

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT **NEW YORK, NEW YORK**

WFO FILE NO. 74-94

REPORT MADE AT WASHINGTON, D. C.	DATE WHEN MADE MAY 12 1949	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 3/2, 4, 17; 4/5-7, 27, 29/49	REPORT MADE BY EDWARD F. HUMMER EFH:EM
TITLE: JAY DAVID MITTAKER CHAMBERS, was., Etal ALGER HISS			CHARACTER OF CASE PERJURY ESPIONAGE - R INTERNAL SECURITY - R

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

Persons residing in Washington, D. C. who were mentioned in letter of Mrs. VICTOR (KATHERINE WILLS) PERLO as being members of the Communist Party Underground group in Washington interviewed. ROSE CLINTON identified as present member of Communist Party, stated that she knew some of the other persons mentioned by Mrs. PERLO in connection with her employment or as members of her union. She declined to answer question whether she herself was member of Communist Party. HELEN FULLER states she is acquainted with most persons named in letter but has no positive proof they were members of Communist Party although they consistently followed the CP line. Does not know ALGER HISS or MITTAKER CHAMBERS. GERALD GRAZE and wife RUTH GORDON GRAZE, Government employees and subjects of LGE investigations, claimed to know some of individuals as result of Government employment but both denied any knowledge of any CP Underground Group. Dr. BENJAMIN WININGER states he knows several individuals named in letter but states he knows them professionally in the course of treating them or their wives for mental disturbances, including KATHERINE WILLS PERLO. States he has no knowledge of CP activities of anyone mentioned. Background information concerning MARY BELL GOREAN set out as requested by SAAG.

*ASB
Brent
Jog*

*see SAAG
Campbell
5-17-49
JCF*

APPROVED AND FORWARDED: <i>[Signature]</i> SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES
COPIES DESTROYED 848 DEC 16 1964 3 - Bureau 3 - New York 1 - SAAG T. J. DONNAGAN, New York 3 - Washington Field	174-1333-3272 JUN 10 1949 [Signatures]
	RECORDED - 59 INDEXED - 59

60 JUN 17 1949

WFO 74-94

Former co-worker and associate of ELEANOR NELSON SOYRING interviewed with negative results as to any Communist Party activities or recruiting for Soviet espionage apparatus. Further interviews to determine ALGER HISS' presence at Longview, Accokeek, Maryland, on July 4, 1937, made with negative results.

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REFERENCE: Bureau File 74-1333.

DETAILS: AT WASHINGTON, D. C.

INTERVIEWS WITH PERSONS NAMED IN
LETTER OF KATHERINE WILLS PERLO:

By letter dated January 19, 1949, the Bureau requested that all persons mentioned in the letter addressed to the President of the United States, and subsequently ascertained to be written by KATHERINE WILLS PERLO, be interviewed in instant matter. This letter purported to set out the names of individuals known to Mrs. PERLO to be members of a Communist Party Underground Group in Washington, D. C.

ROSE CLINTON

Miss CLINTON stated that she was employed in Washington in the Government from 1932 until 1936 when she left town. She returned to Washington in 1940 and resided here until 1942. Her third stay in Washington began in 1945 and continues to the present.

Miss CLINTON stated that she was first employed in Washington by the NRA, where she met JOHN ABT. She stated that she knew ABT as a result of her Government employment.

She was asked if she knew ABRAHAM GEORGE SILVERMAN and she stated that she knew him as an employee of the Labor Advisory Board where he was employed as an Economist. Miss CLINTON stated that she worked under SILVERMAN on several projects. Miss CLINTON stated that SILVERMAN was brought into the Labor Advisory Board by SIDNEY HILLMAN and she, Miss CLINTON, worked for HILLMAN doing stenographic work. When asked if she knew whether JOHN ABT or GEORGE SILVERMAN were members of the Communist Party or engaged in Communist

activities, Miss CLINTON stated that she did not know whether these two individuals were members of the party or not.

She was also asked whether she knew CHARLES J. COE and his wife, ROSE COE, WALTER SASSAMAN, or BILL SHERWOOD, and she replied that she did not. She knew HENRY RHINE as a union member.

She was asked whether she knew VICTOR FERLO, NATHAN WITT, HENRY HILL COLLINS, and CHARLES KRAMER, and she advised that she knew most of these persons as former employees of NRA. Again she stated she did not know whether they were members of the Communist Party.

Miss CLINTON stated that she knew these individuals also as union members and attended union meetings at their various homes. She denied, however, that these meetings were Communist Party meetings. She was told emphatically that the FBI was not interested in union activities or the union affiliations of any individual.

Miss CLINTON was asked whether she herself was a member of the Communist Party and she answered by stating that she thought the question was irrelevant. She stated that she was not on trial and saw no reason for answering the question.

Miss CLINTON stated that she did not know either ALGER HISS or WHITTAKER CHAMBERS.

HELEN FULLER

Miss FULLER advised that she knew and was well acquainted with JOHN ABT as formerly residing in Washington and being employed by the Department of Justice, the LaFollette Committee, and later, General Counsel of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers Union. Likewise, she knew ABT to be closely associated with LEE PRESSMAN.

She did not know ABRAHAM GEORGE SILVERMAN, ROSE CLINTON, CHARLES J. COE or his wife, ROSE COE.

^{MRS}
MRS. WILLIAM SHERWOOD

Concerning WILLIAM SHERWOOD and his wife, BARBARA, Miss FULLER stated that SHERWOOD did some work for her at the New Republic after June, 1941, at which time he was most cooperative. She knew him for approximately one year thereafter. Miss FULLER stated that she did not know him prior to 1941, and is, therefore, unable to state whether he followed the party line during the HITLER-STALIN non-aggression pact.

Miss FULLER was asked if she knew HENRY RHINE and his wife, and she replied that she did not know him too well but did know that he and his wife followed the Communist Party line at the time.

Concerning VICTOR PERLO, Miss FULLER advised that she first knew him at the WPA, later at OPA, and still later at the Treasury Department. After the war and shortly after HENRY WALLACE became Editor of the New Republic Magazine, Miss FULLER stated that VICTOR PERLO sold an article on the MARSHALL Plan to one of "our more gullible editors in New York" which was published and which later caused much embarrassment to the New Republic. Miss FULLER stated that, of course, PERLO's article was opposed to the Marshall Plan.

Miss FULLER further advised that she knew NATHAN WITT and believed him to be in a group of individuals who were pro-Communist and who always followed the Communist Party line. In this connection, Miss FULLER stated that even though she was aware NATHAN WITT, PERLO, and ABT followed the Communist Party line, at no time did she have any proof that they were card-holding members of the Communist Party or attended any meetings of the Communist Party, and further had no information that they might be engaged in Soviet espionage.

Concerning HENRY HILL COLLINS, Jr., Miss FULLER stated that she is well acquainted with him; that COLLINS still follows the Communist Party line. Miss FULLER stated that she also knew COLLINS' former wife, who was SUSAN B. ANTHONY II. Miss FULLER stated that she did not believe SUSAN B. ANTHONY II, who was also known as a follower of the Communist Party line, had influenced HENRY HILL COLLINS. In fact, COLLINS had the stronger character of the two, and if COLLINS followed the party line, it was because of his own will and his own thinking. Miss FULLER described his wife, SUSAN B. ANTHONY II as being a very emotional girl.

Concerning ^{2.1.5} CHARLES ~~KRAMER~~ and his wife ^{KRAMER} MILDRED, Miss FULLER stated that she knew him while connected with a Committee of Congress. She further knew KRAMER to be associated with the same group as WITT, COLLINS, PERLO and ABT.

Concerning SALLY ~~RINGE~~ and LENORE ~~THOMAS~~, Miss FULLER stated that she knew these two girls well and often visited their place at Accokeek, Maryland. She stated that it was "most unlikely" that SALLY RINGE or LENORE THOMAS were members of the Communist Party and stated people flocked to their home on weekends at Accokeek for a social outing rather than for any political purpose. It is to be noted, however, that SALLY RINGE has admitted to Bureau Agents that she was a member of the Communist Party.

Concerning LENORE THOMAS, Miss FULLER stated that she was a political minded person but never knew her to follow at all times the Communist Party line, but Miss FULLER stated Miss THOMAS could very well have followed it as she, Miss FULLER, was not that close to her.

Miss FULLER did not know RUTH GORDON GRAZE, or her husband, GERALD GRAZE.

LEN DE CAUX was well known to Miss FULLER, who stated that he followed the Communist Party line at all times.

Concerning MARY BELL GORMAN, Miss FULLER stated that she knew her vaguely and not well enough to say whether she was in the Communist group or not.

Miss FULLER did not know HENRY JULIAN WADLEIGH, or WILLIAM EDWARD CRANE or WARD FIGMAN or FELIX INSLERMAN.

Miss FULLER stated that she knew ELEANOR NELSON to be in the Trade Union Movement and further knew her to be in the general Communist group around HENRY RHINE. Miss FULLER stated that she got to know ELEANOR NELSON better, however, after 1941, when she, Miss FULLER, was associated with an interventibnist group which group sponsored meetings at Uline Arena and elsewhere. At the time RUSSIA had been over-run by Germany and she stated that ELEANOR NELSON helped the group out materially in having the United Federal Workers Union cooperate in sponsoring various rallies. The rallies had for their purpose the furnishing of Military aid to the allies, especially Britain and Russia.

Concerning WHITTAKER CHAMBERS and ALGER HISS, Miss FULLER stated that oddly enough she had never met ALGER HISS although she had heard of him in Washington as being a rising star in the Government service. She had never met WHITTAKER CHAMBERS. Miss FULLER stated that since she had never met ALGER HISS, she never saw him at the residence of SALLY RINGE and LENORE THOMAS at Accokeek, Maryland, although he might have been there.

Miss FULLER stated that while she never met ALGER HISS she knew from hearsay that he was "quite liberal" and knew further that he associated with some of the persons she identified above. She stated, however, that the revelation that he was engaged in espionage was quite a surprise to her and she can go along with the accusations except for the espionage part of it.

Miss FULLER stated that while she herself was connected with the Department of Justice, no member of the group ever approached her to furnish any confidential information to unauthorized sources. Further, she was never approached to attend any Communist meetings.

Miss FULLER further stated that during the latter 1930's there was no one particular issue by which a person could identify another person as being a Communist or Communist Party member. It was only during the Hitler-Stalin pact from 1939 to 1941 that she could identify various persons as following the Communist Party line and immediately doing a "flip-flop" after Russia was attacked by Germany on June 22, 1941.

Miss FULLER reiterated that while she had come to believe that ABT, PERLO, RHINE, WITT, COLLINS, and KRAMER were followers of the Communist Party line, she had no information to prove that they were actually Communists or Communist Party members.

GERALD GRAZE

The name of "GERALD GRAZE (CSC)" appears on Mrs. PERLO's letter. It is noted that GERALD GRAZE together with his wife, RUTH GORDON GRAZE, was the subject of a Loyalty of Government Employees investigation by the Bureau. Mr. GRAZE was interviewed at his office at the National Institute of Health, Bethesda, Maryland, on Wednesday, March 2, 1949, by the writer and Special Agents HERBERT S. HAWKINS and WILLIAM STATEN. GRAZE stated that he has known Mr. and Mrs. VICTOR PERLO since early 1940 and has known VICTOR PERLO officially in the Office of Price Administration from November, 1942 to July, 1943, and socially until 1946. He has been in the PERLO home a number of times and saw PERLO once or twice a year after the war. Both were in Government employment at the time. PERLO never asked GRAZE for any confidential information and was radical only in respect to labor. PERLO never exhibited any Communistic tendencies according to GRAZE. GRAZE also stated that he knew the first Mrs. VICTOR PERLO.

The names HAROLD WARE and JOHN ABT meant nothing to GRAZE, but he advised that he knows the name Lothery BLOOR from reading the newspapers. He stated that WALTER SALANT in the Council of Economic Advisers is a good friend of PERLO's, and was a Branch Chief in this office when PERLO was there. The names GEORGE SILVERMAN, ROSE CLINTON, CHARLES and ROSE COE, WALTER SASSAMAN, BILL and BARBARA SHERWOOD, HENRY and JESSICA RHINE, NATHAN WITT, HENRY HILL COLLINS, IRMA or SALLY RINGE, JONATHAN GOLDMARE, LENORE THOMAS or STRAUS, LEN DECAUX, DR. BENJAMIN WEININGER, PEGGY BENNETT, MARY BELL GORMAN and HAROLD POSNER meant nothing to GERALD GRAZE. These individuals have all been mentioned in the PERLO letter.

GRAZE stated that he knew CHARLES KRAMER in a business capacity with OPA. This acquaintanceship ended with the job at OPA. He stated that he met KRAMER's wife at a Georgetown school where both of them sent their children. He stated that he knew nothing of KRAMER's activities although he stated that KRAMER and PERLO knew each other and have been seen by him in the OPA office. Both KRAMER and PERLO were at OPA before GRAZE was employed there. GRAZE advised that he knew ROBERT STRAUS in the Office of Emergency Management but knew nothing concerning him. He further stated that he never connected any of the above mentioned people as being tied up together in any way. GRAZE has never been at Longview, Accokeek, Maryland, and is not acquainted with ALGER HISS.

GRAZE stated that he left home in January of 1935 and at the time he had no indication that his brother, CYRIL GRAZE was connected with the Communist Party although he heard later that his brother was a Communist Party member. GRAZE was not able to identify a photograph of WILLIAM ROSEN and stated that he did not know the name. He advised that he knew ANNE ROSEN who worked for him in the Office of Price Administration and in Sugar Rationing which folded up in 1947. He never saw her again after this except for a few phone calls. He was not able to say whether or not she knew VICTOR FERLO and doesn't know whether or not she was a Communist Party member. The names MARY JANE or PHILIP KENEY meant nothing to him.

GRAZE met HARRY WAGDOFF in 1940 while GRAZE was in the Civil Service Commission. He stated that they had a normal office relationship and were not socially acquainted outside of having lunched together. He was not acquainted with BEATRICE WAGDOFF. GRAZE stated that SOLOMON AARON LISCHINSKY was a colleague of his younger brother, STANLEY GRAZE, in the War Production Board. GRAZE has been in the LISCHINSKY home once but LISCHINSKY has never been at the GRAZE home. He further stated that ELEANOR BELSER worked for him in the OPA and he inherited her from his predecessor. He had numerous contacts with her in connection with his business and both were in the Sugar Rationing Branch at the same time. Their acquaintanceship was all official except for luncheons together, and when sugar rationing broke up, he went to War Assets and she went to the Navy Department. They had a farewell get-together party in some hotel at this time. When GRAZE came to the National Institute of Health, she called him for a job and on his recommendation, she was hired in the Personnel Department. She has since been suspended from her position in the National Institute of Health for disloyalty. She never asked him for any information or confidential material concerning his job as did no other person of his acquaintance. He stated the name DAVID WAHL meant nothing to him, and advised that he has met PHILIP ASH once or twice, but ASH is no social acquaintance.

RUTH GORDON GRAZE

RUTH GORDON GRAZE was interviewed in the Washington Field Office on April 6, 1949, in the presence of her husband, ~~GERALD GRAZE~~. GERALD GRAZE has been previously interviewed in this matter. It is here noted further that both GERALD GRAZE and his wife, RUTH GORDON GRAZE, have been subjects of Loyalty of Government Employee investigations.

RUTH GORDON GRAZE advised that she was acquainted with VICTOR PERLO socially, having met both VICTOR PERLO and his first wife at social gatherings. She stated she had no information concerning PERLO's political persuasion, and had no information indicating that he was a member of the Communist Party or engaged in espionage activities.

The only other name Mrs. GRAZE recalled knowing was that of Mrs. CHARLES KRAMER, whom she stated she met on one or two occasions at PTA meetings. Mrs. GRAZE was asked whether she knew the other persons who are mentioned in Mrs. PERLO's letter and she advised she did not.

Dr. BENJAMIN WEININGER

The name of Dr. BENJAMIN WEININGER appears in Mrs. PERLO's letter with the notation by Mrs. PERLO as follows: "Psychiatrist in the know and recommended by Central Com. - was attached to the staff of Chestnut Lodge Sanitarium. They know his political trust and are doing what they can." Dr. WEININGER was interviewed at his office in the Dupont Circle Building, 1346 Connecticut Avenue, Room 1106, at 1225 P.M. on Friday, March 4, 1949. Dr. WEININGER, who is a psychiatrist, stated he has never met JOHN ABT personally but has heard his name mentioned frequently by other patients of his during the course of their professional treatment. The names of GEORGE SILVERMAN, ROSE CLINTON, CHARLES J. COE and ROSE COE, WALTER SASSAMAN, BILL SHERWOOD and wife, and HENRY RHINE meant nothing to him. These individuals were also mentioned in the letter of Mrs. PERLO.

Dr. WEININGER further stated that he did not know HAROLD WARE and had never met ALGER HISS or WHITTAKER CHAMBERS. He stated that he met VICTOR PERLO when he was treating his first wife, KATHERINE WILLS PERLO, for a mental disorder. He further knew PERLO to be a brilliant economist but his contacts with him which numbered three or four times, related to the progress made by Mrs. PERLO while under his care and treatment. He stated that he further knew NATHAN WITT in that he treated professionally Mrs. NATHAN WITT, who was a patient of his. He was further acquainted with HENRY HILL COLLINS, in that he likewise treated professionally COLLINS' wife, SUSAN B. ANTHONY II. Dr. WEININGER stated that both Mrs. WITT and Mrs. COLLINS were at one time suffering from mental disorders requiring the services of a psychiatrist.

WFO 74-94

He did not know CHARLES KRAMER although he has read about him in the papers. He did not know SALLY RINGE, also known as IRMA RINGE. He was acquainted with LENORE THOMAS, now known as LENORE STRAUS in that he treated her as she was suffering from a mental depression. Dr. WEININGER said, however, that he had to recommend her to other psychiatrists and he sent her elsewhere. He did not know GERALD GRAZE or his wife, RUTH GORDON GRAZE, or HELEN FULLER.

Regarding ~~HERMAN BRONEK~~, mentioned in the PERLO letter as committing suicide, Dr. WEININGER stated that this man was his patient at Chestnut Lodge Sanitarium, and was treated by him professionally as BRONEK suffered from a mental illness. He described BRONEK as completely disorganized, disoriented, and who could not carry on a coherent conversation. He ended up a suicide. The names of ~~PEGGY BENNETT~~, MARY BELL GORMAN and ~~HAROLD POSNER~~ meant nothing to the Doctor. Dr. WEININGER stated that nothing came to his attention professionally or otherwise indicating that any of the above persons were engaged in Soviet espionage or were members of the Communist Party.

BACKGROUND INFORMATION CONCERNING MARY BELL GORMAN

By teletype dated April 4, 1949, this office was requested to furnish background information in connection with MARY BELL GORMAN, pursuant to the request of SAAG THOMAS J. DONEGAN.

Records of the Washington Credit Bureau, checked on April 7, 1949, reflect that GORMAN was employed by the Veterans' Employment Research Inc., 1608 - 20th Street. The dates of this employment were undisclosed. These records also indicated that GORMAN was employed at the Ruby V. Eddy Company, 416 Bowen Building. The dates of this employment were also undisclosed. Credit Bureau records indicated that MARY BELL GORMAN was formerly known as Mrs. ~~MARY BELLAND~~; that in 1946 she was about 38 years old and married to FRANCIS J. GORMAN, who had on July 10, 1936 secured a divorce from Mrs. JOSEPHINE BOWER. These records further indicated that FRANCIS GORMAN had two children by his first marriage, and one by his marriage to MARY BELL GORMAN. It is noted that subsequent investigation indicated that MARY BELL GORMAN's maiden name was MARY ANNE ~~BELL~~ and all inquiries into a former marriage by this individual had indicated that her first marriage was to FRANCIS J. GORMAN. It is pointed out that the Credit Bureau's record of a Mrs. MARY BELLAND may be the result of a confusion in these records as to her true maiden name of MARY ANNE BELL.

On April 8, 1949, Mrs. RUBY V. ETTY, proprietor of the ETTY Company, 416 Bowen Building, Washington, D. C., advised that she represented a number of manufacturing companies in Washington, D. C., and that during World War II, these companies were engaged in handling war contracts. Among these organizations were the Master Vibrator Company, with home offices in Dayton, Ohio, and the F. H. McGraw Company, a large construction company with home offices in Hartford, Connecticut and Dayton, Ohio.

Mrs. ETTY advised that she first employed MARY BELL GORMAN in October, 1940 and that she was forced to discharge GORMAN on July 1, 1944. Mrs. ETTY stated that she discharged GORMAN because of her (GORMAN's) continued associations with other individuals whom Mrs. ETTY had previously discharged and whom she felt were trying to damage her status with the companies she represented. Mrs. ETTY advised that toward the end of her employment, GORMAN was paid approximately \$500. a month and stated that she secured from various Government war-agencies contracts, specifications, and other data which would aid the companies which Mrs. ETTY represented in connection with their war contracts. Mrs. ETTY advised that such material was given to her company as a matter of course. Mrs. ETTY stated that it was necessary for MARY BELL GORMAN to contact the Soviet and Czech Embassies in connection with her employment, and Mrs. ETTY produced a card index used by MARY BELL GORMAN which indicated that she called on Dr. VLADIMIR PALIC, First Secretary of the Czech Embassy, and one VLADIMIR I. BAZYKIN of the Embassy of the U.S.S.R. Other companies represented by ETTY during the war included the Duro-Test of North Bergen, New Jersey, the Ideal Power Company of Lansing, Michigan, and the Rogers Diesel and Aircraft Corporation of New York City and Dayton, Ohio. In connection with the latter companies, it was the responsibility of MARY BELL GORMAN to contact certain individuals in the War Production Board. Among the cards produced by ETTY, which cards represented GORMAN's contacts, was noted a handwritten card said by ETTY to be in the handwriting of MARY BELL GORMAN, which bore the name VICTOR PERLO, War Production Board, and telephone number Rep. 7500, X-71692.

Mrs. ETTY advised that in her opinion the proper person at the War Production Board for GORMAN to contact was one JOHN DEVERY and she produced a card bearing DEVERY's name and his telephone extension. Mrs. ETTY stated she knew of no legitimate business contact which GORMAN could have with PERLO but that on the other hand, GORMAN had a relatively free scope in the matter of making her own contacts and PERLO have have contacted her in a genuine business matter. It is pointed out that Mrs. ETTY was familiar with the name PERLO in connection with HCUA hearings.

Mrs. ETTY stated that in about 1942 certain allegations came to her attention in connection with the past employment of MARY BELL GORMAN with the "Daily Worker", an East coast Communist daily newspaper. ETTY stated she immediately called GORMAN in and asked for an explanation, whereupon GORMAN replied that she had not worked for the "Daily Worker" but had ~~edited a newspaper called "Work."~~ She also told Mrs. ETTY that she had formerly worked for a newspaper in Columbus, Ohio, and a trades publication in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. It is noted that Mrs. ETTY said that GORMAN was extremely indignant when asked by Mrs. ETTY if she had worked for the "Daily Worker." Mrs. ETTY stated that she had never reason nor occasion to doubt the loyalty of MARY BELL GORMAN and that GORMAN was a valuable and efficient worker. Mrs. ETTY, who is a native of Columbus, Ohio, recalled that GORMAN had been educated at Ohio State University. She also recalled that GORMAN had been employed by the NRA some time in the middle 1930's. On April 11, 1949, Mrs. ETTY advised that she had been discussing the World War II days of her company with a former employee, one RALEPH LUDINGTON, now unemployed, who resides at Apartment 809, 1815 A 17th Street, N.W.; the Croydon Apartments, and that LUDINGTON had advised that GORMAN was very hard up for money. Mrs. ETTY said that LUDINGTON, who worked closely with GORMAN, made the remark to her, ETTY, that GORMAN would "do anything for money." ETTY then advised that she asked LUDINGTON would GORMAN betray her country for a sum of money, to which LUDINGTON replied that in his opinion, she would. On April 11, 1949, LUDINGTON was interviewed at his residence, and advised that he had worked across a desk from GORMAN during the entire time of her employment by Mrs. ETTY, and that while he had no reason to doubt her loyalty to the United States Government, he stated that she was extremely hard up, and that in his opinion she was unprincipled to the extent that she would do anything for money. He stated that GORMAN might even betray the United States for a sum of money, but added that he was by no means sure of this, and that such an opinion was based only upon his own appraisal of GORMAN's character.

LUDINGTON recalled that GORMAN had often spoke of a trip she had taken to Spain with her husband during the time of the Spanish Revolution, but could furnish no further information in this connection. It is noted that ETTY furnished substantially the same information in connection with GORMAN's trip to Spain.

On April 8, 1949, the personnel records of the NRA were checked at Room 18W of the National Archives. With respect to GORMAN, these records indicated that she was born August 12, 1909 at Austin, Texas, that she had been educated at North High School, Columbus, Ohio, from 1923 to 1927, and that she had attended the Ohio State University from 1928 to 1931. She listed

WFO 74-94

employment as a reporter with the Columbus Citizen, a newspaper, from 1932 until 1933 and stated she was a research worker with the New York State Labor Department from January until April of 1934. From April 1934 until October 1934, she was the Associate Editor of a publication called "Hotel Industry, Inc." edited by one G. G. FLING. These records also indicated that from 1931 until 1933, she was employed as "actress, legitimate stage."

The questionnaire on which this employment was set out is dated November 12, 1934, and contains no further information with respect to GORMAN's past employment.

It is noted that her references in connection with her employment with NRA were Senator ROBERT J. BULKELEY, then Senator from Ohio, and two Ohio representatives, ARTHUR LAMNECK and WARREN J. DUFFEY. These records indicated that GORMAN's father was one SFURGEON BELL and her name at this time was noted to be MARY ANN BELL. She executed an oath of office in connection with her NRA employment November 12, 1934 and resigned October 2, 1935. Her actual date of entrance on duty was ascertained to be October 29, 1934. She was employment as an Assistant to the Code Supervisor of the Labor Advisory Board and the job appraisal sheet in this file indicates that the 39 textile codes in that office were handled by her, one JOHN DONOVAN, and one RAYMOND RUBINOW, and dealt with cotton, wool, silk, upholstery and drapery textiles. Her employment concerned itself with the labor scales in these fields and it was set out that she worked closely with the trade unions.

On December 1, 1934, GORMAN was designated as a senior clerk research analyst, CAF-7 and from this date until her resignation, her employment concerned itself with hours reduction and other labor hours problems under the NRA code.

In connection with the publication "Work" noted above, it is observed that "Work" was established in 1936 as a publication of the WPA and it was contemplated at that time that it should be circulated at that time among the WPA offices, in the several states and among Government officials and newspapers, according to the records of the Washington Credit Bureau, 1221 G Street, N.W.

The masthead of the edition of November 23, 1939, which is Volume II, #17, available at the Library of Congress, indicates that the publication was the official organ of the Workers Alliance of America and is a member of the Federated Press. MARY K. GORMAN is listed as editor and it is noted that this periodical was published at 1211 I Street, N.W., and in 1940 at 930 M Street, N.W.

In the previous investigation entitled "ALBERT ABEL FREEMAN, was. EMPLOYEE INVESTIGATION, OFFICE OF EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT," it is noted that FREEMAN was employed from September, 1938 until July, 1940 on the publication "Work" during which period MARY GORMAN was editor.

Records of the Department of State, Passport Division, checked on April 25, 1949, reflect that FRANCIS J. GORMAN on May 13, 1937, filed an application for a passport for himself and his wife, MARY CATHERINE GORMAN, whose father was SPURGEON BELL. On May 18, 1937, Special Passport #4394 was issued to the GORMANS for travel to England and Switzerland. GORMAN indicated that his purpose in obtaining this passport was to attend, as a member of the delegation from the United States, the 23rd Session of the International Labor Conference, convening at Geneva, Switzerland, June 3, 1937. This file indicated GORMAN was at that time President of the United Textile Workers of America and at the conference was to be an advisor for the workers' delegation. This file indicated that GORMAN's wife was born at Austin, Texas, August 12, 1912 and that he and his wife were married February 25, 1937 and that she was not previously married. The place of the marriage is not set out. It is noted that GORMAN indicated on this application that he was born at Bradford, Yorkshire, England, March 3, 1890 and that he first entered the United States in March, 1903, and that he had been residing continuously in the United States, at 143 Academy Avenue, Providence, Rhode Island. It is noted that GORMAN's father, JAMES B. GORMAN, was also born in England, that he was naturalized an American citizen at Providence, Rhode Island, in the U. S. District Court, on September 30, 1920. The citizenship of FRANCIS J. GORMAN is not indicated on this passport application but it is noted that the application is stamped in such a manner as to indicate that Certificate #688930, which certification is dated September 27, 1916, has been "seen" by a State Department Passport Clerk. This passport file contains a letter to the Department of State from the American Consul General at Barcelona, Spain, dated July 1, 1937. This letter reflects FRANCIS J. and MARY GORMAN appeared at the Office of the Consulate General in Barcelona, Spain, and indicated that although they had not previously intended to visit Spain, they had at the conference received an invitation from the Spanish Delegation. This letter also contains a translation of an article appearing in the June 30, 1937 edition of "Las Noticias" which is apparently a Barcelona newspaper. The letter indicated that a photograph of FRANCIS J. and MARY GORMAN appeared in this publication. The following paragraph is quoted from the translation:

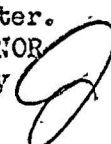
"Comrade GORMAN comes to Spain to procure information which may very much clarify the conscience of the American people, who are already in fact propitiously inclined toward the cause of the Spanish proletariat."

It is noted that GORLAN is referred to as "the principal figure of the militant proletariat of the United States" and has "taken his place firmly at the side of the Spanish worker."

This clipping indicated that the GORMANS would visit Barcelona, Valencia, and Madrid. The passport file also contained an application for the amendment of the GORMANS' passport, which application is dated June 17, 1937 at Geneva, Switzerland. According to the file, on the same date at Geneva, Switzerland, the GORMANS' passport was amended for travel to Portugal and the Irish Free State.

INFORMATION CONCERNING ELEANOR NELSON SOYRING

Mr. VAL LORWIN

~~Mr. VAL LORWIN~~ of the State Department was interviewed in this case on April 4, 1949, in his office at the State Department by the writer. He was interviewed for any information in his possession regarding ELEANOR NELSON, it being noted that LORWIN's name was suggested to the writer by MRS PAUL R. PORTER, the former husband of ELEANOR NELSON. 

Mr. LORWIN advised that he knew ELEANOR NELSON first as being a member of the American Federation of Government Employees' Union in 1935. LORWIN stated that at the time he had no information that she was a member of the Communist Party as there was no particular issue at the time that would identify Communists as there was at a subsequent period. The CIO was being organized at the time and Communists and non-Communists were being taken in.

Later during 1941 LORWIN stated that there was quite a fight in the Labor Department and ELEANOR NELSON, as a Trade Union functionary, took part in this fight and took side with the Communist Party which more or less proved to Mr. LORWIN that she was a "party liner." He described NELSON as being a very clever person and at the same time a very hard worker. LORWIN stated that he saw ELEANOR NELSON only at union meetings and never met her socially. LORWIN stated that he has no information that would involve ELEANOR NELSON in any espionage activities.

MISS MARION HAYES

Miss MARION HAYES, Department of Commerce, was interviewed relative to any information in her possession concerning ELEANOR NELSON. Miss HAYES stated that she herself was active in 1941 and 1942 in the intra-union fight in the Department of Labor, in which she took an anti-Communist stand together

with others in an effort to change the Union leadership from Communist to non-Communist. Accordingly, Miss HAYES stated that she often heard the name of ELEANOR NELSON as being one of the leaders of the Communist factions; however, she never met ELEANOR NELSON and therefore does not know any of NELSON's friends or associates. Miss HAYES stated that her group was not able to change the leadership of the Union; and she later dropped out of the union because of its Communist domination. She had no further information to give concerning ELEANOR NELSON.

Mr. NELSON BORTZ

Mr. NELSON BORTZ, Industrial Relations Division of the Department of Labor, Room 6139, was interviewed in his office on April 7, 1949, concerning any information he had regarding ELEANOR NELSON. BORTZ stated that he entered on duty with the Department of Labor in June, 1935, and NELSON was employed by the Women's Bureau of the Department of Labor at that time. BORTZ stated that he met her, therefore, sometime in 1935. He stated that both he and NELSON, together with many others, were members of Lodge 12 of the American Federation of Government employees. BORTZ stated that due to the influx of a large number of younger people in the Department of Labor at that time, a difference of opinion arose between the older and younger employees. ELEANOR NELSON was one of those who was very active in the younger group and who wanted to more or less take over the AFGE and infuse it with new ideas and new leadership. He recalls that NELSON was Chairman of the Grievance Committee. BORTZ stated that this younger group succeeded in taking control of the Union with the result that the older employees seceded and later were given a charter as Lodge 128. Later on, Lodge 12 became affiliated with the United Federal Workers, CIO, and he recalls that ELEANOR NELSON became the first President of Local 12 of the United Federal Workers. After that, BORTZ stated, NELSON resigned from the Department of Labor and became a Union functionary for the United Federal Workers. At that time, BORTZ stated that his own contacts with her became less frequent. He has not seen ELEANOR NELSON since before the last war.

Concerning NELSON's close friends and associates within the Department of Labor, BORTZ stated that HELEN MILLER (well known to the Bureau) was one of NELSON's closest contacts. In addition, NELSON had many other contacts outside the Department of Labor, which contacts were mainly in other Government Unions, in the Department of Agriculture, Department of State, etc. BORTZ stated that he has never heard of NELSON's approaching anyone in the Department of Labor, including himself, to furnish any information to outside sources or to be recruited into the Communist Party. In this latter connection he stated that HELEN WOOD had been approached by HELEN MILLER to join the Communist Party, which led to HELEN MILLER's ouster by Secretary PERKINS.

BORTZ stated that he never knew NELSON socially. In the office he considered her to be intelligent, well-trained, and shrewd. She was not "Lortish" at that time. She was a skilled negotiator and was smart enough not to show all her cards at once. BORTZ stated that one Mrs. JEAN BROWN, who was employed at the time in the Women's Bureau was a friend of NELSON. The husband of this Mrs. BROWN was ELMER BROWN, and they resided at Greenbelt. BORTZ does not know the BROWNS' present whereabouts. BROWN resigned from the Department of Labor to do some work of organizing domestic servants. BORTZ had no further information to give.

Mrs. LEON KEYSERLING

Mrs. LEON KEYSERLING, formerly Miss MARY DUBLIN, was interviewed in her office at the Department of Commerce on April 6, 1949 by the writer and Special Agent WILLIAM J. STATEN regarding ELEANOR NELSON, it being noted that PAUL PORTER, when interviewed, advised that it was his recollection that he was introduced to Miss NELSON by MARY DUBLIN, now Mrs. KEYSERLING.

Mrs. KEYSERLING advised that she has no recollection of introducing ELEANOR NELSON to PAUL PORTER, but on the contrary, has a decided recollection of having met her for the first time after she married PORTER. Mrs. KEYSERLING stated that since she was a great friend of PAUL R. PORTER, she looked forward very eagerly to meeting his wife and accordingly, she recalls that she was invited to the PORTER apartment on Pennsylvania near Washington Circle to dinner and for the first time met ELEANOR NELSON, then Mrs. PAUL R. PORTER. Mrs. KEYSERLING recalled that she only met ELEANOR NELSON on one or two occasions after that and one or two years later, she was very chagrined and disappointed to hear stories concerning ELEANOR NELSON. Mrs. KEYSERLING stated that PAUL R. PORTER became sick in Philadelphia, and friends of hers advised that Mrs. PORTER, ELEANOR NELSON, more or less deserted PORTER and refused to attend him in his illness.

It was much later that Mrs. KEYSERLING stated she heard from hearsay that after PAUL R. PORTER divorced NELSON, that NELSON was engaged in Communist activities, although she, Mrs. KEYSERLING, has no first hand knowledge of any of these activities.

Mrs. KEYSERLING stated that she has no information concerning ELEANOR NELSON's activities in any Communist underground movement or in any espionage apparatus. Mrs. KEYSERLING stated that she herself did not come to Washington to live until 1940, when she married Mr. KEYSERLING, now one of President TRUMAN's top economic advisors. Before that, she was connected with the National Consumers League and in that connection became well acquainted with Mr. PORTER, whom she described as a "grand person." Mrs. KEYSERLING advised that if further information comes to her recollection concerning ELEANOR NELSON she will advise this office.

INTERVIEWS TO CORROBORATE ALGER HISS' PRESENCE
AT LONGVIEW, ACCOKEEK, MARYLAND, ON OR ABOUT JULY 4, 1937.

Mr. CARLTON SKINNER

Mr. SKINNER advised that he knew ALGER HISS well enough to call him ALGER and HISS in turn refers to him as CARLTON. SKINNER advised that he first met ALGER HISS in 1935 when he, SKINNER, was a reporter and HISS was an attorney with the Department of Justice, at which time SKINNER had occasion to get background information on cases involving the Department of Justice from HISS. SKINNER then stated that he had little or no contact with him in the succeeding years, especially when SKINNER was in the Coast Guard during the war. SKINNER stated that after the war he became interested in the United Nations to the extent of making inquiries about being employed by the United Nations directly. In this connection, he went to see ALGER HISS. HISS had a long conversation with him at that time, mainly going into his experience and background. HISS referred him to two other members of the State Department who had interviews with him. Mr. SKINNER stated the net result was that he did not secure the job as obviously his experiences were not enough. Mr. SKINNER stated that he was acquainted with LENORE THOMAS through her husband, ROBERT STRAUS, as he has met ROBERT STRAUS on several occasions at the home of STRAUS' brother, MICHAEL STRAUS.

Mr. SKINNER stated that he had something to do with securing a position for ROBERT STRAUS to be employed under Mr. HORTON, then with the Office for Emergency Management. SKINNER stated that he has visited Accokeek, Maryland, on a few occasions only and therefore he would not be in a position to know whether ALGER HISS visited there. SKINNER stated that he does not believe that he was at Accokeek during 1937 and therefore would not be in a position to aid the Bureau in its inquiry. Mr. SKINNER stated that he also knew DONALD HISS slightly and recalled that he, SKINNER, formerly was employed by the U. S. Maritime Commission, and on several occasions DONALD HISS came to him as a lawyer representing a Latvian ship-owner whose ships had been seized by the Soviet Union when the Soviet Union incorporated Latvia within the Soviet Union. Mr. SKINNER stated that HISS approached the Maritime Commission to seek reimbursement for his client the Latvian ship-owner under the provisions of an act of Congress then in force, which entitled shipowners whose ships were lost due to enemy action to be entitled to some reimbursement and the right to repurchase Government built ships at a substantial discount. SKINNER stated the application, of course, was refused but he commented that it was interesting that DONALD HISS took the view that the Soviet Union was an enemy power instead of an allied power. He stated that this was most interesting in view of the later disclosures that DONALD HISS might be a member of the Communist apparatus.

Dr. LEONARD M. DUB

Dr. LEONARD M. DUB, in the Farragut Medical Building, was interviewed relative to ALGER HISS' presence at Longview, Accokeek, Maryland, at the residence of LENORE THOMAS and SALLY RINGE, it being noted that Dr. DUB was suggested as a possible witness.

Dr. DUB stated that he presently owns property near Accokeek, Maryland, which he purchased from HENRY G. FERGUSON and his wife. Dr. DUB stated, however, that he did not come to Washington until 1941 and therefore is not able to state whether ALGER HISS visited Accokeek in 1937 and 1938.

Dr. DUB is not acquainted with either ALGER HISS or WITTAKER CHAMBERS.

- P E N D I N G -

WFO 74-94

LEAD SHEET

This case is receiving expeditious and constant attention in this office, and leads are immediately assigned as received.

Kisseloff-904

ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE

Bureau letter dated January 19, 1949 requested this office to review the material submitted by Mrs. VICTOR PERLO and set out leads for the prompt interview of all persons mentioned in instant letter, and for these individuals to be interviewed in connection with the development of instant case.

Among the persons mentioned by Mrs. PERLO and who are no longer available within the Washington Field Office are JOHN ABT, GEORGE SILVERMAN, CHARLES J. COE and his wife ROSE COE, WILLIAM SHERWOOD, and his wife BARBARA SHERWOOD, VICTOR PERLO, NATHANIEL WITT, HENRY HILL COLLINS, CHARLES KRAIER, LEN DECAUX, and HAROLD POSNER. The above named individuals are now located within the New York Office, and a teletype was directed to New York instructing that office to locate and interview the above named individuals.

WALTER SASSAMAN, also mentioned by Mrs. VICTOR PERLO, was finally located within the Chicago area and a letter was directed to Chicago giving pertinent background information concerning SASSAMAN, looking toward his ultimate interview. HENRY RHINE and his wife JESSICA BUCK RHINE are now both employed within the Philadelphia area, and it is to be noted that this office has recently furnished the New York office with pertinent background information concerning these individuals, it being further noted that SAAG THOMAS J. DONEGAN contemplates subpoenaing these two individuals before the Special Grand Jury.

The Philadelphia Office was likewise requested by letter to furnish the latest pertinent information concerning HENRY RHINE and his wife to New York.

IRMA RINGE, aka SALLY RINGE, was interviewed by the Seattle Office. Her name was likewise mentioned by Mrs. PERLO.

LENORE STRAUS, formerly known as LENORE THOMAS, mentioned in Mrs. PERLO's letter, was interviewed by the Baltimore Office.

PEGGY BENNETT, mentioned by Mrs. PERLO, is now known as PEGGY BENNETT PORTER, Mrs. JOHN W. PORTER, and was interviewed in this matter by the Los Angeles Office.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT **NEW YORK, NEW YORK**

WFO FILE NO. 74-94

REPORT MADE AT WASHINGTON, D. C.	DATE WHEN MADE MAY 12 1949	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 3/2, 4, 17; 4/5-7, 27, 29/49	REPORT MADE BY EDWARD F. HUMMER EFH:EM
TITLE JAY DAVID WEITAKER CHAMBERS, was., Etal ALGER HISS			CHARACTER OF CASE PERJURY ESPIONAGE - R INTERNAL SECURITY - R

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

Persons residing in Washington, D. C. who were mentioned in letter of Mrs. VICTOR (KATHERINE WILLS) PERLO as being members of the Communist Party Underground group in Washington interviewed. ROSE CLINTON identified as present member of Communist Party, stated that she knew some of the other persons mentioned by Mrs. PERLO in connection with her employment or as members of her union. She declined to answer question whether she herself was member of Communist Party. HELEN FULLER states she is acquainted with most persons named in letter but has no positive proof they were members of Communist Party although they consistently followed the CP line. Does not know ALGER HISS or WEITAKER CHAMBERS. GERALD GRAZE and wife RUTH GORDON GRAZE, Government employees and subjects of LGE investigations, claimed to know some of individuals as result of Government employment but both denied any knowledge of any CP Underground Group. Dr. BENJAMIN WEININGER states he knows several individuals named in letter but states he knows them professionally in the course of treating them or their wives for mental disturbances, including KATHERINE WILLS PERLO. States he has no knowledge of CP activities of anyone mentioned. Background information concerning MARY BELL GOREAN set out as requested by SAAG.

APPROVED AND FORWARDED:	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES	
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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ⑤ - Bureau 3 - New York 1 - SAAG T. J. DONOGAN, New York 3 - Washington Field 			

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT **NEW YORK**

FILE NO. **65-1642**

REPORT MADE AT BALTIMORE, MARYLAND	DATE WHEN MADE 6/2/49	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 3/23-5/31/49	REPORT MADE BY FRANK G. JOHNSTONE
TITLE JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was, et al			CHARACTER OF CASE PERJURY ESPIONAGE - R INTERNAL SECURITY - R

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

Details obtained from Mrs. CHAMBERS concerning visit of herself, ELLEN CHAMBERS, and PRISCILLA HISS to Dr. MARGARET NICHOLSON, Washington, D.C. in Sept. 1935. Deposition, application, and other exhibits furnished New York Office regarding CHAMBERS' application on 2/4/44 for insurance with Massachusetts Mutual Life Insurance Co. CHAMBERS contacted NATHAN LEVINE by telephone and telegram for appointment 11/14/48 when original documents allegedly repossessed by CHAMBERS. Original WU telegram located and text set out. CHAMBERS occupied 2610 St. Paul Street, Baltimore, from June 1938 to June 1939 under rental-purchase agreement but never purchased the property. Photographic copy of ESTHER CHAMBERS' Maryland operator's license and application therefor furnished New York Office. Newspaper account of the marriage of ALGER and PRISCILLA HISS, Washington, D.C., 12/11/29 located in Baltimore Evening Sun for that date and photostatic copy furnished New York Office. No other record of HISS marriage located at Baltimore. Copies of forms executed by FRANKLIN VICTOR RENO during government employment obtained. Associates interviewed furnished no additional information of value regarding DAVID VERNON ZIMMERMAN. VLADIMIR A. NEKRASSOFF not believed identical with Russian #1 mentioned by WILLIAM EDWARD CRANE. HISS-CHAMBERS libel suit (Civil 4176)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
 HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
 DATE 7/20/97 BY SP2 [signature]

cc AAG Campbell
6-7-49
FLJcm

ASB
Brent
J. [signature]

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APPROVED AND FORWARDED: <i>M. W. [signature]</i> SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES
(5) Bureau 1 New York (S.A.G. [signature] ONEGAN) (65-14920) 2 Washington Field (74-94) 2 Detroit 2 Baltimore 57 JUN 20 1949	74-1303-3273 JUN 10 1949 RECORDED - 125 INDEXED - 125

TABLE OF CONTENTS

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS

Circumstances Surrounding Visit of ELLEN CHAMBERS,
ESTHER CHAMBERS and PRISCILLA HISS to Dr.
MARGARET MARY NICHOLSON, Washington, D.C., Sept. 1935 2

Application for Insurance with the Massachusetts Mutual
Life Insurance Company, Springfield, Massachusetts 8

Making of Appointment with NATHAN LEVINE for 11/14/48
when Original Documents Allegedly Recovered by CHAMBERS 9

Occupancy of 2610 St. Paul Street, Baltimore, Md. 10

Maryland Vehicle Operator's License of Mrs. ESTHER
CHAMBERS 13

Birth data on JOHN and ELLEN CHAMBERS 14

ALGER HISS

Rumor of Communist Inclination While Attending Johns
Hopkins University, Baltimore, Maryland 15

Newspaper Account of the Marriage of ALGER and PRISCILLA
HISS, December 11, 1929, at Washington, D.C. 16

FRANKLIN VICTOR RENO

Disposition of his Personal Papers 18

Efforts to Locate RAY WARNER for Interview 18

Efforts to Locate Affidavits and Forms Executed by RENO
during his U.S. Government Employment Which Might
Possibly Contain False Statements 19

DAVID VERNON ZIMMERMAN

Mrs. SIDNEY GINSBURG, alias Rae Miller, nee Rae
Gimpelman, Interview with 20

CECELIA PELLINEN, Interview with 23

VLADIMIR A. NEKRASSOFF

Possibility of Being Identical with Russian #1,
Mentioned by WILLIAM EDWARD CRANE 24

BA 65-1642

TABLE OF CONTENTS (cont'd)

ABRAHAM GEORGE SILVERMAN ALDO LAWRENCE RAFFA, Associate; Investigation to Locate	25
HISS CHAMBERS LIBEL PROCEEDINGS IN UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE DISTRICT OF MARYLAND Copy of Pleadings in Civil 4176, U.S. District Court for the District of Maryland: ALGER HISS vs. WHITTAKER CHAMBERS	26
Status of Libel Proceedings	26
ELEANOR NELSON SOYRING	27

Kisseloff-909

BA 65-1642

in U.S. District Court for District of Maryland continued indefinitely. Copy of pleadings in said suit furnished New York Office.

- P -

REFERENCE: Bureau file 74-1333

Report of SA FRANK G. JOHNSTONE, dated 3/30/49, at Baltimore, Maryland.

DETAILS:

RE: JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS

Circumstances Surrounding Visit of ELLEN CHAMBERS, ESTHER CHAMBERS and PRISCILLA HISS to Dr. MARGARET MARY NICHOLSON, Washington, D.C., in September, 1935

Re Washington Field letter dated March 29, 1949, which requested the Baltimore Office to reinterview Mrs. CHAMBERS regarding the visit of PRISCILLA HISS and Mrs. CHAMBERS to the office of Dr. MARGARET MARY NICHOLSON in Washington, D.C., probably sometime in September or October, 1935.

Mrs. ESTHER CHAMBERS was interviewed on March 31, 1949, at the CHAMBERS' farm near Westminster, Maryland, by Special Agents EDWARD G. GOUGH and FRANK G. JOHNSTONE. On page 2 of the referenced letter, the Washington Field Office outlined seven specific questions to be asked of Mrs. CHAMBERS. Insofar as possible, the information supplied by Mrs. CHAMBERS will be set out as answers to those same seven questions.

1. Question: The exact date on which Mrs. CHAMBERS visited Dr. NICHOLSON and whether her daughter's X-ray was taken on that or at a later date.

Answer: Mrs. CHAMBERS stated that she does not recall the exact date on which she and PRISCILLA HISS visited Dr. NICHOLSON. However, it is Mrs. CHAMBERS' recollection that the visit took place during the

three days when the CHAMBERS family stayed with the HISS family at the P Street address of the HISS family in Washington, D.C. According to Mrs. CHAMBERS, this would place the date of the incident sometime in September, 1935. Mrs. CHAMBERS stated that the X-ray, if one was made in fact in accordance with further information set out below, it was made the same day as the visit to Dr. NICHOLSON. Mrs. CHAMBERS related the following facts pertinent to the making of any X-ray, which are all the facts she recalls definitely. Mrs. CHAMBERS and her daughter, ELLEN, accompanied PRISCILLA HISS to the office of Dr. NICHOLSON.

TIMOTHY HOBSON was not even along on the occasion in question, to the best of Mrs. CHAMBERS' recollection. Something was wrong with TIMOTHY, the nature of which Mrs. CHAMBERS does not recall, and PRISCILLA HISS went to Dr. NICHOLSON's office for the purpose of having a prescription refilled for TIMOTHY HOBSON. Mrs. CHAMBERS did not recall whether Dr. NICHOLSON herself refilled this prescription or wrote out a prescription to be filled at the drug store. The thought occurred to the agents that it might be possible to establish the date of the visit to Dr. NICHOLSON's office through the filling of a prescription at some nearby drug store. However, as stated above, Mrs. CHAMBERS had no recollection of the manner used by PRISCILLA HISS in having the prescription for TIMOTHY refilled.

Dr. NICHOLSON had an office where she treated the patients and a reception room. Mrs. CHAMBERS went into Dr. NICHOLSON's office with PRISCILLA HISS. The door between the office and the reception room was left open and ELLEN CHAMBERS, who was then about two and a half years old, was playing in the reception room. While ELLEN was playing in the reception room, Dr. NICHOLSON observed that the child walked in a peculiar fashion and indicated that there might be something wrong with ELLEN's feet. Accordingly, Dr. NICHOLSON removed ELLEN's shoes and stockings and examined her feet. Dr. NICHOLSON suggested that an X-ray be made of ELLEN's feet and gave Mrs. CHAMBERS a note to an X-ray doctor or technician whose office was located on a lower floor in the same building. Mrs. CHAMBERS recalls stopping in the designated office for the purpose of having an X-ray made, but has no independent recollection of any X-ray actually being made of ELLEN's feet. Mrs. CHAMBERS suggested that possibly no X-ray was ever actually made by the doctor or technician to whom Dr. NICHOLSON sent her. She suggested the possibility that the X-ray doctor was busy and could not take care of them at the time they called, and had possibly set or suggested a later appointment. Mrs. CHAMBERS had no recollection of paying for any X-ray or of ever having received or seen an X-ray of ELLEN's feet subsequent to that occasion.

It was pointed out to Mrs. CHAMBERS that X-ray pictures are quite expensive and that the X-rays in question might have cost \$15 or \$25 as a minimum.

She stated that in September of 1935 they definitely could not have afforded such an expenditure, but probably would have gone ahead with X-rays if the expense had been several dollars or even up to \$5. Further, Mrs. CHAMBERS had no recollection whatsoever of the HISS family standing any such X-ray expense for the CHAMBERS family on this occasion.

In view of the above, Mrs. CHAMBERS seriously doubts that an X-ray examination was ever made of ELLEN's feet by the person to whom they were referred by Dr. NICHOLSON in Washington, D.C. Mrs. CHAMBERS pointed out that her recollection and opinion in this regard does not preclude the possibility that such an X-ray examination was actually made.

2. Question: What portion of the child's body was X-rayed, that is, leg, ankle, foot, knee, etc.

Answer: Mrs. CHAMBERS stated that if any X-ray was actually made, it would have been of ELLEN's feet. The X-ray would probably have been of both feet, as ELLEN's feet are still giving her trouble today, the condition in both feet being diagnosed as flat feet or fallen arches.

3. Question: The cost of this X-ray and whether or not Mrs. CHAMBERS paid cash for the X-ray.

Answer: This question is rather fully answered under (1) above. Mrs. CHAMBERS has no recollection of the cost of the X-ray pictures, if there were pictures actually taken, but pointed out that if she actually had the X-ray picture taken and paid for them, the payment would have been in cash, as they definitely had no banking connections during the days that Mr. CHAMBERS was active in the underground. The cost and payment of the X-rays are the chief reasons why Mrs. CHAMBERS was inclined toward the belief that no X-ray pictures were actually made.

4. Question: Whether Mrs. CHAMBERS made any record of the plate number for her own use and as a matter for later reference.

Answer: Mrs. CHAMBERS made and has no such record. She has no independent recollection of ever having seen any X-ray pictures.

5. Question: The name of the individual who did this X-ray work and/or the location of the office in which the work was done.

Answer: Mrs. CHAMBERS has no recollection of the name of the individual who made any X-rays, but, as indicated above, the office where this individual was located was in the same building as Dr. NICHOLSON, but on a lower floor, the exact floor not being known. Mrs. CHAMBERS stated that Dr. NICHOLSON, in a telephone conversation, had mentioned the name of Dr. M. I. BIERMAN as the doctor to whom she, Dr. NICHOLSON, would probably have sent Mrs. CHAMBERS

for X-ray work in 1935. Mrs. CHAMBERS stated that the name of Dr. BIERMAN sounded familiar, but she could not say that Dr. BIERMAN was the X-ray man in question and attached no particular significance to the familiarity of the name.

6. Question: The name or names believed by Mrs. CHAMBERS to have been used by her at this time.

Answer: It is Mrs. CHAMBERS' recollection that the CHAMBERS family were using the name of BREEN at this time, Mr. CHAMBERS being known as DAVID BREEN, Mrs. CHAMBERS as EDNA BREEN, and ELLEN CHAMBERS as URSULA BREEN. Mrs. CHAMBERS believes that the name BREEN is the only possibility as far as names are concerned for the alias used by the CHAMBERS during the period in question either for search through Dr. NICHOLSON's records or the records of any other doctors through whom investigation may be conducted in this connection.

7. Question: Exactly what the substance of the conversation between Dr. NICHOLSON and Mrs. CHAMBERS has been with reference to any long distance telephone calls between Mrs. CHAMBERS and Dr. NICHOLSON in the last few months.

Answer: Mrs. CHAMBERS first heard from Dr. NICHOLSON by letter dated January 18, 1949. Briefly, in this letter, Dr. NICHOLSON stated that the attorney of ALGER HISS was endeavoring to obtain information from her records regarding the alleged visit of Mrs. CHAMBERS and her daughter, ELLEN, to Dr. NICHOLSON in September or October, 1935. Dr. NICHOLSON requested Mrs. CHAMBERS' permission to furnish such information to the HISS attorney. Mrs. CHAMBERS took no action in reply to Dr. NICHOLSON's inquiry. About two weeks later, Dr. NICHOLSON called the CHAMBERS farm near Westminster, Maryland, at which time Mrs. CHAMBERS was out in the barn. The daughter, ELLEN CHAMBERS, talked to Dr. NICHOLSON and relayed the message to Mrs. CHAMBERS. The telephone call was merely a repetition of Dr. NICHOLSON's request for Mrs. CHAMBERS' permission to furnish any information in Dr. NICHOLSON's records to the HISS attorney.

Mrs. CHAMBERS received a second letter from Dr. NICHOLSON which was post-marked March 4, 1949, at Washington, D.C. In response to this second letter, Mrs. CHAMBERS telephoned Dr. NICHOLSON at Washington, D.C., a day or so later. Mrs. CHAMBERS inquired of Dr. NICHOLSON as to what information Dr. NICHOLSON's records showed. Dr. NICHOLSON replied that she did not know what the records showed, as she had not made a search for any records as it required considerable work to locate a record back in 1935. Mrs. CHAMBERS told Dr. NICHOLSON that if Dr. NICHOLSON had any record of :

examination or treatment of ELLEN CHAMBERS, it would be under the name of URSULA BREEN. Dr. NICHOLSON stated that she would make a search of her files to ascertain if she could locate any record under the name of BREEN or URSULA BREEN. On this occasion, Mrs. CHAMBERS gave Dr. NICHOLSON permission to furnish any information from her records to the HISS attorney, stating that she believed she would be required to do so because she had so testified in the pre-trial deposition at Baltimore, Maryland, and felt that the record could be subpoenaed in the court anyhow.

Several days after her first call, Mrs. CHAMBERS telephoned Dr. NICHOLSON again to ascertain if Dr. NICHOLSON had found any record of the alleged visit. Mrs. CHAMBERS made the second call because she was enthusiastic over the prospect of there being some record found of the visit under the name of BREEN as such record would indicate association between the CHAMBERS' and the HISS', which ALGER HISS has not admitted to date, and would also indicate that ALGER HISS had known the CHAMBERS' under the name of BREEN, whereas he has repeatedly stated that he had only known CHAMBERS under the name of GEORGE CROSLY. On this occasion, Dr. NICHOLSON advised Mrs. CHAMBERS that she had not had an opportunity to search her files for any record of the visit. Further, Dr. NICHOLSON advised Mrs. CHAMBERS that she did not see any use in making such a search because she believed she would not have made any record of the visit since Mrs. CHAMBERS and ELLEN CHAMBERS were not regular patients. Further, Dr. NICHOLSON stated that she would attempt to have a search made of the files of the X-ray Society in an effort to ascertain who had taken over the practice of Dr. M. I. BIERMAN when Dr. BIERMAN died.

It was on this occasion that Mrs. CHAMBERS told Dr. NICHOLSON that the name BIERMAN sounded familiar. Likewise during the conversation, Dr. NICHOLSON stated that the name "URSULA" sounded familiar and "rang a bell" with her. On the occasion of this second telephone conversation with Dr. NICHOLSON, Mrs. CHAMBERS again gave her permission to furnish the contents of any record found by Dr. NICHOLSON to the HISS attorney, but Mrs. CHAMBERS told Dr. NICHOLSON that she, Mrs. CHAMBERS, wanted the original record, or at least wanted Dr. NICHOLSON to retain the original record in Dr. NICHOLSON's possession.

Mrs. CHAMBERS stated that if X-ray pictures of ELLEN's feet were actually made under the above-outlined circumstances in Washington, D.C., the possibility exists that the X-ray pictures could have been turned over to Mrs. CHAMBERS without returning to Dr. NICHOLSON for treatment of the child's condition. If there were actual X-ray pictures taken and if these pictures might still be in existence, Mrs. CHAMBERS suggested that such X-ray pictures

might be in the possession of Dr. JOSEPH MILGRIM, an orthopedic doctor in New York City.

Mrs. CHAMBERS furnished the following information in explanation of why it might be reasonable to check the files of Dr. MILGRIM in an effort to locate these X-ray pictures. Dr. LILLIAN MILGRIM, pediatrician with her office presently on West 4th Street in Manhattan, was the pediatrician who attended ELLEN CHAMBERS during the postnatal period. Both the MILGRIMS have been friends of the CHAMBERS for many years and have always known the CHAMBERS family only under the name of CHAMBERS, since no aliases were ever used with these old friends for obvious reasons. ELLEN CHAMBERS was eventually examined by Dr. JOSEPH MILGRIM with respect to ELLEN's feet difficulties. Mrs. CHAMBERS did not recall the earliest date when Dr. JOSEPH MILGRIM began taking care of ELLEN's feet, but believed it possible that the incident with Dr. NICHOLSON in Washington, D.C., might have occasioned Mrs. CHAMBERS' taking ELLEN to Dr. JOSEPH MILGRIM in the first place for corrective measures. In any case, Dr. JOSEPH MILGRIM many years ago did examine ELLEN CHAMBERS' feet and prescribe shoes for her. For many years, the CHAMBERS' purchased these special shoes for ELLEN at the Indian Walk Footwear Company, 13 West 39th Street, New York City.

It was Mrs. CHAMBERS' suggestion that it might be worthwhile to check the files and records of Dr. JOSEPH MILGRIM in an effort to locate any X-ray pictures of ELLEN CHAMBERS' feet which might be in his possession with the thought in mind that such X-rays might be the pictures possibly taken in Washington, D.C. Further, Mrs. CHAMBERS suggested that the Indian Walk Footwear Company might also be contacted for the date on which ELLEN CHAMBERS got her first pair of special shoes. Mrs. CHAMBERS thought that possibly such date might be some indication to the approximate date when the Dr. NICHOLSON incident took place in Washington, D.C.; since she believes that they purchased ELLEN's first pair of special shoes shortly after that incident.

It should be noted that in the letter from the Washington Field Office to the Bureau dated March 1, 1949, copies of which were furnished to Baltimore and New York, it was reflected that Dr. NICHOLSON advised in strictest confidence that she had been able to ascertain that she treated TIMOTHY HISS on September 3, 1935. From the information set out above, it would appear that September 3, 1935, is not the occasion when Mrs. CHAMBERS and ELLEN CHAMBERS accompanied PRISCILLA HISS to Dr. NICHOLSON's office, since Mrs. CHAMBERS has stated that on the occasion in question, TIMOTHY HISS or HOBSON did not accompany them. The possibility exists that the visit in question to Dr. NICHOLSON's office was a quick, informal visit to have the previously mentioned prescription refilled, which visit would ordinarily involve no

charge or any record being made of same by Dr. NICHOLSON. The visit in question could have been for the purpose of having a prescription refilled which Dr. NICHOLSON issued for TIMOTHY HOBSON on the occasion of the September 3, 1935, visit, of which visit Dr. NICHOLSON does have a record.

Any further investigation in this matter based on the information set out above is being left to the discretion of the New York and Washington Field Offices.

Application for Insurance with the
Massachusetts Mutual Life Insurance
Company, Springfield, Massachusetts

Re New York teletype dated May 20, 1949, in which the Baltimore Office was requested to obtain from Mr. RICHARD F. CLEVELAND, CHAMBERS' Baltimore attorney, a copy of CHAMBERS' application for insurance made out probably in 1943 or 1944 to an insurance firm in Springfield, Massachusetts.

Mr. RICHARD F. CLEVELAND, 2500 O'Sullivan Building, Baltimore, Maryland, stated that CHAMBERS' application for insurance had been made in 1944 to the Massachusetts Mutual Life Insurance Company of Springfield, Massachusetts. Mr. CLEVELAND stated that the attorneys of ALGER HISS inquired into this insurance application because Mr. WILLIAM L. MARBURY, Baltimore attorney for HISS, had evidently heard through rumor that CHAMBERS had been rejected for this insurance because of his mental condition. Accordingly, the attorneys of ALGER HISS took a deposition at Springfield, Massachusetts on November 3, 1948, from Mr. LELAND J. KALMACH, Vice-President, and Dr. HOWARD B. BROWN, Associate Medical Director, Massachusetts Mutual Life Insurance Company. At this deposition, Mr. KALMACH introduced nine exhibits, one of which was the application for insurance by CHAMBERS, a copy of which was requested in referenced teletype.

Mr. CLEVELAND turned over to agents of the Baltimore Office a stenographic transcript of the deposition taken November 3, 1948, at Springfield, Massachusetts, and photostatic copies listed as follows which were introduced at such deposition:

1. CHAMBERS' application for insurance, dated February 4, 1944.
2. Medical examiner's report, dated February 5, 1944.
3. Agent's statement, dated February 4, 1944.

BA 65-1642

4. Page 6 of a letter pertaining to CHAMBERS, probably dated April 12, 1943, written by Dr. E. W. BRIDGMAN, 11 East Chase Street, Baltimore, Maryland.
5. Letter pertaining to CHAMBERS, dated February 14, 1944, written by Dr. E. REESE WILKENS, 78 West Main Street, Westminster, Maryland.
6. Letter dated February 18, 1944, pertaining to CHAMBERS written to Dr. MORTON SNOW, Medical Director of the Massachusetts Mutual Life Insurance Company, by Dr. WALSH McDERMOTT on stationery of The Society of the New York Hospital.
7. Electrocardiogram memo of the Underwriting Department, Massachusetts Mutual Life Insurance Company.
8. 4 pages of electrocardiogram charts, dated April 12, 1943, on the stationery of Dr. E. W. BRIDGMAN, supra.
9. Underwriters' worksheet pertaining to CHAMBERS' application for insurance of the Massachusetts Mutual Life Insurance Company.

For such assistance as they may be to Mr. DONEGAN and Mr. MURPHY, the above transcript of the deposition and the photostatic copies of the exhibits are enclosed with a copy of this letter to the New York Office.

It should be noted that the copy of the deposition and the nine exhibits were loaned to the Baltimore Office and a receipt was executed therefor. Mr. CLEVELAND stated that he did not know whether he would have any further use for this material but stated that he would want to recover same if he ever had use for it in connection with possible future trial of the HISS-CHAMBERS libel suit in the U.S. District Court for the District of Maryland. Therefore, it is requested that this material be retained carefully so it can be returned to Mr. CLEVELAND in the event he should request it subsequently.

Making of Appointment with NATHAN
LEVINE for 11/14/48 when Original
Documents Allegedly Recovered by
CHAMBERS.

Re New York teletype May 24, 1949. Baltimore was requested to inquire of WHITTAKER CHAMBERS whether previous to November 14, 1948, he made telephonic

or telegraphic appointment to meet NATHAN LEVINE in Brooklyn on November 14. If appointment was made by telegram, Baltimore was requested to endeavor to secure a copy of the message.

When interviewed at his farm near Westminster, Maryland, on May 25, 1949, by SA DANIEL F. X. CALLAHAN and the writer, CHAMBERS furnished the following information. He telephoned LEVINE from Westminster or Baltimore, Maryland, on or about November 12, 1948, telling LEVINE he would be up to Brooklyn in a day or so to obtain the envelope stored with LEVINE years before. CHAMBERS was not sure that LEVINE knew what CHAMBERS was talking about at the time. However, on Sunday, November 14, 1948, CHAMBERS proceeded from Westminster to Baltimore en route to Brooklyn to contact LEVINE. At the Pennsylvania Railroad Station in Baltimore, CHAMBERS sent LEVINE a telegram via Western Union telling LEVINE he was coming up and to have CHAMBERS' things ready. CHAMBERS did not sign his own name to the telegram but hoped LEVINE would guess its author and locate the envelope before CHAMBERS' arrival.

Mr. J. L. WINTERLING, Manager of Baltimore Main Office of Western Union, 108 East Baltimore Street, located the following message in the files of Western Union at Baltimore, which is believed to be the telegram in question. The telegram is handprinted in pencil throughout, was filed at the Pennsylvania Railroad Station in Baltimore at 9:34 A.M., 11/14/48, is addressed to NATHAN LEVINE, 960 Sterling Place, Brooklyn, New York, and is signed, "WHIT!" The body of the telegram reads, "Arriving around one. Please have my things ready." The sender's name and address are reflected on the telegram as W. SIMPSON, 27 Oak Street, Greenmount, Maryland. U.S. Postal Guide lists a Greenmount in Carroll County, Maryland, the same county in which Westminster is located, but name and street address probably fictitious. FREDERICK E. MORAN, Superintendent, Western Union, 108 East Baltimore Street, Baltimore, will produce the original of above message in court under subpoena duces tecum. Western Union, Baltimore, will retain original telegram for such service until advised it is no longer necessary to do so.

It is being left to the discretion of the New York Office as to whether or not efforts will be made to obtain the original of the delivered message from LEVINE. The substance of the above information was furnished to the Bureau and New York Office by teletype on 5/27/49.

Occupancy of 2610 St. Paul Street,
Baltimore, Maryland

When Assistant U.S. Attorney THOMAS MURPHY of SDNY and SA THOMAS G. SPENCER

of the New York Office were in Baltimore on May 11, 1949, Mr. MURPHY requested investigation regarding the conditions or circumstances surrounding CHAMBERS' occupancy of the premises at 2610 St. Paul Street, Baltimore. Such investigation by the writer developed the following information:

Mr. and Mrs. ROBERT P. (ROBIN) HARRISS, 2610 St. Paul Street, Baltimore, furnished the following. They have occupied these premises continually since the CHAMBERS family vacated in June, 1939. The CHAMBERS' occupied the premises as DAVID W. and ESTHER CHAMBERS. ESTHER CHAMBERS first contacted the HARRISS' as prospective buyers of 2610 St. Paul Street, but as the deal progressed, it developed that the CHAMBERS did not hold a deed to the property but were buying same from HENRY and KATHERINE MORNBERGER, the legal owners. From papers still in the possession of the HARRISS family, the following information was abstracted. Mr. and Mrs. HARRISS paid a total of \$4,518.62 for the property in fee. On the day of settlement, June 12, 1939, the CHAMBERS' apparently received a total of \$661.89 as their equity in the property as of that date. This settlement with the CHAMBERS' was in accordance with a contract of sale for the same property previously entered into by HENRY and KATHERINE MORNBERGER, vendors, and DAVID W. and ESTHER CHAMBERS, vendoes. On the day of settlement, deed to the property passed directly from the MORNBERGERS to the HARRISS'. ESTHER CHAMBERS signed the settlement agreement in behalf of herself and DAVID W. CHAMBERS, who did not attend the settlement. Incidentally, LAHA CHAMBERS, believed to be the mother of WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, signed the settlement agreement as a witness.

ROBERT P. and MARGERY W. HARRISS saw ESTHER CHAMBERS several times but saw DAVID W. CHAMBERS only once, the day when the CHAMBERS moved out of 2610 St. Paul Street and the HARRISS family moved in. They stated that the CHAMBERS' appeared to be in very strained financial straits and heard that ESTHER CHAMBERS had even borrowed money on several occasions from a neighbor to buy food. Mrs. HARRISS was not impressed with Mrs. CHAMBERS but had no information bearing unfavorably on the character or reputation of any members of the CHAMBERS family. Mr. HARRISS, a former employee of the Baltimore Sunpapers, is presently editor of Gardens, Houses and People, a monthly magazine published at 20 East Lexington Street, Baltimore. Mrs. HARRISS is a teacher in the Baltimore public schools.

Mrs. OLIVER M. (KATHRYN) NEAL, daughter of HENRY and CATHERINE MORNBERGER and formerly her father's bookkeeper, 4029 Alameda Boulevard, Baltimore, and Mr. WILLARD V. BRYAN, owner of the Preston Realty Company, 2 East Lexington Street, Baltimore, real estate agent for the MORNBERGERS who handled the deal with the CHAMBERS in 1938 for 2610 St. Paul Street, furnished the following information. HENRY MORNBERGER is now deceased. CATHERINE MORNBERGER, incidentally, was interviewed but she is an elderly lady and could supply no pertinent information. DAVID W. and ESTHER CHAMBERS in June, 1938, entered into a contract of sale with HENRY and

CATHERINE MORNBERGER for the purchase of 2610 St. Paul Street. The CHAMBERS' occupied the premises June 25, 1938. The contract called for a purchase price of \$2,650.00 with a \$90.00 annual ground rent and covered a rental-purchase type of agreement. The CHAMBERS' paid \$500.00 down in two equal installments of \$250.00 prior to taking occupancy. After occupancy, the CHAMBERS' paid \$40.00 per month, which included mostly expense account items but also a small payment on the principal. When payments on the principal were sufficient to finance the balance on a first mortgage, such financing was to be accomplished to settle the balance of the principal and title to the property would then pass to the CHAMBERS'. However, after making nine monthly payments of \$40.00, apparently the CHAMBERS' became delinquent and decided not to go through with the purchase. The CHAMBERS', therefore, never held a deed to the property and vacated the premises sometime between May 15, 1939, and June 12, 1939, the date when 2610 St. Paul Street was sold by the MORNBERGERS to ROBERT P. and MARGERY W. HARRISS. It is presumed that the CHAMBERS' had some equity in the property, exact amount unknown, and that any such equity was satisfied on the day of settlement, June 12, 1939, so the MORNBERGERS could pass a clear title to the HARRISS'.

BRYAN had two copies of the contract of sale between the CHAMBERS' and the MORNBERGERS, but in the fall of 1948 turned them both over to Mr. JESSE SLINGLUFF, attorney associated with the law firm of Mr. WILLIAM L. MARBURY, Baltimore attorney for ALGER HISS, 1000 Maryland Trust Building, Baltimore. Accordingly, Mrs. NEAL and Mr. BRYAN supplied the above information primarily from memory and the meagre records of the transaction still available to them. They stated that absolutely accurate information could only be obtained from a review of the above mentioned contract of sale.

Mr. SLINGLUFF advised that both copies of the contract of sale are presently in the possession of Mr. EDWARD R. McLEAN, attorney for ALGER HISS in New York City. From memory, Mr. SLINGLUFF advised that the terms of the contract set out above he believes to be substantially correct.

The Recorder's records in the Office of the Clerk of the Superior Court of Maryland for Baltimore City reflect (Volume 5928, Page 274) that on June 13, 1939, title and deed to 2610 St. Paul Street passed from HENRY and CATHERINE MORNBERGER to ROBERT P. and MARGERY W. HARRISS. The CHAMBERS' are not listed as owners of record of 2610 St. Paul Street, Baltimore, nor as having any lien against the property at the time of the above transfer.

Maryland Vehicle Operator's License
of Mrs. ESTHER CHAMBERS

On May 11, 1949, Mr. and Mrs. JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS were interviewed at their farm located at Westminster, Maryland, by Assistant U.S. Attorney THOMAS MURPHY of New York City and SA THOMAS G. SPENCER of the New York Office.

During this interview, Mr. MURPHY expressed interest in a motor vehicle driver's license which Mrs. CHAMBERS recalled obtaining sometime during 1937 in Baltimore, Maryland.

At the request of Mr. MURPHY, inquiry was made at the Department of Motor Vehicles, Baltimore, Maryland, and it was learned through Miss MARILYN SARUBIN, Clerk, that on 6/16/37, ESTHER CHAMBERS, 3310 Auchentoroly Terrace, Baltimore, Maryland, submitted an application for instruction and examination permit to the Department of Motor Vehicles, Baltimore, Maryland. A description of Mrs. CHAMBERS appears on this application, as well as her birthdate, namely June 25, 1900. The application reflected that the driving instructor for Mrs. CHAMBERS was one FRANK F. BAROCK, 2516 East Preston Street, Baltimore, Maryland, who utilized a vehicle in his instruction having 1937 Maryland license 449-285.

Mrs. CHAMBERS took her operator's examination and driving test 6/23/37, using in this test a Ford automobile bearing 1937 Maryland tags 98-387. She was issued operator's permit #697499 on this date, 6/23/37.

The records of this Department reflect that Mrs. ESTHER CHAMBERS applied for a duplicate operator's permit on an unknown date due to a change of address to Bixler's Church Road, RFD #3, Westminster, Maryland, and was issued a duplicate operator's card bearing the number originally issued to her, #697-499. On the reverse side of this card appears the number 266421, which is merely a file number of the Department of Motor Vehicles reflecting that a duplicate operator's permit has been issued. Mrs. CHAMBERS has in her possession at the present time this duplicate operator's certificate bearing both of the numbers reflected above, the date of issuance being October 29, 1940. According to her, this duplicate operator's permit was obtained due to the loss of her original driving permit.

The above information was furnished to the New York Office by letter dated May 20, 1949. By teletype dated May 26, 1949, the New York Office advised that the prosecutors at New York have requested photographic copies of documents mentioned in Baltimore letter to New York, dated May 20, 1949.

BA 65-1642

The documents referred to are (1) an Application for Instruction and Examination Permit to the Commissioner of Motor Vehicles, Baltimore, Maryland, executed by ESTHER CHAMBERS, 3310 Auchentoroly Terrace, Baltimore, Maryland, on June 16, 1937, and (2) an Office Record File of the Maryland Commissioner of Motor Vehicles, which reflects that on an unknown date ESTHER CHAMBERS applied for a duplicate operator's permit, due to a change of address to Bixler's Church Road, RFD #1, Westminster, Maryland, and was issued a duplicate operator's card bearing the number originally issued to her, #697-499. On the reverse side of this card appears the number 266421, which is merely a file number of the Department of Motor Vehicles, reflecting that a duplicate operator's card has been issued.

Both of the above documents were made available by Miss MARILYN SARUBIN, Clerk, Duplicate Card Department, Maryland Department of Motor Vehicles, to SA WILLIAM C. PFEIFFER on May 27, 1949. Agent PFEIFFER on that date made photographic copies of these documents, which photographic copies were forwarded to New York by letter dated 5/31/49.

The original documents referred to above remain on file at the Maryland Department of Motor Vehicles, Baltimore, Maryland, and Miss ETHEL DUVALL, Principal Clerk, Duplicate Card Department, Maryland Department of Motor Vehicles, advised on May 27, 1949, that they will be produced in court by ARTHUR H. BRICE, Commissioner, State of Maryland Department of Motor Vehicles, Guilford Avenue and 21st Street, Baltimore 18, Maryland, under subpoena duces tecum.

The above information was furnished to the Bureau and New York Office by letter dated May 31, 1949.

Birth Data on JOHN and ELLEN
CHAMBERS

By teletype dated May 31, 1949, the New York Office advised that the Philadelphia Office had been unable to locate a birth record of the CHAMBERS' son, JOHN, at Doylestown Hospital. It was suggested that Mr. or Mrs. CHAMBERS be interviewed immediately in an effort to determine the place of birth of their son, JOHN CHAMBERS

In response to the above request, the following teletype was directed on May 31, 1949, to the Bureau and New York Office:

Mrs. ESTHER CHAMBERS advised today JOHN was born August 15, 1936, at Booth Memorial Hospital, 15th Street and 2nd Avenue, New York City. Dr. SHIELDS, fnu, lady M.D. and member of Booth Memorial Staff then and possibly today, attended birth. Mrs. CHAMBERS holds New York State Health Department

Kisseloff-922

BA 65-1642

Certificate for JOHN's birth, so confirmation of same should be possible through New York State or hospital records. In case of interest, ELLEN CHAMBERS, the daughter, was born October 17, 1933, at same hospital with same female doctor in attendance. Birth of both CHAMBERS children recorded under their true names, JOHN and ELLEN CHAMBERS, with no middle names given to either of them.

RE: ALGER HISS

Rumor of Communist Inclination
While attending Johns Hopkins University,
Baltimore, Maryland

On April 12, 1949, Confidential Informant T-1 advised SA DANIEL F. X. CALLAHAN that recently in connection with an investigation he had interviewed Mrs. E. C. OURSLER, Windemere Road, Baltimore, whose husband is the President of the Baltimore Business College, Baltimore, Maryland. During the course of the interview and independent of it, Mrs. OURSLER volunteered the information that she was acquainted with ALGER HISS and had attended Johns Hopkins University during the same period that HISS attended the University. She advised informant that there was no question in her mind that ALGER HISS was a Communist and that as a matter of fact, HISS had exhibited these Communist tendencies while attending Johns Hopkins University. Mrs. OURSLER advised informant that she has had no contact with ALGER HISS since his attendance at Johns Hopkins University but is still of the opinion that ALGER HISS is affiliated with the Communist Party.

Although previous investigation had been conducted with negative results by the Baltimore Office regarding allegations that ALGER HISS was Communistically-inclined while attending Johns Hopkins University, Mrs. E. CLAUDE (ANNE B.) OURSLER, residence 1717 Windemere Road, Baltimore, was interviewed by the writer on April 20, 1949, at Baltimore Business College, Baltimore and Light Streets, where she is Office Secretary and her husband is President. She furnished the following information which very improbably might have a remote bearing on ALGER HISS:

Sometime in the middle or later 1920's, Mrs. OURSLER as a neighborhood girl, never as a student, spent sometime on the Johns Hopkins University Homewood Campus. She and her girl friends played tennis on the campus and thereby became acquainted with a group of male Hopkins students who were about the same age as the girls. After tennis, they retired to the neighborhood drug or confectionery stores for refreshment. Mrs. OURSLER does not recall the names of any of these male Hopkins students, but thinks one of them may have been named HISS, first name unknown. She recalls one student, possibly a person named HISS, whom she considered a "radical" because he was always

criticizing the U.S. Government politically and economically.

Mrs. OURSLER knew nothing of any Communist tendencies or activities on the part of this individual, never knew him at all well personally, and is only of the impression that his name may have been HISS. If the name actually was HISS, she did not know whether it might be ALGER or DONALD HISS, and knows no way of checking up on names and identities at the present time, as this situation occurred over twenty years ago.

Mrs. OURSLER admitted seeing pictures frequently of ALGER HISS in the newspapers recently, but still was unable to state whether or not the above "radical" individual was ALGER HISS. She concluded the interview by stating she had decided to say it was not ALGER HISS, as she never wanted to hurt anyone when she was not positive and certain.

Newspaper Account of the Marriage
of ALGER and PRISCILLA HISS,
December 11, 1929, at Washington,
D.C.

Re New York teletype dated May 13, 1949, in which the Baltimore Office was advised that Assistant U.S. Attorney MURPHY had requested a review of Baltimore newspapers for any information that might have been published concerning the marriage of ALGER and PRISCILLA HISS on December 11, 1929, in Baltimore, Maryland. The Baltimore Office was requested to either obtain a copy or a photostat of any such newspaper material located.

A thorough review was made of all clippings relating to ALGER and PRISCILLA HISS in the library of the Baltimore Sun papers (including both the Baltimore Sun and the Evening Sun) without locating any article pertaining to the marriage of ALGER and PRISCILLA HISS. It was ascertained from the Baltimore Sun papers that copies of old editions either in actual form or on microfilm are not available for dates prior to September, 1937.

Accordingly a search was made of Baltimore Sun papers for a period of time revolving around December 11, 1929, at the Pratt Free Library, Mulberry and Cathedral Streets, Baltimore, Maryland. This search resulted in finding the following article appearing on page 26 in the society column of the Baltimore Evening Sun of Wednesday, December 11, 1929:

"The marriage of Mrs. Priscilla Hobson, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Fansley, of Philadelphia, and Mr. Algier Hiss, son of Mrs.

MRS. Charles A. Hiss, will take place quietly this evening in Washington. Mr. Hiss, who graduated from the Johns Hopkins University, is a former Baltimorean and will make his home in Washington."

Contrary to referenced teletype, the inference in the above newspaper article is that ALGER and PRISCILLA HISS were actually married on December 11, 1929, in Washington, D.C., rather than Baltimore, Maryland. This being probably the case, perhaps this marriage received some mention in Washington newspapers and undoubtedly the marriage license was obtained in the District of Columbia where the official record of the marriage could also be located. Since the Baltimore Office is not aware of the reason why Assistant U.S. Attorney MURPHY desires information published in the newspapers concerning the HISS marriage, it is not known whether he might wish the agents of the Washington Field Office to pursue this inquiry further. It is suggested that the New York Office contact Mr. MURPHY to ascertain if he desires the Washington Field Office to conduct any further inquiry for information in Washington, D.C., regarding the HISS marriage.

The library at the Baltimore News-Post was thoroughly searched for clippings pertaining to the HISS wedding with negative results. Likewise, a search was made of all editions of the Baltimore News-Post for December 11, 1929, and several days prior and subsequent to that date, but no announcement was found of the HISS wedding.

The above information was furnished to the Bureau and Washington Field and New York Offices by letter dated 5/25/49, and a negative photostat of page 26 of the Baltimore Evening Sun for December 11, 1929, was forwarded to the New York Office.

A thorough search was also made through the files of the Clerk in the Baltimore City Marriage License Bureau, as well as through the files of the Maryland State Department of Health, with which organization all marriages in the State of Maryland are required to be recorded, but no record could be found of a marriage license issued to ALGER and PRISCILLA HISS or any record of the consummation of such a marriage in the State of Maryland.

BA 65-1642

RE: FRANKLIN VICTOR RENO

Disposition of his Personal
Papers

On pages 53 through 57 of the report of SA JESSE F. FARR, dated January 28, 1949, and on pages 100 through 103 of referenced report of the writer, there is set out an analytical review of RENO's personal effects and papers, which had been seized previously under a waiver obtained by New York agents from RENO.

By letter dated March 30, 1949, the Baltimore Office requested the Denver Office to contact FRANKLIN VICTOR RENO and to ascertain from him what disposition he desired to have made of these personal effects and papers, which are presently stored as a bulky exhibit in the Baltimore Office.

In reply, the Denver Office advised that RENO desired to have his personal effects and papers forwarded either by Railway Express or parcel post C.O.D. to him in care of his mother, Mrs. EVELYN RENO, 4428 South Bannock Street, Englewood, Colorado. A lead is being set out herein so that this action will be taken in the near future.

Efforts to Locate RAY WARNER for
Interview

Reference is made to the report of SA JAMES FREW, dated April 6, 1949, at Washington, D.C. A lead is set out on page 15 thereof for the Baltimore Office to interview Mrs. RUTH ELIZABETH WARNKE YANOVER, wife of JULES YANOVER, for information regarding members of her family and, in particular, anyone who may have used the Communist Party name of RAY WARNER, Washington C.I. T-1 having advised that RAY WARNER may be a brother of RUTH WARNKE. The Bureau by letter dated January 3, 1949, requested the Washington Field Office to locate and interview RAY WARNER, who, according to FRANKLIN VICTOR RENO, directed RENO's Communist Party activities in Washington, D.C. from 1935 to 1937. Inasmuch as the Baltimore Office had previously ascertained that Mrs. RUTH YANOVER presently resides at 90 Lothrop Avenue, Detroit, Michigan, a copy of referenced report was forwarded to the Detroit Office and the Detroit Office was requested to conduct the necessary interview with Mrs. RUTH YANOVER, such request having been made in the Baltimore letter to the Bureau, New York and Detroit Offices, dated April 8, 1949.

Efforts to Locate Affidavits
and Forms Executed by RENO during
his U.S. Government Employment
Which Might Possibly Contain
False Statements

In the report of SA JAMES FREW, dated April 6, 1949, at Washington, D.C., a lead was set out on page 15 requesting the Baltimore Office to review any personnel files of FRANKLIN VICTOR RENO at the Aberdeen Proving Ground or any forms, affidavits, and so forth, which RENO may have executed in recent years. It was pointed out that RENO had advised agents of the El Paso Office that he believed he had executed affidavits during the last two years at Aberdeen regarding advocating overthrow of the government by force or violence or containing false statements.

Baltimore Confidential Informant T-1 has advised that when RENO obtained employment with the U.S. Government in 1930, there was no Form #57 but that selected employees then filed a Form #8 and non-professional employees filed a Form #6. Informant continued by stating that these forms after being filled out were forwarded to the U.S. Civil Service Commission, Washington, D.C., indicating, therefore, that one or more forms of this type probably are on file for RENO emanating both from the WPA and the Army at Aberdeen, Maryland. According to informant, Forms #6 and #8 contain similar information to that presently incorporated in Form #57. This information was furnished by teletype on April 20, 1949, to the Bureau, New York and Washington Field Offices, with the suggestion that Washington Field review the records of the U.S. Civil Service Commission at Washington, D.C., in an effort to locate either Forms #6 or #8 submitted by RENO.

By letter dated April 29, 1949, the Washington Field Office advised the Bureau, New York and Baltimore Offices that an appropriate search had been made of the files of the U.S. Civil Service Commission at Washington, D.C., without locating any such forms filed by RENO.

With further reference to efforts by the Baltimore Office to locate any affidavits recently executed by RENO at Aberdeen Proving Ground regarding advocating the overthrow of the government by force or violence, the following information was submitted to the Bureau, New York, Denver, and El Paso Offices by letter dated May 23, 1949. The only recently executed form in RENO's 201 file at the Aberdeen Proving Ground was dated November 15, 1948.

BA 65-1642

A photographic copy of this form was submitted to the Bureau and the New York Office with Baltimore letter dated May 23, 1949.

It is to be noted Item 2 on this form deals with nicknames and aliases, and RENO indicated he had none. Item 33 deals with employment and RENO does not show the Communist Party as an employer. Item 32 should reflect organizations to which RENO belonged but the Communist Party is not listed. Item 55 should reflect any data unfavorable to employee, and RENO does not include in this section his membership in the Communist Party.

HARRY MENCKE, Intelligence Officer at the Aberdeen Proving Ground, on May 10, 1949, furnished SA JESSE F. FARR with a photostatic copy of a personal history statement for RENO, dated November 26, 1943. This copy was forwarded to the New York Office with Baltimore letter dated May 23, 1949.

No other forms except the two mentioned in this letter, and those previously mentioned, as reviewed by the Washington Field Office, were observed in either the intelligence file at the Aberdeen Proving Ground or RENO's 201 file.

RE: DAVID VERNON ZIMMERMAN

~~Mrs. SIDNEY GINSBURG, alias Rae Miller, nee Rae Gimpelman,~~
Interview With

Reference is made to the report of SA PHILIP H. WILSON at Washington, D.C., in which a lead was set out for the Baltimore Office to interview Mrs. RAE GINSBURG, nee Miller, concerning the associates, activities and residence of DAVID VERNON ZIMMERMAN while employed by the Workers Alliance of America in Washington, D.C.

Mrs. SIDNEY GINSBURG, nee Rae Gimpelman, alias Rae Miller, 2510 Rosedale Street, Baltimore, telephone Liberty 8636, was interviewed by SA DANIEL F. X. CALLAHAN and the writer on May 3, 1949, at which time Mrs. GINSBURG furnished the following information.

She was employed as a bookkeeper by the Workers Alliance of America at Washington, D.C., under the name of RAE MILLER from about 1937 to about 1939, exact dates unknown. Mrs. GINSBURG recalled DAVID ZIMMERMAN and also identified a photograph of DAVID ZIMMERMAN as a fellow employee of hers at the Workers Alliance. ZIMMERMAN came to the Workers Alliance subsequent to

Mrs. GINSBURG's employment and was a writer on "Work," official organ of the Workers Alliance. Mrs. GINSBURG did not recall specifically but was of the impression that during ZIMMERMAN's employment with the Workers Alliance, he eventually replaced MARY K. GORMAN as Editor of "Work." Likewise, Mrs. GINSBURG did not recall specifically but has the impression that ZIMMERMAN may have done some photographic work for the publication "Work."

ZIMMERMAN was an office acquaintance only of Mrs. GINSBURG and his employment at Workers Alliance was terminated prior to that of Mrs. GINSBURG. Mrs. GINSBURG had no idea where ZIMMERMAN resided at the time he was employed by the Workers Alliance, or whether ZIMMERMAN's residence was in Washington, D.C., or Baltimore, Maryland.

Mrs. GINSBURG advised that there apparently were two political factions in the Workers Alliance during the employment of Mrs. GINSBURG, one faction being a Socialist faction under DAVID LASSER and the other a Communist faction under HERBERT BENJAMIN, who was Executive Secretary. It was Mrs. GINSBURG's impression that ZIMMERMAN was involved in the factionalism in some way although she was unable to recall whether ZIMMERMAN was lined up with the Socialists or the Communists; however, she is definitely of the impression that ZIMMERMAN's employment with the Workers Alliance was occasioned by this political friction within the organization.

Mrs. GINSBURG could recall no close friends or associates of ZIMMERMAN in the Workers Alliance organization. Likewise, she knew of no close associates or acquaintances of ZIMMERMAN outside the employ of the Workers Alliance. Further, Mrs. GINSBURG stated that she had no knowledge of ZIMMERMAN's activities in his personal life away from the Workers Alliance office and only has a vague recollection of his duties in the office.

Mrs. GINSBURG was questioned regarding her knowledge of the alignment of various employees of the Workers Alliance behind either LASSER or BENJAMIN in the Socialist-Communist Factionalism which existed within the organization and stated that BENJAMIN was the only employee of Workers Alliance during the period when she was employed there whom she was sure was a Communist. She pointed out that this factional dispute was more or less under cover in the office and that she learned of it only through hearsay and office gossip.

Mrs. GINSBURG recalled a number of the employees of Workers Alliance who were mentioned in referenced report, but stated that she has had no contact or association with them since terminating her own employment with Workers Alliance, that is, since about 1939. She stated that the same would

apply to ZIMMERMAN whom she has not seen nor heard about since 1939. From her conversation, it appeared that Mrs. GINSBURG was particularly friendly while employed by Workers Alliance with IDA and ROSE FOX, both of whom are mentioned in referenced report. Mrs. GINSBURG recalled an individual named AL FRIEDMAN who was employed contemporaneously with her at Workers Alliance but stated that he was a shipping clerk and advised that she knows nothing regarding FRIEDMAN's present whereabouts.

Mrs. GINSBURG also stated that she did not know at the time she was associated with DAVID VERNON ZIMMERMAN at the Workers Alliance whether or not ZIMMERMAN was a Communist, a member of the Communist Party or active in Communist matters. She was unaware whether or not ZIMMERMAN lined up with HERBERT BENJAMIN in the factional dispute within Workers Alliance, which was the Communist faction in the dispute.

With reference to herself and her husband, Mrs. GINSBURG stated that SIDNEY GINSBURG was born in Ohio but came to Baltimore at an early age. Mrs. GINSBURG is a native Baltimorean. Mr. and Mrs. GINSBURG lived in Washington, D.C., from 1937 to 1948, and have been residing in Baltimore for the past six months. While in Washington, D.C., the GINSBURGS resided at the following addresses:

1436 R Street, Northwest (1937-1939)
933 L Street, Northwest
1428 Saratoga Avenue, Northeast
2413 Fourteenth Street, Northeast (last address before
returning to Baltimore in 1948)

Mrs. GINSBURG stated that she is not and never has been a member of the Communist Party and denied that RAE MILLER was her Party name. She stated that the only time she used the name RAE MILLER was in connection with her employment at Workers Alliance in Washington, D.C., and that she used the name on that occasion because she was not certain regarding the character of the organization and did not want to ruin her name.

Mrs. GINSBURG knew of no fellow employees at Workers Alliance in Washington, D.C., during 1937-39 who resided in the general vicinity of Lincoln Park and Eastern High School in Washington, D.C. In fact, Mrs. GINSBURG stated that she had never known the residence addresses of most of the employees of Workers Alliance as she only associated with several of them away from the office and had no occasion to learn the residence addresses of any others. It is unknown to the Baltimore Office whether any of the Washington addresses given by Mrs. GINSBURG herself were in the general vicinity of Lincoln Park and Eastern High School.

CECELIA PELLINEN,
Interview with

Re New York letter May 13, 1949, setting out the results of the interview with JESSE SAMUEL ZIMMERMAN and specifically the following information. JESSE ZIMMERMAN lived as man and wife with CECELIA PELLINEN at 639 South Oldham Street, Highlandtown, Baltimore, Maryland from early 1937 until about 1942. ZIMMERMAN never married this woman, has not seen her since 1945 and judges her to be presently about fifty-four years of age. Baltimore was requested to locate and interview CECELIA PELLINEN regarding both JESSE and DAVID ZIMMERMAN.

The files of the Baltimore Office reflect no information regarding PELLINEN additional to that set out in referenced letter, namely, that about 1943 she was a member of the Finnish Branch of the IWO at Baltimore.

CECELIA PELLINEN was interviewed on May 20, 1949, at her residence, 639 South Oldham Street, Baltimore, by Special Agents EDWARD G. GOUGH and FRANK G. JOHNSTONE. She is presently using the name Mrs. CECELIA ZIMMERMAN. Her maiden name was CECELIA SIMONEN and she was Mrs. NESTOR PELLINEN by a former marriage. The following information resulted from questioning her.

CECELIA PELLINEN married ¹⁹⁴³ JESSE SAMUEL ZIMMERMAN, whose photograph she positively identified, at Elkton, Maryland, on December 30, 1943. She claimed this marriage took place when JESSE was home on furlough from the Army. Also, she obtained the above date by consulting her marriage license or certificate which she claimed to have in adjoining room but declined to show agents this marriage record. JESSE did not come back to CECELIA after discharge from the Army but she claims they are still legally married.

Prior to the above marriage, PELLINEN stated that JESSE roomed in her home but denied that they lived together as man and wife. She could not recall when JESSE started living in her home but stated it could have been back in 1937 but was definitely prior to JESSE's induction into the Army, which possibly occurred in about 1942.

CECELIA PELLINEN could not recall where JESSE was employed during his residence in her home nor where she herself was employed during the same period. She knew of no friends or associates of JESSE and could not recall that any persons ever visited JESSE in her home. JESSE spoke to PELLINEN of having a brother named DAVID but PELLINEN stated she has never met DAVID ZIMMERMAN and advised that DAVID never visited JESSE at her home. PELLINEN claims to know nothing of the activities or associates of DAVID ZIMMERMAN.

BA 65-1642

Likewise, she denied any knowledge of espionage activities on the part of either JESSE or DAVID VERNON ZIMMERMAN. PELLINEN has never heard of or met FRANKLIN VICTOR RENO or FELIX AUGUST INSLERMAN and has no knowledge of any association between these two persons and the ZIMMERMAN brothers. PELLINEN failed to identify the photograph of DAVID VERNON ZIMMERMAN as anyone she has ever known, after initially expressing the impression that it was a picture of JESSE ZIMMERMAN, probably occasioned by a family resemblance.

CECELIA PELLINEN stated that JESSE ZIMMERMAN visited her once after abandoning her, date and year not recalled, and declined to state the nature of the visit. PELLINEN appeared entirely cooperative and gave no impression of deliberately trying to withhold any information. However, she was extremely vague in her replies, pondering painfully over even the most elementary questions and exhibiting a pronounced inability to answer even the simplest questions even pertaining to herself personally. From her reaction to questioning and general demeanor during the process, agents gained the impression that PELLINEN is probably not in full possession of all of her faculties.

RE: VLADIMIR A. NEKRASSOFF

Possibility of Being Identical with
Russian #1, Mentioned by WILLIAM
EDWARD CRANE

By letter dated May 6, 1949, directed to the Bureau with copies to New York, Los Angeles, and Washington Field Office, the following information obtained by SA JESSE F. FARR was furnished:

Reference is made to report of SA MAURICE A. TAYLOR, at Washington, D.C., dated April 18, 1949, in the instant matter. This report requests the Baltimore Office to furnish descriptive data regarding VLADIMIR A. NEKRASSOFF and a photograph to the New York Office. Complete descriptive data regarding NEKRASSOFF is set forth in the report of SA HAROLD A. BONEY, at Baltimore, dated 3/23/49, entitled "LUDMILA VICTOR NEKRASSOFF, was.; ESPIONAGE - R," copies of which were furnished to New York Office. The descriptive data regarding NEKRASSOFF is found on pages 4, 5, 6, 7, and 8. A photograph of NEKRASSOFF was enclosed with the letter.

Reference is made to teletype from Los Angeles to the Director, a copy of which was furnished to this office. This teletype was dated February 11, 1949, and entitled, "JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was, et al; PERJURY; ESPIONAGE - R; INTERNAL SECURITY - R." The teletype reflected that

BA 65-1642

WILLIAM EDWARD CRANE upon reinterview on February 10 described Russian #1 as 45 years old, 6'1" or 2", and weighing 215 pounds, etc. The descriptive data regarding VLADIMIR ALEXIS NEKRASSOFF as set forth in the aforementioned report varies considerably than that in the teletype and, therefore, it is not believed possible that Russian #1 and NEKRASSOFF are identical. /

A copy of this letter was sent to the Los Angeles Office for their information regarding NEKRASSOFF.

It is to be noted NEKRASSOFF when interviewed during April, 1949, made casual reference to a Russian whom he knew was at one time living in Washington, D.C., and posed as a Russian nobleman. NEKRASSOFF commented that this individual was a gambler and had been arrested by the Washington Police Department. Inasmuch as NEKRASSOFF did not connect this individual with any of the individuals under investigation and the matter seemed to have no pertinence at the time, NEKRASSOFF's complete knowledge of this Russian was not obtained. NEKRASSOFF will be reinterviewed in the near future and an effort will be made to ascertain whether this individual meets the description of Russian #1, previously referred to.

A copy of this letter was submitted to the Washington Field Office for its information in view of NEKRASSOFF's mention of a Russian gambler who lived in Washington.

RE: ABRAHAM GEORGE SILVERMAN

ALDO LAWRENCE RAFFA, Associate,
Investigation to Locate

Re New York letter to the Bureau, Baltimore, Boston and Chicago Offices dated May 17, 1949, in which letter the Baltimore Office was requested to interview ALDO RAFFA, 802 Garfield Street, Bethesda, Maryland, an employee of SILVERMAN at the Railroad Retirement Board.

The Baltimore Office has ascertained telephonically that Mr. ALDO L. RAFFA resides at 8500 Garfield Street in Bethesda, Maryland, and is employed by the National Security Resources Board, Old State Department Building, Washington, D.C., his office telephone being Sterling 4700, Extension 3387. Since Mr. RAFFA does not return to his home in Bethesda, Maryland, until after 7 P.M. daily, he has expressed a preference to be interviewed at his office in Washington, D.C.

For the guidance of the Washington Field Office in conducting the interview

Kisseloff-933

BA 65-1642

with Mr. RAFFA, there was forwarded to Washington Field a copy of New York letter dated May 17, 1949. The above information and the lead for the Washington Field Office were set out in Baltimore letter to the Bureau dated May 25, 1949, copies of which were furnished to the New York and Washington Field Offices.

RE: HISS-CHAMBERS LIBEL PROCEEDINGS IN
UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR
THE DISTRICT OF MARYLAND

Copy of Pleadings in Civil 4176, U.S.
District Court for the District of
Maryland: ALGER HISS vs. WHITTAKER
CHAMBERS

Re New York teletype dated May 20, 1949, in which the Baltimore Office was requested to obtain a copy of the pleadings in the CHAMBERS libel suit. As requested, a copy of the pleadings in the captioned suit as obtained from the Clerk of the U.S. District Court for the District of Maryland through U.S. Attorney, Honorable BERNARD J. FLYNN, was forwarded to the New York Office by copy of Baltimore letter to the Bureau, dated May 25, 1949.

Status of Libel Proceedings

On May 23, 1949, Mr. RICHARD F. CLEVELAND, Baltimore attorney for WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, 2500 O'Sullivan Building, Baltimore, Maryland, advised that the pre-trial deposition of WHITTAKER CHAMBERS in the HISS-CHAMBERS libel suit had been continued on February 17 and 18, 1949, and completed on March 25, 1949. Mr. CLEVELAND stated that to date, WHITTAKER CHAMBERS had not signed the deposition. At his request, Mr. CLEVELAND was furnished the address of SAAG THOMAS J. DONEGAN, as Mr. CLEVELAND expressed a desire to write to Mr. DONEGAN for the purpose of having Mr. DONEGAN encourage WHITTAKER CHAMBERS to sign the pre-trial deposition. Mr. CLEVELAND stated that according to the rules of Federal procedure, Mr. CHAMBERS could either refuse to sign the deposition, sign the deposition, or waive the signing thereof, the latter procedure having about the same effect as actually signing the deposition. Mr. CLEVELAND stated that he was of the opinion that CHAMBERS' refusal to sign the deposition might prejudice CHAMBERS' case in the eyes of the public since it had been his theory since the outset for CHAMBERS to conduct himself entirely in the open since in his opinion CHAMBERS had nothing to hide which might hurt CHAMBERS' case. Further, Mr. CLEVELAND stated that each time Civil 4176 is called in a

Kisseloff-934

BA 65-1642

review of the docket in the U.S. District Court for the District of Maryland, the case is now automatically continued without an appearance by either side, since the Court is fully aware of the impending trial of ALGER HISS on charge of perjury in the Southern District of New York. Accordingly, Mr. CLEVELAND stated that Civil 4176 would probably be set down for trial for an indefinite period, determination of which indefinite period will probably be determined by the outcome of the criminal trial of ALGER HISS in the Southern District of New York.

RE: ELEANOR NELSON SOYRING

ELEANOR NELSON SOYRING made arrangements for an appointment with Dr. MANFRED S. GUTTMACHER, 1109 North Calvert Street, a psychiatrist, and visited his office on February 2, 1949. In subsequent contacts with MAURICE BRAVERMAN, she indicated that she had informed Dr. GUTTMACHER of the entire background of her present mental condition and had furnished him with some information regarding her participation in the Communist espionage apparatus, which resulted in her being subpoenaed before the New York Grand Jury. MAURICE BRAVERMAN strongly disapproved of her going to a doctor outside party circles and indicated that he was worried for his own safety as well as hers, because of the confidences that she had given to Dr. GUTTMACHER and definitely expressed the opinion that the FBI would go to GUTTMACHER and attempt to obtain the information that she might have furnished to him in connection with his psychoanalysis of her. ELEANOR confirmed the fact that she had revealed some of her activities for the Party to Dr. GUTTMACHER in contacts with MARGARET KEENAN on February 2, 1949, and, apparently due to her own unsettled mental condition, fluctuates between feeling that she had done the right thing in trying to correct her recent mental and physical breakdown by psychiatric treatment and possibly that she may have done the wrong thing by disclosing confidential party information to GUTTMACHER. It also appeared, from her contacts with MARGARET KEENAN and MAURICE BRAVERMAN which continued for about a week from February 2 to February 10; that she feels responsible for the suicide of LARRY DUGGAN, State Department official, who jumped from a window after being involved in the HISS-CHAMBERS investigation and indicated that LARRY had probably committed suicide in order to protect her, being, in her opinion, still in love with her at the time that he killed himself.

ELEANOR has considered the necessity of going to a ~~sanitarium~~ and eventually decided to take up residence with ~~SAM~~ and ~~HELEN SCHMERLER~~, identified by informants as members of the Communist Party of Baltimore, until she recovers and did reside with them up to February 18, 1949, when it appears that her husband, AL SOYRING, returned from a sea voyage, and they returned to their apartment. ~~AL SOYRING~~ visited Communist Party

Kisseloff-935

BA 65-1642

Headquarters on February 20 and remonstrated with PHIL FRANKFELD, because it appeared from the conversation that ELEANOR NELSON SOYRING had been expelled from the Party for her failure to carry out a Party assignment. SOYRING felt that the local Party organization had let his wife down and had been partly responsible for her breakdown.

- P E N D I N G -

Kisseloff-936

LEADS

THE DETROIT OFFICE

At Detroit, Michigan

Will interview Mrs. RUTH YANOVER, 90 Lothrop Avenue, for information regarding members of her family, and, in particular, anyone who may have used the Communist Party name of RAY WARNER. (This lead restated for Detroit in Baltimore letter to the Bureau, Detroit, and New York Offices, dated April 8, 1948, and was initially set out in the report of SA JAMES FREW, dated April 6, 1949, at Washington, D.C.)

THE WASHINGTON FIELD OFFICE

At Washington, D.C.

Will interview Mr. ALDO LAWRENCE RAFFA at the National Security Resources Board, Old State Department Building, where RAFFA is employed. RAFFA is a former employee under ABRAHAM GEORGE SILVERMAN at the Railroad Retirement Board and should be interviewed regarding his knowledge of the activities and associates of SILVERMAN while they were fellow employees of the Railroad Retirement Board. (This lead was restated for the Washington Field Office in Baltimore letter to the Bureau, New York, and Washington Field Office, dated May 25, 1949, and was initially set out for Baltimore in New York letter to the Bureau, Baltimore, Chicago, and Boston Offices, dated May 17, 1949.)

THE BALTIMORE OFFICE

At Baltimore, Maryland

Will forward FRANKLIN VICTOR RENO's personal effects and papers to him via Railway Express or parcel post C.O.D., care of his mother, Mrs. EVELYN RENO, 4428 South Bannock Street, Englewood, Colorado, in accordance with instructions contained in Denver Office letter to Baltimore and New York, dated April 28, 1949.

At Herald Harbor, Maryland

Will interview Mr. and Mrs. FREDERICK W. WILLNER, former neighbors during the period 1935-39 of ABRAHAM GEORGE SILVERMAN and family

LEADS (cont'd)

THE BALTIMORE OFFICE (cont'd)

At Herald Harbor, Maryland (cont'd)

at 2138 California Street, N.W., Washington, D.C., for information concerning their knowledge of the activities and associates of SILVERMAN during the above period. (This lead was initially set out in the letter from the Washington Field Office to the Bureau, New York and Baltimore Offices, dated May 23, 1949.)

At Baltimore, Maryland

- * Will continue to follow the progress of the libel action instituted by ALGER HISS against WHITTAKER CHAMBERS in U.S. District Court for the District of Maryland, at Baltimore, and, in addition, report all information pertaining to motions and preliminary hearings conducted therein.

BA 65-1642

INFORMANTS

b2
b7D

Baltimore T-1

Baltimore C.I. whose identity is known
to the Bureau.

Baltimore T-2

Baltimore C.I. whose identity is known
to the Bureau.

Kisseloff-939

ADMINISTRATIVE

In the report of SA JAMES FREW, dated April 6, 1949, at Washington, D.C., on page 15, a lead is set out for the Baltimore Office to interview Dr. SAMUEL MORRISON and obtain from him information regarding the physical condition of WILLY ARNHEIM and, in particular, whether ARNHEIM has any physical impairment which would preclude his being interviewed about his past activities.

The above lead was initially set out in Washington Field Office letter to the Baltimore Office dated May 18, 1949. By letter dated March 29, 1949, to the Bureau, copy for Washington Field, in the case entitled, "FRANKLIN VICTOR RENO, Internal Security - R, Espionage - R," Baltimore file 100-1010, the Baltimore Office advised that unless the Bureau advised to the contrary, Dr. MORRISON would not be interviewed inasmuch as he is the brother of Dr. ALBERT MORRISON, chemist employed by the Allied Kidd Company, Wilmington, Delaware, who at a Communist Party meeting was nominated for the office of Educational Director for the Communist Party of Delaware on January 27, 1947. This letter further advised that in addition to this, ALBERT MORRISON was Chairman of the Progressive Citizens of America at Wilmington, Delaware, and ALBERT MORRISON and one of his friends visited for sometime in Russia a number of years ago. This lead originally set out by the Washington Field Office has not been covered to date because no such request has been received from the Bureau after furnishing the above information regarding Dr. MORRISON.

Re: ELEANOR NELSON SOYRING, was.

For the information of the New York Office, the following letter was directed to the Bureau on April 25, 1949, in the case entitled, "ELEANOR NELSON SOYRING, was., Security Matter - C," Baltimore file 100-9125, Bureau file 101-352:

The Bureau has been previously advised in connection with the investigation entitled "JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was., et al; Perjury, Espionage - R, Internal Security - R" that ELEANOR NELSON SOYRING, named by CHAMBERS as a member of a Communist espionage apparatus in Washington, D.C., in approximately 1935, following her appearance before the Federal Grand Jury, New York City, during December, 1948, returned to Baltimore, Maryland, her residence. For a considerable period of time subsequent to her return to Baltimore, SOYRING drank heavily, remaining almost constantly in a drunken condition, much to the dismay of local Communist Party leaders, who had made several efforts to have SOYRING leave town or enter a sanitarium for treatment. Their efforts in this regard were unsuccessful, however, although SOYRING has placed herself under the care of a local psychiatrist.

BA 65-1642

Recently, however, information has been received that SOYRING was induced to leave Baltimore or make some effort to pull herself together. Several times throughout this period SOYRING has been in contact telephonically with her brother, CHARLES P. NELSON, Representative from the State of Maine, who has attempted to render moral encouragement to the subject, as well as physical assistance.

On April 18, 1949, Baltimore C.I. [redacted] advised that Congressman NELSON visited the subject at her residence 2115 St. Paul Street, Baltimore, Maryland, and made arrangements for the subject to enter Seton Institute, a sanitarium in Baltimore, Maryland, for an undisclosed period. SOYRING's young son was taken by Congressman NELSON to the home of relatives in Augusta, Maine, for an indefinite period.

b2
b7D

There is no indication that Congressman NELSON is in sympathy with the Communist tendencies of ELEANOR SOYRING, and in all probability his interest in her and her affairs is confined to a feeling of responsibility due to their family relationship. His contact with the subject, however, and his relationship to her is considered a matter of interest to the Bureau in view of his position as a Congressional Representative.

This office is contemplating an interview with Dr. MANFRED GUTTMACHER, subject's psychiatrist, in the event the reliability of GUTTMACHER can be established. It has been indicated to C.I. [redacted] that Mrs. SOYRING has frequently discussed her past associations with Dr. GUTTMACHER, and he may possibly be in a position to furnish information to this office regarding SOYRING's activities. However, a specific request for authority to interview Dr. GUTTMACHER will be submitted to the Bureau prior to the conducting of such an interview.

* * * * *

The Baltimore Office has further considered the advisability of interviewing Dr. MANFRED S. GUTTMACHER regarding SOYRING. Information has been received to the effect that Dr. GUTTMACHER is a leader in the field of psychiatry and has an excellent reputation in Baltimore City. He is Chief Medical Officer of the Supreme Bench of Baltimore City, and he is highly regarded at Johns Hopkins Hospital; however, nothing is known at the present time regarding the loyalty or political beliefs of Dr. GUTTMACHER. In view of the fact that a successful interview with Dr. GUTTMACHER regarding SOYRING would involve a breach of professional ethics on his part, the Baltimore Office will not undertake an interview with him unless instructed to the contrary by the Bureau.

Kisseloff-941

