'Thus it was, and thus we acted. None of us is less guilty than the other. He only is more guilty who, in his blindness, nevertheless felt the stirrings of God - but did not then feel them enough.' I mean myself.

"In essence, under the trappings of horror, this is a great religious testimony. God has given me strength for this ordeal and, without the immediate, (illegible word) presence of God, I would have been unable to do this. The burden is too heavy for one man to bear. At times it has been too heavy for me. Each time I sank, God raised me up. God sought a man who was capable of giving his living life, of dying while living, that (illegible word) might suffer one faction less for the universal sin. My problem has been not to fail God in my crushing leading (?) and not to condem men.

"This is written hastily and badly. I need thy prayers and thy counsel.

Thy friend

(signed) Whittaker Chambers"

KILPAK stated that his entire connection with CHAMBERS had been as a member of the Friends Society and consisted of the attempt to obtain settlement of the dispute outside a court of law, and that he had no information concerning the actual underground activities of CHAMBERS other than in a general sense as has already been set forth in the public press. He said that he had no specific information concerning the nature of CHAMBERS testimony before the House Committee on Un-American Activities.

Washington Field teletype dated May 14 indicated that HISS' attorneys had obtained Woodstock Typewriter, Serial #5N230099, which was allegedly the Woodstock formerly owned by the HISS family. It was requested that all possible investigation be conducted with a view to determining the history of this typewriter since its manufacture, including sale, re-sale, and repair.

A review of the entire file in the Philadelphia Office in this investigation fails to reflect any information concerning a typewriter bearing serial 5N230099. Likewise, a review of all available personnel records of JOHN CAROW, former Manager of the Woodstock Philadelphia Agency, failed to reveal any information concerning this typewriter.

Mr. H. WILLIAMSON, Manager of the BUNDY TYPEWRITER COMPANY, 10th and Chestnut Streets, advised that his company maintains no record of repairs to typewriters by serial number; that it would be necessary to have the customers name in order to locate any repair record. He likewise revealed that the sales records of the BUNDY TYPEWRITER COMPANY, although cross-indexed to serial numbers, go back as far as 1936 only. He pointed out that the above record system is one generally followed by typewriter agencies throughout the city. It should be noted that the BUNDY TYPEWRITER COMPANY is perhaps the largest in the city.

Mr. RICHARD SAYERS; Manager of the VICTORY TYPEWRITER COMPANY, loth and Chestnut Streets, Philadelphia, likewise advised that his company has no record available as to serial number of repaired machines, and that the customer's name is necessary to locate any repair record. The VICTORY TYPEWRITER COMPANY is the one which took over the remaining assets of the Philadelphia Agency for the WOODSTOCK TYPEWRITER COMPANY. Investigation at the VICTORY TYPEWRITER COMPANY concerning Woodstock Philadelphia Agency records has been previously reported.

Report of Special Agent JAMES FREW, dated April 6, 1949 at Washington, requests that a check be made of office indices and Communist Party informants in an attempt to locate ROBERT E RAY, Communist Party organizer who was active in Washington, D.C. until about 1938, when he was reported to have gone to Philadelphia.

The indices of the Philadelphia Division are negative as to the names of ROBERT E. RAY and RAY WARNER, which is believed to be the true name of ROBERT E. RAY. Philadelphia Confidential Informants T-1, T-2, T-3,

and T-4 have no information concerning the identity of ROBERT RAY or RAY WARNER.

Referenced report indicates that records of the Special Investigation Squad; Metropolitan Police Department, Washington, D.C., contain several flyers announcing various meetings to be held in connection with Communist Party activities, and that several of the flyers reflect the name ROBERT E. RAY. Police Department reports on these meetings mentioned that RAY was a white man, and further mentioned that SIDNEY PHILLIPS (Communist Party name of SIDNEY SHOSTECK) as being present, as well as SOPHIAMINKIN, who was named as the former girlfriend of SHOSTECK. SHOSTECK is now deceased.

This report likewise reflects that WILLY ARNHEIM advised that he did know SOPHIA MINKIN but that he had not seen her for several years. He said that he believed she had been a girlfriend of SHOSTECK, and had gone to Philadelphia about 1938. Further, that it was his understanding she had married the editor of the "PHOT," which he believed to be the official publication of the National Maritime Union.

It is possible that SOPHIA MINKIN knows the present whereabouts of RAY WARNER, alias ROBERT E. RAY. In attempting to locate SOPHIA MINKIN at Philadelphia, Confidential Informant T-4 advised that on September 23, 1947 he had been present in New York City during a conversation between SOFIE MINKIN and SEEDY FOWLER; that this conversation took place at the Greater New York Union Council of CIO, located at 1033 Broadway. T-4 advised that it was his impression that SOFIE MINKIN was employed by the Union Council.

T-3 is making further attempts to locate SOPHIA MINKIN.

PENDING

LEADS

THE NEW YORK OFFICE

AT NEW YORK, N.Y.

Will consider the advisability of attempting to locate SOPHIA MINKIN, who may be employed at the Greater New York Union Council of CIO, 1033 Broadway, and interviewing her concerning the whereabouts of ROBERT E. RAY, mentioned in report of SA JALES FREW at Washington Field Office April 6, 1949.

Will likewise consider the advisability of contacting WHITTAKER CHAMBERS for information as to the exact date of birth of his son JOHN, the name under which this birth was registered, and the location.

THE PHILADELPHIA DIVISION

AT PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA

Will, through T-3, make further effort to definitely determine the whereabouts of SOPHIA MINKIN, having in mind that she may know the whereabouts of ROBERT E. RAY.

Will conduct any additional investigation, the need for which becomes apparent during the progress of ALCER HISS' trial.

CONFIDENTIAL INFORMANTS

Philadelphia T-1

T-2

T-

T-4

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT NEW YORK, N.Y.

FILE NO. 74-94:

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REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN	PERIOD POR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY	
WASHINGTON, D.C.	5-11-49	1/24;2/16;4/29/49	ROBERT W. McCASLIN	
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SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

The "secret meetings" held in the home of WILLIAM WARD PIGMAN were meetings at which JESSE S. ROGERS, former National Bureau of Standards employee, recruited members for the Communist Party. Dr. HERBERT INSLEY, NBS, advised ROGERS recruited him into Communist Party and he feels that THEUER, FLINT and PAIMER were also recruited by ROGERS. He does not feel, however, that ROGERS received any assistance in his underground activities from these recruits. JAMES B. SAUNDERS, NBS employee, feels certain of the identity of DAVID ZIMMERMAN. He recalls ZIMMERMAN, however, using the name of CARPENTER. He says ZIMMERMAN was active in organizing Federation of Architects, Engineers, Chemists and Technicians, and had offered to finance the patent for an exposure meter which he, SAUNDERS, had developed. LOUIS SCHUMAN, NBS employee, denies close association with WILLIAM WARD PIGMAN, stating he knew GEORGE FIGMAN better.

Bureau file 74-1333.

Report of Special Agent Robert W. McCaslin, dated December 29,1948

at Washington, D.C.

New York letter to the Bureau, February 9, 1949. Bureau letter to Washington Field, March 29, 1949 FREE TOTAL

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DETAILS:

At Washington, D.C.

RE: WILLIAM WARD PIGMAN GEORGE PIGMAN

Dr. HERBERTINSLEY, Chief, Mineral Products Division, Room 2024, Industrial Building, National Bureau of Standards, when interviewed on January 24, 1949, mentioned that he had additional information which he wished to make available concerning "secret meetings" which he had attended at the home of WILLIAM WARD PIGMAN.

In addition to the information which Dr. INSLEY had previously given and which was set forth in referenced report, he stated that he wished to point out that these "secret meetings" in his opinion, were organized primarily for Communist underground activity. He was very positive in this regard, and stated that he had signed a membership card in the Communist Party under a fictitious name, and that he had been asked to pay dues by JESSE S. ROGERS, who he stated was instrumental in recruiting him into the Communist Party. Dr. INSLEY informed that he did not pay dues to the party, and that on the evening of the meeting at which he might have been expected to have paid his dues, he informed Mr. ROGERS that he was severing all connections with the Communist Party and that he would not in the future be in attendance at any more of the meetings which might be held at the home of WILLIAM WARD PIGMAN.

Dr. INSLEY related the events that led up to the meeting at which he was asked to join the Communist Party, as was previously reported, and then stated that although the meeting at first had the complexion of an informal discussion group, once opened, would tend to be dominated by the PIGMAN brothers and by ROGERS, with the PIGMANs usually leading the discussion. ROGERS, according to INSLEY, seemed to be more useful in the recruiting program, and in obtaining new members for the meetings. ROGERS, according to Dr. INSLEY was also the one who brought up the problem that was to be imposed upon the group, namely:the development of an underground press. In this connection, he stated that ROGERS charged him, Dr. INSLEY, with developing a new type of ink which could not be duplicated in the commercial field. Dr. INSLEY stated that there was no specific discussion as to the nature of the program that was to be followed if the underground press was to be developed, but from what he can recall at this time, he was certain that the intention of ROGERS and the PIGMANs was to develop this press for propaganda purposes.

Dr. INSLEY recalled at a later interview that the impression was left in his mind that he should become active in the FAECT. Because of this, Dr. INSLEY stated he became active in this organization and was one of the charter members of this union at the National Bureau of Standards. Although, he said he could not now recall any specific suggestion made to him by ROGERS or the PIGMANS to join the FAECT, he, nevertheless, concludes at this time that they were interested in having him join this union in order that he might report back to the group that was holding the "secret meetings" on the activities of the FAECT.

Dr. INSLEY was unable to recall the names of other members who might have attended the "secret meetings", in addition to those names which he had previously given. He was unable to identify or recall the name of the stranger who he said was present on one occasion at a meeting in the home of WILLIAM WARD PIGMAN.

Dr. INSLEY was shown photographs of DAVID ZIMMERMAN and he advised that he could not identify the photograph as being the stranger who is referred to previously. Dr. INSLEY expressed the belief that the above mentioned stranger, the PIGMANS and ROGERS were likely to have been involved in another parallel of underground activities. He said that he felt that the group that was meeting in PIGMAN's home did not constitute one parallel of activity and that he felt that THEUER, FIINT, PAIMER and himself were recruits who could have augmented the parallel that ROGERS and the PIGMANs were involved in, but that they did not constitute the essential membership. He said he was certain that when he, THEUER, FLINT and PAIMER withdrew from attending meetings at the PIGMAN's home that their withdrawal had no effect whatsoever upon the activities in which the PIGMANs or ROGERS were engaged.

Dr. INSLEY tried to recall accurately the events that took place on the evening that he was charged to develop the ink for the underground press. He said that as best he could recall at this time, THEUER was present with him when ROGERS informed him, INSLEY, to develop this ink. He expressed the belief that the charge placed upon him by ROGERS might very well be unknown to PAIMER and FLINT.

Dr. INSLEY advised he can not say definitely that either FLINT, THEUER, or PALMER, were aware of the fact that he joined the Communist Party. As he recalls he said that ROGERS called him aside when he propositioned him to join the party and as he now recalls he signed the party card and passed it back to ROGERS without openly manifesting his action in any way. He was of the opinion, however, that ROGERS would not have asked him to join the party had ROGERS had the slightest doubt about THEUER, PALMER or FLINT, and expressed the belief that THEUER, FLINT and possibly PALMER had also been recruited by ROGERS in a manner similar to the one in which he was recruited.

Dr. INSLEY expressed the belief that mone of the recruits, namely: THEURER, FLINT or PALMER, ever indicated to anyone outside their own group that they had attended the "secret meetings". He said he was certain that not even their wives knew that they had aligned themselves with any such group. Dr. INSLEY emphasized the fact he had never discussed any of these matters with his wife and that he definitely did not have any evidence at this time, nor did he think that anyone he associated with would be able to show definitely, that he had been a member of the Communist Party. He again expressed his assurance that neither he, THEUER, FLINT or PAIMER were aware when they first attended the meetings that they would later evolve into the definite Communist pattern that they later were so clearly shown to be following. Dr. INSLEY stated that he was certain in his own mind that none of them, with the possible exception of ROGERS, and the PIGMANS, were interested in the Communist philosophy of life. He felt that because of this, that he, THEUER, FLINT and PAIMER had decided to withdraw when it was apparent that these meetings were purely meetings for the advancement of the Communist philosophy.

For the information of those offices not presently cognizant of the death of JESSE S. ROGERS, the individual who recruited Dr. INSLEY into the Communist Party, it might be noted that he is reported to have died the evening following the interview that was had with him by the Washington Field Office. Mr. ROGERS was interviewed at his office in the War Department on the afternoon of January 12, 1949. His story concerning his attendance at the "secret meetings" which were held in the home of WILLIAM WARD PIGMAN was most incoherent. Mr. ROGERS asked if he might first discuss the matter with his wife and if on the following day he could have another opportunity for an interview. He stated that he felt that by discussing the matter with his wife that she would be able to refresh his memory as to the events which had transpired at the time that he knew and associated with the PIGMAN brothers.

The following day when it was apparent that Mr. ROGERS was not going to keep the appointment, inquiry was made at his office and it was determined that he had died that evening in his sleep.

The fact of Mr. ROGERS death was subsequently verified by the Baltimore office and at an appropriate time thereafter inquiry was made of his widow and daughter, which inquiry revealed that ROGERS had never discussed with his wife or family any of the details concerning the interview and that he had only mentioned to them that he had been interviewed by the FBI.

Mr. RCGERS* death was attributed to coronary occlusion. His remains were immediately cremated. The story which it is felt certain that Mr. ROGERS could have told, will, it is felt, never be told by any other member of the group that were holding the "secret meetings" at the home of WILLIAM WARD PIGMAN.



JAMES By S AUNDERS, physicist, Instrument Section, Materials Testing Laboratory, National Bureau of Standards, was interviewed on April 29, 1949 relative to the identity of the party who, he had previously mentioned, had volunteered to finance the patent for an exposure meter which he had developed. In this connection Mr. SAUNDERS was shown the picture of DAVID ZIMMERMAN and upon viewing ZIMMERMAN's picture he immediately stated that he was certain that the picture was that of the man who had been active in the organization of the Federation of Architects, Engineers, Chemists and Technicians, and that he was also the man he had met at the home of WILLIAM WARD PIGMAN. Mr. SAUNDERS was asked if he could recall the name of this party and he advised he could not. Several of the aliases used by ZIMMERMAN as well as his true name were mentioned to Mr. SAUNDERS and he expressed the belief that he knew ZIMMERMAN as CARPENTER.

Mr. SAUNDERS stated that the FAECT meeting which was held at the YMCA Club room and in which meeting ZIMMERMAN was present, was, as he recalls now, one of the original organizational meetings of the FAECT. Because of this opinion he says he was convinced that ZIMMERMAN was one of the organizers of the union. Mr. SAUNDERS advised that it was the person whom he now knows as ZIMMERMAN whom PIGMAN (WILLIAM WARD) introduced to him in his home the night that he, SAUNDERS, was to get information about the financing of his patent for the exposure meter which he had developed. Mr. SAUNDERS said that when he recognized the person in PIGMAN's home as being the one who had been active in organizing the FAECT, he immediately concluded that he could not work with this individual and he said after learning that the fellow wanted a major portion of the profits which might be derived from the patent, he had nothing further to do with PIGMAN or this man and immediately so informed them and left the PIGMAN home.

Mr. SAUNDERS said that he recalled the person that he now knows as ZIMMERMAN, mentioning to him that he was from Baltimore, and that he had some business in Baltimore. Mr. SAUNDERS said he recalls too that the fellow had typical Jewish features and mannerisms. He said that as he recalls now, the fellow was about 35 years of age; 5'6" tall, weighing 135 pounds. He also recalls that he had very dark hair.

Mr. SAUNDERS stated that the only other observation he made concerning the association that he had with PIGMAN and with the party that he now knows as ZIMMERMAN, was that he felt that WILLIAM WARD PIGMAN and this party were unusually close and that the impression left on him at the time, was that there was an unusual connection between them which he could not explain because he knew that they had never been employed or worked together at the National Bureau of Standards.

Mr. SAUNDERS stated that PIGMAN never asked him anything further regarding the development of, or the obtaining of a patent on, the exposure meter. He was of the opinion that PIGMAN might have refrained from so asking him, because of the apparent animosity which he, SAUNDERS, had shown PIGMAN's friend ZIMMERMAN.

Mr. LOUIS SCHUMAN, Testing Section, Organic and Fibrous Materials Division, Room 2006, National Bureau of Standards, on interview, advised that he was acquainted with the PIGMANS; that he was employed for a time with GEORGE PIGMAN and that through GEORGE PIGMAN he had met WILLIAM WARD PIGMAN. He stated that his acquaintance with WILLIAM WARD PIGMAN was of short duration and he mentioned that he knew GEORGE considerably better but that he would not say he was intimately acquainted with GEORGE PIGMAN. He advised he had attended union meetings with GEORGE PIGMAN which meetings were sponsored by the FAECT. Mr. SCHUMAN was unable to recall other members of the group that were in this union at the National Bureau of Standards at the time, he and GEORGE were members.

Later on in the course of this interview, SCHUMAN recalled that a Mr. ROGERS and a Mr. THEUER who were also employed at the National Bureau of Standards were also interested in the FAECT. Mr. SCHUMAN said that he could not recall in what manner he was informed about the meetings; that he could not recall how he became a member of this union, but he is of the opinion that he must have joined it as a result of some notice which appeared on the bulletin board at the office where he worked. He said that he could not recall anyone who had any particular part in the union meetings and he is certain that he never attended any meetings that were not purely in connection with activities of interest to the FAECT. He said that he recalled that the FAECT was a union organized first in New York City and which was solely concerned with the advancement of salary for members of the union. Mr. SCHUMAN mentioned that for a time he served on the grievance committee of the FAECT and that he further recalled in this capacity that GEORGE PIGMAN evidenced keen interest in labor conditions. He remarked, however, that he did not wish to imply in any way that GEORGE PIGMAN's activities and interests were not sincere. He said that he would evaluate GEORGE PIGMAN as being a good American citizen. He said this evaluation is based upon his associations with him in work and at the meetings of the FAECT. He said that he had never met GEORGE PIGMAN socially on any occasion, nor had he ever met GEORGE'S brother WILLIAM WARD PIGMAN socially. Mr. SCHUMAN also advised that he could not recall when the PIGMANs left the employ of the $^{
m N}$ ational Bureau of Standards. He remarked, however, that he knew that GEORGE PIGMAN was employed by the Civil Aeronautics Authority and that the reason he knew this was that sometime after GEORGE had left the National Bureau of Standards he recalls meeting him at the Bureau at which time he recalled GEORGE advising him he was with CAA.

For the Bureau's information and the information of the Anchorage office, it is pointed out that Mr. SCHUMAN evidenced an annoyance at being interviewed and although he stated he was not closely acquainted with the PIGMANs it is felt he minimized his acquaintanceship to avoid being questioned concerning them.

At the conclusion of the interview Mr. SCHUMAN remarked that he felt the inquiry concerning the PIGMANs and his association with them was of little value. He then said, "realizing very well whom I am talking to, nevertheless want to say there is too much thought control in this country. It is getting so there is very little freedom". Mr. SCHUMAN was asked to explain his remark and he replied "you know well what I mean".

In view of the attitude of Mr. SCHUMAN it was felt inadvisable to question him further regarding his remarks or to further endeavor to develop any information which he might have concerning the PIGMANS, feeling that he would not state the true facts which he knew concerning them. However, Mr. SCHUMAN was briefly questioned concerning his background and it was determined that he presently resides at 6661-13th Street, NW, telephone TUckerman 0649. He mentioned that his wife's maiden name was BETTY ÖRENSTEIN. It might be noted that BETTY ORENSTEIN, SCHUMAN, wife of LOUIS SCHUMAN, who formerly lived at 7329 Georgia Avenue, NW, telephone GEorgia 8858, is reported by Informant T-1 as being a friend of ANNIE STEIN, the wife of ARTHUR STEIN, former Secretary-Treasurer of the United Public Workers of America, CIO. Informant T-2 advised that ARTHUR and ANNIE STEIN have both admitted that they are members of the Communist Party. This informant believes that ARTHUR STEIN is on a very high level in the Communist Party and that his assignment has been to assist in the formation of a Government workers union in the CIO.

Informant T-3 states that ANNIE STEIN was an active member of the Communist Party from 1933 to 1938 and Informant T-4 has advised ANNIE STEIN has been a member of the Washington Bookshop and an active member of the Progressive Party in Washington, D.C.

Concerning BETTY SCHUMAN'S contact with ANNIE STEIN it might be noted BETTY SCHUMAN pointed out to ANNIE STEIN that she was a member of the American Jewish Congress.

- PENDING -

LEADS

The setting out of leads in this report is left to the discretion of the Office of Origin; however, copies of this report will be directed to those offices which have an interest in the information reported.

INFORM ANTS

T-1

. T-2

T-3

T-4

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

FORM NO. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT NEW YORK, N.Y.

FILE NO. 74-94:

ep

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
WASHINGTON, D.C.	5-11-49	1/24;2/16;4/29/49	ROBERT W. McCASLIN
THE:		•	CHARACTER OF CASE
JAY DAVID WHITTAKER	CHAMBERS,	ÈTAL ,	PERJURY ESPIONAGE - R INTERNAL SECURITY - R

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

The "secret meetings" held in the home of WILLIAM WARD PIGMAN were meetings at which JESSE S. ROGERS, former. . National Bureau of Standards employee, recruited members for the Communist Party. Dr. HERBERT INSLEY, NBS, advised ROGERS recruited him into Communist Party and he feels that THEUER, FLINT and PAIMER were also recruited by ROGERS. He does not feel, however, that ROGERS received any assistance in his underground activities from these recruits. JAMES B. SAUNDERS, NBS employee, feels certain of the identity of DAVID ZIMMERMAN. He recalls ZIMMERMAN, however, using the name of CARPENTER. He says ZIMMERMAN was active in organizing Federation of Architects, Engineers, Chemists and Technicians, and had offered to finance the patent for an exposure meter which he, SAUNDERS, had developed. LOUIS SCHUMAN, NBS employee, denies close association with WILLIAM WARD PIGMAN, stating he knew GEORGE PIGMAN better.

- P -

REFERENCE:

Bureau file 74-1333.

Report of Special Agent Robert W. McCaslin, dated December 29,1948 at Washington, D.C.

New York letter to the Bureau, February 9, 1949. Bureau letter to Washington Field, March 29, 1949.

APPROVED AND SPECIAL AGENT FORWARDED IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES						-	
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COPIES OF THIS REPORT 5 - Bureau 1 - New York (1-T.J. Donegan, SATA) 2 - Milwaukee)	•	-,					
2 - Indianapolis 2 - Chicago 4 - Washington "ic	- (lcc ld(lcc	100-20369) 100-20371)	<u>. </u>					·

Office Memorandum • United States Government

TO : Director, FBI

DATE: April 28, 1949

FROM : SAC, New York
SUBJECT: OJAHAM

PERJURY; ESPIONAGE - R; INTERNAL SECURITY - R

INTERNAL DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PR

Please refer to telephone call from ASAC A. H. Belmont to Mr. Leo Laughlin of the Bureau on 4-26-49 re the presentment handed up that date by the Special Federal Grand Jury of the Southern District of New York.

Enclosed herewith is a photostatic copy of the presentment.

MK:RAA TYCLOSURE BEHIND FILE 5-14920

Enclosure

Kisseloff-8462

SJUN 161940

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERN

FROM : SAC, New York SUBJECT: JAHAM;

PERJURY; ESPIONAGE - R; INTERNAL SECURITY - R

Director, FBI

RNAL SECURITY - R
Attention: Assistant Direct Mr. British

Re New York tel to Bureau 4-26-49 and re New York letter 4-12-29 Ger

RECORDED - 125

Enclosed herewith for the information of the Bureau are two photostatic copies of a presentment handed up on 4-26-49 by the Special Federal Grand Jury of the District Court for the Southern District of New York, empanelled to inquire into espionage and subversive activities. This presentment was filed on the same date in the Southern District Court of New York.

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323 7 50 - 1

DATE: April

Kisseloff-8463

Sadun 16 Backer

DAVID VERNOT ZPIMERIAN UTTH ALIASES: David Carpenter, Steve Potter, Harold Filson.



I. BACKGEGUND DATA

(a) Date and Place of Birth

David Vernon Zimmerman, son of Morris Zimmerman and Rachel Glazer, both of whom were born in Russia, was born in Baltimore, Maryland on June 21, 1906. (100-30167-14)

(b) Marital Status, Name of Spouse and Children

The subject was married on August 14, 1942, in New York City to Marian Louise Craib, who was born on March 11, 1912, in Geneva, New York. A son, Thomas Zimmerman, was born of this marriage on September 13, 1943, in Houston, Texas. (100-30167-14)

(c) Education

Subject's Selective Service Record in Baltimore, Maryland, reflects that he attended seven years of elementary school, four years of high school, and the University of Virginia for six months, dates not reflected.

The records of John Hopkins University, Baltimore, Haryland, reflect that subject attended that school for six weeks in the summer of 1925, takin; courses in English and Journalism. (100-30167-14)

(d) Past and Present Employment

1925 to 1929 - Proofreader.

1929 to 1932 - Laboratory Technician.

(100-30167-14)

1939 to 1940 - Editor and Business Manager of "Tork," official newspaper of the Workers Alliance, 940 M Street, N.T., Washington, D. C. and 381 Fourth Avenue, New York City. (61-7586-116, 122; 100-30167-23)

3329

June 9, 1949

DIRECTOR, FBI

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS., ETAL PIRJURY ESPIONAGE - R INTERNAL SECURITY - R (DAVID VIRNON ZIRMERMAN, WAS.)

RECORDED - 15

74-1333-3329
Reference is made to New York Letter to the Bureau dated May 13, 1949, and Los Angeles letter to the Bureau dated June 1, 1949.

Authority is granted for the los Angeles office to interview Mary Ruth Oppen and her humband, George August Oppen, concerning their knowledge of the activities of Zimmerman who reportedly resided with them in 1941 - 1942, at 28 Union Averne and 91 Terrace Avenue, Hempstead, Long Island, New York.

For the information of the Los Angeles and New York offices there is enclosed herewith a summary of information as contained in Bureau files concerning David Vernon Zimmerman, was.

FLJ/lc

ce New York

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 8.28 87 BY # 272.524,001

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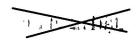
Kisseloff-8465

Mr. Tolson Mr. Clegg Mr. Glavin Mr. Ladd Mr. Nichol Mr. Rosen Mr. Tracy Ladd Nichols Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Horbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Candy

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION MAILED JUN 1 0 1949 P.M.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE



June 18, 1943 to July 30, 1944 - As David Carpenter, was employed as Secretary of the Texas State committee and Organizer for District No. 20 of the Communist Party, 801 Hermann Puilding, Houston, Texas. (100-30167-23)

July 30, 1944 to December 2, 1945 - As David Carpenter, upon the dissolution of the Communist Party in the Southern and Southwestern states, subject was employed as President of the People's Educational and Press Association of Texas (P.E.P.A.), a Communist Party splinter group.

(100-30167-23)

December 2, 1945 to June 15, 1946 - As David Carpenter, subject was employed as State Lecretary of the Communist Farty, which replaced P.H.P.A. As a result of factional strife and increasing dissatisfaction with subject's method of managing Communist Party affairs, he was forced to resign from the Texas Communist Party on the latter date. (100-30167-66)

July 29, 1945 to date - As David Carpenter, subject has been employed as a proofreader and feature writer for the "Daily Worker," 50 East 13th Street, New York City, an East Coast Communist publication, and serves as a member of the fifty-man National Review Commission of the Communist Party in New York City. (100-30167-66)

May 23, 1947 to date - Confidential Informant ND-460, trash coverage of Communist Party National Headquarters, New York City, reported that David Carpenter served as Club Trasmer of the Herran Foettcher Club of the Communist Party. (100-30167-67)

(e) Past and Present Addresses

extens

1925 - 100 Jackson Place, Faltimore, Maryland. 1940 - 940 M Street, M.V., Washington, D. C.

381 Fourth Avenue, Foom 623, New York City.

1941 - 219 Kennedy Avenue, Hempstead, Long Island, New York.

1942 - 91 Terrace Avenue, Hempstead, Long Island, New York.

1943 to 1946 - 7115 Avenue F, Houston, Texas.

The state of the s

1946 to 1947 - 22 Arden Blade, Yonkers, Mer. Bork.

1948 to date - 239 Jouth Freedway, South Myack, New York.

(100-30167 77-1333)

II. COWITA ACTIONS

(a) I nown or Suspected Communist Farty Membership

Charles Frumbein, National Treasurer of the Communist Morty, No. York City, in a letter to Joe Tright, subject's predecessor as Tecretary of the lexas State Committee of the Communist Party, dated May 4, 1943, stated, "I should mention that he (Carpenter) is a Party member of fifteen yours standing, having been Organization Jecretary in the Varyland District, active as one metal workers, and was Jection Organizar here in New York where he more than doubled the membership in about eichteen menths. His name is Carpenter." (100-30167-23)

In an interview with timon (asady, lditor of the Valley vering tenitor, lealen, Texas, in teptember, 1945 subject stated that he visited hossia in 1934. (100-30167-66)

Investigation of subject by the lureau has disclosed that he has served as a Communist 7 rty functionary since his a pointment to the least State Communist 7 rty functionary since his a pointment to the least State Communist 7 rty was dissolved in Texas on July 30, 1944. From July, 1944 to December, 1945, when the Party became the Peoples Educational and Press Association, he s reed as Iresident of that expanization and traveled endersitely throughout the southern states for the purpose of coordinating the activities of various "splinter groups" in the Southern States on Schalf of the Entlonal "esaguarters of the Communist Political Association.

lince 1946 the subject has been exployed as a proofreader and writer for the "Laily sorier." The subject has written a number of look reviews for the "Laily orier" under the ness of levid Carpenter.

It is noted that Carpenter separently adopted the rate of Steve fatter upon assuming the duties of Literature director of the formulast Farty in Texas, in addition to his position of Tresident and that Jecontary.

The House well

(b) Membership or Affiliation with Communist Party Front Groups

From 1939 to 1940, as Favid Zimmerman, subject was employed as Fditor and Business Emnager of "Work", official news organ of the Workers Alliance in Eashington, F. G. and Hew York City. The Attorney General on February 5, 1943, listed the Workers Alliance as a subversive organization and a Communist front group in Executive Order 9300.

From July, 1944, to December, 1945, Carpenter was President of the Proples Iducational and Press Association of Toxas (PUPA).

Since July, 1946, subject has been an employee of the "Taily Worker," Fast coast Communist newspaper, in New York City.

(c) Contacts with Known or Suspected Communists

Carpenter has had contact with numerous Communists in the New York area and Southern States, as is reflected in the files, due to his position of paid functionary in the Party and his long-time membership therein.

III. SOVIIT ESPICAADE ACTIVITIES

hittaker Chambers in Fecember, 1948, advised that one Tavid Carpenter was a photographer for his Communist Party underground apparatus during 1936 - 1938; that Carpenter did his photography in a Southeast apartment in Washington, F. G., and lived for a time with Fleanor Helson, a member of another apparatus, in Northwest Washington, F. G. He said that Carpenter was also known to him as David Zimmerman.

Chambers said that Carpenter had possibly been a Communist Farty organizer in Raltimore, Maryland.

Chambers advised that Carpenter had introduced Henry Julian Madleigh to him in Washington, D. C., in 1936. Wadleigh was then employed by the State Repartment and subsequently furnished information to Chambers from files of the State Department.

Other individuals in the apparatus introduced to Chambers by Carpenter were George Pigman and his brother Ward Pigman of the National Eureau of Standards and that Eard Pigman furnished material to Carpenter for photographing.

Chambers said that Carpenter received \$100.00 a month for work he did on behalf of the Communist Party.

Chambers and Wadleigh have identified a photograph of David Zimmerman as the individual they knew as Pavid Cartenter and Harold Wilson.

DATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE

As has been previously set forth, Carrenter admitted to Simon Casady, Iditor of the Valley 'vening Honitor, McIllen, Texas in Ceptenber, 1945, that he made a trip to Russia in 1934. This has not been verified through investigation.

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

ro : D

D. M. LADD

DATE: June 9, 1949

FROM

H. B. FLETCHER

SUBJECT:

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS., ETAL

PERJURY

ESPIONAGE - R

INTERNAL SECURITY - R

(DAVID VERNON ZIMMERMAN, WAS.,)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED IN FORM IS UNCLASSIFIED DELIA. 8: 38-87. BY 38-87.

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PURPOSE

The purpose of this memorandum is to grant authority to the Ios Angeles office to interview Mary Ruth Oppen and George August Oppen, with whom Zimmerman reportedly resided in 1941 - 1942 in Hempstead, Long Island, New York.

You will recall that David Vernon Zimmerman, under the alias David Carpenter, was a photographer for Whittaker Chambers' underground apparatus in Baltimore and Washington. Efforts are being made to establish his activities during the period 1936 - 1938.

BACKGROUND

Bureau files reflect that George August Oppen and his wife, Mary Ruth Oppen have been active in Communist affairs since 1936. However, Mary Oppen appears to have been the most active of the two. In 1936 Mary Oppen was Kings County election campaign manager and voted the Communist Party ticket. Both George and Mary Oppen attended the Communist Party Convention in New York City in 1938. At that time they were both listed as known Communists by the New York City Police Department. In 1940 George Oppen was Secretary of the Oneida County of the Communist Party at Utica, New York. In 1944, Mary Oppen was Chairman of the Sunnyside Club of the Communist Party in New York City and was campaign manager for the Communist Party. She was also Club functionary in the Queens County Communist Party, New York, New York.

In 1944 Mary Oppen was considered a key figure by the New York Office. During 1944 - 1945 she was President of the Sunnyside Club of the Communist Party, and in 1946, she was a reported member of the Sunnyside Section of the Communist Party. In 1946, Mary and George Oppen moved to California where they are presently residing at 808 North Spring Street, Los Angeles, California.

The New York office has requested authority to have the Los Angeles office interview Mary and George Oppen in view of their known close association with Zimmerman during 1941 - 1942 at Hempstead, Long Island, New York.

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INDEXED - 15

74-1333 3329

ACT ION

There is attached hereto for your approval a letter to the Los Angeles office granting authority for these interviews.

Attachment

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Rederal Bureau of Investigation

United States Department of Justice Los Angeles 13, California June 1, 1949

Director, FBI

Re: JAHAM
PERJURY
ESPIONAGE - R
Bureau File 74-1333

Dear Sir:

Re Washington letter to Director dated 4-21-49 in which it was nequested that the Los Angeles Office interview PEGGY BENNETT PORTER (Mrs. JOHN W. PORTER) re her membership in a Communist underground group in Washington, D. C. in the thirties, which request was reset as a lead in the report of SA HAROLD F. DODGE, dated 4-28-49, at Los Angeles.

On June 1, 1949, JOHN W. PORTER was telephonically contacted for the purpose of making an appointment with he and his wife for an interview. Mr. PORTER advised that neither he nor his wife desired to talk to Bureau agents any further in regard to matters having any connection with instant case.

This was the only outstanding lead in this matter in the Los Angeles Office, however, the case is not being considered RUC'd until the Los Angeles Office is informed by the Bureau whether or not MARY RUTH OPPEN and her husband, GEORGE OPPEN, should be interviewed concerning their acquaintanceship with DAVID VERNON ZIMMERMAN, it being noted in a letter dated 5-13-49 from New York to the Director that the Bureau was requested to authorize the Los Angeles Office whether or not such interview should be conducted.

Very truly yours,

R. B. HOOD SAC

cc: 2 New York (65-14920) l Washington (74-94)

100-30409 HFD:CMC

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STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • United States Government

TO : Director, FBI DATE:

MAY 1 3 1945

: SAC, New York

SUBJECT: JAHAM; PERJURY

ESPIONAGE - R:

INTERNAL SECURITY - R

DAVID VERNON ZIMMERMAN

ALL INFORTMATION CONTAINED HEREIII IS UNGLASSIFIED DATE 9: 28.88 BY-5/8

JESSE SAMUET ZIMMERMAN, the brother of DAVID VERNON ZIMMERMAN, resides with his wife at 908 President Street, Brooklyn, NYC, gave the following information on interview:

JESSE SAMUEL ZIMMERMAN advised that he has also used the names CLEM BRAHAM and JESSE HALL in the past. He said that he had been a member of the Communist Party in Baltimore, Maryland, from about 1932-33 until about 1940. During his membership in the Communist Party he acted as Section Organizer for the CP in the period from about 1937 to early 1938, and specifically acted as Organizer in the Industrial Section of the CP at Baltimore, Maryland. He said he left the CP about 1940 because he did not have time to give to his CP activities. However, he says that his political sympathies are still with the CP, even though he is not presently a member of that Party.

He recalls that he was acquainted with FRANKLIN VICTOR RENO and PHILIP RENO through CP circles in Baltimore, Maryland. He further recalls that FRANKLIN VICTOR RENO was an Organizer for the CP in the Cumberland District of Maryland around 1937. However, he says he has no personal knowledge of any acquaintanceship between his brother, DAVID VERNON ZIMMERMAN and either PHILIP or FRANKLIN RENO.

He does recall that his brother, DAVID VERNON ZIMMERMAN, joined the CP shortly after he did and was an Organizer for the CP in Baltimore, Maryland, and later in Washington, D. C. for a couple of years prior to the time that JESSE became an Organizer for the CP in early 1937. JESSE ZIMMERMAN says that DAVID VERNON ZIMMERMAN was living in Washington, D. C. with ELEANOR NELSON for a couple of years prior to the time that DAVID VERNON ZIMMERMAN left Washington, D. C. to become an Organizer for the CP in Nassau County, Long Island about the end of 1940. (JESSE says that he believes DAVID VERNON ZIMMERMAN was living with ELEANOR WELSON in Washington, D. C. at the time that JESSE was an Organizer for the CP, that is about 1937-38. However, he could not recall any address for DAVID VERNON ZIMMERMAN in Washington, D. C. Further, JESSE ZIMMERMAN says that he has no personal knowledge of any espionage activities engaged in by DAVID VERNON ZIMMERMAN, and JESSE vehemently states that he himself has never engaged in espionage activities and further has never been asked to engage in same.

RECORDED - 15

INDEXED - 15

Kisseloff-8473

Icc: NY 100-80514

2cc Baltimore (2) Encs.

lccLos Angeles

2cc Denver (1) Enc.

Washington Field (1

Letter to Director NY 65-14920

It is noted that this office has no information concerning DAVID VERNON ZIMMERMAN'S activities in Washington, D. C. prior to notification from Vashington Field Office on August 19, 1941 that ZIMMERMAN had left Washington, D. C. where he had an address of 930 M Street N.W. and had moved to NYC. The Washington Field Office has been requested, in captioned case, to furnish any information they may have on DAVID ZIMMERMAN'S activities in Washington, D. C. prior to August 19, 1941, but this office has advised that they have no further information on ZIMMERMAN'S activities or residence at that time.

Accordingly the Bureau is requested to transmit to the New York Office, any information contained in Bureau files regarding DAVID VERNON ZIMMERMAN, was., which information is presently not available to this office.

JESSE ZIMIERIAN also advised that he had lived as man and wife with a woman named CECELIA PELLINEN, whose residence he recalls as 639 South Oldham Street, Highlandtown, Baltimore, Maryland, but JESSE ZIMMERMAN advises that he never married this woman. He said he had lived with CECELIA PELLINEN from early 1937 until about 1942. He states that he last saw her in 1945. He said that CECELIA PELLINEN would be about fifty-four years old at the present time, and he advises that he does not know if she is still located at the above address in Baltimore.

In regard to CECELIA PELLINEN, attention is drawn to report of SA JAMES T. MACHER, dated 10/8/43 at Baltimore, Maryland, entitled, "International Workers Order; Baltimore Field Division; Internal Security - C", which report reflects information from a confidential source to the effect that CECELIA PELLINEN of 600 B South Oldham, Baltimore, Maryland, was a member at that time of the Finnish Branch of the IWO.

JESSE ZIMMERMAN says that CECELIA PELLINEN was not a member of the Communist Party, though she was active in CP circles, and he relates that CECELIA PELLINEN has met his brother, DAVID VERNON ZIMMERMAN, on many occasions and was acquainted with DAVID ZIMMERMAN.

Accordingly, the Baltimore Office is requested to locate and interview CECELIA PELLINEN thoroughly for any knowledge she may have of the espionage activities of DAVID VERNON ZIMMERMAN, or of JESSE ZIMMERMAN if she has any knowledge that JESSE ZIMMERMAN engaged in espicnage.

During that interview, CECELIA PELLINEN should be questioned concerning any acquaintances that DAVID VERNON ZIMMERMAN may have had in the period 1937-38. Also CECELIA PELLINEN should be questioned concerning any knowledge she has of any acquaintanceship between DAVID VERNON ZIMMERMAN and FRANKLEN VICTOR RENO, or between either of the ZIMMERMAN brothers and FELIX AUGUST INSLERMAN. It is noted that JESSE ZIMMERMAN denies knowing FELIX AUGUST INSLERMAN. It is requested that Baltimore Office give this interview expeditious attention.

Burn

Balto

Letter to Director NY 65-14920

For the assistance of the Baltimore Office in conducting this interview, there are being forwarded as enclosures with this letter one copy of a photograph of DAVID VERNON ZIMMERMAN and one copy of a photograph of JESSE SAMUEL ZIMMERMAN.

Period Crave In view of the fact that FRANKLIN VICTOR RENO has tentatively but not completely identified the photograph of DAVID VERNON ZIMMERMAN as unknown subject BERNIE", the Denver Office is requested to reinterview FRANKLIN VICTOR RENO and display to him a photograph of JESSE SAMUEL ZIMMERMAN. Inasmuch as JESSE ZIMMERMAN has stated that he was acquainted with FRANKLIN VICTOR RENO in Baltimore around 1937, it is believed that FRANKLIN VICTOR RENO should be questioned concerning his acquaintanceship with JESSE ZIMMERMAN and as to whether he knew JESSE ZIMMERMAN'S brother, DAVID VERNON ZIMMERMAN, through this acquaintanceship with JESSE. Accordingly, there is being forwarded as an enclosure with this letter to the Denver Office, one copy of a photograph of JESSE SAMUEL ZIMMERMAN.

JESSE ZIMMERMAN has denied any knowledge of or acquaintanceship with HENRY JULIAN WADLEIGH. However, since WADLEIGH has admitted that he was originally contacted for espionage purposes by DAVID VERNON ZIMMERMAN and since DAVID VERNON ZIMMERMAN has admitted acquaintanceship with WADLEIGH, it is belived desirable that a photo of JESSE ZIMMERMAN be shown to HENRY JULIAN WADLEIGH. Accordingly, the Washington Field Office is requested to reinterview HENRY WADLEIGH and display photograph of JESSE ZIMMERMAN to WADLEIGH, at which time WADLEIGH should be questioned concerning any knowledge he may have of JESSE ZIMMERMAN. For the assistance of the Tashington Field Office in conducting this interview, there is being forwarded as an enclosure with a copy of this letter to Washington Field Office, one photograph of JESSE SAMUEL ZIMMERMAN.

WFID

The attention of the Houston Office is drawn to the summary report of Special Agent JOE DAVID JAMIESON dated March 7, 1947, at Houston, Texas, entitled, "DAVID VERNON ZIMMERMAN, was.; INTERNAL SECURITY - C", Houston File 100-6810. Said summary report reflects that the Houston Office has available in its files, a motion picture showing DAVID ZIMMERMAN leaving a meeting with members of the CP. It is requested that the Houston Office forward this motion picture film to the New York Office in order that necessary stills may be made from same for use in this case. Also the Houston Office is requested to advise as to how the additional alias of STEVE POTTER was added to the title in that summary report as an alias of DAVID VERNON ZIMMERMAN, since this office has no information concerning the circumstances under which DAVID ZIMMERMAN used that alias.

How

Letter to Director NY 65-14920

The attention of the Bureau is called to the report of Special Agent R. E. WHITE, dated December 23, 1941, at New York, entitled, "DAVID ZIMERIAN, wa.; INTERNAL SECURITY - C". Said report reflects that surveillance of DAVID ZIMERMAN on October 21, 1941 showed that DAVID ZIMERMAN was residing at the corner of Union Avenue and Harvard Street, Hempstead, Long Island. Further this report reflects that SA R. E. WHITE, in company with building inspector, IRVING T. BROWN, contacted MARY OPPEN of 28 Union Avenue, Hempstead, Long Island, during which interview SA R. E. WHITE acted under cover of being a building inspector. During that interview, MARY OPPEN advised she rented an apartment at that address, and the occupants of this apartment in addition to her husband and brother consisted of a roomer named DAVID CARPENTER. It is noted that DAVID VERNON ZIMMERMAN commonly uses the name DAVID CARPENTER.

Subsequent information was received from a postal carrier to the effect that for a short while both DAVID ZIMMERMAN and MARY OPPEN and her husband GEORGE OPPEN had resided together at 91 Terrace Avenue, Hempstead, Long Island, about 1941-42.

It is noted that at this time, DAVID ZIMMERMAN took over his duties as Organizer for the CP at Nassau County, Long Island. It is further noted that information was secured from GEORGE OPPEN'S Selective Service file reflecting that GEORGE OPPEN was employed about that time, at least from January 29, 1942 until July 29, 1942, at Grumman Aircraft Factory, Bethpage, Long Island. MARY RUTH OPPEN was the subject of a Security Index Card in this office and also subject of Bureau File 100-53365 and Los Angeles File 100-25311. The last information available to this office in regards to the whereabouts of MARY. RUTH OPPEN and her husband GEORGE OPPEN disclosed that they were residing as of March, 1948 at 808 North Spring Street, Los Angeles, California.

In view of the fact that MARY RUTH OPPEN and her husband GEORGE OPPEN resided with DAVID VERNON ZIMMERMAN about the end of 1941 and apparently the beginning of 1942, the Bureau is requested to authorize the Los Angeles Office to interview MARY RUTH OPPEN and her husband GEORGE OPPEN concerning their acquaintanceship with DAVID VERNON ZIMMERMAN and any knowledge they may have as to DAVID VERNON ZIMMERMAN'S activities in Communist Espionage.

Full results of the interview with JESSE ZIMVERMAN will be set out in the next report in captioned case.

My.



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FROM EALTO P'Y 6-9-49

DIRECTOR AND SAC, NEW YORK URGENT

JAHAM, PERJURY, ESPIONAGE R, INTERNAL SECURITY R.

MR. AND MRS. FRANK E. EUCK, OLD COURT ROAD, BALTIMORE, ADVISED

THIS DATE THAT WHITTAKER CHAMBERS FAMILY RENTED AM APARTMENT IN THEIR

HOME UNDER MAME CHAMBERS FOR APPROXIMATELY THREE TO FIVE MONTHS DETWIEN

THIRTYSEVEN AND THIRTYEIGHT. EXACT YEAR AND TIME OF YEAR COULD NOT BE RECALLED BY THE BUCKS AND THEY HAVE NO RECORDS CONCERNING THIS

TEMANCY. LETTER SETTING FORTH COMPLETE DETAILS OF THIS INTERVIEW

MC FARLIN

FOLLOWS.

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BA R 5 WA

ACK PLS

BA R1 NY

May 16, 1949

URBFIE

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NEW YORK PHILA. BALTIMORE

WFO(Special Messenger)

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JAHAK, P.RJURY, "SPIONA HE DASH R. FILLETS WASHINGTON FIELD OFFICE MAY SIXTEFN.

KNOWN TYPEGRITING EPECILEENS CONSISTE G OF PRAYER AND BRIEF NOTE NOT SUFFICTUALLY COMPARABLE FOR DEFINITE CONCLUSION IN COMPARISON WITH Q6 THRU
Q69. ALL DETTERS IN PRAYER AND CAPITALIZED AND DO NOT CONTAIN DECESSARY
DEFECTIVE LETTERS USED IN PREVIOUS IDELTIFICATIONS. THE EN WORDS TAKING
UP NOTE ARE THE TOO LIMITED. HOWEVER A FEW COMMON CHARACTERISTICS NOTED
SUGGESTING POSSIBLE FROM SAME TYPEWRITER. ADDITIONAL KNOWN SP CIMENS NECESSARY FOR FURTHER EXALINATION. ORIGINAL DOCUMENTS BEING TEMPORARILY RETAINED.

74-1333 RCF:gh

HOOVER

ice Memorandum UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO

MR. H. B. FLETCH

April 28, 1949 DATE:

FROM

LR. L. L. LAUGHLIN

SUBJECT:

Jahali, Was., et al

PERJURY

ESPIONAGE - R

Reference is made to the attached memorandum from Lir. Sizoo to Mr. Harbo dated April 20, 1949, which recounts the examinations made by the Laboratory technician of Grand Jury Exhibits Nos. 47 and 48 with photostatic copies of certain documents found in the State Department's records. The question was raised as to whether the examination which has been conducted is sufficient or whether it is desired that comparison now $\mathcal W$ be made between the photographic prints prepared from Grand Jury Exhibits Nos. 47 and 48 and the original State Department documents which are now available.

Pursuant to our discussion I telephoned ASAC Belmont of the New York Office concerning this matter at 11:00 A.M. on April 27, 1949, and requested that the problem be discussed with AUSA Murphy and SAAG Donegan, who are handling the prosecutive aspects of this case.

Mr. Belmont called back at 2:10 P.M. and referred to Bureau teletype of April 18, 1949, requesting New York to advise if the Government attorneys desired an examination of the original documents. On the same date, Ir. Belmont reported, the New York Office informed the Bureau that since AUSA Murphy had been absent on sick leave for more than two weeks, it was impossible to obtain a definite statement as to whether these exhibits would be used in the trial. However, upon discussing the matter with Mr. Donegan, the latter was of the opinion that the original State Department documents should be examined.

Im. Belmont said that Mr. Murphy is still sick. He again discussed this matter with Mr. Donegan on April 27, 1949, and Mr. Donegan is still of the opinion that the original State Department documents should be examined. In connection with this Mr. Belmont added that Mr. E. J. Connelley is of the same opinion.

RECOMMENDATION:

In view of the desires of Mr. Donegan, which are concurred in Connelley, the examination in question should be conducted.

LLL:mer

Kisselőff-8479

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

ice Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO

DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: May 16, 1949

GUY HOTTEL, SAC, WASHINGTON FIELD

PERJURY; ESPIONAGE - R INTERNAL SECURITY - R

ATTENTION: FBI LABORATORY

Remylet May 16, 1949, submitting specimen obtained from BERTHA HALL on Woodstock typewriter turned over to HISS! attorneys by IRA W. LOCKEY on April 16, 1949.

Transmitted herewith is a specimen obtained May 16, 1949 from IRA W. LOCKEY beginning "I. W. LOCKEY Truck Hire * * * " and ending, "Hrs. Foreman". LOCKEY states he typed this specimen on the Woodstock which was described in reference letter.

Request FBI Laboratory compare this specimen with Q-6 through Q69 and advise if identical.

CWP : MAH

74-94

Enc.

CC: New York

Wird out to My-austo 2 W.F.O. letters.

PECORDED - 49

to Juniary

neutions section JUIVA 9 "ESS ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED DELETYPE WASHINGTON FROII NEW YORK DIRECTOR URGENT

(1) JAHAM. THE FOLLOWING IS RESUME OF HISS TRIAL, AFTERNOON SESSION, JUNE NINE. QUESTIONNAIRE EXECUTED BY HISS AND FILED WITH APPELLATE DIVISION, NY SUPREME COURT, ADMITTED INTO EVIDENCE IN ACCORDANCE WITH EARLIER CONSENT OF DEFENSE TO ADMIT, WITHOUT OBJECTION, THE SO CALLED HISS TYPING STANDARDS. EDWARD H TOULOUKIAN, OF THE MASS IMPORTING THEN PRODUCED RECORDS REFLECTING SALE OF FOUR ORIENTAL RUGS TO DR. MEYER SCHAPIRO AND SUCH RECORDS WERE ADMITTED INTO EVIDENCE OVER OBJECTION. SCHAPIOR THEN TESTIFIED HE HAS KNOWN CHAMBERS SINCE NINETEEN TWENTY ONE, THAT CHAMBERS AND FAMILY STAYED AT SCHAPIRO APARTMENT AT GREENWICH VILLAGE, IN SUMMER OF THIRTY FIVE, AND THAT CHAMBERS ASKED HIM TO PURCHASE FOUR RUGS FOR HIM WHICH HE DID IN DECEMBER THIRTY SIX FROM MASS IMPORTING CO. AND IDENTIFIED ISSUED IN PART PAYMENT THEREFOR. CHECK PLACED IN EVIDENCE. OBJECTION SUSTAINED TO CONVERSATIONS SCHAPIRO RECORDED GHAMBERS NO CROSS EXAMINATION! INDEXED HIS J. WA FORTY EIGHT. TESTIFIED ABOUT DRIVING CHAMBERS AROUND GEORGETOWN ON FEBRUARY SECOND 6. Al

END PAGE ONE

PAGE TWO

NINETEEN FORTY NINE ACCOMPANIED BY SPECIAL AGENTS PLANT AND TAYLOR. WAS NOT ALLOWED TO TESTIFY ABOUT ANYTHING CHAMBERS SAID ON THE TRIP, BUT DID TESTIFY THAT THEY DROVE P STREET, THIRTIETH STREET AND VOLTA PLACE AND THAT CHAMBERS POINTED OUT A CERTAIN HOUSE ON EACH STREET AND THEREUPON WALSH GAVE HIM PHOTO OF THE RESPECTIVE RESIDENCES AND CHAMBERS AND HE SIGNED THE REVERSE SIDE OF SUCH PHOTOS WHICH WERE ADMITTED INTO EVIDENCE WITHOUT OBJECTION. ALSO MAP OF GEORGETOWN ADMITTED. ON CROSS STRYKER HAD WALSH TESTIFY THAT HE HAD BEEN A STENOGRAPHER BEFORE BEING AN AGENT AND THAT IT WAS HIS RECOLLECTION THAT THE SHORTHAND SYMBOL FOR THE WORD DENT WAS NOT SIMILAR TO SYMBOL FOR WORD VOLTA. STRYKER OBVIOUSLY REFERRING TO EARLIER TESTIMONY BY CHAMBERS THAT HIS STATEMENT IN PRE TRIAL EXAMINATION THAT HE SAW HISS AT DENT PLACE WAS INCORRECT DUE TO STENOGRAPHER-S ERROR, IT SHOULD HAVE BEEN VOLTA PLACE. STRYKER THEN CONSUMED GREAT DEAL OF TIME ASKING WALSH TO POINT OUT DENT PLACE AND VOLTA PLACE ON MAP. STRYKER THEN POINTED OUT THOSE LOCATIONS TO JURY. THEN WENT INTO GREAT DETAIL ABOUT DISTANCE AT VOLTA PLACE WAS LOCATED FROM WISCONSIN PLACE AND WHERE THERE WERE CERTAIN OTHER BUILDINGS AND PLAYGROUNDS AT VOLTA END PAGE TWO

PAGE THREE

PLACE AND IMMEDIATE VICINITY BUT WALSH TESTIFIED AND REITERATED THAT HE WAS NOT SUFFICIENTLY FAMILIAR WITH THAT AREA TO ANSWER. DENIED THAT AGENTS AND CHAMBERS ALIGHTED FROM CARS AND LOOKED AT THE LAWN AT VOLTA PLACE. STRYKER APPARENTLY TRYING TO SHOW ACCESSIBILITY TO HISS RESIDENCE FROM THE LAWN WHICH HE INDICATED RAN DIRECTLY UP TO HOUSE AT SAME LEVEL AS IS LOCATED A DINING ROOM IN THE RESIDENCE. WALSH TESTIFIED CHAMBERS TOLD HIM HE HAD NOT RECENTLY VISITED AREA OF VOLTA PLACE RESIDENCE EXCEPT ON THAT OCCASION IN COMPANY OF AGENTS. STRYKER THEN PUT IN EVIDENCE A SIDE VIEW PHOTO OF VOLTA PLACE RESIDENCE SHOWING THE IMMEDIATELY ADJACENT LAWN. AT THIS POINT COURT CHIDED STRYKER ABOUT UNNECESSARILY PROLONGING EXAMINATION AND IT WAS CONCLUDED. BARBARA C. MOISE, EMPLOYEE OF COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY, IDENTIFIED RECORD CARD SHOWING PRISCILLA PASSED ENGLISH AND TYPING TESTS AT COLUMBIA BUT WAS NOT ALLOWED TO SO TESTIFY AND COURT SUSTAINED OBJECTION TO INTRODUCING RECORD CARD IN THE EVIDENCE. NO CROSS. NEPHEW OF NESTER CHAMBERS, THEN TESTIFIED ABOUT CHAMBERS VISIT TO HIS HOME NOVEMBER FOURTEEN LAST AND THE SUBSEQUENT RETRIEVING OF THE ENVELOPE FROM THE DUMB-WAITER SHAFT AT ROCHESTER AVENUE. END PAGE THREE

PAGE FOUR

HIMSELF PLACED SEALED ENVELOPE THERE TEN YEARS AGO AFTER CHAMBERS GAVE IT TO HIM AND THAT HE ALONE KNEW ITS LOCATION. ALSO THAT HE MEVER MRS - EDITH BOND STERNS THEN TESTIFIED LOOKED INSIDE IT. NO CROSS. THAT A DRAMATIC GROUP UNDER HER MANAGEMENT STAGED PLAY QUOTE SHESTOOPS TO COMQUER UNQUOTE FROM AUGUST TEN THROUGH AUGUST FIFTEEN, NINETEEN THIRTY SEVEN, AT PLAY HOUSE ON HER NEW MAMPSHIPE FARM. WAS ASKED, ONLY ON CROSS, WHEN FBI FIRST HADE INQUIRY ABOUT THE PLAY AND SHE STATED AGENTS HAD ASKED HER END OF FEERUARY OR FIRST OF MARCH, FORTY NINE IF SHE HAD EVER PRODUCED THAT PLAY AND WHEN. SA DANIEL F. X. CALLAHAN THEN TESTIFIED AS TO TAKING OF SIGNED STATEMENT FROM HISS DECEMBER FOUR LAST IN BALTIMORE OFFICE AND AFTER HE IDENTIFIED IT STATEMENT WAS RECEIVED IN EVIDENCE WITHOUT OBJECTION AFTER WHICH AUSA MURPHY READ IT ALOUD. ON CROSS WAS ASKED ONLY AS TO TIME DAY OR NIGHT STATEMENT WAS TAKEN AND ANSWERED IT WAS TAKEN IN DAY TIME. FURTHER THAT HE HIMSELF HAD NOT MADE ANY ARRANGEMENTS WITH ATTORNEY MARBURY FOR HISS TO COME IN TO OFFICE FOR INTERVIEW. LAST WITNESS WAS LOSEPH SAGONA, OF STATE DEPARTMENT, WHO PRODUCED LEAVE RECORD CARD SHOWING HISS ON LEAVE FOR TWO CONSECUTIVE WEEKS COMMENCING AUGUST SECOND, NINETEEN THIRTY SEVEN. WAS RECEIVED INTO EVIDENCE WITHOUT OBJECTION AND THERE WAS NO CROSS EXAMINATION. ADJOURNED AT THIS POINT.

SCHEIDT

HOLD PLS

(1) To 2

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED

WAZHINGTON FROM NEW YORK 22

DIRECTOR URGENT

FOLLOWING IS SUMMARY OF HISS TRIAL, MORNING SESSION, JUNE JAHAM. NINE. CHAMBERS RESUMED STAND FOR FURTHER RE-CROSS EXAMINATION AND STRYKER THEN WAS PERMITTED TO READ TO HIMSELF SEVERAL PAGES OF G.J. TESTIMONY OF CHAMBERS, DECEMBER LAST, HAVING TO DO WITH CHAMBERS EXPLANATION OF WHY HE HAD NOT TOLD TRUTHFUL STORY TO G.J. PREVIOUSLY. STRYKER THEN ATTEMPTED TO FORCE CHAMBERS TO ADMIT INCONSISTENCIES BETWEEN HIS G. J. TESTIMONY WHERE HE SAID HE TOLD BERLE -ABOUT BYKOV AND HIS PRE-TRIAL STATEMENT AT BALTIMORE THAT HE HAD NOT DISCUSSED BYKOV WITH BERLE. CHAMBERS INSISTED THERE WAS NO INCONSISTENCY, REITERATED HE HAD TOLD BERLE ABOUT BYKOV. STRYKER THEN HAD CHAM-BERS ADMIT AGAIN THAT HE HAD COMMITTED PERJURY IN OCTOBER, FORTY EIGHT BEFORE G.J. AND RENEWED QUESTIONING ABOUT CHAMBERS CONCEPTION 17 OF HIS OATH THAT HE WAD RIGHT TO SUPPRESS PART OF CONSIDERABLE BICKERING BETWEEN COUN JUDGE THEN ASKED CHAMBERS IF HE HAD TOLD THER AND RE-CROSS ENDED. G.J. AND HOUA THAT HE HAD FIVE SOURCES OF INFORMATION IN GOVERN 5. A

PAGE TWO

MENT AND CHAMBERS SAID HE HAD SO TESTIFIED BEFORE G.J. AND BEFORE HCUA IN MOST RECENT SESSIONS. THE JUDGE THEN COMMENTED HE RECALLED HAVING HEARD ONLY FOUR SOURCES NAMED BY CHAMBERS IN INSTANT TRIAL. MURPHY THEN ATTEMPTED TO READ ALOUD ALL OF CHAMBERS DECEMBER G.J. COURT DID FOLLOW TESTIMONY BUT OBJECTION THERETO WAS SUSTAINED. REQUEST OF MURPHY AND INSTRUCTED JURY ITS OWN RECOLLECTION OF THE TESTIMONY WAS BINDING AND NOT RECOLLECTION OF THE COURT OR COUNSEL. MURPHY THEN ASKED FOR HOUR ADJOURNMENT TO READ OVER THE ENTIRE G.J. TESTIMONY AND MOTION WAS DENIED. CHAMBERS THEN WAS PERMITTED TO NAME THE FIVE SOURCES AND NAMED WADLEIGH, PIGMAN, WHITE, HISS AND OBJECTION THEN SUSTAINED TO QUESTION ABOUT GOVERNMENT POST RENO. HELD BY WHITE BUT CHAMBERS WAS ALLOWED TO SAY ALL FIVE HAD BEEN GOVERN-MENT EMPLOYEES DURING PERTINENT PERIOD. OVER STRENUOUS OBJECTION OF STRYKER MURPHY THEN READ ALOUD CHAMBERS G.J. TESTIMONY WHEREIN HE GAVE HIS REASONS FOR NOT HAVING TOLD G.J. IN OCTOBER THE ENTIRE TRUTHFUL STORY. ALSO BROUGHT OUT THAT WITH RESPECT TO BERLE CONVER-SATION, CHAMBERS HAD MENTIONED BYKOV TO BERLE ONLY AS A NAME AND HAD NOT DESCRIBED BYKOV-S ACTIVITIES TO BERLE. MURPHY THEN ATTEMPTED TO READ ALOUD FROM PAGE NINE SEVENTYSEVEN OF HOUA RECORD CONCERN-, ING HISS-CHAMBERS CONFRONTATION AT COMMODORE HOTEL LAST AUGUST END OF PAGE TWO

PAGE THREE

BUT OBJECTION THERETO SUSTAINED. ON FURTHER RE-CROSS EXAMINATION CHAMBERS TESTIFIED AGAIN THAT HE HAD TOLD BERLE ABOUT BYKOV AND THAT HE HAD SO TESTIFIED BEFORE THE G.J. ON DECEMBER NINTH LAST. RE-CROSS EXAMINATION THEN WAS CONCLUDED. GOVERNMENT THEN PUT ON LYNN O. DELASHMUTT, OF RIGGS BANK, WHO TESTIFIED FROM BANK RECORDS RE WITHDRAVAL OF FOUR HUNDRED DOLLARS BY PRISCILLA HISS NOVEMBER NINETEEN, THIRTYSEVEN, AND THAT THERE WAS A CASH TICKET REPRESEN-TING SUCH WITHDRAWAL. ON CROSS, STRYKER ATTEMPTED TO FIND OUT DATE FBI FIRST ASKED BANK FOR HISS RECORDS BUT WITNESS SAID HE DID NOT KNOW, THAT HE FIRST HEARD ABOUT FBI INQUIRY AT THE BANK EARLY IN MAY AND SAID HE DID NOT KNOW WHETHER THE FBI AGENT WHO CAME TO BANK TOLD SUBORDINATE EMPLOYEES THAT HE WAS WORKING ON HISS CASE, ALSO THAT HE DID NOT KNOW WHEN SUBPOENA DUCES TECUM WAS SERVED ON D. LLOYD'STOKER, OF SCHMIDT MOTOR CO., THEN PRODUCED RECORDS REFLECTING SALE OF FORD AUTO TO ESTHER CHAMBERS IN AND TESTIFIED TO DETAILS THEREOF. COMPANY RECORDS REFLECTING TRANS-ACTION RECEIVED IN EVIDENCE. CROSS EXAMINATION LIMITED TO STRYKER ASCERTAINING THAT SCHMIDT MOTOR COMPANY FIRST GAVE ITS RECORDS TO FBI AGENT NAMED JOHNSTONE TWO OR THREE MONTHS AGO. PAUL LABAN-END OF PAGE THREE

PAGE FOUR

FIELD, OF LANDON SCHOOL, THEN IDENTIFIED LETTER TO THE SCHOOL RE TIMOTHY HOBSON AND IT WAS ADMITTED WITHOUT OBJECTION. ON CROSS, MC LEAN HAD BANFIELD TESTIFY AS CHARACTER WITNESS THAT REPUTATION OF HISS FOR TRUTH AND INTEGRITY WAS EXCELLENT. ON REDIRECT, MURPHY BROUGHT OUT THAT IMMEDIATELY PRIOR TO HIS COURT APPEARANCE TODAY, BANFIELD HAD BEEN APPROACHED BY MC LEAN AND ASKED IF HE WOULD BE WILLING TO SO TESTIFY. BANFIELD DENIED THAT HE HAD EVER HEARD PRIOR TO NINETEEN FORTYEIGHT THAT HISS HAD GIVEN DOCUMENTS TO UNAU-THORIZED PERSONS OR WAS A COMMUNIST. DELASHMUTT WAS THEN RECALLED BY STRYKER AND READ ALOUD FROM BANK LEDGER DATES AND AMOUNTS OF NUMEROUS OTHER CASH WITHDRAWALS FROM HISS ACCOUNT AT RIGGS BANK. ON REDIRECT MURPHY BROUGHT OUT THAT WITHDRAWAL OF FOUR HUNDRED DOLLARS BY PRISCILLA HISS ON NOVEMBER NINETEEN, NINETEEN THIRTYSEVEN WAS FIRST WITHDRAWAL MADE AFTER ACCOUNT WAS OPENED. LEO DEFITZGERALD OF EQUITABLE LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY, THEN IDENTIFIED LETTER WRITTEN BY HISS TO WALTER SCHELKER AND IT WAS ADMITTED INTO EVIDENCE WITH-OUT OBJECTION. NO CROSS EXAMINATION. DAIST FANSLER LETTER WAS THEN RECEIVED INTO EVIDENCE AFTER IDENTIFICATION THEREOF BY FRANKLIN H. PRICE, OF THE FREE LIBRARY OF PHILA. JUDGE THEN INQUIRED IF COUN-SEL COULD NOT STIPULATE AS TO INTRODUCTION OF ALL SO-CALLED STAN-END OF PAGE FOUR

PAGE FIVE

DARDS OF HISS TYPING AND STRYKER CONSENTED, WITH EXCEPTION OF THE HENRY TAKIRELAND, OF KODAK CO., THEN TESTIFIED BRYN MAUR REPORT. THAT ONE OF THE ROLLS OF FILM WAS MADE BY KODAK IN LAST HALF OF NINETEEN THIRTYSEVEN, EXACT DATE HE COULD NOT SAY. NO CROSS EXAMI-NATION. GEORGE HUNTER, OF DU PONT CO., THEN TESTIFIED THAT THE OTHER ROLL OF FILM IN EVIDENCE WAS MADE BY DU PONT EITHER IN DECEMBER, THIRTYSIX OR JUNE, FORTYFOUR AND THAT HE COULD NOT SAY WHICH YEAR BECAUSE SAME NUMBERS WERE USED BY CO. BOTH YEARS IN MARKING FILM. CROSS EXAMINATION LIMITED TO BRINGING OUT THAT SUCH FILM WAS SOLD IN LENGTHS OF FOUR HUNDRED, ONE THOUSAND AND TWO THOUSAND FEET AND ON REDIRECT IT WAS DEVELOPED THAT SUCH FILM IS SOLD TO MOVIE COMPANIES, AS WELL AS FILM DEALERS, AND IS AVAILABLE MRS. HENRY ABBOTT THEN IDENTIFIED THE BRYN MAUR ALUMNAE REPORT PREPARED BY PRÍSCILLA AND IT WAS RECEIVED INTO EVIDENCE WITHOUT OBJECTION. ON CROSS IT WAS DEVELOPED THAT PRISCILLA SUBMITTED THIS ANNUAL REPORT ON MAY EIGHTEEN, THIRTYSEVEN. SHE THEN TESTIFIED THAT SHE KNEW REPUTATION OF HISS AND THAT HE IS PERSON OF HIGHEST CALIBRE. COURT RECESSED AT THIS POINT.

SCHEIDT

HOLD PLS

OFFICE OF THE LEGAL ATTACHÉ EMBASSY OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

MEXICO CITY

Date:

June 1, 1949

To:

Director, FBI

John N. Speakes, Legal Attache

Subject:

From: . .

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS.; ET AL.

PERJURY; ESPIONAGE - R; INTERNAL SECURITY - R.

JOHN THEODORE HERRMANN, with aliases: John Hermann, John Herman.

ReBulet May 5, 1949 and Mexico City cable of May 25, 1949.

JOHN HERRMANN was interviewed by Legal Attache JOHN N. SPEAKES on May 31, 1949, at the clinic of Dr. JOSE G. ESPINOSA, 208 Queretaro, Mexico City, telephone 28-97-47. HERRMÁNN and his wife occupy a double room in that clinic where HERRMANN is being treated for an ulcerated vein in his leg.

HERRMANN, during the course of the interview, stated that he did not know WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, although it was possible that he may have met him at one time or another in Washington, D. C., or New York City. HERRMANN admitted he had been a member of the John Reed Club but he had not been active and he had attended only one meeting of that club. He denied any knowledge of a note dated March 4, 1938, stating, "Karl - If you have given up playing around with my girlfriend, she wishes you would take your stuff out of her closet, so she can use it for her clothes instead of yours. H." HERRMANN denied that he had ever been a Communist or that he had ever belonged to a Communist group in Washington, D. C., including HAROLD WARE, DONALD HISS, CHARLES KRAMER, VICTOR PERLO, HENRY HILL COLLINS, Jr., LEE PRESSMAN and NATHAN WITT. He was shown photographs of DONALD and ALGER HISS, VICTOR PERLO, HENRY HILL COLLINS; Jr., LEE PRESSMAN, NATHAN WITT, PRISCIPLA HISS, JOHN ABT, NATHAN GREGORY SILVERMASTER and HARRY DEXTER WHITE and of the foregoing he said he knew none of these individuals except HENRY HILL COLLINS, Jr., and LEE PRESSMAN.

HERRMANN stated he dimly remembered having met PRESSMAN, who during the middle thirties was active on behalf of the CIO, in Washington, D. C., and he felt he had also

Lester to ny cety to A Exempt from GDS, Category Date of Declassification and Exempt from COV

74-1333-3339

Letter to Director, 6-1-49 CONFIDENTIAL

Re: JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS.; ET AL.

PERJURY; ESPIONAGE - R; INTERNAL SECURITY - R

known HENRY HILL COLLINS, Jr., in Washington, D. C. He was unable to state just where he might have met COLLINS.

He stated he knew HAROLD WARE who, during about 1935, was working for a "left-wing" publication put out by Farm Research, Inc. HERRMANN explained he was at that time interested in agrarian affairs and was doing some articles which brought him into touch with people in "farm circles" in Washington. HERRMANN wrote for the Farmer's National Weekly and also Scribner's. He stated that HAROLD WARE was killed in a traffic accident.

HERRMANN stated that he resided in an apartment on New Hampshire Avenue in Washington, D. C., from the summer of 1934 up to about February, 1935. He dimly recalls having known a SILVERMAN family in Washington and he believed that Mr.

SILVERMAN worked in the Bureau of Engraving or for the Treasury Department. HERRMANN specifically denied any knowledge of a situation wherein JO PETERS allegedly instructed HAROLD WARE and HERRMANN to arrange to take a Mr. SILVERMAN away from Washington, D. C. HERRMANN stated he had never known a J. PETERS.

HERRMANN was shown two photographs of WHITTAKER CHAMBERS and he stated that he did not clearly identify this person as any former acquaintance of his. He said that of course he recognized the photograph of CHAMBERS as being that of a person whose pictures, during the past year, have frequently appeared in the newspapers.

From the foregoing, it is noted that the results of this interview were negative. It is obvious that an intensive interview could not be effected by reason of the interview taking place in Mexico and being subject to the complete power of HERMANN to determine whether or not he desired to be interviewed and also to what extent. HERMANN stated that he is constantly receiving letters from various persons in the United States and they have advised him in detail as to interviews made with them concerning him by FBI agents. He stated that it would be perfectly agreeable to him if the Legal Attache desired to recontact him in the future but he would be unable to give an address since he did not know where he was going to live when he left the clinic. He said, however, that one could always reach him by leaving a note for him with Wells Fargo in Mexico City.

COMPIDENTIAL

COMPLDEATLAL

Letter to Director, 6-1-49
Re: JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS.; ET AL.
PERJURY; ESPIONAGE - R; INTERNAL SECURITY - R

It is requested that the Bureau advise in the event it desires any further contact with HERRMANN. It should be expressly noted that the writer did not in any way identify himself with the FBI while conducting this interview since it was felt that an individual like HERRMANN could, through contact with the local Communist Party, cause considerable damage with regard to the cover of this office, should he be able to confirm the fact that he was dealing with an FBI representative in Mexico.

This case is being maintained open for 30 days in order that a mail cover may be placed upon HERRMANN'S correspondence from the United States and also in order to determine what additional contacts he may have.

JNS:ml 65-254

Office Memorandum • United States Government

TO

Director, FBI

DATE:

FROM

SAC, New York

SUBJECT:

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was: ET AL

PERJURY

ESPIONAGE - R

INTERNAL SECURITY - R

8 1949

Reference is made to Bureau letter dated June 1, 1949, which requested the New York Office to interview Mrs. FLORENCE That for information concerning the health of JOHN T. WERTMANN.

Mrs. TATE was interviewed on June 7, 1949, and advised that HERRMANN has been troubled for a long time with varicose veins. While he was in the United States Coast Guard, he submitted to an operation at the Naval Hospital at Charleston, South Carolina, which operation was on the varicose veins and hernia. Since that time, the hernia has not bothered him, but he still complains of the varicose veins troubling him.

Mrs. TATE stated that he has not been hospitalized, however, since he left the Coast Guard, and she did not believe that, since that time, he has received medical treatment for varicose veins. Mrs. TATE stated that about two weeks ago, she received a letter from HERRMANN'S wife in Mexico, which letter was undated and indicated that HERRMANN was being troubled with varicose veins in his ankles, which had ulcerated, causing him a great deal of pain. Mrs. TATE stated that she no longer had the envelope in which the letter came but she exhibited the letter and it was noted that pertinent portion of the letter reads as follows:

"JOHN is having a bad time of it here. Now the veins in the right ankle have broken open and ulcerated in three places. It causes him a lot of pain. He has a couple of good friends here who are doctors --- one of them is the leading surgeon of Mexico and they are trying to fix him up. They are giving him treatments twice a day and at the end of eighteen days they will decide whether or not he will have to go to the hospital. It is pretty much of a mess. We are trying to make plans to renew our tourist cards in Guatamala so we won't have to go to Laredo, but it is a complicated trip if you don't go by American Airlines which we can't possibly afford - and I don't know if JOHN will be able to make Well we have more than a month and a half to take care of it in."

It was noted that this letter was undated and the return address was Wells Fargo, Mexico, D.F. Letter to 9724 6-13-49

RJB:BKB

Kisseloff-8493

DITTO

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION. JUIE 7, 1949 To:

URGLIIT

Transmit the following message to: SACIS INDIANAPOLIS

PROSECUTIVE ATTORNEYS, NYC, DOSIRE TO KHOW PROSENT HERMACOUTO OF FORTER SPECIAL AGENTS E. J. GREENFALD, JR. AND HARIAN F. DANNER. GREEN ALD RESIGNED HINETEEN FORTYSIX, FORWARDING ADDRESS EIGHTY THREE TEN MANOR AVENUE. DETROIT FOUR, MICHIGAN. LEGAL RESIDENCE SEVENTERN FORTYONE CHEVELAND AVENUE. THITTING, INDIANA. DANNER RUSIGNED HIMETEN FORTYFIVE. IEGAL RUSIDENCE EIGHT MAUGHT SEVEN SOUTH DIVISION STREET, ANN ARBOR, MICHIGAN. IN APRIL, MINETEEN FORTYGIX, WAS EMPLOYED BY LEME GRANDE OIL COMPANY, SAN TORE, VENEZUEIA. DETROIT - AND INDIANAPOLIS SHOULD HIGHDIATELY DETARATED THA PARKELLY ADDRESS OF GREENVALD AND DANGER FOR PODCIBLE DUBPOENA PURPOSES THIS CASE. SUTEL NET YORK AND BURLAU. HOOVER

8 L R -8

FLJ:ELN848 DEC 16 1964

Ladd Nichols Tele. Room

U. O. TEP/SISTEMENT OF THE THE COMPANICATIONS SECTION

Kisseloff-8494

THE REPS CO.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE **COMMUNICATIONS SECTION**

Mr. Tolson. Mr. Clear. Mr. Glavin Mr. Ladd Mr. Nichols Mr. Pennington Mr. Quinn Tar Mr. Nesso.

WASHINGTON FROM 11 - PXXX NEW YORK 39 11-01

DIRECTOR URGENT

PROSECUTIVE ATTORNEYS DESIRE TO KNOW PRESENT WHEREABOUTS OF SPECIAL AGENTS JOHN R. PAUL AND E. J. GREENVALD, WHO INTERVIEWED WHITTAKER CHAMBERS ON MAY THIRTEEN, FORTYTWO. RESULTS OF INTER-VIEW FORWARDED TO THE BUREAU BY LETTER IN CASE ENTITLED WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, ESPIONAGE-R MAY TWENTYFOUR. FORTYTWO. ALSO SPECIAL AGENTS LAN F. KANNER AND EDWARD F. HUMMER WHO INTERVIEWED CHAMBERS ON MAY TEN, FORTYFIVE, RESULTS OF INTERVIEW FORWARDED BY BUREAU ON JUNE TWENTYSIX, FORTYFIVE IN CASE EN CHAMBERS, IS-R. POSSIBILITY THAT THESE REQUEST THE NY OFFICE BE IMMEDIATELY ADVISED COURSE OF TRIAL. THEIR PRESENT WHEREABOUTS IN ORDER THAT THEY MAY EVENT PRESENCE NEEDED IN NYC. TOOK PLACE REFERENCE INTERVIEWS extype to NY lotel IN NYC.

HOLD PLS

FEDERA BUREAU OF INVESTICATION

Form No. 1 This case originated at

NEW YORK

FILE NO.

74-94

m WASHINGTON, D. C.	6-9-49	### PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 5/31;6/1-3/49	JOHN J. WALSH	dmh	,
JAY DAVID WHITTAKER	O CHAMBERS,	was ETAL	CHARACTER OF CASE PERJURY ESPIONAGE - R INTERNAL SECURITY -	R	•

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

CASSINIAMO SASSINIAMO

Mr. and Mrs. EDWARD D. HOLLANDER who sublet 1245 30th Street, NW, from AIGER HISS reinterviewed and have no pertinent information. Records of utility companies show service connected for HOLLANDERS at 30th Street address January 4 and 6, 1938. RAYMOND (MIRE CAPLETT reinterviewed and advised he moved to 2728 P Street, NW, January 19, 1938. CATLETT refused to give identify company from whom he rents this address or to identify any neighbors who resided at that address during the pertinent period. Information obtained from Vital Statistics Bureau concerning CATLETT's first marriage, death of first wife, and remarriage set out. Interviews with neighbors and others concerning CATLETT's possession of typewriter negative.

AAG-Campbelle

P.

REFERENCE:

E: Bureau file 74-1333

New York teletype dated May 24, 1949

DETAILS:

AT WASHINGTON, D.C.

The following is a joint report of Special Agent EDWARD M. MULLIN and the writer.

EDWARD D. HOLLANDER, 2425 Chain Bridge Road, who is employed in the Price Division of the Department of Labor, advised that he and his wife originally obtained information concerning the availability of the house at 1245 30th Street, NW, from the J. B. Gilliatt Real Estate Agency. He advised that his wife and PRISCILIA HISS were acquainted and that it was only after they secured, the rental of the house from the agency that they discovered

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liebles - F. L. Jones - 1897

the house was occupied by persons with whom they were slightly acquainted. HOLIANDER recalled that the lease was made out for one date but that they could not actually move in on that day and they moved in a short time after the actual date on the lease. In trying to fix the exact date that he moved into the house, HOLIANDER made a search of his check stubs and found a stub dated January 17, 1938, to the Federal Storage Company, Washington, D.C. He recalled definitely that they were not in the house on New Year's Day, 1938, and that it was a short time after the first of the year when they moved into the house. HOLIANDER also stated that they occupied the house for a period of about 18 months before they moved to other quarters. He recalled that the house was not furnished when he rented it from AIGER HISS nor was any furniture or belongings left behind in the house by the HISSES when the HOLIANDERS moved in.

He was asked concerning any knowledge of MIKE CATIFIT, CIAUDIE CATIFIT or any member of the CATIFIT family, it being noted MIKE CATIFIT indicated he had worked for HOLLANDER. He had no recollection of any member of the CATIFIT family and stated that they had a servant at that time who came with them from their former address and he did not recall hiring anybody from the outside to do any odd jobs around the house.

HOLLANDER was asked whether CHAMBERS had ever visited at this house and he stated he did not recall any individual answering to the description of CHAMBERS or similar to the photographs of CHAMBERS appearing in the newspapers as ever having called at this address while he resided there.

HOLLANDER was likewise unable to furnish any information concerning the company which moved ALGER HISS to the address on Volta Place.

Mrs. HOLLANDER was also interviewed and could furnish no information other than that already given by her husband. She was likewise questioned concerning the employment of MIKE CATLETT or any member of the CATLETT family and she stated she did not believe there was any such employment.

The records of the Washington Gas Light Company as made available by Mr. W. EDWARD GALLAGHER, legal department, reflect that the gas meter at 1245 30th Street was changed from the listing for HISS to LOUISE S. HOLLANDER on January 6, 1938. The records also show that service was commenced for HISS at 3415 Volta Place on December 29, 1937. The records of the Potomac Electric Power Company as made available by Mr. R. W. WILSON, public relations department, show that the electric service at 1245 30th Street, NW, was in the name of PRISCILIA HISS. On December 21, 1937, an order was given by PRISCILIA HISS to commence service at 3415 Volta Place. Service for the HISSES was actually turned on at Volta Place on December 29, 1937, and the service at 1245 30th Street was begun for the HOLLANDERS on January 4, 1938.

RAYMOND SYLVESTER CATLETT, aka MIKE CATLETT was reinterviewed by Special Agent DONALD D. CONNORS and the writer at the Carver Vocational School, 1841 14th Street, NW. CATLETT was asked when he moved to 2728 P Street, and he refused to give the name of the company from which he rents this address but he called the company on the telephone and later advised the agents that he moved into this address January 19, 1938.

He was reinterviewed concerning the identities of any neighbors at this address who might have had knowledge concerning the typewriter or who resided at this address at the time he first moved there. He would not furnish any such names nor would he advise the address where he lived before he moved into 2728 P Street.

The records of the Potomac Electric Power Company show that service at 2728 P Street, NW, was carried in the name of JAMES FURBUSH from March 1, 1936, to January 10, 1938. Electric service was reconnected on January 17, 1938, under the name of Mrs. MAY MEYERS, and service is still carried at this address under that name. MIKE CATLETT advised that Mrs. MAY MEYERS was his mother, CLAUDIE CATLETT. The records of the Washington Gas Light Company show that service at 2728 P Street, Was carried in the name of AIENE FURBUSH from May 28, 1936, to January 10, 1938. The records show that service was discontinued January 10, 1938, and no service was given for this address from January 10, 1938, to May 9, 1938, when the meter was removed. On February 10, 1945, a meter was reinstalled at the address under the name of RAYMOND CATLETT. It may be noted that CATLETT was asked whether a gas meter was in the house at P Street when they first moved in or whether a meter was taken out after they had been there a short time and he stated that there was no meter in the house from the time that they moved in until a couple of years ago when they had gas installed.

The records of the marriage license bureau, District of Columbia, show that CLAUDIE CATLETT, mother of RAYMOND S. CATLETT, applied for a marriage license October 31, 1940, for RAYMOND SYLVESTER CATLETT, age 18, whose last birthday was January 14, 1940, and PEARL MAY REILEY, age 16, whose last birthday was May 16, 1940. ELIZABETH REILEY, mother of PEARL MAY REILEY, signed her consent to the marriage. Marriage was solemnized November 9, 1940, at 2728 P Street, by Reverend ERNEST GIBBS, clergyman. Death certificate No. 443516 reflects that PEARL MAY CATLETT, 2728 P Street, died January 25, 1944, at Freedman's Hospital, Washington, D.C. It was indicated she had lived in the District of Columbia for five years. Cause of death was pulmonary tuberculosis. Her father was given as JOHN H. RIELEY and mother's maiden name as ELIZABETH GASKINS. She was buried at Sterling, Virginia, and it was indicated her parents resided in Virginia.

The marriage license records show that RAYMOND SYLVESTER CATLETT applied February 10, 1947, for a license to marry CATHERINE MARION YOUNG. This marriage was solmenized by Reverend VINCENT J. SEVERINO.

Father SEVERINO, pastor, Our Lady of Sorrows Catholic Church, 2712 Dumbarton Avenue, Washington, D.C., advised that he is slightly acquainted with RAYMOND CATLETT who married CATHERINE YOUNG but that CATLETT is not a regular church goer and he knows little if anything about his background. Father SEVERINO advised that ANNA CARROLL is the mother of CATHERINE YOUNG but he was unable to ascertain the present address of ANNA CARROLL.

JULIUS WALLACE, 2730 P Street, NW, and Mrs. M. GOPF, sister of LORENZO GASKINS, 2722 P Street, NW, both of whom have resided at this address since before CATLETT moved, advised they were unable to furnish any information concerning the CATLETTS; regarding their ownership of a typewriter, or anything else pertinent to the present investigation. Mrs. GOPF advised that the GASKINS family with which she is connected is not related to the GASKINS whole is the mother of MIKE CATLETT's first wife.

In a previous interview RAYMOND CATLETT advised that he had formerly been employed as a houseboy for a family named HUDSON at 3048 N Street, NW. Inquiry at this address denoted that the correct name is Mrs. I. W. HUTCHISON who advised that RAYMOND CATLETT did odd jobs for her around the house approximately ten years ago. However, Mrs. HUTCHISON was unable to give any information relative to the marital status or family background of RAYMOND CATLETT or any member of his family.

PENDING

IEADS:

THE WASHINGTON FIELD OFFICE:

At Washington, D.C.

This case is under continuous investigation in this office and leads are given expeditious attention.

FD-72 (1-10-49

FEDER BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1 This case originated at

NEW YORK

FILE NO.

74-94

report made at in Washington, D. C.	6-9-49	FERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 5/31;6/1-3/49	JOHN J. WALSH	dmh	
JAY DAVID WHITTAKER	CHAMBERS,	was ETAL	CHARACTER OF CASE PERJURY ESPIONACE - R INTERNAL SECURITY -	- R	

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

Mr. and Mrs. EDWARD D. HOLLANDER who sublet 1245 30th Street, NW, from AIGER HISS reinterviewed and have no pertinent information. Records of utility companies show service connected for HOLLANDERS at 30th Street address January 4 and 6, 1938. RAYMOND (MIKE) CAPLETT reinterviewed and advised he moved to 2728 P Street, NW, January 19, 1938. CATLETT refused to give identity of company from whom he rents this address or to identify any neighbors who resided at that address during the pertinent period. Information obtained from Vital Statistics Bureau concerning CATLETT's first marriage, death of first wife, and remarriage set out. Interviews with neighbors and others concerning CATLETT's possession of typewriter negative.

- P.

REFERENCE:

Bureau file 74-1333

New York teletype dated May 24, 1949

DETAILS:

AT WASHINGTON, D.C.

The following is a joint report of Special Agent EDWARD M. MULLIN and the writer.

EDWARD D. HOLIANDER, 2425 Chain Bridge Road, who is employed in the Price Division of the Department of Iabor, advised that he and his wife originally obtained information concerning the availability of the house at 1245 30th Street, NW, from the J. B. Gilliatt Real Estate Agency. He advised that his wife and PRISCILIA HISS were acquainted and that it was only after they secured the rental of the house from the agency that they discovered

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1		
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT	NEW	YORK

FILE NO. 74-94

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
WASHINGTON, D. C.	6-9-49	4-8-49	JACK S. TURTON BLF
J. DAVID WHITTA	KER CHAMBERS,	was	CHARACTER OF CASE PERJURY; INTERNAL SECURITY - R AND ESPIONAGE - R.

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

Originals of State Department documents K549 through K605 submitted to laboratory for examination. Results of examination set forth.

- P -

REFERENCE:

Bureau file 74-1333

Report of SA Jack S. Turton dated March 22, 1949,

at Washington, D. C.

DETAILS:

AT WASHINGTON, D. C.

Grand Jury exhibits 47 and 48 (K549 through K605) State Department Documents.

DONALD L. NICHOLSON, chief, Division of Security, State Department, made available the originals of State Department documents comparable to Grand Jury exhibits Nos. 47 and 48, known as K549 through K605. These original documents were submitted to the FBI laboratory for examination and comparison with microfilm prints of these exhibits.

The results of the Laboratory examination are set forth below:

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VFO 74-94

It was concluded that the original of each of the photographs from the microfilm listed below in the left column and each of the State Department original documents listed opposite were made by one typing run. That is, the original of Qc74 and K549 were both typed at one time.

Qc74	K549
Qc75	K550
Qc77	K552
Qc78	K553
Qc79	K554
Qc80	K555
Qc81	K556
Qc82	K557
Qc83	K558
Qc84	K559
Qc85	K560
Qc86	K561
Qc87	K562
Qc88	K563
Qc89	K564
Qc90	K565
Qc91	K566

It was concluded that the original documents depicted on the photographs made from the microfilms listed below on the left are different documents than the original documents of the State Department listed opposite. However, the wording in each photograph is verbatim with its corresponding State Department document. For example, the typed wording on specimen Qc76 is verbatim with the typed wording on K551 although K551 is not the original of Qc76.

Qc76	K551
Qc92	K567
Qc93	K568
Qc94	K569
Qc95	K569A

With reference to specimens Qc96 through Qc109, Qc120 through Qc131, K570 through K583, K594 through K605, the following observations and conclusions were reached. There are certain marks appearing on most of the microfilm photographs that appear in the same relative positions on corresponding State Department documents.

〒0 74-94

This in itself indicates the possibility that such microfilm photographs are from the corresponding State Department documents. However, there are also marks appearing on these photographs which are not present on the corresponding documents and vice versa. This may be due to fine particles of dust or fibers that have fallen off the original documents from the time the microfilm photographs were made. These differences prevent a definite conclusion in this respect. However, it can be stated that either the above is true or that the originals of the microfilm photographs and their corresponding State Department documents listed below opposite each other came from common typing runs. That is, Qc96 originates photographically from the original document K570 or the original of Qc96 and K570 came from a common typing run.

Qc96	K570
Qc97	K571
Qc98	K572
Qc99	K573
Qc100	K574
Qc101	K575
Qc102	K576
_	
Qc103	K577
Qc104	K578
Qc105	K579
Qc106	K580
Qc107	K581
Qc108	K582
Qc109	K583
Qc120	K594
Qc121	K595
Qc122	K596
Qc123	K597
Qc124	K598
Qc125	K599
Qc126	K600
Qc127	K601
- D.C. N.	K601
Qc128	20100000 100 100
Qc129	K603
Qc130	K604
Qc131	K605

With reference to specimens QcllO through Qcll9, K584 through K593, the following conclusions were reached.

It was concluded that each of the originals of the microfilm photographs and each of the State Department documents listed below opposite each other originate from common stencils. That is, the original of QcllO and K584 were made by one stencil.

Qc110	K584
Qc111	K585
Qc112	K586
Qc113	K587
Qc114	K588
Qc115	K589
Qc116	K590
Qcll7	K591
Qcl18	K592
Qc119	K593

There were also submitted 32 pages of State Department documents. Most of the pages were stapled to the evidence listed at the beginning of this report and were possibly submitted as part of the entire file. Inasmuch as the originals of State Department documents Kc549 through Kc569, Kc569A through Kc605 were submitted; no examination was made of the 32 pages also submitted and they were returned to the Washington Field Office along with the above-listed State Department documents on May 6, 1949, photographic copies having been retained in the files of the Laboratory.

Attention is called to the fact that this report covers the examination and comparison of original State Department documents with the photographs representing the microfilm, Grand Jury exhibits nos. 47 and 48, FBI Laboratory numbers Qc74 through Qc131. Laboratory report D-94795 BU dated March 11, 1949, directed to the Washington Field Office, carbon copies of which were sent to all offices receiving copies of this report, set forth the results of a comparison of the microfilm Qc74 through Qc131 with photostatic copies of the State Department documents. It should be noted that the instant report differs from report D-94795 BU only in regard to specimens Qc110 through Qc119 and K584 through K593. It is now concluded that the originals of the microfilm photographs Qc110 through Qc119, and their corresponding State Department documents K584 through K593 were made by common stencils.

The original State Department documents were returned to Mr. NICHOISON by the writer.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

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FILE NO. 74-94

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	JACK S. TURTON BLF
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TITLE			CHARACTER OF CASE
			PENJURY, INTIBNAL SECURITY -
J. DAVID REITT	aken chambers.	WAN .	SMINNWAY THE AND TO COMMISSE IN

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

Originals of State Department documents 1549 through 8605 submitted to laboratory for examimation. Results of examination set forth.

_ v _

REPERENCE:

Bureau file 74-1333

Report of SA Jack S. Turton dated March 22, 1949,

at Washington, D. C.

DATAILS:

AP WASHINGTON . D. C.

Grand Jury exhibits 47 and 48 (K549 through K605) State Department Documents.

DENALD L. RICHOLDON, chief, Division of Security, State Department, made available the originals of State Department documents comparable to Grand Jury exhibits Bos. 47 and 48, known as K549 through K605. These original documents were submitted to the FRI laboratory for examination and comparison with microfilm prints of these exhibits.

The results of the Laboratory examination are set forth

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2 - Weskington Field	

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1		
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REPORT MADE AT		DATE WHEN MADE	PERI	OD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MA		
SAN FRANCISCO		6/6/49		5/24,25/49	DAVID	E. TODD	jpm
TITLE	7				CHARACTE		
JAY DAVID WHITT	'AKER CH.	ALTERS Wa	s Eta	al		RY, ESPIONA	
		/			TMITER	JAI SECURIT	1 - K
SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:	JAMES	OLERTE	M not	located Cak	land Cal	if MARGA	RET
1				Railroad Ret			
	She de	nied any	know.	Ledge of Comm	unist und	derground a	ctivities
	in was	hington,	D.C.	, and stated	she belie	eved that a	iny charges
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REFERENCES:		File 74-			2/18/8	DIOZ	
				tter dated Ap ed May 16, 19		1949	
	11614 10.	LY Tenner	uaut	50 May 10, 17	4+7 *		(
DETAILS:	Mrs. E	DWARD O'E	RIEII	the present	resident	at 6311 Ma	cArthur
	Boulevard, Oakland, California, advised that JAMES ". O'BRIEN						
was unknown to her. She further stated that this individual							
insofar as she knew, was not related to her family, and she							
determining his present whereabouts.							
FLJam A check of the telephone and city directories and records of the							
F-LJOS	A chec	k of the	teler	phone and cit	y directo	ories and r	ecords of the
credit bureau,							
information indicating that the JAMES W. O'BRIEN mentioned in referenced letter is presently living in Oakland, California.							
1			• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •				1
MARGARET GREENFIELD, 964 Keeler Avenue, Berkeley, California,							
was interviewed May 25, 1949, by SA RALFH M. LINDSEY and the writer. Miss							
GREENFIELD advised that she had been an employee of the Railroad Retirement / Board, Tashington, D.C., from 1936 to 1941, and that she had been an assistant							
in the Economic	s Divis	ion and	as si	ich, had beco	me well a	nau been a	with ABRIGAN
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GEORGE SILVERMAN, who was the Chief Statistician at the time. She said that she had been a very good friend of his between 1936 and 1938. She stated that she was aware of the recent publicity which had appeared in the newspapers about SILVERMAN's testimony, and stated that she felt that any charges against him were probably unfounded. Miss GREENFIELD stated that she desired to describe herself as having a liberal background, so much so that under the circumstances she herself may have been suspected of being disloyal. Miss GREENFIELD added that she had no knowledge of any Communist underground activities in Washington, D.C.; that she knew no individuals who were members of the Communist Party. She stated she had not previously heard the names ALGER HISS or "HITTAKER CHAMBERS prior to the recent newspaper publicity.

Miss GREENFIELD stated she knew that HARRY DEXTER WHITE had been a close friend of SILVERMAN's, and that WHITE had consulted SILVERMAN on various economic matters. She also stated that she believed that HARRY D. WHITE had been a member of a group of individuals who had played volleyball at some park in Washington, D.C.; that SILVERMAN had played in this group. Miss GRIENFIELD stated that she felt that SILVERMAN's closest friend and the individual who would know the most about him was his close assistant, JOSEPH SENTURIA. She characterized SENTURIA as an honest straight-forward individual. She stated that she felt that he would . be willing to cooperate with the Government in the event he had any information in his possession.

Miss GREENFIELD said that when she was first employed by the Railroad Retirement Board, the organization was small, but that after 1938, the organization expanded greatly and she was no longer closely associated with SILVERMAN at the office. She stated that she had never been connected with him socially, and had never been in his home. Miss GREENFIELD said that on only l occasion, had she met SILVERMAN's wife; that this had occurred at the office of the Railroad Retirement Board. Miss GREENFIELD said she could furnish no information concerning his personal life, and his activities outside the office. She further advised that there was no information which was considered classified, available to any of the employees of the Railroad Retirement Board, while she was employed there.

REFERRED UPON COMPLETION TO THE OFFICE OF ORIGIN

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1

This case originated at			FILE NO.	
MELLI	YORK		100-251	17
REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY	
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SAN FRANCTSCO	6/6/49	5/24.25/49	DAVID E. TODD	mar
TITLE		, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	CHARACTER OF CASE	V
JAY DAVID "HITTAKER C	HALSERS was	s Etal	PERJURY, ESPIONAGE - R, INTERUAL SECURITY - R	

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

JAMES 7. O'BRIEN not located Oakland, Calif. MARGARET GREENFIELD employed Railroad Retirement Board, 1936 to 1941. She denied any knowledge of Communist underground activities in Tashington, D.C., and stated she believed that any charges against ABRAHAN GEORGE SILVERNAN were unfounded.

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REFERENCES:

Bureau File.74-1333

Washington Field letter dated April

New York letter dated May 16, 1949

DETAILS:

Mrs. EDWARD O'BRIEN the present resident at 6311 MacArthur Boulevard, Oakland, California, advised that JAMES ". O'BRIEN was unknown to her. She further stated that this individual insofar as she knew, was not related to her family, and she could furnish no information which would be of assistance in determining his present whereabouts.

A check of the telephone and city directories and records of the credit bureau, and the Oakland Police Department, failed to develop any information indicating that the JAMES W. O'BRIEN mentioned in referenced letter is presently living in Oakland, California.

MARGARET GREENFIELD, 964 Keeler Avenue, Berkeley, California, was interviewed May 25, 1949, by SA RALFH M. LINDSEY and the writer. Miss CREINFIELD advised that she had been an employee of the Railroad Retirement Board, Fashington, D.C., from 1936 to 1941, and that she had been an assistant in the Economics Division, and as such, had become well acquainted with ABRAHAM

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FD-72 (1-10-49)

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THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT

NEW YORK

WEO FILE NO.

REPORT MADE AT	DATE NON	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
WASHINGTON, D. C.	6-9-49	5-13 6-2,3,7-49	DONALD D. CONNORS LITT
JAY DAVID WHITTAKE	O R CHAMBERS	, was., et al	CHARACTER OF CAER PERJURY INTERNAL SECURITY - R ESPIONAGE - R

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

Normal State Department routing of aide memoires set out. Consensus of opinion at State Department is that, with respect to documents which are sources of QC74-QC75, QC76-QC91, QC92-QC95, carbon copies would have accompanied originals in primary routing. Steno MPD who typed QC76-QC91 and QC92-QC95, identified as MILDRED PARKED DOUGHERTY; can furnish no helpful information.

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REFERENCES:

Bureau file 74-1333

New York letter dated May 26, 1949

DETAILS:

AT WASHINGTON, D. C.

It will be recalled that the referenced New York letter requested the Washington Field Office to identify the Stenographers whose initials appeared as MPD and JRD on QC74-QC75, QC76-QC91, and QC92-QC95. It was noted that these QC numbers refer to parts of microfilm C, otherwise known as Grand Jury Exhibit #48. For the purpose of this report, it is observed that the Washington Field Office is not in possession of copies of the pertinent documents with respect to the QC numbers; that is, the Washington Field Office does not have possession of reproductions of

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carbon copies of the QC documents. The Washington Field Office, however, does have photostatic copies of the original State Department documents, which are the sources of the QC numbers mentioned above.

In this connection, the document QC74 and QC75 is KC549 and KC550. This document is a memorandum from HARRY HAWKINS to Mr. SAYRE dated January 8, 1938. The memorandum begins - "Mr. SAYRE: I am returning the German aide memoire which you sent me on November 23 together with a memorandum by Mr. DARLINGTON." In the balance of this report, this document is referred to as Document A.

The document which, when taken from Microfilm C is referred to as QC76 to QC91 inclusive, when taken from the original State Department documents, becomes KC551-KC566. It will be noted that this document is a sixteen-page memorandum dated December 31, 1937 from Mr. DARLINGTON to Mr. HAWKINS. This memorandum commences - "I am returning the aide memoire which was handed to Mr. WELLES by the German Ambassador on October 21, 1937..." This document will be referred to hereafter as Document B.

The third document with which this report deals is set out in referenced letter to be QC92-QC95. The original State Department documents, which are the source of the microfilm copies, have been numbered in this matter, KC567-KC569, plus one page which is unnumbered. This document, which will be referred to as Document C hereafter, begins - "The United States Government has devoted careful study to the aide memoire left by the German Ambassador with the Acting Secretary of State on October 21, 1937."

It is observed that Document C is actually a rough draft of an aide memoire originally intended to be left with the German Ambassador by the proper United States diplomat. Document B is a memorandum setting forth the reasons for preparing the rough draft aide memoire and reasons justifying its contents. Document A is a cover letter or cover note by which both B and C were transmitted by Mr. HAWKINS to Mr. SAYRE.

This is the relationship between documents ${\tt A}$, ${\tt B}$ and ${\tt C}$.

Miss EUNICE A. LINCOLN, presently an employee of the State Department who has been subpoensed in this matter, advised the writer on June 2, 1949 that the following procedure obtained in 1938 with respect to an aide memoire. An aide memoire is in effect a memorandum which is brought by one diplomat to a conference with a diplomat of a foreign country. After the conference is completed, the diplomat carrying the aide

memoire leaves it with the other man as an aid to the memory. Thus, a permanent record of the conversation is preserved. It is noted that an aide memoire is supposed to contain the gist of the oral conversation between the two individuals and is prepared beforehand. Generally, an aide memoire is left with the Secretary of State or with an Assistant Secretary of State. This individual then transmits the aide memoire after it is translated to the particular division of the State Department which will deal with the problem. This particular division then makes pertinent recommendations in writing and returns them usually with the original aide memoire to the Secretary of State or an Assistant Secretary of State. It is noted that it is a rule of the State Department that an incoming communication is answered in its same form. Thus, for example, a letter is answered by a letter, a memorandum by a memorandum, and an aide memoire by another aide memoire.

In connection with the three documents at hand, it is noted that, according to Document B, on October 21, 1937 the German Ambassador gave SUMMER WELLES an aide memoire dealing with the possibility of increased trade relations between Germany and the United States. The writer has observed this original aide memoire which is in the possession of Mr. WALTER H. ANDERSON and is written in the German language. Miss LINCOLN has advised that it can be safely presumed that WELLES and the German Ambassador discussed this problem and that, after the German Ambassador had left, WELLES presented the aide memoire left by the German Ambassador to the Trade Agreements Section of the State Department, which was the proper agency to handle that particular type of a problem. Miss LINCOLN advised that Mr. SAYRE, Assistant Secretary of State to SUMNER WELLES, would have handled this matter in conjunction with the Trade Agreements Section. is Miss LINCOLN's contention that Mr. HAWKINS of the Trade Agreements Section, with several of his advisors, would have prepared an answer to the aide memoire left by the German Ambassador.

In this case, the answer they prepared in rough draft form is Document C. Document B, as set out above, is an explanation of Document C, giving the reasons for writing it and justifying its contents and general tone. Document A, of course, is a simple transmittal note to be sent along with Documents B and C.

It is noted that Document A bears the initials in the lower left-hand corner of the last page, TA:HH:JRD. TA refers to Trade Agreements Section or Division; HH refers to HARRY HAWKINS; and it has been determined that JRD refers to one JANE R. DUENNER, who is now known as

Mrs. ROBERT CRAWFORD LYON, JR. of 57 West 12th Street, New York City. It has also been determined that HARRY HAWKINS apparently is an instructor at the Fletcher School of Law and Diplomacy at Tufts College, Medford 55, Massachusetts, and that he resides at Apartment 204, 231 Massachusetts Avenue, East Arlington 74, Massachusetts.

Document B bears the typewritten initials TA: DARLINGTON: MPD. As before, TA refers to the Trade Agreements Section. The initials MPD refer to one MILDRED PARKER DOUGHERTY, who is now Mrs. W. VINCENT DOUGHERTY and who resides at 4803 Dover Road, Brookdale, Maryland. Mrs. DOUGHERTY was interviewed by the writer on June 3, 1949, at which time she advised that she had worked for the State Department for approximately nine months, from about June, 1937, until March, 1938. Mrs. DOUGHERTY was a Stenographer in the Stenographic Pool of the Trade Agreements Division of the State Department and, as such, transcribed rough draft communications. It is noted that Mrs. DOUGHERTY stated that she very seldom took dictation. She further advised that her entire operation was a purely mechanical one in that she was given the work to do by a chief or principal stenographer and did the work with the required number of carbons and handed the completed job back to the chief stenographer. Mrs. DOUGHERTY had no idea as to the route of the work which she had completed and was unable to offer any explanation whatsoever with respect to whether or not the carbons were separated from the originals in any type of communication. Mrs. DOUGHERTY has no recollection of having typed documents B or C and does not recall this incident. It is further noted that Mrs. DÖUGHERTY had no acquaintance with ALGER She was unable to offer any further pertinent information.

The DARLINGTON mentioned on Document B is CHARLES F. DARLING-TON who now resides at Mount Kisco, New York, in Westchester County, and is believed to be employed with an oil concern in New York City.

With respect to Document C, it is noted that it bears the initials TA:DARLINGTON:MPD, exactly the same initials as appear on Document B.

It will be recalled that the documents dealt with in this matter by the Washington Field Office are photostats of the original State Department documents, that is, the KC Documents as opposed to the QC Documents. Thus, in connection with document C, it is noted that it bears the autographic initials of DARLINGTON and HARRY HAWKINS as well as a notation in the upper left-hand corner of the first page, "Not Sent," initials VBL. It was determined that the initials VBL refer to

Mrs. VIRGINIA B. LEWIS, at that time an Executive Clerk in the Trade Agreements Section. Document C also bears a shorthand notation in the upper right-hand corner of the first page followed by the date, December 31, 1937. This shorthand notation means, "addition to memo of (or to) HAWKINS."

Document B bears the initials of DARLINGTON and other initials identified by Miss LINCOLN and Mrs. LEWIS as those of one HENRY DEIMEL, JR., at that time a member of the Advisory Staff of the Trade Agreements Division and presently Special Assistant to the Director of the Near East and African Affairs Office of the State Department. Mr. DEIMEL maintains an office in Room 6112 of the New State Building. DEIMEL was interviewed by the writer on June 7, 1949, at which time he identified his initials but advised that he had no recollection of these documents or any conversation surrounding them. He further advised that he was scarcely acquainted with ALGER HISS and could offer no information pertinent to this inquiry.

It will be also noted that Document A bears DETMEL's initials. Both Miss LINCOLN and Mrs. VIRGINIA B. LEWIS are of the opinion that, when Documents A, B and C were assembled, they would have been sent to the office of Mr. SAYRE and that several carbon copies would have been sent along with the original of each document inasmuch as this problem would probably be discussed by Mr. HAWKINS, Mr. DARLINGTON, Mr. SAYRE and other interested officials before a final decision was reached. It is noted that Document A has a checkmark directly under "Mr. SAYRE" on the first page. Miss LINCOLN has advised that in all probability she herself made this checkmark which indicated to her that Mr. SAYRE had seen and read Documents A, B and C. She advised that Mr. SAYRE was usually very careful to initial whatever he had read, but that he would occasionally fail to initial a cover letter. In order to satisfy herself that Mr. SAYRE had in fact seen the cover letter, she would, when picking it up from his desk, make a checkmark under his name.

Mrs. VIRGINIA B. LEWIS is now Secretary of the United States Section of the Caribbean Commission, United States Department of State, and has an office in Room 505, State Department Annex #5, 2145 C Street, N. W.

Miss LINCOLN advised that, in connection with the routing of the German aide memoire and the reply thereto, normal procedure called

for the maintenance of tally sheets in the Division of Communications and Records. As explained in previous reports, tally sheets permitted the Division of Communications and Records (DCR) to know the exact location of all documents at any given time. Miss LINCOLN advised, and Mrs. LEWIS corroborated, that in actual practice, documents were sometimes routed from one office directly to another office without going through DCR. In this case, if the secretary of the office from which the document was sent or the office to which the document was sent did not telephonically advise DCR of the change, the tally sheet maintained by DCR was an inaccurate reflection of the location of the document. After a document has been finally sent to DCR for ultimate file, which happens when all action on that particular document has been completed, the tally sheet is closed and, if the file is again requested by a division of the State Department, it is sent to that division on a "charge." Miss LINCOLN explained that this is a matter of convenience and that the DCR can tell at a glance whether a document is dead and charged out or pending action and tallied out.

On June 2, 1949, the writer with FRANK SMIRAGLIA, Research Assistant of the Division of Communications and Records, searched without results for a tally out or a charge sheet in connection with Documents A, B and C. SMIRAGLIA advised that the charge sheets and the tally outs on Documents A, B and C had undoubtedly been destroyed.

On this same date it was ascertained from WALTER H. ANDERSON, who has been served with a subpoena duces tecum in connection with numerous State Department documents in this matter, that he has the file copies of Documents A, B and C arranged for presentation in the court proceedings in this matter, should their presentation be necessary.

It should be noted that it appears that ALGER HISS would have had little difficulty in obtaining a carbon copy of Documents A, B and C inasmuch as Miss LINCOLN can testify that in all probability carbons of these documents accompanied the originals to Mr. SAYRE's office when transmitted from the office of Mr. HAWKINS. It is pointed out that Miss LINCOLN is believed a responsible official of the State Department. It is also pointed out that experience has shown that no official of the State Department can testify with: any accuracy as to the exact routing or the exact mechanics of routing with respect to any particular document or documents. Officials of the State Department can testify as to the general practice with respect to routing the accompanying of originals with carbons and the like but experience has shown their testimony must be confined to the general practice.

It is also noted that the table of organization of the State Department indicates that HENRY JULIAN WADLEIGH was a member of the Advisory Board of the Trade Agreements Division at the time Documents A, B and C were prepared and, further, that his name appears in the State Department's publications breaking down this Trade Agreements Section at this particular time.

- PENDING -

WFO. 74-94 .

ADMINISTRATIVE SHEET

No leads have been set out in this report to interview DARLINGTON or HARRY HAWKINS, but an extra copy of this report has been designated for the New York Office in the event that the New York Office desires HAWKINS be interviewed by the Boston Office.

New York City has been requested by teletype to interview JANE DUENNER, aka Mrs. R. C. LYON.

FD-72 (Y-10-49)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No.1 THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT

NEW YORK

WFO FILE NO. 74-9

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WASHINGTON, D. C.	6-9-49	5-13 6-2,3,7-49	DONALD D. CONNORS LTT	-
JAY DAVID WHITTAK	ER CHAMBERS	, was., et al	CHARACTER OF CASE PERJURY INTERNAL SECURITY - R ESPIONAGE - R	

EYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

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- P -

REFERENCES:

Bureau file 74-1333

New York letter dated May 26, 1949

DETAILS:

AT WASHINGTON, D. C.

It will be recalled that the referenced New York letter requested the Washington Field Office to identify the Stenographers whose initials appeared as MPD and JRD on QC74-QC75, QC76-QC91, and QC92-QC95. It was noted that these QC numbers refer to parts of microfilm C, otherwise known as Grand Jury Exhibit #48. For the purpose of this report, it is observed that the Washington Field Office is not in possession of copies of the pertinent documents with respect to the QC numbers; that is, the Washington Field Office does not have possession of reproductions of

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