

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Room 5744

6-7

1949

TO: Director
 Mr. Ladd
 Mr. Clegg
 Mr. Glavin
 Mr. Harbo
 Mr. Nichols
 Mr. Rosen
 Mr. Tracy
 Mr. Fletcher
 Mr. Mohr
 Mr. Carlson
 Mr. Nease
 Miss Gandy
 Personnel Files Section
 Records Section
 Mrs. Skillman

Mr. Tolson.....
Mr. Ladd.....
Mr. Clegg.....
Mr. Glavin.....
Mr. Nichols.....
Mr. Rosen.....
Mr. Tracy.....
Mr. Harbo.....
Mr. Mohr.....
Tele. Room.....
Mr. Nease.....
Miss Gandy.....
.....

See Me For Appropriate Action

Send File Note and Return

Kisseloff - 830

Clyde Tolson

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT **NEW YORK**

FILE NO. **65-975 AM**

REPORT MADE AT SAVANNAH	DATE WHEN MADE JUN 16 1949	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 5-27;6-2-49	REPORT MADE BY JOHN A. ALBLER
TITLE JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS; ET AL		CHARACTER OF CASE PERJURY; ESPIONAGE - R INTERNAL SECURITY - R	

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

Photograph of **ABRAHAM GEORGE SILVERMAN** not identified by **CHARLES L. KING** and wife who formerly resided in same apartment building in Washington, D. C. Neither Mr. nor Mrs. KING able to identify the name of SILVERMAN with any one with whom they were acquainted in Washington, D. C. Miss **VIRGINIA THOMPSON**, switchboard operator in apartment building occupied by SILVERMAN, now married and residing in Jersey City, N. J.

*INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7/20/99 BY sp2 mcf/ep*

- RUC -

*ASB
B...
J...
R*

REFERENCE:

Bureau File 74-1333.

*cc AAG Campbell
6-10-49*

Washington Field letter to Bureau, 5-23-49.

DETAILS:

FLTCW

AT BRUNSWICK, GEORGIA

Mr. **CHARLES L. KING**, 1614 Reynolds Street, advised that he and his wife had formerly resided in Washington, D. C. at 2325 15th Street, Northwest, in an apartment building known as the Garden Towers and that they had resided at this address about three years, from sometime in 1939 to 1941. Mr. KING further added that they had lived in an apartment on the 2nd floor at first and had then moved to a basement apartment. Mr. KING advised that the name SILVERMAN was not familiar to him and that he did not recall anyone by that name having lived in the apartment building. Mr. KING when shown the photos of

APPROVED AND FORWARDED:

Ed Mason
SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES

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848 DEC 16 1964

AB2

44-1333-3259 RECORDED - 116

- COPIES OF THIS REPORT
- 3 - Bureau
 - 1 - THOMAS J. DONEGAN, Special Assistant to Attorney General, New York City
 - 2 - Newark (Encl)

- 3 - New York City (65-14920)
- 2 - Washington Field
- 2 - Savannah

INDEXED - 116

*5
ASB*

50 JUN 17 1949

Albler - F. L. Jones - 1647

SV. 65-975

SILVERMAN, ALGER and PRISCILLA HISS could not identify any of the photos as being of people he had seen before. Mr. KING advised that to the best of his knowledge he did not recall any unusual incidents occurring in the apartment house during the time that he and his wife resided there.

Mrs. CATHARINE KING, 1614 Reynolds Street, advised that she was the wife of CHARLES L. KING and that they had resided in Washington, D. C. during 1939-1941. Mrs. KING stated that the name SILVERMAN was not familiar to her and that as she recalled there had been only two or three Jewish couples in the apartment building at the time that she and her husband had resided there. Mrs. KING was then shown a photo of SILVERMAN which she could not identify as being a person who had resided at the apartment building during the time that Mrs. KING resided there. Mrs. KING was then shown photos of ALGER and PRISCILLA HISS and she stated that to the best of her knowledge she had never seen either of those people before. Mrs. KING stated that her niece, VIRGINIA THOMPSON, who was a switchboard operator in the apartment building and who resided with Mr. and Mrs. KING, had since married a CHARLES F. WERNER and now resided at 129 Carlton Avenue, Jersey City, New Jersey.

For the information of the Newark Office, the Bureau by letter to Washington Field Office dated February 3, 1949 requested interviews of former neighbors and co-employees of ABRAHAM GEORGE SILVERMAN. SILVERMAN formerly resided 2325 - 15th Street, Northwest, apartment 311, Washington, D. C. from approximately October, 1937 until June 26, 1947. ALGER and PRISCILLA HISS have been identified as visitors at the apartment building at 2325 - 15th Street, Northwest.

ENCLOSURES TO NEWARK: One photograph of ALGER HISS, PRISCILLA HISS and ABRAHAM GEORGE SILVERMAN.

- REFERRED UPON COMPLETION TO THE OFFICE OF ORIGIN -

Kisseloff-832

SV. 65-975

LEADS:

THE NEWARK OFFICE, at Jersey City, New Jersey, will at 129 Carlton Avenue, interview Mrs. CHARLES F. WERNER, nee VIRGINIA THOMPSON, for any knowledge in her possession concerning the activities and associates of SILVERMAN. It is to be noted that Mrs. WERNER was the switchboard operator in the apartment building occupied by SILVERMAN in Washington, D. C. during 1939-1941.

Will exhibit photos of ALGER and PRISCILLA HISS to Mrs. WERNER to ascertain if they were acquainted with SILVERMAN as they have been identified as being visitors at the apartment building.

Kisseloff-833

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT

NEW YORK

FILE NO. 65-975 AM

REPORT MADE AT SAVANNAH	DATE WHEN MADE JUN 6 1949	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 5-27;6-2-49	REPORT MADE BY JOHN A. ALBLER
TITLE JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS; ET AL			CHARACTER OF CASE PERJURY; ESPIONAGE - R INTERNAL SECURITY - R

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

Photograph of ABRAHAM GEORGE SILVERMAN not identified by CHARLES L. KING and wife who formerly resided in same apartment building in Washington, D. C. Neither Mr. nor Mrs. KING able to identify the name of SILVERMAN with any one with whom they were acquainted in Washington, D. C. Miss VIRGINIA THOMPSON, switchboard operator in apartment building occupied by SILVERMAN, now married and residing in Jersey City, N. J.

- RUC ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7/23/81 BY SP2 mac/ep

REFERENCE:

Bureau File 74-1333.

Washington Field letter to Bureau, 5-23-49.

DETAILS:

AT BRUNSWICK, GEORGIA

Mr. CHARLES L. KING, 1614 Reynolds Street, advised that he and his wife had formerly resided in Washington, D. C. at 2325 15th Street, Northwest, in an apartment building known as the Garden Towers and that they had resided at this address about three years, from sometime in 1939 to 1941. Mr. KING further added that they had lived in an apartment on the 2nd floor at first and had then moved to a basement apartment. Mr. KING advised that the name SILVERMAN was not familiar to him and that he did not recall anyone by that name having lived in the apartment building. Mr. KING when shown the photos of

APPROVED AND FORWARDED:	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES	
<p>COPIES OF THIS REPORT</p> <p>5 - Bureau</p> <p>1 - THOMAS J. DONEGAN, Special Assistant to Attorney General, New York City</p> <p>2 - Newark (Encl)</p>		<p>3 - New York City (65-14920)</p> <p>2 - Washington Field</p> <p>2 - Savannah</p>	

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

JUN - 6 1948

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Mr. Nichols	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Mr. Rosen	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

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W
X
HBFW

CONF 2 STNS

WASHINGTON 19 CHICAGO 1 FROM NEW YORK 6 5-47

DIRECTOR AND SAC URGENT

ATTN. E.J. CONNELLEY

J. HAM, PERJURY, ESP-R, IS-R. AT TEN FIFTYFIVE THIS MORNING CHAMBERS TOOK THE STAND AND THE CROSS EXAMINATION BY LLOYD PAUL STRYKER CONTINUED. STRYKER ASKED CHAMBERS WHEN WAS THE DATE OF HIS FIRST INTERVIEW WITH AGENTS OF THE FBI AND HE STATED THAT THIS WAS IN ABOUT NINETEEN FORTYTHREE. HE WAS THEN ASKED WHEN HE NEXT TALKED TO THE FBI AND CHAMBERS RELATED THAT THIS WAS SOMETIME IN FORTYFIVE. IN CONNECTION WITH HIS INTERVIEWS, HE RELATED THAT ON THE OCCASION OF THE FIRST ONE THE AGENTS TOOK NOTES AND ON THE SECOND OCCASION THE AGENTS WROTE OUT IN DETAIL THE INFORMATION HE SUPPLIED BUT IT WAS NOT IN THE FORM OF A SIGNED STATEMENT. STRYKER THEN MADE A MOTION REQUESTING THE JUDGE TO REQUIRE THE GOVERNMENT TO TURN OVER TO HIM FOR HIS PERUSAL THE TESTIMONY OF WHITTAKER CHAMBERS BEFORE THE GRAND JURY IN OCTOBER OF FORTYEIGHT, THE RESULTS OF AN INTERVIEW HAD BETWEEN CHAMBERS AND RAY MURPHY OF THE STATE DEPT, AND THE RESULTS OF THE TWO INTERROGATIONS BY AGENTS OF THE FBI. STRYKER QUOTED THE KRULEWITCH CASE AND INDICATED THAT HE HAD SUPPLIED THE JUDGE WITH A MEMO OF LAW IN CONNECTION WITH THIS MOTION. JUDGE KAUFMAN DENIED THE MOTION BUT DIRECTED THE GOVT TO FURNISH HIM WITH

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END OF PAGE ONE

Kisseloff-835

Handwritten initials

Handwritten initials and numbers

PAGE TWO

A COPY OF CHAMBERS-S GRAND JURY TESTIMONY OF NOVEMBER FORTYEIGHT AND THE RESULTS OF THE INTERVIEWS IN FORTYTHREE AND FORTYFIVE WITH AGENTS OF THE FBI. HE REFUSED, OVER STRYKER-S OBJECTIONS, TO REQUIRE THE GOVT TO FURNISH THE ALLEGED MEMO PREPARED BY RAY MURPHY OF THE STATE DEPT, AND STRYKER COMMENTED THAT HE DID NOT LIKE TO, BUT PROBABLY WOULD HAVE TO, SUBPOENA THIS RECORD FROM THE STATE DEPT ITSELF. STRYKER THEN QUESTIONED CHAMBERS CONCERNING HIS APPEARANCES BEFORE THE HCUA AND WHETHER OR NOT HE HAD PREPARED AND READ A STATEMENT UNDER OATH TO THIS COMMITTEE IN WHICH CHAMBERS NEGLECTED TO RELATE ANY INFO CONCERNING ESPIONAGE. CHAMBERS ANSWERED THAT HE PREPARED A STATEMENT ONE OR TWO DAYS PRIOR TO HIS APPEARANCE ON AUGUST THREE, FORTYEIGHT, AND INTENTIONALLY LEFT OUT ANY INFO CONCERNING ESPIONAGE. HE WAS THEN ASKED BY STRYKER IN CONNECTION WITH CHAMBERS-S TESTIMONY /PAGE TWELVE SIXTYTWO, HCUA REPORTS/ CONCERNING ANY FURTHER INFO THAT HE, CHAMBERS, HAD INDICATING THAT HISS WAS A COMMUNIST, AND CHAMBERS REPLIED THAT HE HAD NOTHING BEYOND THE FACT THAT HISS HAD SUBMITTED TO DICTATES OF CP FOR TWO YEARS. STRYKER MADE A DEFINITE POINT AFTER THIS REPLY AND STATED THAT THIS WAS THE SECOND TIME SINCE CHAMBERS BECAME A GOD-FEARING MAN THAT HE TOOK AN OATH AND DELIBERATELY LIED WHILE UNDER OATH, AND CHAMBERS SAID

END OF PAGE TWO

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PAGE THREE

THAT THIS WAS TRUE. AGAIN REFERRING TO PAGE TWELVE SIXTYTWO OF THE HCUA REPORT REGARDING THE PRIMARY PURPOSE OF CHAMBERS-S VISITS TO THE RESIDENCE OF ALGER HISS, WHEREIN CHAMBERS BEFORE THE COMMITTEE DID NOT INDICATE ANY INFO CONCERNING THE OBTAINING OF THE BALTIMORE DOCUMENTS AT THIS TIME, STRYKER MADE ANOTHER POINT THAT THIS WAS THE THIRD INSTANCE OF PERJURY BY CHAMBERS SINCE HIS ALLEGED REFORMATION. STRYKER THEN COMMENTED ON THE FOUR HUNDRED DOLLAR LOAN ALLEGEDLY MADE TO CHAMBERS BY HISS AND ASKED HIM IF IN FACT THIS LOAN HAD NOT BEEN MADE BY HIS, CHAMBERS-S, MOTHER. STRYKER THEN EXHIBITED THE BALTIMORE DEPOSITION PAGE SIX SEVEN FIVE RELATING TO MRS. CHAMBERS-S TESTIMONY ABOUT THE PURCHASE OF THE NEW FORD, AND CHAMBERS REPLIED THAT THIS DID NOT REFRESH HIS RECOLLECTION AND INSISTED THAT HISS HAD LOANED HIM THE MONEY. STRYKER THEN ASKED WHETHER, SINCE CHAMBERS-S STEADY EMPLOYMENT WITH TIME, BEGINNING IN THIRTYNINE, HE HAD REPAID THIS LOAN, AND CHAMBERS SAID THAT HE HAD NOT. THEREAFTER STRYKER QUERIED CHAMBERS RE PAYMENTS RECEIVED FROM CP DURING PERIOD OF EMPLOYMENT BY THEM AND WHETHER OR NOT CHAMBERS HAD MADE INCOME TAX RETURNS. CHAMBERS ADMITTED HE HAD NOT FILED RETURNS AND QUESTIONS BY STRYKER OF INTENTIONAL CHEATING OF GOVT WAS OBJECTED TO AND NOT PERMITTED. STRYKER THEN QUESTIONED CHAMBERS RE TESTIMONY ON PAGES FIVE SIX FOUR, SIX SIX TWO, AND SIX SEVEN ONE OF
END OF PAGE THREE

PAGE FOUR

HCUA REPORT RE POSSIBLE FALSE STATEMENTS BY CHAMBERS TO COMMITTEE.
WITH REFERENCE TO THESE PORTIONS OF HOUSE TESTIMONY, STRYKER FAILED
TO ELICIT FROM CHAMBERS A STATEMENT THAT HE HAD LIED TO HCUA. IN
FIRST INSTANCE CHAMBERS STATED THAT HE HAD TOLD COMMITTEE THAT HE
LEFT CP IN THIRTYSEVEN BY MISTAKE RATHER THAN BY INTENTIONAL DE-
CEPTION. IN SECOND STATEMENT, FOUR DAYS LATER, CHAMBERS EXPLAINED
BY STATING THAT HIS STATEMENT WAS NOT FALSE BY INTENT. IN LAST
STATEMENT RE HOUSES WHERE HISS LIVED, CHAMBERS LIKewise STATED THAT
TESTIMONY MADE AT THAT TIME WAS TRUE TO THE BEST OF HIS KNOWLEDGE.
STRYKER THEN QUERIED CHAMBERS AS TO APPROXIMATE NUMBER OF VISITS
TO VOLTA PLACE RESIDENCE FROM JAN. TO SECOND WEEK OF APRIL THIRTY
EIGHT AND STRYKER ARRIVED AT A CALCULATION OF THIRTEEN TO TWENTYSIX
VISITS. STRYKER THEN CALLED CHAMBERS ATTENTION TO PAGE ONE ONE NINE
NAUGHT OF HCUA HEARINGS WHEREIN CHAMBERS IS QUOTED AS STATING THAT
WHEN HE APPROACHED HISS TO URGE LATTER TO LEAVE CP, HISS WAS RESI-
DING AT DENT PLACE. CHAMBERS ON QUESTIONING BY STRYKER DENIED THAT
HE HAD USED ADDRESS DENT PLACE, STATING HE HAD SAID VOLTA PLACE AND
STATED THIS WAS APPARENTLY ERROR BY HCUA REPORTER. STRYKER THEN
QUESTIONED CHAMBERS RE STATEMENT ON PAGE FOUR THREE FIVE OF BALTIMORE
DEPOSITION WHEREIN CHAMBERS APPEARS NOT QUITE SURE OF ADDRESS OF HISS

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IN DECEMBER, THIRTYEIGHT BUT STATED HE BELIEVED IT TO BE ON VOLTA PLACE. STRYKER CONTINUED QUESTIONING OF CHAMBERS AS TO WHETHER HE ACTUALLY RECALLED IT TO BE ON VOLTA PLACE AND SUGGESTED THAT POSSIBLY HE HAD RETURNED TO THE VOLTA PLACE RESIDENCE SINCE THIS TESTIMONY IN ORDER TO "CHECK UP ON IT". CHAMBERS ADMITTED THAT HE HAD SINCE VIEWED THE VOLTA PLACE RESIDENCE BUT DENIED THAT HIS PURPOSE WAS TO "CHECK UP ON IT". STRYKER THEN QUERIED CHAMBERS AS TO LOCATION OF VOLTA PLACE RESIDENCE IN RELATION TO WISCONSIN AVE. AND CHAMBERS REPLIED THAT TO THE BEST OF HIS RECOLLECTION, IT WAS IN THE FIRST BLOCK FROM WISCONSIN AVE. STRYKER ASKED CHAMBERS IF HE WOULD DENY THAT IT WAS THREE BLOCKS FROM WISCONSIN AND CHAMBERS REPLIED HE WOULD NOT. STRYKER QUESTIONED CHAMBERS RE PETERBORO TRIP AND ASKED IF HE HAD TOLD OF TRIP IN BALTIMORE DEPOSITION. CHAMBERS REPLIED THAT HE HAD NOT, THAT HE WAS NOT ASKED CONCERNING IT. CHAMBERS ADVISED THAT DATE OF ARRIVAL AT PETERBORO WAS AUGUST TEN, BASING THIS DATE ON WHAT HE HAS SINCE LEARNED RE PLAY "SHE STOOPS TO CONQUER". CHAMBERS STATED IN REPLY TO STRYKER-S QUERY THAT HE HAD STAYED AT HOME OF PROFESSOR MORRISON, WHOSE CARETAKER WAS TAKING PAYING GUESTS ON NIGHT OF AUGUST TEN, THIRTYSEVEN AND THAT MR. AND MRS. HISS ALSO SPENT NIGHT THERE AND MOTORED BACK TO NYC WITH HIM. STRYKER THEN QUERIED CHAMBERS AS TO WHETHER HE HAD CONFEDERATE IN

END OF PAGE FIVE

PAGE SIX

STATE DEPT OTHER THAN HISS AND CHAMBERS REPLIED THAT HE HAD.

STRYKER ASKED IF THIS CONFEDERATE WAS IN TRADE AGREEMENTS SECTION

AND CHAMBERS REPLIED HE WAS. STRYKER THEN QUESTIONED CHAMBERS RE

TESTIMONY IN PAGES ONE NAUGHT NINE SIX AND ONE NAUGHT NINE SEVEN OF

BALTIMORE DEPOSITION RE KNOWLEDGE AT TIME OF PARTICULAR OF PLACE

WHERE AND PERSONS FROM WHOM BALTIMORE DEPOSITION DOCUMENTS FORTY

EIGHT THROUGH FIFTYFOUR WERE RECEIVED. THESE WERE PRINTS OF MICRO-

FILM C AND D. CHAMBERS TESTIFIED THAT HE COULD NOT RECALL PARTI-

CULAR INSTANCES OR CIRCUMSTANCES WHEREIN HE RECEIVED THE PAPERS DE-

PICTED THEREIN, WHEREUPON STRYKER MADE MOTION TO STRIKE GOVERNMENT

EXHIBITS NINE AND TEN, THE MICROFILM, WHICH MOTION WAS DENIED ON

GROUND^DS THAT QUESTION OF CRE^AIBILITY WAS INVOLVED. STRYKER THEN QUES-

TIONED CHAMBERS RE HIS DISPOSITION OF A REMINGTON PORTABLE TYPE-

WRITER AND ELICITED FROM CHAMBERS ADMISSION THAT IN FORTY, HE HAD

DISPOSED OF A TYPEWRITER, WHICH HE BELIEVED TO BE A REMINGTON POR-

TABLE BY LEAVING SAME ON SUBWAY OR STREET CAR. STRYKER THEN QUES-

TIONED CHAMBERS RE ROLLING PIN GIVEN HIM IN DECEMBER, THIRTYEIGHT

BY HISS AND ATTEMPTED TO DRAW STATEMENT FROM CHAMBERS THAT GIVING

OF ROLLING PIN BY HISS CONVEYED TO CHAMBERS SOME "MYSTICAL MEANING".

CHAMBERS DENIED THIS AND STATED THAT HE FELT HURT WHEN ROLLING PIN

WAS GIVEN HIM BECAUSE HE BELIEVED THAT IT WAS GIVEN BY HISS BOTH OUT

END OF PAGE SIX

PAGE SEVEN

OF PITY AND INTENDED TO INSULT HIM AS A PARTY RENEGADE. STRYKER THEN QUESTIONED CHAMBERS RE PROCUREMENT OF ENVELOPE CONTAINING MICROFILM AND BALTIMORE PAPERS FROM ROCHESTER AVENUE HOME OF MOTHER OF NEPHEW, LEVINE AND QUESTIONED HIM AS TO WHETHER HE HAD, AT ANY TIME THAT EVENING BEEN IN HOUSE ALONE WITH ENVELOPE AND ITS CONTENTS. CHAMBERS ADMITTED THAT FOR A BRIEF PERIOD HE WAS ALONE IN THE KITCHEN WITH THEM. STRYKER THEN QUESTIONED CHAMBERS RE HIS CARRYING OF THE ENVELOPE AND ITS CONTENTS TO BALTIMORE, HIS SUBSEQUENT CONFERENCE WITH CLEVELAND AND MC MILLAN AND ELICITED FROM CHAMBERS THE ADMISSION THAT CHAMBERS DID NOT TELL CLEVELAND, THE FBI OR THE JUSTICE DEPT ABOUT THE MICROFILM. IN CLOSING OF MORNING SESSION, STRYKER QUESTIONED CHAMBERS AS TO WHETHER HE TOLD CLEVELAND OF COLONEL BYKOV AND THE ESPIONAGE ACTIVITIES WHEN HE SHOWED THE BALTIMORE PAPERS TO HIM AND CHAMBERS STATED HE BELIEVED HE HAD TOLD CLEVELAND PART OF THE STORY PRIOR TO THAT TIME.

SCHEIDT

Kisseloff-841

re: [unclear]

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. D. M. LADD *DL*

FROM : H. B. Fletcher *HBF*

SUBJECT: JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS
PERJURY; ESPIONAGE - R;
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

DATE: June 7, 1949

Mr. Tolson ✓
Mr. Clegg ✓
Mr. Glavin ✓
Mr. Ladd ✓
Mr. Nichols ✓
Mr. Rosen ✓
Mr. Tracy ✓
Mr. Egan ✓
Mr. Gurnea ✓
Mr. Harbo ✓
Mr. Mohr ✓
Mr. Pennington ✓
Mr. Quinn Tamm ✓
Tele. Room ✓
Mr. Nease ✓
Miss Holmes ✓
Miss Gandy ✓

Reference is made to the attached memorandum from me to you dated June 6, 1949, concerning interviews had with Chambers by Bureau agents on May 13, 1942, by Special Agents John R. Paul and E. J. Greenwald, Jr., which was reported in a letter from the New York Office dated May 14, 1942, and the reinterview with Chambers on May 10, 1945, by Special Agents Harlan F. Danner and Edward F. Hummer which was reported to the Bureau by the New York Office in a letter dated June 26, 1945.

These letters have been reviewed and the following extraneous information was found therein.

In the letter dated May 14, 1942, in the next to the last paragraph, page 8, the opinion is expressed that "most of his (Chambers) information is either history, hypothesis or deduction".

In the letter dated June 26, 1945, the New York Office reported file reviews on certain names mentioned by Chambers as follows:

On Page 5, paragraph 3, it was stated:

"A review of the New York Field Division files reflects that a Mrs. Jacob Anna Mones, 1728 Crotona Park East, operated the Mozart Studios, 1 East Fordham Road, the Bronx, where Joseph Tourin was employed during the early 30's at the time he was cooperating as a Russian intelligence agent with Nicholas Dozenberg as set forth in the report of Special Agent H. E. Carlson dated February 11, 1942 at New York entitled, 'Nicholas Dozenberg, Informant'."

On page 6, paragraph 2, it was stated:

("A review of the New York Field Division files reveals that Rosenbliett figured in the investigation of Moische (Maurice) Stern as a contact of both Stern and Lydia Stahl. Recent information has come to the attention of the Bureau that he was a director of Wostwag, a known Soviet espionage business cover, which had its headquarters in Berlin.")

On page 6, paragraph 5, it was stated:

"A photograph of Willie Hoffman with alias Willie Brandes who figured in the investigation entitled, 'Armand Iabiz Feldman, Espionage - R', was exhibited to Chambers who stated that he is positive that it is not a photograph of the man he met in the company of Peter."

FLJ:eev

60 JUN 21 1949

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MEMO FOR MR. D. M. LADD

Although the above does not reflect a file review it reflects information of an investigative nature.

On page 12, paragraph 5, it was stated:

"Nathan Witt

"Witt was formerly general secretary of the National Labor Relations Board in Washington, D. C., presently a member of the law firm of Witt, Commer and Leider in New York City. He is presently a subject of an investigation in the New York Field Division."

The above paragraph reflects the identity of an individual then under investigation by the Bureau.

On page 18, paragraph 3, it was stated:

"A review of the New York Field Division files reveals that Warszauer is on the Key Figure list and is presently an official of the New Century Publishers, Incorporated, 832 Broadway, formerly known as the Workers Library Publishers, Incorporated. Until last year, he was president of the International Workers Order, but was found ineligible to head this organization apparently because of his conviction in Federal Court in connection with passport violations."

In addition to reporting the results of a file review, mention is made in the above paragraph to the "Key Figure list" which is, of course, highly confidential.

On page 22, paragraph 5, it was stated:

"The above information is the result of two interviews had with Whittaker Chambers which covered approximately eight hours and a thorough review of the information in the New York Field Division files which he had previously furnished to Assistant Secretary of State Berle as well as that furnished on a previous occasion to Bureau Agents, was thoroughly studied and called to Chambers' attention in an effort to elicit all information in his possession. Chambers was very cooperative throughout the course of the interview and expressed his desire to cooperate with the Bureau in the future in furnishing information regarding any individuals about whom he may have any knowledge. It is, therefore, felt that in the event any situation arises in which further information is desired from him, that he may be contacted. Inasmuch as Whittaker Chambers will be contacted as an Informant in the future, his case file will be considered closed."

In this paragraph the statement is made, "Inasmuch as Whittaker Chambers will be contacted as an informant in the future, his case file will be considered

Kisseloff-843

MEMO FOR MR. D. M. LADD

closed." This is an informative statement of a confidential nature which reflected the status of the investigation as to Chambers.

ACTION: In view of the above statements contained in the letters dated May 14, 1942, and June 26, 1945, it is recommended that these letters should not be introduced in evidence in connection with the trial in this case. It is further recommended that ASAC Belmont discuss these statements with Mr. Donegan so that the latter can bring them to the attention of Judge Kauffman.

Jaycee
sh
✓

ok.
H.

Belmont advised
10:30 AM
6-9-49
KBF
sh

Kisseloff-844

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. D. M. LADD

FROM : Mr. H. B. Fletcher

SUBJECT: JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, ~~was~~
ALGER HISS
PERJURY

DATE: June 6, 1949

*This was a mistake
I assume you wrote
failures to do not
statements occur.*

- Mr. Tolson
- Mr. Clegg
- Mr. Glavin
- Mr. Ladd
- Mr. Nichols
- Mr. Rosen
- Mr. Tracy
- Mr. Egan
- Mr. Gurnea
- Mr. Harbo
- Mr. Mohr
- Mr. Pennington
- Mr. Quinn Tamm
- Tele. Room
- Mr. Nease
- Miss Holmes
- Miss Gandy

Mr. Belmont called at 12:15 PM and stated that this morning Hiss' attorney, Stryker, in questioning Chambers, asked when he was first interviewed by the FBI. Chambers responded that he thought it was in 1943. He was then asked when he was interviewed again, and he stated he believed it was in 1945. He was asked if the FBI took written statements from him at either time. He said no, the first time the Agents took notes and the second time they wrote up considerable material but he did not sign anything. Actually, Chambers was interviewed in 1942 rather than 1943. He was also interviewed in 1945.

Stryker then made a motion requiring the Government to produce: (1) the testimony of Chambers before the Grand Jury in 1948, (2) the record of the interview of Chambers by Murphy of the State Department, and (3) the FBI record of the conversations with Chambers in 1943 and 1945. The motion was denied; however, the Judge directed the Government attorneys to turn over to the Court for his study: (1) the Grand Jury testimony of Chambers in 1948 and (2) the record of the FBI covering its interviews with Chambers in 1943 (1942) and 1945. The Court positively refused to consider the record of the interview of Chambers by Murphy although Stryker protested it. The Judge indicated that he wanted to review the Grand Jury testimony and the FBI interviews with Chambers to see if there was any inconsistency with what Chambers is saying now.

Mr. Belmont stated that the result of the first interview with Chambers in contained in New York letter dated May 14, 1942, and the second is contained in a letter to the Bureau dated June 26, 1945. For the most part, the letters are confined to reporting the results of the interviews with Chambers although there are some odd references throughout the letters pointing out the significance of a particular statement or identifying persons named by him.

ACTION:

The two letters referred to by Mr. Belmont are being located so that they can be studied. It is assumed that as soon as recess occurs Mr. Donegan will report this matter and request copies of these two letters to be furnished to the Judge.

HBF:edm

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JUN 23 1949

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Kisseloff-845

5-74

Mr. Alexander M. Campbell
Assistant Attorney General

June 2, 1949

Director, FBI

Attention: Mr. Raymond P. Whearty

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was, et al
PERJURY; ESPIONAGE - R; INTERNAL SECURITY - R

h2

ms

There are attached hereto copies of the following reports in this matter:

Report of Special Agent Edwin O. Johnson dated May 23, 1949, at Denver, Colorado.

Report of Special Agent John B. O'Donoghue dated May 25, 1949, at Cleveland, Ohio.

6 L R - 8

Report of Special Agent Mahlon F. Collier dated May 26, 1949, at Detroit, Michigan.

Report of Special Agent James L. Kirkland dated May 28, 1949, at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Report of Special Agent Wesley A. Anderson dated May 31, 1949, at Chicago, Illinois.

Report of Special Agent Courtland J. Jones dated May 31, 1949, at Washington, D. C.

Copies of these reports have been made available to Messrs. Donegan and Murphy in New York City.

Attachment *[Signature]*

FLJ:lfc *[Signature]*

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COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

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- Mr. Quinn Tamm _____
- Tele. Room _____
- Mr. Nease _____
- Miss Gandy _____

Kisseloff-846

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SAC - New York

June 6, 1949

Director - FBI

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was, et al
PERJURY; ESPIONAGE - R; INTERNAL SECURITY - R
(Bureau File 74-1333)

BORIS BYKOV, with aliases
INTERNAL SECURITY - R
(Bureau File 100-287685)

The Baltimore Office, in a letter dated May 16, 1949, advised that by letter dated April 28, 1949, the Bureau furnished the Washington Field Office with information concerning the Soviet diplomatic courier system and furnished a list of known Soviet couriers who have been or are presently active as couriers. This list contained the names of the following individuals whose last names have similar or phonetic spellings of Colonel Boris Bykov:

Mikhail Ivanovich Bychkev
Petr Andreyevich Bychkev
Vladimir Vasilyevich Bykov

One photograph of each of these individuals is being furnished herewith to the Los Angeles and New York Divisions for exhibition to William Edward Crane and Whittaker Chambers to determine if one of them is possibly identical with Colonel Boris Bykov.

Enclosures

cc - Los Angeles (with enclosures)

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- Mr. Tolson
- Mr. Clegg
- Mr. Glavin
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- Mr. Nease
- Miss Gandy

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COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Kisseloff-847

51 JUN 20 1949

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 100-287685-

[Handwritten signatures and initials]

to 2-1

Assistant Attorney General Alexander M. Campbell
Criminal Division
Attention: Mr. Raymond P. Shearty

May 31, 1949

John Edgar Hoover, Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was., et al
PERJURY
ESPIONAGE - R
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

There is attached hereto one copy of the report of Special Agent Donald D. Conners, Washington, D. C., dated May 27, 1949, in the above captioned matter. A copy of this report has been made available to Mr. T. J. Donegan in New York City.

Enclosure

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

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Assistant Attorney General Alexander M. Campbell
Criminal Division
Attention: Mr. Raymond P. Whearty
Director, FBI

June 7, 1949

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was et al
PERJURY; ESPIONAGE - R
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

82-1

A confidential source advised that according to an existing rumor, Alger Hiss plans on using as a defense in connection with his trial in answer to the question as to how Chambers happened to use the Hiss typewriter that [redacted]

[redacted] The informant also made the comment that this showed Hiss's character in that he was ready to sacrifice his [redacted] in order to defeat the charges of perjury which have been brought against him.

The informant also made the comment that Hiss had wonderful lawyers, that they had done a complete job of investigating all aspects of the case and that apparently they are being paid from what is known as the Alger Hiss Defense Fund to which prominent people have been making \$3,000 contributions. The source stated that Eugene Meyer, former owner of the Washington Post, had contributed \$5,000 to the Alger Hiss Defense Fund and that he also understood that Dean Acheson, Secretary of State, had made a similar contribution through a member of Acheson's law firm. This source stated that the House Un-American Activities Committee is endeavoring to prove these contributions and intended to subpoena bank officials to produce any cancelled checks to support these contributions.

The above information has been brought to the attention of Mr. Donegan and Mr. Murphy in New York.

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- Mr. Tolson
- Mr. Clegg
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- Mr. Tracy
- Mr. Egan
- Mr. Gurnea
- Mr. Harbo
- Mr. Mohr
- Mr. Pennington
- Mr. Quinn Tamm
- Tele. Room
- Mr. Nease
- Miss Gandy

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
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★ JUN 7 1949 P.M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Kisseloff-849

JUN 23 1949

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Mr. Alexander M. Campbell
Assistant Attorney General

June 7, 1949

Director, FBI

Attention: Mr. Raymond P. Whearty

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was, et al
PERJURY; ESPIONAGE - R;
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

L 2-1

There are attached hereto copies of the following reports
in this matter:

Report of Special Agent Thomas G. Spencer dated May 11, 1949, at
New York, New York

Report of Special Agent Robert F. I. O'Keefe dated May 17, 1949, at
New York, New York

Report of Special Agent Frank G. Johnstone dated June 2, 1949, at
Baltimore, Maryland

Copies of these reports have been made available to Messrs.
Donegan and Murphy in New York City.

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Attachment

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COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

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JUN 7 1949 P.M.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

- Mr. Tolson _____
- Mr. Clegg _____
- Mr. Glavin _____
- Mr. Ladd _____
- Mr. Nichols _____
- Mr. Rosen _____
- Mr. Tracy _____
- Mr. Egan _____
- Mr. Gurnea _____
- Mr. Harbo _____
- Mr. Mohr _____
- Mr. Pennington _____
- Mr. Quinn Tamm _____
- Tele. Room _____
- Mr. Nease _____
- Miss Gandy _____

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Handwritten signatures and initials, including a large signature that appears to be 'Whearty' and other initials.

2 2-1

Mr. Alexander M. Campbell
Assistant Attorney General

June 8, 1949

Director, FBI

Attention: Mr. Raymond P. Whearty

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was. et al
PERJURY; ESPIONAGE - R;
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

There are attached hereto copies of the following reports in this matter:

Report of Special Agent George W. H. Carlson dated June 3, 1949,
at San Antonio, Texas.

Report of Special Agent Donald D. Connors dated June 6, 1949,
at Washington, D. C.

Report of Special Agent Inness R. Carlson dated June 6, 1949,
at Charlotte, North Carolina.

Copies of these reports have been made available to Messrs.
Donegan and Murphy in New York City.

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U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

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SAC, Milwaukee

June 9, 1949

Director, FBI

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was.; et al;
PERJURY; ESPIONAGE - R; INTERNAL SECURITY - R
Bureau File #74-1333

Reurlet June 7, 1949, concerning the interview with Thomas F. Grady. Submit the facts in report form, designating one copy for Mr. Thomas J. Donagan, Special Assistant to the Attorney General, New York City.

CC - New York

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★ JUN 9 1949 P.M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

- Mr. Tolson _____
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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT

NEW YORK

NY

FILE NO.

65-14920

ENC

REPORT MADE AT NEW YORK	DATE WHEN MADE 6/1/49	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 5/10-27/49	REPORT MADE BY ROBERT F. X. O'KEEFE
TITLE JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was; ALGER HISS			CHARACTER OF CASE PERJURY ESPIONAGE - R INTERNAL SECURITY - R

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

STEPHEN SELEY stated he has never met ALGER HISS and refuted story, attributed to him, that HISS attended party at NYC with other Communists. Mrs. STAFFORD McQUEEN recalled her father obtained an Underwood or Woodstock typewriter in 1945 and it remained in her possession until about February 1948, when it was returned to IRA LOCKEY, Washington, DC; her husband confirmed it was a Woodstock typewriter. FBI Laboratory reported typewriter specimen obtained from LOCKEY home and date-stamped 7/26/47 was typed by same machine used to prepare Specimens Q-6 through Q-69. CHAMBERS identified photograph of IRVING VELSON as CHARLEY WILSON and recalled WILSON had connection with ECL and "Daily Worker". VELSON, through his attorney, SAMUEL NEUBURGER, declined interview. ROBERT GLADNICK, former CP member 1931-1936, stated that VELSON served under ALEXANDER STEVENS in handling CP agents about 1934. CRANE and CHAMBERS stated ERWIN GELSEY was not identical with BORIS BYKOV; however, photographs of GELSEY showed marked similarity to BYKOV. CHAMBERS, in personal meeting, positively identified CRANE as person with whom he was engaged in Soviet espionage activities 1934-1937. CRANE stated CHAMBERS was his immediate superior and known as "BOB". CRANE reviewed his associations with BORIS BYKOV, JOHN LOOMIS SHERMAN, LESTER PARK HUETTIG, Dr. M. B. SOSIN and MORRIS ASIMOW in espionage group. CHAMBERS cannot recall Dr. SOSIN or use of MORRIS ASIMOW as mail drop. CRANE identified DeSVESHNIKOFF as Russian he met in NYC during Winter 1935-1936. DeSVESHNIKOFF turned over military books and journals to CRANE on meetings in NYC and possibly Philadelphia. MORRIS ASIMOW left US early February 1949

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7/29/92 BY SP2 mcy/gf

12 ASB
7-19-13

cc AAG Campbell
6-3-49
FLJ

APPROVED AND FORWARDED: <i>Edward Scheidt</i> SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES
COPIES DESTROYED 848 DEC 16 1964	174-1333-327 12 JUN 10 1949 RECORDED - 3 INDEXED - 3
COPIES OF THIS REPORT (5) - Bureau 1 - Thomas J. Donegan, S.A.A.G. 1 - USA, SDNY 2 - Baltimore 1 - Los Angeles (Info.)	2 - Washington Field 4 - New York

NY 65-14920

for Biak Island as engineer for RICHARD NATHAN COMPANY. After completion of work on construction contract, ASIMOW expects to return to US after February 1950. JESSE SAMUEL ZIMMERMAN, although aware that his brother, DAVID ZIMMERMAN, was active in CP affairs, denied knowledge of the latter's espionage activities. JESSE was CP member from 1932 to 1940 under name JESSE HALL. Background of JESSE set forth; claims scant knowledge of his brother's associates except ELEANOR NELSON, with whom DAVID resided. JESSE met PHILIP RENO through Communist circles in Baltimore, Md., but denied knowledge of association between FRANKLIN VICTOR RENO and DAVID ZIMMERMAN or Communist underground activities performed by RENO.

- P -

REFERENCE:

Bureau File 74-1333.
Report of SA LAIBERT G. ZANDER, Washington, D. C., 5/26/49.

NY 65-14920

Re: STEPHEN SELEY

On May 9, 1949, by memorandum, Special Assistant to the Attorney General, THOMAS J. DONOGAN advised that he had been contacted that morning by RALPH TOLEDANO, a writer connected with Newsweek Magazine. TOLEDANO stated that he had received indirect information to the effect that there was a man in New York who had stated he has known ALGER HISS, he knew him when he was in the Communist Party and that he saw him attend Communist Party meetings in private homes. The only information TOLEDANO had as to the identity of this man was that he was a fairly close relative of a New York City Councilman who was a member of the American Labor Party. This man was also alleged to have applied for a passport to Europe and was reluctant to come forward because it might interfere with the trip to Europe.

TOLEDANO said that the source of his information was RAYMOND ROSENTHAL, a writer who lived in Greenwich Village. (ROSENTHAL was determined to be living at 54 West 13th Street, New York City, telephone number ORegon 5-4196.)

RAYMOND ROSENTHAL and his wife, ELSIE ROSENTHAL, were interviewed on May 11, 1949 at their apartment at 54 West 13th Street, New York City. ROSENTHAL stated that he was a writer by occupation. He indicated that they were acquainted for the past two years with STEPHEN SELEY who lived at 262 West 22nd Street, apartment 23, New York City, telephone number Watkins 9-2895.

ROSENTHAL said that SELEY is a writer and his wife is an artist. SELEY is a relative of a New York City Councilman who is a member of the American Labor Party. ROSENTHAL said that SELEY is very anti-Communitic although about fifteen years ago he apparently was very much interested in Communism and politically leaned in that direction.

ROSENTHAL said that in the fall of 1948 after the CHAMBERS-HISS publicity appeared in the newspapers, SELEY and his wife were visiting the ROSENTHALS in their apartment on one occasion and there had been some drinking going on. They began to discuss the CHAMBERS-HISS case and although the details of the conversation were not clear to the ROSENTHALS, they recalled that SELEY on that occasion said he knew something about ALGER HISS. He said that many years ago a relative of his, who is a politician in New York City, gave a party which was attended by many Communists and Liberals. On this occasion,

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NY 65-14920

SELEY was in the kitchen of the house where the party was given and while there he saw ALGER HISS come into the kitchen and use the telephone to call some unknown individual. SELEY told them that HISS had a conversation which concerned Communists or the Communist Party. SELEY did not know HISS personally and was never introduced to him. ROSENTHAL stated that after SELEY made this remark, it was suggested to him that he should contact the Federal Bureau of Investigation and tell them about the matter, but he said he did not want to do that because he would get a member of his family involved in an investigation, this member being a councilman at whose home the party had been given. SELEY never mentioned the matter after that.

Mr. and Mrs. ROSENTHAL said that they did not give much credence to SELEY'S statements because he was a very talkative individual who was very often irresponsible in his statements. They pointed out that he was very fond of liquor and when drinking, he was very often untruthful.

ROSENTHAL indicated that SELEY was making plans to go to Paris, France in the near future and was awaiting his American passport. He had done some traveling prior to the war having been in France, Mexico, Panama, and California. ROSENTHAL stated that SELEY had written a book entitled "When the Cradle Falls", and was writing another book which was to be published in the near future and which was entitled "Baxter Bernstein". Both of these books concerned SELEY'S own life.

STEPHEN SELEY, 262 West 22nd Street, New York City, was interviewed on May 12, 1949 by the writer at his residence. SELEY emphatically stated that he had never met nor seen ALGER HISS; did not know him or anything about him except what he had read in the newspapers recently. SELEY claimed that he had never told Mr. and Mrs. ROSENTHAL that he had seen ALGER HISS at a party or any where else. He indicated that the ROSENTHALS were mistaken and he believed that their mistake came about in the following way. On some occasion in the past, he believed that he had told them about a party held about eight years in the home of EUGENE CONNOLLY, New York City Councilman, who is a member of the American Labor Party and very Liberal in his political ideas. CONNOLLY was a relative, he being married to the first cousin of SELEY. At this party there were a number of people including Communists and Liberals. A guest at the party was one SIMON GERSON, formerly secretary to New York City Councilman ISSACS. GERSON made a telephone call in the kitchen when SELEY was present but this conversation was not overheard and SELEY had no information as to who was called by GERSON. SELEY said that GERSON was well known to be a Communist. SELEY claimed that this conversation by GERSON was undoubtedly the telephone conversation that he had mentioned to

Kisseloff-856

NY 65-14920

the ROSENTHALS at some time in the past. SELEY stated that ALGER HISS was not present at that party and SELEY claimed that he knew nothing whatsoever about ALGER HISS.

SELEY stated that on the morning prior to this interview, he had accidentally met Mr. and Mrs. ROSENTHAL on the street and they had mentioned to him the fact that they had given the information to the writer about SELEY having seen ALGER HISS at a party many years ago. SELEY stated that he told the ROSENTHALS that they were badly mistaken because he had never seen ALGER HISS.

Mr. SELEY claimed that he was stating the truth in this matter and that if he knew anything about ALGER HISS he would be very happy to relate it because he himself was anti-Communistic in his ideas and wanted to help the government in every way in connection with its investigation. He stated that he suspected, from his reading of the newspapers, that ALGER HISS had been involved with Communists and if he personally knew about this, he would have come forward to advise the authorities.

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The Washington Field advised that the Woodstock typewriter came into the possession in 1945 of IRA W. LOCKEY, who resided in Washington, D. C. IRA LOCKEY'S daughter, now Mrs. STAFFORD J. McQUEEN, who is commonly known as Mrs. JAMES McQUEEN, resides at 84 Marion Street, Brooklyn, New York.

On May 16, 1949, Mr. and Mrs. STAFFORD McQUEEN were interviewed by SAS LAWRENCE W. SPILLANE and DONALD E. SHANNON. Mrs. McQUEEN recalled that her father got her a typewriter sometime in 1945. She was unable to state where her father obtained this typewriter. She further stated that she believed that this was a Woodstock or an Underwood. Her husband was present during the interview and advised that he recalled this typewriter very distinctly and that he was certain that it was a Woodstock as he recalled that it was a black old-fashioned typewriter and it had faded gold letters on the top "WOODSTOCK".

This typewriter, according to Mrs. McQUEEN remained at her father's home until May, 1947, at which time she and STAFFORD McQUEEN were married. She stated that they moved this typewriter to their own home, 3742 Hayes Street, N.E., Washington, D. C. When the McQUEENS moved to New York City, around February, 1948, they returned this same typewriter to the home of IRA LOCKEY. Neither Mr. nor Mrs. McQUEEN has seen this typewriter since that time.

Mrs. McQUEEN recalled that when this typewriter was first brought to their house in Washington in 1945 that it was in very poor condition. She advised that she cleaned the typewriter as best she could with kerosene and put a new ribbon in it approximately two weeks after the typewriter was obtained by her father, IRA LOCKEY. She also recalled that the letter "a" on this typewriter had stuck when it was pressed down and that further you could not move the typewriter from one line to the other automatically and in order to do this, you had to manually turn the handle on the typewriter to move to the next line.

Mrs. McQUEEN advised that she had done all the typing that was done on this machine after it came into the possession of her father and stated she herself had studied typing for one year when she attended Dunbar High School, Washington, D. C.

Mr. McQUEEN stated that he was not a good typist but that he had pecked away at the typewriter on several occasions to type verses of songs, etc.

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Mrs. McQUEEN advised that the material that was typed on this machine never had given a very good appearance as some of the letters appeared lighter than others and the finished product from the machine was not a good specimen.

Both Mr. and Mrs. McQUEEN were questioned as to any typewritten specimens they may have in their possession at their home in New York City. They advised that they did not have any specimens at their home, but that they were certain that many specimens of this typewriter could be found in Washington, D. C.

Mr. McQUEEN advised that he had an old leatherette case stored in the closet in his father-in-law's home, IRA LOCKEY, in Washington, D. C. and that he was certain that some specimens could be obtained from this leatherette case.

In this connection, the Washington Field submitted to the Bureau the typewritten application for Federal Employment, Standard Form 57, bearing United States Civil Service Commission date stamp July 29, 1947 of STAFFORD JIMMY McQUEEN. This specimen was obtained in the leatherette case, previously mentioned.

The FBI Laboratory by letter dated May 23, 1949, advised that it had concluded this typewritten specimen of an application for Federal Employment, dated July 26, 1947, was typed on the same machine that was used to type Documents Q-6 through Q-69, and commonly known as the Baltimore papers.

Mrs. STAFFORD McQUEEN advised that she herself is 20 years of age and was born in Washington, D. C. Her husband is 24 years of age and was born in South Carolina.

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NY 65-14920

INTERVIEW WITH IRVING CHARLES VELSON

Reference is made to Bureau letter dated April 15, 1949 requesting that IRVING CHARLES VELSON be interviewed. ROBERT G. GLADNICK, a former member of the Communist Party from 1931 to 1936, advised that in about 1934, VELSON served as a supervising agent under ALEXANDER STEVENS, with alias J. PETERS, in the handling of Communist Party agents collecting intelligence information through mail drops. This letter further indicated that in 1947, VELSON was ousted from the office of President of Local #13 of the CIO Industrial Union of Marine and Shipbuilding Workers because of Communist Party affiliations. VELSON is reportedly in contact with national officers of the Communist Party concerning Union affairs and does organizational work for the Communist Party.

An attempt was made to contact VELSON at his home, 1798 Bedford Avenue, Brooklyn, New York, and at his place of employment, the United Auto Workers of America, Local #259, CIO, 709 Eighth Avenue, New York City, but VELSON was not available. On May 2, 1949, VELSON advised Special Agent LAWRENCE W. SPILLANE by telephone that he refused to be interviewed unless arrangements for an interview could be arranged through his attorney, SAMUEL A. NEUBURGER, 76 Beaver Street, New York City. It is noted that NEUBURGER was chairman of the Gerhard Eisler Defense Rally, attorney for LEON JOSEPHSON and that he has been active in Communist Party activities.

Arrangements were made with NEUBURGER to interview VELSON at his office, 76 Beaver Street, New York City and on May 20, 1949, Special Agents ROY J. BARLOGA and LAWRENCE W. SPILLANE had a discussion with NEUBURGER. He was advised that VELSON was to be interviewed relative to the matter pertaining to internal security of the United States. NEUBURGER stated that he was desirous of cooperating with the United States Government in any matters concerning a specific violation, as for example, a violation of the Drug Act. However, after he had a discussion with his client, VELSON, they agreed that VELSON should not answer any questions relative to political activity. NEUBURGER stated that for this reason he did not want to have VELSON asked any questions. He stated he had the utmost respect for the FBI; but his interpretations of the law differed from the interpretations of United States Government attorneys and for that reason it has been his practice to advise his clients to refuse to answer questions relative to political activities. VELSON made no comments throughout the interview.

On January 18, 1949 a photograph of IRVING CHARLES VELSON was exhibited to WHITTAKER CHAMBERS and he recognized VELSON as an individual he knew as CHARLES WILSON. He recalled that WILSON had some connection with the Young Communist League and he saw him at the offices of the "Daily Worker" in about

NY 65-14920

1929. He recalled that J. PETERS spoke of VELSON as CHARLEY WILSON, but he was unable to remember in just what connection J. PETERS spoke of him. CHAMBERS had a faint recollection that CHARLEY WILSON had something to do with organizing Communists in the Army. He stated he personally never had any connection with CHARLEY WILSON.

Re: Boris Bykov, was.

Reference report of Special Agent LUDWIG W. R. OBERNDORF dated April 8, 1949 at Washington, D. C., forwarded photographs of ERWIN S. GELSEY, also known as ERWIN GELSKY, ISRAEL GELSKY, which photographs were secured from the Immigration and Naturalization Service, Washington, D. C.

These photographs of ERWIN S. GELSEY were displayed to WHITTAKER CHAMBERS by Special Agent FRANCIS X. PLANT. CHAMBERS said that these photographs definitely were not photographs of BORIS BYKOV, but that they bore a good similarity to the likeness of BYKOV. He said there was no doubt in his mind that this was not a photograph of BYKOV, saying that BYKOV did not have as full a head of hair as GELSEY does in this photograph; and further advised that BYKOV always had a more stern appearance than did GELSEY in this photograph. He said that although this was not BYKOV'S photograph, it bore a similarity to BYKOV'S appearance.

These photographs of GELSEY were also displayed to WILLIAM EDWARD CRANE by Special Agent JAMES P. MARTIN. Although CRANE viewed these photographs, without having previously spoken to CHAMBERS or knowing CHAMBERS statement concerning the same, his reaction was identical to that of CHAMBERS. He said that though he was convinced that these photographs were not those of BYKOV, the photographs bore a similarity to the likeness of BYKOV. He said there were two points of dissimilarity. One was that BYKOV never had that full a head of hair, and the second was that BYKOV always had a much more stern demeanor. He added that BYKOV, even if he tried, could never lose that stern appearance in his face.

It is to be noted that the name ERWIN GELSEY was obtained from the list of aliens appearing on the manifest of the SS NORMANDIE for the arrival date of August 3, 1936. BORIS BYKOV was believed to have arrived in the United States during the summer of 1936 and the descriptions of BYKOV and GELSEY were very similar.

Kisseloff-861

NY 65-14920

Re: WILLIAM EDWARD CRANE

On April 18, 1949 WILLIAM EDWARD CRANE was interviewed in the New York Office of the FBI by SA's Thomas G. Spencer and James P. Martin. At that time WHITTAKER CHAMBERS and WILLIAM EDWARD CRANE physically confronted each other and CHAMBERS positively identified WILLIAM EDWARD CRANE as the person with whom he had dealt in Soviet Espionage Apparatus during the period from about 1934 to 1937. CHAMBERS said that WILLIAM EDWARD CRANE was a person that he had known as KEITH and also as PETE and that CRANE had photographed documents for CHAMBERS, in connection with this Soviet Apparatus, in Washington, D.C. during the Summer of 1937.

Also, WILLIAM EDWARD CRANE, during this physical confrontation, positively identified WHITTAKER CHAMBERS as the person whom CRANE knew as "BOB" during CRANE'S operations in the Soviet Espionage group from the period 1934 until about the end of 1937. He said that at some time during this period WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, as "BOB", was CRANE'S immediate supervisor in CRANE'S operations for this Soviet Espionage Group.

On April 18, 1949 WHITTAKER CHAMBERS and WILLIAM CRANE discussed the operations of the Soviet Espionage Group. Both were definite that Colonel BORIS BYKOV was the person in charge of the Soviet Espionage Group during the year 1937; further, that during the Summer of 1937 CRANE did photographic work of government documents for WHITTAKER CHAMBERS in Washington, D.C.

However, CRANE alleged that he recalled doing a large amount of photographic work of government documents about the early part of 1937 in Baltimore, Maryland under the immediate supervision of WHITTAKER CHAMBERS. WHITTAKER CHAMBERS said that while it may be possible that CRANE did such work and that CHAMBERS may have been his immediate superior at that time, he, CHAMBERS, cannot recall any photographic work done by CRANE for CHAMBERS in Baltimore, Maryland at any time.

During the course of this interview WILLIAM EDWARD CRANE advised that in the very early days of his association with JOHN LOOMIS SHERMAN in Los Angeles, SHERMAN took CRANE to a person named DR. M.B. SOSIN, who was a dentist, and SHERMAN authorized SOSIN to work on CRANE'S teeth at the expense of the Soviet Espionage Group. CRANE said he was introduced to DR. M.B. SOSIN only as "PETE". He advised that it was his impression that at that time DR. M.B. SOSIN served as a mail drop for JOHN LOOMIS SHERMAN in the operations of this Soviet Espionage Group. CRANE said further that DR. M.B. SOSIN indicated that he was aware that CRANE and SHERMAN were doing underground CP work of some sort. CRANE said also that it is his present belief that DR. M.B. SOSIN told

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him that MORRIS ASIMOV had joined the CP and CRANE said that either SOSIN or JOHN LOOMIS SHERMAN, or possibly someone else, had instructed ASIMOV to immediately separate himself from the Communist Party. CRANE recalls that DR. M.B. SOSIN further instructed CRANE to look up MORRIS ASIMOV in Berkeley, California and maintain contact with ASIMOV.

CRANE recalls that he maintained contact with MORRIS ASIMOV from the Fall of 1934 to late Spring, 1935 at Berkeley, California. He said he also recalls that during this period MORRIS ASIMOV acted in some way as a mail drop, in that letters were forwarded from members of the Soviet Espionage Group in the East to MORRIS ASIMOV at ASIMOV'S home. CRANE said that MORRIS ASIMOV would then turn these letters over to him, CRANE.

CRANE said that DR. M.B. SOSIN was the brother-in-law of MORRIS ASIMOV.

CRANE said that in the Summer of 1936 he contacted MORRIS ASIMOV in Chicago, Illinois shortly after ASIMOV had secured a position there with CARNEGIE STEEL. He said thereafter ASIMOV came to New York City and he introduced ASIMOV to Colonel BYKOV. Thereafter, during the Winter of 1936-37, and in the Spring of 1937, MORRIS ASIMOV made trips from Chicago to New York City and, on the occasions of these trips to New York City, ASIMOV would turn over to CRANE material for delivery by CRANE to Colonel BYKOV.

WHITTAKER CHAMBERS says that he has no knowledge at all concerning DR. M.B. SOSIN and that he cannot recall that MORRIS ASIMOV was used as a mail drop in connection with the operations of the Soviet Espionage apparatus. CHAMBERS says that he himself cannot recall ever sending any letter to any mail drop in the West during his work with the Soviet apparatus.

In their discussions concerning their mutual work in behalf of the Soviet Espionage apparatus, CHAMBERS and WILLIAM EDWARD CRANE gave substantially the same information as that previously given by them. While both agreed that CRANE had done photographic work of government documents for WHITTAKER CHAMBERS in Washington, D.C., neither could recall the address at which this photographic work was done. CRANE related that this photographic work was done at the apartment of a girl in Washington, D.C. who was known to WHITTAKER CHAMBERS. However, CHAMBERS says he cannot recall any such person or ever utilizing the services of any girl in connection with his work for the Soviet apparatus in Washington, D.C. in 1937.

WILLIAM EDWARD CRANE also advised that he now recalls that MORRIS ASIMOV was the person who furnished the name of LESTER MARX ~~HOETTIG~~ to CRANE as a person who could possibly be of value to the Soviet Espionage apparatus.

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CRANE said that he then requested that ASIMOV contact HUETTIG and arrange for a meeting between HUETTIG and CRANE. CRANE said that ASIMOV did this and arranged that HUETTIG should meet CRANE in New York City. CRANE said that thereafter, in the late Spring and early Summer of 1937, HUETTIG, on a couple of occasions, turned over certain material dealing with production at Remington Arms in Connecticut, to CRANE, who gave this material to Colonel BORIS BYKOV.

CRANE said that he arranged for a meeting between HUETTIG and BYKOV and thereafter BYKOV made arrangements so that it was no longer necessary for CRANE to contact HUETTIG. CRANE says that he recalls that at this time he was working for WHITTAKER CHAMBERS in Washington, D.C. and that he believes that this is why the duty of contacting HUETTIG was taken away from CRANE. CRANE also vaguely recalls a discussion he had with BYKOV wherein Mrs. HUETTIG was mentioned as possibly acting thereafter as a courier for the Soviet Espionage apparatus in bringing material from her husband, LECTER MARK HUETTIG, in Connecticut to BORIS BYKOV in New York City. However, CRANE said he does not know whether this was actually carried out and only vaguely recalls that BYKOV proposed such a plan.

On April 19, 1949 WILLIAM EDWARD CRANE testified before the Grand Jury in the Southern District of New York.

On the same day WILLIAM EDWARD CRANE physically confronted VLADIMIR V. DeSVESHNIKOFF in the offices of the FBI at New York City. *

CRANE positively identified VLADIMIR V. DeSVESHNIKOFF at the person whom he previously referred to as Russian #2. CRANE said that he now recalls that he met DeSVESHNIKOFF and another former Czarist Russian in New York City upon introduction to these two individuals through unknown subject "BILL". CRANE says that he recalls definitely that when Unknown Subject "BILL" introduced him to DeSVESHNIKOFF and the other Czarist Russian, the weather was very cold and all the parties in this introduction were wearing winter overcoats. He said further that this introduction was made in Central Park in New York City and that it was Winter. Said introduction, according to CRANE, must have taken place in the Winter of 1935-36, inasmuch as that was the first Winter that CRANE was in New York City. It is noted that previously WILLIAM EDWARD CRANE had maintained that Colonel BORIS BYKOV was in charge of the espionage apparatus when CRANE returned to New York City, during the Spring of 1935.

CRANE says that since Unknown Subject "BILL" introduced him to DeSVESHNIKOFF in the Winter of 1935-36, it is now his impression that Unknown Subject "BILL" was the leader of the Soviet Espionage Apparatus when CRANE returned to New York City in the Spring of 1935, and also until at least the

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Winter of 1935-36. He said that he now recalls that Colonel BORIS BYKOV was not known to him until after Unknown Subject "BILL" had introduced him to DeSVESHNIKOFF.

During this physical confrontation between VLADIMIR V. DeSVESHNIKOFF and WILLIAM EDWARD CRANE, DeSVESHNIKOFF identified CRANE as the person to whom he had delivered military journals at some period during DeSVESHNIKOFF'S work for the Soviet Espionage Apparatus. DeSVESHNIKOFF said that he recalls CRANE as a person known as "PETE", who was a courier for the Soviet Espionage Apparatus. DeSVESHNIKOFF said that he recalls meeting CRANE in New York City and possibly in Philadelphia, and turning over military books and journals to CRANE, upon receipt of which CRANE would then deliver money to DeSVESHNIKOFF.

On April 19, 1949 WILLIAM EDWARD CRANE concluded his testimony before the Grand Jury in the Southern District of New York and advised that he was leaving that night to return to his home, 116 Siena Drive, Long Beach, California.

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The following investigation was conducted by Special Agent JAMES P. MARTIN:

RE: MORRIS ASIMOV

The Los Angeles Office advised that information was received by that office that MORRIS ASIMOV had left the United States and was presently on Biak Island, Dutch East Indies, in the employ of Richard Nathan Corporation.

Accordingly, WALTER GEIGER, Vice President of the Richard Nathan Corporation, 150 Broadway, New York City, was interviewed by Special Agents ROBERT F. X. O'KEEFE and JAMES P. MARTIN. He advised that this company had received a contract to construct a smelting plant for aluminum on Biak Island, Dutch East Indies, and also to set up the initial operations for aluminum smelting at this plant. GEIGER said that the company had made inquiries in steel circles as to any expert of aluminum smelting. The advice had been received by the company that MORRIS ASIMOV was an expert on the smelting of aluminum. The company then cabled ASIMOV on September 28, 1948, offering ASIMOV a job in complete charge of the construction of this smelting plant and also in complete charge of instituting the initial operations of the smelting of aluminum ingots at this plant on Biak Island, Dutch East Indies. ASIMOV replied to this and stated he would be in New York City on January 10, 1949 to confer with the company regarding this position. GEIGER said that ASIMOV came to New York City on January 10, 1949, conferred with company officials and accepted this position.

GEIGER further related that the company records show that MORRIS ASIMOV was in California on February 3, 1949, but left shortly thereafter for Biak Island, and is presently employed by the Richard Nathan Company in complete charge of their operations in regard to the aluminum smelting plant there. GEIGER said that it was contemplated that this job would be finished by October, 1949 and that at the time of negotiations with ASIMOV, the final deadline date was set for February, 1950, although ASIMOV was told the job could probably be completed by October, 1949. GEIGER says that the company has run into many delays in the production of the plant at Biak Island, and that accordingly, he, GEIGER, estimates that this job will not be finished until February, 1950 at least.

GEIGER advised that at the time of negotiations between the company and ASIMOV for this job, ASIMOV insisted that he had to be back in the United States by February, 1950 to resume his teaching position at the University

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of California at Los Angeles. GEIGER said that the company also paid travelling expenses for the family of MORRIS ASIMOW in order that ASIMOW'S family could be near him at New South Wales and he said the company records reflected ASIMOW'S family had proceeded to New South Wales. According to GEIGER no reason existed why ASIMOW would have to return to the United States for any conference with company officials until this job at Biak Island is completed. GEIGER said that if ASIMOW did return to the United States prior to the completion of this job for any reason whatsoever, he, GEIGER, would advise this office of ASIMOW'S return.

RE: DAVID VERNON ZIMMERMAN, was.,

Pittsburgh Office advised that information had been received from Mrs. MORAN CORCORAN of 351 Sunset Drive, Pittsburgh, to the effect that her daughter, M. RYANNE CORCORAN married JESSE SAMUEL ZIMMERMAN in May, 1945 in Florida and that she is now residing with JESSE ZIMMERMAN at 908 President Street, Brooklyn, New York.

JESSE SAMUEL ZIMMERMAN was interviewed at his residence, 908 President Street, Brooklyn, New York, by Special Agents ROBERT F. X. O'KEEFE and JAMES P. MARTIN. He advised that he was born in Baltimore, Maryland, November 21, 1907, and that he has a brother, DAVID VERNON ZIMMERMAN, presently employed as proof reader by the "Daily Worker" in New York City. He said that he had seen pictures of his brother in the newspaper and had realized that his brother was under suspicion in connection with the present sitting of the Grand Jury in New York City concerning Communist Espionage. He said, however, that he wished to advise at the start that he had never known that his brother, DAVID VERNON ZIMMERMAN, had engaged in any espionage activities. He said that he would not deny or affirm that his brother had taken part in such activities, but that he merely wished to state that he had never at any time had any personal knowledge of his brother, DAVID VERNON ZIMMERMAN, being engaged in espionage activities.

JESSE ZIMMERMAN also said that he himself had never engaged in espionage and stated further that he had never been asked by anyone, including his brother DAVID, to engage in espionage activities.

JESSE SAMUEL ZIMMERMAN advised that he is presently a free-lance writer and stated that he uses the name CLEM GRAHAM as a pen name. He further advised that he had been a member of the Communist Party in Baltimore, Maryland about 1932-33 until sometime during 1940. He said that while he was a member of the Communist Party he had used the name JESSE HALL.

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JESSE ZIMMERMAN related that he attended the University of Virginia for about three years beginning in 1925, taking courses leading for a Bachelor of Arts degree, but not finishing said courses. He said that he had also attended the University of Maryland for one course in accounting for a year from 1928 to 1929.

He said that he is presently married to MARYANNE CORCORAN and has been married since May, 1945.

He said that he had been a resident at 100 Jackson Place, Baltimore, Maryland all his life until he went into the United States Army on April 7, 1942. He said he had been in the United States Army until October 11, 1945, on which date he received an honorable discharge.

JESSE ZIMMERMAN said that prior to his induction into the United States Army he had been employed as refrigeration engineer by the Ordnance Department of the United States Army in the ice plants at Aberdeen Proving Grounds from July, 1941 until about March, 1942. He advised that he had been employed by the Federal Writers Project of the Works Projects Administration from about 1936 or 1937 until 1940, as one of the editors of the "Maryland Writers Guide", and prior to that had been employed as a Social Service Worker by the Baltimore Emergency Relief Commission of the City of Baltimore, Maryland, from about 1933 to 1936.

Since he left the United States Army he has resided at the following addresses:

- 2440 Ocean Front, Santa Monica, California, October, 1945 to March, 1946.
- From March, 1946 to the Fall of 1946 he traveled about a good deal and had various transient addresses which he cannot recall.
- From the Fall of 1946 until March, 1948 he resided at 251 14th Street, Far Rockaway, Queens, Long Island, New York.
- Since March, 1948 he has been residing at 908 President Street, Brooklyn, New York, but intends to move in the immediate future to 150 Dean Street, Brooklyn, New York.

During this interview JESSE ZIMMERMAN said that his brother, DAVID VERNON ZIMMERMAN, had become a member of the Communist Party shortly after he, JESSE, did. He said that DAVID VERNON ZIMMERMAN had then become an Organizer for the Communist Party, mainly at Baltimore, but also in Washington, D. C., and that DAVID VERNON ZIMMERMAN had been so occupied for about two years,

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from 1934 until about 1936. JESSE ZIMMERMAN said that his brother, DAVID VERNON ZIMMERMAN, had then gone to Washington, D. C., but he advised that he did not know what work DAVID ZIMMERMAN had in Washington, D. C. and he said that DAVID had never mentioned what employment he had there. He said that he had presumed that DAVID ZIMMERMAN was working for the Communist Party in organizational work in Washington, D. C., about the period 1936, 1937 and 1938. He said he also knew that DAVID ZIMMERMAN had been an Organizer for the Workers Alliance and he presumed that during this period of time DAVID ZIMMERMAN was employed also in that work for the Workers Alliance in Washington, D. C.

JESSE ZIMMERMAN said that he did know that DAVID VERNON ZIMMERMAN lived with ELEANOR NELSON in Washington, D. C. for a couple of years in the latter thirties. He advised that he had gone to Washington, D. C. on a couple of occasions to see DAVID ZIMMERMAN and that on these occasions he had been brought by DAVID ZIMMERMAN to meet ELEANOR NELSON at the place that DAVID ZIMMERMAN was living with ELEANOR NELSON. He said that he could not recall any addresses that DAVID ZIMMERMAN lived at in Washington, D. C., and advised that he was met at the station at Washington, D. C. by DAVID ZIMMERMAN, when he went there to see DAVID and then brought to DAVID ZIMMERMAN'S residence. Accordingly, he says that he does not know whether he ever did possess DAVID ZIMMERMAN'S address in Washington, D. C. He recalls, however, that DAVID ZIMMERMAN definitely did live with ELEANOR NELSON in Washington, D. C., and says that to the best of his ability this period would have been about the end of 1937 to the end of 1940.

JESSE ZIMMERMAN also recalls that during this period of time ELEANOR NELSON was employed by the United Federal Workers of America and he says that DAVID ZIMMERMAN contemplated marriage with ELEANOR NELSON. JESSE ZIMMERMAN also recalls that ELEANOR NELSON had been married to a man named PORTER, but he said that she was either divorced from PORTER or was contemplating a divorce from PORTER at the time she was living at Washington, D. C. with DAVID ZIMMERMAN. He further recalls that DAVID ZIMMERMAN apparently was living at ELEANOR NELSON'S apartment and that DAVID ZIMMERMAN apparently did not have his own place in Washington, D. C.

JESSE ZIMMERMAN said that during this period of time DAVID ZIMMERMAN would come to Baltimore, Maryland almost every weekend to see his mother there, and sometimes would stay a few days. However, he said that he knew nothing of DAVID ZIMMERMAN'S activities during this period and had never met any of DAVID ZIMMERMAN'S friends or acquaintances. He advised that his brother DAVID was always very uncommunicative about what he was doing and that he, JESSE, had never asked any question of DAVID ZIMMERMAN.

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JESSE ZIMMERMAN said that he had never known any persons named WILLIAM or ANNA SPIEGEL in Baltimore, Maryland, and further that he had never known that his brother, DAVID VERNON ZIMMERMAN, was acquainted with any such persons. He also said that he had not known FELIX AUGUST INSLERMAN and advised that he did not know that his brother was acquainted with INSLERMAN. He said that he did know SAMUEL PELOVITZ and that he knew that his brother DAVID CARPENTER was also acquainted with SAMUEL PELOVITZ, but he advised that he could not recall that PELOVITZ had any acquaintance named INSLERMAN. It is noted that FELIX AUGUST INSLERMAN and DAVID VERNON ZIMMERMAN were both acquainted with SAMUEL PELOVITZ.

On the occasion of this first interview, JESSE ZIMMERMAN said that he had been acquainted with PHILIP RENO through Communist Party circles in Baltimore and through PHILIP RENO had met FRANKLIN VICTOR RENO. Further, on the occasion of this first interview he said that he had not known that FRANKLIN VICTOR RENO was a member of the Communist Party at any time. He further said that he had never known of any acquaintanceship between his brother DAVID ZIMMERMAN and either PHILIP or FRANKLIN RENO. JESSE ZIMMERMAN said that he could not recall meeting any acquaintances of DAVID VERNON ZIMMERMAN in the period 1936 to 1940, except ELEANOR NELSON.

JESSE ZIMMERMAN also advised that while he was not a member of the Communist Party and has not been one since sometime in 1940, his political sympathies are still with the Communist Party. He related that he had dropped his membership in the Communist Party because his writing activities precluded his giving any time to Communist Party activities. He also intimated that his wife, MARYANNE CORCORAN, had not approved of his Communist Party activities. He advised that for about one year during 1937-38, he had been a Section Organizer for the Communist Party in Baltimore, Maryland, engaged in recruitments in the Industrial Section.

JESSE ZIMMERMAN was subsequently reinterviewed by Special Agents JAMES T. NAGEL and JAMES P. MARTIN. At this time he was shown photographs of the following, concerning whom he had no personal acquaintance and no knowledge of any acquaintance on the part of his brother, DAVID VERNON ZIMMERMAN, with any of these following persons: WALTER HISS, PRISCILLA HISS, WITTAKER CHAMBERS, MORRIS MOSKOW, WILLIAM WARD EIGMAN, MAX REDACHT, VLADIMIR de SVESHNIKOFF, JOHN APT, LEE PRESSMAN, A. GEORGE SILVERMAN, HENRY JULIAN TADLEIGH, FELIX AUGUST INSLERMAN, WILLIAM EDWARD CRANE, MAXIM LIEBER and CHARLES KRAMER.

He was also shown other photographs which he did recognize as follows:

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ELEANOR NELSON

He said that he recalls this was the person with whom his brother DAVID ZIMMERMAN resided in Washington, D. C. for several years in the latter Thirties.

PATRICK B. ~~WHALEN~~

He recognized this photo as that of an Organizer for the Communist Party in the Maritime Service in Baltimore, Maryland in the middle Thirties. JESSE ZIMMERMAN said he was acquainted with ~~WHALEN~~ and that he recalls that ~~WHALEN~~ was in the National Maritime Union at Baltimore, Maryland and advises that he knew ~~WHALEN~~ through Communist Party circles, but states that he cannot recall whether his brother, DAVID VERNON ZIMMERMAN, was ever acquainted with ~~PATRICK WHALEN~~.

BENJAMIN ~~FIELD~~

JESSE ZIMMERMAN recalls that he knew this person as a District Organizer for the Communist Party in Baltimore, Maryland, in the middle Thirties. He says that ~~FIELD~~ was his immediate boss in Communist Party circles. He advises that he does not know whether his brother, DAVID ZIMMERMAN, was ever acquainted with ~~BENJAMIN FIELD~~.

SAMUEL PELOVITZ

JESSE ZIMMERMAN recalls that both he and his brother, DAVID VERNON ZIMMERMAN, were acquainted with SAMUEL PELOVITZ in Baltimore, Maryland for many years during the Thirties.

CHARLES ~~HANSEN~~

JESSE ZIMMERMAN said that the photograph of this individual appeared very familiar to him and that he recalls that he knew this person somewhere, but cannot recall where or when.

FRANKLIN VICTOR RENO

JESSE ZIMMERMAN said that he recalls photograph of this individual as a person he knew as FRANKLIN RENO in Baltimore, Maryland, about 1937.

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JESSE ZIMMERMAN related that he now recalls that FRANKLIN VICTOR RENO was an Organizer in the Communist Party in Cumberland, Maryland about 1937, and he said that he knew FRANKLIN RENO at that time. He recalls further that FRANKLIN RENO secured a job with the government, but he cannot recall where this job was. He said that he had not known that FRANKLIN RENO had ever been employed at the Aberdeen Proving Grounds until 1942. At that time, while JESSE ZIMMERMAN was in the United States Army, he had met STANLEY BLUMBERG of Baltimore, Maryland in the United States Army while stationed in Florida. He said that BLUMBERG had discussed FRANKLIN VICTOR RENO with him and had told him, JESSE, that FRANKLIN VICTOR RENO had been working at Aberdeen Proving Grounds.

JESSE ZIMMERMAN said that he had never been aware that FRANKLIN VICTOR RENO had been engaged in any espionage activities or underground activities in behalf of the Communist Party. Further he said again that he has no personal knowledge that FRANKLIN VICTOR RENO was ever acquainted with his brother, DAVID VERNON ZIMMERMAN, and he said also that he cannot recall that his brother, DAVID, was ever acquainted with FRANKLIN's brother PHILIP RENO. He said that he cannot recall meeting FRANKLIN VICTOR RENO after the period about 1937.

In regard to STANLEY BLUMBERG, JESSE ZIMMERMAN advised that he had known STANLEY BLUMBERG in the middle Thirties as a fellow member of the John Reed Club of the Communist Party. He said that he does know that STANLEY BLUMBERG was a Communist Party member at that time. He advised that he has an impression that STANLEY BLUMBERG later dropped out of the Communist Party. He said, however, that he is not sure of this. He advised that both he and his brother DAVID VERNON ZIMMERMAN, were well acquainted with STANLEY BLUMBERG in Baltimore, Maryland, and he said that DAVID ZIMMERMAN had also been a member of the John Reed Club at the same time when STANLEY BLUMBERG had been a member.

JESSE ZIMMERMAN said that he has a vague impression that STANLEY BLUMBERG and FRANKLIN RENO were acquaintances in Baltimore, Maryland about 1937, but says that he is not sure of this, and advises that he can never recall seeing BLUMBERG and FRANKLIN RENO together on any occasion. He said that this impression may have come from the fact that STANLEY BLUMBERG in 1942 had mentioned FRANKLIN RENO to him and had told him that FRANKLIN RENO had been employed at the Aberdeen Proving Grounds.

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JESSE ZIMMERMAN said that he had been employed for a year or two in the radio shop owned by STANLEY BLUMBERG at Baltimore, Maryland, and said that this employment had been in the early Thirties. He said his brother, DAVID VERNON ZIMMERMAN, had never been employed by STANLEY BLUMBERG, to his knowledge.

JESSE ZIMMERMAN said that his brother, DAVID ZIMMERMAN, had commonly used the name DAVID CARPENTER from about the early Thirties. He recalled that DAVID ZIMMERMAN had been employed as a proof reader by the "Baltimore Sun" newspaper in the early Thirties and had subsequently been employed as a Chemist by some paint factory around Laurel Hill, Maryland. He said that thereafter from the middle Thirties until about 1940, DAVID ZIMMERMAN had been employed, to his knowledge, only in organizational work for the Communist Party and in the Workers Alliance until 1939, when DAVID ZIMMERMAN for about a year was employed as one of the editors of the "Workers Alliance" magazine in Washington, D. C. He said that during 1940 DAVID ZIMMERMAN came to New York City and became an Organizer for the Communist Party in Nassau County, Long Island, remaining there until about 1943, at which time DAVID ZIMMERMAN became State Secretary for the Communist Party in the State of Texas. JESSE ZIMMERMAN stated that he recalls about the end of 1946 or the beginning of 1947, DAVID ZIMMERMAN was recalled to New York by the Communist Party and was given a job as proof reader with the "Daily Worker". He said that DAVID ZIMMERMAN is still so employed.

He advised that he had mentioned to DAVID ZIMMERMAN that he had been interviewed by Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, concerning DAVID ZIMMERMAN. He said he would make no comments as to DAVID'S replies, but said that DAVID ZIMMERMAN had nothing to fear since the Statute of Limitations would have run out by this time on any activity concerning which DAVID ZIMMERMAN might be charged,

It is noted that JESSE ZIMMERMAN'S personnel file retained by the Adjutant General's Office, Department of the Army, reflects that JESSE ZIMMERMAN had listed employment with the "Baltimore Sun", Baltimore, Maryland, 1933-38, with the "Public Ledger", Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, 1931-33 and with the "Baltimore Post", Baltimore, Maryland, 1929-31.

JESSE ZIMMERMAN said that he had never been employed by the above listed newspapers, but had merely listed them in order that he could show places of employment with newspapers on his Army personnel file.

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This file also listed employment with Stanley Radic Company, Baltimore, Maryland. JESSE ZIMMERMAN advised that Stanley Radic Company is a radic shop owned and operated by STANLEY BLUMBERG, mentioned above. Further, JESSE ZIMMERMAN on his personnel file listed among his relatives a wife named CECELIA PELLINEN or CECELIA SIMON 639 South Oldham Street, Baltimore, Maryland, married at Elkton, Maryland in 1933.

JESSE ZIMMERMAN said that he had never been married to this person, but that he had lived with a woman named CECELIA PELLINEN as man and wife for several years beginning about the early part of 1937 until about 1941. He said that CECELIA PELLINEN is a woman who would be about fifty-four years of age at this time and that he had last seen her in 1945 at which time she was still residing at 639 South Oldham Street, Baltimore, Maryland. He said that he does not know whether she is still residing at that address.

He advised that CECELIA PELLINEN was never a member of the Communist Party, but was active in Communist Party circles in Baltimore, Maryland. He further said that CECELIA PELLINEN was acquainted with his brother, DAVID VERNON ZIMMERMAN, and had met DAVID VERNON ZIMMERMAN on many occasions in Baltimore, Maryland, beginning about 1937.

JESSE SAMUEL ZIMMERMAN voluntarily supplied his photograph, which photograph he said was taken while he was in the United States Army in 1945.

It is noted that the Baltimore Office, by separate letter, has been requested to interview CECELIA PELLINEN for any knowledge she may possess as to the activities of DAVID VERNON ZIMMERMAN any acquaintanceship between DAVID VERNON ZIMMERMAN and FRANKLIN VICTOR RENO, or any acquaintanceship between DAVID VERNON ZIMMERMAN and FELIX AUGUST INSLEMAN.

The Denver Office has been requested, by separate letter, to display photograph of JESSE SAMUEL ZIMMERMAN to FRANKLIN VICTOR RENO in an attempt to establish whether FRANKLIN RENO may have become acquainted with DAVID VERNON ZIMMERMAN through JESSE ZIMMERMAN.

The Washington Field Office has been requested by separate letter to display the photograph of JESSE SAMUEL ZIMMERMAN to HENRY JULIAN WADLEIGH to determine if WADLEIGH had ever known JESSE SAMUEL ZIMMERMAN.

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DAVID VERNON ZIMMERMAN, was.

Reference report of SA PHILIP H. WILSON dated April 22, 1949, at Washington, D.C., reflected the information that Mrs. JANET KARRO had been employed by the Worker's Alliance, Washington, D.C., about the same time that DAVID ZIMMERMAN had worked there.

Accordingly, Mrs. JANET KARRO, 900 Main Street, Mineola, Long Island, New York, was interviewed concerning her former employment with the Worker's Alliance. She advised that she had worked in a clerical position with the Worker's Alliance in Washington, D. C. from early Summer, 1939 until the beginning of 1940. She said that she recalled that DAVID ZIMMERMAN had come to work for the Worker's Alliance about one month after she had started employment.

Mrs. JANET KARRO said that she had been friendly with DAVID ZIMMERMAN for the first few days that ZIMMERMAN had worked at the Worker's Alliance, but she related that within the first week that ZIMMERMAN was working there he had, in her words, "made a pass at me". She said that thereafter she had nothing to do with ZIMMERMAN and accordingly, did not know much about him.

Mrs. JANET KARRO advised that she was unable to furnish any information in regard to the location or residence in Washington, D.C. or as to any friends or acquaintances ZIMMERMAN had in Washington, D.C. She advised that ZIMMERMAN started to work at the Worker's Alliance as a promoter of advertising, but sometime thereafter, assumed a position with the magazine "Work". She said that she believes that ZIMMERMAN took this job with the magazine "Work", which was published by Worker's Alliance, shortly after Mrs. KARRO had left the employ of the Worker's Alliance.

Mrs. KARRO said that MARY BELL GORMAN had been the editor of the magazine "Work" while Mrs. KARRO was employed with the Worker's Alliance. She was asked as to any friendships between MARY BELL GORMAN and DAVID ZIMMERMAN, but advised that she never considered them friends, but on the contrary thought that MARY BELL GORMAN was very worried that DAVID ZIMMERMAN would take over MARY BELL GORMAN'S job as editor of "Work".

Mrs. KARRO said she did not know how DAVID ZIMMERMAN secured his position with the Worker's Alliance and does not recall anyone who was acquainted with ZIMMERMAN when he first started to work there. She said she has no knowledge of any suspicious activities or activities in regard to espionage on the part of ZIMMERMAN.

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Mrs. KARRO could furnish no information concerning other employees at the Worker's Alliance who may have been acquainted with DAVID ZIMMERMAN at the Worker's Alliance that would supplant the information in regard to the employees of the Worker's Alliance set out in reference report of SA PHILIP H. WILSON.

Mrs. KARRO related that she is not and has never been a Communist and had never noticed any Communist sympathies expressed by ZIMMERMAN. She advised that she has not seen DAVID ZIMMERMAN since she left the employ of the Worker's Alliance in the early part of 1940.

- PENDING -

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NY 65-14920

LEADS

BALTIMORE

At Baltimore, Md.

Will continue to develop information pertinent to the present investigation. All investigation should receive continuing expeditious attention.

WASHINGTON FIELD

At Washington, D. C.

Will continue to develop information pertinent to the present investigation. All investigation should receive continuing expeditious attention.

NEW YORK

At New York, N. Y.

Will report the results of prosecution in the trial of ALGER HISS presently pending in the United States District Court, Southern District of New York.

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ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE

A copy of this report is being designated for the Los Angeles Office for information purposes inasmuch as there are pending in that office investigations closely associated with the present matter.

This case is receiving continuous and expeditious attention and all leads have been previously set forth by teletype or letter to the appropriate offices.

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT

NEW YORK

NY FILE NO.

65-14920-10C

REPORT MADE AT NEW YORK	DATE WHEN MADE 6/1/49	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 5/10-27/49	REPORT MADE BY ROBERT F. X. O'KEEFE
TITLE JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was; ALGER HISS		CHARACTER OF CASE PERJURY ESPIONAGE - R INTERNAL SECURITY - R	

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

STEPHEN SELEY stated he has never met ALGER HISS and refuted story, attributed to him, that HISS attended party at NYC with other Communists. Mrs. STAFFORD McQUEEN recalled her father obtained an Underwood or Woodstock typewriter in 1945 and it remained in her possession until about February 1948, when it was returned to IRA LOCKEY, Washington, DC; her husband confirmed it was a Woodstock typewriter. FBI Laboratory reported typewriter specimen obtained from LOCKEY home and date-stamped 7/26/47 was typed by same machine used to prepare Specimens Q-6 through Q-69. CHAMBERS identified photograph of IRVING VELSON as CHARLEY WILSON and recalled WILSON had connection with YCL and "Daily Worker". VELSON, through his attorney, SAMUEL NEUBURGER, declined interview. ROBERT GLADNICK, former CP member 1931-1936, stated that VELSON served under ALEXANDER STEVENS in handling CP agents about 1934. CRANE and CHAMBERS stated ERWIN GEISEY was not identical with DORIS BYKOV; however, photographs of GEISEY showed marked similarity to BYKOV. CHAMBERS, in personal meeting, positively identified CRANE as person with whom he was engaged in Soviet espionage activities 1934-1937. CRANE stated CHAMBERS was his immediate superior and known as "BOB". CRANE reviewed his associations with DORIS BYKOV, JOHN LOOMIS SHERMAN, LESTER MARK HUETTIG, Dr. M. B. SOSIN and MORRIS ASIMOW in espionage group. CHAMBERS cannot recall Dr. SOSIN or use of MORRIS ASIMOW as mail drop. CRANE identified DeSVESHNIKOFF as Russian he met in NYC during Winter 1935-1936. DeSVESHNIKOFF turned over military books and journals to CRANE on meetings in NYC and possibly Philadelphia. MORRIS ASIMOW left US early February 1949

APPROVED AND FORWARDED:	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES	
COPIES OF THIS REPORT 5 - Bureau 1 - Thomas J. Donegan, S.A.A.G. 1 - USA, SDNY 2 - Washington Field 2 - Baltimore 4 - New York 1 - Los Angeles (Info.)		Kisseloff-879	

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

Mr. Tolson	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Mr. E.A. Tamm	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Mr. Clegg	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Mr. Glavin	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Mr. Ladd	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Mr. Nichols	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Mr. Rosen	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Mr. Tracy	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Mr. Harbo	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Mr. Mohr	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Mr. Winterrowd	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Tele. Room	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Mr. Holloman	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Miss Gandy	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

WASHINGTON FROM NEW YORK
DIRECTOR URGENT

41 TELTYPE - 43 PM

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 1/30/11 BY sp7 [signature]

[Handwritten signatures and initials]
F.I.L. [signature]

1 JAHAM. FOLLOWING IS SUMMARY OF AFTERNOON SESSION, JUNE SEVEN OF HISS
PERJURY TRIAL. CHAMBERS RESUMED STAND OF CROSS EXAMINATION AT TWO
 TWENTY P.M. AND TESTIFIED THAT HIS VISITS TO HISS AT VOLTA PLACE
 OCCURRED WEEKLY OR NIGHTLY AND THAT ON THE DAY OF HIS VISITS HE WOULD
 GO TO HISS RESIDENCE TWICE, FIRST BETWEEN FIVE AND SEVEN P.M.
 AND LATER BETWEEN MIDNIGHT AND TWO A.M. SAME HOURS WHEN HE VISITED
 THIRTIETH STREET RESIDENCE. TESTIFIED HE WAS NOT SURE IF HE RANG
 BELL ON HIS RETURN VISIT LATE AT NIGHT AND TO BEST OF HIS RECOLLEC-
 TION HE HAD A KEY, TO BOTH THIRTIETH STREET AND VOLTA PLACE RESI-
 DENCES. STRYKER THEN DIRECTED HIS ATTENTION TO PAGES NINE NINE ONE
 AND NINE NINE TWO OF PRE TRIAL EXAMINATION WHERE CHAMBERS TESTIFIED
 THAT HE USUALLY VISITED HISS AFTER LATTER CAME HOME FROM WORK AT FIVE
 P.M. AND THAT HE HAD NO RECOLLECTION OF WHETHER HE RANG DOOR BELL
 OR HAD A KEY. THERE WAS THEN A THIRTYFIVE MINUTE CONFERENCE IN
 CHAMBERS TO SECURE FINAL RULING OF DEFENSE MOTION FOR INSPECTION OF
 CHAMBERS-S GRAND JURY TESTIMONY DECEMBER, FORTYEIGHT. COURT PER-
 MTTED DEFENSE TO INSPECT THOSE PORTIONS THEREOF WHEREIN THERE WERE

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PAGE TWO

INCONSISTENCY AS CONTESTED WITH CHAMBERS TESTIMONY IN INSTANT TRIAL.
STRYKER HAD CHAMBERS ADMIT THAT HE HAD CHANGED HIS TESTIMONY IN MANY
RESPECTS AFTER GRAND JURY APPEARANCE IN OCTOBER AND BROUGHT OUT THAT
ON DECEMBER SIX LAST CHAMBERS HAD TESTIFIED HE TURNED OVER MATERIAL
TO NO ONE OTHER THAN BYKOV, WHILE IN INSTANT TRIAL CHAMBERS TESTIFIED
HE HAD ALSO TURNED OVER MATERIAL TO J. PETERS WHICH HISS HAD PROCURED
WHILE WITH NYE COMMITTEE. STRYKER ALSO BROUGHT OUT THAT ON DEC.
EIGHT LAST CHAMBERS TESTIFIED THAT HE HAD RECEIVED THE FOUR HANDWRIT-
TEN NOTES FROM HISS AT LATTER-S THIRTIETH STREET RESIDENCE AND HAD HIM
ADMIT THAT HIS STATEMENT TO THAT EFFECT WAS INCORRECT AND THAT HE HAD
NOT RECEIVED THEM WHILE HISS WAS LIVING AT THIRTIETH STREET. ALSO
POINTED OUT CONFLICT BETWEEN CHAMBERS-S GRAND JURY TESTIMONY OF DEC.
THIRTEEN THAT HE MET HISS IN MANHATTAN ONLY ONCE WHILE IN INSTANT
TRIAL HE TESTIFIED THAT THERE WERE AT LEAST TWO MEETINGS AT NYC.
ALSO POINTED OUT CONFLICT BETWEEN EARLIER STATEMENT THAT HE HAD
NOT SEEN PRISCILLA IN NYC, IN HIS PRESENT TESTIMONY HE SAID HE HAD
SEEN HER HERE. CROSS EXAMINATION CONCLUDED AT THIS POINT WHICH WAS
THREE FIFTEEN P.M. ON REDIRECT AUSA MURPHY BROUGHT OUT THAT CHAMBERS
END OF PAGE TWO

PAGE THREE

HAD TOLD GRAND JURY IN DECEMBER, FORTYEIGHT REASON FOR NOT TESTIFYING TRUTHFULLY BEFORE WAS HE WANTED TO DISCLOSE HIS INFORMATION ONLY IN PART SO AS TO PARALYZE THE COMMUNIST CONSPIRACY AND SECONDLY THAT HE HAD DESIRED TO MINIMIZE INJURY TO ANYONE. ALSO THAT HE HAD BEEN ANXIOUS NOT TO HURT HISS BECAUSE OF PAST FRIENDSHIP AND BECAUSE HISS IS ABLE MAN. FURTHER THAT HIS OWN BREAK FROM CP TOOK SOME TIME AND THAT HE DESIRED TO GIVE PEOPLE HE HAD LAST KNOWN IN CP SOME TIME TO GATHER THEIR STRENGTH AND BREAK. MURPHY ALSO BROUGHT OUT THAT CHAMBERS HAD NOT REFUSED TO ANSWER ANY QUESTION AT PRE TRIAL EXAMINATION, HAD PERMITTED HISS-S ATTORNEYS TO EXAMINE HIS HOSPITAL RECORD AND INSURANCE APPLICATION AND VOLUNTEERED INFORMATION ABOUT IDA DALES AND HIS EMPLOYMENT BY WASHINGTON STREET RAILWAY CO. CHAMBERS THEN TESTIFIED THAT CIRCUMSTANCES SURROUNDING HIS PRODUCTION OF DOCUMENTS NOVEMBER SEVENTEEN LAST, HE SAID, HAD BEEN ASKED BY HISS-S LAWYERS TO PRODUCE ANY PAPERS. JUDGE KAUFMAN QUESTIONED CHAMBERS BRIEFLY AND BROUGHT OUT THAT LATTER HAD TESTIFIED BEFORE TWO PUBLIC AND TWO OR THREE PRIVATE SESSIONS OF HCUA AND JUDGE ESTABLISHED A CHRONOLOGY INCLUDING DATE LIBEL SUIT WAS COMMENCED AND THE NUMBER OF TIMES AND DATES CHAMBERS WAS EXAMINED IN CONNECTION THEREWITH. MURPHY THEN DREW ATTENTION TO QUESTIONNAIRE FOR GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT WHICH HAD

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BEEN PUT INTO EVIDENCE BY DEFENSE AND WHICH WAS FILLED OUT BY CHAMBERS IN NINETEEN THIRTYSEVEN PRIOR TO HIS GETTING GOVERNMENT JOB AND OVER DEFENSE OBJECTION CHAMBERS WAS ALLOWED TO TESTIFY THAT REASON HE WANTED TO GET GOVERNMENT JOB AT THAT TIME WAS TO ESTABLISH AN IDENTITY FOR HIMSELF IN CASE HE LATER CAME OUT IN OPEN AND NOTED DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE THAT HE HAD BEEN IN WASHINGTON DURING THAT PERIOD AND SECONDLY TO SECURE FUNDS TO FINANCE HIS BREAK FROM CP. TESTIFIED WAS KNOWN IN CP AS CARL. QUESTION WAS SUSTAINED TO QUESTION AS TO WHO SECURED GOVERNMENT JOB FOR HIM. IN ATTEMPT TO CONTROL STRYKER-S QUESTIONS ON CROSS ABOUT CHAMBERS INCOME FROM NINETEEN TWENTYFOUR TO NINETEEN THIRTYSIX AND FAILURE TO FILE INCOME TAX RETURNS THEREON, MURPHY HAD CHAMBERS TESTIFY THAT HIS STARTING SALARY IN CP WAS TEN DOLLARS A WEEK IN TWENTYFIVE, WAS RAISED TO TWENTY FIVE OR THIRTYFIVE DOLLARS AND FINALLY TO ONE HUNDRED SEVENTYFIVE DOLLARS MONTHLY IN NINETEEN THIRTYSEVEN, BY WHICH TIME HE HAD A WIFE AND TWO DEPENDENT CHILDREN. ALSO THAT REEMBURSEMENT FOR EXPENSES WAS FOR ACTUAL MONEY SPENT BY CHAMBERS ON PARTY WORK. MURPHY THEN HAD CHAMBERS IDENTIFY AND SUCCEEDED IN HAVING ADMITTED FOR IDENTIFI-
END OF PAGE FOUR

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PAGE FIVE

CATION ISSUES OF TIME MAGAZINE DATED AUGUST SIXTEEN, FORTYTHREE
AND MARCH EIGHT, NINETEEN FORTYEIGHT WHEREIN ARE CONTAINED ARTICLES
BY CHAMBERS ON RELIGION, ON PAGES FIFTYFIVE AND SEVENTY RESPECTIVELY.
ALSO HAD ADMITTED FOR IDENTIFICATION FEB. SECOND, FORTYEIGHT ISSUE OF
"LIFE" WHICH ALSO CONTAINED ARTICLE BY CHAMBERS AND COURT ALLOWED
CHAMBERS TO SAY THAT HE HAD WRITTEN ALL THREE ARTICLES. TESTI-
FIED HIS VIEW OF CP WHEN HE JOINED IT WAS THAT IT WAS THE GENERAL
STAFF OF WORLD REVOLUTION, THAT WORLD WAS CHAOTIC, THAT ONLY SURGERY
COULD SAVE IT AND THAT IT HAD SEEMED TO HIM THAT CP HAD BEST ANALYSIS
AND OFFERED INDIVIDUAL BEST OPPORTUNITY. TESTIFIED HE USED ALIAS
OF ADAMS WHEN HE WAS EIGHTEEN YEARS OF AGE AND HAD RUN AWAY FROM HOME
AND ONLY REASON HE ADOPTED ALIAS HE DID NOT WANT PARENTS TO KNOW HIS
WHEREABOUTS. ALSO THAT HE USED NAME DWYER IN NINETEEN THIRTYTWO OR
THIRTYTHREE WHILE AT STATEN ISLAND IN UNDERGROUND AND THAT ALIASES
WERE STANDARD CP PRACTICE. ALSO THAT HE HAD NOTHING WHATSOEVER TO
DO WITH WRITING THE BOOK "CLASS REUNION" AND ONLY TRANSLATED IT.
ALSO THAT POEM HE WROTE, AFTER BROTHERS SUICIDE, WAS PUBLISHED IN
END OF PAGE FIVE

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POETRY MAGAZINE IN CHICAGO IN THIRTYONE. ALSO THAT HE USED NAME CANTWELL BY AGREEMENT WITH ACQUAINTANCE NAMED ROBERT CANTWELL. FURTHER THAT HE RESIGNED FROM TIME VOLUNTARILY LAST DECEMBER, TESTIFIED BEFORE HCUA UNDER SUBPOENA AFTER VISIT AT HIS OFFICE IN JUNE, FORTY EIGHT FROM BEN MANDEL AND WHEELER AND THAT HE HAD NOTHING WHATSOEVER TO DO WITH COMMITTEE ARRANGEMENTS FOR HEARINGS. IN LATTER QUESTION MURPHY WAS REBUTTING THE INNUENDO LEFT BY STRYKER RE HOLLYWOOD KLEIG LIGHT ATMOSPHERE IN WHICH CHAMBERS TESTIFIED IN WASHINGTON. MURPHY THEN READ ALOUD THE PREPARED STATEMENT WHICH CHAMBERS READ TO HCUA ON AUGUST THIRD LAST IN WHICH IT IS CONTAINED ON PAGES FIVE SIX FOUR THROUGH FIVE SIX SIX OF HCUA RECORDS. COURT WAS ADJOURNED AT THIS POINT UNTIL TEN THIRTY A.M., JUNE EIGHT, WHEN REDIRECT EXAMINATION OF CHAMBERS WILL CONTINUE.

SCHEIDT

HOLD PLS

cc: Mr. Fletcher
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