

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT

NEW YORK

NY FILE NO.

65-14920

BEA

REPORT MADE AT NEW YORK	DATE WHEN MADE 12-23-48	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 12/4-20/48	REPORT MADE BY JOSEPH M. KELLY
TITLE JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was.: George Grosley, Carl Carlson, Vivian Chambers, Lloyd Cantwell, John Kelly, "Carl", "Karl", "Bob";			CHARACTER OF CASE PERJURY ESPIONAGE - R INTERNAL SECURITY - R
SYNOPSIS OF FACTS: ALGER HISS; PRISCILLA HISS; HENRY HILL COLLINS, JR.; WILLIAM STARO PIGMAN; HENRY JULIAN WADLEIGH; DAVID VERNON ZIMMERMAN, was.: David Carpenter, Harold Wilson; ABRAHAM GEORGE SILVERMAN; FRANKLIN VICTOR RENO, was.: "Vince", "Vincent", Lance Clark; ALEXANDER STEVENS, was.: Alexander Goldberger, J. Peters, J. Peter, "Peter", Steve Lapin, Pete Stevens, Steve Miller, Isidore Boorstein, ELEANOR NELSON SOYRING, wa.: Eleanor Nelson Porter; BORIS BYKOV, was.: Colonel Bykov, Borris Bykov, Borris Hertz; UNKNOWN SUBJECT, wa. "Bernie"; UNKNOWN SUBJECT, wa. "Felix"; UNKNOWN SUBJECT, wa. "Keith"; AZEMOV (Ph.)			
<p><i>1cc AAC-Campbell 12-30-48 FLJ:cal</i></p> <p>ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 1-31-81 BY 10320 Pwk/ear SP7mac/dd #266576</p> <p>COPIES DESTROYED 12-1-93 32 JAN 17 1973</p> <p>1048 DKM/80 291-805</p>			
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SYNOPSIS: In signed statement 12/3/48 at Baltimore, Md., CHAMBERS declared that in 1938 he turned over to NATHAN LEVINE, CHAMBERS' wife's nephew, an envelope containing 65 typewritten pages of documents given him by ALGER HISS, 4 small notes in handwriting of ALGER HISS, 4 sheets of paper in handwriting of HARRY DEXTER WHITE, 3 cans of undeveloped film and 2 strips of developed film; that above material was hidden by LEVINE in his mother's home, 260 Rochester Ave, Brooklyn, and remained hidden there until removed by CHAMBERS 11/14/48. LEVINE recalls receiving envelope from CHAMBERS in 1938 or 1939, with instructions to retain it; if anything happened to CHAMBERS envelope was to be given to ESTHER SHERITZ CHAMBERS, wife. LEVINE denies knowledge of envelope's contents. FBI Lab concluded that Woodstock typewriter on which were written 64 of above mentioned 65 typed documents (all dated in 2/38 and 3/38) is same machine on which were prepared letters signed by ALGER HISS dated 1/30/33 and 2/17/33. CHAMBERS in signed statements 12/7 and 12/8/48 stated in latter part of 1936 or early 1937 WARD PIGMAN, while employed at U.S. Bureau of Standards, gave him documentary information from latter agency; identified photo of DAVID CARPENTER, presently "Daily Worker" staff writer, as identical with individual who was courier and photographer in CHAMBERS' apparatus; stated one "KEITH" also did photographing for apparatus, and that one "FELIX" photographed much of documentary material he received. Latter two unidentified to date. SAMUEL J. PELOWITZ not identical with "FELIX". Also that in 1936, at request of his espionage

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superior, BORIS BYKOV, he gave one rug each to ALGER HISS, WHITE, and A. GEORGE SILVERMAN, as "token of gratitude for activities to American Communists". Detailed chronology of CHAMBERS' association with BYKOV set out. CHAMBERS declared that VINCENT RENO (determined to be FRANKLIN VICTOR RENO), civilian employee of Aberdeen Proving Grounds, Aberdeen, Md., supplied him with documentary material from A.P.G. on about 5 occasions in 1937; that in 1937 and early 1938 he received government documents from HENRY JULIAN WADLEIGH, then in Division of Trade Agreements, Department of State. In signed statement 12/10/48 WADLEIGH admits having been introduced by ELEANOR NELSON to HAROLD WILSON, whom he now identifies as DAVID CARPENTER; that he later met CHAMBERS through CARPENTER and gave State Department documents to both in 1937 and probably 1938. In signed statement PHILIP RENO admits Communist Party membership in Baltimore and Denver, but denies any espionage activity. In signed statement FRANKLIN VICTOR RENO admits meeting CHAMBERS through one "BERNIE" in 1937 and thereafter giving CHAMBERS documents from Aberdeen Proving Grounds. DAVID CARPENTER admits knowing CHAMBERS and WADLEIGH, but refused further comment. PRISCILLA HISS, in signed statement, recalls knowing CHAMBERS as GEORGE CROSLY in 1935 and 1936, but denies having copied any government documents whatsoever, and denies seeing CHAMBERS after 1936. SILVERMAN declined to answer any questions on advice of counsel. COLLINS states he vaguely recalls meeting CHAMBERS socially in Washington in middle 1930's and denies any espionage connection between CHAMBERS and himself. HEDA MASSING, former Russian agent, advised that while she was attempting to activate NOEL FIELD, formerly of State Department, as source of information, FIELD told her ALGER HISS was also attempting to recruit him; MASSING and HISS later had friendly argument over use of FIELD. Confrontation of HISS with MASSING on 12/9 and 12/10/48 negative, with HISS insisting he had never met or talked with her. LAURENCE H. DUGGAN, formerly of State Department, interviewed negatively re ALGER and DONALD HISS; states COLLINS and FREDERICK VANDERBILT FIELD did approach him to do something for U.S.S.R. or Communist Party (details not recalled); ALEXANDER GREGORY-GRAFF BARMINE states that in conversation with the late

WALTER KRIVITSKY, in early 1938 in Paris, latter stated GEORGE MINK, ALGER HISS, and HARRY DEXTER WHITE, were working for Soviet military intelligence in U.S. List of Grand Jury witnesses to date set out. On 12/15/48 GJ returned two-count indictment against ALGER HISS charging violations of 18 USC 1621; on arraignment on 12/16/48 before USDJ JOHN W. CLANCY, SDNY, HISS pleaded not guilty, bond was set at \$5,000 and immediately furnished. HISS fingerprinted and photographed in NY Office. New GJ sworn in 12/16/48 and has heard CHAMBERS, WILLIAM WARD PIGMAN, and GEORGE PIGMAN.

- P -

REFERENCE: Bureau File 74-1333.
Bureau letter to New York, 11/26/48.
Report of SA FRANK G. JOHNSTONE, Baltimore, 12/4/48.

DETAILS: This is a joint report of SA THOMAS G. SPENCER and the writer.

Referenced report reflects that in a signed statement furnished to Agents of the Baltimore Division on December 3, 1948 subject CHAMBERS declared that in 1938 he turned over to NATHAN LEVINE, his wife's nephew, an envelope which contained 65 typewritten documents and four small pieces of white paper on which appeared handwriting that, according to his recollection, is the handwriting of ALGER HISS; further that these 65 pages of documents were copies or condensations of State Department documents which were turned over to CHAMBERS by ALGER HISS during the latter part of 1937 and early 1938. Such statement further recites that there were also contained in that envelope three cans of undeveloped film and two strips of developed film. CHAMBERS identified NATHAN LEVINE as a lawyer with offices on 42nd Street near Broadway, New York City, residing on Sterling Place in Brooklyn, New York, and further that CHAMBERS recovered this envelope and its contents from LEVINE on Sunday, November 14, 1948 at the home of LEVINE'S mother in Brooklyn, where they were hidden in a dumbwaiter shaft. Also included in this brown envelope, according to CHAMBERS, were four yellow lined sheets of paper in the handwriting of HARRY DEXTER WHITE.

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It is to be noted that in connection with a pre-trial deposition being taken in Baltimore, Maryland at the request of counsel representing ALGER HISS in the latter's \$75,000 slander action against CHAMBERS, subject CHAMBERS produced the above described material, with the exception of the film.

It was determined that there is no identifiable information in the files of the New York Division concerning NATHAN LEVINE, but from available sources it was established that he was probably identical with NATHAN L. LEVINE, 960 Sterling Place, Brooklyn, New York, with law offices at 152 West 42nd Street, New York City.

LEVINE was located by SA FRANCIS D. O'BRIEN and the writer at his residence on the evening of December 4, 1948 and stated that he is a nephew of ESTHER SHEMITZ CHAMBERS, wife of WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, and that he is intimately acquainted with CHAMBERS. LEVINE further identified himself as a member of the New York Bar since 1933 and stated that he is now in general practice in this city and in addition is secretary to Judge EMANUEL GREENBERG of the New York State Court of Claims.

He was then interrogated as to whether CHAMBERS had ever given to him for safe keeping any personal property whatsoever, particularly whether such a transaction may have occurred several years ago. LEVINE became very evasive at this point and asked what particular type of personal property Agents had in mind. He was then asked if CHAMBERS had turned over to him an envelope or folder or bundle of papers, and after considerable vacillation and many attempts to evade giving a direct reply, LEVINE finally said that he had been consulted recently as an attorney by CHAMBERS and for that reason felt a privileged relationship probably resulted, and for that reason stated he felt he could not answer Agents' questions. He did say, however, that CHAMBERS had visited him at his residence on November 21, 1948, that immediately prior thereto CHAMBERS had sent him a telegram informing him that he was going to arrive at 1 PM that date, and asking him, "Do you have things ready?" LEVINE continued that he was mystified by this wire and remarked to his wife that he had no idea of what CHAMBERS had in mind.

At the conclusion of CHAMBERS' visit on November 21, 1948 LEVINE offered to drive CHAMBERS to Penn Station for the latter to take a train to Baltimore and en route CHAMBERS requested that they stop at the home of LEVINE'S parents, Mr. and Mrs. BARNET LEVINE, 260 Rochester Avenue, Brooklyn, New York. According to LEVINE, CHAMBERS indicated he wanted to pick up something from that residence. After they stopped at

the Rochester Avenue address, CHAMBERS looked around in the basement and took away a folder and/or a box. LEVINE claimed he was extremely hazy on exactly what CHAMBERS did in the basement, paid no attention to what CHAMBERS removed therefrom, and claimed to recall no remarks of possible significance made by CHAMBERS then or later with respect to the material he picked up.

LEVINE continually resisted Agents' efforts to elicit a detailed account of his association with CHAMBERS on that day and frequently reiterated his belief that he was bound not to disclose everything he knew because of the privileged relationship mentioned above.

It is to be noted that Mrs. BARNET LEVINE is an older sister of ESTHER SHEMITZ CHAMBERS and, according to NATHAN L. LEVINE, CHAMBERS some years ago occasionally occupied a room in the BARNET LEVINE household for short periods of time and had stored some property there.

On December 15, 1948 Special Agents WILLIAM G. O'DONNELL, FRANCIS D. O'BRIEN, and the writer reinterrogated LEVINE at his home and requested that they be allowed immediately to inspect the basement of the BARNET LEVINE residence. LEVINE'S attitude was considerably changed on this occasion and when the inspection of the basement was broached he immediately remarked that CHAMBERS had not taken any material from the basement, but rather that it had been taken from an abandoned dumbwaiter shaft in the BARNET LEVINE residence. He willingly accompanied Agents immediately thereafter to the BARNET LEVINE residence and on the second floor thereof pointed out the abandoned dumbwaiter shaft in the bathroom in which he said he had placed an envelope for CHAMBERS in 1938 or 1939. This dumbwaiter shaft was carefully examined and it was noted that there remained nothing of significance and that only a small accumulation of dirty rags and yellowed copies of newspapers were in the shaft. LEVINE claimed to be unable to recall exactly when CHAMBERS asked him to keep the envelope for him, but stated it was either in 1938 or in 1939; further that the envelope was sealed at the time he received it from CHAMBERS and remained sealed until he turned it back to CHAMBERS on November 21, 1948; when, as mentioned above, he and CHAMBERS stopped off at the BARNET LEVINE residence.

(It is to be noted that LEVINE is undoubtedly mistaken as to the date of the CHAMBERS visit to him in November, 1948 inasmuch as CHAMBERS in his signed statement of December 3, 1948 fixed the date as November 14, 1948 and as the documents were produced by CHAMBERS at the pre-trial examination on November 17, 1948, the date of his recovering them from LEVINE obviously could not have been November 21, 1948.)

LEVINE further related that CHAMBERS told him in the event anything happened to him (CHAMBERS) LEVINE should turn over the envelope to Mrs. CHAMBERS and that if anything happened to both of them that LEVINE, as a lawyer, would know what to do with it. LEVINE insisted that the envelope had remained sealed from the time he received it until he returned it to CHAMBERS and that his only knowledge of the contents thereof comes from watching CHAMBERS open the envelope in the kitchen in the BARNET LEVINE residence immediately after he had handed the envelope back to CHAMBERS. LEVINE declared that he paid no particular attention to CHAMBERS as the latter was extracting the material from the envelope, except that he did know there were some documents among the material and he remembered that CHAMBERS made some exclamation of surprise as he was removing the material.

While Agents were at the 260 Rochester Avenue address the basement area was carefully searched for further property CHAMBERS might have left there, but none was located. Two rolls of 16 mm. film were taken with the express consent of LEVINE and on examination by Special Agents WILLIAM G. O'DONNELL and JOHN B. SIMMONS on the next day, December 5, 1948, were determined to be home movies of no significance to instant investigation. LEVINE remarked he had called the attention of CHAMBERS to this film when he and the latter were at the Rochester Avenue residence in November, but that CHAMBERS said that they were not his property and of no interest to him.

THOMAS J. IDNEGAN, Special Assistant to the Attorney General, was advised of the above outlined developments and requested that LEVINE be instructed to appear before the Grand Jury hearing instant matter on December 5, 1948. LEVINE readily assented to this request.

Collins ✓ B On December 5, 1948 HENRY HILL COLLINS, JR. was interviewed in the office of the ~~American Russian Institute~~, 58 Park Avenue, New York City, which is also Mr. COLLINS' residence, by Special Agents NORMAN P. BAGWELL and THOMAS G. SPENCER. When questioned concerning his knowledge of WHITTAKER CHAMBERS he replied that he had been previously interviewed on several occasions concerning his knowledge of this individual, but that during these interviews he had failed to recall any information concerning WHITTAKER CHAMBERS or whether he ever met this person. He declared that since the recent publicity of Mr. CHAMBERS and Mr. HISS, particularly before the House Un-American Activities Committee, he is now of the definite impression that he saw a person probably identical

with WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, but who did not use that particular name, in Washington, D.C. in the middle 1930's. It was Mr. COLLINS' recollection that he saw CHAMBERS on several occasions at cocktail and other social affairs in Washington, D.C. and stated that in all probability CHAMBERS might have been a guest in his, COLLINS', home on such an occasion.

COLLINS declared that he remembered CHAMBERS as a newspaper man or a writer of some type or other. He denied that he had been engaged in any way whatsoever with CHAMBERS in any espionage activities; that he had furnished CHAMBERS or any other unauthorized person any documentary material that came into his possession while he was a government employee. He denied knowing anybody by the name of BORIS BYKOV or having been introduced to an individual by this name or by the description of BYKOV that was furnished to him by Agents. He stated that he did not know an individual named PETER while he was an employee of the government in Washington, D.C. ✓

At the completion of this interview COLLINS was served with a subpoena calling for his presence at the Federal Grand Jury in the Southern District of New York at 10 AM on December 6, 1948.

Silverman
On December 5, 1948 Special Agents NORMAN P. BAGWELL and THOMAS G. SPENCER interviewed A. GEORGE SILVERMAN at his residence, 255 West 23rd Street, New York City. Mrs. SILVERMAN was also present during this interview. Mr. SILVERMAN was advised that this Bureau was desirous of questioning him in some detail concerning an official matter, and at this point he advised that on the advice of counsel he would refuse to answer any questions at this time. He was thereupon served with a subpoena calling for his presence before the Federal Grand Jury in the Southern District of New York at 10 AM on December 6, 1948.

Efforts to locate PRISCILLA HISS, wife of ALGER HISS, on December 5, 1948 for interview were unsuccessful.

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Procure Hiss
On December 6, 1948, Mrs. ALGER HISS was interviewed in the presence of her attorney, Mr. EDWARD C. MC LEAN, 20 Exchange Place, New York City, by SA THOMAS G. SPENCER and the writer.

The arrangements for the interview were previously made with Mr. MC LEAN and he requested that he be present during the time of the interview.

Mrs. HISS was first questioned concerning her knowledge or acquaintanceship with WHITTAKER CHAMBERS. Mrs. HISS advised that she knew an individual by the name of GEORGE CROSLY in 1935 and whom she has now identified to be WHITTAKER CHAMBERS. She further stated that in 1935, exact date not known by her, CHAMBERS and his wife sublet her apartment, which was located at 2831 28th Street, N.W., Washington, D. C., and that she, herself, was living at 2905 P. Street, N.W., Washington, D. C. She stated that for a short period of time CHAMBERS and his wife stayed in Mrs. HISS' home on P. Street waiting to move into the sublet apartment on 28th Street. Continuing, she advised that she had never socialized to any degree with the CHAMBERS and that she did not particularly desire to associate with Mrs. CHAMBERS in a social way.

Mrs. HISS was advised of the facts concerning the allegations made by WHITTAKER CHAMBERS to the effect that he had received documents from ALGER HISS which were taken from the State Department to HISS' home. Mrs. HISS then stated that she had no knowledge of any documents, notes or any other material that Mr. HISS had in his possession and had no knowledge of his bringing the material mentioned to his home.

Mrs. HISS was specifically questioned concerning the typewriter that she had in her home on which CHAMBERS had claimed that the documents were typed. Mrs. HISS then stated that all she could recall concerning the typewriter was that it was a typewriter which belonged to her father, THOMAS L. FANSLER, who was in the insurance business in Philadelphia. She believed that it was the Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company for which he acted as agent. She stated that this typewriter was given to her by her father possibly in 1932 or 1933; that her father died in 1940; and that she could not recall how she had disposed of it. She could

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not recall the make of the typewriter. The only thing she remembered about it was that it was an old-fashioned typewriter which her father had used for a number of years.

Mrs. HISS stated that she, herself, was not a proficient typist but that she had typed up several things on the typewriter and used the one-finger method for such typing.

During the course of the interview, Mr. MC LEAN mentioned that Mrs. HISS had written a book. The Agents questioned her as to whether or not she had typed up the manuscript for the book on her typewriter. She advised that she had only typed a few of the pages of the manuscript on the typewriter and the rest was in longhand. She further stated that no copy of the manuscript was available. The book was published by the Carnegie Foundation, the exact year she could not recall, but thought it was in the early 1930's. She stated that she has searched through her papers in an effort to locate material which may have been typed up on the questioned typewriter but she was not successful. Mr. MC LEAN interjected and stated that he had learned that there were two typewritten papers written up by Mrs. HISS' son and that he would attempt to locate these papers and make them available to the Agents. Mrs. HISS then stated that she could not possibly say that these papers were typewritten on the machine that she had in her possession in 1935 or 1936.

It will be recalled that a Ford car had been previously mentioned by Mr. CHAMBERS as having been in his possession and which was formerly owned by HISS. Mrs. HISS stated that she recalls the Ford car very well and that her husband, ALGER HISS, had given the Ford automobile to CHAMBERS. She could not recall the year, but believed it was in 1935 or 1936.

Mrs. HISS emphatically stated that she had never heard her husband or CHAMBERS discuss any material which had been obtained from the Government or documents which Mr. HISS might have had in his possession in his official capacity. She further stated that she had never heard the name of Colonel BYKOV mentioned by CHAMBERS or by her husband. It is to be noted that CHAMBERS stated he introduced HISS to Colonel BYKOV in Brooklyn, New York, and that BYKOV was the contact man for the Russian Intelligence in the United States.

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Mrs. HISS advised that her given name was PRISCILLA and that she taught the Seventh and Eighth Grades at the Dalton School, located at 108 East 89th Street, New York City. She further added that in the event she is able to find any specimens of any kind which may have been written up on the questioned typewriter, she would furnish them to this office through her attorney.

The following signed statement was obtained from Mrs. HISS in the presence of her attorney, EDWARD C. MC LEAN, on December 7, 1948:

"New York, New York
December 7, 1948

"I, Mrs. Priscilla Hiss, residing at 22 East 8th Street, New York City, give the following voluntary statement to Special Agents Thomas G. Spencer and Francis D. O'Brien, who have identified themselves to me to be Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. I am making this statement in the presence of my attorney, Mr. Edward C. McLean. I know that any statement that I make may be used against me in a court of law.

"Some time in 1935, the exact date I cannot now recall, I was introduced to an individual by the name of George Crosley, whom I now believe to be Whittaker Chambers. I did not know that Crosley's name was Whittaker Chambers at any time while I knew him. At the time of this introduction I was residing at 2831 28th Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. For a short period of time Chambers and his wife lived at our house in a spare room which we had at 2905 P Street while waiting to move into the premises at 2831 28th Street, N.W., which premises were sublet to Mr. Chambers by my husband, Mr. Hiss. As far as I know no lease was drawn for the subletting of the apartment. I also met Mr. Chambers on several occasions when he called at my home to visit with my husband. I recall that Mr. Hiss had a Ford automobile, namely a 1929 model, and that he gave this Ford car to Mr. Chambers. I have not seen Mr. Chambers, as far as I can recall, since sometime in 1936.

"I have been advised of the allegations that Mr. Chambers has made against my husband, namely that Mr. Hiss removed documents from the government offices where he was employed and turned these documents over to Mr. Chambers in order that they might be photographed. Mr. Hiss never turned over any documents to Mr. Chambers in my presence or in so far as I know at any other time.

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"During the time my husband was employed by the government he occasionally brought work home from the office. However, I never personally examined any of this material and have no knowledge of its contents.

"I have been asked to recall all of the facts concerning a typewriter which was in my possession. Some time in 1932 or 1933, as far as I can recall, my father, Mr. Thomas L. Fansler, who was in the insurance business in Philadelphia (he was connected with the Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company, for which company he acted as a general agent), had in his possession a typewriter which he gave to me. I do not recall whether I had this typewriter while I was residing in New York City. I do not recall the make of this typewriter. I do not recall now, how I disposed of it. I myself am not a proficient typist, but I have typed several things on this typewriter which my father gave to me. I did prepare a manuscript for a book which was later published by the Carnegie Corporation, but as far as I can recall I did not type this manuscript in its entirety. I typed some of it and prepared the rest in longhand.

"I wish to state that I have never heard my husband, Alger Hiss, or Mr. Chambers discuss any material which had been obtained from the government or documents which Mr. Hiss might have had in his possession in his official capacity. I also wish to state that I have never been acquainted with an individual by the name of Colonel Bykov, who I understand Mr. Chambers has stated was introduced by him to my husband. I wish to state that I have never copied or typed any U.S. Government documents for the purpose of giving them to Mr. Chambers.

"I wish to state that I have read this statement, consisting of one and one-half pages, and it is true to the best of my knowledge. I have initialed each page.

S/ Mrs. PRISCILLA HISS
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"Witnessed:

/s/ THOMAS G. SPENCER, F.B.I., N.Y.C.
/s/ FRANCIS D. O'BRIEN, F.B.I., N.Y.C."

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The following investigation was conducted by SA JOHN F. SULLIVAN:

On December 9, 1948 at the Carnegie Corporation of New York, 622 Fifth Avenue, a check of its grants and publications failed to reveal a grant for PRISCILLA HISS or ROBERTA M. FANSLER for the publication of "The Teaching of Art in American Colleges".

On December 10, 1948, PETER MCGILL, manager of the College Art Association, 625 Madison Avenue also checked his records without finding such a grant, or publication for the years 1933, 1934 and 1935.

He pointed out that the usual procedure is to return the original manuscript to the author who submitted it, together with the galley for proof reading. Usually the author retains the manuscript and returns the corrected galley. If by chance the author returns the manuscript the Association would destroy it after a short time. He added that the Carnegie Corporation would never see the manuscript. It would only pay for the printing through the grant.

Mr. MCGILL called Mrs. AUDREY McMAHON who held his position in 1934. She remembered the grant and the manuscript but could not recall its final disposition. She believed it was published in Parnassus. Persual of Parnassus for 1933, 1934 and 1935 failed to locate it. Parnassus and the Art Bulletin are the two publications of the College Art Association.

Mr. MCGILL stated that ROBERTA M. FANSLER is well known to the Association. PRISCILLA HISS is not. ROBERTA M. FANSLER is now Mrs. JOHN ALFORD, 55A Charles Field Street, Providence 6, Rhode Island. JOHN ALFORD is a former Columbia University professor.

An article with a title similar to "The Teaching of Art in American Colleges" called "The Teaching of Art in the Colleges of the United States" by ROBERT I. GOLDWATER, was published by the Association in May, 1943. Reference footnotes in this article refer to "Research in Fine Arts in the Colleges and Universities of the United States, Priscilla Hiss and Robert A. Fansler, Carnegie Corporation, 1934".

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As a result of the disclosures made by CHAMBERS in the pre-trial examination of him in Baltimore by counsel for ALGER HISS, THOMAS J. DONEGAN, Special Assistant to the Attorney General, who has been presenting evidence concerning alleged and suspected espionage activity to a Grand Jury in the Southern District of New York, caused the Grand Jury to reconvene on December 6, 1948. Elsewhere in this report there is being set out a summary of the Grand Jury's activities during the period of this report. It is also to be noted that on the evening of December 6, 1948 Representatives ROBERT NIXON and JOHN MC DONELL of the House Committee on Un-American Activities, accompanied by ROBERT E. STRIPLING, Chief Investigator for the Committee, appeared at New York City and a discussion was had with them by Mr. DONEGAN and JOHN F. X. MC GOHEY, United States Attorney for the Southern District of New York, with respect to the procedures to be followed by the H.C.U.A. and the Justice Department. It was learned reliably that on this evening the Committee members questioned subject CHAMBERS in executive session at the Commodore Hotel.

Also on December 6, 1948 through arrangements made by PEYTON FORD, Assistant to the Attorney General, Mr. L. E. THOMPSON, Deputy Director, European Division, U.S. Department of State, examined, in Mr. DONEGAN'S office, copies of the documentary material produced by CHAMBERS at the pre-trial deposition in Baltimore and also prints of film secured from the CHAMBERS farm on December 2, 1948 by representatives of the H.C.U.A. Mr. THOMPSON commented to Mr. DONEGAN that there was nothing particularly "embarrassing" in the first group of material, but that it did consist of what apparently were copies of State Department documents. Mr. THOMPSON stated, however, that much of the material located on December 2, 1948 was "Top Secret" and would have carried such a designation if one had been in use by the State Department during the period covered by the documents, and pointed out that they would at least have been classified "Strictly Confidential" at that time. He mentioned one document particularly which might cause some embarrassment if published inasmuch as it indicated that consideration was being given by this government prior to 1939 to a rapprochement between the United States and Germany on an economic basis.

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On December 7, 1948, SAs JOHN J. WARD and WILLIAM J. McCARTHY, Jr., interviewed HEDE MASSING at her residence concerning HENRY JULIAN WADLEIGH, who, according to WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was operating in behalf of the Communist international movement under HEDE KUMPERTZ, who is HEDE MASSING.

HEDE MASSING stated that she could not recognize HENRY JULIAN WADLEIGH from his name or the descriptive data concerning him.

She was also asked concerning HAROLD WILSON, who was WADLEIGH'S co-worker in his intelligence work. HEDE did not recognize WILSON from his name or descriptive data, or the photograph of DAVID CARPENTER.

HEDE MASSING stated that she wished to furnish some additional information concerning ALGER HISS. She added that she had not previously furnished this information since her mind was not exactly clear concerning the matter. She felt she now could reconstruct the events with a fair degree of accuracy. HEDE stated that for approximately one year, or a period of time which included a winter and a summer, she had been working on NOEL FIELD, a State Department employee, to get him to enter into the work she was doing, which was intelligence work on behalf of the Soviets or the Comintern. She stated that she was not certain that she was working for the Soviets nor did she know whether or not NOEL FIELD understood that he was being recruited for the Soviets. However, she is sure that he knew that he was to work in behalf of the Communist international cause. HEDE stated that she had propositioned NOEL FIELD to obtain information from the State Department and turn it over to her. She would then see that it was turned over to her superior, BORIS, who would send it either to Russia or to a representative of the Comintern. HEDE frequently went to Washington and stayed at FIELD'S apartment with FIELD and his wife while she was developing him.

After about a year, and possibly in the winter of 1935-1936, NOEL FIELD told HEDE that someone else was also recruiting him to do the same work and he did not know just what to do. HEDE told NOEL that she would like to meet this person who was trying to recruit him, so they could have it out. FIELD said he would arrange to have HEDE meet the person.

According to HEDE, approximately a week later, FIELD had a dinner party at his apartment in Washington. HEDE recalls that HERTA FIELD, NOEL'S wife, was present, along with NOEL, herself and ALGER HISS. She cannot recall whether or not anyone else was present, possibly a few others. HISS' wife was not present.

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NOEL FIELD told HEDE that ^{Alger} HISS was the person who was trying to recruit him. He told her this either before or on the night of the dinner. HEDE stated that she was impressed by HISS' good looks, his charm, and his intelligence, and they got along very well. Immediately after the dinner and at the first moment when HEDE and ALGER HISS could get together, they had a conversation, which, to the best of HEDE'S recollection, is as follows:

ALGER HISS: "Well, you are the famous girl who is meddling in my affairs."

HEDE MASSING: "And you are the man who is meddling in my affairs."

ALGER HISS: "What is your apparatus."

HEDE MASSING: "I wouldn't ask that question of you. You shouldn't ask it of me".

(They both laughed at this)

ALGER HISS: "Well, we'll fight it out to see who gets NOEL."

HEDE MASSING: "I'll beat you in this game because I'm a woman."

After this either HEDE or ALGER said;

"What difference does it make who gets NOEL, We're both working for the same boss."

HEDE cannot recall whether she made this statement or whether ALGER made it. The statement meant to HEDE that they were both working for the same boss, the Communist international movement. HEDE stated that there was no question in her mind that HISS was working for some branch of Soviet Intelligence or for the Comintern and was trying to recruit FIELD to work with him, and further this branch was in competition with her group headed by "BORIS". HEDE stated that throughout the evening, she got along very well with ALGER HISS. They seemed to agree on everything. After the meeting, HEDE returned to New York and reported the results of her meeting with ALGER HISS to her superior, BORIS. BORIS was delighted and slapped HEDE on the back and said, "Good girl". He instructed her not to see HISS in the future. HEDE stated that she never saw ALGER HISS either before or after this one dinner party at NOEL FIELD'S. HEDE has seen many photographs of ALGER in the paper recently and she is sure

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that it was ALGER HISS she met in FIELD'S apartment. HEDE stated that she was probably staying at FIELD'S apartment the night she met HISS. ^B HEDE eventually won FIELD and he operated for her group. He is presently in Switzerland. ^E

During the interview with HEDE MASSING on December 7 and 8, 1948, ^E she stated that about the time she was working on NOEL FIELD to cooperate with her in Communist Intelligence work, she was also working on LAWRENCE DUGGAN, a State Department employee and a close associate of ALGER HISS. ^E DUGGAN resisted her, but eventually agreed to see her superior BORIS. BORIS later told her that DUGGAN was difficult and suggested she might have to see him again. She never did. She always liked DUGGAN and respected him and when she broke with the Russians in 1938, she went to Washington to see him and tell him she was through, since she felt responsible for him. She stated that she did not see him, but saw his wife and received a cool reception. She felt that DUGGAN must have told his wife about her and her activity and opposed it. The wife's treatment of her indicated that DUGGAN had either kept out of the movement or had gotten out. HEDE never saw DUGGAN on her visits to Washington and has not seen him since probably 1935 or 1936. ^E HEDE stated that she had held back the above information concerning DUGGAN when interviewed recently, because she was not sure he ever got into the work and if he did, she felt quite sure he was out by 1938. ^E

The above is being brought to the attention of the Bureau in that they may wish to have DUGGAN interviewed at this time, since it is very possible that when ALGER HISS worked on NOEL FIELD to recruit him, he may also have worked on LAWRENCE DUGGAN.

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The information furnished by HEDE MASSING regarding her conversation with ALGER HISS in the home of NOEL FIELD in Washington was immediately brought to the attention of Mr. DONEGAN and on his suggestion arrangements were made on December 9, 1948 for MASSING to view ALGER HISS face to face. This confrontation took place in this office and was witnessed by Bureau Agents. Neither HISS nor MASSING said anything on this occasion. HISS was requested immediately prior to the confrontation to view this individual long enough to satisfy himself positively as to whether or not he had ever seen her before. After he observed her for approximately two minutes he indicated that he had satisfied himself and accordingly was escorted from the room. He then informed the writer that he was positive he had never talked with that woman at any time or place, that he had no recollection whatsoever of ever having met her, and that the only qualification he would make in his denial of acquaintanceship or introduction to her was that it was barely possible he might have been casually introduced to her at a large affair where hundreds of people might have been present and he might have been introduced briefly to a great number of persons. He declared that this contingency was an exceedingly remote possibility.

On the following day a second confrontation of HISS with MASSING was staged and on this occasion HISS was accompanied by his attorney, EDWARD C. MC LEAN, at the latter's insistence. This session lasted approximately fifteen minutes and during that time MASSING attempted, by giving her recollection of the conversation between herself and HISS, to refresh his recollection. She stated, for instance, that she recalled definitely this conversation took place at the home of NOEL FIELD in Washington, that FIELD and his wife were present, that ALGER HISS was not accompanied by his wife, and that there may have been one or two more persons present. She pointed out to HISS that she recalled their private conversation apart from the others immediately after dinner.

HISS insisted that MASSING was surely mistaken in her identification of him as the man with whom she conversed on that occasion and very pleasantly thanked MASSING for attempting to "help". After leaving the room where the above described confrontation occurred, HISS expressed complete amazement that this woman would be so positive in her recollection of an event which he was equally positive never took place.

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RE: LAURENCE H. DUGGAN

The following investigation was conducted by Special Agents JOHN J. DANAHY and WILLIAM J. MCCARTHY, Jr.:

As a result of information furnished this office by HEDE MASSING to the effect that she had attempted to recruit LAURENCE DUGGAN to work in her apparatus in the interest of the Soviet Union or the Communist International during the period 1934 - 1936, which information was furnished the Bureau by teletype under date of December 8, 1948, the Bureau authorized an interview with LAURENCE DUGGAN by teletype dated December 9, 1948.

On December 10, 1948, LAURENCE H. DUGGAN was interviewed at his residence at 46 Walworth Avenue, Scarsdale, New York, telephone number Scarsdale 3-6425. DUGGAN advised that his business address was the Institute of International Education, 2 West 45th Street, New York City. He stated that he was a director of the Institute which was a philanthropic organization which worked in the interest of promoting international education. He added that his father had formerly been the director of the organization and he took over when his father died. He further advised that this organization operates under contract of the United States Government in choosing graduate students for study abroad under provision of the Fulbright Act.

HEDE MASSING

LAURENCE DUGGAN stated that the name HEDE MASSING was not familiar to him. He added that the name HEDE GUMPERTZ did sound familiar but he could not place the person. He was shown a photograph of HEDE MASSING who was formerly known as HEDE GUMPERTZ, and he stated that he recognized the picture as someone he had met but he could not recall the circumstances surrounding their meeting. He felt that possibly he met HEDE GUMPERTZ through NOEL FIELD in Washington or possibly through RODNEY DUTCHER, a newspaper man, with whom he was friendly, who worked in Washington during the early 1930's and who has since died.

In regard to the allegation that HEDE GUMPERTZ had talked to him many times and attempted to recruit him for Soviet espionage and had succeeded in getting him to go and see her superior "BORIS", Mr. DUGGAN stated that if he was recruited by HEDE GUMPERTZ then he never recognized it, and in regard to the allegation that he went to see her superior, he denied this. He stated that he never went to see anyone at the request of HEDE GUMPERTZ. Mr. DUGGAN stated that although his recollection of the circumstances under which he came to meet HEDE GUMPERTZ were extremely hazy to

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him, he is certain that at no time did she ever request him to perform any acts in the nature of espionage on behalf of the Soviets or the Communist International.

With a view to refreshing DUGGAN'S recollection of his association with HEDE GUMPERTZ, DUGGAN was advised of an occasion in 1938 when HEDE GUMPERTZ allegedly visited his home at Washington, D. C., in a effort to see him. He was told that at this time HEDE GUMPERTZ waited at his home for over an hour but eventually left without seeing him when he had not arrived home. DUGGAN could not recall this incident but stated that in view of the fact that GUMPERTZ had allegedly seen his wife on this occasion perhaps his wife would be able to recall the incident. Accordingly he called his wife, HELEN DUGGAN, who viewed the photograph of HEDE GUMPERTZ and stated that she recalled that she had met her on one or more occasions in Washington and could faintly recall the occasion in 1938 when GUMPERTZ had visited their Washington home in an effort to see DUGGAN. She could add no additional information concerning the original manner in which she and her husband had come to become acquainted with HEDE GUMPERTZ.

ALGER HISS

Concerning ALGER HISS, Mr. DUGGAN stated that he first met HISS in Washington, D. C., probably around 1934, at which time HISS was employed by the AAA. Mr. DUGGAN stated that later, probably around 1936, HISS came to the State Department where he worked in the Trade Agreements Section and later in the Far Eastern Section. Mr. DUGGAN stated that he and HISS never worked in the same section at the State Department. He added that his friendship with HISS was very casual and they saw each other once or twice a year, usually at social functions. He added that he did not know HISS'S political philosophy but was of the opinion that HISS was a thoroughly loyal American. He added that he was surprised to hear of the charges made by WHITTAKER CHAMBERS against ALGER HISS. He stated that prior to reading of the charges against HISS in the papers, nothing had ever come to his attention which would indicate that HISS was a Communist or was engaged in espionage while at the State Department. He added that ALGER HISS had never approached him at any time to do anything in behalf of the Soviets or the Communist International.

Mr. DUGGAN added that he also knew ALGER HISS'S brother, DONALD HISS, and he felt the same about DONALD as he did about ALGER. He stated ~~that nothing had ever come to his attention concerning DONALD HISS which would indicate that DONALD HISS was a Communist or was engaged in espionage.~~

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Further he stated that DONALD HISS had never approached him to do anything in the interest of the Soviet Union or the Communist International.

Mr. DUGGAN stated that he believed that ALGER HISS and NOEL FIELD, a State Department employee who will be referred to below, were acquainted. He added that it was his impression that they knew each other prior to 1936 and became more friendly thereafter. Mr. DUGGAN stated that so far as he could recall he had never attended a dinner party when ALGER HISS and NOEL FIELD were present. He could not recall ever having seen them together. E

NOEL H. FIELD

Concerning NOEL FIELD, LAURENCE DUGGAN stated that he met him around 1931 in Washington at the State Department. At the time FIELD was working in the Western European Section of the State Department, particularly on disarmament matters and League of Nations matters. He worked very closely with NORMAN DAVIS. According to Mr. DUGGAN, NOEL FIELD left Washington in the spring of 1936. Mr. DUGGAN stated that he knew NOEL FIELD and NOEL'S wife, HERTHA, very well and considered them close friends. He added that the FIELDS and he and his wife had apartments in the same building at 419 Fourth Street, N. W., Washington, D. C., during the period from the fall of 1933 until the fall of 1935, at which time the DUGGANS moved to a house in Washington.

Mr. DUGGAN stated that he saw NOEL FIELD constantly and felt that he knew the man very well. He stated that he did not feel that NOEL FIELD was a Communist nor a member of any Communist Party front organization. Nor did he believe that FIELD was ever engaged in espionage of any kind. He stated that he considered NOEL FIELD a "social democrat." He added that FIELD was greatly interested in the Soviet Union and it was his opinion that FIELD later visited the Soviet Union.

Mr. DUGGAN stated that he also knew NOEL FIELD'S brother, HERMAN FIELD, who is presently at Western Reserve University in Ohio, as well as NOEL FIELD'S sister, ELSIE DOOB (phonetic), and NOEL FIELD'S mother.

Concerning HERTHA FIELD, the wife of NOEL FIELD, Mr. DUGGAN stated that he did not believe that she was a Communist and felt that her political philosophy was about the same as her husband's. He added

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that it was his impression that Mrs. FIELD did not have an active interest in politics, but would more or less naturally follow the political philosophy of her husband.

HARRY DEXTER WHITE

Mr. DUGGAN was shown a number of photographs of individuals and the only ones he recognized were those of ALGER HISS, HEDE GUNPERTZ and HARRY DEXTER WHITE.

Concerning HARRY DEXTER WHITE, Mr. DUGGAN stated that he had known Mr. WHITE from about 1938 on. He stated that they became acquainted as a result of their working for the United States Government relating to Latin America. Mr. DUGGAN, as Chief of the Latin American Section of the State Department, had many conferences with Mr. WHITE, who was in the Treasury Department at the time and they worked together setting up an inter-American bank. Mr. DUGGAN stated that their relations were strictly business. He added that nothing had ever come to his attention which would indicate that HARRY DEXTER WHITE was a Communist or was engaged in espionage on behalf of the Soviet Union or the Communist International.

The following photographs were shown to LAURENCE DUGGAN and he failed to recognize any: ELIZABETH T. BENTLEY, MAURICE HALPERIN, ANATOLE B. GROMOV, WILLIAM LUDWIG ULLMAN, NATHAN GREGORY SILVERMASTER, JOSEPH GREGG, (All of the above are subjects in the NATHAN GREGORY SILVERMASTER case.) VASSILI ZUBILIN, ELIZABETHA ZUBILIN, PAVEL KLARIN, WILLY BRANDES and PAUL WILHELM MASSING.

FREDERICK VANDERBILT FIELD

LAURENCE DUGGAN was asked if he had ever been approached by anyone to do anything in the interest of the Soviet Union or the Communist International. He stated that he had been approached twice, once by FREDERICK VANDERBILT FIELD and once by HENRY COLLINS. The COLLINS incident will be set out later in this report.

In regard to FREDERICK VANDERBILT FIELD, Mr. DUGGAN stated that FIELD was a classmate of his, both having graduated from Harvard College in 1927. He stated that around 1936 or 1937 FIELD came to Washington and called him and asked him to stop at his (FIELD'S) hotel for a drink. Mr.

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DUGGAN stated that when he finished work he went to FIELD'S hotel room and there spent a short time and had a discussion with FIELD. During the discussion FIELD said something to DUGGAN which definitely gave DUGGAN the impression that FIELD wanted DUGGAN to do something in his official capacity which would be in the interest of the Soviet Union or the Communist International. Mr. DUGGAN stated that he cannot remember the conversation; he cannot remember just what the request was. His recollection is that the request was subtle but nevertheless was sufficiently clear so that there was no question in his mind that FIELD wanted him to do something. His recollection is that he answered FIELD in such a way that he gave FIELD the impression that he would have nothing to do with FIELD'S request. He feels that he succeeded in impressing FIELD as to his own attitude to such an extent that FIELD did not pursue his request any further. Mr. DUGGAN stated that he is sure that the request of FIELD did not consist of having him (DUGGAN) steal papers from the State Department. It could have been that FIELD requested him to use his position to influence policy. However, he has not an idea as to what it was.

Mr. DUGGAN stated that he has seen FREDERICK VANDERBILT FIELD since the meeting in 1936 or 1937 and FIELD has never approached him. He added that he suspected that FIELD was a Communist and it is his recollection that FIELD was connected with the Institute of Pacific Relations at the time that FIELD came to Washington in 1936 or 1937. ✓

HENRY HILL COLLINS, JR.

LAURENCE DUGGAN stated that he first met COLLINS in Washington probably around 1933 or 1934. He believes that COLLINS was with the Department of Agriculture at the time. He stated that he met COLLINS socially and saw him fairly often. He stated that neither he nor his wife liked COLLINS. However, they frequently came in contact with him, usually at social affairs. Mr. DUGGAN stated that around 1937 or 1938, and probably in June of the year, he had occasion to have lunch with HENRY COLLINS, probably at COLLINS' request, and then after lunch they took a stroll. During the walk COLLINS made certain remarks to DUGGAN which DUGGAN took to mean that COLLINS wanted DUGGAN to work with him doing something in connection with his (DUGGAN'S) official capacity which would be for the benefit of the Soviet Union or the Communist International. Mr. DUGGAN stated that he cannot remember just what COLLINS said which gave him the idea that COLLINS wanted him to do something of this nature. However, there was no question in his mind that the request of COLLINS was sufficiently clear so that he knew that what COLLINS asked for constituted a request for

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action by DUGGAN in his official capacity on behalf of the Soviet Union or the Communist International. Mr. DUGGAN stated that he feels certain that the request did not mean that he should steal documents from the State Department files. It is his recollection that the overtures of both COLLINS and FIELD never took the form of concrete suggestion as to any particular course of action, but rather were a general suggestion that DUGGAN be more helpful to the cause in his official capacity. (E)

The only other incident which DUGGAN could recall relating to possible Communist activities within the State Department concerns the case of a female employee whom he recalls as "LAKE" and who was reported to him shortly after he became chief of the Latin-American Division as being extremely Marxist, both in her philosophy and expression of ideas. DUGGAN stated that as a result of receiving these reports concerning this LAKE, he recommended that she be transferred from his division, which action was subsequently followed. He stated that he had no idea as to what division she was transferred to, nor does he know whether she is still employed by the State Department. He added that he had no knowledge as to whether or not she ever furnished any confidential information which she received at the State Department to any unauthorized person. The above incident took place probably in the early part of 1937. (D)

Miscellaneous

LAURENCE DUGGAN stated that he knew HENRY JULIAN WADLEIGH as a fellow employee in the State Department. He added, however, that he had never worked with WADLEIGH and didn't travel with him socially. He further stated that he had never been approached by WADLEIGH to do anything for the benefit of the Soviet Union or the Communist International, nor did he know or suspect that WADLEIGH was engaged in any such activity.

B. Concerning WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, Mr. DUGGAN stated that he did not believe that he had ever met CHAMBERS. He also stated that he did not recognize the name HAROLD WILSON.

Concerning himself, Mr. DUGGAN stated that he had never been a member of the Communist Party nor of any Communist Party front organization. He stated that during the Spanish Civil War he had contributed \$10.00 to the Loyalist Cause. He cannot remember the organization which collected the money. He stated that he is not a Marxist and he described himself as a "New Dealer." He stated that he has never done anything to aid the Communist International or the Soviet Union to the detriment of the United States. (E)

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With reference to LAURENCE DUGGAN, a review of the files in this field office reveals the following information concerning him: LAURENCE DUGGAN was the Director of the Institute of International Education and is reportedly a recent appointee of President TRUMAN to a ten member committee to select students for federal scholarships for foreign study under the Fulbright Bill. The files further indicate that DUGGAN was interviewed with negative results in 1940 in the case entitled MANFRED ZAPP, Registration Act.

A further review indicates that by Bureau letter dated May 14, 1942, the Bureau advised that WHITTAKER CHAMBERS had advised agents in an interview that LAURENCE DUGGAN, Chief of the Latin-American Division of the State Department, was probably an agent of the O.G.P.U. The report of Special Agent JEROME BROWER, dated August 2, 1944, at New York, in the case entitled COUNCIL FOR PAN-AMERICAN DEMOCRACY; INTERNATIONAL SECURITY - C, indicated that DUGGAN, as Director of the Office of American Republic Affairs, State Department, participated in a conference on United States policy toward Argentina called by the Council for Pan-American Democracy on March 25, 1944. This conference was held in the building owned by FREDERICK VANDERBILT FIELD, previously mentioned, located at 23 West 26th Street, which building houses several notorious Communist front organizations. Investigation of the Council for Pan-American Democracy indicated that the major portion of its directors were key figures in the Communist Party program.

A further review of the files reflects that the report of Special Agent T. S. MILLER dated July 7, 1945, at New York City in the case entitled JOSEPH H. CROWN, was., et al., Espionage - R, reflects that LAURENCE DUGGAN, who was then connected with the Office of the Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs, met and conferred with JOSEPH CROWN and JOSEPH STAROBIN, the Foreign Policy Editor of the "Daily Worker," concerning the Argentina situation. This occurred at a meeting of the previously mentioned Council for Pan-American Democracy.

Information has come to the attention of this office that the Institute of International Education in 1947 sponsored a tour of Sir BERNARD PARSS through the mid-western United States. On this tour Sir BERNARD delivered numerous speeches urging appeasement of the Soviet Union. Arrangements for this tour, according to information received by this office, were made by LAURENCE DUGGAN, Director of the Institute.

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RE: JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS

The above-named individual has been interviewed on several occasions by Agents of this office since his arrival in New York City on December 6, 1948, pursuant to Grand Jury subpoena. Information furnished by CHAMBERS since December 7, 1948, concerning specific individuals will be set out hereinafter under their respective names. On two of these occasions signed statements were taken from CHAMBERS and are quoted as follows:

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"New York, N. Y.
December 7, 1948

"I, Jay David Whittaker Chambers, make the following statement to Thomas G. Spencer and Joseph H. Kelly, whom I know to be Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. I understand that any statement that I make can be used against me in a court of law. No threats or promises have been made to me in connection with this statement. I have been advised that I have a right of counsel, but I have waived same after consulting with my counsel in connection with the making of this statement.

"I have been asked by the above-named agents whether I recall ever having met an individual named Henry Julian Wadleigh; I do recall that I was introduced to a person whom I know as Mr. Wadleigh in 1936, to the best of my recollection, and that this introduction was made by David Carpenter, to whom I referred in my signed statement dated December 3, 1948. This introduction took place in Washington, D. C. At that time I believe Wadleigh was employed in the Trade Agreements Section of the U. S. Department of State. Although I of course do not recall the exact conversation which took place on this occasion, Wadleigh was given to understand either by Carpenter previously, or by both of us during the conversation, that I was the head of the underground group, and that henceforth he was connected with that group and disconnected with whatever activities he had been in before.

"It is my further recollection that in 1937 Wadleigh began to furnish me with documentary material from the Department of State. Inasmuch as he had been acquainted with Carpenter prior to the time the latter introduced him to me, I believe there may have been a few occasions on which Wadleigh gave material directly to Carpenter for eventual transmission, of course, to me. It is my present recollection that commencing in the early part of 1937 I met Wadleigh approximately every ten days; these meetings, so far as I can recall, always occurred in public places in Washington, with the exception that there may have been a very few of them in movie theatres in that city.

"It is also to be noted that at some time during the period of my personal relationship with Wadleigh, that is, from 1936 until approximately April, 1938, when I broke with the Party, Wadleigh proceeded to Europe on official governmental business for the purpose of negotiating a trade agreement,

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"and there was accordingly a break in our relationship occasioned by his absence. It is my present recollection that I commenced seeing Wadleigh again after he returned to Washington from Europe, although I cannot so state categorically inasmuch as I am not sure whether this trip was made by Wadleigh during 1936 or in the year 1937, by which time he had begun to furnish information on a more or less regular basis.

"On the occasions of my meetings with Wadleigh he would in most instances, so far as I can recall, have the documents for me in a briefcase, and upon leaving him when those meetings would terminate, I would retain the briefcase and return it to him when I next saw him, which would be in the course of the same night. Upon receiving this documentary material from Wadleigh in the above-described manner I would proceed to a meeting with David Carpenter, would hand over the material to him, and he would take it to his workshop, photograph it, and later that same evening I would again meet Carpenter, take back the documents from him, and then return them to Wadleigh. I accompanied Carpenter to his workshop on perhaps one or two occasions but did not so accompany him as a matter of routine, and I do not presently recall the exact location of this workshop except that it was located somewhere near B Street, I believe, in Southeast or Southwest Washington. After the delivery by me of documentary material to Carpenter for photographing, I would subsequently receive the developed negatives from Carpenter and would thereafter transmit them to Colonel Bykov. I recall, however, that this system was changed by Colonel Bykov in that Carpenter no longer developed film, but rather gave me the exposed undeveloped film for transmission to Colonel Bykov. I want to state that the changed system of operating as outlined immediately hereinbefore was not consistently followed inasmuch as occasionally there apparently was difficulty on the part of Bykov in having the film developed in a satisfactory manner. During the period covering my activities with Wadleigh I would have personal meetings approximately once a week with Colonel Bykov, and would turn over to him on those occasions the negatives or exposed undeveloped film as the case may be, but I want to point out that Wadleigh was not particularly productive, that the material he was making available was not of great interest to Colonel Bykov, and that on the occasions of my meetings with Colonel Bykov many matters in addition to the material being supplied by Wadleigh were discussed and handled by us. It is my belief that Wadleigh never met Colonel Bykov. As mentioned above, my working arrangement with Wadleigh continued until my leaving the Party in April, 1938.

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"There has been exhibited to me this date by the above-named agents a photograph of the man whom I now identify as the man known to me as David Carpenter. A photograph of Carpenter with a woman and another man has also been displayed to me but the two persons in addition to Carpenter are unknown to me. During my relationship with Madloigh I employed the first name 'Carl' or 'Karl', and I do not recall what family name I may have adopted for purposes of this relationship; it is highly improbable that I used any family name. I have been asked whether or not I may have employed the name 'Carlson', and it is possible that I may have used this name, although I have no definite recollection thereof.

"To the best of my present recollection I do not recall having met an individual named Harold Wilson in connection with my work within the underground apparatus, and so far as I knew this name was never employed by David Carpenter.

"With respect to my statements made to FBI agents in Baltimore, Maryland, on December 3, 1948, concerning the meetings of Colonel Bykov with Alger Hiss, Henry Hill Collins, Jr., Harry Dexter White, and A. George Silverman, I would like to state that on the occasion of Bykov's meeting with Alger Hiss in Brooklyn, I recall Bykov urged Hiss to begin furnishing information to me, and secondly to attempt to activate his brother, Donald Hiss, for the same purpose, the situation being that Donald Hiss was a quiescent member of the underground in Washington but had not been active; further, that when Colonel Bykov met Harry Dexter White he urged him to commence furnishing material to me, and when Colonel Bykov met Collins, he encouraged the latter to redouble his efforts to secure a position in the Department of State, it being noted that Collins had been desirous of securing a post in that Department. With respect to Silverman, however, I recall no definite urging by Colonel Bykov of Silverman to commence furnishing me information, it being noted that Silverman at that time was employed by the Railroad Retirement Board and presumably not in a position to be able to furnish information of interest to Colonel Bykov. It was Silverman's chief function to keep his close friend Harry Dexter White 'in line'.

*Hiss
White
Collins
Silverman*

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"I have read the above statement consisting of two and one-half pages, and to the best of my knowledge and recollection, I declare it is the truth.

/s/ JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS

Witnessed:

/s/ Thomas G. Spencer
Special Agent, FBI

/s/ Joseph M. Kelly
Special Agent, FBI"

Kisseloff-6639

"New York, New York
December 8, 1948

"I, Jay David Wittaker Chambers, make the following statement to Thomas G. Spencer and Joseph M. Kelly, whom I know to be Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. I understand that any statement that I make can be used against me in a court of law. No threats or promises have been made to me in connection with this statement. I have been advised that I have a right of counsel.

"While functioning as a courier for the Communist Party underground apparatus, I was introduced by David Carpenter to one Ward Pigman, and to the best of my recollection, this meeting occurred in 1936. Sometime later, I was introduced to George Pigman, brother of Ward Pigman, and this latter introduction probably was made by DAVID CARPENTER, although it is barely possible that ~~WARD PIGMAN~~ may have introduced me to his brother George. Both at that time, I believe, were employed by the Bureau of Standards, and it was my understanding that both had previously been connected with an underground apparatus, probably one being operated by ELEANOR NELSON.

"Subsequent to my meeting Ward Pigman and probably in the latter part of 1936 or early 1937, Ward Pigman began furnishing me documentary material from the Bureau of Standards, such material being handed over by him to me on the occasion of our meetings, and he continued to do so until the time of my leaving the Communist Party in April, 1938. I had meetings in public places in Washington with WARD PIGMAN approximately once a week, on which occasions he would deliver to me documentary material from the Bureau of Standards.

"During this same period, I had personal meetings, perhaps fortnightly or perhaps monthly with George Pigman, but I was never able to activate him as a source of material and never received any material from him.

"I want to state that during the above-described period while I was receiving a fairly regular flow of material from Ward Pigman, the latter was also meeting David Carpenter, and on occasion did transmit material to him instead of me. David Carpenter was doing all of the photographic work in connection with the material received from Ward Pigman, and after Carpenter had reduced such material to film, I would deliver the film to Colonel Bykov, having, of course, previously returned the original documents to Ward Pigman. Since my leaving the Communist Party in April, 1938, I have never seen either Ward Pigman or George Pigman. It is my

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"present recollection that a brief case was employed by Ward Pigman in transmitting documentary material to me, that is he would arrive at the meeting place with the material in the brief case, which I would take when we parted company, and at the next meeting, I would return the brief case with the photographed documents therein. The material made available in the above described manner to me by Ward Pigman consisted of documents dealing with a variety of technical subjects, the significance of which was unknown to me, but I do recall that Colonel Bykov occasionally complained about the type of material being secured by me from Ward Pigman and expressed the feeling that Ward Pigman's full potential as a source of material was not being developed. I am reasonably sure that neither Ward Pigman nor George Pigman ever met Colonel Bykov.

"The above-named Agents have this date displayed to me a photograph the reverse side of which bears the initial 'A' and the initials 'JK' and 'TGS'. This photo appears to me to be that of a photographer whom I knew by the name of Felix. He has visibly matured and seems to have grown heavier and I do not recall he wore glasses at the time I knew him, but the longer I look at the picture, the more certain I am that it is that of Felix.

"With further respect to Felix, I recall that I met him either in Washington, D. C. or New York City and he was introduced to me by Bykov, who explained that he was a 'technical man', which I understood to mean he was a photographer. To the best of my knowledge, Felix was not known to David Carpenter, and vice versa, although they both were Communist Party functionaries. It is my recollection both men received \$100 a month for the work they did on behalf of the Communist Party and they also were allowed certain expenses which were incurred in connection with their photographic work, and which also included rent, telephone and medical expenses. It is also my recollection that Felix was a more proficient photographer than Carpenter; for that reason, I had occasion to use his services more frequently than those of David Carpenter. In the event that I desired to use his services, I believe that I had his telephone number and by either calling him or by pre-arrangement, he would come to Washington, D. C. and receive from me documents or other material that I had, would take them to Baltimore where they would be processed by him into negatives, and the documents would be returned to me that same day. In this connection, I would like to state that David Carpenter did not have a telephone as nearly as I remember, and consequently, my meetings with him were always be pre-arrangement. The developed negatives, which I obtained from Felix were delivered to Bykov in the same fashion as the ones I would receive from Carpenter in the event he did the work.

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B "In connection with the payment of money or the bestowing of gifts on the various people who turned over information to me, I would like to state that no one so far as I know, was actually given any money for the services they rendered. However, I do recall that probably at the end of 1936, Bykov in one of this conversations with me suggested it might be a good idea to give Alger Hiss, Harry Dexter White and A. George Silverman a gift of some kind. After some discussion, Bykov thought it might be advisable to present each of them with an expensive rug. I myself was not too keen on the idea. However, Bykov became somewhat insistent, and as a result, I had inquiries made of an Armenian rug dealer in New York City, and arranged for the purchase of three oriental rugs. To the best of my recollection, these rugs cost about \$200.00 each. I am rather hazy on the actual amount that was paid for these rugs, but this amount is the price to the best of my present belief. Bykov furnished me with the money to make this purchase, and as I recall it, the three rugs were sent by the Armenian rug dealer via American Railway Express to the home of A. George Silverman in Washington, D. C.

Alger White Silverman
E "Prior to the delivery of the rugs to Washington, I had informed Hiss, White and Silverman that they were going to be presented with gifts as a token of gratitude for the activities of the American Communists. White and Silverman were quite pleased with the fact that they were going to receive such a gift. However, Hiss was more polite than pleased when he did receive this gift. My recollection of the delivery of the rugs is that Silverman because of his close association with Harry White, made the delivery of his (White's) rug. In connection with the delivery of the rug for Alger Hiss, I recall one evening by pre-arrangement, Silverman put the rug in his car, drove it to a predesignated point, a restaurant on Route 1 about three or four miles east of College Park, Maryland. I accompanied Hiss in the latter's car to this point, and upon arrival there, I got out of Hiss' car; got the rug from Silverman's car, and carried it to Hiss' car.

B "I would like to mention another individual with whom I came in contact in 1937. This individual was known to me by the name of Keith, which I know to be a pseudonym. Insofar as I can recall, Keith was connected with Bykov in New York City and came to Washington in 1937. Keith was introduced to me in New York by Bykov, who related that Keith was a photographer and that I could utilize his services if I so desired. In my conversation with Bykov, however, I gained the distinct impression

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"that Bykov was trying to get rid of Keith and send him to Washington so that I could handle him and thereby, Bykov would no longer have to concern himself with Keith.

"In connection with my knowledge of Keith, I learned either from Keith or through Bykov that the former was connected with a White Russian named Sviashnikov (phonetic), who was a ballistics expert employed in Government service in Washington, D. C. It is also my recollection that at the time I met Keith either in New York or Washington, Sviashnikov was no longer connected with Keith in his activities. Sviashnikov was controlled by them because he had a sister living in Moscow, and I remember Keith once described to me how Bykov used to torture Sviashnikov to the point where he cried, by saying they were going to put the sister out on the street unless he produced." So far as I can recall, I never requested Keith to do any work for me. I do recall, however, Keith had an apartment or a room in Washington, D. C. and that I had at that time in my possession a telephone number where I could reach him.

"It is also my recollection Keith was connected with one Azimov (phonetic) who was a metallurgist and connected with the University of California at Berkeley. I also recall subsequently Azimov became the head of the research department at the United States Steel Corporation at Chicago, Illinois.

B "Another person whom I met during my work as a courier for the underground apparatus, was Vincent Reno, to whom I was introduced by J. Peters in Philadelphia, probably in 1937. It is possible David Carpenter may have been present on this occasion. Reno had been an organizer either for the Communist Party or the Young Communist League in Montana, and had employed the name Lance Clark.

"At the time I met Reno, I believe that he had just commenced employment with the War Department as a civilian at the Aberdeen Proving Ground, Aberdeen, Maryland. He resided on the post to the best of my recollection, and was a mathematician. I had occasional meetings with Reno subsequently in public places in Washington and possibly Baltimore, and I recall that on one or two occasions, Reno delivered to me documentary material bearing upon his work at the Aberdeen Proving Ground on a bombsight project. It is my recollection that his superior at Aberdeen was Colonel Zornig.

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"I would estimate that my meetings with Vincent Reno totaled probably five in all; that would include the one or two occasions on which he handed over material to me. I believe that Reno had been a member of an underground apparatus operated by ELEANOR NELSON at the time I was introduced to him.

Philip Reno
"I would describe Vincent Reno as probably 27 or 28 years of age at the time I knew him approximately 5 feet 8 inches, slender build, sandy hair and eyelashes, blue eyes, and clean-shaven. I remember one time when I desired to have a meeting with Vincent Reno, I ascertained that his brother, whose first name I believe is Philip, was residing at a certain address in Washington, and in order for Philip to arrange a meeting for me with Vincent, I went to that address and for the first time I believe Philip Reno, like his brother, had a prior connection with the Eleanor Nelson apparatus, but he had no connection whatsoever with the work I was doing at that time.

"I have read the above statement consisting of this and four previous pages, and to the best of my knowledge and recollection, I declare it is the truth.

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS

"Witnessed:

Thomas G. Spencer,
Special Agent, FBI

Joseph M. Kelly
Special Agent, FBI

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RE: BORIS BYKOV, WAS

On December 9, 1948, CHAMBERS was interviewed by SA THOMAS G. SPENCER and the reporting agent in connection with the above-mentioned individual and furnished the following chronological account of his association with and knowledge of him:

CHAMBERS first met BYKOV in the fall of 1936 and was introduced to him by J. PETERS probably in front of St. Patrick's Cathedral in New York City. PETERS had previously explained to CHAMBERS that he was going to introduce him to an individual who would be more or less his boss and from whom he would take orders. It was CHAMBERS' definite recollection from the conversation he had with PETERS at this time that BYKOV would not only be his superior but was also the superior of PETERS. CHAMBERS declared that at the time he was introduced to BYKOV near St. Patrick's Cathedral the latter was identified to him by J. PETERS only as "PETER"; that PETERS left them shortly after the introduction and thereafter CHAMBERS and BYKOV took several street cars and busses, apparently in a series of routine maneuvers to elude any possible surveillance.

On the occasion of this first meeting with BYKOV, the latter, although he apparently knew a great deal of CHAMBERS' background, interrogated him at length concerning his, CHAMBERS', political beliefs and other background material. "PETER", of course, did not in any way indicate his identity, his place of residence or any other address where CHAMBERS might get in touch with him. There was, however, an arrangement made at this time as to the date and location of the next meeting. It was CHAMBERS' recollection that there were a series of meetings following the first one which took place principally in movie houses throughout uptown New York. At one of these meetings BYKOV arranged for a "reserve" or emergency meeting place in the event ordinary arrangements were not feasible. CHAMBERS declared that the Lane Theater on 145th Street was the place designated for these reserve or emergency meetings and that if it was necessary to use this reserve or emergency meeting place, the time for such meeting would always be at 8:00 P.M. The Manhattan Telephone Directory lists a Lane Theater at 460 West 181st Street. However, it is not known whether the latter theater is the one described by CHAMBERS.

Although BYKOV did not indicate to CHAMBERS anything about his background, the latter gathered from the various conversations with BYKOV that BYKOV had been in the Russian Secret Police or had been a prosecutor for the Russian Government. Further, that BYKOV probably from 1932 to 1934 was engaged in a Russian apparatus in connection with the Communist Party in Europe, and that BYKOV probably arrived in the United States in late 1935 or early 1936.

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Continuing, CHAMBERS advised that the great majority of his meetings with BYKOV took place in New York City, but that there were infrequent meetings also in Washington, D.C. CHAMBERS advised that he started to turn over microfilms to BYKOV probably in the early spring of 1937 and met him thereafter approximately once each week up until early in 1938 and probably one month prior to his break with the apparatus in April of that year. CHAMBERS related that upon instructions from either J. PETERS or BYKOV, he compiled some biographical data on the individuals who were supplying him with government documents.

CHAMBERS stated that in addition to the prearranged meetings between himself and BYKOV, he recalled that he had furnished BYKOV with his, CHAMBERS', telephone number in Baltimore, Maryland. CHAMBERS could not recall definitely whether BYKOV had ever contacted him telephonically but was of the opinion that he had done so.

CHAMBERS stated he recalled that BYKOV was introduced by CHAMBERS to the following individuals under the circumstances set out below:

B CHAMBERS related that probably sometime in 1937 he accompanied BYKOV to a movie theater in Brooklyn, New York, where he introduced BYKOV to HENRY HILL COLLINS, JR.; that after the introduction they left the movie theater, walked for quite a few blocks to a restaurant that was located in the vicinity of the YMCA building near the Atlantic Avenue Station of the Pennsylvania Railroad. (It is to be noted that there is a YMCA branch at 55 Hanson Place which is very close to the Atlantic Avenue Station of the Pennsylvania Railroad Station in Brooklyn.) CHAMBERS declared that after having supper in this restaurant, they walked towards the Brooklyn Bridge and at the approach of the bridge COLLINS left their company and subsequently BYKOV and CHAMBERS walked across the bridge to Manhattan. E

CHAMBERS declared that he recalls introducing BYKOV to A. GEORGE SILVERMAN sometime in 1937 in Washington, D.C. It was CHAMBERS' recollection that he drove in SILVERMAN'S car to a designated place in Washington, D.C., where they picked up BYKOV and proceeded to a restaurant located on Connecticut Avenue just above the Rock Creek Park Bridge. CHAMBERS further recalled that the restaurant itself was not on the ground floor but was "one flight up". Following dinner, CHAMBERS, SILVERMAN and BYKOV drove to another location in Washington, D.C., where they picked up HARRY DEXTER WHITE and after driving around the city for a short time got out of the car and walked for some period of time, after which WHITE and SILVERMAN parted company with BYKOV and CHAMBERS. *Silverman*

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With respect to the time he introduced BYKOV to ALGER HISS, CHAMBERS could not supply any details thereof in addition to his description of the meeting as set out in his signed statement furnished to Baltimore Agents on December 3, 1948.

Continued As mentioned above, BYKOV was initially introduced to CHAMBERS as "PETER", and throughout their entire association, CHAMBERS never learned his true identity; it was on the occasion of a conversation between CHAMBERS and the late General WALTER KRIVITSKY in the home of ISAAC DON LEVINE that CHAMBERS learned for the first time that "PETER" was in fact Colonel BORIS BYKOV. CHAMBERS explained that after his break from the Communist Party, which occurred to the best of his recollection in the second week of April, 1938, he conversed from time to time with LEVINE, that he knew of General KRIVITSKY only by reputation and that finally in the latter part of 1938, LEVINE arranged a meeting at his home between CHAMBERS and KRIVITSKY. They discussed their general experiences and activities at great length, sitting up all night and continuing their conversation until approximately noon on the following day and it was in this manner that CHAMBERS learned that "PETER" was BYKOV.

KRIVITSKY stated that BYKOV came from the slums of Odessa; that while KRIVITSKY was in the Communist Party underground in Rome, BYKOV was sent to that city to assist him. However, BYKOV learned that he was being tailed by the Italian Secret Police and although several attempts were made on the part of BYKOV to contact KRIVITSKY, no meetings were ever consummated because of BYKOV'S fear of uncovering KRIVITSKY. The latter shortly thereafter succeeded in having BYKOV recalled to Russia.

The following description of BYKOV was obtained from CHAMBERS:

Age	Late 40s (in 1936)
Height	5' 7"
Hair	Reddish (thinning)
Eyes	Reddish brown, eyelashes reddish
Complexion	Ruddy
Build	Medium
Characteristics	Clean-shaven, pointed nose (most prominent characteristic), well-proportioned, neat dresser, wore hard-worsted, expensive but conservative suits, always wore a hat, was quick in his movements, probably wore reading glasses, and spoke German with heavy Yiddish accent.
Peculiarity	Invariably carried right hand inside jacket or overcoat.

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A review of the files of the New York Division reflects that BORIS BYKOV, with aliases, Colonel BYKOV, BORRIS BYKOV, and BORRIS HERTZ, was reported by various persons to have been in charge of Soviet Military Intelligence in the United States since 1936. This allegation has been made by the widow of General KRIVITSKY and the same information has come from various confidential sources. Investigation was never able, however, definitely to identify and locate this individual and it is pointed out that in the book published by General KRIVITSKY entitled, "In STALIN'S Secret Service", brief mention is made by KRIVITSKY of BYKOV.

Set out hereinafter is a signed statement executed by subject HENRY WADLEIGH dated December 10, 1948. It is pointed out that WADLEIGH presently recalls that in 1937 at one of his meetings with CHAMBERS, the latter introduced him to an individual whose physical description resembles BYKOV'S in many respects; WADLEIGH, however, stated definitely that this person's right arm or most of it was missing. Subsequent conversations with CHAMBERS in an effort to identify this person resulted in CHAMBERS' recalling that BYKOV invariably carried his right hand inside his jacket or overcoat and inasmuch as WADLEIGH states CHAMBERS was present when he met this unknown individual, it appears definitely to have been BYKOV and CHAMBERS said there was no possibility in his mind that it could have been anyone else.

RE: UNKNOWN SUBJECT, alias "BERNIE"

Reference is made to the signed statement executed by subject FRANKLIN VICTOR RENO on December 13, 1948, particularly that portion thereof in which RENO states that he was introduced to CHAMBERS in early 1937 by an individual named "BERNIE" and this meeting took place in Philadelphia. A photograph of DAVID CARPENTER was exhibited to RENO. However, he failed to identify this individual as "BERNIE" and insisted throughout questioning that he knew the man only as "BERNIE". It is to be pointed out that investigation to date has failed to establish that RENO was, in fact, acquainted with DAVID CARPENTER. In an effort to ascertain the identity of "BERNIE", CHAMBERS was reinterviewed concerning the circumstances surrounding his meeting RENO and he expressed the definite opinion that "BERNIE" could only be DAVID CARPENTER.

RE: UNKNOWN SUBJECT, alias "FELIX"

CHAMBERS was requestioned in an effort to obtain further details regarding the photographer "FELIX", whom he described in his signed statement dated December 3, 1948. At this time there were exhibited to CHAMBERS twenty large photographs furnished by the Baltimore Division of the immediate area

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which CHAMBERS had described as the locale of "FELIX'S" residence in Baltimore. After perusal of these photographs, CHAMBERS concluded that photograph bearing the penciled notation #8 and showing the intersection of Konig Street and Linden Avenue and the photograph bearing the penciled notation #9 and showing the intersection of Konig Street and Brookfield Avenue were, in his opinion, the most likely locations of "FELIX'S" residence. It is to be noted that in his signed statement dated December 8, 1948, CHAMBERS indicated that a photograph displayed to him "appeared" to be that of "FELIX". This was, in fact, a photograph of SAMUEL J. PELOWITZ and CHAMBERS commented at this time that he could not recall "FELIX" as having worn glasses and stated the individual in the photograph appeared heavier than "FELIX".

On December 10, 1948, it was arranged for CHAMBERS to interview PELOWITZ, who appeared that day as a witness before the Grand Jury hearing in instant matter and CHAMBERS declared definitely that PELOWITZ was not "FELIX" inasmuch as "FELIX" was heavier and definitely was not Jewish while PELOWITZ is Jewish.

CHAMBERS furnished the following description of "FELIX":

Age	Late 20s or early 30s (in 1937)
Height	5' 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ "
Weight	165 to 170
Characteristics	Round, baby face, clean-shaven, no glasses, neat dresser, wore black overcoat and gray hat, native-born of Baltic origin, spoke English
Peculiarity	CHAMBERS called him "Baby Face".

CHAMBERS recalled that "FELIX" drove a Plymouth, Ford or Chevrolet, which was probably a black sedan, and had Maryland plates. CHAMBERS stated that he had never met "FELIX'S" wife but believed that he had no children. With respect to any cameras owned by FELIX, it was CHAMBERS' recollection that "FELIX" did have a Leica camera and there was some possibility that CHAMBERS had given this camera to "FELIX".

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RE: ALGER HISS

On December 15, 1948, CHAMBERS was reinterviewed at the request of MR. DONEGAN for the purpose of ascertaining exactly from him his knowledge, if any, of the typewriter in the HISS household together with related facts concerning the transmission of documents by HISS to CHAMBERS. CHAMBERS declared that he had never seen PRISCILLA HISS operate a typewriter, that his "understanding" that she was making typewritten copies of State Department documents for transmission to CHAMBERS came from both HISS and his wife and that he recalls no direct statement by either as to this copying. CHAMBERS further declared that he is "quite sure" he never had occasion to borrow a typewriter from either ALGER or PRISCILLA HISS and that it is his present recollection that he did not own a typewriter during the period he was associating with HISS and his wife. He did point out, however, that there was in his possession for part of that time a typewriter which he had been given, probably by J. PETER for use in connection with his apparatus work. He was positive this machine was a portable and stated it might have been a Remington. He said he recalled that it was a second hand machine; that BYKOV might have furnished it to him but he believed it came from J. PETER and that he disposed of this machine by abandoning it in a public elevator or some public conveyance, date and place not recalled. He believed that he disposed of the machine after his break from the party in April, 1936 but said this was only a conclusion and not a definite recollection. CHAMBERS was also able to recall that he had owned a Remington portable in 1930 and perhaps 1931 and that he used it in connection with the translating work he was doing at that time but stated he disposed of it shortly after the latter year.

With respect to his meetings with ALGER HISS, CHAMBERS declared that he could best approximate the dates of various meetings by recalling that his last conversation with HISS prior to the HCUA hearings in 1948, occurred in December, 1938; at which time he saw HISS at the latter's residence on Volta Place in Washington and pleaded with HISS to break with the party as he had done eight months previously. CHAMBERS explained he fixed the date of this final meeting because he remembers HISS asking him what kind of a Christmas his family was going to have and also giving him a small wooden rolling pin as a Christmas gift for CHAMBERS' daughter. It is CHAMBERS' best

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recollection that HISS moved into the Volta Place residence in early Spring of 1938 and although he has no definite recollection of having met HISS there prior to the final meeting, he feels he must have gone to see HISS at the Volta Place residence judging this on the basis of his wife's recollection. He said meetings with HISS in 1937 were frequent and usually at the 30th Street house which HISS was occupying at that time. In explaining the precise method employed by himself and HISS with respect to the documentary material being furnished him by HISS, CHAMBERS stated that he would see HISS usually at the end of the week and pick up from him whatever material he had obtained during the week. It was the practice of HISS to extract each day certain material from the State Department, take it to his home where it would be copied on the typewriter and HISS would return the original document the next day. CHAMBERS then would take the typewritten copies of such material and turn them over to CARPENTER who would photograph this material and then CHAMBERS would turn over the microfilm to BYKOV and would destroy the typewritten material.

In connection with the five small sheets containing the handwriting of ALGER HISS, CHAMBERS explained that at the time he would make his weekly visit to HISS' home, some material might be in the form of handwritten notes which had not yet been copied on the typewriter and that rather than wait for this material to be typed, he would take these pencilled notations together with the typewritten material.

With respect to his transmitting to BYKOV this documentary material on film, CHAMBERS stated that to the best of his present recollection, all written information he gave BYKOV was on film and never the original or typed documents.

With respect to his reason for having in his possession in November, 1948, sixty-five typewritten sheets furnished him by ALGER HISS, CHAMBERS explained that they were the latest documents given him by HISS and that shortly prior to the time he began receiving this particular group of documents, he had already made up his mind to break with the party and decided to retain them for further use in the event it became necessary to have documentary proof that in fact not only ALGER HISS but the Communist Party were involved in espionage activities against the USA. CHAMBERS observed that in all probability the sixty-five sheets of typewritten material had been photographed in the usual manner and the film delivered by him to BYKOV.

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With respect to the rolls of microfilm that were seized by the HCUA on December 2, 1948, at the CHAMBERS' farm, CHAMBERS explained that in all probability this was material that he had photographed but had received the microfilm at about the time he had definitely decided to make his break with the party and for that reason had not turned them over to BYKOV.

RE: GRACE HUTCHINS

On December 15, 1948, CHAMBERS made a statement to the press indicating that in 1938 his life had been threatened by GRACE HUTCHINS commenting that the HUTCHINS woman had more or less agreed to protect CHAMBERS' wife and two children if CHAMBERS would give himself up. On December 17, 1948, T.J. DONEGAN advised this office that he had received a telephone call from RUBIN B. SHEMITZ, an attorney, 276 Fifth Avenue, New York City, who is the brother of CHAMBERS' wife. According to R. DONEGAN SHEMITZ telephonically communicated with WILLIAM McNULTY of the law firm of MINTON and McNULTY, who are the present attorneys of MR. CHAMBERS, and informed McNULTY that he had in his possession two notes in connection with the recent publicity concerning CHAMBERS' life having been threatened by GRACE HUTCHINS. McNULTY had apparently advised SHEMITZ to turn these papers over to Government officials. On the evening of December 17th, at the request of MR. DONEGAN, SA FRANCIS D. O'BRIEN and THOMAS G. SPENCER were present in MR. DONEGAN'S office when SHEMITZ related the following story. SHEMITZ advised that he has only seen WHITTAKER CHAMBERS on about ten occasions subsequent to the latter's marriage to SHEMITZ'S sister; that on one of these occasions, which was sometime in 1938, CHAMBERS informed SHEMITZ that he was breaking with the Communist Party and gave definite indication that he, CHAMBERS, was in fear of his life. Sometime thereafter an unknown woman appeared at SHEMITZ'S law office and on finding that SHEMITZ was not there left the following handwritten note: "Thursday, May 19, 1938, Dear MR. SHEMITZ: There is a very important message for your sister. If she or her husband will call either STEVE or me we have some important memos for them. Signed GRACE, Labor Research Association, 80 East 11th Street, Stuyvesant 9-1042."

Upon SHEMITZ return to his office he made a telephone call to the previously mentioned number and talked to a woman whom he described as having

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a very "intellectual and cultured voice", who stated that if SHEMITZ would inform her of the whereabouts of CHAMBERS, she would see to it that CHAMBERS' wife and two children would have no harm done to them. Although MR. SHEMITZ'S recollection is not clear on this telephone conversation, he did recall quite specifically that the woman indicated it was "a matter of life and death". During this telephone conversation, an appointment was made for this woman to visit SHEMITZ in the latter's office. SHEMITZ stated that upon a review of his diary for May, 1938, he found a notation "4:40 P.M. MISS SPEVEN or MISS STEVENS. " He recalled that this MISS STEVEN talked to him and reiterated the conversation she had had with SHEMITZ over the telephone earlier that day. SHEMITZ stated that although he does not even have a hazy recollection of the woman's description, he is positive she is the same woman who talked to him over the telephone, because he stated he recognized the very cultured and refined voice. At the conclusion of this conversation, SHEMITZ requested this person to leave a written note that he could turn over to MR. CHAMBERS. She then wrote the following on a torn slip of paper: "GRACE and her friend STEVE must get in touch with you immediately." There also appears on this note other handwritten notations which SHEMITZ explained as follows: The notation 2130W Lynbrook was the telephone number of CHAMBERS' mother in Lynbrook, Long Island and the notation PIKEVILLE, Maryland 844F-12 operator 91 was the telephone number of CHAMBERS' residence in Maryland and that in all probability he made both notations and had called both telephone numbers that day in an effort to contact CHAMBERS. He recalled however, that he was unsuccessful in reaching him on that day. Approximately one month later SHEMITZ met CHAMBERS quite by accident on the street near SHEMITZ'S law office and at that time verbally informed him of the telephone call and the contents of the two notes mentioned above. SHEMITZ was quite definite in his recollection that CHAMBERS did not, at least outwardly, place any importance whatsoever to the information supplied by SHEMITZ at this time.

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There was exhibited to CHAMBERS a photograph of FRANKLIN VICTOR FENO made available by the Baltimore Division. He identified this

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photograph as the individual whom he described in his signed statement as "Vincent" RENO. Later on the 14th floor of the United States Court House where instant matter is being presented to the grand jury, CHAMBERS observed both FRANKLIN VICTOR RENO and WILLIAM WARD PIGMAN and later informed agents they were the individuals whom he had described. There was also exhibited to CHAMBERS a photograph of ABRAHAM GLASSER, formerly an attorney in the United States Department of Justice in Washington. GLASSER, according to ARMAND LABIS FELDMAN, subject of a prior espionage investigation by this Bureau, furnished FELDMAN documentary material from the Department of Justice while employed there. CHAMBERS was unable to effect an identification of GLASSER.

INTERVIEWS OF HENRY JULIAN WADLEIGH

Reference is made to the report of SA LAMBERT G. ZANDER dated December 7, 1948, at Washington, D.C. in which was set out a signed statement executed by WADLEIGH on December 6, 1948. On December 8, 1948, SA THOMAS G. SPENCER and the writer brought WADLEIGH to the New York Office, it being noted he was in the court house on that day in response to a grand jury subpoena in instant case, and attempted to interview him. He immediately declared that since being questioned by agents of the Washington Field Division, he had consulted with HERMAN GREENBERG, an attorney with offices at 1201 K Street, Northwest, Washington, D.C. and had been advised by GREENBERG not to say anything further to anyone concerning his activities. WADLEIGH indicated a desire to be cooperative but said he felt obligated to follow his counsel's advice. There was exhibited to him a photograph of DAVID CARPENTER, with aliases, in an effort to determine if CARPENTER is identical with HAROLD WILSON. WADLEIGH viewed the photograph but refused to make any comment. It was obvious, however, to interviewing agent that the photograph of CARPENTER was in fact identical with the person known to WADLEIGH as HAROLD WILSON.

On December 9, 1948; information was received from the Bureau that WADLEIGH that day had conferred with ALEXANDER M. CAMPBELL, Assistant Attorney

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General in charge of the Criminal Division and had indicated his desire to make a complete disclosure in this case. Accordingly, on December 10, 1948, he was interviewed by SA SPENCER and FRANCIS D. O'BRIEN and he stated that he was no longer represented by HERMAN GREENBERG that he was attempting to obtain new legal counsel in New York City. He related that he had been advised to consult with RAYMOND L. WISE, an attorney at 80 Broad Street and that subsequent to conferring with that attorney he would communicate with agents O'BRIEN or SPENCER. On the evening of December 10, 1948, MR. WISE telephonically communicated with Agent SPENCER and advised that he had heard WADLEIGH'S complete story and WADLEIGH had given him a "token retainer" and that he had advised WADLEIGH in view of the partial disclosure he made he should make a whole and complete disclosure to the federal authorities and answer any questions put to him in the event he was again subpoenaed before the Grand Jury. On December 10, 1948, WADLEIGH executed a signed statement which is quoted hereinbelow. On December 14, 1948, WADLEIGH was again interviewed in the New York Office and he executed an additional signed statement which is quoted hereinbelow. On December 17, 1948, WADLEIGH, who was in the United States Court House in response to a subpoena before the Federal Grand Jury, voluntarily appeared at the New York Office and related that during his interrogation before the Federal Grand Jury he had been asked by one of the Grand Jurors whether he had ever furnished any military information to CHAMBERS, CARPENTER or any of his other contacts. WADLEIGH related that at the time the question was asked of him he did not recall having furnished any information but after thinking the matter over for some period of time, is presently aware of the fact that sometime in 1937, a cablegram from Ambassador BULLITT came to his attention, which stated in substance that during a conversation between BULLITT and the German Ambassador, who was intoxicated at the time, the German Ambassador related that the Germans were helping the Russians in the construction of submarines and were sending them various component parts particularly periscopes. WADLEIGH recalled verbally transmitting this information to CARPENTER who when he heard it stated that it was "hot information" and that he had given expedite attention to the transmittal of this information to his superiors. E

It is to be noted that in the original statement of WADLEIGH on December 10, 1948, he made the statement that "A few weeks subsequent to this he, (CHAMBERS) called at my office and insisted upon my meeting him immediately in Jackson Place where he said he was starving and asked me for \$10. I did not know whether to regard this as blackmail. (I gave him \$20)." Upon reading this statement, WADLEIGH remarked that this was "more or less hitting under the belt" and changed it to read as stated in his signed statement of December 10, 1948,

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The following signed statement was furnished by HENRY JULIAN WADLEIGH:

"New York, New York
December 10, 1948

"I, HENRY JULIAN WADLEIGH, make the following statement, to Thomas G. Spencer and Francis J. Gallant, whom I know to be Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. I understand that any statement I may make can be used against me in a court of law. No threats or promises have been made to me in connection with this statement. I have been advised that I have a right to counsel.

B
"On December 6, 1948, I made a voluntary statement to Special Agents Maurice A. Taylor and Lambert G. Zander in Washington, D.C., in the offices of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. In connection with this statement, I now desire to make some changes and additions. In my statement of December 6th, I related that I first met HA OLD WILSON as a result of a chance conversation I had with this individual on a railroad coach going from New York to Washington. I now wish to state that this was not the manner in which I met Mr. WILSON.

B
"By way of background, I was a member of the Socialist Party in Washington, D.C. in 1931 or 1932, or both, and while a member of this organization I became acquainted with ELEANOR NELSON, who was also a member of the Socialist Party. Some time subsequent thereto there was organized in Washington the Tenants League, which organization assisted persons who had been evicted from their residences. ELEANOR NELSON was the head of the Tenants League and I was quite active in the work of this organization. It is my recollection that this league was dissolved probably in 1933; however, I ceased to become active in its work sometime prior to its dissolution.

"I continued to be on friendly terms with ELEANOR NELSON and saw her occasionally during which we had conversations. I observed from these conversations that Miss NELSON was going further to the left and I, myself, was inclined in that direction, (for reasons indicated in my ~~statement~~ ^{statement} of December 6th.) Sometime probably in late 1934 or 1935, I gathered from my association with Miss NELSON that she had joined the Communist Party movement. Sometime in the latter part of 1935, I informed Miss NELSON that I would like to collaborate with the Communist Party and wanted to be informed if there was anything useful that I could do.

"Sometime after this conversation Miss NELSON asked me for samples of the work I was engaged in. I would like to state that at this time I was employed in the Department of Agriculture and had access to certain information concerning economic conditions in foreign countries. It is my recollection that I furnished Miss NELSON with a copy of a memorandum containing some economic analyses which I had prepared.

"Sometime later she informed me that I could be useful by supplying economic information on Germany and Japan. She informed me that I would have one contact and one only in this work.

"Sometime during the winter of 1935-1936, Miss NELSON and I went to a basement coffee shop in one of the hotels, probably the Washington Hotel, in downtown Washington, where we met an individual who was introduced to me as 'HAROLD'. Miss NELSON, who made the introduction, introduced me by my full name. During the course of the conversation had at this time, I probably related in some detail the type of work I was engaged in and the type of information I might be able to obtain. At the conclusion of the first meeting I asked HAROLD for a full name, and after some hesitation, he gave me the name HAROLD WILSON.

"It is my present recollection that I had several subsequent meetings with HAROLD prior to the time that I began to supply him with any documents. I also recall that I either gave, or WILSON already knew my home telephone number; however, I had no means of contacting WILSON other than by informing Miss NELSON that I was desirous of seeing WILSON. E

"The above Agents have exhibited to me a photograph and I have identified the individual appearing on this photograph as the HAROLD WILSON that I knew in Washington; however, I have since learned that this individual is actually DAVID CARPENTER. I would also like to relate that during my association with CARPENTER, he informed me that his real name was a German name.

"While I was in the Department of Agriculture I furnished CARPENTER with some scraps of information.

"In March, 1936, as I have explained in my statement of December 6th, I transferred my employment from the Department of Agriculture to the Department of State. I was in the Division of Trade Agreements, where

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"I received in the normal routine of business numerous reports on economic conditions in foreign countries. During my conversations with CARPENTER he stressed the fact that he was desirous of obtaining information concerning economic conditions in Germany and Japan that came to my attention. I have explained in my statement of December 6th, the routine I followed in obtaining and delivering documents to CARPENTER.

"I have been asked to estimate the number of documents that I would hand over to CARPENTER each week; however, I am unable to make an accurate statement as to this, but would say that probably there were about ten or less documents which I would transmit to CARPENTER on these occasions. I wish to state that there were periods during my association with CARPENTER, from the winter of 1935-1936 until the spring of 1938, when I would not meet and turn over to CARPENTER material on a weekly basis.

"Sometime in the latter part of 1936 or early part of 1937, CARPENTER informed me that we were going to take a trip to Baltimore to meet an individual who was in 'The Apparatus'. I recall meeting CARPENTER at the Union Station one evening. We took a train to Baltimore and went to a restaurant, the location of which I cannot recall, and met an individual who was introduced to me as KARL or CARL and who I subsequently have identified as being WHITTAKER CHAMBERS. From the conversation that ensued at this meeting, I gained the definite impression that CHAMBERS was CARPENTER'S superior and the purpose of the visit was for CHAMBERS to more or less look me over.

"I recall that the conversation at this meeting was mostly along economic and political lines. That would be true of practically all the conversations I had with CARPENTER and with CHAMBERS.

"About a month or two after the above mentioned meeting with CHAMBERS, I accompanied CARPENTER to Philadelphia, where we went to a hotel, as I recall, met CHAMBERS in the lobby, and then went to a restaurant where we had a rather lengthy conversation. This again was principally along economic and political lines.

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"Some of the details about these meetings may not be strictly accurate, since my recollection of them is rather hazy.

"My association with CARPENTER continued, as above stated, until March, 1938. At some time in 1937, however, CHAMBERS, who knew my full name and telephone number, began to meet me in Washington. I was still meeting CARPENTER in the meantime and handing over to him documents. However, CHAMBERS began to see me more frequently, and I recall that probably on a few occasions I turned over documents to him, although it was my regular procedure to hand all documents over to CARPENTER.

"In March, 1938, I was sent on a mission by the State Department to Turkey. I recall that during the last few months, for several weeks prior to my departure in March, there was a distinct lull in my business of handing over documents to CHAMBERS or CARPENTER. As I have explained in my statement of December 6th, I did not turn over any documents to CHAMBERS or CARPENTER or any other unauthorized person subsequent to my departure for Turkey in March, 1938. //

"I returned from Turkey on December 31, 1938. Shortly thereafter CHAMBERS telephoned me at the State Department or my home and arranged a meeting for lunch or dinner in a restaurant in Washington. At that meeting, he informed me that he had 'deserted'. He went into the reasons at some length. The authorities in Moscow, he said, had become convinced that he was a Trotskyist and had recalled him. He assumed this meant death and decided not to go. *He*

"A few weeks subsequent to this, he called me at my office and insisted upon my meeting him immediately in Jackson Place. When I met him, he asked for a small loan which I gave him. I have not met him since.

"I now recall that late in 1937 at one of my meetings with CHAMBERS, he introduced me to an individual who was probably in his middle 40's, of medium height and rather stocky build and whose right arm, or most of it was missing. He had a pointed nose and perhaps reddish or reddish-brown hair. CHAMBERS characterized this individual as the boss of the outfit. This individual I recall spoke with an accent, probably Russian. This character talked to me in a rather severe fatherly manner. He told me that the people in Moscow thought that I must be in a position to deliver much more than I had actually delivered.

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"After my return from Turkey, CHAMBERS referred, I believe, to this same person and told me he was a fugitive with whom he spent many a night debating on what the two of them might do and where they might go. I mentioned this to ELEANOR NELSON, who told me that such a person did not exist and that I must have dreamt the whole episode.

"In conclusion, I would like to make the definite statement that the only persons who were associated with me in connection with my abstraction of documents from Government offices and transmittal to unauthorized persons were the following: HAROLD WILSON, who I now know to be DAVID CARPENTER, and CARL, who I now know to be WHITTAKER CHAMBERS. In connection with ELEANOR NELSON, I would like to state that insofar as my operations in connection with documents were concerned, she merely was the person who introduced me to DAVID CARPENTER and whom I used on occasions as a means of communicating with CARPENTER. *E*

"I have read the above statement consisting of four pages and find it to be correct to the best of my knowledge and belief.

13/s/ HENRY JULIAN WADLEIGH

"Witnessed:

THOMAS G. SPENCER

FRANCIS D. O'BRIEN

Special Agents, Federal Bureau of Investigation
New York, New York

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The following signed statement was furnished by HENRY JULIAN WADLEIGH:

"New York, New York
December 14, 1948

"I, HENRY JULIAN WADLEIGH, made the following statement to Thomas G. Spencer and Francis D. O'Brien, whom I know to be Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. I understand that any statement I may make can be used against me in a court of law. No threats or promises have been made to me in connection with this statement. I have been advised that I have a right to counsel.

"The following information supplements that contained in my statements of December 6th and 10th, 1948 made to agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. There has been exhibited to me a group of photographs that were contained on microfilm, as well as a separate group of photographs which appear to be, in the main, excerpts from cablegrams from the Department of State, as well as five handwritten notations. I have examined these photographs and my comments are set forth hereinafter.

"Before discussing any particular items in this collection of documents, I wish to state that my recollections as to particular documents which I received in late 1937 and early 1938 are no clearer than one would expect after such a long lapse of time. I can, however, remember in a general way what types of material I received.

"DOCUMENTS 1 to 48"

"All this material relates to conversations between the State Department and the German Ambassador on the possibility of breaking the impasse which existed in trade relations between the United States and Germany at that time. Subject to a more thorough and complete examination, this is the only part of the collection that evokes any recollections at all in my mind, except the names of persons in the State Department whom I knew, and the names of officers referred to in some of the other documents,

"I recall clearly that during the time that I was in the Trade

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"Agreements Division until my trip to Turkey, my colleague, Mr. DARLINGTON; made repeated and, so it seemed to me at the time, rather hopeless attempts to cut the gordian knot on trade relations with Germany. When I first came into the State Department he had prepared, I believe in collaboration with Mr. PASVOLSKY, some documents or document at least as lengthy as the later material contained in the microfilm collection. I was shown that earlier material and asked to comment upon it:

"As to the later material which is contained in this collection, I have no such recollection. It seems to me probable that this material was not shown to me, although in my own opinion I was as competent as anyone in the State Department to give advice on it. I would not make so conceited a remark except that I feel in this connection I must be perfectly frank. It is possible, though I think improbable, that I did see the material and paid little attention to it because I was convinced at the time that nothing would come of it, and in fact, nothing did. That might account for my failure to recollect having seen the material.

"If this material had been in my possession for any considerable length of time I would, no doubt, have informed either CARPENTER (HAROLD WILSON) or CHAMBERS (CARL), that I was ready to pass it to them, or I might have simply brought it with me on one of the appointed street corner meetings. However, during the last few months, or several weeks before my departure for Turkey, in March 1938, neither HAROLD nor CARL asked me to give them any documents. I think it most probable that if I did see this material it came to me during that period of inactivity.

"OTHER MATERIAL IN THE COLLECTION

"In a preliminary examination of this material I find that most of it consists of documents of a kind that I never saw. Turning over the sheets put before me I see on sheet after sheet documents, or copies of, or references to documents which I can tell at a momentary glance never came into my possession. If any of these had come into my possession I would have regarded them as an unusually rare find and would remember it to this day.

"AMENDMENT TO MY STATEMENT OF DECEMBER 6th

"In my statement of December 6, 1948 I said, referring to events immediately following the occasion on which CHAMBERS informed me that he had

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'deserted' early in 1939:

"Shortly afterwards 'HAROLD' met me and I told him of my conversation with 'CARL'. 'HAROLD' told me I would have to lay low for a considerable period."

"On further refreshing of my memory I am almost sure that HAROLD was not available at that time and my conversation about CHAMBERS' desertion was with ELEANOR NELSON.

"Furthermore, I now recollect that I had, perhaps, three or four conversations with Miss NELSON on that subject. In my statement of December 10th I mentioned that CHAMBERS had contacted me and asked for a small loan. I was afraid that CHAMBERS would repeat these requests and it occurred to me that, having had other sources beside myself, he might be trying to live on blackmail, collecting a little from each one. I mentioned this to Miss NELSON, being in a state of great tension and alarm when I did so. Miss NELSON said she would look into the matter and see what could be done about it, and would in any case try to collect from the apparatus the \$20 to compensate me for what I had paid CHAMBERS.

"I saw Miss NELSON again, probably several days later. She told me that none of the other sources had been shaken down by CHAMBERS. I thought I detected a slight note of suspicion on her part, indicating a possible thought that my being selected as the only source of a loan by CHAMBERS might reflect on my reliability. She said that she had been unable to locate any of the higher-ups in the apparatus and she thought they must have disappeared intentionally.

"I thought that if this was the case it would be safer for me not to have any further meetings with Miss NELSON and, to the best of my recollection, that was my last meeting with her, except for a coincidental meeting described in a later paragraph of this statement.

"At one of these meetings with Miss NELSON immediately following my appraisal of CHAMBERS defection, I told Miss NELSON that if any attempt were made to murder CHAMBERS I wanted to have no part in it. She replied that no such attempt was contemplated."

det ("In my statement of December 6th I mentioned a meeting between

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CARPENTER (HAROLD) and myself, probably sometime in the Winter of 1939-40. I now recall that at this meeting I asked CARPENTER some questions concerning CHAMBERS. Since he was now out of the apparatus I thought perhaps CARPENTER would tell me CHAMBERS' nationality, a question which had greatly excited my curiosity for a long time. CARPENTER told me that he was American and that his family had been in this country for generations. I asked him where CHAMBERS got his peculiar accent. CARPENTER replied that he must have cultivated it. CARPENTER also informed that CHAMBERS was now working for a magazine. He did not say what magazine.)

β My last meeting with ELEANOR NELSON took place on the steps of the State Department building, shortly after my marriage on February 15, 1941. When I caught sight of her I greeted her and said jokingly, 'Why Eleanor, what are YOU doing here'. She blushed deeply and muttered something about seeing the Budget Bureau in connection with her union activities. The Budget Bureau at that time had offices in the State Department building. I am sure that she was engaged at that moment in legitimate union activities, since it would be an extreme departure from the usual routine of espionage procedure for anyone in her position in the apparatus to be on the steps of the State Department at any time in connection with espionage activities. I realized when she showed embarrassment that my joke was rather uncalled for. I then informed her that I had recently been married. She asked 'Are you happy?'. I replied 'yes'. She said she was glad. We said goodby. I have not seen her since then until she appeared at the Grand Jury hearings yesterday.

"During my examination by the Grand Jury on Saturday, December 11th, one of the jurors asked me if I was holding in my possession any documents or other objects which might be of interest in connection with the case. I said no. Since then it has come to my recollection that I possess a rug which was given to me as a New Year's present. I believe in 1936-37. It is an 8 X 12 Bokhara rug. I understand it was worth two or three hundred dollars at the time it was given to me and may now be worth \$400. I was given to understand that the rug was presented to me by the authorities in Moscow in appreciation of my collaboration. In 1939, when I moved from the house which I was renting on Quincy Street, Chevy Chase, Maryland, I had this rug stored by NESHAN G. HINTLIAN, Connecticut Avenue, Washington, D.C., a rug dealer. It has never been taken out of storage. E

"It is my recollection that the rug was delivered to me by CARPENTER, but this recollection is not a certainty. To the best of my recollection it was CARPENTER who told me that the rug was a New Year's present. I recall

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"definitely that the rug was delivered to me in my own car, and by inferential reconstruction of the event I think CARPENTER must have borrowed my car in order to do it. . . . b

"When the Grand Jury questioned me on December 11th one of the jurors asked me if I possess a typewriter and if I had ever loaned it to Mrs. HISS. I hereby reaffirm the statement I made on that occasion that I never loaned a typewriter to Mrs. HISS, and I add that I never loaned a typewriter to Mr. HISS. However, it is possible, though I think not very probable, that I may have loaned a typewriter to CARPENTER.

"Immediately after the hearing I informed Mr. ALEXANDER CAMPBELL that I might have loaned the typewriter to CARPENTER. I also gave him the information that the typewriter in question was sold to Miss MARGARET HARDY, either shortly before or after her marriage to Mr. PITTMAN B. POTTER. I can place the approximate date of the sale of the typewriter by the fact that I sold it because my wife, whom I had just married or was about to marry, possessed a portable typewriter and I saw no need at that time for having more than one typewriter in the family. The date of my marriage was February 15, 1941.

"The typewriter was purchased in London in 1928 or 1929. It was a Remington Portable assembled, as I was informed by the salesman, in England from American parts. It had pounds, shillings and pence on the keys instead of dollars and cents.

"I have read this statement consisting of four pages and find it true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

"/s/ HENRY JULIAN WADLEIGH
HENRY JULIAN WADLEIGH

"Witnessed:

Thomas G. Spencer

Francis D. O'Brien

Special Agents, Federal Bureau of Investigation
New York, N.Y."

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RE: FRANKLIN VICTOR RENO

(On December 13, 1948, FRANKLIN VICTOR RENO was interviewed at the New York Office by Special Agents ROBERT F. X. O'KEEFE and FRANCIS D. O'BRIEN. WHITTAKER CHAMBERS had previously alleged that an individual by the name of RENO, who was formerly a member of the Communist Party and had used the name of LANCE CLARK in the Communist Party, had furnished him, CHAMBERS, confidential information while RENO was employed by the United States Government at the Aberdeen Proving Grounds, Aberdeen, Maryland.

During the interview above mentioned at the New York Office, FRANKLIN VICTOR RENO furnished the following signed statement. Herein are set forth his contacts with the individual known to him as CARL and whom he identified from a photo as WHITTAKER CHAMBERS. Further set forth in the statement are his background in the Communist Party, his contacts therein and the nature of his employment at the Aberdeen Proving Grounds.

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The following signed statement was furnished by FRANKLIN VICTOR RENO:

"New York, New York
December 13, 1948

"I, Franklin Victor Reno make the following statement to Robert F. X. O'Keefe and Francis D. O'Brien whom I know to be special agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. I understand that any statement that I make may be used against me in a court of law. No threats or promises have been made to me in connection with this statement. I have been advised that I have a right to counsel.

"I was born on May 14, 1911 in Salt Lake City, Utah. I graduated from the University of Colorado in 1932 with a degree of A. B., magna cum laude. In 1935 I received a Master of Arts Degree in Astronomy from the University of Virginia. While at the University of Virginia I did a considerable amount of reading in Socialism and Communism and because of my thinking at this time I became a member of the Communist Party under the name of Lance Clark. I signed an application under the name of Lance Clark and may or may not have received a card in the Communist Party. I also may have used other names in the Communist Party, the other names I do not recall.

"In the early summer of 1935 I went to Washington, D. C. and contacted Ray Warner, who at that time was the Party organizer for the Communist Party in Washington, D. C. I also became acquainted with Sidney Shosteck, Organizational Secretary. Either Warner or Shosteck approached me to engage in anti-military work, which work constituted discussing with the members the inequality to which they were subjected, and it was intended by so doing to recruit people in the armed forces to become members of the Communist Party. In the course of my reading of N. V. Lenin he made three requisites to a revolution necessary, and among the three was that a part of the armed forces must become part of the revolutionary forces in order to have the revolution successful. I carried on this work in Washington, D. C. until sometime in early 1937. While engaged in this work I had frequent contacts with Sidney Shosteck and discussed the work with him. During this time that I was engaged in this work I was employed by the Works Progress Administration doing statistical and research work.

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"During the course of this employment I took a number of Civil Service examinations and one of these examinations was productive in that I was to receive an appointment at the Aberdeen Proving Grounds of the United States Army as a Junior Mathematician.

"During the course of my work in the Anti-military Organization I met an individual on the Baltimore waterfront named Paddy Whalen, who introduced me to an individual whom I only knew as Bernie. My recollection on the foregoing is hazy due to the passage of time. Prior to my acceptance of employment in Aberdeen, I met Bernie in Baltimore, Maryland, as far as I can recall, possibly in Washington, D. C., and we discussed my future employment and I asked Bernie of what assistance I could be to the Party in the position that I was about to take and Bernie told me he would look around. Subsequently I proceeded to Philadelphia with Bernie where I met an individual whose photograph has been exhibited to me by the agents and whom I now identify as the person that Bernie introduced me to and whom I knew as Carl, and whom I know now to be Whittaker Chambers. Bernie and myself proceeded to a restaurant in Philadelphia and there met Carl. Bernie presently left and Carl and I took a walk and dropped into another restaurant and held a discussion relative to the position I was going to take and the information that I could furnish to Carl. Carl asked me if I 'knew what this was.' I replied that I thought it was espionage. Carl responded that 'intelligence would be a nicer word.' I had knowledge that this work that I was engaged in or was about to be engaged in was for Russian Soviet espionage. No agreement was made that I was to be paid for any work that I might carry on for Carl. Once or twice or three times I may have received a sum of \$10.00 or \$20.00 to cover my expenses.

"At this time Carl told me that at our next meeting we would discuss the material that he desired from me and what I would be able to furnish to him in the course of my duties at the Aberdeen Proving Grounds.

"Sometime in July 1937, after I had been working at the Aberdeen Proving Grounds for approximately one month, I met Carl in Washington, D. C. by pre-arrangement and we discussed the administration and the entire set-up of the Aberdeen Proving Grounds organizational staff. I also furnished him with a chart drawn up by myself at the Aberdeen Proving Grounds. On another occasion I met Carl by pre-arrangement, at which time

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"I furnished him with a textbook of the ordnance school in Aberdeen, dealing with ballistics. I furnished this book to Carl I believe on a Saturday night and he returned it to me on a Sunday morning. I knew that while he had it in his possession he was to photograph or reproduce it in some form.

"On another occasion of a meeting which took place in Washington, D. C., I furnished him with two firing tables which were composed of mathematical data concerning the 16 inch gun and a 30 or 50 calibre machine gun. I obtained these from Aberdeen Proving Grounds and the character was 'restricted.' They were, to my knowledge, property of the United States Government. As far as I can recall, I did not furnish any other documents or information to Carl.

"I had on one occasion furnished Carl with information concerning a theory that I had of my own knowledge pertaining to what might term a bomb-sight. The diagram represented my own conclusions of the operation and did not represent any actual bomb-sight.

"Although I was aware that Carl contemplated photographing or reproducing the documentary data which I furnished to him, he never revealed to me, nor did I have knowledge of the identity of the person who did this photographing or reproducing work. It would appear, however, that this person was located in Washington, D. C., because of the fact that the documents would be returned by Carl to me either the same night of our meeting or the morning succeeding.

"I believe I met Carl on more than three occasions and possibly seven, but the exact number I do not know. The period of our relation extended from our meeting in Philadelphia in June 1937 up until the fall of 1937 or the spring of 1938. During the time that I was furnishing information to Carl I was not fully convinced that I should engage in this work and for that reason I did not openly cooperate to the full extent of my ability and I did hold back on some occasions information which I thought that he desired. On another occasion I passed up the opportunity to furnish him with information of an intelligence nature.

"As far as I can recall I met Carl in various places in the City of Washington which were largely by pre-arrangement. I recall meeting Carl on East Capitol Street about two or three blocks east of the Capitol.

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"On another occasion I met Carl in the City of Washington when he was driving a dark blue sedan, possibly a Ford or Chevrolet. I do not recall, however, the year or the make thereof.

"On one of the meetings which I had with Carl he told me that he might possibly go abroad. I never knew whether he actually did go abroad but I can say that I have not seen Carl since my last meeting took place with him in the late fall of 1937 or early 1938.

"I also wish to state that I have no knowledge of any individual, other than those I have mentioned above in this statement, who might have been engaged in Soviet espionage work.

"I severed my relations with the Communist Party in early 1938 and since that time I have not engaged in Communist Party work or attended any meetings of the Communist Party. I also wish to state that I have never been an organizer in the State of Montana for the Communist Party. /E

"I have read this statement consisting of three pages and have initialed each page, and it is true to the best of my knowledge.

/s/ F. V. RENO

"Witnessed

/s/ Francis D. O'Brien, Special Agent
F.B.I. N.Y.C.

/s/ F. X. O'Keefe Special Agent
F.B.I., NYC
12/13/48"

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FRANKLIN VICTOR RENO was thoroughly questioned concerning his brother PHILIP'S possible implication in the activities that he conducted but, during the time the signed statement was taken from FRANKLIN VICTOR RENO, he denied emphatically that PHILIP had been involved in this espionage activity. However, following the completion of the signed statement, FRANKLIN VICTOR RENO did say that he had furnished CHAMBERS with PHILIP'S telephone number in Washington, D. C. The purpose of this furnishing of the telephone number was that, in the event CHAMBERS could not get in touch with him, he would be able to reach him through his brother PHILIP. FRANKLIN VICTOR RENO did state that on one occasion he thought that CHAMBERS contacted PHILIP in order to reach him and that PHILIP may have driven CHAMBERS to meet him but he denied that PHILIP had any knowledge of his activities or the purpose for which he was to meet CHAMBERS.

Reference is made to the report of Special Agent EDWIN O. JOHNSON, dated December 12, 1948, in the present-entitled matter, wherein further background information and the results of a prior interview with RENO in Denver, Colorado, are set forth.

It is to be noted that considerable publicity has been given to the fact that WHITTAKER CHAMBERS was reported to have received information concerning the "Norden bombsight." RENO, at the time of the interview, denied that he had ever furnished any information concerning the "Norden bombsight," stating that he did furnish CHAMBERS the information relative to his own theory of a bombsight and that this theory was not complete. RENO emphatically stated that the "Norden bombsight" was not perfected until 1942 and that he had never furnished any person any information concerning the "Norden bombsight."

Following completion of the signed statement submitted by RENO, he furnished to Agents O'KEEFE and O'BRIEN a written Consent to Search his personal effects, which were located in Aberdeen, Maryland. The written Consent to Search is being retained in the files of the New York Office.

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By phone call dated December 14, 1948, Assistant Special Agent in Charge ROBERT J. LALLY advised that upon a search of RENO'S effects pursuant to the written consent mentioned above, a variety of correspondence, technical data, documentary material and books were found. In particular, they noticed correspondence between RENO and JAMES MC SHANE, who apparently was associated with the advanced research laboratory at Princeton, New Jersey; ^{was noted} further, correspondence was noted between RENO and JOHN L. KELLEY, Department of Mathematics, University of Chicago. This correspondence was dated up to 1946. Other material in RENO'S effects related to mathematical formulae, bombing statistics and mathematics dealing with bombs in general. It was further noted that some of this material was of a restricted nature which had been secured from the Research Ballistics Laboratory, Aberdeen, Maryland.

In accordance with the request contained in the above phone call, FRANKLIN VICTOR RENO, temporarily residing at the Hotel Commodore, New York, was again interviewed on December 15th by Special Agents FRANCIS D. O'BRIEN and ROBERT F. X. O'KEEFE, with particular reference to the documents and restricted data found among his effects at his Baltimore residence.

B *ne*
RENO advised that a considerable amount of the material referred to pertained to research on a book, in the publication of which he was collaborating with Professors EDWARD J. MC SHANE and JOHN L. KELLEY. Concerning MC SHANE, RENO stated that this individual had come to the University of Virginia in the fall of 1935, subsequent to RENO'S leaving that institution. RENO first met him at the Research Ballistics Laboratory, Aberdeen, Maryland, in 1942 and thereafter continued to work in conjunction with MC SHANE on Government ballistics research.

In regard to JOHN L. KELLEY, described by RENO as a Professor of Mathematics at the University of Colorado, RENO said he met this person in the summer or fall of 1942, at which time KELLEY, an expert on exterior ballistics, commenced his employment there. In 1943,

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MC SHANE, KELLEY and RENO commenced plans for their book which was tentatively entitled "Exterior Ballistics up to 1945" and which was contemplated for use as a textbook in military schools. In June, 1945, MC SHANE departed from the Aberdeen Proving Grounds and in November, 1945, KELLEY likewise departed to recommence their professorships in private institutions. Thereafter, RENO had considerable correspondence with KELLEY and MC SHANE, principally relating to the publication of the book he mentioned previously. According to RENO, he, himself, conducted considerable research on the science of motions of projectiles with KELLEY and MC SHANE and at the present time was completing a historical introduction to this book.

In regard to the material found during the execution of the Consent to Search, RENO stated that he was well aware of the fact that there might have been data of a restricted nature contained among his effects, and also aware of the fact that some of this data might have been secured from the library of the Research Ballistics Laboratory. As a usual practice, RENO stated that he followed the normal charge-out system in effect at the Laboratory. He advised, however, that from time to time he might well have retained library material in his possession inasmuch as he was engaged in a continuing research. The failure to return the material to the library, according to RENO, was more in the nature of a neglect rather than as a means to obtain library literature. He further stated that from time to time he had worked with a Professor HERMAN MEYER, who was engaged in teaching Ballistics at the Aberdeen Proving Grounds. RENO recalled that he had a quantity of notes prepared by MEYER for these courses.

As to the other data in RENO'S possession and recalled by him, he stated that they primarily consisted of notes and reports on projects worked upon by him during his employment at the Aberdeen Proving Grounds; others consisted of his college notes on mathematics and his private ventures in mathematical formulae pertaining to a theory of air combat.

RENO'S attention was particularly directed to a manuscript entitled "Mathematical Theory of Air Combat" by L. B. C. CUNNINGHAM,

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which bore the notation "British Confidential" appears incorrect as only restricted." In explanation of the foregoing, RENO stated that the classification "British Confidential" was classified as restricted in the American system. As to the above manuscript by L. B. C. CUNNINGHAM, RENO advised that he was interested in the study of air combat and for this reason had the material in his possession, having procured the same from the Research Laboratory Library.

3 In regard to Professors MC SHANE and KELLEY, RENO consistently throughout the interview advised that they were in no way connected with him in his activities with WHITTAKER CHAMBERS or in any other subversive or espionage activity engaged in by him. He further advised that his association with MC SHANE and KELLEY was primarily as a collaborator in the writing of a book, as well as an assistant in the same research laboratory on ballistics.

In regard to the manuscript to be published by Messrs. MC SHANE, KELLEY and RENO, the latter advised it had been submitted to his supervisor, R. H. KENT, for the purpose of editing and obtaining a preliminary clearance prior to submitting same to publishers. RENO advised that it was unnecessary that clearance be obtained prior to publishing a book on ordnance from Army Ordnance Authorities.

RENO stated that the book would have been rejected by the Office of Chief of U. S. Ordnance. RENO also stated that Colonel SEION, Director of the Research Ballistics Laboratory, was aware of the fact that he was working on the book.

As to other data in RENO'S possession, he advised that he doubted that any would have been of a confidential or secret nature. He recalled that for a long time he had been working on a mathematical theory pertaining to a gunsight and the use thereof in air combat. For the most part, his data pertaining to this theory was obtained from the library.

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RENÓ further stated that although during his correspondence with MC SHANE and KELLEY he had forwarded them data obtained from the Research Laboratory for research purposes, he had never forwarded any material of any nature whatsoever to any private, unauthorized person for subversive or espionage reasons. He again reiterated his previous statement that since late 1937 or early 1938, when he ceased his association with WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, he never again was reactivated for the Communist Party nor had he ever again engaged in any activity of an espionage nature detrimental to the United States Government. He further believed that in forwarding the material to MC SHANE and KELLEY for their own research he did not breach any confidence placed in him inasmuch as both MC SHANE and KELLEY were members of the Scientific Advisory Committee of the Ballistics Research Laboratory, Aberdeen, Maryland, and as such had the right of access to the library. E

As set forth in the referenced phone call from the Baltimore Office, it is noted that RENÓ likewise had received correspondence from VIRGINIA MC SHANE. VIRGINIA MC SHANE is the wife of Professor EDWARD J. MC SHANE and RENÓ recalled he may have corresponded with her on one occasion when he desired to get in touch with her husband.

As set forth in the referenced phone call, it is also noted that FRANKLIN VICTOR RENÓ and his brother had visited FRANKLIN VICTOR RENÓ'S summer residence at Aberdeen, Maryland, approximately two months ago and thereafter took some material away. It was desired to know the nature of the material so taken. In answer to this, RENÓ advised that on July 6, 1947, he was confined to a hospital at Havre de Grace, Maryland, for three to six weeks and from August, 1947, to July 6, 1948, he was thereafter confined to the University Hospital, Baltimore, Maryland. Upon leaving the latter hospital and prior to returning to his residence in Denver, Colorado, RENÓ advised he went to his former room at Aberdeen, Maryland. He picked up some clothes and also took several books which he recalled were, (1) "Mathematics of Exterior Ballistics" by G. A. BLISS and, (2) a book on the tables of intervals.

On the occasion of his visit to his summer residence, FRANKLIN VICTOR RENÓ was accompanied by PHILIP RENÓ. Neither of the

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books mentioned above was the property of the Aberdeen Proving Grounds library. The statement above that FRANKLIN VICTOR RENO visited his residence on or about July 3, 1948, was corroborated by PHILIP RENO, who was also present during the course of this interview at the Hotel Commodore.

FRANKLIN VICTOR RENO was interviewed at the Hotel Commodore at his own request because of the fact that he was suffering from an arthritic condition.

It is to be noted that on December 14, 1948, the Baltimore Office advised that PADDY WHELAN was believed to be identical with the PADDY mentioned by FRANKLIN VICTOR RENO in his signed statement as being the individual who had introduced him to "BERNIE," who subsequently introduced RENO to CARL, who was identical with WHITTAKER CHAMBERS. The Baltimore Office advised that WHELAN was well known in the waterfront activities in Baltimore and is since deceased. The Baltimore Office also advised that BERNARD WEINKRANTZ might possibly be identical with the "BERNIE" mentioned above. Baltimore also advised that WEINKRANTZ was arrested by the Hudson County Police Department on February 6, 1938, charged with being a disorderly person and possessing a dangerous weapon, FBI No. 1465673.

B It is to be recalled that RENO, in his signed statement, stated he met one PADDY WHELAN and one "BERNIE" during the course of his associations with WHITTAKER CHAMBERS. A photograph of one PADDY WHELAN, true name PATRICK B. WHELAN, Hudson County Police Department No. 539, dated February 6, 1938, was exhibited to RENO. He identified this person as the PADDY WHELAN whom he knew in Baltimore, Maryland, during the years 1937 and 1938. A photograph of BERNARD WEINKRANTZ, Hudson County Police Department No. 540, dated February 6, 1938, was also exhibited to RENO for the purpose of determining whether this individual was identical with the "BERNIE" previously mentioned by RENO. RENO, upon viewing this photograph, was unable to identify the person therein.

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*WheLAN
now deceased.*

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Re: INTERVIEWS OF PHILIP RENO

The following signed statement was furnished by PHILIP RENO:

"New York, New York
December 13, 1948

"I, PHILIP RENO, make the following statement to THOMAS G. SPENCER and FRANCIS D. O'BRIEN, whom I know to be Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. I understand that any statement that I make can be used against me in a court of law. No threats or promises have been made in connection with securing this statement. I have been advised that I have a right to counsel.

"I was born June 22, 1913 at Idaho Falls, Idaho and was graduated from Colorado University in 1934. During the time I attended college, politically speaking, I was more inclined along the ideas of Socialism and continued to believe in this doctrine subsequent to leaving college. I worked at the University after my graduation for a short period of time as an assistant in the Economics Department of the University. In January of 1935 I went to Washington, D. C., where I obtained employment in the Farm Credit Administration. Sometime in 1936 I transferred to the Social Security Board and while at that agency dealt with personnel problems and unemployment compensation. I continued with the Social Security Board in Washington until the Spring of 1941.

"During my employment with the Social Security Board I was the President of Local #10 of the United Federal Workers, CIO, in 1938 and 1939 while so employed with the Social Security Board. It was while I was President of this Local that I became closely acquainted with ELEANOR NELSON who was the Secretary of the United Federal Workers. I wish to state that I did not know then or at this time that ELEANOR NELSON had any connection with the Communist Party. I also wish to state that I myself had no connection with the Communist Party at this time.

"In 1941 I moved to Denver, Colorado and obtained employment as an Assistant Regional Representative of the Bureau of Unemployment Compensation.

"In 1942 I was employed for a period of three or four months for the War Manpower Commission and subsequent thereto obtained a position with the War Labor Board.

"In the Spring of 1943 I resigned from Government service and, because

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"Of the death of my wife, I moved from Denver, Colorado to Baltimore, Maryland. In 1943, while I resided in Baltimore, I obtained a position with the Industrial Union of Marine and Shipyard Workers, CIO. My principal connection with this union was the editing of a newspaper that this union published as well as doing some work along educational lines within the union. I remained at Baltimore until the Fall of 1943 and thereafter returned to Denver, Colorado.

"While I was engaged in this work at Baltimore, Maryland, AL IANNON who at that time I believe was the head of the Communist Party in Baltimore, Maryland, called on me and discussed with me the policies of the Communist Party in respect to activities of the union. The Party line at that time was the increased production of ships and materials. IANNON encourage me to publish certain stories or cartoons which would assist in this increased production which the Communist Party desired at that time.

"While in Baltimore I resided at 2400 Utah Place. The premises at this address were rented by SID KATZ, Secretary of the Maryland CIO.

"In early 1944 I became employed by the Denver CIO and handled matters pertaining to the Political Action Committee. While in Denver at this time I met ARTHUR BARRY who, I understand, is the leader of the Communist Party in the City of Denver. I cannot definitely recall whether I met BARRY prior to my employment with the Denver CIO in 1944 but recall specifically that I knew him a few months after I commenced this employment.

"When I first became acquainted with BARRY he talked to me generally about conditions in the union and other matters of mutual interest, strongly indicating the interest of the Communist Party in matters in which I was engaged. At some point during these discussions he openly invited me to join the Communist Party. I agreed, after a fashion, and indicated to BARRY that I would join with the provision that I would not have to be a 'card carrying member, pay dues, attend meetings or sign an application'. This appeared to be agreeable with BARRY and I became a member of the Communist Party under these conditions.

"From time to time BARRY asked me for contributions to the Communist Party which I contributed to him from my own personal income. As a matter of fact, I 'followed the Party line' as outlined to me by BARRY in our various discussions. He would from time to time point out the various problems that were confronting the Communist Party, particularly along union and political action lines. I would from time to time inform Mr. BARRY of some of the

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"weaknesses in the Union's setup and he would make suggestions as to how to adjust these situations and would promise to use the Communist Party in adjusting these situations.

"Subsequent to the elections in November of 1944 I ceased my employment with the Political Action Committee and the Denver CIO. Sometime in the early part of 1945 I went to my father's ranch at Idaho Falls, Idaho and remained there until late in the same year. During this time that I was in Idaho Falls, I had no contact with BARRY nor did I engage in any activities of the Communist Party.

"In approximately November of 1945 I returned to Denver where I became the Membership Relations Secretary of the National Farmers Union. Several months after I became employed with the National Farmers Union, ARTHUR BARRY, who I had not seen for a period of approximately a year and a half, called on me and introduced me to LEN HARRIS who BARRY characterized as the National Farm Director of the Communist Party. I met HARRIS on approximately four occasions, one of which was at the National Convention of the National Farmers Union at Topeka, Kansas.

"In HARRIS' conversations with me he pointed out the Party line in so far as it concerned the National Farmers Union. It is my recollection that primarily the aims of the Communist Party as related by HARRIS were in most instances in conformity with the program of the National Farmers Union. However, HARRIS went somewhat further in attempting to inject the present Party line into the National Farmers Union. It is my recollection that HARRIS was desirous of adding a plank to the National Farmers Union to the effect that the union would support a policy whereby the United States would not interfere in the politics of the European countries and would furnish them aid and assistance regardless of their politics.

"During my employment with the National Farmers Union BARRY continued to see me intermittently; however, since HARRIS was more or less directing the affairs nationally of the farm movement of the Communist Party, BARRY did not have much to say to me along Communist Party or political lines.

"In about August of 1946 I became associated with the Rocky Mountain Council for Social Action. This was a liberal political organization that was interested in politics within the city of Denver and the surrounding counties. This council had no connections whatsoever with the Communist Party. I was a full time employee of this council until the November, 1946 elections and thereafter while actively associated with the council, it was not a permanent position.

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"In about January of 1947 I became employed as a learner in the plastering trade and I am so employed at the present time.

"In the Spring of 1947 the Council supported QUIGG NEWTON as a candidate for Mayor of Denver, Colorado. The Communist Party, however, was opposed to NEWTON'S candidacy and ran WILLIAM DIETRICH in opposition to QUIGG NEWTON. This was probably the beginning of my break with the Communist Party.

"JOHN CARROLL was one of the Congressmen from the State of Colorado whom the Council supported and who became very much disliked by the Communist Party element in Colorado. I recall specifically that ARTHUR BARRY was very bitter about CARROLL'S support of the Democratic Party's program of international relations and was, therefore, bitter about the Council's continuing support of CARROLL. This incident led to a further breach in my relations with BARRY and the Communist Party line.

In this connection, in the Fall of 1947 BETTY GANNETT, who I understand to be a highly placed Communist, came to Denver. Miss GANNETT and BARRY came to my home and tried to 'straighten me out'. At the conclusion of this conversation I was invited to appear before a meeting to which both Communists and non-Communists had been invited and at which I would be called upon to express my views on the national political lines outlined by the Communist Party. I attended this meeting and expressed my opinion which was opposed to the views of the members of the Communist Party.

"After I spoke both BETTY GANNETT and ARTHUR BARRY made talks in which they severely criticized the viewpoint that I had taken.

"In the Fall of 1947 HENRY WALLACE had indicated that he would possibly be a third party candidate for President of the United States. The Council, in which I was still active, had several meetings in which they tentatively decided to endorse WALLACE for President but to follow the Democratic Party in so far as other election offices were concerned.

"In the Spring of 1948 at which time WALLACE was an active candidate and I was supporting the views of the Council, BARRY visited me and threatened to expell me from the Communist Party and also to expose me in the local press

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"through a published statement from the Communist Party. I counselled BARRY not to do this because it would be very embarrassing to other members of the Council with whom I was closely associated and who had no connection whatsoever with the Communist Party.

"It is my understanding that some sort of letter or publication carried a story concerning my activities with the Communist Party and as a matter of fact this letter was given to the 'Denver Post'. I recall that a reporter from the 'Denver Post' called on me and interviewed me, however, so far as I know nothing was ever printed in the 'Denver Post' or other regular newspapers and as a matter of fact I have never seen the alleged letter supposed to have been written either by or at the direction of ARTHUR BARRY. Since that time I have had no contact with ARTHUR BARRY or other members of the Communist Party.

"During the time I resided in Washington, D. C., I lived at the following addresses:

"The 1200 block on N Street, N.W.;
The Bond Apartments on New Hampshire Avenue, N.W.;
The Chateau-Thierry Apartments on S Street, N.W.;
East Falls Church, Virginia.

"I am unable to recall two addresses where I resided when I first came to Washington, D. C. I would state, however, that these two addresses were temporary and did not cover a period of over two or three months.

"I have been shown a photograph of an individual who the Agents inform me was that of DAVID CARPENTER or DAVID ZIMMERMAN. I am unable to identify the individual appearing on this photograph as anyone I have ever seen or known. The names CARPENTER and ZIMMERMAN are also unfamiliar to me.

"I have also been shown a photograph of WHITTAKER CHAMBERS. I wish to state that I have never seen this individual before. The name WHITTAKER CHAMBERS is unfamiliar to me and the name CARL or KARL has no meaning to me whatsoever in connection with the photograph of WHITTAKER CHAMBERS.

"The name GEORGE CROSBY is likewise not familiar to me.

"On the evening of December 12, 1948 I had a conversation with my brother FRANKLIN VICTOR, whom I refer to as VIC, in the Commodore Hotel in

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"New York City. It was during this conversation that I first learned that ~~VIC had~~ ^{PHILIP RENO} turned over documents coming into his possession as a result of his government employment to unauthorized individuals.

"I have been asked whether I assisted my brother in any way whatsoever in making available to unauthorized persons documents that came into the possession of my brother.

"I want to categorically state that at no time whatsoever had documents passed from my brother or anyone else into my hands which I subsequently turned over to any person.

"I have been asked whether an individual identical with WHITTAKER CHAMBERS or a person using the name of CARL ever appeared at my apartment in Washington inquiring for the whereabouts of my brother, VICTOR RENO. In this connection I wish to state that my name was in the Washington, D.C., telephone directory and my brother VICTOR'S was not. On occasions people would telephone or come to my house inquiring for the whereabouts of my brother VICTOR and I would inform such persons as to VICTOR'S whereabouts if I knew them. I cannot, however, recall a specific instance which would identify WHITTAKER CHAMBERS as making this specific request of me.

"I have read the above statement consisting of 5 pages and it is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

"/s/ PHILIP RENO

"Witnessed:

"THOMAS G. SPENCER
FRANCIS D. O'BRIEN
Special Agents
Federal Bureau of Investigation
607 U.S. Court House, Foley Square
New York, 7, New York"

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On December 15, 1948 information was received from the Baltimore Office to the effect that one JACK BRINTON was alleged to have been very friendly with PHILIP RENO while the latter was in Baltimore, Maryland and was possibly engaged in Communist or espionage activities with RENO. On this date PHILIP RENO was interviewed by SA THOMAS G. SPENCER and he advised that he became acquainted with JACK BRINTON at the University of Colorado in about 1937 when both were students at this university and interested to some extent in the Communist movement.

According to PHILIP RENO, BRINTON after leaving school went to Washington, D.C. where he was employed by the Census Bureau during 1938 and 1939 and thereafter for some period of time was employed in one or more of the New Deal agencies that were in existence at that time. In about 1943 BRINTON moved to Baltimore, Maryland and was employed there by the Longshoremen's Union and at about that time became a full-fledged Party member.

RENO continued that BRINTON served two years in the U.S. Army and is presently employed by the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company in Pueblo, Colorado. RENO stated that for the past one and one-half years he has been closely associated with BRINTON in Denver when both were members of the Communist Party in that city. However, when RENO was read out of the Party, as set forth in his statement, he continued to be friendly with BRINTON, and as a result of this friendship the functionaries of the Party saw fit to read BRINTON out of the Party. RENO denies that either he or BRINTON was engaged in any espionage activities and that they furnished documents or other information to unauthorized persons.

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The following investigation was conducted jointly by Special Agents ROBERT F. X. O'KEEFE and JAMES P. MARTIN.

On December 8, 1948, at 9:00 A.M., the above agents interviewed DAVID CARPENTER at his home at 209 South Broadway, South Nyack, New York. The agents properly identified themselves and CARPENTER was then advised of his rights to counsel and of the fact that he did not have to talk with the agents. He was told that the agents desired to ask him some questions. CARPENTER then volunteered to speak with the agents. The general nature of the inquiry, concerning CARPENTER'S association during 1936, 1937 and 1938 with JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was conveyed to CARPENTER.

CARPENTER said he was born June 21, 1906 at Baltimore, Maryland, under the name of DAVID ZIMMERMAN, but said that for the last twenty years, he has been known as DAVID CARPENTER. He related that he is presently employed as a book reviewer and proofreader by the New York "Daily Worker" and advised that he had worked in the past for the Communist Party.

CARPENTER stated that he was originally from Baltimore, Maryland. He was asked where he resided during the period from 1936 to 1938 inclusive and said that to the best of his recollection, he resided in Baltimore, Maryland during that time, with his mother, RACHEL ZIMMERMAN, at 100 Jackson Place. He went on to say that during that period, he was writing a book and was in and out of Washington, D. C. frequently, but said that he could recall no residence in Washington, D. C., until 1939. He advised that during 1939, he had a residence in Washington, D. C., while he was employed there by the "Workers Alliance", but that at the moment, he could not recall the address of this Washington, D.C. residence he had in 1939.

CARPENTER was asked if he was acquainted with JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, under that name or under the names WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, LLOYD CANTWELL, GEORGE CROSLY, or "CARL". He said that he, as a long-time Communist, knows of WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, because of CHAMBERS former association with the "New Masses". He said, however, that he cannot recall any personal association with CHAMBERS under that name or any of the names mentioned above.

CARPENTER was then shown two photographs of CHAMBERS, which photographs appeared on pages one and three of the New York "Daily News", issue of December 7, 1948. CARPENTER, after examining said photographs, related that he would not say whether he did or did not know CHAMBERS, but said that the photograph appeared vaguely familiar with some individual with whom he had

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formerly been acquainted. CARPENTER said that he could not recall the name of the individual of which these photographs reminded him, but advised merely that he would not state whether he did or did not know CHAMBERS, because he said he could not recall. CARPENTER said that from reading the newspapers, he was acquainted with the CHAMBERS' story.

CARPENTER was asked if he ever was personally acquainted with an individual named SAMUEL J. PELOVITZ. CARPENTER said that he was acquainted with SAMUEL J. PELOVITZ, and that he had known PELOVITZ from Baltimore, Maryland, since about 1930. He stated that PELOVITZ was a printer in Baltimore and advised that PELOVITZ' father had had a printing business there and that SAMUEL J. PELOVITZ had taken over his father's printing place. He said that he could not recall exactly how he met PELOVITZ, but knows that he became acquainted with PELOVITZ when he was in Baltimore, Maryland in about 1930.

CARPENTER was further asked if he knew PELOVITZ under the name of "FELIX", but CARPENTER said that he did not know PELOVITZ under that name and advised further that he had never known anyone named FELIX.

CARPENTER was then asked if he had ever personally known an individual named HENRY JULIAN WADLEIGH. He said that he had known such a person and referred to this person thereafter as JULIAN WADLEIGH. CARPENTER said that he had met WADLEIGH in Washington, D. C. at some party there in about 1932.

CARPENTER was asked if he could recall any association during 1936 to 1938 with CHAMBERS in connection with his association with WADLEIGH or with PELOVITZ. CARPENTER said he could not recall any association on his part with CHAMBERS under that name or any of the other names mentioned above in connection with his association or acquaintanceship with WADLEIGH or PELOVITZ.

The question was then put to CARPENTER as to whether he had received any papers or documentary material from CHAMBERS, WADLEIGH or PELOVITZ in 1936, 1937 or 1938 or at any time. Although a more complete description of the documentary material referred to in the question last put to CARPENTER was not given, he thereupon stated that he would refuse to answer further questions or volunteer additional information without first having received the advice of counsel. At this point, the interrogation of DAVID CARPENTER was for

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the purposes of this inquiry concluded.

At that point, at 9:20 A.M., the subpoena calling for DAVID CARPENTER'S appearance before the Federal Grand Jury in the Southern District of New York at noon, December 8, 1948, was served upon CARPENTER.

CARPENTER then voluntarily offered to ride back to New York City with the agents as a matter of convenience to CARPENTER. At his request, CARPENTER was taken to the offices of the "Daily Worker" and CARPENTER then left the agents at 12th Street and University Place.

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INVESTIGATION RE TYPEWRITER AND
SPECIMENS SUBMITTED TO FBI LABORATORY FOR EXAMINATION

At the time a pre-trial examination was being held and depositions taken in the libel suit instituted by Mr. ALGER HISS against Mr. JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, sixty-five letter-size typewritten documents and four small note-size handwritten documents were turned over by Mr. CHAMBERS to his attorney, Mr. RICHARD F. CLEVELAND.

These documents were subsequently turned over by Mr. CHAMBERS' attorney to the United States Government and made available to the FBI Laboratory for examination.

On December 7, 1948, the FBI Laboratory advised by teletype that of the sixty-five copies of documents that were introduced by Mr. CHAMBERS at the pre-trial deposition, the typewriting on one of the letters was typed with a machine equipped with a type that most closely matches the Royal elite style of type that is maintained in the standards of the FBI Laboratory. The FBI Laboratory further advised that all of the remaining sixty-four documents were typed with a machine which most closely matches a Woodstock pica type, the standards of which are in the FBI Laboratory files.

Mr. WHITTAKER CHAMBERS at the time he was interviewed at Baltimore, Maryland, on December 3, 1948, stated that these documents previously mentioned had been turned over to him by ALGER HISS and that furthermore, they had been, for the most part, typed on a typewriter owned by ALGER HISS or his wife, PRISCILLA. He further stated that these documents were copies or condensations of State Department documents.

On December 4, 1948, at the time ALGER HISS was interviewed by FBI Agents at Baltimore, Maryland, he advised that from a period 1936 to sometime after 1938, he had a typewriter in his home in Washington, D.C. He described it as an "old fashioned machine possibly an Underwood but I am not at all certain regarding the make". He further stated "Mrs. HISS disposed of this typewriter to either a secondhand typewriter concern or a secondhand dealer in Washington, D.C. sometime subsequent to 1938, exact date or place unknown. The whereabouts of this typewriter is presently unknown to me and that prior to this typewriter coming into the possession of his immediate family was the property of Mrs. HISS

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father, Mr. THOMAS FANSLER, who was in the insurance business in Philadelphia. Mr. FANSLER died early in the 1940's.

On December 7, 1948, Mrs. ALGER HISS upon being interviewed by agents of this office advised that she had recalled that when her father, THOMAS L. FANSLER had retired from the insurance business, the exact date or year she did not know, but believed it was in 1932 or 1933, he gave her a typewriter which he had used in his insurance business. She stated that she did not recall the make of the typewriter or how long she had it in her possession. She further stated that she herself was not a proficient typist but did recall that she had typed portions of a manuscript for a book she had written on this typewriter. Mrs. HISS was unable to say how she had disposed of the typewriter. She was unable to recollect when she had last used the typewriter in her home and could not recall whether she had the typewriter prior to moving to Washington, D.C.

Efforts were made immediately on December 6, 1948 to obtain specimens of the typewriter which either Mr. or Mrs. HISS might have or had in their possession or had sent to other places and to other individuals, in order to compare these specimens with the questioned documents which had been submitted to the FBI Laboratory.

On December 7, 1948, Mr. EDWARD C. MC LEAN, 20 Exchange Place, New York City; Attorney for Mr. ALGER HISS, voluntarily appeared at the New York Office in person and submitted to SA FRANCIS D. O'BRIEN three specimens of typewriting which he had in his possession, two of which are as follows:

- (1) A menu dated May 20, 1939 which Mr. MC LEAN states was typewritten by TIMOTHY HOBSON, son of Mrs. ALGER HISS. This will be referred hereinafter as specimen K-15.
- (2) A set of notes consisting of six pages and captioned "Appendix". These notes pertain apparently to a course in Ancient History. Mr. MC LEAN stated that he believed TIMOTHY HOBSON had typed the notes. This will be referred hereinafter as specimen K-16.

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Mr. MC LEAN furnished a carbon copy of a letter dated January 30, 1933 with the address of 378 Central Park West, New York City. The letter was addressed to Mr. WALTER L. TIBBETTS, 1216 Atlantic National Bank Building, Boston, Massachusetts. Mr. MC LEAN advised that he had obtained this letter from the papers of Mr. HISS. He also advised that he was unable to state whether Mr. or Mrs. HISS had typed this letter. He added that he was furnishing this specimen to the New York Office on the insistence of Mr. ALGER HISS himself, who desired that they immediately be furnished to the FBI for examination. This specimen will be referred hereinafter as K-17.

For the purposes of clarity, the questioned documents which were forwarded to the FBI Laboratory for examination and which are the typewritten documents which Mr. CHAMBERS claims that Mr. HISS turned over to him, will be referred to hereinafter with the Laboratory designation of Q-6 through Q-69. These are the documents previously identified by the FBI Laboratory as having been typed on a Woodstock type typewriter. The other document which was identified by the FBI Laboratory as having been typed on the Royal typewriter has been designated by the FBI Laboratory as Q-5.

On December 10, 1948, the FBI Laboratory advised that specimens K-15 and K-16 mentioned hereinbefore were not used to type any of the specimens previously designated as Q-5 through Q-69. The Laboratory further advised that specimen K-17, which is a carbon copy of the letter mentioned hereinbefore, may have possibly been typed on the same machine as that used to type Q-6 through Q-69 but that no definite conclusion could be reached until such time as the original copy of the letter could be made available to the Laboratory.

On December 10, 1948, Mr. EDWARD C. MC LEAN, Attorney, for Mr. ALGER HISS personally appeared at the New York Office and furnished SA FRANCIS D. O'BRIEN with the original of specimen K-17.

It is to be noted that Mr. MC LEAN had previously stated that he would furnish this letter to the New York Office of the FBI and for some reason unknown to him, the letter was never mailed to the addressee and it was unsigned.

At the same time that Mr. MC LEAN furnished the original copy of specimen K-17, he also furnished a carbon copy of a letter dated February 17, 1933, 378 Central Park West, New York, New York. This letter was addressed to

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WALTER G. SCHELKER, Assistant Secretary, Equitable Life Assurance Society, 393 Seventh Avenue, New York, New York. The original of specimen K-17 and the above-mentioned carbon copy of the letter dated February 17, 1933, were furnished to the FBI Laboratory on December 10, 1948.

The carbon copy of the letter addressed to WALTER G. SCHELKER, the Assistant Secretary to the Equitable Life Assurance Society, 393 Seventh Avenue, New York, will be referred hereinafter as K-33.

On December 14, 1948, the FBI Laboratory advised that a conclusion had been reached that specimen K-17, which is the original letter dated January 30, 1933, was typed by the machine which typed specimens Q-6 through Q-69.

The Laboratory further advised that the typewriting on specimen K-33 was not clear enough for a definite conclusion to be made in comparison with the evidence previously submitted.

The original of specimen K-17 has been returned by the FBI Laboratory and is being maintained in the files of the New York Office. Specimens K-15, K-16, and K-33, are also being maintained in the files of the New York Office.

On December 13, 1948, Mr. LEO D. FITZGERALD, Associate Counsel for the Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States, advised that ALGER HISS was an assured of that company and that further this company had in their possession a file on ALGER HISS that contained several typewritten documents signed by ALGER HISS.

A subpoena was secured at the United States Court in the Southern District of New York made out to the Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States demanding them to turn over all typewritten documents signed by ALGER HISS. This subpoena was served on LEO D. FITZGERALD, Associate Counsel, by SA DONALD E. SHANNON and the following documents were turned over by Mr. FITZGERALD to SA DONALD E. SHANNON on December 14, 1948:

- (1) A request for a change of policy form dated June 6, 1934 bearing the signature of ALGER HISS which will be referred hereinafter as K-36; a typewritten letter dated June 6, 1934 to WALTER I. TIBBETTS, Esq. signed by ALGER HISS hereinafter will be known as K-17; a typewritten letter dated March 22, 1933 headed "Re policy #764460" signed by ALGER HISS hereinafter known

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as K-38; a typewritten letter dated April 19, 1933 headed "Re policy #764460" signed by ALGER HISS hereinafter known as K-39; a typewritten letter dated February 17, 1933 to WALTER G. SCHELMER, signed by ALGER HISS hereinafter known as K-40.

It should be noted that K-40 is the original of the carbon copy which has previously been designated as K-33. All of these specimens were forwarded to the FBI Laboratory for examination and comparison with the questioned documents known as Q-6 through Q-69.

By letter dated December 15, 1948, the FBI Laboratory advised that it was concluded that the typewriting appearing on specimen K-40 was typed by the same machine which typed specimens Q-6 through Q-69; furthermore, that specimens K-36 through K-39 have been typed on different machines than the machine which typed the evidence Q-6 through Q-69.

Specimens K-36 through K-40 have been returned to the New York Office on December 15, 1948 and are being retained as exhibits in the New York file.

On December 16, 1948, a check was made at the New York Motor Vehicle Bureau, New York City, for possible typewritten specimens of automobile licenses and registrations for both ALGER and PRISCILLA HISS. It was ascertained that there is in existence at the New York Motor Vehicle Bureau a copy of an operator's license issued to both ALGER and PRISCILLA HILL and that furthermore, there is a registration for an automobile in the name of ALGER HISS. All of this material is handwritten and no material appearing thereon is pertinent to this investigation.

On December 17, 1948, it was ascertained through investigation at 22 East 8th Avenue, New York, New York, that this building wherein resides ALGER HISS is operated through an outfit known as Sailor Snug Harbor with offices at 262 Green Avenue, New York, New York.

Mr. L. HICKOK, Assistant Comptroller of Sailor Snug Harbor advised that there appeared in his file, two letters dated September 2, 1947 and September 5, 1947 signed by ALGER HISS. He made these letters available to SA DONALD E. SHANNON.

By letter dated December 17, 1948, they were forwarded to the FBI Laboratory for comparison with specimens known as Q-6 through Q-69.

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On December 15, 1948, ALAN H. QUIRCK, 30 School Street, East Williston, Long Island, appeared at the New York Office and advised that he was employed at the American Red Cross and that he knew in 1945 there appeared an old Woodstock typewriter in the office of the American Red Cross, 130 West 47th Street, New York, New York. He further stated that investigation was conducted by the American Red Cross and efforts to ascertain the original owner of this typewriter and that to his knowledge these efforts were unsuccessful. Subsequently, this typewriter was turned over to an employee of the American Red Cross, THOMAS J. CURLEY, 172 Earle Avenue, Lynbrook, Long Island.

Mr. CURLEY was contacted by SA WILLIAM B. HERSHEY and specimens of this typewriter were taken by SA WILLIAM B. HERSHEY and by letter dated December 17, 1948, they were sent to the FBI Laboratory for comparison with the questioned and known specimens in this case.

By teletype dated December 16, 1948, the Washington Field Office advised that ALGER HISS was listed as Counselor for the American Geographic Society, Broadway and 156th Street, New York, New York. SA JAMES P. MARTIN obtained from this organization three typewritten documents signed by ALGER HISS.

By letter dated December 20, 1948, these three documents were sent to the FBI Laboratory for comparison with the questioned and known documents on file at the Laboratory.

Reference is made to the fact that Mr. EDWARD C. MC LEAN, Attorney for Mr. ALGER HISS, furnished SA FRANCIS D. O'BRIEN with specimens of the typewritten material which he had in his possession in order that specimens might be compared with the typewritten copies of the documents furnished by Mr. CHAMBERS to the Government.

At the time that Mrs. ALGER HISS was interviewed in the presence of Mr. MC LEAN, her attorney, Mr. MC LEAN stated that he was not going to be surprised if examination reveals that the questioned documents were actually typed on HISS' typewriter. He further stated he would not be surprised if Mr. CHAMBERS brought this typewriter in question into court. SAs FRANCIS D. O'BRIEN and THOMAS G. SPENCER conducted the above interview.

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Mr. MC LEAN stated that he had an investigator named HORACE W. SCHNAHL who had gone to Philadelphia on that date, namely, December 7, 1948, in order to obtain specimens of the typewriter which Mr. THOMAS FANSLER had had in his possession and which were subsequently turned over to Mrs. ALGER HISS.

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Information was received by the Secret Service from an anonymous source and relayed to this office advising that HORACE SCHMAHL, investigator for EDWARD C. McLEAN, attorney for ALGER HISS had in his possession papers belonging to WHITTAKER CHAMBERS.

HORACE SCHMAHL was interviewed by SA FRANCIS D. O'BRIEN and JOHN T. HILSBOS on the morning of December 11, 1948 in the New York office, and he advised that he is a private investigator licensed by the State of New York, having Credentials number 4786, Badge number 267, which he exhibited to interviewing agents.

He stated in the way of background that he was born in Germany and had been put out of Germany in 1936 by the Gestapo, and that during the war he had been with Military Intelligence. He stated that he was presently associated with JOHN BRODY, an attorney who was formerly an assistant to the Attorney General, whose offices are at 19 Rector Street. He stated that BRODY had been retained by EDWARD McLEAN, attorney for ALGER HISS. SCHMAHL stated that for the past 20 years he has been handling international work for the Department of Justice and for the United States Attorney's office for the Southern District of New York through the office of Mr. ARMAND CHANKALIAN. He indicated that he believes that he had an adverse record with this office, inasmuch as at one time he was accused of being an ardent Nazi. He stated that to show that he was not a Nazi, in addition to his employment by the Department of Justice and his present employment in the Military Intelligence, he wished to state that he was a government investigator for the American-Jewish Committee, and stated that his sister is married to a Jewish refugee doctor.

It was pointed out to Mr. SCHMAHL that information had been received that he had made statements that he had in his possession papers belonging to WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, and if this were true we wanted to know the facts concerning the same. SCHMAHL stated that at the time he was hired by Mr. McLEAN to investigate the civil action matter in which Mr. HISS is bringing suit against Mr. CHAMBERS, he obtained copies of the depositions which were taken from Mr. CHAMBERS and Mr. HISS in Baltimore, Maryland. He also added that he had seen copies of the documents which CHAMBERS alleges were furnished to him by HISS at the time he was employed by the United States Government. However, he added that he never mentioned this to any official authorities that he did have these depositions, and he retained them at all times in a safe in his office.

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He also added that he had seen the copies of the documents alleged to have been given to CHAMBERS by HISS.

It will be recalled that SCHMAHL had gone to Philadelphia in connection with his investigation concerning the typewriter which the HISS family possessed, and during this trip to Philadelphia he called on our Philadelphia office. It will also be recalled that he had stated telephonically to a Mr. MARTIN of the Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company in Philadelphia that he was cooperating with the F.B.I. in New York relative to the obtaining of specimens of the questioned typewriter. SCHMAHL stated that he did not believe he used the word "cooperating", but stated that he did state that he was going to furnish the F.B.I. with all of the information which might come into his possession during the course of investigation.

The agents pointed out to Mr. SCHMAHL that any investigations conducted by the F.B.I. were conducted individually of any other organization, and the results of these investigations were confidential and at no time should he state that he was cooperating or in any way connected with any investigation being conducted by the F.B.I. It was further stated to Mr. SCHMAHL that in the event he discusses this case with any individual, that he should be careful not to leave the inference or implication that he has in his possession papers which belong to Mr. CHAMBERS.

SCHMAHL stated that he had great respect for the F.B.I. and the Department of Justice. As an example of this respect, he had been approached by Representative McDOWALL of the House Un-American Affairs Committee to work for that committee in connection with this case, but he had declined, basing this declination on the fact that he had great respect for the Department of Justice, F.B.I., and he felt that the Committee and the Department were feuding at this time.

SCHMAHL offered the following information concerning CHAMBERS which he had developed. He stated that in 1936 Mrs. WHITTAKER CHAMBERS had used the name of Mrs. JAY CHAMBERS, who at that time was reported to have been the wife of Mr. JAY CHAMBERS, senior administrative assistant in the Treasury Department. He stated he had come about this information through a credit investigation he had conducted in Baltimore, Maryland. Mrs. WHITTAKER CHAMBERS knew the entire personal history of Mr. JAY CHAMBERS, and he felt that she could have only obtained this information through some person employed in the Treasury Department on

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Civil Service Commission: He stated that he had talked to Mrs. JAY CHAMBERS, and while she could not prove it, she had indicated that some unauthorized person had been charging various purchases to her credit accounts at the better stores in Washington.

He also stated that he was endeavoring through the Motor Vehicle Bureau in Baltimore to determine whether WHITTAKER CHAMBERS had used different signatures when he had transferred his automobile by selling it to himself by transferring it from DAVID BREEN, one of his aliases, to his true name, WHITTAKER CHAMBERS. In securing the latter two bits of information the agents made no comment and did not indicate whether we had the information, pointing out to Mr. SCHMAHL that any information which we had is confidential and no comment could be made on this point.

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ALEXANDER GREGORY-~~GRAFF~~ ~~BARMINE~~ is a former Russian diplomatic officer who defected from the Soviets in 1937 in Athens, Greece. He subsequently came to the United States where he is now a citizen. He is presently living at 1037 Avenue of the Americas, Apt. 3-B, New York City, and is employed in the Russian Section of the Voice of America, U.S. Department of State, 224 West 57th Street, New York City.

On October 23, 1946 information was received from the Bureau to the effect that BARMINE had stated that he had seen abroad a list of foreign agents of the Soviet Government who were operating in the United States and that the name of ALGER HISS was on this list.

BARMINE was interviewed on October 25, 1946 at which time he was given ample opportunity to mention having seen such a list or the name of ALGER HISS, though he was not directly questioned on these matters. He made no reference to ever having seen such a list nor did he mention HISS as being an agent of the Soviets.

On December 14, 1948, BARMINE was again interviewed by Special Agents R.F.X. O'KEEFE and FRANCIS X. FLANT and he was specifically interrogated relative to his ever having seen the list mentioned above, and in regard to his knowledge of ALGER HISS.

Mr. BARMINE denied that he had ever seen such a list or that he had ever seen the name of ALGER HISS on such a list. He did say that he had heard ALGER HISS referred to as being an agent of the Soviet Military Intelligence. In explanation he said that in the early part of 1938, after his own defection from the Soviet diplomatic service, he had visited WALTER ~~KRIVITSKY~~ at the latter's hotel in Paris, France. KRIVITSKY had also recently defected from the Soviet Intelligence Service and BARMINE claimed that his visit to KRIVITSKY was at the instigation of some mutual friends in the Socialist Party of France.

Continuing, BARMINE stated he was very suspicious of KRIVITSKY and thought that the latter was probably a GPU agent who was searching for BARMINE in an attempt to kill him or return him to Russia. He said he made known his feelings to KRIVITSKY but the latter denied being a member of the GPU and insisted that he had been an agent of Soviet Military Intelligence. In an attempt to establish the reliability of the man, BARMINE said he asked that KRIVITSKY supply him with the names

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of certain people in Moscow who should be known to him if he had been in Military Intelligence. KRIVITSKY complied by naming a number of individuals none of whom BARMINE was able to recall at the present time. BARMINE, still not sure, then asked KRIVITSKY to name some of the individuals who were working for Soviet Military Intelligence in America. In response, BARMINE said, KRIVITSKY named about ten persons including GEORGE PINK, ALGER HISS and HARRY DEXTER WHITE. BARMINE could not recall the names of any of the others mentioned by KRIVITSKY at the time of the interview. However he indicated that he felt he could remember these names, after a little thought, and he promised to furnish them to the agents when available.

BARMINE claimed that KRIVITSKY gave no further explanation of this allegation and he said he had no further discussion along these lines with KRIVITSKY either in France or in the United States. Mr. BARMINE observed that KRIVITSKY was highly nervous and excited at the time of this talk, and was obviously worried.

With further reference to KRIVITSKY, it might be stated that he was a highly placed Soviet Intelligence Officer in Western Europe for a number of years. After he defected from the Soviets in 1937 he came to the United States where he died in 1941. He was found dead in a hotel room in Washington, D.C., and though there were allegations to the effect that he had been murdered by GPU agents he was officially adjudged a suicide.

Mr. BARMINE also recalled one other incident involving the name of ALGER HISS. He placed this as being sometime in 1945 or 1946 and said that on this occasion he dined in the home of a couple, whose names he could not remember, but who lived in Westchester County, New York. Following the meal a discussion was had concerning the number of Communists working in the United States Government. BARMINE said that the names of several people were mentioned but the only one he specifically recalled was ALGER HISS. The latter, according to BARMINE, was referred to by these people as being a Communist, and BARMINE thought they had described him as being Chief Counsel in the State Department.

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He said that there was no further discussion of HISS other than the mention of his name and employment.

BARMINE also told the interviewing agents that while he was attached to the Foreign Trade Commission in Moscow he had occasion to see General I. BERZIN, then head of Soviet Military Intelligence, approximately every other day. During the course of one of these visits BERZIN, in discussing China, mentioned to BARMINE that the Soviets had some American working for them there. According to Mr. BARMINE, he named ~~OVEN LATTIMORE~~ and ~~JOSEPH BARNES~~ as being two of these individuals.

After he entered this country BARMINE said he began to read closely the writings of JOSEPH BARNES, OVEN LATTIMORE and HARRY DEXTER WHITE, and the newspaper articles concerning them. From these sources he formed his own opinion that they were actually Soviet agents. As to GEORGE MINK he said that he never again heard of this man and thus could not formulate any opinion of his own. He never heard anything further derogatory concerning ALGER HISS except for the time of the dinner in Westchester County in 1945 or 1946. This was the only information he ever received, which would tend to substantiate KRIVITSKY'S remark, until the present newspaper publicity.

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LOUIS F. BUDENZ, Assistant Professor, Fordham University, formerly Managing Editor of the "Daily Worker" was interviewed today by SA W.J. McCARTHY concerning ALGER HISS. He advised that he never met ALGER HISS but understood that he was a member of the CP connected with the Washington Group. BUDENZ stated that he could not place the date when he first heard of HISS as a Party member. He added that he can recall two instances when HISS was mentioned in a discussion by Party members. The first discussion took place during Hitler Stalin Pact at National Headquarters. BUDENZ, ROY HUDSON and BOB MINOR were present, possibly others. They were discussing an attack on the "Daily Worker". Someone mentioned that NATHAN WITZ and LEE PRESSMAN could not be too helpful because they were under attack at the time. ALGER HISS was then mentioned by someone as one who would be helpful. He was mentioned as a good comrade. The second discussion took place in JACK STACHEL'S office sometime in 1945. Present were EUGENE DENNIS, JACK STACHEL, LOUIS BUDENZ and possibly CHARLES RUBIN. The subject being discussed was the Amerasia Case. DENNIS stated that Lt. ANDREW ROTH had suggested that ALGER HISS should be used to quash the case. BUDENZ stated that he furnished the above information to the HCUA in executive session. BUDENZ did not know whether or not PRICILLA HISS or DONALD HISS were members of the CP. In addition to the above information, BUDENZ during a previous interview on August 26th stated that during the Hitler Stalin Pact, EUGENE DENNIS contacted him, BUDENZ, at the "Daily Worker" and stated that he had a technical difficulty and wanted to know if BUDENZ felt that HOWARD HUNTER in Washington would help him. DENNIS continued that he did not wish to contact ALGER HISS since HISS was under a cloud at the time. BUDENZ understood that DENNIS' technical difficulty meant that he had used a fraudulent passport.

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Re: GRAND JURY PROCEEDINGS

Evidence in this case has been presented to a Grand Jury in the Southern District of New York by THOMAS J. DONEGAN, Special Assistant to the Attorney General, and RAYMOND P. WHEARTY, of the Criminal Division of the Department of Justice. This Grand Jury was impaneled on June 16, 1947 and during the period of this report has heard testimony from the following witnesses:

ALGER HISS
HENRY HILL COLLINS, JR.
WHITTAKER CHAMBERS
NATHAN L. LEVINE
DAVID CARPENTER
HEDE MASSING
HENRY JULIAN WADLEIGH
DONALD HISS
ROBERT E. STRIPLING)
Representative RICHARD M. NIXON)
WILLIAM E. WHEELER)
DONALD APPELL)
PAUL GOLDSBERRY (State Department)
PRISCILLA HISS
SAMUEL J. PELOWITZ
WILLIAM WARD PIGMAN
GEORGE PIGMAN
ELEANOR NELSON SOYRING
TIMOTHY HOBSON
ESTHER CHAMBERS
ADOLF A. BERLE, JR.
FRANKLIN VICTOR RENO
PHILIP RENO
A. GEORGE SILVERMAN

H.C.U.A.

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In addition to the above, Special Agents of the F.B.I. from the Washington Field, the F.B.I. Laboratory, the Baltimore and the New York Divisions also testified.

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On December 15, 1948 the Grand Jury handed up to U.S. District Judge JOHN W. CLANCY a two-count indictment against ALGER HISS charging violations of Title 18, Section 1621 of the U.S. Code. This indictment, the text of which is set out hereinafter, was returned at approximately 5:45 PM that day and arrangements were made by Assistant Attorney General CAMPBELL with Attorney MC LEAN for ALGER HISS to surrender himself the following morning for arraignment before Judge CLANCY.

On arraignment December 16, 1948 HISS personally pleaded not guilty to both counts in the indictment and on recommendation of Mr. WHEARTY bond was fixed at \$5,000 and HISS was ordered fingerprinted and photographed. Mr. MC LEAN'S motion for a two-week period from that date for the filing of motions with respect to the indictment was granted by the Court and on Mr. WHEARTY'S request January 24, 1949 was set as the tentative trial date. HISS was immediately thereafter taken to the New York Office and fingerprinted and photographed, after which he furnished the required bond and was released.

On the morning of December 16, 1948, immediately prior to the arraignment of ALGER HISS, a new Grand Jury was sworn in by Judge CLANCY and that same day was given an introduction to the subject matter to be presented by Messrs. DONEGAN and WHEARTY. No witnesses were heard that day, but subject CHAMBERS testified the following day and on December 20, 1948 both WILLIAM WARD PIGMAN and GEORGE PIGMAN appeared before the Grand Jury.

On December 14, 1948 the House Committee on Un-American Activities turned over to this Bureau for Laboratory examination five 35mm. negative films; these negatives were stated to be those previously referred to as having been recovered from the pumpkin on the CHAMBERS' farm at Westminster, Maryland on December 2, 1948, and were identified as follows:

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- A) Grand Jury Exhibit Number 49
- B) Grand Jury Exhibit Number 51
- C) Grand Jury Exhibit Number 48
- D) Grand Jury Exhibit Number 47
- E) Grand Jury Exhibit Number 50

The FBI Laboratory advised by letter dated December 15, 1948 that "With reference to Negatives A and B, these are alleged to have been

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"exposed many years ago but developed only within the last few weeks. Each contained approximately 30 exposures. Both of these negatives were fogged in many places and the emotion on the film was badly deteriorated. This condition was apparently caused by the length of time between the exposure of the negative and its development. It is considered unusual that the latent image was even visible after the alleged lapse of time of approximately ten years. The fogging condition was typical of film which is developed a great length of time after its intended expiration date. One set of enlarged prints was made from each of these negatives. Many of the prints were illegible. However, 35 photographs were at least partially legible and in addition to the print made directly from the negative, three additional prints were made of each photograph.

"Film E was submitted with Films A and B, but was entirely black. Efforts were made to restore it, but were unsuccessful."

Film C, which was allegedly both exposed and developed some years ago, was found by the Laboratory to contain 22 exposures; it was in good condition and a set of enlarged prints was made from the negative.

Film D, which was also alleged to have been both exposed and developed some years ago, contained 36 exposures, was in good condition, and 4 enlarged prints were made directly from the negative.

The Laboratory also reported that a comparison was made between the material turned over to the Grand Jury and the documents developed from the film made available to the F.B.I. for Laboratory examination, and no additional documents were developed from the film. It was noted, however, that the Committee made available to the Grand Jury a number of documents which were illegible and some of these documents were developed by the F.B.I. Laboratory so they are now readable.

Kisseloff-6703

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The following is the text of the two count indictment handed down by the Federal Grand Jury in the Southern District of New York on December 15, 1948:

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK

----- x
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Plaintiff

Criminal No.

-v-

Title 18, Section 1621 U.S.C.

ALGER HISS

Defendant
----- x

The Grand Jury charges:

1. That on the 15th day of December 1948, at the Southern District of New York and within the jurisdiction of this Court, Alger Hiss, the defendant herein, having duly taken an oath before a competent tribunal, to wit, the grand jurors of the United States of America, duly impanelled and sworn in the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York, and inquiring for that District, in a case then and there pending before said Grand Jurors in which a law of the United States authorizes an oath to be administered, that he would testify truly, did unlawfully knowingly and wilfully and contrary to said oath, state material matter which he did not believe to be true, that is to say:

2. That at the time and place aforesaid, the said Grand jurors, inquiring as aforesaid, were conducting an investigation entitled United States v. John Doe, pertaining to possible violations of espionage laws of the United States and any other Federal criminal statutes:

3. That it was material to this investigation to ascertain whether the espionage or other statutes of the United States had been

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violated by the unlawful abstraction or removal of secret, confidential or restricted documents, writings, sketches, notes or other papers by persons employed by the United States Government, or by the furnishing, delivery or transmittal of any such documents, writings, sketches, notes or other papers to any unauthorized persons, and whether the defendant Alger Hiss had any knowledge of any such violation.

4. That at the time and place aforesaid, the defendant Alger Hiss, duly appearing as a witness before the said Grand Jurors, and then and there being under oath as aforesaid, and having been duly advised of the nature of the investigation then and there being conducted, testified falsely before said Grand Jurors with respect to the aforesaid material matter as follows:

Q Mr. Hiss, you have probably been asked this question before, but I'd like to ask the question again. At any time did you, or Mrs. Hiss in your presence, turn any documents of the State Department or of any other Government organization, or copies of any documents of the State Department or any other Government organization, over to Whittaker Chambers?

A Never. Excepting, I assume, the title certificate to the Ford.

Q In order to clarify it, would that be the only exception? A The only exception.

JUROR: To nobody else did you turn over any documents, to any other person?

THE WITNESS: And to no other unauthorized person. I certainly could have to other officials.

That the aforesaid testimony of the defendant, as he then and there well knew and believed, was untrue in that the defendant, being then and there employed in the Department of State, in or about the months of February and March, 1938, furnished, delivered and transmitted to one Jay David Whittaker Chambers, who was not then and there a person authorized to receive the same, copies of numerous secret, confidential and restricted documents, writings, notes and other papers, the originals of which had theretofore been removed and abstracted from the possession and custody of the Department of State, in violation of Title 18, United States Code, Section 1621.

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COUNT II

1. The Grand Jury realleges all of the allegations of paragraphs 1, 2 and 3 of the first count of this indictment.

2. That at the time and place aforesaid the defendant Alger Hiss, duly appearing as a witness before said Grand Jurors, and then and there being under oath as aforesaid, and having been duly advised of the nature of the investigation then and there being conducted, testified falsely before said Grand Jurors with respect to the aforesaid material matter as follows:

Q Now, Mr. Hiss, Mr. Chambers says that he obtained typewritten copies of official State documents from you.

A I know he has.

Q Did you ever see Mr. Chambers after you entered into the State Department? A I do not believe, I did. I cannot swear that I did not see him some time, say, in the fall of '36. And I entered the State Department September 1, 1936.

Q Now, you say possibly in the fall of '36. A That would be possible.

Q Can you say definitely with reference to the winter of '36; I mean, say, December, '36? A Yes, I think I can say definitely I did not see him.

Q Can you say definitely that you did not see him after January 1, 1937? A Yes, I think I can definitely say that.

MR. WHEARTY: Understanding, of course, exclusive of House hearings and exclusive of the Grand Jury.

THE WITNESS: Oh, yes.

Kisseloff-6706

That the aforesaid testimony of the defendant, as he then and there well knew and believed, was untrue in that the defendant did in fact see and converse with the said Mr. Chambers in or about the months of February and March, 1938, in violation of Title 18, United States Code, Section 1621.

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A TRUE BILL

Foreman

ALEXANDER M. CAMPBELL

Assistant Attorney General

THOMAS J. DONEGAN

Special Assistant to the Attorney General

RAYMOND P. WHEARTY

Special Assistant to the Attorney General

JOHN F.X. MCGOHEYUnited States Attorney
Southern District of New York

After handing down the above indictment, JEROME S. BLUMAUER, acting foreman, made the following comment to Judge CLANCEY:

The June 1947 Special Grand Jury has not been able to complete the investigation of all the matters which have come before it within the legal 18 month period. These unfinished matters will now receive the attention of the successor Grand Jury.

- P E N D I N G -

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LEADS

Where copies of this report have been designated for offices for which leads have not been set out herein, such offices have either previously conducted investigation in this matter at the request of the Bureau or other offices, or it is anticipated that investigation will be requested of those offices. The results of all investigation conducted in this case should be set out in report form, with five copies for the Bureau, three for New York, and one for THOMAS J. DONIGAN, Special Assistant to the Attorney General, New York City.

BALTIMORE

At Baltimore, Maryland

Will continue efforts to identify unknown subject alias "FELIX", described by subject CHAMBERS as a photographer for his apparatus.

Will continue efforts to determine the identities of STEPANOFF and unknown subject alias "KEITH", through information previously made available relating to VLADIMIR V. De SVESHNIKOFF.

Will contact the Credit Bureau in Baltimore to determine whether information furnished to that agency on JAY CHAMBERS, Senior Administrative Assistant in the United States Treasury Department, was in fact furnished by ESTHER CHAMBERS, wife of subject CHAMBERS; will, if authorized by Bureau, interview ESTHER CHAMBERS to determine the source of her information as to the background of JAY CHAMBERS. (Requested by New York teletype to Bureau and Baltimore, December 16, 1948).

Will follow and report developments in the \$75,000.00 slander action brought by ALGER HISS against the subject CHAMBERS in United States District Court, Baltimore, Maryland.

Kisseloff-6708

CHICAGO

Will attempt to locate one AZIMOV (phonetic), a metallurgist, connected with the University of California at Berkeley, and who was later the Head of the Research Department of the United States Steel Corporation at Chicago. AZIMOV, according to WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was connected with one "KEITH", an unknown subject in this case, who was used by BORIS BYKOV as a photographer in espionage activities and who was turned over to CHAMBERS

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LEADS cont'd.

to be used as a photographer in CHAMBERS' apparatus.

Will locate and interview E. P. FLINT, an employee of Armor Research Institute, Chicago. According to information supplied by the Washington Field Office, FLINT was an employee at the Bureau of Standards together with WILLIAM WARD PIGMAN, J. S. ROGERS, ARTHUR U. THEUER, and L. A. PALMER. These individuals are stated to have attended meetings at the home of WILLIAM WARD PIGMAN, and these meetings probably had some connection with Communist Party activities. FLINT should be interviewed with the view of ascertaining whether he knew that PIGMAN was a member of the Communist Party or furnished documents from the Bureau of Standards to WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, as set forth in the latter's statement.

DENVER

At Pueblo, Colorado

Will interview JACK BRINTON, an employee of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company, and an associate of RHILIP RENO in Baltimore and Denver, and according to RENO, a Communist Party member, recently Red out of the party in Denver. He should be questioned concerning his acquaintance and association with RENO and whether he was engaged in espionage activities, or is acquainted with persons mentioned in this investigation. (Requested by New York teletype to Denver, December 16, 1948).

NORFOLK

At Norfolk, Virginia

Will interview DAISY FANSLER, 738 Ocean View, Norfolk 3, for full information regarding the Woodstock typewriter owned by her deceased father, THOMAS FANSLER. (Requested by Bureau teletype to Norfolk, December 16, 1948).

RICHMOND

At Charlottesville, Virginia

Kisseloff-6709

At the University of Virginia, will interview Professor EDWARD J. McSHANE and his wife, VIRGINIA McSHANE, as to their knowledge of subject FRANKLIN VICTOR RENO and the latter's activities. (Requested by New York teletypes December 16, 1948).

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LEADS cont'd.

SAN FRANCISCO

At Berkeley, California

Will interview Professor JOHN L. KELLEY, Department of Mathematics, University of California, as to his knowledge of subject FRANKLIN VICTOR RENO. (Requested by New York teletype to San Francisco, December 20, 1948).

Will attempt to locate one AZIMOV (phonetic), who is stated by subject CHAMBERS to be a metallurgist and connected with the University of California at Berkeley probably in the years 1936 to 1938, and who is also alleged by CHAMBERS to have been connected with one "KEITH", an unknown subject in this case, who was used by subject BYKOV as a photographer in espionage work, and who was turned over by BYKOV to CHAMBERS.

WASHINGTON FIELD

At Washington, D.C.

Will continue efforts to locate the typewriter (identified by the FBI Laboratory as a Woodstock) received by PRISCILLA HISS from her father, the late THOMAS FANSLER, on which were typed specimens Q6 through Q69, K17 and K40. (In his statement of December 4, 1948, ALGER HISS stated that this typewriter was disposed of in the vicinity of HISS' residence in Washington subsequent to 1938).

Will attempt to secure additional specimens of typewritten material prepared on the above-mentioned machine; particular emphasis, should be given to material prepared in 1938 and thereafter.

Will interview RICHARD HOWELL POST, if such interview is authorized by the Bureau, along the lines set out in New York teletype dated December 14, 1948.

Will conduct investigation of VLADIMIR V. De SVESHNIKOFF in an effort to identify STEPANOFF.

NEW YORK

At New York, New York

Kisseloff-6710

At the Dalton School, 108 East 89th Street, where PRISCILLA HISS is employed as a teacher, will attempt to secure any typewritten material

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LEADS cont'd.

prepared by PRISCILLA HISS.

At the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, 405 West 117th Street, will attempt to secure specimens of typewriting prepared by ALGER and/or PRISCILLA HISS.

Will conduct the same type of investigation at the offices of the Carnegie Corporation, Room 1015, 522 Fifth Avenue.

Will interview TIMOTHY HOBSON, step-son of ALGER HISS, for any information he may have concerning the Woodstock typewriter and locate all typewritten specimens; will also obtain specimens from the Corona Portable Typewriter used by TIMOTHY HOBSON and will forward them to the FBI Laboratory for comparison.

Will interview Dr. ABRAM KARDINER, 1100 Park Avenue, a psychiatrist of TIMOTHY HOBSON, in an effort to secure typewritten correspondence from ALGER or PRISCILLA HISS.

At Garden City, Long Island, will check the records of the Department of the Navy for background information on TIMOTHY HOBSON. He enlisted in the United States Naval Reserve V-12 Program on December 16, 1943 and was assigned Navy Serial Number 4494899.

Will report the results of the FBI Laboratory examination of typewritten specimens forwarded by New York letters dated December 17, and 20, 1948.

Will interview EPHRAIM SCHWARTZMAN, who is alleged to have stated he had "contacts" in the United States State Department and will display to him a photograph of ALGER HISS.

Will attempt to identify and locate subject BORIS BYKOV and secure further information concerning the background and present activities of subject DAVID CARPENTER.

Will report background information concerning GRACE HUTCHINS and will attempt to determine if she is the individual who wrote the two notes turned over to this office by REUBIN B. SHEMITZ, and will consider the advisability of interviewing her.

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LEADS cont'd.

Will re-interview REUBIN B. SHEMITZ, 276 Fifth Avenue, for further information concerning the two notes turned over to agents of this office purportedly to be threats against subject CHAMBERS. Will review his diary for pertinent information concerning this matter.

Will attempt to identify one STEPANOFF, who according to information supplied by the Washington Field Office, had an address at 1135 Broadway and was probably associated with the Amtorg Trading Corporation.

Will report progress of prosecution of ALGER HISS under the indictment returned December 15, 1948.

Will follow the activities of the Grand Jury in the Southern District of New York, to which the facts of instant matter are being prepared.

Kisseloff-6712

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT

NEW YORK

NY FILE NO. 65-14920 BEA

REPORT MADE AT NEW YORK	DATE WHEN MADE 12-23-48	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 12/4-20/48	REPORT MADE BY JOSEPH M. KELLY
TITLE JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was.: George Grosley, Carl Carlson, Vivian Chambers, Lloyd Cantwell, John Kelly, "Carl", "Karl", "Bob";			CHARACTER OF CASE PERJURY ESPIONAGE - R INTERNAL SECURITY - R
SYNOPSIS OF FACTS: PRISCILLA HISS; HENRY HILL COLLINS, JR.; WILLIAM WARD PIGMAN; HENRY JULIAN WADLEIGH; DAVID VERNON ZIMMERMAN; was.: David Carpenter, Harold Wilson; ABRAHAM GEORGE SILVERMAN; FRANKLIN VICTOR RENO, was.: "Vince", "Vincent", Lance Clark; ALEXANDER STEVENS, was.: Alexander Goldberger, J. Peters, J. Peter, "Peter", Steve Lapin, Pete Stevens, Steve Miller, Isidore Boorstein; ELEANOR NELSON SOYRING, wa.: Eleanor Nelson Porter; BORIS BYKOV, was.: Colonel Bykov, Borris Bykov, Borris Hertz; UNKNOWN SUBJECT, wa. "Bernie"; UNKNOWN SUBJECT, wa. "Felix"; UNKNOWN SUBJECT, wa. "Keith"; ----- AZEMOV (Ph.).			
APPROVED AND FORWARDED:		SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	
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SYNOPSIS: In signed statement 12/3/48 at Baltimore, Md., CHAMBERS declared that in 1938 he turned over to NATHAN LEVINE, CHAMBERS' wife's nephew, an envelope containing 65 typewritten pages of documents given him by ALGER HISS, 4 small notes in handwriting of ALGER HISS, 4 sheets of paper in handwriting of HARRY DEXTER WHITE, 3 cans of undeveloped film and 2 strips of developed film; that above material was hidden by LEVINE in his mother's home, 260 Rochester Ave, Brooklyn, and remained hidden there until removed by CHAMBERS 11/14/48. LEVINE recalls receiving envelope from CHAMBERS in 1938 or 1939, with instructions to retain it; if anything happened to CHAMBERS envelope was to be given to ESTHER SHEMITZ CHAMBERS, wife. LEVINE denies knowledge of envelope's contents. FBI Lab concluded that Woodstock typewriter on which were written 64 of above mentioned 65 typed documents (all dated in 2/38 and 3/38) is same machine on which were prepared letters signed by ALGER HISS dated 1/30/33 and 2/17/33. CHAMBERS in signed statements 12/7 and 12/8/48 stated in latter part of 1936 or early 1937 WARD PIGMAN, while employed at U.S. Bureau of Standards, gave him documentary information from latter agency; identified photo of DAVID CARPENTER, presently "Daily Worker" staff writer, as identical with individual who was courier and photographer in CHAMBERS' apparatus; stated one "KEITH" also did photographing for apparatus, and that one "FELIX" photographed much of documentary material he received. Latter two unidentified to date. SAMUEL J. PELOWITZ not identical with "FELIX". Also that in 1936, at request of his espionage

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superior, BORIS BYKOV, he gave one rug each to ALGER HISS, WHITE, and A. GEORGE SILVERMAN, as "token of gratitude for activities to American Communists". Detailed chronology of CHAMBERS' association with BYKOV set out. CHAMBERS declared that VINCENT RENO (determined to be FRANKLIN VICTOR RENO), civilian employee of Aberdeen Proving Grounds, Aberdeen, Md., supplied him with documentary material from A.P.G. on about 5 occasions in 1937; that in 1937 and early 1938 he received government documents from HENRY JULIAN WADLEIGH, then in Division of Trade Agreements, Department of State. In signed statement 12/10/48 WADLEIGH admits having been introduced by ELEANOR NELSON to HAROLD WILSON, whom he now identifies as DAVID CARPENTER; that he later met CHAMBERS through CARPENTER and gave State Department documents to both in 1937 and probably 1938. In signed statement PHILIP RENO admits Communist Party membership in Baltimore and Denver, but denies any espionage activity. In signed statement FRANKLIN VICTOR RENO admits meeting CHAMBERS through one "BERNIE" in 1937 and thereafter giving CHAMBERS documents from Aberdeen Proving Grounds. DAVID CARPENTER admits knowing CHAMBERS and WADLEIGH, but refused further comment. PRISCILLA HISS, in signed statement, recalls knowing CHAMBERS as GEORGE CROSLY in 1935 and 1936, but denies having copied any government documents whatsoever, and denies seeing CHAMBERS after 1936. SILVERMAN declined to answer any questions on advice of counsel. COLLINS states he vaguely recalls meeting CHAMBERS socially in Washington in middle 1930's and denies any espionage connection between CHAMBERS and himself. HEDE MASSING, former Russian agent, advised that while she was attempting to activate NOEL FIELD, formerly of State Department, as source of information, FIELD told her ALGER HISS was also attempting to recruit him; MASSING and HISS later had friendly argument over use of FIELD. Confrontation of HISS with MASSING on 12/9 and 12/10/48 negative, with HISS insisting he had never met or talked with her. LAURENCE H. DUGGAN, formerly of State Department, interviewed negatively re ALGER and DONALD HISS; states COLLINS and FREDERICK VANDERBILT FIELD did approach him to do something for U.S.S.R. or Communist Party (details not recalled). ALEXANDER GREGORY-GRAFF BARMINE states that in conversation with the late

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WALTER KRIVITSKY, in early 1938 in Paris, latter stated GEORGE MINK, ALGER HISS, and HARRY DEXTER WHITE, were working for Soviet military intelligence in U.S. List of Grand Jury witnesses to date set out. On 12/15/48 GJ returned two-count indictment against ALGER HISS charging violations of 18 USC 1621; on arraignment on 12/16/48 before USDJ JOHN W. CLANCY, SDNY, HISS pleaded not guilty, bond was set at \$5,000 and immediately furnished. HISS fingerprinted and photographed in NY. Office. New GJ sworn in 12/16/48 and has heard CHAMBERS, WILLIAM WARD PIGMAN, and GEORGE PIGMAN.

- P -

REFERENCE: Bureau File 74-1333.
Bureau letter to New York, 11/26/48.
Report of SA FRANK G. JOHNSTONE, Baltimore, 12/4/48.

DETAILS: This is a joint report of SA THOMAS G. SPENCER and the writer.

Referenced report reflects that in a signed statement furnished to Agents of the Baltimore Division on December 3, 1948 subject CHAMBERS declared that in 1938 he turned over to NATHAN LEVINE, his wife's nephew, an envelope which contained 65 typewritten documents and four small pieces of white paper on which appeared handwriting that, according to his recollection, is the handwriting of ALGER HISS; further that these 65 pages of documents were copies or condensations of State Department documents which were turned over to CHAMBERS by ALGER HISS during the latter part of 1937 and early 1938. Such statement further recites that there were also contained in that envelope three cans of undeveloped film and two strips of developed film. CHAMBERS identified NATHAN LEVINE as a lawyer with offices on 42nd Street near Broadway, New York City, residing on Sterling Place in Brooklyn, New York, and further that CHAMBERS recovered this envelope and its contents from LEVINE on Sunday, November 14, 1948 at the home of LEVINE'S mother in Brooklyn, where they were hidden in a dumbwaiter shaft. Also included in this brown envelope, according to CHAMBERS, were four yellow lined sheets of paper in the handwriting of HARRY DEXTER WHITE.

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It is to be noted that in connection with a pre-trial deposition being taken in Baltimore, Maryland at the request of counsel representing ALGER HISS in the latter's \$75,000 slander action against CHAMBERS, subject CHAMBERS produced the above described material, with the exception of the film.

It was determined that there is no identifiable information in the files of the New York Division concerning NATHAN LEVINE, but from available sources it was established that he was probably identical with NATHAN L. LEVINE, 960 Sterling Place, Brooklyn, New York, with law offices at 152 West 42nd Street, New York City.

LEVINE was located by SA FRANCIS D. O'BRIEN and the writer at his residence on the evening of December 4, 1948 and stated that he is a nephew of ESTHER SHEMITZ CHAMBERS, wife of WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, and that he is intimately acquainted with CHAMBERS. LEVINE further identified himself as a member of the New York Bar since 1933 and stated that he is now in general practice in this city and in addition is secretary to Judge EMANUEL GREENBERG of the New York State Court of Claims.

He was then interrogated as to whether CHAMBERS had ever given to him for safe keeping any personal property whatsoever, particularly whether such a transaction may have occurred several years ago. LEVINE became very evasive at this point and asked what particular type of personal property Agents had in mind. He was then asked if CHAMBERS had turned over to him an envelope or folder or bundle of papers, and after considerable vacillation and many attempts to evade giving a direct reply, LEVINE finally said that he had been consulted recently as an attorney by CHAMBERS and for that reason felt a privileged relationship probably resulted, and for that reason stated he felt he could not answer Agents' questions. He did say, however, that CHAMBERS had visited him at his residence on November 21, 1948, that immediately prior thereto CHAMBERS had sent him a telegram informing him that he was going to arrive at 1 PM that date, and asking him, "Do you have things ready?" LEVINE continued that he was mystified by this wire and remarked to his wife that he had no idea of what CHAMBERS had in mind.

At the conclusion of CHAMBERS' visit on November 21, 1948 LEVINE offered to drive CHAMBERS to Penn Station for the latter to take a train to Baltimore and en route CHAMBERS requested that they stop at the home of LEVINE'S parents, Mr. and Mrs. BARNET LEVINE, 260 Rochester Avenue, Brooklyn, New York. According to LEVINE, CHAMBERS indicated he wanted to pick up something from that residence. After they stopped at

the Rochester Avenue address, CHAMBERS looked around in the basement and took away a folder and/or a box. LEVINE claimed he was extremely hazy on exactly what CHAMBERS did in the basement, paid no attention to what CHAMBERS removed therefrom, and claimed to recall no remarks of possible significance made by CHAMBERS then or later with respect to the material he picked up.

LEVINE continually resisted Agents' efforts to elicit a detailed account of his association with CHAMBERS on that day and frequently reiterated his belief that he was bound not to disclose everything he knew because of the privileged relationship mentioned above.

It is to be noted that Mrs. BARNET LEVINE is an older sister of ESTHER SHEMITZ CHAMBERS and, according to NATHAN L. LEVINE, CHAMBERS some years ago occasionally occupied a room in the BARNET LEVINE household for short periods of time and had stored some property there.

On December 15, 1948 Special Agents WILLIAM G. O'DONNELL, FRANCIS D. O'BRIEN, and the writer reinterrogated LEVINE at his home and requested that they be allowed immediately to inspect the basement of the BARNET LEVINE residence. LEVINE'S attitude was considerably changed on this occasion and when the inspection of the basement was broached he immediately remarked that CHAMBERS had not taken any material from the basement, but rather that it had been taken from an abandoned dumbwaiter shaft in the BARNET LEVINE residence. He willingly accompanied Agents immediately thereafter to the BARNET LEVINE residence and on the second floor thereof pointed out the abandoned dumbwaiter shaft in the bathroom in which he said he had placed an envelope for CHAMBERS in 1938 or 1939. This dumbwaiter shaft was carefully examined and it was noted that there remained nothing of significance and that only a small accumulation of dirty rags and yellowed copies of newspapers were in the shaft. LEVINE claimed to be unable to recall exactly when CHAMBERS asked him to keep the envelope for him, but stated it was either in 1938 or in 1939; further that the envelope was sealed at the time he received it from CHAMBERS and remained sealed until he turned it back to CHAMBERS on November 21, 1948, when, as mentioned above, he and CHAMBERS stopped off at the BARNET LEVINE residence.

(It is to be noted that LEVINE is undoubtedly mistaken as to the date of the CHAMBERS visit to him in November, 1948 inasmuch as CHAMBERS in his signed statement of December 3, 1948 fixed the date as November 14, 1948 and as the documents were produced by CHAMBERS at the pre-trial examination on November 17, 1948, the date of his recovering them from LEVINE obviously could not have been November 21, 1948.)

LEVINE further related that CHAMBERS told him in the event anything happened to him (CHAMBERS) LEVINE should turn over the envelope to Mrs. CHAMBERS and that if anything happened to both of them that LEVINE, as a lawyer, would know what to do with it. LEVINE insisted that the envelope had remained sealed from the time he received it until he returned it to CHAMBERS and that his only knowledge of the contents thereof comes from watching CHAMBERS open the envelope in the kitchen in the BARNET LEVINE residence immediately after he had handed the envelope back to CHAMBERS. LEVINE declared that he paid no particular attention to CHAMBERS as the latter was extracting the material from the envelope, except that he did know there were some documents among the material and he remembered that CHAMBERS' made some exclamation of surprise as he was removing the material.

While Agents were at the 260 Rochester Avenue address the basement area was carefully searched for further property CHAMBERS might have left there, but none was located. Two rolls of 16 mm. film were taken with the express consent of LEVINE and on examination by Special Agents WILLIAM G. O'DONNELL and JOHN B. SIMMONS on the next day, December 5, 1948, were determined to be home movies of no significance to instant investigation. LEVINE remarked he had called the attention of CHAMBERS to this film when he and the latter were at the Rochester Avenue residence in November, but that CHAMBERS said that they were not his property and of no interest to him.

THOMAS J. IDNEGAN, Special Assistant to the Attorney General, was advised of the above outlined developments and requested that LEVINE be instructed to appear before the Grand Jury hearing instant matter on December 5, 1948. LEVINE readily assented to this request.

On December 5, 1948 HENRY HILL COLLINS, JR. was interviewed in the office of the American Russian Institute, 58 Park Avenue, New York City, which is also Mr. COLLINS' residence, by Special Agents NORMAN P. BAGWELL and THOMAS G. SPENCER. When questioned concerning his knowledge of WHITTAKER CHAMBERS he replied that he had been previously interviewed on several occasions concerning his knowledge of this individual, but that during these interviews he had failed to recall any information concerning WHITTAKER CHAMBERS or whether he ever met this person. He declared that since the recent publicity of Mr. CHAMBERS and Mr. HISS, particularly before the House Un-American Activities Committee, he is now of the definite impression that he saw a person probably identical

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with WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, but who did not use that particular name, in Washington, D.C. in the middle 1930's. It was Mr. COLLINS' recollection that he saw CHAMBERS on several occasions at cocktail and other social affairs in Washington, D.C. and stated that in all probability CHAMBERS might have been a guest in his, COLLINS', home on such an occasion.

COLLINS declared that he remembered CHAMBERS as a newspaper man or a writer of some type or other. He denied that he had been engaged in any way whatsoever with CHAMBERS in any espionage activities; that he had furnished CHAMBERS or any other unauthorized person any documentary material that came into his possession while he was a government employee. He denied knowing anybody by the name of BORIS BYKOV or having been introduced to an individual by this name or by the description of BYKOV that was furnished to him by Agents. He stated that he did not know an individual named PETER while he was an employee of the government in Washington, D.C.

At the completion of this interview COLLINS was served with a subpoena calling for his presence at the Federal Grand Jury in the Southern District of New York at 10 AM on December 6, 1948.

On December 5, 1948 Special Agents NORMAN P. BAGWELL and THOMAS G. SPENCER interviewed A. GEORGE SILVERMAN at his residence, 255 West 23rd Street, New York City. Mrs. SILVERMAN was also present during this interview. Mr. SILVERMAN was advised that this Bureau was desirous of questioning him in some detail concerning an official matter, and at this point he advised that on the advice of counsel he would refuse to answer any questions at this time. He was thereupon served with a subpoena calling for his presence before the Federal Grand Jury in the Southern District of New York at 10 AM on December 6, 1948.

Efforts to locate PRISCILLA HISS, wife of ALGER HISS, on December 5, 1948 for interview were unsuccessful.

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On December 6, 1948, Mrs. ALGER HISS was interviewed in the presence of her attorney, Mr. EDWARD C. MC LEAN, 20 Exchange Place, New York City, by SA THOMAS G. SPENCER and the writer.

The arrangements for the interview were previously made with Mr. MC LEAN and he requested that he be present during the time of the interview.

Mrs. HISS was first questioned concerning her knowledge or acquaintanceship with WHITTAKER CHAMBERS. Mrs. HISS advised that she knew an individual by the name of GEORGE CROSLY in 1935 and whom she has now identified to be WHITTAKER CHAMBERS. She further stated that in 1935, exact date not known by her, CHAMBERS and his wife sublet her apartment, which was located at 2831 28th Street, N.W., Washington, D. C., and that she, herself, was living at 2905 P. Street, N.W., Washington, D. C. She stated that for a short period of time CHAMBERS and his wife stayed in Mrs. HISS' home on P. Street waiting to move into the sublet apartment on 28th Street. Continuing, she advised that she had never socialized to any degree with the CHAMBERS and that she did not particularly desire to associate with Mrs. CHAMBERS in a social way.

Mrs. HISS was advised of the facts concerning the allegations made by WHITTAKER CHAMBERS to the effect that he had received documents from ALGER HISS which were taken from the State Department to HISS' home. Mrs. HISS then stated that she had no knowledge of any documents, notes or any other material that Mr. HISS had in his possession and had no knowledge of his bringing the material mentioned to his home.

Mrs. HISS was specifically questioned concerning the typewriter that she had in her home on which CHAMBERS had claimed that the documents were typed. Mrs. HISS then stated that all she could recall concerning the typewriter was that it was a typewriter which belonged to her father, THOMAS L. FANSLER, who was in the insurance business in Philadelphia. She believed that it was the Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company for which he acted as agent. She stated that this typewriter was given to her by her father possibly in 1932 or 1933; that her father died in 1940; and that she could not recall how she had disposed of it. She could

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not recall the make of the typewriter. The only thing she remembered about it was that it was an old-fashioned typewriter which her father had used for a number of years.

Mrs. HISS stated that she, herself, was not a proficient typist but that she had typed up several things on the typewriter and used the one-finger method for such typing.

During the course of the interview, Mr. MC LEAN mentioned that Mrs. HISS had written a book. The Agents questioned her as to whether or not she had typed up the manuscript for the book on her typewriter. She advised that she had only typed a few of the pages of the manuscript on the typewriter and the rest was in longhand. She further stated that no copy of the manuscript was available. The book was published by the Carnegie Foundation, the exact year she could not recall, but thought it was in the early 1930's. She stated that she has searched through her papers in an effort to locate material which may have been typed up on the questioned typewriter but she was not successful. Mr. MC LEAN interjected and stated that he had learned that there were two typewritten papers written up by Mrs. HISS' son and that he would attempt to locate these papers and make them available to the Agents. Mrs. HISS then stated that she could not possibly say that these papers were typewritten on the machine that she had in her possession in 1935 or 1936.

It will be recalled that a Ford car had been previously mentioned by Mr. CHAMBERS as having been in his possession and which was formerly owned by HISS. Mrs. HISS stated that she recalls the Ford car very well and that her husband, ALGER HISS, had given the Ford automobile to CHAMBERS. She could not recall the year, but believed it was in 1935 or 1936.

Mrs. HISS emphatically stated that she had never heard her husband or CHAMBERS discuss any material which had been obtained from the Government or documents which Mr. HISS might have had in his possession in his official capacity. She further stated that she had never heard the name of Colonel BYKOV mentioned by CHAMBERS or by her husband. It is to be noted that CHAMBERS stated he introduced HISS to Colonel BYKOV in Brooklyn, New York, and that BYKOV was the contact man for the Russian Intelligence in the United States.

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Mrs. HISS advised that her given name was PRISCILLA and that she taught the Seventh and Eighth Grades at the Dalton School, located at 108 East 89th Street, New York City. She further added that in the event she is able to find any specimens of any kind which may have been written up on the questioned typewriter, she would furnish them to this office through her attorney.

The following signed statement was obtained from Mrs. HISS in the presence of her attorney, EDWARD C. MC LEAN, on December 7, 1948:

"New York, New York
December 7, 1948

"I, Mrs. Priscilla Hiss, residing at 22 East 8th Street, New York City, give the following voluntary statement to Special Agents Thomas G. Spencer and Francis D. O'Brien, who have identified themselves to me to be Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. I am making this statement in the presence of my attorney, Mr. Edward C. McLean. I know that any statement that I make may be used against me in a court of law.

"Some time in 1935, the exact date I cannot now recall, I was introduced to an individual by the name of George Crosley, whom I now believe to be Whittaker Chambers. I did not know that Crosley's name was Whittaker Chambers at any time while I knew him. At the time of this introduction I was residing at 2831 28th Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. For a short period of time Chambers and his wife lived at our house in a spare room which we had at 2905 P Street while waiting to move into the premises at 2831 28th Street, N.W., which premises were sublet to Mr. Chambers by my husband, Mr. Hiss. As far as I know no lease was drawn for the subletting of the apartment. I also met Mr. Chambers on several occasions when he called at my home to visit with my husband. I recall that Mr. Hiss had a Ford automobile, namely a 1929 model, and that he gave this Ford car to Mr. Chambers. I have not seen Mr. Chambers, as far as I can recall, since sometime in 1936.

"I have been advised of the allegations that Mr. Chambers has made against my husband, namely that Mr. Hiss removed documents from the government offices where he was employed and turned these documents over to Mr. Chambers in order that they might be photographed. Mr. Hiss never turned over any documents to Mr. Chambers in my presence or in so far as I know at any other time.

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"During the time my husband was employed by the government he occasionally brought work home from the office. However, I never personally examined any of this material and have no knowledge of its contents.

"I have been asked to recall all of the facts concerning a typewriter which was in my possession. Some time in 1932 or 1933, as far as I can recall, my father, Mr. Thomas L. Fansler, who was in the insurance business in Philadelphia (he was connected with the Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company, for which company he acted as a general agent), had in his possession a typewriter which he gave to me. I do not recall whether I had this typewriter while I was residing in New York City. I do not recall the make of this typewriter. I do not recall now, how I disposed of it. I myself am not a proficient typist, but I have typed several things on this typewriter which my father gave to me. I did prepare a manuscript for a book which was later published by the Carnegie Corporation, but as far as I can recall I did not type this manuscript in its entirety. I typed some of it and prepared the rest in longhand."

"I wish to state that I have never heard my husband, Alger Hiss, or Mr. Chambers discuss any material which had been obtained from the government or documents which Mr. Hiss might have had in his possession in his official capacity. I also wish to state that I have never been acquainted with an individual by the name of Colonel Bykov, who I understand Mr. Chambers has stated was introduced by him to my husband. I wish to state that I have never copied or typed any U.S. Government documents for the purpose of giving them to Mr. Chambers.

"I wish to state that I have read this statement, consisting of one and one-half pages, and it is true to the best of my knowledge. I have initialed each page,

S/ Mrs. PRISCILLA HISS

"Witnessed:

/s/ THOMAS G. SPENCER, F.B.I., N.Y.C.
/s/ FRANCIS D. O'BRIEN; F.B.I., N.Y.C."

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The following investigation was conducted by SA JOHN F. SULLIVAN:

On December 9, 1948 at the Carnegie Corporation of New York, 522 Fifth Avenue, a check of its grants and publications failed to reveal a grant for PRISCILLA HISS or ROBERTA M. FANSLER for the publication of "The Teaching of Art in American Colleges".

On December 10, 1948 PETER MCGILL, manager of the College Art Association, 625 Madison Avenue also checked his records without finding such a grant, or publication for the years 1933, 1934 and 1935.

He pointed out that the usual procedure is to return the original manuscript to the author who submitted it, together with the galley for proof reading. Usually the author retains the manuscript and returns the corrected galley. If by chance the author returns the manuscript the Association would destroy it after a short time. He added that the Carnegie Corporation would never see the manuscript. It would only pay for the printing through the grant.

Mr. MCGILL called Mrs. WUDREY McMAHON who held his position in 1934. She remembered the grant and the manuscript but could not recall its final disposition. She believed it was published in Parnassus. Persual of Parnassus for 1933, 1934 and 1935 failed to locate it. Parnassus and the Art Bulletin are the two publications of the College Art Association.

Mr. MCGILL stated that ROBERTA M. FANSLER is well known to the Association. PRICILLA HISS is not. ROBERTA M. FANSLER is now Mrs. JOHN ALFORD, 55A Charles Field Street, Providence 6, Rhode Island. JOHN ALFORD is a former Columbia University professor.

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An article with a title similar to "The Teaching of Art in American Colleges" called "The Teaching of Art in the Colleges of the United States" by ROBERT I. GOLDWATER, was published by the Association in May, 1943. Reference footnotes in this article refer to "Research in Fine Arts in the Colleges and Universities of the United States, Priscilla Hiss and Robert A. Fansler, Carnegie Corporation, 1934".

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As a result of the disclosures made by CHAMBERS in the pre-trial examination of him in Baltimore by counsel for ALGER HISS, THOMAS J. DONEGAN, Special Assistant to the Attorney General, who has been presenting evidence concerning alleged and suspected espionage activity to a Grand Jury in the Southern District of New York, caused the Grand Jury to reconvene on December 6, 1948. Elsewhere in this report there is being set out a summary of the Grand Jury's activities during the period of this report. It is also to be noted that on the evening of December 6, 1948 Representatives ROBERT NIXON and JOHN MC DONELL of the House Committee on Un-American Activities, accompanied by ROBERT E. STRIPLING, Chief Investigator for the Committee, appeared at New York City and a discussion was had with them by Mr. DONEGAN and JOHN F. X. MC GOHEY, United States Attorney for the Southern District of New York, with respect to the procedures to be followed by the H.C.U.A. and the Justice Department. It was learned reliably that on this evening the Committee members questioned subject CHAMBERS in executive session at the Commodore Hotel.

Also on December 6, 1948 through arrangements made by PEYTON FORD, Assistant to the Attorney General, Mr. L. E. THOMPSON, Deputy Director, European Division, U.S. Department of State, examined, in Mr. DONEGAN'S office, copies of the documentary material produced by CHAMBERS at the pre-trial deposition in Baltimore and also prints of film secured from the CHAMBERS farm on December 2, 1948 by representatives of the H.C.U.A. Mr. THOMPSON commented to Mr. DONEGAN that there was nothing particularly "embarrassing" in the first group of material, but that it did consist of what apparently were copies of State Department documents. Mr. THOMPSON stated, however, that much of the material located on December 2, 1948 was "Top Secret" and would have carried such a designation if one had been in use by the State Department during the period covered by the documents, and pointed out that they would at least have been classified "Strictly Confidential" at that time. He mentioned one document particularly which might cause some embarrassment if published inasmuch as it indicated that consideration was being given by this government prior to 1939 to a rapprochement between the United States and Germany on an economic basis.

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On December 7, 1948, SAS JOHN J. WARD and WILLIAM J. McCARTHY, Jr., interviewed HEDE MASSING at her residence concerning HENRY JULIAN WADLEIGH, who, according to WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was operating in behalf of the Communist international movement under HEDE GUMPERTZ, who is HEDE MASSING.

HEDE MASSING stated that she could not recognize HENRY JULIAN WADLEIGH from his name or the descriptive data concerning him.

She was also asked concerning HAROLD WILSON, who was WADLEIGH'S co-worker in his intelligence work. HEDE did not recognize WILSON from his name or descriptive data, or the photograph of DAVID CARPENTER.

HEDE MASSING stated that she wished to furnish some additional information concerning ALGER HISS. She added that she had not previously furnished this information since her mind was not exactly clear concerning the matter. She felt she now could reconstruct the events with a fair degree of accuracy. HEDE stated that for approximately one year, or a period of time which included a winter and a summer, she had been working on NOEL FIELD, a State Department employee, to get him to enter into the work she was doing, which was intelligence work on behalf of the Soviets or the Comintern. She stated that she was not certain that she was working for the Soviets nor did she know whether or not NOEL FIELD understood that he was being recruited for the Soviets. However, she is sure that he knew that he was to work in behalf of the Communist international cause. HEDE stated that she had propositioned NOEL FIELD to obtain information from the State Department and turn it over to her. She would then see that it was turned over to her superior, BORIS, who would send it either to Russia or to a representative of the Comintern. HEDE frequently went to Washington and stayed at FIELD'S apartment with FIELD and his wife while she was developing him.

After about a year, and possibly in the winter of 1935-1936, NOEL FIELD told HEDE that someone else was also recruiting him to do the same work and he did not know just what to do. HEDE told NOEL that she would like to meet this person who was trying to recruit him, so they could have it out. FIELD said he would arrange to have HEDE meet the person.

According to HEDE, approximately a week later, FIELD had a dinner party at his apartment in Washington. HEDE recalls that HERTA FIELD, NOEL'S wife, was present, along with NOEL, herself and ALGER HISS. She cannot recall whether or not anyone else was present, possibly a few others. HISS' wife was not present.

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NOEL FIELD told HEDE that HISS was the person who was trying to recruit him. He told her this either before or on the night of the dinner. HEDE stated that she was impressed by HISS' good looks, his charm, and his intelligence, and they got along very well. Immediately after the dinner and at the first moment when HEDE and ALGER HISS could get together, they had a conversation, which, to the best of HEDE'S recollection, is as follows:

ALGER HISS: "Well, you are the famous girl who is meddling in my affairs."

HEDE MASSING: "And you are the man who is meddling in my affairs."

ALGER HISS: "What is your apparatus."

HEDE MASSING: "I wouldn't ask that question of you. You shouldn't ask it of me"...

(They both laughed at this)

ALGER HISS: "Well, we'll fight it out to see who gets NOEL."

HEDE MASSING: "I'll beat you in this game because I'm a woman."

After this either HEDE or ALGER said;

"What difference does it make who gets NOEL, We're both working for the same boss."

HEDE cannot recall whether she made this statement or whether ALGER made it. The statement meant to HEDE that they were both working for the same boss, the Communist international movement. HEDE stated that there was no question in her mind that HISS was working for some branch of Soviet Intelligence or for the Comintern and was trying to recruit FIELD to work with him, and further this branch was in competition with her group headed by "BORIS". HEDE stated that throughout the evening, she got along very well with ALGER HISS. They seemed to agree on everything. After the meeting, HEDE returned to New York and reported the results of her meeting with ALGER HISS to her superior, BORIS. BORIS was delighted and slapped HEDE on the back and said, "Good girl". He instructed her not to see HISS in the future. HEDE stated that she never saw ALGER HISS either before or after this one dinner party at NOEL FIELD'S. HEDE has seen many photographs of ALGER in the paper recently and she is sure

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that it was ALGER HISS she met in FIELD'S apartment. HEDE stated that she was probably staying at FIELD'S apartment the night she met HISS. HEDE eventually won FIELD and he operated for her group. He is presently in Switzerland.

During the interview with HEDE MASSING on December 7 and 8, 1948, she stated that about the time she was working on NOEL FIELD to cooperate with her in Communist Intelligence work, she was also working on LAWRENCE DUGGAN, a State Department employee and a close associate of ALGER HISS. DUGGAN resisted her, but eventually agreed to see her superior BORIS. BORIS later told her that DUGGAN was difficult and suggested she might have to see him again. She never did. She always liked DUGGAN and respected him and when she broke with the Russians in 1938, she went to Washington to see him and tell him she was through, since she felt responsible for him. She stated that she did not see him, but saw his wife and received a cool reception. She felt that DUGGAN must have told his wife about her and her activity and opposed it. The wife's treatment of her indicated that DUGGAN had either kept out of the movement or had gotten out. HEDE never saw DUGGAN on her visits to Washington and has not seen him since probably 1935 or 1936. HEDE stated that she had held back the above information concerning DUGGAN when interviewed recently, because she was not sure he ever got into the work and if he did, she felt quite sure he was out by 1938.

The above is being brought to the attention of the Bureau in that they may wish to have DUGGAN interviewed at this time, since it is very possible that when ALGER HISS worked on NOEL FIELD to recruit him, he may also have worked on LAWRENCE DUGGAN.

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The information furnished by HEDE MASSING regarding her conversation with ALGER HISS in the home of NOEL FIELD in Washington was immediately brought to the attention of Mr. DONEGAN and on his suggestion arrangements were made on December 9, 1948 for MASSING to view ALGER HISS face to face. This confrontation took place in this office and was witnessed by Bureau Agents. Neither HISS nor MASSING said anything on this occasion. HISS was requested immediately prior to the confrontation to view this individual long enough to satisfy himself positively as to whether or not he had ever seen her before. After he observed her for approximately two minutes he indicated that he had satisfied himself and accordingly was escorted from the room. He then informed the writer that he was positive he had never talked with that woman at any time or place, that he had no recollection whatsoever of ever having met her, and that the only qualification he would make in his denial of acquaintanceship or introduction to her was that it was barely possible he might have been casually introduced to her at a large affair where hundreds of people might have been present and he might have been introduced briefly to a great number of persons. He declared that this contingency was an exceedingly remote possibility.

On the following day a second confrontation of HISS with MASSING was staged and on this occasion HISS was accompanied by his attorney, EDWARD C. MC LEAN, at the latter's insistence. This session lasted approximately fifteen minutes and during that time MASSING attempted, by giving her recollection of the conversation between herself and HISS, to refresh his recollection. She stated, for instance, that she recalled definitely this conversation took place at the home of NOEL FIELD in Washington, that FIELD and his wife were present, that ALGER HISS was not accompanied by his wife, and that there may have been one or two more persons present. She pointed out to HISS that she recalled their private conversation apart from the others immediately after dinner.

HISS insisted that MASSING was surely mistaken in her identification of him as the man with whom she conversed on that occasion and very pleasantly thanked MASSING for attempting to "help". After leaving the room where the above described confrontation occurred, HISS expressed complete amazement that this woman would be so positive in her recollection of an event which he was equally positive never took place.

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RE: LAURENCE H. DUGGAN

The following investigation was conducted by Special Agents JOHN J. DANAHY and WILLIAM J. MCCARTHY, Jr.:

As a result of information furnished this office by HEDE MASSING to the effect that she had attempted to recruit LAURENCE DUGGAN to work in her apparatus in the interest of the Soviet Union or the Communist International during the period 1934 - 1936, which information was furnished the Bureau by teletype under date of December 8, 1948, the Bureau authorized an interview with LAURENCE DUGGAN by teletype dated December 9, 1948.

On December 10, 1948, LAURENCE H. DUGGAN was interviewed at his residence at 46 Walworth Avenue, Scarsdale, New York, telephone number Scarsdale 3-6425. DUGGAN advised that his business address was the Institute of International Education, 2 West 45th Street, New York City. He stated that he was a director of the Institute which was a philanthropic organization which worked in the interest of promoting international education. He added that his father had formerly been the director of the organization and he took over when his father died. He further advised that this organization operates under contract of the United States Government in choosing graduate students for study abroad under provision of the Fulbright Act.

HEDE MASSING

LAURENCE DUGGAN stated that the name HEDE MASSING was not familiar to him. He added that the name HEDE GUMPERTZ did sound familiar but he could not place the person. He was shown a photograph of HEDE MASSING who was formerly known as HEDE GUMPERTZ, and he stated that he recognized the picture as someone he had met but he could not recall the circumstances surrounding their meeting. He felt that possibly he met HEDE GUMPERTZ through NOEL FIELD in Washington or possibly through RODNEY DUTCHER, a newspaper man, with whom he was friendly, who worked in Washington during the early 1930's and who has since died.

In regard to the allegation that HEDE GUMPERTZ had talked to him many times and attempted to recruit him for Soviet espionage and had succeeded in getting him to go and see her superior "BORIS", Mr. DUGGAN stated that if he was recruited by HEDE GUMPERTZ then he never recognized it, and in regard to the allegation that he went to see her superior, he denied this. He stated that he never went to see anyone at the request of HEDE GUMPERTZ. Mr. DUGGAN stated that although his recollection of the circumstances under which he came to meet HEDE GUMPERTZ were extremely hazy to

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him, he is certain that at no time did she ever request him to perform any acts in the nature of espionage on behalf of the Soviets or the Communist International.

With a view to refreshing DUGGAN'S recollection of his association with HEDE GUMPERTZ, DUGGAN was advised of an occasion in 1938 when HEDE GUMPERTZ allegedly visited his home at Washington, D. C., in a effort to see him. He was told that at this time HEDE GUMPERTZ waited at his home for over an hour but eventually left without seeing him when he had not arrived home. DUGGAN could not recall this incident but stated that in view of the fact that GUMPERTZ had allegedly seen his wife on this occasion perhaps his wife would be able to recall the incident. Accordingly he called his wife, HELEN DUGGAN, who viewed the photograph of HEDE GUMPERTZ and stated that she recalled that she had met her on one or more occasions in Washington and could faintly recall the occasion in 1938 when GUMPERTZ had visited their Washington home in an effort to see DUGGAN. She could add no additional information concerning the original manner in which she and her husband had come to become acquainted with HEDE GUMPERTZ.

ALGER HISS

Concerning ALGER HISS, Mr. DUGGAN stated that he first met HISS in Washington, D. C., probably around 1934, at which time HISS was employed by the AAA. Mr. DUGGAN stated that later, probably around 1936, HISS came to the State Department where he worked in the Trade Agreements Section and later in the Far Eastern Section. Mr. DUGGAN stated that he and HISS never worked in the same section at the State Department. He added that his friendship with HISS was very casual and they saw each other once or twice a year, usually at social functions. He added that he did not know HISS'S political philosophy but was of the opinion that HISS was a thoroughly loyal American. He added that he was surprised to hear of the charges made by WHITTAKER CHAMBERS against ALGER HISS. He stated that prior to reading of the charges against HISS in the papers, nothing had ever come to his attention which would indicate that HISS was a Communist or was engaged in espionage while at the State Department. He added that ALGER HISS had never approached him at any time to do anything in behalf of the Soviets or the Communist International.

Mr. DUGGAN added that he also knew ALGER HISS'S brother, DONALD HISS, and he felt the same about DONALD as he did about ALGER. He stated that nothing had ever come to his attention concerning DONALD HISS which would indicate that DONALD HISS was a Communist or was engaged in espionage.

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Further he stated that DONALD HISS had never approached him to do anything in the interest of the Soviet Union or the Communist International.

Mr. DUGGAN stated that he believed that ALGER HISS and NOEL FIELD, a State Department employee who will be referred to below, were acquainted. He added that it was his impression that they knew each other prior to 1936 and became more friendly thereafter. Mr. DUGGAN stated that so far as he could recall he had never attended a dinner party when ALGER HISS and NOEL FIELD were present. He could not recall ever having seen them together.

NOEL H. FIELD

Concerning NOEL FIELD, LAURENCE DUGGAN stated that he met him around 1931 in Washington at the State Department. At the time FIELD was working in the Western European Section of the State Department, particularly on disarmament matters and League of Nation matters. He worked very closely with NORMAN DAVIS. According to Mr. DUGGAN, NOEL FIELD left Washington in the spring of 1936. Mr. DUGGAN stated that he knew NOEL FIELD and NOEL'S wife, HERTHA, very well and considered them close friends. He added that the FIELDS and he and his wife had apartments in the same building at 419 Fourth Street, N. W., Washington, D. C., during the period from the fall of 1933 until the fall of 1935, at which time the DUGGANS moved to a house in Washington.

Mr. DUGGAN stated that he saw NOEL FIELD constantly and felt that he knew the man very well. He stated that he did not feel that NOEL FIELD was a Communist nor a member of any Communist Party front organization. Nor did he believe that FIELD was ever engaged in espionage of any kind. He stated that he considered NOEL FIELD a "social democrat." He added that FIELD was greatly interested in the Soviet Union and it was his opinion that FIELD later visited the Soviet Union.

Mr. DUGGAN stated that he also knew NOEL FIELD'S brother, HERMAN FIELD, who is presently at Western Reserve University in Ohio, as well as NOEL FIELD'S sister, ELSIE DOOB (phonetic), and NOEL FIELD'S mother.

Concerning HERTHA FIELD, the wife of NOEL FIELD, Mr. DUGGAN stated that he did not believe that she was a Communist and felt that her political philosophy was about the same as her husband's. He added

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that it was his impression that Mrs. FIELD did not have an active interest in politics, but would more or less naturally follow the political philosophy of her husband.

HARRY DEXTER WHITE

Mr. DUGGAN was shown a number of photographs of individuals and the only ones he recognized were those of ALGER HISS, HEDE GUMPertz and HARRY DEXTER WHITE.

Concerning HARRY DEXTER WHITE, Mr. DUGGAN stated that he had known Mr. WHITE from about 1938 on. He stated that they became acquainted as a result of their working for the United States Government relating to Latin America. Mr. DUGGAN, as Chief of the Latin American Section of the State Department, had many conferences with Mr. WHITE, who was in the Treasury Department at the time and they worked together setting up an inter-American bank. Mr. DUGGAN stated that their relations were strictly business. He added that nothing had ever come to his attention which would indicate that HARRY DEXTER WHITE was a Communist or was engaged in espionage on behalf of the Soviet Union or the Communist International.

The following photographs were shown to LAURENCE DUGGAN and he failed to recognize any: ELIZABETH T. BENTLEY, MAURICE HALPERIN, ANATOLE B. GROMOV, WILLIAM LUDWIG ULLMAN, NATHAN GREGORY SILVERMASTER, JOSEPH GREGG, (All of the above are subjects in the NATHAN GREGORY SILVERMASTER case.) VASSILI ZUBILIN, ELIZABETHA ZUBILIN, PAVEL KLARIN, WILLY BRANDES and PAUL WILHELM MASSING.

FREDERICK VANDERBILT FIELD

LAURENCE DUGGAN was asked if he had ever been approached by anyone to do anything in the interest of the Soviet Union or the Communist International. He stated that he had been approached twice, once by FREDERICK VANDERBILT FIELD and once by HENRY COLLINS. The COLLINS incident will be set out later in this report.

In regard to FREDERICK VANDERBILT FIELD, Mr. DUGGAN stated that FIELD was a classmate of his, both having graduated from Harvard College in 1927. He stated that around 1936 or 1937 FIELD came to Washington and called him and asked him to stop at his (FIELD'S) hotel for a drink. Mr.

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DUGGAN stated that when he finished work he went to FIELD'S hotel room and there spent a short time and had a discussion with FIELD. During the discussion FIELD said something to DUGGAN which definitely gave DUGGAN the impression that FIELD wanted DUGGAN to do something in his official capacity which would be in the interest of the Soviet Union or the Communist International. Mr. DUGGAN stated that he cannot remember the conversation; he cannot remember just what the request was. His recollection is that the request was subtle but nevertheless was sufficiently clear so that there was no question in his mind that FIELD wanted him to do something. His recollection is that he answered FIELD in such a way that he gave FIELD the impression that he would have nothing to do with FIELD'S request. He feels that he succeeded in impressing FIELD as to his own attitude to such an extent that FIELD did not pursue his request any further. Mr. DUGGAN stated that he is sure that the request of FIELD did not consist of having him (DUGGAN) steal papers from the State Department. It could have been that FIELD requested him to use his position to influence policy. However, he has not an idea as to what it was.

Mr. DUGGAN stated that he has seen FREDERICK VANDERBILT FIELD since the meeting in 1936 or 1937 and FIELD has never approached him. He added that he suspected that FIELD was a Communist and it is his recollection that FIELD was connected with the Institute of Pacific Relations at the time that FIELD came to Washington in 1936 or 1937.

HENRY HELL COLLINS, JR.

LAURENCE DUGGAN stated that he first met COLLINS in Washington probably around 1933 or 1934. He believes that COLLINS was with the Department of Agriculture at the time. He stated that he met COLLINS socially and saw him fairly often. He stated that neither he nor his wife liked COLLINS. However, they frequently came in contact with him, usually at social affairs. Mr. DUGGAN stated that around 1937 or 1938, and probably in June of the year, he had occasion to have lunch with HENRY COLLINS, probably at COLLINS' request, and then after lunch they took a stroll. During the walk COLLINS made certain remarks to DUGGAN which DUGGAN took to mean that COLLINS wanted DUGGAN to work with him doing something in connection with his (DUGGAN'S) official capacity which would be for the benefit of the Soviet Union or the Communist International. Mr. DUGGAN stated that he cannot remember just what COLLINS said which gave him the idea that COLLINS wanted him to do something of this nature. However, there was no question in his mind that the request of COLLINS was sufficiently clear so that he knew that what COLLINS asked for constituted a request for

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action by DUGGAN in his official capacity on behalf of the Soviet Union or the Communist International. Mr. DUGGAN stated that he feels certain that the request did not mean that he should steal documents from the State Department files. It is his recollection that the overtures of both COLLINS and FIELD never took the form of concrete suggestion as to any particular course of action, but rather were a general suggestion that DUGGAN be more helpful to the cause in his official capacity.

The only other incident which DUGGAN could recall relating to possible Communist activities within the State Department concerns the case of a female employee whom he recalls as "LAKE" and who was reported to him shortly after he became chief of the Latin American Division as being extremely Marxist, both in her philosophy and expression of ideas. DUGGAN stated that as a result of receiving these reports concerning this LAKE, he recommended that she be transferred from his division, which action was subsequently followed. He stated that he had no idea as to what division she was transferred to, nor does he know whether she is still employed by the State Department. He added that he had no knowledge as to whether or not she ever furnished any confidential information which she received at the State Department to any unauthorized person. The above incident took place probably in the early part of 1937.

Miscellaneous

LAURENCE DUGGAN stated that he knew HENRY JULIAN WADLEIGH as a fellow employee in the State Department. He added, however, that he had never worked with WADLEIGH and didn't travel with him socially. He further stated that he had never been approached by WADLEIGH to do anything for the benefit of the Soviet Union or the Communist International, nor did he know or suspect that WADLEIGH was engaged in any such activity.

Concerning WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, Mr. DUGGAN stated that he did not believe that he had ever met CHAMBERS. He also stated that he did not recognize the name HAROLD WILSON.

Concerning himself, Mr. DUGGAN stated that he had never been a member of the Communist Party nor of any Communist Party front organization. He stated that during the Spanish Civil War he had contributed \$10.00 to the Loyalist Cause. He cannot remember the organization which collected the money. He stated that he is not a Marxist and he described himself as a "New Dealer." He stated that he has never done anything to aid the Communist International or the Soviet Union to the detriment of the United States.

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With reference to LAURENCE DUGGAN, a review of the files in this field office reveals the following information concerning him: LAURENCE DUGGAN was the Director of the Institute of International Education and is reportedly a recent appointee of President TRUMAN to a ten member committee to select students for federal scholarships for foreign study under the Fulbright Bill. The files further indicate that DUGGAN was interviewed with negative results in 1940 in the case entitled MANFRED ZAPP, Registration Act.

A further review indicates that by Bureau letter dated May 14, 1942, the Bureau advised that WHITTAKER CHAMBERS had advised agents in an interview that LAURENCE DUGGAN, Chief of the Latin-American Division of the State Department, was probably an agent of the O.G.P.U. The report of Special Agent JEROME BROWER, dated August 2, 1944, at New York, in the case entitled COUNCIL FOR PAN-AMERICAN DEMOCRACY, INTERNATIONAL SECURITY - C, indicated that DUGGAN, as Director of the Office of American Republic Affairs, State Department, participated in a conference on United States policy toward Argentina called by the Council for Pan-American Democracy on March 25, 1944. This conference was held in the building owned by FREDERICK VANDERBILT FIELD, previously mentioned, located at 23 West 26th Street, which building houses several notorious Communist front organizations. Investigation of the Council for Pan-American Democracy indicated that the major portion of its directors were key figures in the Communist Party program.

A further review of the files reflects that the report of Special Agent T. S. MILLER dated July 7, 1945, at New York City in the case entitled JOSEPH H. CROWN, was., et al, Espionage - R, reflects that LAURENCE DUGGAN, who was then connected with the Office of the Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs, met and conferred with JOSEPH CROWN and JOSEPH STAROBIN, the Foreign Policy Editor of the "Daily Worker," concerning the Argentina situation. This occurred at a meeting of the previously mentioned Council for Pan-American Democracy.

Information has come to the attention of this office that the Institute of International Education in 1947 sponsored a tour of Sir BERNARD PARSS through the mid-western United States. On this tour Sir BERNARD delivered numerous speeches urging appeasement of the Soviet Union. Arrangements for this tour, according to information received by this office, were made by LAURENCE DUGGAN, Director of the Institute.

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RE: JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS

The above-named individual has been interviewed on several occasions by Agents of this office since his arrival in New York City on December 6, 1948, pursuant to Grand Jury subpoena. Information furnished by CHAMBERS since December 7, 1948, concerning specific individuals will be set out hereinafter under their respective names. On two of these occasions signed statements were taken from CHAMBERS and are quoted as follows:

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"New York, N. Y.
December 7, 1948

"I, Jay David Whittaker Chambers, make the following statement to Thomas G. Spencer and Joseph H. Kelly, whom I know to be Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. I understand that any statement that I make can be used against me in a court of law. No threats or promises have been made to me in connection with this statement. I have been advised that I have a right of counsel, but I have waived same after consulting with my counsel in connection with the making of this statement.

"I have been asked by the above-named agents whether I recall ever having met an individual named Henry Julian Wadleigh; I do recall that I was introduced to a person whom I know as Mr. Wadleigh in 1936, to the best of my recollection, and that this introduction was made by David Carpenter, to whom I referred in my signed statement dated December 3, 1948. This introduction took place in Washington, D. C. At that time I believe Wadleigh was employed in the Trade Agreements Section of the U. S. Department of State. Although I of course do not recall the exact conversation which took place on this occasion, Wadleigh was given to understand either by Carpenter previously, or by both of us during the conversation, that I was the head of the underground group, and that henceforth he was connected with that group and disconnected with whatever activities he had been in before.

"It is my further recollection that in 1937 Wadleigh began to furnish me with documentary material from the Department of State. Inasmuch as he had been acquainted with Carpenter prior to the time the latter introduced him to me, I believe there may have been a few occasions on which Wadleigh gave material directly to Carpenter for eventual transmission, of course, to me. It is my present recollection that commencing in the early part of 1937 I met Wadleigh approximately every ten days; these meetings, so far as I can recall, always occurred in public places in Washington, with the exception that there may have been a very few of them in movie theatres in that city.

"It is also to be noted that at some time during the period of my personal relationship with Wadleigh, that is, from 1936 until approximately April, 1938, when I broke with the Party, Wadleigh proceeded to Europe on official governmental business for the purpose of negotiating a trade agreement,

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"and there was accordingly a break in our relationship occasioned by his absence. It is my present recollection that I commenced seeing Wadleigh again after he returned to Washington from Europe, although I cannot so state categorically inasmuch as I am not sure whether this trip was made by Wadleigh during 1936 or in the year 1937, by which time he had begun to furnish information on a more or less regular basis..

"On the occasions of my meetings with Wadleigh he would in most instances, so far as I can recall, have the documents for me in a briefcase, and upon leaving him when those meetings would terminate, I would retain the briefcase and return it to him when I next saw him, which would be in the course of the same night.. Upon receiving this documentary material from Wadleigh in the above-described manner I would proceed to a meeting with David Carpenter, would hand over the material to him, and he would take it to his workshop, photograph it, and later that same evening I would again meet Carpenter, take back the documents from him, and then return them to Wadleigh. I accompanied Carpenter to his workshop on perhaps one or two occasions but did not so accompany him as a matter of routine, and I do not presently recall the exact location of this workshop except that it was located somewhere near B Street, I believe, in Southeast or Southwest Washington. After the delivery by me of documentary material to Carpenter for photographing, I would subsequently receive the developed negatives from Carpenter and would thereafter transmit them to Colonel Bykov. I recall, however, that this system was changed by Colonel Bykov in that Carpenter no longer developed film, but rather gave me the exposed undeveloped film for transmission to Colonel Bykov. I want to state that the changed system of operating as outlined immediately hereinbefore was not consistently followed inasmuch as occasionally there apparently was difficulty on the part of Bykov in having the film developed in a satisfactory manner. During the period covering my activities with Wadleigh I would have personal meetings approximately once a week with Colonel Bykov, and would turn over to him on those occasions the negatives or exposed undeveloped film as the case may be, but I want to point out that Wadleigh was not particularly productive, that the material he was making available was not of great interest to Colonel Bykov, and that on the occasions of my meetings with Colonel Bykov many matters in addition to the material being supplied by Wadleigh were discussed and handled by us. It is my belief that Wadleigh never met Colonel Bykov. As mentioned above, my working arrangement with Wadleigh continued until my leaving the Party in April, 1938.

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"There has been exhibited to me this date by the above-named agents a photograph of the man whom I now identify as the man known to me as David Carpenter. A photograph of Carpenter with a woman and another man has also been displayed to me but the two persons in addition to Carpenter are unknown to me. During my relationship with Madleigh I employed the first name 'Carl' or 'Karl', and I do not recall what family name I may have adopted for purposes of this relationship; it is highly improbable that I used any family name. I have been asked whether or not I may have employed the name 'Carlson', and it is possible that I may have used this name, although I have no definite recollection thereof.

"To the best of my present recollection I do not recall having met an individual named Harold Wilson in connection with my work within the underground apparatus, and so far as I knew this name was never employed by David Carpenter.

"With respect to my statements made to FBI agents in Baltimore, Maryland, on December 3, 1948, concerning the meetings of Colonel Bykov with Alger Hiss, Henry Hill Collins, Jr., Harry Dexter White, and A. George Silverman, I would like to state that on the occasion of Bykov's meeting with Alger Hiss in Brooklyn, I recall Bykov urged Hiss to begin furnishing information to me, and secondly to attempt to activate his brother, Donald Hiss, for the same purpose, the situation being that Donald Hiss was a quiescent member of the underground in Washington but had not been active; further, that when Colonel Bykov met Harry Dexter White he urged him to commence furnishing material to me, and when Colonel Bykov met Collins, he encouraged the latter to redouble his efforts to secure a position in the Department of State, it being noted that Collins had been desirous of securing a post in that Department. With respect to Silverman, however, I recall no definite urging by Colonel Bykov of Silverman to commence furnishing me information, it being noted that Silverman at that time was employed by the Railroad Retirement Board and presumably not in a position to be able to furnish information of interest to Colonel Bykov. It was Silverman's chief function to keep his close friend Harry Dexter White 'in line'.

Silverman

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"I have read the above statement consisting of two and one-half pages, and to the best of my knowledge and recollection, I declare it is the truth.

/s/ JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS

Witnessed:

/s/ Thomas G. Spencer
Special Agent, FBI

/s/ Joseph M. Kelly
Special Agent, FBI"

Kisseloff-6744

"New York, New York
December 8, 1948

"I, Jay David Wittaker Chambers, make the following statement to Thomas G. Spencer and Joseph M. Kelly, whom I know to be Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. I understand that any statement that I make can be used against me in a court of law. No threats or promises have been made to me in connection with this statement. I have been advised that I have a right of counsel.

"While functioning as a courier for the Communist Party underground apparatus, I was introduced by David Carpenter to one Ward Pigman, and to the best of my recollection, this meeting occurred in 1936. Sometime later, I was introduced to George Pigman, brother of Ward Pigman, and this latter introduction probably was made by DAVID CARPENTER, although it is barely possible that WARD PIGMAN may have introduced me to his brother George. Both at that time, I believe, were employed by the Bureau of Standards, and it was my understanding that both had previously been connected with an underground apparatus, probably one being operated by ELEANOR NELSON.

✓ "Subsequent to my meeting Ward Pigman and probably in the latter part of 1936 or early 1937, Ward Pigman began furnishing me documentary material from the Bureau of Standards, such material being handed over by him to me on the occasion of our meetings, and he continued to do so until the time of my leaving the Communist Party in April, 1938. I had meetings in public places in Washington with WARD PIGMAN approximately once a week, on which occasions he would deliver to me documentary material from the Bureau of Standards. ✓

"During this same period, I had personal meetings, perhaps fortnightly or perhaps monthly with George Pigman, but I was never able to activate him as a source of material and never received any material from him.

✓ "I want to state that during the above-described period while I was receiving a fairly regular flow of material from Ward Pigman, the latter was also meeting David Carpenter, and on occasion did transmit material to him instead of me. David Carpenter was doing all of the photographic work in connection with the material received from Ward Pigman, and after Carpenter had reduced such material to film, I would deliver the film to Colonel Bykov, having, of course, previously returned the original documents to "Ward Pigman." Since my leaving the Communist Party in April, 1938, I have never seen either Ward Pigman or George Pigman. It is my

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"present recollection that a brief case was employed by Ward Pigman in transmitting documentary material to me, that is he would arrive at the meeting place with the material in the brief case, which I would take when we parted company, and at the next meeting, I would return the brief case with the photographed documents therein. The material made available in the above described manner to me by Ward Pigman consisted of documents dealing with a variety of technical subjects, the significance of which was unknown to me, but I do recall that Colonel Bykov occasionally complained about the type of material being secured by me from Ward Pigman and expressed the feeling that Ward Pigman's full potential as a source of material was not being developed. I am reasonably sure that neither Ward Pigman nor George Pigman ever met Colonel Bykov. ✓

"The above-named Agents have this date displayed to me a photograph the reverse side of which bears the initial 'A' and the initials 'JK' and 'TGS'. This photo appears to me to be that of a photographer whom I knew by the name of Felix. He has visibly matured and seems to have grown heavier and I do not recall he wore glasses at the time I knew him, but the longer I look at the picture, the more certain I am that it is that of Felix.

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"With further respect to Felix, I recall that I met him either in Washington, D. C. or New York City and he was introduced to me by Bykov, who explained that he was a 'technical man', which I understood to mean he was a photographer. To the best of my knowledge, Felix was not known to David Carpenter, and vice versa, although they both were Communist Party functionaries. It is my recollection both men received \$100 a month for the work they did on behalf of the Communist Party and they also were allowed certain expenses which were incurred in connection with their photographic work, and which also included rent, telephone and medical expenses. It is also my recollection that Felix was a more proficient photographer than Carpenter; for that reason, I had occasion to use his services more frequently than those of David Carpenter. In the event that I desired to use his services, I believe that I had his telephone number and by either calling him or by pre-arrangement, he would come to Washington, D. C. and receive from me documents or other material that I had, would take them to Baltimore where they would be processed by him into negatives, and the documents would be returned to me that same day. In this connection, I would like to state that David Carpenter did not have a telephone as nearly as I remember, and consequently, my meetings with him were always be pre-arrangement. The developed negatives, which I obtained from Felix were delivered to Bykov in the same fashion as the ones I would receive from Carpenter in the event he did the work.

"In connection with the payment of money or the bestowing of gifts on the various people who turned over information to me, I would like to state that no one so far as I know, was actually given any money for the services they rendered. However, I do recall that probably at the end of 1936, Bykov in one of this conversations with me suggested it might be a good idea to give Alger Hiss, Harry Dexter White and A. George Silverman a gift of some kind. After some discussion, Bykov thought it might be advisable to present each of them with an expensive rug. I myself was not too keen on the idea. However, Bykov became somewhat insistent, and as a result, I had inquiries made of an Armenian rug dealer in New York City, and arranged for the purchase of three oriental rugs. To the best of my recollection, these rugs cost about \$200.00 each. I am rather hazy on the actual amount that was paid for these rugs, but this amount is the price to the best of my present belief. Bykov furnished me with the money to make this purchase, and as I recall it, the three rugs were sent by the Armenian rug dealer via American Railway Express to the home of A. George Silverman in Washington, D. C. *Silverman*

"Prior to the delivery of the rugs to Washington, I had informed Hiss, White and Silverman that they were going to be presented with gifts as a token of gratitude for the activities of the American Communists. White and Silverman were quite pleased with the fact that they were going to receive such a gift. However, Hiss was more polite than pleased when he did receive this gift. My recollection of the delivery of the rugs is that Silverman because of his close association with Harry White, made the delivery of his (White's) rug. In connection with the delivery of the rug for Alger Hiss, I recall one evening by pre-arrangement, Silverman put the rug in his car, drove it to a predesignated point, a restaurant on Route 1 about three or four miles east of College Park, Maryland. I accompanied Hiss in the latter's car to this point, and upon arrival there, I got out of Hiss' car, got the rug from Silverman's car, and carried it to Hiss' car.

67 "I would like to mention another individual with whom I came in contact in 1937. This individual was known to me by the name of Keith, which I know to be a pseudonym. Insofar as I can recall, Keith was connected with Bykov in New York City and came to Washington in 1937. Keith was introduced to me in New York by Bykov, who related that Keith was a photographer and that I could utilize his services if I so desired. In my conversation with Bykov, however, I gained the distinct impression

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"that Bykov was trying to get rid of Keith and send him to Washington so that I could handle him and thereby, Bykov would no longer have to concern himself with Keith.

"In connection with my knowledge of Keith, I learned either from Keith or through Bykov that the former was connected with a White Russian named Sviashnikov (phonetic), who was a ballistics expert employed in Government service in Washington, D. C. It is also my recollection that at the time I met Keith either in New York or Washington, Sviashnikov was no longer connected with Keith in his activities. Sviashnikov was controlled by them because he had a sister living in Moscow, and I remember Keith once described to me how Bykov used to torture Sviashnikov to the point where he cried, by saying they were going to put the sister out on the street unless he produced. So far as I can recall, I never requested Keith to do any work for me. I do recall, however, Keith had an apartment or a room in Washington, D. C. and that I had at that time in my possession a telephone number where I could reach him.

"It is also my recollection Keith was connected with one Azimov (phonetic) who was a metallurgist and connected with the University of California at Berkeley. I also recall subsequently Azimov became the head of the research department at the United States Steel Corporation at Chicago, Illinois. ↙

"Another person whom I met during my work as a courier for the underground apparatus, was Vincent Reno, to whom I was introduced by J. Peters in Philadelphia, probably in 1937. It is possible David Carpenter may have been present on this occasion. Reno had been an organizer either for the Communist Party or the Young Communist League in Montana, and had employed the name Lance Clark.

"At the time I met Reno, I believe that he had just commenced employment with the War Department as a civilian at the Aberdeen Proving Ground, Aberdeen, Maryland. He resided on the post to the best of my recollection, and was a mathematician. I had occasional meetings with Reno subsequently in public places in Washington and possibly Baltimore, and I recall that on one or two occasions, Reno delivered to me documentary material bearing upon his work at the Aberdeen Proving Ground on a bombsight project. It is my recollection that his superior at Aberdeen was Colonel Zornig.

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"I would estimate that my meetings with Vincent Reno totaled probably five in all; that would include the one or two occasions on which he handed over material to me. I believe that Reno had been a member of an underground apparatus operated by ELEANOR NELSON at the time I was introduced to him.

"I would describe Vincent Reno as probably 27 or 28 years of age at the time I knew him approximately 5 feet 8 inches, slender build, sandy hair and eyelashes, blue eyes, and clean-shaven. I remember one time when I desired to have a meeting with Vincent Reno, I ascertained that his brother, whose first name I believe is Philip, was residing at a certain address in Washington, and in order for Philip to arrange a meeting for me with Vincent, I went to that address and for the first time I believe Philip Reno, like his brother, had a prior connection with the Eleanor Nelson apparatus, but he had no connection whatsoever with the work I was doing at that time.

"I have read the above statement consisting of this and four previous pages, and to the best of my knowledge and recollection, I declare it is the truth.

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS

"Witnessed:

Thomas G. Spencer,
Special Agent, FBI

Joseph E. Kelly
Special Agent, FBI

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RE: BORIS BYKOV, WAS

On December 9, 1948, CHAMBERS was interviewed by SA THOMAS G. SPENCER and the reporting agent in connection with the above-mentioned individual and furnished the following chronological account of his association with and knowledge of him:

CHAMBERS first met BYKOV in the fall of 1936 and was introduced to him by J. PETERS probably in front of St. Patricks Cathedral in New York City. PETERS had previously explained to CHAMBERS that he was going to introduce him to an individual who would be more or less his boss and from whom he would take orders. It was CHAMBERS' definite recollection from the conversation he had with PETERS at this time that BYKOV would not only be his superior but was also the superior of PETERS. CHAMBERS declared that at the time he was introduced to BYKOV near St. Patricks Cathedral the latter was identified to him by J. PETERS only as "PETER"; that PETERS left them shortly after the introduction and thereafter CHAMBERS and BYKOV took several street cars and busses, apparently in a series of routine maneuvers to elude any possible surveillance.

On the occasion of this first meeting with BYKOV, the latter, although he apparently knew a great deal of CHAMBERS' background, interrogated him at length concerning his, CHAMBERS', political beliefs and other background material. "PETER", of course, did not in any way indicate his identity, his place of residence or any other address where CHAMBERS might get in touch with him. There was, however, an arrangement made at this time as to the date and location of the next meeting. It was CHAMBERS' recollection that there were a series of meetings following the first one which took place principally in movie houses throughout uptown New York. At one of these meetings BYKOV arranged for a "reserve" or emergency meeting place in the event ordinary arrangements were not feasible. CHAMBERS declared that the Lane Theater on 145th Street was the place designated for these reserve or emergency meetings and that if it was necessary to use this reserve or emergency meeting place, the time for such meeting would always be at 8:00 P.M. The Manhattan Telephone Directory lists a Lane Theater at 460 West 181st Street. However, it is not known whether the latter theater is the one described by CHAMBERS.

Although BYKOV did not indicate to CHAMBERS anything about his background, the latter gathered from the various conversations with BYKOV that BYKOV had been in the Russian Secret Police or had been a prosecutor for the Russian Government. Further, that BYKOV probably from 1932 to 1934 was engaged in a Russian apparatus in connection with the Communist Party in Europe, and that BYKOV probably arrived in the United States in late 1935 or early 1936,

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Continuing, CHAMBERS advised that the great majority of his meetings with BYKOV took place in New York City, but that there were infrequent meetings also in Washington, D.C. CHAMBERS advised that he started to turn over microfilms to BYKOV probably in the early spring of 1937 and met him thereafter approximately once each week up until early in 1938 and probably one month prior to his break with the apparatus in April of that year. CHAMBERS related that upon instructions from either J. PETERS or BYKOV, he compiled some biographical data on the individuals who were supplying him with government documents.

CHAMBERS stated that in addition to the prearranged meetings between himself and BYKOV, he recalled that he had furnished BYKOV with his, CHAMBERS', telephone number in Baltimore, Maryland. CHAMBERS could not recall definitely whether BYKOV had ever contacted him telephonically but was of the opinion that he had done so.

CHAMBERS stated he recalled that BYKOV was introduced by CHAMBERS to the following individuals under the circumstances set out below:

CHAMBERS related that probably sometime in 1937 he accompanied BYKOV to a movie theater in Brooklyn, New York, where he introduced BYKOV to HENRY HILL COLLINS, JR.; that after the introduction they left the movie theater, walked for quite a few blocks to a restaurant that was located in the vicinity of the YMCA building near the Atlantic Avenue Station of the Pennsylvania Railroad. (It is to be noted that there is a YMCA branch at 55 Hanson Place which is very close to the Atlantic Avenue Station of the Pennsylvania Railroad Station in Brooklyn.) CHAMBERS declared that after having supper in this restaurant, they walked towards the Brooklyn Bridge and at the approach of the bridge COLLINS left their company and subsequently BYKOV and CHAMBERS walked across the bridge to Manhattan.

CHAMBERS declared that he recalls introducing BYKOV to A. GEORGE SILVERMAN sometime in 1937 in Washington, D.C. It was CHAMBERS' recollection that he drove in SILVERMAN'S car to a designated place in Washington, D.C., where they picked up BYKOV and proceeded to a restaurant located on Connecticut Avenue just above the Rock Creek Park Bridge. CHAMBERS further recalled that the restaurant itself was not on the ground floor but was "one flight up". Following dinner, CHAMBERS, SILVERMAN and BYKOV drove to another location in Washington, D.C., where they picked up HARRY DEXTER WHITE and after driving around the city for a short time got out of the car and walked for some period of time, after which WHITE and SILVERMAN parted company with BYKOV and CHAMBERS.

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With respect to the time he introduced BYKOV to ALGER HISS, CHAMBERS could not supply any details thereof in addition to his description of the meeting as set out in his signed statement furnished to Baltimore Agents on December 3, 1948.

As mentioned above, BYKOV was initially introduced to CHAMBERS as "PETER", and throughout their entire association, CHAMBERS never learned his true identity; it was on the occasion of a conversation between CHAMBERS and the late General WALTER KRIVITSKY in the home of ISAAC DON LEVINE that CHAMBERS learned for the first time that "PETER" was in fact Colonel BORIS B. BYKOV. CHAMBERS explained that after his break from the Communist Party, which occurred to the best of his recollection in the second week of April, 1938, he conversed from time to time with LEVINE, that he knew of General KRIVITSKY only by reputation and that finally in the latter part of 1938, LEVINE arranged a meeting at his home between CHAMBERS and KRIVITSKY. They discussed their general experiences and activities at great length, sitting up all night and continuing their conversation until approximately noon on the following day and it was in this manner that CHAMBERS learned that "PETER" was BYKOV.

KRIVITSKY stated that BYKOV came from the slums of Odessa; that while KRIVITSKY was in the Communist Party underground in Rome, BYKOV was sent to that city to assist him. However, BYKOV learned that he was being tailed by the Italian Secret Police and although several attempts were made on the part of BYKOV to contact KRIVITSKY, no meetings were ever consummated because of BYKOV'S fear of uncovering KRIVITSKY. The latter shortly thereafter succeeded in having BYKOV recalled to Russia.

The following description of BYKOV was obtained from CHAMBERS:

Age	Late 40s (in 1936)
Height	5' 7"
Hair	Reddish (thinning)
Eyes	Reddish brown, eyelashes reddish
Complexion	Ruddy
Build	Medium
Characteristics	Clean-shaven, pointed nose (most prominent characteristic), well-proportioned, neat dresser, wore hard-worsted, expensive but conservative suits, always wore a hat, was quick in his movements, probably wore reading glasses, and spoke German with heavy Yiddish accent.
Peculiarity	Invariably carried right hand inside jacket or overcoat.

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A review of the files of the New York Division reflects that BORIS BYKOV, with aliases, Colonel BYKOV, BORRIS BYKOV, and BORRIS HERTZ, was reported by various persons to have been in charge of Soviet Military Intelligence in the United States since 1936. This allegation has been made by the widow of General KRIVITSKY and the same information has come from various confidential sources. Investigation was never able, however, definitely to identify and locate this individual and it is pointed out that in the book published by General KRIVITSKY entitled, "In STALIN'S Secret Service", brief mention is made by KRIVITSKY of BYKOV.

Set out hereinafter is a signed statement executed by subject HENRY WADLEIGH dated December 10, 1948. It is pointed out that WADLEIGH presently recalls that in 1937 at one of his meetings with CHAMBERS, the latter introduced him to an individual whose physical description resembles BYKOV'S in many respects; WADLEIGH, however, stated definitely that this person's right arm or most of it was missing. Subsequent conversations with CHAMBERS in an effort to identify this person resulted in CHAMBERS' recalling that BYKOV invariably carried his right hand inside his jacket or overcoat and inasmuch as WADLEIGH states CHAMBERS was present when he met this unknown individual, it appears definitely to have been BYKOV and CHAMBERS said there was no possibility in his mind that it could have been anyone else.

RE: UNKNOWN SUBJECT, alias "BERNIE".

Reference is made to the signed statement executed by subject FRANKLIN VICTOR RENO on December 13, 1948, particularly that portion thereof in which RENO states that he was introduced to CHAMBERS in early 1937 by an individual named "BERNIE" and this meeting took place in Philadelphia. A photograph of DAVID CARPENTER was exhibited to RENO. However, he failed to identify this individual as "BERNIE" and insisted throughout questioning that he knew the man only as "BERNIE". It is to be pointed out that investigation to date has failed to establish that RENO was, in fact, acquainted with DAVID CARPENTER. In an effort to ascertain the identity of "BERNIE", CHAMBERS was reinterviewed concerning the circumstances surrounding his meeting RENO and he expressed the definite opinion that "BERNIE" could only be DAVID CARPENTER.

RE: UNKNOWN SUBJECT, alias "FELIX"

CHAMBERS was requestioned in an effort to obtain further details regarding the photographer "FELIX", whom he described in his signed statement dated December 3, 1948. At this time there were exhibited to CHAMBERS twenty large photographs furnished by the Baltimore Division of the immediate area

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which CHAMBERS had described as the locale of "FELIX'S" residence in Baltimore. After perusal of these photographs, CHAMBERS concluded that photograph bearing the penciled notation #8 and showing the intersection of Konig Street and Linden Avenue and the photograph bearing the penciled notation #9 and showing the intersection of Konig Street and Brookfield Avenue were, in his opinion, the most likely locations of "FELIX'S" residence. It is to be noted that in his signed statement dated December 8, 1948, CHAMBERS indicated that a photograph displayed to him "appeared" to be that of "FELIX". This was, in fact, a photograph of SAMUEL J. PELOWITZ and CHAMBERS commented at this time that he could not recall "FELIX" as having worn glasses and stated the individual in the photograph appeared heavier than "FELIX".

On December 10, 1948, it was arranged for CHAMBERS to interview PELOWITZ, who appeared that day as a witness before the Grand Jury hearing in instant matter and CHAMBERS declared definitely that PELOWITZ was not "FELIX" inasmuch as "FELIX" was heavier and definitely was not Jewish while PELOWITZ is Jewish.

CHAMBERS furnished the following description of "FELIX":

Age	Late 20s or early 30s (in 1937)
Height	5' 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ "
Weight	165 to 170
Characteristics	Round, baby face, clean-shaven, no glasses, neat dresser, wore black overcoat and gray hat, native-born of Baltic origin, spoke English
Peculiarity	CHAMBERS called him "Baby Face".

CHAMBERS recalled that "FELIX" drove a Plymouth, Ford or Chevrolet, which was probably a black sedan, and had Maryland plates. CHAMBERS stated that he had never met "FELIX'S" wife but believed that he had no children. With respect to any cameras owned by FELIX, it was CHAMBERS' recollection that "FELIX" did have a Leica camera and there was some possibility that CHAMBERS had given this camera to "FELIX".

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RE: ALGER HISS

On December 15, 1948, CHAMBERS was reinterviewed at the request of MR. DONEGAN for the purpose of ascertaining exactly from him his knowledge, if any, of the typewriter in the HISS household together with related facts concerning the transmission of documents by HISS to CHAMBERS. CHAMBERS declared that he had never seen PRISCILLA HISS operate a typewriter, that his "understanding" that she was making typewritten copies of State Department documents for transmission to CHAMBERS came from both HISS and his wife and that he recalls no direct statement by either as to this copying. CHAMBERS further declared that he is "quite sure" he never had occasion to borrow a typewriter from either ALGER or PRISCILLA HISS and that it is his present recollection that he did not own a typewriter during the period he was associating with HISS and his wife. He did point out, however, that there was in his possession for part of that time a typewriter which he had been given, probably by J. PETER for use in connection with his apparatus work. He was positive this machine was a portable and stated it might have been a Remington. He said he recalled that it was a second hand machine; that BYKOV might have furnished it to him but he believed it came from J. PETER and that he disposed of this machine by abandoning it in a public elevator or some public conveyance, date and place not recalled. He believed that he disposed of the machine after his break from the party in April, 1936 but said this was only a conclusion and not a definite recollection. CHAMBERS was also able to recall that he had owned a Remington portable in 1930 and perhaps 1931 and that he used it in connection with the translating work he was doing at that time but stated he disposed of it shortly after the latter year.

With respect to his meetings with ALGER HISS, CHAMBERS declared that he could best approximate the dates of various meetings by recalling that his last conversation with HISS prior to the HCUA hearings in 1948, occurred in December, 1938, at which time he saw HISS at the latter's residence on Volta Place in Washington and pleaded with HISS to break with the party as he had done eight months previously. CHAMBERS explained he fixed the date of this final meeting because he remembers HISS asking him what kind of a Christmas his family was going to have and also giving him a small wooden rolling pin as a Christmas gift for CHAMBERS' daughter. It is CHAMBERS' best

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recollection that HISS moved into the Volta Place residence in early Spring of 1938 and although he has no definite recollection of having met HISS there prior to the final meeting, he feels he must have gone to see HISS at the Volta Place residence judging this on the basis of his wife's recollection. He said meetings with HISS in 1937 were frequent and usually at the 30th Street house which HISS was occupying at that time. In explaining the precise method employed by himself and HISS with respect to the documentary material being furnished him by HISS, CHAMBERS stated that he would see HISS usually at the end of the week and pick up from him whatever material he had obtained during the week. It was the practice of HISS to extract each day certain material from the State Department, take it to his home where it would be copied on the typewriter and HISS would return the original document the next day. CHAMBERS then would take the typewritten copies of such material and turn them over to CARPENTER who would photograph this material and then CHAMBERS would turn over the microfilm to BYKOV and would destroy the typewritten material.

In connection with the five small sheets containing the handwriting of ALGER HISS, CHAMBERS explained that at the time he would make his weekly visit to HISS' home, some material might be in the form of handwritten notes which had not yet been copied on the typewriter and that rather than wait for this material to be typed, he would take these pencilled notations together with the typewritten material.

With respect to his transmitting to BYKOV this documentary material on film, CHAMBERS stated that to the best of his present recollection, all written information he gave BYKOV was on film and never the original or typed documents.

With respect to his reason for having in his possession in November, 1948, sixty-five typewritten sheets furnished him by ALGER HISS, CHAMBERS explained that they were the latest documents given him by HISS and that shortly prior to the time he began receiving this particular group of documents, he had already made up his mind to break with the party and decided to retain them for further use in the event it became necessary to have documentary proof that in fact not only ALGER HISS but the Communist Party were involved in espionage activities against the USA. MR. CHAMBERS observed that in all probability the sixty-five sheets of typewritten material had been photographed in the usual manner and the film delivered by him to BYKOV.

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With respect to the rolls of microfilm that were seized by the HCUA on December 2, 1948, at the CHAMBERS' farm, CHAMBERS explained that in all probability this was material that he had photographed but had received the microfilm at about the time he had definitely decided to make his break with the party and for that reason had not turned them over to BYKOV.

RE: GRACE HUTCHINS

On December 15, 1948, CHAMBERS made a statement to the press indicating that in 1938 his life had been threatened by GRACE HUTCHINS commenting that the HUTCHINS woman had more or less agreed to protect CHAMBERS' wife and two children if CHAMBERS would give himself up. On December 17, 1948, T.J. DONEGAN advised this office that he had received a telephone call from RUBIN B. SHEMITZ, an attorney, 276 Fifth Avenue, New York City, who is the brother of CHAMBERS' wife. According to MR. DONEGAN SHEMITZ telephonically communicated with WILLIAM McNULTY of the law firm of MINTON and McNULTY, who are the present attorneys of MR. CHAMBERS, and informed McNULTY that he had in his possession two notes in connection with the recent publicity concerning CHAMBERS' life having been threatened by GRACE HUTCHINS. McNULTY had apparently advised SHEMITZ to turn these papers over to Government officials. On the evening of December 17th, at the request of MR. DONEGAN, SA FRANCIS D. O'BRIEN and THOMAS G. SPENCER were present in MR. DONEGAN'S office when SHEMITZ related the following story. SHEMITZ advised that he has only seen WHITTAKER CHAMBERS on about ten occasions subsequent to the latter's marriage to SHEMITZ'S sister; that on one of these occasions, which was sometime in 1938, CHAMBERS informed SHEMITZ that he was breaking with the Communist Party and gave definite indication that he, CHAMBERS, was in fear of his life. Sometime thereafter an unknown woman appeared at SHEMITZ'S law office and on finding that SHEMITZ was not there left the following handwritten note: "Thursday, May 19, 1938, Dear MR. SHEMITZ: There is a very important message for your sister. If she or her husband will call either STEVE or me we have some important memos for them. Signed GRACE, Labor Research Association, 80 East 11th Street, Stuyvesant 9-1042."

Upon SHEMITZ return to his office he made a telephone call to the previously mentioned number and talked to a woman whom he described as having

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a very "intellectual and cultured voice", who stated that if SHEMITZ would inform her of the whereabouts of CHAMBERS, she would see to it that CHAMBERS' wife and two children would have no harm done to them. Although MR. SHEMITZ'S recollection is not clear on this telephone conversation, he did recall quite specifically that the woman indicated it was "a matter of life and death". During this telephone conversation, an appointment was made for this woman to visit SHEMITZ in the latter's office. SHEMITZ stated that upon a review of his diary for May, 1938, he found a notation "4:40 P.M. MISS STEVEN or MISS STEVENS." He recalled that this MISS STEVEN talked to him and reiterated the conversation she had had with SHEMITZ over the telephone earlier that day. SHEMITZ stated that although he does not even have a hazy recollection of the woman's description, he is positive she is the same woman who talked to him over the telephone, because he stated he recognized the very cultured and refined voice. At the conclusion of this conversation, SHEMITZ requested this person to leave a written note that he could turn over to MR. CHAMBERS. She then wrote the following on a torn slip of paper: "GRACE and her friend STEVE must get in touch with you immediately." There also appears on this note other handwritten notations which SHEMITZ explained as follows: The notation 2130W Lynbrook was the telephone number of CHAMBERS' mother in Lynbrook, Long Island and the notation PIKESVILLE, Maryland 844F-12 operator 91 was the telephone number of CHAMBERS' residence in Maryland and that in all probability he made both notations and had called both telephone numbers that day in an effort to contact CHAMBERS. He recalled however, that he was unsuccessful in reaching him on that day. Approximately one month later SHEMITZ met CHAMBERS quite by accident on the street near SHEMITZ'S law office and at that time verbally informed him of the telephone call and the contents of the two notes mentioned above. SHEMITZ was quite definite in his recollection that CHAMBERS did not, at least outwardly, place any importance whatsoever to the information supplied by SHEMITZ at this time.

MISCELLANEOUS

There was exhibited to CHAMBERS a photograph of FRANKLIN VICTOR RENO made available by the Baltimore Division. He identified this

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photograph as the individual whom he described in his signed statement as "Vincent" RENO. Later on the 14th floor of the United States Court House where instant matter is being presented to the grand jury, CHAMBERS observed both FRANKLIN VICTOR RENO and WILLIAM WARD PIGMAN and later informed agents they were the individuals whom he had described. There was also exhibited to CHAMBERS a photograph of ABRAHAM GLASSER, formerly an attorney in the United States Department of Justice in Washington. GLASSER, according to ARMAND LABIS FELDMAN, subject of a prior espionage investigation by this Bureau, furnished FELDMAN documentary material from the Department of Justice while employed there. CHAMBERS was unable to effect an identification of GLASSER.

INTERVIEWS OF HENRY JULIAN WADLEIGH

Reference is made to the report of SA LAMBERT G. ZANDER dated December 7, 1948, at Washington, D.C. in which was set out a signed statement executed by WADLEIGH on December 6, 1948. On December 8, 1948, SA THOMAS G. SPENCER and the writer brought WADLEIGH to the New York Office, it being noted he was in the court house on that day in response to a grand jury subpoena in instant case, and attempted to interview him. He immediately declared that since being questioned by agents of the Washington Field Division, he had consulted with HERMAN GREENBERG, an attorney with offices at 1201 K Street, Northwest, Washington, D.C. and had been advised by GREENBERG not to say anything further to anyone concerning his activities. WADLEIGH indicated a desire to be cooperative but said he felt obligated to follow his counsel's advice. There was exhibited to him a photograph of DAVID CARPENTER, with aliases, in an effort to determine if CARPENTER is identical with HAROLD WILSON. WADLEIGH viewed the photograph but refused to make any comment. It was obvious, however, to interviewing agent that the photograph of CARPENTER was in fact identical with the person known to WADLEIGH as HAROLD WILSON.

On December 9, 1948, information was received from the Bureau that WADLEIGH that day had conferred with ALEXANDER M. CAMPBELL, Assistant Attorney

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General in charge of the Criminal Division and had indicated his desire to make a complete disclosure in this case. Accordingly, on December 10, 1948, he was interviewed by SA SPENCER and FRANCIS D. O'BRIEN and he stated that he was no longer represented by HERMAN GREENBERG that he was attempting to obtain new legal counsel in New York City. He related that he had been advised to consult with RAYMOND L. WISE, an attorney at 80 Broad Street and that subsequent to conferring with that attorney he would communicate with agents O'BRIEN or SPENCER. On the evening of December 10, 1948, MR. WISE telephonically communicated with Agent SPENCER and advised that he had heard WADLEIGH'S complete story and WADLEIGH had given him a "token retainer" and that he had advised WADLEIGH in view of the partial disclosure he made he should make a whole and complete disclosure to the federal authorities and answer any questions put to him in the event he was again subpoenaed before the Grand Jury. On December 10, 1948, WADLEIGH executed a signed statement which is quoted hereinbelow. On December 14, 1948, WADLEIGH was again interviewed in the New York Office and he executed an additional signed statement which is quoted hereinbelow. On December 17, 1948, WADLEIGH, who was in the United States Court House in response to a subpoena before the Federal Grand Jury, voluntarily appeared at the New York Office and related that during his interrogation before the Federal Grand Jury he had been asked by one of the Grand Jurors whether he had ever furnished any military information to CHAMBERS, CARPENTER or any of his other contacts. WADLEIGH related that at the time the question was asked of him he did not recall having furnished any information but after thinking the matter over for some period of time, is presently aware of the fact that sometime in 1937, a cablegram from Ambassador BULLITT came to his attention, which stated in substance that during a conversation between BULLITT and the German Ambassador, who was intoxicated at the time, the German Ambassador related that the Germans were helping the Russians in the construction of submarines and were sending them various component parts particularly periscopes. WADLEIGH recalled verbally transmitting this information to CARPENTER who when he heard it stated that it was "hot information" and that he had given expedite attention to the transmittal of this information to his superiors.

It is to be noted that in the original statement of WADLEIGH on December 10, 1948, he made the statement that "A few weeks subsequent to this he, (CHAMBERS) called at my office and insisted upon my meeting him immediately in Jackson Place where he said he was starving and asked me for \$10. I did not know whether to regard this as blackmail. (I gave him \$20)." Upon reading this statement, WADLEIGH remarked that this was "more or less hitting under the belt" and changed it to read as stated in his signed statement of December 10, 1948.

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The following signed statement was furnished by HENRY JULIAN WADLEIGH:

"New York, New York
December 10, 1948

"I, HENRY JULIAN WADLEIGH, make the following statement to Thomas G. Spencer and Francis J. Gallant, whom I know to be Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. I understand that any statement I may make can be used against me in a court of law. No threats or promises have been made to me in connection with this statement. I have been advised that I have a right to counsel.

"On December 6, 1948, I made a voluntary statement to Special Agents Maurice A. Taylor and Lambert G. Zander in Washington, D.C., in the offices of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. In connection with this statement, I now desire to make some changes and additions. In my statement of December 6th, I related that I first met HA-OLD WILSON as a result of a chance conversation I had with this individual on a railroad coach going from New York to Washington. I now wish to state that this was not the manner in which I met Mr. WILSON.

"By way of background, I was a member of the Socialist Party in Washington, D.C. in 1931 or 1932, or both, and while a member of this organization I became acquainted with ELEANOR NELSON, who was also a member of the Socialist Party. Some time subsequent thereto there was organized in Washington the Tenants League, which organization assisted persons who had been evicted from their residences. ELEANOR NELSON was the head of the Tenants League and I was quite active in the work of this organization. It is my recollection that this league was dissolved probably in 1933; however, I ceased to become active in its work sometime prior to its dissolution.

"I continued to be on friendly terms with ELEANOR NELSON and saw her occasionally during which we had conversations. I observed from these conversations that Miss NELSON was going further to the left and I, myself, was inclined in that direction, for reasons indicated in my statement of December 6th. Sometime probably in late 1934 or 1935, I gathered from my association with Miss NELSON that she had joined the Communist Party movement. Sometime in the latter part of 1935, I informed Miss NELSON that I would like to collaborate with the Communist Party and wanted to be informed if there was anything useful that I could do.

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"Sometime after this conversation Miss NELSON asked me for samples of the work I was engaged in. I would like to state that at this time I was employed in the Department of Agriculture and had access to certain information concerning economic conditions in foreign countries. It is my recollection that I furnished Miss NELSON with a copy of a memorandum containing some economic analyses which I had prepared.

"Sometime later she informed me that I could be useful by supplying economic information on Germany and Japan. She informed me that I would have one contact and one only in this work.

"Sometime during the winter of 1935-1936, Miss NELSON and I went to a basement coffee shop in one of the hotels, probably the Washington Hotel, in downtown Washington, where we met an individual who was introduced to me as 'HAROLD'. Miss NELSON, who made the introduction, introduced me by my full name. During the course of the conversation had at this time, I probably related in some detail the type of work I was engaged in and the type of information I might be able to obtain. At the conclusion of the first meeting I asked HAROLD for a full name, and after some hesitation, he gave me the name HAROLD WILSON.

"It is my present recollection that I had several subsequent meetings with HAROLD prior to the time that I began to supply him with any documents. I also recall that I either gave, or WILSON already knew my home telephone number; however, I had no means of contacting WILSON other than by informing Miss NELSON that I was desirous of seeing WILSON.

"The above Agents have exhibited to me a photograph and I have identified the individual appearing on this photograph as the HAROLD WILSON that I knew in Washington; however, I have since learned that this individual is actually DAVID CARPENTER. I would also like to relate that during my association with CARPENTER, he informed me that his real name was a German name.

"While I was in the Department of Agriculture I furnished CARPENTER with some scraps of information.

"In March, 1936, as I have explained in my statement of December 6th, I transferred my employment from the Department of Agriculture to the Department of State. I was in the Division of Trade Agreements, where

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"I received in the normal routine of business numerous reports on economic conditions in foreign countries. During my conversations with CARPENTER he stressed the fact that he was desirous of obtaining information concerning economic conditions in Germany and Japan that came to my attention. I have explained in my statement of December 6th, the routine I followed in obtaining and delivering documents to CARPENTER.

"I have been asked to estimate the number of documents that I would hand over to CARPENTER each week; however, I am unable to make an accurate statement as to this, but would say that probably there were about ten or less documents which I would transmit to CARPENTER on these occasions. I wish to state that there were periods during my association with CARPENTER, from the winter of 1935-1936 until the spring of 1938, when I would not meet and turn over to CARPENTER material on a weekly basis.

"Sometime in the latter part of 1936 or early part of 1937, CARPENTER informed me that we were going to take a trip to Baltimore to meet an individual who was in 'The Apparatus'. I recall meeting CARPENTER at the Union Station one evening. We took a train to Baltimore and went to a restaurant, the location of which I cannot recall, and met an individual who was introduced to me as KARL or CARL and who I subsequently have identified as being WHITTAKER CHAMBERS. From the conversation that ensued at this meeting, I gained the definite impression that CHAMBERS was CARPENTER'S superior and the purpose of the visit was for CHAMBERS to more or less look me over.

"I recall that the conversation at this meeting was mostly along economic and political lines. That would be true of practically all the conversations I had with CARPENTER and with CHAMBERS.

"About a month or two after the above mentioned meeting with CHAMBERS, I accompanied CARPENTER to Philadelphia, where we went to a hotel, as I recall, met CHAMBERS in the lobby, and then went to a restaurant where we had a rather lengthy conversation. This again was principally along economic and political lines.

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"Some of the details about these meetings may not be strictly accurate, since my recollection of them is rather hazy.

"My association with CARPENTER continued, as above stated, until March, 1938. At some time in 1937, however, CHAMBERS, who knew my full name and telephone number, began to meet me in Washington. I was still meeting CARPENTER in the meantime and handing over to him documents. However, CHAMBERS began to see me more frequently, and I recall that probably on a few occasions I turned over documents to him, although it was my regular procedure to hand all documents over to CARPENTER.

"In March, 1938, I was sent on a mission by the State Department to Turkey. I recall that during the last few months, for several weeks prior to my departure in March, there was a distinct lull in my business of handing over documents to CHAMBERS or CARPENTER. As I have explained in my statement of December 6th, I did not turn over any documents to CHAMBERS or CARPENTER or any other unauthorized person subsequent to my departure for Turkey in March, 1938.

"I returned from Turkey on December 31, 1938. Shortly thereafter CHAMBERS telephoned me at the State Department or my home and arranged a meeting for lunch or dinner in a restaurant in Washington. At that meeting, he informed me that he had 'deserted'. He went into the reasons at some length. The authorities in Moscow, he said, had become convinced that he was a Trotskyist and had recalled him. He assumed this meant death and decided not to go.

"A few weeks subsequent to this, he called me at my office and insisted upon my meeting him immediately in Jackson Place. When I met him, he asked for a small loan which I gave him. I have not met him since.

"I now recall that late in 1937 at one of my meetings with CHAMBERS, he introduced me to an individual who was probably in his middle 40's, of medium height and rather stocky build and whose right arm, or most of it was missing. He had a pointed nose and perhaps reddish or reddish-brown hair. CHAMBERS characterized this individual as the boss of the outfit. This individual I recall spoke with an accent, probably Russian. This character talked to me in a rather severe fatherly manner. He told me that the people in Moscow thought that I must be in a position to deliver much more than I had actually delivered:

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"After my return from Turkey, CHAMBERS referred, I believe, to this same person and told me he was a fugitive with whom he spent many a night debating on what the two of them might do and where they might go. I mentioned this to ELEANOR NELSON, who told me that such a person did not exist and that I must have dreamt the whole episode.

"In conclusion, I would like to make the definite statement that the only persons who were associated with me in connection with my abstraction of documents from Government offices and transmittal to unauthorized persons were the following: HAROLD WILSON, who I now know to be DAVID CARPENTER, and CARL, who I now know to be WHITTAKER CHAMBERS. In connection with ELEANOR NELSON, I would like to state that insofar as my operations in connection with documents were concerned, she merely was the person who introduced me to DAVID CARPENTER and whom I used on occasions as a means of communicating with CARPENTER.

"I have read the above statement consisting of four pages and find it to be correct to the best of my knowledge and belief.

/s/ HENRY JULIAN WADLEIGH

"Witnessed:

THOMAS G. SPENCER

FRANCIS D. O'BRIEN

Special Agents, Federal Bureau of Investigation
New York, New York

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The following signed statement was furnished by HENRY JULIAN WADLEIGH:

"New York, New York
December 14, 1948

"I, HENRY JULIAN WADLEIGH, made the following statement to Thomas G. Spencer and Francis D. O'Brien, whom I know to be Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. I understand that any statement I may make can be used against me in a court of law. No threats or promises have been made to me in connection with this statement. I have been advised that I have a right to counsel.

"The following information supplements that contained in my statements of December 6th and 10th, 1948 made to agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. There has been exhibited to me a group of photographs that were contained on microfilm, as well as a separate group of photographs which appear to be, in the main, excerpts from cablegrams from the Department of State, as well as five handwritten notations. I have examined these photographs and my comments are set forth hereinafter.

"Before discussing any particular items in this collection of documents, I wish to state that my recollections as to particular documents which I received in late 1937 and early 1938 are no clearer than one would expect after such a long lapse of time. I can, however, remember in a general way what types of material I received.

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"All this material relates to conversations between the State Department and the German Ambassador on the possibility of breaking the impasse which existed in trade relations between the United States and Germany at that time. Subject to a more thorough and complete examination, this is the only part of the collection that evokes any recollections at all in my mind, except the names of persons in the State Department whom I knew, and the names of officers referred to in some of the other documents,

"I recall clearly that during the time that I was in the Trade

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"Agreements Division until my trip to Turkey, my colleague, Mr. DARLINGTON, made repeated and, so it seemed to me at the time, rather hopeless attempts to cut the gordian knot on trade relations with Germany. When I first came into the State Department he had prepared, I believe in collaboration with Mr. PASVOLSKY, some documents or document at least as lengthy as the later material contained in the microfilm collection. I was shown that earlier material and asked to comment upon it.

"As to the later material which is contained in this collection, I have no such recollection. It seems to me probable that this material was not shown to me, although in my own opinion I was as competent as anyone in the State Department to give advice on it. I would not make so conceited a remark except that I feel in this connection I must be perfectly frank. It is possible, though I think improbable, that I did see the material and paid little attention to it because I was convinced at the time that nothing would come of it, and in fact, nothing did. That might account for my failure to recollect having seen the material.

"If this material had been in my possession for any considerable length of time I would, no doubt, have informed either CARPENTER (HAROLD WILSON) or CHAMBERS (CARL), that I was ready to pass it to them, or I might have simply brought it with me on one of the appointed street corner meetings. However, during the last few months, or several weeks before my departure for Turkey, in March 1938, neither HAROLD nor CARL asked me to give them any documents. I think it most probable that if I did see this material it came to me during that period of inactivity.

"OTHER MATERIAL IN THE COLLECTION"

"In a preliminary examination of this material I find that most of it consists of documents of a kind that I never saw. Turning over the sheets put before me I see on sheet after sheet documents, or copies of, or references to documents which I can tell at a momentary glance never came into my possession. If any of these had come into my possession I would have regarded them as an unusually rare find and would remember it to this day,

"AMENDMENT TO MY STATEMENT OF DECEMBER 6th"

"In my statement of December 6, 1948 I said, referring to events immediately following the occasion on which CHAMBERS informed me that he had

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'deserted' early in 1939:

"Shortly afterwards 'HAROLD' met me and I told him of my conversation with 'CARL'. 'HAROLD' told me I would have to lay low for a considerable period."

"On further refreshing of my memory I am almost sure that HAROLD was not available at that time and my conversation about CHAMBERS' desertion was with ELEANOR NELSON.

"Furthermore, I now recollect that I had, perhaps, three or four conversations with Miss NELSON on that subject. In my statement of December 10th I mentioned that CHAMBERS had contacted me and asked for a small loan. I was afraid that CHAMBERS would repeat these requests and it occurred to me that, having had other sources beside myself, he might be trying to live on blackmail, collecting a little from each one. I mentioned this to Miss NELSON, being in a state of great tension and alarm when I did so. Miss NELSON said she would look into the matter and see what could be done about it, and would in any case try to collect from the apparatus the \$20 to compensate me for what I had paid CHAMBERS.

"I saw Miss NELSON again, probably several days later. She told me that none of the other sources had been shaken down by CHAMBERS. I thought I detected a slight note of suspicion on her part, indicating a possible thought that my being selected as the only source of a loan by CHAMBERS might reflect on my reliability. She said that she had been unable to locate any of the higher-ups in the apparatus and she thought they must have disappeared intentionally.

"I thought that if this was the case it would be safer for me not to have any further meetings with Miss NELSON and, to the best of my recollection, that was my last meeting with her, except for a coincidental meeting described in a later paragraph of this statement.

"At one of these meetings with Miss NELSON immediately following my appraisal of CHAMBERS defection, I told Miss NELSON that if any attempt were made to murder CHAMBERS I wanted to have no part in it. She replied that no such attempt was contemplated.

"In my statement of December 6th I mentioned a meeting between

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CARPENTER (HAROLD) and myself, probably sometime in the Winter of 1939-40. I now recall that at this meeting I asked CARPENTER some questions concerning CHAMBERS. Since he was now out of the apparatus I thought perhaps CARPENTER would tell me CHAMBERS' nationality, a question which had greatly excited my curiosity for a long time. CARPENTER told me that he was American and that his family had been in this country for generations. I asked him where CHAMBERS got his peculiar accent. CARPENTER replied that he must have cultivated it. CARPENTER also informed that CHAMBERS was now working for a magazine. He did not say what magazine.

"My last meeting with ELEANOR NELSON took place on the steps of the State Department building, shortly after my marriage on February 15, 1941. When I caught sight of her I greeted her and said jokingly, 'Why Eleanor, what are YOU doing here'. She blushed deeply and muttered something about seeing the Budget Bureau in connection with her union activities. The Budget Bureau at that time had offices in the State Department building. I am sure that she was engaged at that moment in legitimate union activities, since it would be an extreme departure from the usual routine of espionage procedure for anyone in her position in the apparatus to be on the steps of the State Department at any time in connection with espionage activities. I realized when she showed embarrassment that my joke was rather uncalled for. I then informed her that I had recently been married. She asked 'Are you happy?'. I replied 'yes'. She said she was glad. We said goodby. I have not seen her since then until she appeared at the Grand Jury hearings yesterday.

"During my examination by the Grand Jury on Saturday, December 11th, one of the jurors asked me if I was holding in my possession any documents or other objects which might be of interest in connection with the case. I said no. Since then it has come to my recollection that I possess a rug which was given to me as a New Year's present. I believe in 1936-37. It is an 8 X 12 Bokhara rug. I understand it was worth two or three hundred dollars at the time it was given to me and may now be worth \$400. I was given to understand that the rug was presented to me by the authorities in Moscow in appreciation of my collaboration. In 1939, when I moved from the house which I was renting on Quincy Street, Chevy Chase, Maryland, I had this rug stored by NESHAN G. HINTLIAN, Connecticut Avenue, Washington, D.C., a rug dealer. It has never been taken out of storage.

"It is my recollection that the rug was delivered to me by CARPENTER, but this recollection is not a certainty. To the best of my recollection it was CARPENTER who told me that the rug was a New Year's present. I recall

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"definitely that the rug was delivered to me in my own car, and by inferential reconstruction of the event I think CARPENTER must have borrowed my car in order to do it.

"When the Grand Jury questioned me on December 11th one of the jurors asked me if I possess a typewriter and if I had ever loaned it to Mrs. HISS. I hereby reaffirm the statement I made on that occasion that I never loaned a typewriter to Mrs. HISS, and I add that I never loaned a typewriter to Mr. HISS. However, it is possible, though I think not very probable, that I may have loaned a typewriter to CARPENTER.

"Immediately after the hearing I informed Mr. ALEXANDER CAMPBELL that I might have loaned the typewriter to CARPENTER. I also gave him the information that the typewriter in question was sold to Miss MARGARET HARDY, either shortly before or after her marriage to Mr. FITZAN B. POTTER. I can place the approximate date of the sale of the typewriter by the fact that I sold it because my wife, whom I had just married or was about to marry, possessed a portable typewriter and I saw no need at that time for having more than one typewriter in the family. The date of my marriage was February 15, 1941.

"The typewriter was purchased in London in 1928 or 1929. It was a Remington Portable assembled, as I was informed by the salesman, in England from American parts. It had pounds, shillings and pence on the keys instead of dollars and cents.

"I have read this statement consisting of four pages and find it true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

"/s/ HENRY JULIAN WADLEIGH
HENRY JULIAN WADLEIGH

"Witnessed:

Thomas G. Spencer
Francis D. O'Brien
Special Agents, Federal Bureau of Investigation
New York, N.Y."

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RE: FRANKLIN VICTOR RENO

On December 13, 1948, FRANKLIN VICTOR RENO was interviewed at the New York Office by Special Agents ROBERT F. X. O'KEEFE and FRANCIS D. O'BRIEN. WHITTAKER CHAMBERS had previously alleged that an individual by the name of RENO, who was formerly a member of the Communist Party and had used the name of LANCE CLARK in the Communist Party, had furnished him, CHAMBERS, confidential information while RENO was employed by the United States Government at the Aberdeen Proving Grounds, Aberdeen, Maryland.

During the interview above mentioned at the New York Office, FRANKLIN VICTOR RENO furnished the following signed statement. Herein are set forth his contacts with the individual known to him as CARL and whom he identified from a photo as WHITTAKER CHAMBERS. Further set forth in the statement are his background in the Communist Party, his contacts therein and the nature of his employment at the Aberdeen Proving Grounds.

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RENO:

The following signed statement was furnished by FRANKLIN VICTOR

"New York, New York
December 13, 1948

"I, Franklin Victor Reno make the following statement to Robert F. X. O'Keefe and Francis D. O'Brien whom I know to be special agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. I understand that any statement that I make may be used against me in a court of law. No threats or promises have been made to me in connection with this statement. I have been advised that I have a right to counsel.

"I was born on May 14, 1911 in Salt Lake City, Utah. I graduated from the University of Colorado in 1932 with a degree of A. B., magna cum laude. In 1935 I received a Master of Arts Degree in Astronomy from the University of Virginia. While at the University of Virginia I did a considerable amount of reading in Socialism and Communism and because of my thinking at this time I became a member of the Communist Party under the name of Lance Clark. I signed an application under the name of Lance Clark and may or may not have received a card in the Communist Party. I also may have used other names in the Communist Party, the other names I do not recall.

"In the early summer of 1935 I went to Washington, D. C. and contacted Ray Warner, who at that time was the Party organizer for the Communist Party in Washington, D. C. I also became acquainted with Sidney Shosteck, Organizational Secretary. Either Warner or Shosteck approached me to engage in anti-military work, which work constituted discussing with the members the inequality to which they were subjected, and it was intended by so doing to recruit people in the armed forces to become members of the Communist Party. In the course of my reading of N. V. Lenin he made three requisites to a revolution necessary, and among the three was that a part of the armed forces must become part of the revolutionary forces in order to have the revolution successful. I carried on this work in Washington, D. C. until sometime in early 1937. While engaged in this work I had frequent contacts with Sidney Shosteck and discussed the work with him. During this time that I was engaged in this work I was employed by the Works Progress Administration doing statistical and research work.

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"During the course of this employment I took a number of Civil Service examinations and one of these examinations was productive in that I was to receive an appointment at the Aberdeen Proving Grounds of the United States Army as a Junior Mathematician.

"During the course of my work in the Anti-military Organization I met an individual on the Baltimore waterfront named Paddy Whalen, who introduced me to an individual whom I only knew as Bernie. My recollection on the foregoing is hazy due to the passage of time. Prior to my acceptance of employment in Aberdeen, I met Bernie in Baltimore, Maryland, as far as I can recall, possibly in Washington, D. C., and we discussed my future employment and I asked Bernie of what assistance I could be to the Party in the position that I was about to take and Bernie told me he would look around. Subsequently I proceeded to Philadelphia with Bernie where I met an individual whose photograph has been exhibited to me by the agents and whom I now identify as the person that Bernie introduced me to and whom I knew as Carl, and whom I know now to be Whittaker Chambers. Bernie and myself proceeded to a restaurant in Philadelphia and there met Carl. Bernie presently left and Carl and I took a walk and dropped into another restaurant and held a discussion relative to the position I was going to take and the information that I could furnish to Carl. Carl asked me if I 'knew what this was.' I replied that I thought it was espionage. Carl responded that 'intelligence would be a nicer word.' I had knowledge that this work that I was engaged in or was about to be engaged in was for Russian Soviet espionage. No agreement was made that I was to be paid for any work that I might carry on for Carl. Once or twice or three times I may have received a sum of \$10.00 or \$20.00 to cover my expenses.

"At this time Carl told me that at our next meeting we would discuss the material that he desired from me and what I would be able to furnish to him in the course of my duties at the Aberdeen Proving Grounds.

"Sometime in July 1937, after I had been working at the Aberdeen Proving Grounds for approximately one month, I met Carl in Washington, D. C. by pre-arrangement and we discussed the administration and the entire set-up of the Aberdeen Proving Grounds organizational staff. I also furnished him with a chart drawn up by myself at the Aberdeen Proving Grounds. On another occasion I met Carl by pre-arrangement; at which time

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"I furnished him with a textbook of the ordnance school in Aberdeen, dealing with ballistics. I furnished this book to Carl I believe on a Saturday night and he returned it to me on a Sunday morning. I know that while he had it in his possession he was to photograph or reproduce it in some form.

"On another occasion of a meeting which took place in Washington, D. C., I furnished him with two firing tables which were composed of mathematical data concerning the 16 inch gun and a 30 or 50 calibre machine gun. I obtained these from Aberdeen Proving Grounds and the character was 'restricted.' They were, to my knowledge, property of the United States Government. As far as I can recall, I did not furnish any other documents or information to Carl.

"I had on one occasion furnished Carl with information concerning a theory that I had of my own knowledge pertaining to what might term a bomb-sight. The diagram represented my own conclusions of the operation and did not represent any actual bomb-sight.

"Although I was aware that Carl contemplated photographing or reproducing the documentary data which I furnished to him, he never revealed to me, nor did I have knowledge of the identity of the person who did this photographing or reproducing work. It would appear, however, that this person was located in Washington, D. C., because of the fact that the documents would be returned by Carl to me either the same night of our meeting or the morning succeeding.

"I believe I met Carl on more than three occasions and possibly seven, but the exact number I do not know. The period of our relation extended from our meeting in Philadelphia in June 1937 up until the fall of 1937 or the spring of 1938. During the time that I was furnishing information to Carl I was not fully convinced that I should engage in this work and for that reason I did not openly cooperate to the full extent of my ability and I did hold back on some occasions information which I thought that he desired. On another occasion I passed up the opportunity to furnish him with information of an intelligence nature.

"As far as I can recall I met Carl in various places in the City of Washington which were largely by pre-arrangement. I recall meeting Carl on East Capitol Street about two or three blocks east of the Capitol.

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"On another occasion I met Carl in the City of Washington when he was driving a dark blue sedan, possibly a Ford or Chevrolet. I do not recall, however, the year or the make thereof.

"On one of the meetings which I had with Carl he told me that he might possibly go abroad. I never knew whether he actually did go abroad but I can say that I have not seen Carl since my last meeting took place with him in the late fall of 1937 or early 1938.

"I also wish to state that I have no knowledge of any individual, other than those I have mentioned above in this statement, who might have been engaged in Soviet espionage work.

"I severed my relations with the Communist Party in early 1938 and since that time I have not engaged in Communist Party work or attended any meetings of the Communist Party. I also wish to state that I have never been an organizer in the State of Montana for the Communist Party.

"I have read this statement consisting of three pages and have initialed each page, and it is true to the best of my knowledge.

/s/ F. V. RENO

"Witnessed

/s/ Francis D. O'Brien, Special Agent
F.B.I. N.Y.C.

/s/ F. X. O'Keefe Special Agent
F.B.I., NYC
12/13/48"

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FRANKLIN VICTOR RENO was thoroughly questioned concerning his brother PHILIP'S possible implication in the activities that he conducted but, during the time the signed statement was taken from FRANKLIN VICTOR RENO, he denied emphatically that PHILIP had been involved in this espionage activity. However, following the completion of the signed statement, FRANKLIN VICTOR RENO did say that he had furnished CHAMBERS with PHILIP'S telephone number in Washington, D. C. The purpose of this furnishing of the telephone number was that, in the event CHAMBERS could not get in touch with him, he would be able to reach him through his brother PHILIP. FRANKLIN VICTOR RENO did state that on one occasion he thought that CHAMBERS contacted PHILIP in order to reach him and that PHILIP may have driven CHAMBERS to meet him but he denied that PHILIP had any knowledge of his activities or the purpose for which he was to meet CHAMBERS.

Reference is made to the report of Special Agent EDWIN O. JOHNSON, dated December 12, 1948, in the present-entitled matter, wherein further background information and the results of a prior interview with RENO in Denver, Colorado, are set forth.

It is to be noted that considerable publicity has been given to the fact that WHITTAKER CHAMBERS was reported to have received information concerning the "Norden bombsight." RENO, at the time of the interview, denied that he had ever furnished any information concerning the "Norden bombsight," stating that he did furnish CHAMBERS the information relative to his own theory of a bombsight and that this theory was not complete. RENO emphatically stated that the "Norden bombsight" was not perfected until 1942 and that he had never furnished any person any information concerning the "Norden bombsight."

Following completion of the signed statement submitted by RENO, he furnished to Agents O'KEEFE and O'BRIEN a written Consent to Search his personal effects, which were located in Aberdeen, Maryland. The written Consent to Search is being retained in the files of the New York Office.

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By phone call dated December 14, 1948, Assistant Special Agent in Charge ROBERT J. LALLY advised that upon a search of RENO'S effects pursuant to the written consent mentioned above, a variety of correspondence, technical data, documentary material and books were found. In particular, they noticed correspondence between RENO and JAMES MC SHANE, who apparently was associated with the advanced research laboratory at Princeton, New Jersey; further, correspondence was noted between RENO and JOHN L. KELLEY, Department of Mathematics, University of Chicago. This correspondence was dated up to 1946. Other material in RENO'S effects related to mathematical formulae, bombing statistics and mathematics dealing with bombs in general. It was further noted that some of this material was of a restricted nature which had been secured from the Research Ballistics Laboratory, Aberdeen, Maryland.

In accordance with the request contained in the above phone call, FRANKLIN VICTOR RENO, temporarily residing at the Hotel Commodore, New York, was again interviewed on December 15th by Special Agents FRANCIS D. O'BRIEN and ROBERT F. X. O'KEEFE, with particular reference to the documents and restricted data found among his effects at his Baltimore residence.

RENO advised that a considerable amount of the material referred to pertained to research on a book, in the publication of which he was collaborating with Professors EDWARD J. MC SHANE and JOHN L. KELLEY. Concerning MC SHANE, RENO stated that this individual had come to the University of Virginia in the fall of 1935, subsequent to RENO'S leaving that institution. RENO first met him at the Research Ballistics Laboratory, Aberdeen, Maryland, in 1942 and thereafter continued to work in conjunction with MC SHANE on Government ballistics research.

In regard to JOHN L. KELLEY, described by RENO as a Professor of Mathematics at the University of Colorado, RENO said he met this person in the summer or fall of 1942, at which time KELLEY, an expert on exterior ballistics, commenced his employment there. In 1943,

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MC SHANE, KELLEY and RENO commenced plans for their book which was tentatively entitled "Exterior Ballistics up to 1945" and which was contemplated for use as a textbook in military schools. In June, 1945, MC SHANE departed from the Aberdeen Proving Grounds and in November, 1945, KELLEY likewise departed to recommence their professorships in private institutions. Thereafter, RENO had considerable correspondence with KELLEY and MC SHANE, principally relating to the publication of the book he mentioned previously. According to RENO, he, himself, conducted considerable research on the science of motions of projectiles with KELLEY and MC SHANE and at the present time was completing a historical introduction to this book.

In regard to the material found during the execution of the Consent to Search, RENO stated that he was well aware of the fact that there might have been data of a restricted nature contained among his effects, and also aware of the fact that some of this data might have been secured from the library of the Research Ballistics Laboratory. As a usual practice, RENO stated that he followed the normal charge-out system in effect at the Laboratory. He advised, however, that from time to time he might well have retained library material in his possession inasmuch as he was engaged in a continuing research. The failure to return the material to the library, according to RENO, was more in the nature of a neglect rather than as a means to obtain library literature. He further stated that from time to time he had worked with a Professor HERMAN MEYER, who was engaged in teaching Ballistics at the Aberdeen Proving Grounds. RENO recalled that he had a quantity of notes prepared by MEYER for these courses.

As to the other data in RENO'S possession and recalled by him, he stated that they primarily consisted of notes and reports on projects worked upon by him during his employment at the Aberdeen Proving Grounds; others consisted of his college notes on mathematics and his private ventures in mathematical formulae pertaining to a theory of air combat.

RENO'S attention was particularly directed to a manuscript entitled "Mathematical Theory of Air Combat" by L. B. C. CUNNINGHAM,

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which bore the notation "British Confidential appears incorrect as only restricted." In explanation of the foregoing, RENO stated that the classification "British Confidential" was classified as restricted in the American system. As to the above manuscript by L. B. C. CUNNINGHAM, RENO advised that he was interested in the study of air combat and for this reason had the material in his possession, having procured the same from the Research Laboratory library.

In regard to Professors MC SHANE and KELLEY, RENO consistently throughout the interview advised that they were in no way connected with him in his activities with WHITTAKER CHAMBERS or in any other subversive or espionage activity engaged in by him. He further advised that his association with MC SHANE and KELLEY was primarily as a collaborator in the writing of a book, as well as an assistant in the same research laboratory on ballistics.

In regard to the manuscript to be published by Messrs. MC SHANE, KELLEY and RENO, the latter advised it had been submitted to his supervisor, R. H. KENT, for the purpose of editing and obtaining a preliminary clearance prior to submitting same to publishers. RENO advised that it was unnecessary that clearance be obtained prior to publishing a book on ordnance from Army Ordnance Authorities.

RENO stated that the book would have been rejected by the Office of Chief of U. S. Ordnance. RENO also stated that Colonel SEION, Director of the Research Ballistics Laboratory, was aware of the fact that he was working on the book.

As to other data in RENO'S possession, he advised that he doubted that any would have been of a confidential or secret nature. He recalled that for a long time he had been working on a mathematical theory pertaining to a gunsight and the use thereof in air combat. For the most part, his data pertaining to this theory was obtained from the library.

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RENO further stated that although during his correspondence with MC SHANE and KELLEY he had forwarded them data obtained from the Research Laboratory for research purposes, he had never forwarded any material of any nature whatsoever to any private, unauthorized person for subversive or espionage reasons. He again reiterated his previous statement that since late 1937 or early 1938, when he ceased his association with HITTAKER CHAMBERS, he never again was reactivated for the Communist Party nor had he ever again engaged in any activity of an espionage nature detrimental to the United States Government. He further believed that in forwarding the material to MC SHANE and KELLEY for their own research he did not breach any confidence placed in him inasmuch as both MC SHANE and KELLEY were members of the Scientific Advisory Committee of the Ballistics Research Laboratory, Aberdeen, Maryland, and as such had the right of access to the library.

As set forth in the referenced phone call from the Baltimore Office, it is noted that RENO likewise had received correspondence from VIRGINIA MC SHANE. VIRGINIA MC SHANE is the wife of Professor EDWARD J. MC SHANE and RENO recalled he may have corresponded with her one one occasion when he desired to get in touch with her husband.

As set forth in the referenced phone call, it is also noted that FRANKLIN VICTOR RENO and his brother had visited FRANKLIN VICTOR RENO'S summer residence at Aberdeen, Maryland, approximately two months ago and thereafter took some material away. It was desired to know the nature of the material so taken. In answer to this, RENO advised that on July 6, 1947, he was confined to a hospital at Havre de Grace, Maryland, for three to six weeks and from August, 1947, to July 6, 1948, he was thereafter confined to the University Hospital, Baltimore, Maryland. Upon leaving the latter hospital and prior to returning to his residence in Denver, Colorado, RENO advised he went to his former room at Aberdeen, Maryland. He picked up some clothes and also took several books which he recalled were (1) "Mathematics of Exterior Ballistics" by G. A. BLISS and, (2) a book on the tables of intervals.

On the occasion of his visit to his summer residence, FRANKLIN VICTOR RENO was accompanied by PHILIP RENO. Neither of the

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books mentioned above, was the property of the Aberdeen Proving Grounds library. The statement above that FRANKLIN VICTOR RENO visited his residence on or about July 3, 1948, was corroborated by PHILIP RENO, who was also present during the course of this interview at the Hotel Commodore.

FRANKLIN VICTOR RENO was interviewed at the Hotel Commodore at his own request because of the fact that he was suffering from an arthritic condition.

It is to be noted that on December 14, 1948, the Baltimore Office advised that PADDY WHELAN was believed to be identical with the PADDY mentioned by FRANKLIN VICTOR RENO in his signed statement as being the individual who had introduced him to "BERNIE," who subsequently introduced RENO to CARL, who was identical with WHITTAKER CHAMBERS. The Baltimore Office advised that WHELAN was well known in the waterfront activities in Baltimore and is since deceased. The Baltimore Office also advised that BERNARD WEINKRANTZ might possibly be identical with the "BERNIE" mentioned above. Baltimore also advised that WEINKRANTZ was arrested by the Hudson County Police Department on February 6, 1938, charged with being a disorderly person and possessing a dangerous weapon, FBI No. 1465673.

It is to be recalled that RENO, in his signed statement, stated he met one PADDY WHELAN and one "BERNIE" during the course of his associations with WHITTAKER CHAMBERS. A photograph of one PADDY WHELAN, true name PATRICK B. WHELAN, Hudson County Police Department No. 539, dated February 6, 1938, was exhibited to RENO. He identified this person as the PADDY WHELAN whom he knew in Baltimore, Maryland, during the years 1937 and 1938. A photograph of BERNARD WEINKRANTZ, Hudson County Police Department No. 540, dated February 6, 1938, was also exhibited to RENO for the purpose of determining whether this individual was identical with the "BERNIE" previously mentioned by RENO. RENO, upon viewing this photograph, was unable to identify the person therein.

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Re: INTERVIEWS OF PHILIP RENO

The following signed statement was furnished by PHILIP RENO:

"New York, New York
December 13, 1948

"I, PHILIP RENO, make the following statement to THOMAS G. SPENCER and FRANCIS D. O'BRIEN, whom I know to be Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. I understand that any statement that I make can be used against me in a court of law. No threats or promises have been made in connection with securing this statement. I have been advised that I have a right to counsel.

"I was born June 22, 1913 at Idaho Falls, Idaho and was graduated from Colorado University in 1934. During the time I attended college, politically speaking, I was more inclined along the ideas of Socialism and continued to believe in this doctrine subsequent to leaving college. I worked at the University after my graduation for a short period of time as an assistant in the Economics Department of the University. In January of 1935 I went to Washington, D. C., where I obtained employment in the Farm Credit Administration. Sometime in 1936 I transferred to the Social Security Board and while at that agency dealt with personnel problems and unemployment compensation. I continued with the Social Security Board in Washington until the Spring of 1941.

"During my employment with the Social Security Board I was the President of Local #10 of the United Federal Workers, CIO, in 1938 and 1939 while so employed with the Social Security Board. It was while I was President of this Local that I became closely acquainted with ELEANOR NELSON who was the Secretary of the United Federal Workers. I wish to state that I did not know then or at this time that ELEANOR NELSON had any connection with the Communist Party. I also wish to state that I myself had no connection with the Communist Party at this time.

"In 1941 I moved to Denver, Colorado and obtained employment as an Assistant Regional Representative of the Bureau of Unemployment Compensation.

"In 1942 I was employed for a period of three or four months for the War Manpower Commission and subsequent thereto obtained a position with the War Labor Board.

"In the Spring of 1943 I resigned from Government service and, because

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"of the death of my wife, I moved from Denver, Colorado to Baltimore, Maryland. In 1943, while I resided in Baltimore, I obtained a position with the Industrial Union of Marine and Shipyard Workers, CIO. My principal connection with this union was the editing of a newspaper that this union published as well as doing some work along educational lines within the union. I remained at Baltimore until the Fall of 1943 and thereafter returned to Denver, Colorado.

"While I was engaged in this work at Baltimore, Maryland, AL IANNON who at that time I believe was the head of the Communist Party in Baltimore, Maryland, called on me and discussed with me the policies of the Communist Party in respect to activities of the union. The Party line at that time was the increased production of ships and materials. IANNON encourage me to publish certain stories or cartoons which would assist in this increased production which the Communist Party desired at that time.

"While in Baltimore I resided at 2400 Utah Place. The premises at this address were rented by SID KATZ, Secretary of the Maryland CIO.

"In early 1944 I became employed by the Denver CIO and handled matters pertaining to the Political Action Committee. While in Denver at this time I met ARTHUR BARRY who, I understand, is the leader of the Communist Party in the City of Denver. I cannot definitely recall whether I met BARRY prior to my employment with the Denver CIO in 1944 but recall specifically that I knew him a few months after I commenced this employment.

"When I first became acquainted with BARRY he talked to me generally about conditions in the union and other matters of mutual interest, strongly indicating the interest of the Communist Party in matters in which I was engaged. At some point during these discussions he openly invited me to join the Communist Party. I agreed, after a fashion, and indicated to BARRY that I would join with the provision that I would not have to be a 'card carrying member, pay dues, attend meetings or sign an application'. This appeared to be agreeable with BARRY and I became a member of the Communist Party under these conditions.

"From time to time BARRY asked me for contributions to the Communist Party which I contributed to him from my own personal income. As a matter of fact, I 'followed the Party line' as outlined to me by BARRY in our various discussions. He would from time to time point out the various problems that were confronting the Communist Party, particularly along union and political action lines. I would from time to time inform Mr. BARRY of some of the

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"weaknesses in the union's setup and he would make suggestions as to how to adjust these situations and would promise to use the Communist Party in adjusting these situations.

"Subsequent to the elections in November of 1944 I ceased my employment with the Political Action Committee and the Denver CIO. Sometime in the early part of 1945 I went to my father's ranch at Idaho Falls, Idaho and remained there until late in the same year. During this time that I was in Idaho Falls, I had no contact with BARRY nor did I engage in any activities of the Communist Party.

"In approximately November of 1945 I returned to Denver where I became the Membership Relations Secretary of the National Farmers Union. Several months after I became employed with the National Farmers Union, ARTHUR BARRY, who I had not seen for a period of approximately a year and a half, called on me and introduced me to LEM HARRIS who BARRY characterized as the National Farm Director of the Communist Party. I met HARRIS on approximately four occasions, one of which was at the National Convention of the National Farmers Union at Topeka, Kansas.

"In HARRIS' conversations with me he pointed out the Party line in so far as it concerned the National Farmers Union. It is my recollection that primarily the aims of the Communist Party as related by HARRIS were in most instances in conformity with the program of the National Farmers Union. However, HARRIS went somewhat further in attempting to inject the present Party line into the National Farmers Union. It is my recollection that HARRIS was desirous of adding a plank to the National Farmers Union to the effect that the union would support a policy whereby the United States would not interfere in the politics of the European countries and would furnish them aid and assistance regardless of their politics.

"During my employment with the National Farmers Union BARRY continued to see me intermittently; however, since HARRIS was more or less directing the affairs nationally of the farm movement of the Communist Party, BARRY did not have much to say to me along Communist Party or political lines.

"In about August of 1946 I became associated with the Rocky Mountain Council for Social Action. This was a liberal political organization that was interested in politics within the city of Denver and the surrounding counties. This council had no connections whatsoever with the Communist Party. I was a full time employee of this council until the November, 1946 elections and thereafter while actively associated with the council, it was not a permanent position.

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"In about January of 1947 I became employed as a learner in the plastering trade and I am so employed at the present time.

"In the Spring of 1947 the Council supported QUIGG NEWTON as a candidate for Mayor of Denver, Colorado. The Communist Party, however, was opposed to NEWTON'S candidacy and ran WILLIAM DIETRICH in opposition to QUIGG NEWTON. This was probably the beginning of my break with the Communist Party.

"JOHN CARROLL was one of the Congressmen from the State of Colorado whom the Council supported and who became very much disliked by the Communist Party element in Colorado. I recall specifically that ARTHUR BARRY was very bitter about CARROLL'S support of the Democratic Party's program of international relations and was, therefore, bitter about the Council's continuing support of CARROLL. This incident led to a further breach in my relations with BARRY and the Communist Party line.

In this connection, in the Fall of 1947 BETTY GANNETT, who I understand to be a highly placed Communist, came to Denver. Miss GANNETT and BARRY came to my home and tried to 'straighten me out'. At the conclusion of this conversation I was invited to appear before a meeting to which both Communists and non-Communists had been invited and at which I would be called upon to express my views on the national political lines outlined by the Communist Party. I attended this meeting and expressed my opinion which was opposed to the views of the members of the Communist Party.

"After I spoke both BETTY GANNETT and ARTHUR BARRY made talks in which they severely criticized the viewpoint that I had taken.

"In the Fall of 1947 HENRY WALLACE had indicated that he would possibly be a third party candidate for President of the United States. The Council, in which I was still active, had several meetings in which they tentatively decided to endorse WALLACE for President but to follow the Democratic Party in so far as other election offices were concerned.

"In the Spring of 1948 at which time WALLACE was an active candidate and I was supporting the views of the Council, BARRY visited me and threatened to expell me from the Communist Party and also to expose me in the local press

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"through a published statement from the Communist Party. I counselled BARRY not to do this because it would be very embarrassing to other members of the Council with whom I was closely associated and who had no connection whatsoever with the Communist Party.

"It is my understanding that some sort of letter or publication carried a story concerning my activities with the Communist Party and as a matter of fact this letter was given to the 'Denver Post'. I recall that a reporter from the 'Denver Post' called on me and interviewed me, however, so far as I know nothing was ever printed in the 'Denver Post' or other regular newspapers and as a matter of fact I have never seen the alleged letter supposed to have been written either by or at the direction of ARTHUR BARRY. Since that time I have had no contact with ARTHUR BARRY or other members of the Communist Party.

"During the time I resided in Washington, D. C., I lived at the following addresses:

"The 1200 block on N Street, N.W.;
The Bond Apartments on New Hampshire Avenue, N.W.;
The Chateau-Thierry Apartments on S Street, N.W.;
East Falls Church, Virginia.

"I am unable to recall two addresses where I resided when I first came to Washington, D. C. I would state, however, that these two addresses were temporary and did not cover a period of over two or three months.

"I have been shown a photograph of an individual who the Agents inform me was that of DAVID CARPENTER or DAVID ZIMMERMAN. I am unable to identify the individual appearing on this photograph as anyone I have ever seen or known. The names CARPENTER and ZIMMERMAN are also unfamiliar to me.

"I have also been shown a photograph of WHITTAKER CHAMBERS. I wish to state that I have never seen this individual before. The name WHITTAKER CHAMBERS is unfamiliar to me and the name CARL or KARL has no meaning to me whatsoever in connection with the photograph of WHITTAKER CHAMBERS.

"The name GEORGE CROSLY is likewise not familiar to me.

"On the evening of December 12, 1948 I had a conversation with my brother FRANKLIN VICTOR, whom I refer to as VIC, in the Commodore Hotel in

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"New York City. It was during this conversation that I first learned that VIC had turned over documents coming into his possession as a result of his government employment to unauthorized individuals.

"I have been asked whether I assisted my brother in any way whatsoever in making available to unauthorized persons documents that came into the possession of my brother.

"I want to categorically state that at no time whatsoever had documents passed from my brother or anyone else into my hands which I subsequently turned over to any person.

"I have been asked whether an individual identical with WHITTAKER CHAMBERS or a person using the name of CARL ever appeared at my apartment in Washington inquiring for the whereabouts of my brother, VICTOR TENO. In this connection I wish to state that my name was in the Washington, D.C., telephone directory and my brother VICTOR'S was not. On occasions people would telephone or come to my house inquiring for the whereabouts of my brother VICTOR and I would inform such persons as to VICTOR'S whereabouts if I knew them. I cannot, however, recall a specific instance which would identify WHITTAKER CHAMBERS as making this specific request of me.

"I have read the above statement consisting of 5 pages and it is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

"/s/ PHILIP TENO

"Witnessed:

"THOMAS G. SPENCER
FRANCIS D. O'BRIEN
Special Agents
Federal Bureau of Investigation
607 U.S. Court House, Foley Square
New York, 7, New York"

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On December 15, 1948 information was received from the Baltimore Office to the effect that one JACK BRINTON was alleged to have been very friendly with PHILIP RENO while the latter was in Baltimore, Maryland and was possibly engaged in Communist or espionage activities with RENO. On this date PHILIP RENO was interviewed by SA THOMAS G. SPENCER and he advised that he became acquainted with JACK BRINTON at the University of Colorado in about 1937 when both were students at this university and interested to some extent in the Communist movement.

According to PHILIP RENO, BRINTON after leaving school went to Washington, D.C. where he was employed by the Census Bureau during 1938 and 1939 and thereafter for some period of time was employed in one or more of the New Deal agencies that were in existence at that time. In about 1943 BRINTON moved to Baltimore, Maryland and was employed there by the Longshoremen's Union and at about that time became a full-fledged Party member.

RENO continued that BRINTON served two years in the U.S. Army and is presently employed by the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company in Pueblo, Colorado. RENO stated that for the past one and one-half years he has been closely associated with BRINTON in Denver when both were members of the Communist Party in that city. However, when RENO was read out of the Party, as set forth in his statement, he continued to be friendly with BRINTON, and as a result of this friendship the functionaries of the Party saw fit to read BRINTON out of the Party. RENO denies that either he or BRINTON was engaged in any espionage activities and that they furnished documents or other information to unauthorized persons.

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The following investigation was conducted jointly by Special Agents ROBERT F. X. O'KEEFE and JAMES P. MARTIN.

On December 8, 1948, at 9:00 A.M., the above agents interviewed DAVID CARPENTER at his home at 209 South Broadway, South Nyack, New York. The agents properly identified themselves and CARPENTER was then advised of his rights to counsel and of the fact that he did not have to talk with the agents. He was told that the agents desired to ask him some questions. CARPENTER then volunteered to speak with the agents. The general nature of the inquiry, concerning CARPENTER'S association during 1936, 1937 and 1938 with JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was conveyed to CARPENTER.

CARPENTER said he was born June 21, 1906 at Baltimore, Maryland, under the name of DAVID ZIMMERMAN, but said that for the last twenty years, he has been known as DAVID CARPENTER. He related that he is presently employed as a book reviewer and proofreader by the New York "Daily Worker" and advised that he had worked in the past for the Communist Party.

CARPENTER stated that he was originally from Baltimore, Maryland. He was asked where he resided during the period from 1936 to 1938 inclusive and said that to the best of his recollection, he resided in Baltimore, Maryland during that time, with his mother, RACHEL ZIMMERMAN, at 100 Jackson Place. He went on to say that during that period, he was writing a book and was in and out of Washington, D. C. frequently, but said that he could recall no residence in Washington, D. C., until 1939. He advised that during 1939, he had a residence in Washington, D. C., while he was employed there by the "Workers Alliance", but that at the moment, he could not recall the address of this Washington, D.C. residence he had in 1939.

CARPENTER was asked if he was acquainted with JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, under that name or under the names WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, LLOYD CANTWELL, GEORGE CROSLY, or "CARL". He said that he, as a long-time Communist, knows of WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, because of CHAMBERS former association with the "New Masses". He said, however, that he cannot recall any personal association with CHAMBERS under that name or any of the names mentioned above.

CARPENTER was then shown two photographs of CHAMBERS, which photographs appeared on pages one and three of the New York "Daily News", issue of December 7, 1948. CARPENTER, after examining said photographs, related that he would not say whether he did or did not know CHAMBERS, but said that the photograph appeared vaguely familiar with some individual with whom he had

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formerly been acquainted. CARPENTER said that he could not recall the name of the individual of which these photographs reminded him, but advised merely that he would not state whether he did or did not know CHAMBERS, because he said he could not recall. CARPENTER said that from reading the newspapers, he was acquainted with the CHAMBERS' story.

CARPENTER was asked if he ever was personally acquainted with an individual named SAMUEL J. PELOVITZ. CARPENTER said that he was acquainted with SAMUEL J. PELOVITZ, and that he had known PELOVITZ from Baltimore, Maryland, since about 1930. He stated that PELOVITZ was a printer in Baltimore and advised that PELOVITZ' father had had a printing business there and that SAMUEL J. PELOVITZ had taken over his father's printing place. He said that he could not recall exactly how he met PELOVITZ, but knows that he became acquainted with PELOVITZ when he was in Baltimore, Maryland in about 1930.

CARPENTER was further asked if he knew PELOVITZ under the name of "FELIX", but CARPENTER said that he did not know PELOVITZ under that name and advised further that he had never known anyone named FELIX.

CARPENTER was then asked if he had ever personally known an individual named HENRY JULIAN WADLEIGH. He said that he had known such a person and referred to this person thereafter as JULIAN WADLEIGH. CARPENTER said that he had met WADLEIGH in Washington, D. C. at some party there in about 1932.

CARPENTER was asked if he could recall any association during 1936 to 1938 with CHAMBERS in connection with his association with WADLEIGH or with PELOVITZ. CARPENTER said he could not recall any association on his part with CHAMBERS under that name or any of the other names mentioned above in connection with his association or acquaintanceship with WADLEIGH or PELOVITZ.

The question was then put to CARPENTER as to whether he had received any papers or documentary material from CHAMBERS, WADLEIGH or PELOVITZ in 1936, 1937 or 1938 or at any time. Although a more complete description of the documentary material referred to in the question last put to CARPENTER was not given, he thereupon stated that he would refuse to answer further questions or volunteer additional information without first having received the advice of counsel. At this point, the interrogation of DAVID CARPENTER was for

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the purposes of this inquiry concluded.

At that point, at 9:20 A.M., the subpoena calling for DAVID CARPENTER'S appearance before the Federal Grand Jury in the Southern District of New York at noon, December 8, 1948, was served upon CARPENTER.

CARPENTER then voluntarily offered to ride back to New York City with the agents as a matter of convenience to CARPENTER. At his request, CARPENTER was taken to the offices of the "Daily Worker" and CARPENTER then left the agents at 12th Street and University Place.

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INVESTIGATION RE TYPEWRITER AND
SPECIMENS SUBMITTED TO FBI LABORATORY FOR EXAMINATION

At the time a pre-trial examination was being held and depositions taken in the libel suit instituted by Mr. ALGER HISS against Mr. JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, sixty-five letter-size typewritten documents and four small note-size handwritten documents were turned over by Mr. CHAMBERS to his attorney, Mr. RICHARD F. CLEVELAND.

These documents were subsequently turned over by Mr. CHAMBERS' attorney to the United States Government and made available to the FBI Laboratory for examination.

On December 7, 1948, the FBI Laboratory advised by teletype that of the sixty-five copies of documents that were introduced by Mr. CHAMBERS at the pre-trial deposition, the typewriting on one of the letters was typed with a machine equipped with a type that most closely matches the Royal elite style of type that is maintained in the standards of the FBI Laboratory. The FBI Laboratory further advised that all of the remaining sixty-four documents were typed with a machine which most closely matches a Woodstock pica type, the standards of which are in the FBI Laboratory files.

Mr. WHITTAKER CHAMBERS at the time he was interviewed at Baltimore, Maryland, on December 3, 1948, stated that these documents previously mentioned had been turned over to him by ALGER HISS and that furthermore, they had been, for the most part, typed on a typewriter owned by ALGER HISS or his wife, PRISCILLA. He further stated that these documents were copies or condensations of State Department documents.

On December 4, 1948, at the time ALGER HISS was interviewed by FBI Agents at Baltimore, Maryland, he advised that from a period 1936 to sometime after 1938, he had a typewriter in his home in Washington, D.C. He described it as an "old fashioned machine possibly an Underwood but I am not at all certain regarding the make". He further stated "Mrs. HISS disposed of this typewriter to either a secondhand typewriter concern or a secondhand dealer in Washington, D.C. sometime subsequent to 1938, exact date or place unknown. The whereabouts of this typewriter is presently unknown to me and that prior to this typewriter coming into the possession of his immediate family was the property of Mrs. HISS

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father, Mr. THOMAS FANSLER, who was in the insurance business in Philadelphia. Mr. FANSLER died early in the 1940's.

On December 7, 1948, Mrs. ALGER HISS upon being interviewed by agents of this office advised that she had recalled that when her father, THOMAS L. FANSLER had retired from the insurance business, the exact date or year she did not know, but believed it was in 1932 or 1933, he gave her a typewriter which he had used in his insurance business. She stated that she did not recall the make of the typewriter or how long she had it in her possession. She further stated that she herself was not a proficient typist but did recall that she had typed portions of a manuscript for a book she had written on this typewriter. Mrs. HISS was unable to say how she had disposed of the typewriter. She was unable to recollect when she had last used the typewriter in her home and could not recall whether she had the typewriter prior to moving to Washington, D.C.

Efforts were made immediately on December 6, 1948 to obtain specimens of the typewriter which either Mr. or Mrs. HISS might have or had in their possession or had sent to other places and to other individuals, in order to compare these specimens with the questioned documents which had been submitted to the FBI Laboratory.

On December 7, 1948, Mr. EDWARD C. MC LEAN, 20 Exchange Place, New York City, Attorney for Mr. ALGER HISS, voluntarily appeared at the New York Office in person and submitted to SA FRANCIS D. O'BRIEN three specimens of typewriting which he had in his possession, two of which are as follows:

- (1) A menu dated May 20, 1939 which Mr. MC LEAN states was typewritten by TIMOTHY HOBSON, son of Mrs. ALGER HISS. This will be referred hereinafter as specimen K-15.
- (2) A set of notes consisting of six pages and captioned "Appendix". These notes pertain apparently to a course in Ancient History. Mr. MC LEAN stated that he believed TIMOTHY HOBSON had typed these notes. This will be referred hereinafter as specimen K-16.

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Mr. MC LEAN furnished a carbon copy of a letter dated January 30, 1933 with the address of 378 Central Park West, New York City. The letter was addressed to Mr. WALTER L. TIBBETTS, 1216 Atlantic National Bank Building, Boston, Massachusetts. Mr. MC LEAN advised that he had obtained this letter from the papers of Mr. HISS. He also advised that he was unable to state whether Mr. or Mrs. HISS had typed this letter. He added that he was furnishing this specimen to the New York Office on the insistence of Mr. ALGER HISS himself, who desired that they immediately be furnished to the FBI for examination. This specimen will be referred hereinafter as K-17.

For the purposes of clarity, the questioned documents which were forwarded to the FBI Laboratory for examination and which are the typewritten documents which Mr. CHAMBERS claims that Mr. HISS turned over to him, will be referred to hereinafter with the Laboratory designation of Q-6 through Q-69. These are the documents previously identified by the FBI Laboratory as having been typed on a Woodstock type typewriter. The other document which was identified by the FBI Laboratory as having been typed on the Royal typewriter has been designated by the FBI Laboratory as Q-5.

On December 10, 1948, the FBI Laboratory advised that specimens K-15 and K-16 mentioned hereinbefore were not used to type any of the specimens previously designated as Q-5 through Q-69. The Laboratory further advised that specimen K-17, which is a carbon copy of the letter mentioned hereinbefore, may have possibly been typed on the same machine as that used to type Q-6 through Q-69 but that no definite conclusion could be reached until such time as the original copy of the letter could be made available to the Laboratory.

On December 10, 1948, Mr. EDWARD C. MC LEAN, Attorney for Mr. ALGER HISS personally appeared at the New York Office and furnished SA FRANCIS D. O'BRIEN with the original of specimen K-17.

It is to be noted that Mr. MC LEAN had previously stated that he would furnish this letter to the New York Office of the FBI and for some reason unknown to him, the letter was never mailed to the addressee and it was unsigned.

At the same time that Mr. MC LEAN furnished the original copy of specimen K-17, he also furnished a carbon copy of a letter dated February 17, 1933, 378 Central Park West, New York, New York. This letter was addressed to

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WALTER G. SCHELKER, Assistant Secretary, Equitable Life Assurance Society, 393 Seventh Avenue, New York, New York. The original of specimen K-17 and the above-mentioned carbon copy of the letter dated February 17, 1933, were furnished to the FBI Laboratory on December 10, 1948.

The carbon copy of the letter addressed to WALTER G. SCHELKER, the Assistant Secretary to the Equitable Life Assurance Society, 393 Seventh Avenue, New York, will be referred hereinafter as K-33.

On December 14, 1948, the FBI Laboratory advised that a conclusion had been reached that specimen K-17, which is the original letter dated January 30, 1933, was typed by the machine which typed specimens Q-6 through Q-69.

The Laboratory further advised that the typewriting on specimen K-33 was not clear enough for a definite conclusion to be made in comparison with the evidence previously submitted.

The original of specimen K-17 has been returned by the FBI Laboratory and is being maintained in the files of the New York Office. Specimens K-15, K-16, and K-33, are also being maintained in the files of the New York Office.

On December 13, 1948, Mr. LEO D. FITZGERALD, Associate Counsel for the Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States, advised that ALGER HISS was an assured of that company and that further this company had in their possession a file on ALGER HISS that contained several typewritten documents signed by ALGER HISS.

A subpoena was secured at the United States Court in the Southern District of New York made out to the Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States demanding them to turn over all typewritten documents signed by ALGER HISS. This subpoena was served on LEO D. FITZGERALD, Associate Counsel, by SA DONALD E. SHANNON and the following documents were turned over by Mr. FITZGERALD to SA DONALD E. SHANNON on December 14, 1948:

- (1) A request for a change of policy form dated June 6, 1934 bearing the signature of ALGER HISS which will be referred hereinafter as K-36; a typewritten letter dated June 6, 1934 to WALTER I. TIBBETTS, Esq. signed by ALGER HISS hereinafter will be known as K-17; a typewritten letter dated March 22, 1933 headed "Re policy #764460" signed by ALGER HISS hereinafter known

Lab report shows letter of June 6, 1934 as K37.

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as K-38; a typewritten letter dated April 19, 1933 headed "Re policy #764460" signed by ALGER HISS hereinafter known as K-39; a typewritten letter dated February 17, 1933 to WALTER G. SCHELMER, signed by ALGER HISS hereinafter known as K-40.

It should be noted that K-40 is the original of the carbon copy which has previously been designated as K-33. All of these specimens were forwarded to the FBI Laboratory for examination and comparison with the questioned documents known as Q-6 through Q-69.

By letter dated December 15, 1948, the FBI Laboratory advised that it was concluded that the typewriting appearing on specimen K-40 was typed by the same machine which typed specimens Q-6 through Q-69; furthermore, that specimens K-36 through K-39 have been typed on different machines than the machine which typed the evidence Q-6 through Q-69.

Specimens K-36 through K-40 have been returned to the New York Office on December 15, 1948 and are being retained as exhibits in the New York file.

On December 16, 1948, a check was made at the New York Motor Vehicle Bureau, New York City, for possible typewritten specimens of automobile licenses and registrations for both ALGER and PRISCILLA HISS. It was ascertained that there is in existence at the New York Motor Vehicle Bureau a copy of an operator's license issued to both ALGER and PRISCILLA HILL and that furthermore, there is a registration for an automobile in the name of ALGER HISS. All of this material is handwritten and no material appearing thereon is pertinent to this investigation.

On December 17, 1948, it was ascertained through investigation at 22 East 8th Avenue, New York, New York, that this building wherein resides ALGER HISS is operated through an outfit known as Sailor Snug Harbor with offices at 262 Green Avenue, New York, New York.

Mr. L. HICKOK, Assistant Comptroller of Sailor Snug Harbor advised that there appeared in his file, two letters dated September 2, 1947 and September 5, 1947 signed by ALGER HISS. He made these letters available to SA DONALD E. SHANNON.

By letter dated December 17, 1948, they were forwarded to the FBI Laboratory for comparison with specimens known as Q-6 through Q-69.

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On December 15, 1948, ALAN H. QUIRCK, 30 School Street, East Williston, Long Island, appeared at the New York Office and advised that he was employed at the American Red Cross and that he knew in 1945 there appeared an old Woodstock typewriter in the office of the American Red Cross, 130 West 47th Street, New York, New York. He further stated that investigation was conducted by the American Red Cross and efforts to ascertain the original owner of this typewriter and that to his knowledge these efforts were unsuccessful. Subsequently, this typewriter was turned over to an employee of the American Red Cross, THOMAS J. CURLEY, 172 Earle Avenue, Lynbrook, Long Island.

Mr. CURLEY was contacted by SA WILLIAM B. HERSHEY and specimens of this typewriter were taken by SA WILLIAM B. HERSHEY and by letter dated December 17, 1948, they were sent to the FBI Laboratory for comparison with the questioned and known specimens in this case.

By teletype dated December 16, 1948, the Washington Field Office advised that ALGER HISS was listed as Counselor for the American Geographic Society, Broadway and 156th Street, New York, New York. SA JAMES P. MARTIN obtained from this organization three typewritten documents signed by ALGER HISS.

By letter dated December 20, 1948, these three documents were sent to the FBI Laboratory for comparison with the questioned and known documents on file at the Laboratory.

Reference is made to the fact that Mr. EDWARD C. MC LEAN, Attorney for Mr. ALGER HISS, furnished SA FRANCIS D. O'BRIEN with specimens of the typewritten material which he had in his possession in order that specimens might be compared with the typewritten copies of the documents furnished by Mr. CHAMBERS to the Government.

At the time that Mrs. ALGER HISS was interviewed in the presence of Mr. MC LEAN, her attorney, Mr. MC LEAN stated that he was not going to be surprised if examination reveals that the questioned documents were actually typed on HISS' typewriter. He further stated he would not be surprised if Mr. CHAMBERS brought this typewriter in question into court. SAs FRANCIS D. O'BRIEN and THOMAS G. SPENCER conducted the above interview.

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Mr. MC LEAN stated that he had an investigator named HORACE W. SCIMNAHL who had gone to Philadelphia on that date, namely, December 7, 1948, in order to obtain specimens of the typewriter which Mr. THOMAS FANSLER had had in his possession and which were subsequently turned over to Mrs. ALGER HISS.

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Information was received by the Secret Service from an anonymous source and relayed to this office advising that HORACE SCHMAHL, investigator for EDWARD C. McLEAN, attorney for ALGER HISS had in his possession papers belonging to WHITTAKER CHAMBERS.

HORACE SCHMAHL was interviewed by SA FRANCIS D. O'BRIEN and JOHN T. WILSBOS on the morning of December 11, 1948 in the New York office, and he advised that he is a private investigator licensed by the State of New York, having Credentials number 4786, Badge number 267, which he exhibited to interviewing agents.

He stated in the way of background that he was born in Germany and had been put out of Germany in 1936 by the Gestapo, and that during the war he had been with Military Intelligence. He stated that he was presently associated with JOHN BRODY, an attorney who was formerly an assistant to the Attorney General, whose offices are at 19 Rector Street. He stated that BRODY had been retained by EDWARD McLEAN, attorney for ALGER HISS. SCHMAHL stated that for the past 20 years he has been handling international work for the Department of Justice and for the United States Attorney's office for the Southern District of New York through the office of Mr. ARMAND CHANKALIAN. He indicated that he believes that he had an adverse record with this office, inasmuch as at one time he was accused of being an ardent Nazi. He stated that to show that he was not a Nazi, in addition to his employment by the Department of Justice and his present employment in the Military Intelligence, he wished to state that he was a government investigator for the American-Jewish Committee, and stated that his sister is married to a Jewish refugee doctor.

It was pointed out to Mr. SCHMAHL that information had been received that he had made statements that he had in his possession papers belonging to WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, and if this were true we wanted to know the facts concerning the same. SCHMAHL stated that at the time he was hired by Mr. McLEAN to investigate the civil action matter in which Mr. HISS is bringing suit against Mr. CHAMBERS, he obtained copies of the depositions which were taken from Mr. CHAMBERS and Mr. HISS in Baltimore, Maryland. He also added that he had seen copies of the documents which CHAMBERS alleges were furnished to him by HISS at the time he was employed by the United States Government. However, he added that he never mentioned this to any official authorities that he did have these depositions, and he retained them at all times in a safe in his office.

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He also added that he had seen the copies of the documents alleged to have been given to CHAMBERS by HISS.

It will be recalled that SCHMAHL had gone to Philadelphia in connection with his investigation concerning the typewriter which the HISS family possessed, and during this trip to Philadelphia he called on our Philadelphia office. It will also be recalled that he had stated telephonically to a Mr. MARTIN of the Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company in Philadelphia that he was cooperating with the F.B.I. in New York relative to the obtaining of specimens of the questioned typewriter. SCHMAHL stated that he did not believe he used the word "cooperating", but stated that he did state that he was going to furnish the F.B.I. with all of the information which might come into his possession during the course of investigation.

The agents pointed out to Mr. SCHMAHL that any investigations conducted by the F.B.I. were conducted individually of any other organization, and the results of these investigations were confidential and at no time should he state that he was cooperating or in any way connected with any investigation being conducted by the F.B.I. It was further stated to Mr. SCHMAHL that in the event he discusses this case with any individual, that he should be careful not to leave the inference or implication that he has in his possession papers which belong to Mr. CHAMBERS.

SCHMAHL stated that he had great respect for the F.B.I. and the Department of Justice. As an example of this respect, he had been approached by Representative McDOWALL of the House Un-American Affairs Committee to work for that committee in connection with this case, but he had declined, basing this declination on the fact that he had great respect for the Department of Justice, F.B.I., and he felt that the Committee and the Department were feuding at this time.

SCHMAHL offered the following information concerning CHAMBERS which he had developed. He stated that in 1936 Mrs. WHITTAKER CHAMBERS had used the name of Mrs. JAY CHAMBERS, who at that time was reported to have been the wife of Mr. JAY CHAMBERS, senior administrative assistant in the Treasury Department. He stated he had come about this information through a credit investigation he had conducted in Baltimore, Maryland. Mrs. WHITTAKER CHAMBERS knew the entire personal history of Mr. JAY CHAMBERS, and he felt that she could have only obtained this information through some person employed in the Treasury Department on

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Civil Service Commission. He stated that he had talked to Mrs. JAY CHAMBERS, and while she could not prove it, she had indicated that some unauthorized person had been charging various purchases to her credit accounts at the better stores in Washington.

He also stated that he was endeavoring through the Motor Vehicle Bureau in Baltimore to determine whether WHITTAKER CHAMBERS had used different signatures when he had transferred his automobile by selling it to himself by transferring it from DAVID BREEN, one of his aliases, to his true name, WHITTAKER CHAMBERS. In securing the latter two bits of information the agents made no comment and did not indicate whether we had the information, pointing out to Mr. SCHWAHL that any information which we had is confidential and no comment could be made on this point.

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ALEXANDER GREGORY-GRAFF BARMINE is a former Russian diplomatic officer who defected from the Soviets in 1937 in Athens, Greece. He subsequently came to the United States where he is now a citizen. He is presently living at 1037 Avenue of the Americas, Apt. 3-B, New York City, and is employed in the Russian Section of the Voice of America, U.S. Department of State, 224 West 57th Street, New York City.

On October 23, 1946 information was received from the Bureau to the effect that BARMINE had stated that he had seen abroad a list of foreign agents of the Soviet Government who were operating in the United States and that the name of ALGER HISS was on this list.

BARMINE was interviewed on October 25, 1946 at which time he was given ample opportunity to mention having seen such a list or the name of ALGER HISS, though he was not directly questioned on these matters. He made no reference to ever having seen such a list nor did he mention HISS as being an agent of the Soviets.

On December 14, 1948, BARMINE was again interviewed by Special Agents R.F.X. O'KEEFE and FRANCIS X. PLANT and he was specifically interrogated relative to his ever having seen the list mentioned above, and in regard to his knowledge of ALGER HISS.

Mr. BARMINE denied that he had ever seen such a list or that he had ever seen the name of ALGER HISS on such a list. He did say that he had heard ALGER HISS referred to as being an agent of the Soviet Military Intelligence. In explanation he said that in the early part of 1938, after his own defection from the Soviet diplomatic service, he had visited WALTER KRIVITSKY at the latter's hotel in Paris, France. KRIVITSKY had also recently defected from the Soviet Intelligence Service and BARMINE claimed that his visit to KRIVITSKY was at the instigation of some mutual friends in the Socialist Party of France.

Continuing, BARMINE stated he was very suspicious of KRIVITSKY and thought that the latter was probably a GPU agent who was searching for BARMINE in an attempt to kill him or return him to Russia. He said he made known his feelings to KRIVITSKY but the latter denied being a member of the GPU and insisted that he had been an agent of Soviet Military Intelligence. In an attempt to establish the reliability of the man, BARMINE said he asked that KRIVITSKY supply him with the names

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of certain people in Moscow who should be known to him if he had been in Military Intelligence. KRIVITSKY complied by naming a number of individuals none of whom BARMINE was able to recall at the present time. BARMINE, still not sure, then asked KRIVITSKY to name some of the individuals who were working for Soviet Military Intelligence in America. In response, BARMINE said, KRIVITSKY named about ten persons including GEORGE MINK, ALGER HISS and HARRY DEXTER WHITE. BARMINE could not recall the names of any of the others mentioned by KRIVITSKY at the time of the interview. However he indicated that he felt he could remember these names, after a little thought, and he promised to furnish them to the agents when available.

BARMINE claimed that KRIVITSKY gave no further explanation of this allegation and he said he had no further discussion along these lines with KRIVITSKY either in France or in the United States, Mr. BARMINE observed that KRIVITSKY was highly nervous and excited at the time of this talk, and was obviously worried.

With further reference to KRIVITSKY, it might be stated that he was a highly placed Soviet Intelligence Officer in Western Europe for a number of years. After he defected from the Soviets in 1937 he came to the United States where he died in 1941. He was found dead in a hotel room in Washington, D.C., and though there were allegations to the effect that he had been murdered by GPU agents he was officially adjudged a suicide.

Mr. BARMINE also recalled one other incident involving the name of ALGER HISS. He placed this as being sometime in 1945 or 1946 and said that on this occasion he dined in the home of a couple, whose names he could not remember, but who lived in Westchester County, New York. Following the meal a discussion was had concerning the number of Communists working in the United States Government. BARMINE said that the names of several people were mentioned but the only one he specifically recalled was ALGER HISS. The latter, according to BARMINE, was referred to by these people as being a Communist, and BARMINE thought they had described him as being Chief Counsel in the State Department.

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He said that there was no further discussion of HISS other than the mention of his name and employment.

BARMINE also told the interviewing agents that while he was attached to the Foreign Trade Commission in Moscow he had occasion to see General I. BERZIN, then head of Soviet Military Intelligence, approximately every other day. During the course of one of these visits BERZIN, in discussing China, mentioned to BARMINE that the Soviets had some American working for them there. According to Mr. BARMINE, he named OWEN LATTIMORE and JOSEPH BARNES as being two of these individuals.

After he entered this country BARMINE said he began to read closely the writings of JOSEPH BARNES, OWEN LATTIMORE and HARRY DEXTER WHITE, and the newspaper articles concerning them. From these sources he formed his own opinion that they were actually Soviet agents. As to GEORGE MINK he said that he never again heard of this man and thus could not formulate any opinion of his own. He never heard anything further derogatory concerning ALGER HISS except for the time of the dinner in Westchester County in 1945 or 1946. This was the only information he ever received, which would tend to substantiate KRIVITSKY'S remark, until the present newspaper publicity.

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LOUIS F. BUDENZ, Assistant Professor, Fordham University, formerly Managing Editor of the "Daily Worker" was interviewed today by SA W.J. McCARTHY concerning ALGER HISS. He advised that he never met ALGER HISS but understood that he was a member of the CP connected with the Washington Group. BUDENZ stated that he could not place the date when he first heard of HISS as a Party member. He added that he can recall two instances when HISS was mentioned in a discussion by Party members. The first discussion took place during Hitler Stalin Pact at National Headquarters. BUDENZ, ROY HUDSON and BOB MINOR were present, possibly others. They were discussing an attack on the "Daily Worker". Someone mentioned that NATHAN WITT and LEE PRESSMAN could not be too helpful because they were under attack at the time. ALGER HISS was then mentioned by someone as one who would be helpful. He was mentioned as a good comrade. The second discussion took place in JACK STACHEL'S office sometime in 1945. Present were EUGENE DENNIS, JACK STACHEL, LOUIS BUDENZ and possibly CHARLES KRUIBEIN. The subject being discussed was the Amerasia Case. DENNIS stated that Lt. ANDREW ROTH had suggested that ALGER HISS should be used to quash the case. BUDENZ stated that he furnished the above information to the HCUA in executive session. BUDENZ did not know whether or not PRICILLA HISS or DONALD HISS were members of the CP. In addition to the above information, BUDENZ during a previous interview on August 26th stated that during the Hitler Stalin Pact, EUGENE DENNIS contacted him, BUDENZ, at the "Daily Worker" and stated that he had a technical difficulty and wanted to know if BUDENZ felt that HOWARD HUNTER in Washington would help him. DENNIS continued that he did not wish to contact ALGER HISS since HISS was under a cloud at the time. BUDENZ understood that DENNIS' technical difficulty meant that he had used a fraudulent passport.

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Re: -GRAND JURY PROCEEDINGS

Evidence in this case has been presented to a Grand Jury in the Southern District of New York by THOMAS J. DONEGAN, Special Assistant to the Attorney General, and RAYMOND P. WHEARTY, of the Criminal Division of the Department of Justice. This Grand Jury was impaneled on June 16, 1947 and during the period of this report has heard testimony from the following witnesses:

ALGER HISS
HENRY HILL COLLINS, JR.
WHITTAKER CHAMBERS
NATHAN L. LEVINE
DAVID CARPENTER
HEDE MASSING
HENRY JULIAN WADLEIGH
DONALD HISS
ROBERT E. STRIPLING
Representative RICHARD M. NIXON)
WILLIAM E. WHEELER) H.C.U.A.
DONALD APPELL)
PAUL GOLDSBERRY (State Department)
PRISCILLA HISS
SAMUEL J. PELOWITZ
WILLIAM WARD PIGMAN
GEORGE PIGMAN
ELEANOR NELSON SOYRING
TIMOTHY HOBSON
ESTHER CHAMBERS
ADOLF A. BERLE, JR.
FRANKLIN VICTOR RENO
PHILIP RENO
A. GEORGE SILVERMAN

In addition to the above, Special Agents of the F.B.I. from the Washington Field, the F.B.I. Laboratory, the Baltimore and the New York Divisions also testified.

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On December 15, 1948 the Grand Jury handed up to U.S. District Judge JOHN W. CLANCY a two-count indictment against ALGER HISS charging violations of Title 18, Section 1621 of the U.S. Code. This indictment, the text of which is set out hereinafter, was returned at approximately 5:45 PM that day and arrangements were made by Assistant Attorney General CAMPBELL with Attorney MC LEAN for ALGER HISS to surrender himself the following morning for arraignment before Judge CLANCY.

On arraignment December 16, 1948 HISS personally pleaded not guilty to both counts in the indictment and on recommendation of Mr. WHEARTY bond was fixed at \$5,000 and HISS was ordered fingerprinted and photographed. Mr. MC LEAN'S motion for a two-week period from that date for the filing of motions with respect to the indictment was granted by the Court and on Mr. WHEARTY'S request January 24, 1949 was set as the tentative trial date. HISS was immediately thereafter taken to the New York Office and fingerprinted and photographed, after which he furnished the required bond and was released.

On the morning of December 16, 1948, immediately prior to the arraignment of ALGER HISS, a new Grand Jury was sworn in by Judge CLANCY and that same day was given an introduction to the subject matter to be presented by Messrs. DONEGAN and WHEARTY. No witnesses were heard that day, but subject CHAMBERS testified the following day and on December 20, 1948 both WILLIAM WARD PIGMAN and GEORGE PIGMAN appeared before the Grand Jury.

On December 14, 1948 the House Committee on Un-American Activities turned over to this Bureau for Laboratory examination five 35mm. negative films; these negatives were stated to be those previously referred to as having been recovered from the pumpkin on the CHAMBERS' farm at Westminster, Maryland on December 2, 1948, and were identified as follows:

- A) Grand Jury Exhibit Number 49
- B) Grand Jury Exhibit Number 51
- C) Grand Jury Exhibit Number 48
- D) Grand Jury Exhibit Number 47
- E) Grand Jury Exhibit Number 50

The FBI Laboratory advised by letter dated December 15, 1948 that "With reference to Negatives A and B, these are alleged to have been

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"exposed many years ago but developed only within the last few weeks. Each contained approximately 30 exposures. Both of these negatives were fogged in many places and the emotion on the film was badly deteriorated. This condition was apparently caused by the length of time between the exposure of the negative and its development. It is considered unusual that the latent image was even visible after the alleged lapse of time of approximately ten years. The fogging condition was typical of film which is developed a great length of time after its intended expiration date. One set of enlarged prints was made from each of these negatives. Many of the prints were illegible. However, 35 photographs were at least partially legible and in addition to the print made directly from the negative, three additional prints were made of each photograph.

"Film E was submitted with Films A and B, but was entirely black. Efforts were made to restore it, but were unsuccessful."

Film C, which was allegedly both exposed and developed some years ago, was found by the Laboratory to contain 22 exposures; it was in good condition and a set of enlarged prints was made from the negative.

Film D, which was also alleged to have been both exposed and developed some years ago, contained 36 exposures, was in good condition, and 4 enlarged prints were made directly from the negative.

The Laboratory also reported that a comparison was made between the material turned over to the Grand Jury and the documents developed from the film made available to the F.B.I. for Laboratory examination, and no additional documents were developed from the film. It was noted, however, that the Committee made available to the Grand Jury a number of documents which were illegible and some of these documents were developed by the F.B.I. Laboratory so they are now readable.

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The following is the text of the two count indictment handed down by the Federal Grand Jury in the Southern District of New York on December 15, 1948:

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK

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UNITED STATES OF AMERICA	:	
	:	
Plaintiff	:	Criminal No.
-v-	:	Title 18, Section 1621 U.S.C.
ALGER HISS	:	
	:	
Defendant	:	

- - - - - x

The Grand Jury charges:

1. That on the 15th day of December 1948, at the Southern District of New York and within the jurisdiction of this Court, Alger Hiss, the defendant herein, having duly taken an oath before a competent tribunal, to wit, the grand jurors of the United States of America, duly impanelled and sworn in the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York, and inquiring for that District in a case then and there pending before said Grand Jurors in which a law of the United States authorizes an oath to be administered, that he would testify truly, did unlawfully knowingly and wilfully and contrary to said oath, state material matter which he did not believe to be true, that is to say:

2. That at the time and place aforesaid, the said Grand jurors, inquiring as aforesaid, were conducting an investigation entitled United States v. John Doe, pertaining to possible violations of espionage laws of the United States and any other Federal criminal statutes:

3. That it was material to this investigation to ascertain whether the espionage or other statutes of the United States had been

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violated by the unlawful abstraction or removal of secret, confidential or restricted documents, writings, sketches, notes or other papers by persons employed by the United States Government, or by the furnishing, delivery or transmittal of any such documents, writings, sketches, notes or other papers to any unauthorized persons, and whether the defendant Alger Hiss had any knowledge of any such violation.

4. That at the time and place aforesaid, the defendant Alger Hiss, duly appearing as a witness before the said Grand Jurors, and then and there being under oath as aforesaid, and having been duly advised of the nature of the investigation then and there being conducted, testified falsely before said Grand Jurors with respect to the aforesaid material matter as follows:

Q Mr. Hiss, you have probably been asked this question before, but I'd like to ask the question again. At any time did you, or Mrs. Hiss in your presence, turn any documents of the State Department or of any other Government organization, or copies of any documents of the State Department or any other Government organization, over to Whittaker Chambers?

A Never. Excepting, I assume, the title certificate to the Ford.

Q In order to clarify it, would that be the only exception? A The only exception.

JUROR: To nobody else did you turn over any documents, to any other person?

THE WITNESS: And to no other unauthorized person. I certainly could have to other officials.

That the aforesaid testimony of the defendant, as he then and there well knew and believed, was untrue in that the defendant, being then and there employed in the Department of State, in or about the months of February and March, 1938, furnished, delivered and transmitted to one Jay David Whittaker Chambers, who was not then and there a person authorized to receive the same, copies of numerous secret, confidential and restricted documents, writings, notes and other papers the originals of which had theretofore been removed and abstracted from the possession and custody of the Department of State, in violation of Title 18, United States Code, Section 1621,

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COUNT II

1. The Grand Jury realleges all of the allegations of paragraphs 1, 2 and 3 of the first count of this indictment.

2. That at the time and place aforesaid the defendant Alger Hiss, duly appearing as a witness before said Grand Jurors, and then and there being under oath as aforesaid, and having been duly advised of the nature of the investigation then and there being conducted, testified falsely before said Grand Jurors with respect to the aforesaid material matter as follows:

Q Now, Mr. Hiss, Mr. Chambers says that he obtained typewritten copies of official State documents from you.

A I know he has.

Q Did you ever see Mr. Chambers after you entered into the State Department? A I do not believe I did. I cannot swear that I did not see him some time, say, in the fall of '36. And I entered the State Department September 1, 1936.

Q Now, you say possibly in the fall of '36. A That would be possible.

Q Can you say definitely with reference to the winter of '36; I mean, say, December, '36? A Yes, I think I can say definitely I did not see him.

Q Can you say definitely that you did not see him after January 1, 1937? A Yes, I think I can definitely say that.

MR. WHEARTY: Understanding, of course, exclusive of House hearings and exclusive of the Grand Jury.

THE WITNESS: Oh, yes.

That the aforesaid testimony of the defendant, as he then and there well knew and believed, was untrue in that the defendant did in fact see and converse with the said Mr. Chambers in or about the months of February and March, 1938, in violation of Title 18, United States Code, Section 1621.

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A TRUE BILL

Foreman

ALEXANDER M. CAMPBELL

Assistant Attorney General

THOMAS J. DONEGAN

Special Assistant to the Attorney General

RAYMOND P. WHEARTY

Special Assistant to the Attorney General

JOHN F.X. MCGOHEY

United States Attorney
Southern District of New York

After handing down the above indictment, JEROME S. BLUMAUER, acting foreman, made the following comment to Judge CLANCEY:

The June 1947 Special Grand Jury has not been able to complete the investigation of all the matters which have come before it within the legal 18 month period. These unfinished matters will now receive the attention of the successor Grand Jury.

- P E N D I N G -

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LEADS

Where copies of this report have been designated for offices for which leads have not been set out herein, such offices have either previously conducted investigation in this matter at the request of the Bureau or other offices, or it is anticipated that investigation will be requested of those offices. The results of all investigation conducted in this case should be set out in report form, with five copies for the Bureau, three for New York, and one for THOMAS J. DONLGAN, Special Assistant to the Attorney General, New York City.

BALTIMORE

At Baltimore, Maryland

Will continue efforts to identify unknown subject alias "FELIX", described by subject CHAMBERS as a photographer for his apparatus.

Will continue efforts to determine the identities of STEPANOFF and unknown subject alias "KEITH", through information previously made available relating to VLADIMIR V. De SVESHNIKOFF.

Will contact the Credit Bureau in Baltimore to determine whether information furnished to that agency on JAY CHAMBERS, Senior Administrative Assistant in the United States Treasury Department, was in fact furnished by ESTHER CHAMBERS, wife of subject CHAMBERS; will, if authorized by Bureau, interview ESTHER CHAMBERS to determine the source of her information as to the background of JAY CHAMBERS. (Requested by New York teletype to Bureau and Baltimore, December 16, 1948).

Will follow and report developments in the \$75,000.00 slander action brought by ALGER HISS against the subject CHAMBERS in United States District Court, Baltimore, Maryland.

CHICAGO

Will attempt to locate one AZIMOV (phonetic), a metallurgist, connected with the University of California at Berkeley, and who was later the Head of the Research Department of the United States Steel Corporation at Chicago. AZIMOV, according to WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was connected with one "KEITH", an unknown subject in this case, who was used by BORIS BYKOV as a photographer in espionage activities and who was turned over to CHAMBERS

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LEADS cont'd.

to be used as a photographer in CHAMBERS' apparatus.

Will locate and interview E. P. FLINT, an employee of Armor Research Institute, Chicago. According to information supplied by the Washington Field Office, FLINT was an employee at the Bureau of Standards together with WILLIAM WARD PIGMAN, J. S. ROGERS, ARTHUR U. THEUER, and L. A. PALMER. These individuals are stated to have attended meetings at the home of WILLIAM WARD PIGMAN, and these meetings probably had some connection with Communist Party activities. FLINT should be interviewed with the view of ascertaining whether he knew that PIGMAN was a member of the Communist Party or furnished documents from the Bureau of Standards to WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, as set forth in the latter's statement.

DENVER

At Pueblo, Colorado

Will interview JACK BRINTON, an employee of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company, and an associate of RHILIP RENO in Baltimore and Denver, and according to RENO, a Communist Party member, recently Red out of the party, in Denver. He should be questioned concerning his acquaintance and association with RENO and whether he was engaged in espionage activities, or is acquainted with persons mentioned in this investigation. (Requested by New York teletype to Denver, December 16, 1948).

NORFOLK

At Norfolk, Virginia

Will interview DAISY FANSLER, 738 Ocean View, Norfolk 3, for full information regarding the Woodstock typewriter owned by her deceased father, THOMAS FANSLER. (Requested by Bureau teletype to Norfolk, December 16, 1948).

RICHMOND

At Charlottesville, Virginia

At the University of Virginia, will interview Professor EDWARD J. McSHANE and his wife, VIRGINIA McSHANE, as to their knowledge of subject FRANKLIN VICTOR RENO and the latter's activities. (Requested by New York teletypes December 16, 1948).

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LEADS cont'd.

SAN FRANCISCO

At Berkeley, California

Will interview Professor JOHN L. KELLEY, Department of Mathematics, University of California, as to his knowledge of subject FRANKLIN VICTOR RENO. (Requested by New York teletype to San Francisco, December 20, 1948).

Will attempt to locate one AZIMOV (phonetic), who is stated by subject CHAMBERS to be a metallurgist and connected with the University of California at Berkeley probably in the years 1936 to 1938, and who is also alleged by CHAMBERS to have been connected with one "KEITH", an unknown subject in this case, who was used by subject BYKOV as a photographer in espionage work, and who was turned over by BYKOV to CHAMBERS.

WASHINGTON FIELD

At Washington, D.C.

Will continue efforts to locate the typewriter (identified by the FBI Laboratory as a Woodstock) received by PRISCILLA HISS from her father, the late THOMAS FANSLER, on which were typed specimens Q6 through Q69, K17 and K40. (In his statement of December 4, 1948, ALGER HISS stated that this typewriter was disposed of in the vicinity of HISS' residence in Washington subsequent to 1938).

Will attempt to secure additional specimens of typewritten material prepared on the above-mentioned machine; particular emphasis, should be given to material prepared in 1938 and thereafter.

Will interview RICHARD HOWELL POST, if such interview is authorized by the Bureau, along the lines set out in New York teletype dated December 14, 1948.

Will conduct investigation of VLADIMIR V. De SVESHNIKOFF in an effort to identify STEPANOFF.

NEW YORK

At New York, New York

At the Dalton School, 108 East 89th Street, where PRISCILLA HISS is employed as a teacher, will attempt to secure any typewritten material

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LEADS cont'd.

prepared by PRISCILLA HISS.

At the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, 405 West 117th Street, will attempt to secure specimens of typewriting prepared by ALGER and/or PRISCILLA HISS.

Will conduct the same type of investigation at the offices of the Carnegie Corporation, Room 1015, 522 Fifth Avenue.

Will interview TIMOTHY HOBSON, step-son of ALGER HISS, for any information he may have concerning the Woodstock typewriter and locate all typewritten specimens; will also obtain specimens from the Corona Portable Typewriter used by TIMOTHY HOBSON and will forward them to the FBI Laboratory for comparison.

Will interview Dr. ABRAM KARDINER, 1100 Park Avenue, a psychiatrist of TIMOTHY HOBSON, in an effort to secure typewritten correspondence from ALGER or PRISCILLA HISS.

At Garden City, Long Island, will check the records of the Department of the Navy for background information on TIMOTHY HOBSON. He enlisted in the United States Naval Reserve V-12 Program on December 16, 1943 and was assigned Navy Serial Number 4494899.

Will report the results of the FBI Laboratory examination of typewritten specimens forwarded by New York letters dated December 17, and 20, 1948.

Will interview EPHRAIM SCHWARTZMAN, who is alleged to have stated he had "contacts" in the United States State Department and will display to him a photograph of ALGER HISS.

Will attempt to identify and locate subject BORIS BYKOV and secure further information concerning the background and present activities of subject DAVID CARPENTER.

Will report background information concerning GRACE HUTCHINS and will attempt to determine if she is the individual who wrote the two notes turned over to this office by REUBIN B. SHEMITZ, and will consider the advisability of interviewing her.

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LEADS 'cont'd.

Will re-interview REUBIN B. SHEMITZ, 276 Fifth Avenue, for further information concerning the two notes turned over to agents of this office purportedly to be threats against subject CHAMBERS. Will review his diary for pertinent information concerning this matter.

Will attempt to identify one STEPANOFF, who according to information supplied by the Washington Field Office, had an address at 1135 Broadway and was probably associated with the Amtorg Trading Corporation.

Will report progress of prosecution of ALGER HISS under the indictment returned December 15, 1948.

Will follow the activities of the Grand Jury in the Southern District of New York, to which the facts of instant matter are being prepared.

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