

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT

NEW YORK

FILE NO.

SL 65-1493

REPORT MADE AT St. Louis, Missouri	DATE WHEN MADE 1-3-49	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 12-30, 31-48	REPORT MADE BY HUBERT F. SMALL seg
TITLE ① JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was., ET AL		CHARACTER OF CASE PERJURY ESPIONAGE - R INTERNAL SECURITY - R	

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

CHESTER W. DAVIS, formerly Administrator, Agricultural Adjustment Administration, Department of Agriculture, 1933 to 1936, furnished names of individuals, incorporated herein, who knew subject HISS and associates. Records AGO, St. Louis reflect JOHN KORAL, Army Serial Number 32225267, inducted U. S. Army March 9, 1942 and honorably discharged October 6, 1945. Background and descriptive information herein outlined.

2/11/49

- RUC -

~~UNRECORDED RECORD~~

References:

Bureau file #74-1333.
Washington Field letter dated December 28, 1948.
New York City teletype dated December 29, 1948.

Details:

AT ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI:

The following investigation was conducted by Special Agent CARL R. O'CONNOR and the writer.

CHESTER W. DAVIS, President of the Federal Reserve Bank, St. Louis, Missouri and formerly Administrator of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C. from June, 1933 to June, 1936, advised that he had no definite knowledge that ALGER HISS was ever engaged in communistic activities while he, DAVIS, was Administrator in the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, Department of Agriculture, from June, 1933 until June, 1936. Mr. DAVIS stated that HISS was in the Legal Division of the AAA and that his only criticism of HISS was that with other members of this Legal Division, they endeavored to interpret laws pertaining to the Agricultural Adjustment Administration not in

*1cc AAG Campbell
1-14-49
F.L.T. cent*

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96 DEC 15 1964

APPROVED AND FORWARDED <i>[Signature]</i>	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES	
COPIES OF THIS REPORT 5 - Bureau 1 - Thomas J. Donegan, Sp. Asst. to Attorney General, N. Y. 3 - New York (65-14920) 2 - Washington Field (74-94) 2 - St. Louis (65-14920)		74-1333-938	RECORDED - 68 INDEXED - 68
		 JAN 14 1949 <i>[Signature]</i>	EX-116

1 Jickler File Jan 1949

Kisseloff-2468

SL 65-1493

accordance with the intent of Congress.

He advised the following individuals were men of integrity and in his opinion unquestionably loyal and while in the employ of the AAA knew ALGER HISS and might be able to furnish information which would be pertinent to and an aid in this investigation:

JOHN PHILLIP WINCHELL, former Deputy Solicitor in the Department of Agriculture, now engaged in the practice of law at 1625 K Street, Washington, D. C., home address 6805 Sixth Street, N.W., Washington, D. C.

Honorable SETH THOMAS, U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals, 8th Circuit, Fort Dodge, Iowa, former Solicitor in the Department of Agriculture.

HOWARD TOLLEY, now in the employ of F.A.O., 2000 Massachusetts Avenue, Washington, D. C., home address 212 South Fairfield Avenue, Alexandria, Virginia. Mr. DAVIS advised TOLLEY has been a Career Man in the government and during the time that he, DAVIS, headed the AAA, TOLLEY was a Deputy Administrator.

JESSE W. TAPP, Vice President, Bank of America, San Francisco, California, home address Palo Alto, California. Mr. DAVIS advised TAPP held a high executive position in the AAA, possessed a keen mind.

A. D. STEDMAN, Associate Editor of the St. Paul Pioneer Press, St. Paul, Minnesota, was Director of Information in the AAA while DAVIS was Administrator.

J. R. WIGGINS, Managing Editor of the Washington Post, Washington, D. C. was a reporter for the Washington Bureau of the St. Paul Pioneer Press and well informed as to identities in the AAA.

WILLIAM BYRD, 104 Barksdale Drive, Atlanta. Mr. DAVIS advised Mr. BYRD was his Executive Assistant in the AAA during the above period.

CULLY A. COBB, Ruralist Press, 713 Glen Street, S. W., Atlanta, Georgia. Mr. DAVIS advised that COBB was in the Cotton Division of the AAA.

OSCAR JOHNSTON, Scott, Mississippi. Mr. DAVIS advised that JOHNSTON was Director of the Finance Section in the AAA, a

SL 65-1493

staunch friend of the late PAT HARRISON, U. S. Senator from Mississippi and in all probability would know HISS and associates.

In view of the fact the St. Louis file in this investigation does not reflect above are known or have been interviewed, it is being left to the judgment of the office of origin, New York, whether such interviews are desired.

The following investigation was conducted by Special Agent ROBERT B. HLAG on December 30, 1948 at the Adjutant General's Office, St. Louis, Missouri.

A review of the Army service record on file at the Adjutant General's Office, Demobilized Personnel Records Branch, World War II Unit, Department of the Army, St. Louis, Missouri, for JOHN KORAL, Army Serial Number 32225267, reflects that he was inducted into the United States Army on March 9, 1942 and entered on March 9, 1942. He was honorably discharged on October 6, 1945 as a private first class by reason of demobilization. The service record reflects he served in the following Army organizations:

Camp Upton, New York - Reception Center, March 9, 1942 to March 12, 1942.

Fort Screvens, Georgia - 252nd Coast Artillery, Battery E, March 13, 1942 to May 20, 1944.

Fort Jackson, South Carolina, 530th Field Artillery Battalion, Battery C, assigned on May 20, 1944, left U. S. at Newport News, Virginia, on March 1, 1945 with 530th Field Artillery Battalion.

Arrived Leghorn, Italy, March 16, 1945. Detached from Battery C, 530th Field Artillery Battalion September 10, 1945. Departed from Italy September 21, 1945. Arrived Boston, Massachusetts, September 30, 1945. Assigned to Headquarters Company, 5th Army at Camp Miles Standish, Massachusetts. Discharged October 6, 1945 at Fort Dix, New Jersey, from Headquarters Company, 5th Army.

The following background and descriptive information is contained in the record:

Date/Place Birth	March 16, 1916, Hibernia, New Jersey
Height	5' 4"
Weight	185
Race	White
Hair	Brown
Eyes	Brown
Build	Heavy
Posture	Good
Complexion	Light

SL 65-1493

Education
Occupation - Civilian
 - Military

Residence

Sisters

Local Draft Board No.
Order No.

1½ years' high school
Tailor
Field Lineman
36 Arthur Street, Hempstead, Long
Island, New York
ANNE XUSKI, 36 Arthur Street, Hempstead,
Long Island, New York
BEATRICE XDEL XPOZZO, 581 Van Hoven Avenue,
Clifton, New Jersey
KATHERINE XCORAL, 202 Bartholodi Street,
Jersey City, New Jersey
719 Nassau County, New York
2309

REFERRED UPON COMPLETION TO THE OFFICE OF ORIGIN

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT NEW YORK

FILE NO.

SL 65-1493

REPORT MADE AT St. Louis, Missouri	DATE WHEN MADE 1-3-49	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 12-30,31-48	REPORT MADE BY HUBERT F. SMALL	seg
TITLE JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was., ET AL			CHARACTER OF CASE PERJURY ESPIONAGE - R INTERNAL SECURITY - R	

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

CHESTER W. DAVIS, formerly Administrator, Agricultural Adjustment Administration, Department of Agriculture 1933 to 1936, furnished names of individuals, incorporated herein, who knew subject HISS and associates. Records AGO, St. Louis reflect JOHN KORAL, Army Serial Number 32225267, inducted U. S. Army March 9, 1942 and honorably discharged October 6, 1945. Background and descriptive information herein outlined.

- RUC -

References: Bureau file #74-1333.
Washington Field letter dated December 28, 1948.
New York City teletype dated December 29, 1948.

Details: AT ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI:

The following investigation was conducted by Special Agent CARL R. O'CONNOR and the writer.

CHESTER W. DAVIS, President of the Federal Reserve Bank, St. Louis, Missouri and formerly Administrator of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C. from June, 1933 to June, 1936, advised that he had no definite knowledge that ALGER HISS was ever engaged in communistic activities while he, DAVIS, was Administrator in the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, Department of Agriculture, from June, 1933 until June, 1936. Mr. DAVIS stated that HISS was in the Legal Division of the AAA and that his only criticism of HISS was that with other members of this Legal Division, they endeavored to interpret laws pertaining to the Agricultural Adjustment Administration not in

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3 - New York (65-14920)				
2 - Washington Field (74-94)				
2 - St. Louis				

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT

NEW YORK

FILE NO. 65-1303 WH

REPORT MADE AT CHARLOTTE	DATE WHEN MADE 1-3-49	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 12-10,30,31-48	REPORT MADE BY J. HUGH SMITH
TITLE ① JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was		CHARACTER OF CASE PERJURY ESPIONAGE - R	

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

Informant reported that in 1944, while stationed at Fort Jackson, S. C., [redacted] [redacted] JOHN KORAL, member of instant organization, related his uncle, also named JOHN KORAL, made trips during 1937 and 1938 from Washington, D. C., to New York City for ALGER HISS. KORAL was paid \$300 to \$500 for the trips and received secret papers from an unknown individual on the streets of Washington to take to HISS who stayed at the KORAL home in New York City while the trips were being made. Description of soldier, KORAL set out. Description of uncle, KORAL, unknown to informant. Informant is native of [redacted] N. C., and presently resides at [redacted] N. C. Reported to have good reputation and to be reliable. Former SA ROY L. MORGAN, Greensboro, N. C., advises unable to supply typewriting specimens from HISS. He has never corresponded with HISS and was in his home only on one occasion in 1934. No typewriter seen at that time.

~~DEFERRED RECORDING~~

b7D

*1 cc Campbell
1-14-49
JHS*

- RUC -

REFERENCE:
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Charlotte letter to Bureau dated 12-17-48, entitled JOHN KORAL, ESPIONAGE - R.
New York teletype to Charlotte, 12-29-48.

APPROVED AND FORWARDED: <i>Charles A. Brown</i>	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES 74-1333-939	RECORDED - 68
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56 JUL 26 1951			65-116

Ce 65-1303

Charlotte teletype to Bureau and New York, 12-31-48;
Washington Field teletype to Charlotte 12-29-48.
Charlotte teletype to Bureau, New York, and Washington
Field, 12-31-48.

DETAILS:

The following investigation is predicated upon information furnished to SA STANLEY C. SETTLE at the United States Attorney's Office, Asheville, N. C., December 10, 1948, by Confidential Informant T-1.

The informant advised that while he was in the Army stationed at Fort Jackson, S. C., and a member of the [redacted] Battalion, JOHN KORAL was a member of instant organization. According to the information furnished KORAL is a nephew of JOHN KORAL.

b7D

In 1944 while both were stationed at Fort Jackson, S. C., KORAL related to the informant in confidence that his uncle, JOHN KORAL, made several trips to Washington, D. C., for ALGER HISS, presently a subject of an investigation being conducted by the House Un-American Affairs Committee. These trips were made by KORAL's uncle for the purpose of receiving from an unknown person in Washington, D. C., top secret papers from the State Department and carry same to HISS who was staying in New York City. As payment for these trips, KORAL's uncle was paid \$300 to \$500 for each trip. Three trips were made in 1937 and one trip was made in 1938. These papers were obtained from the unknown person on a street corner in Washington, D. C. While these trips were made by the former soldier's uncle, HISS stayed at the residence of KORAL which was at that time in New York City. The present address of KORAL, according to the informant, is 36 Arthur Street, Hempstead, N. Y.

The informant stated that since the House Un-American Affairs Committee investigation began on this subject, he made several trips to the Charlotte Office of the FBI to report the information in his possession, but he never contacted the FBI for reason he was afraid of what might happen should KORAL discover the source of the information.

The foregoing was furnished to the Bureau and the New York Office by letter dated December 17, 1948.

By teletype dated December 29, 1948, the Charlotte Office was requested by the New York Office to interview the informant again for a detailed description of JOHN KORAL and that the reliability of the informant be determined.

AT HENDERSONVILLE, NORTH CAROLINA

Kisseloff-2474

Ce 65-1303

Confidential Informant T-1 advised he never saw the uncle, JOHN KORAL, and the nephew never described his uncle.

Following is a description of the nephew, JOHN KORAL, as furnished by the informant:

Name	JOHN KORAL (as carried on the rolls of Bat. C, 530th Field Artillery, Fort Jackson, S. C., in 1945).
Military rank	PFC
Residence	36 Authur Street, Hempstead, N. Y.
Race	White
Sex	Male
Age	31 (1944)
Height	5' 3 - 4"
Weight	175 pounds
Build	Heavy (Fat)
Hair	Dark brown (thin in front)
Eyes	Dark brown
Complexion	Dark (rough)
Peculiarities	Square jaws - thin tight lips
Civilian occupation	Tailor

The informant added that in 1944 at Fort Jackson, S. C.,

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED] KORAL mentioned that his uncle, JOHN KORAL, had had some tough luck in that he had incurred large bills because of a sick child and that if it had not been for ALGER HISS he didn't know what his uncle would have done.

KORAL continued by saying that HISS, a high government official, had paid his uncle from \$300 to \$500 per trip to bring important papers from Washington, D. C., to New York City. The informant stated he then asked KORAL several questions and from the answers obtained the information previously set forth in this report.

According to the informant the nephew KORAL's family was residing with the uncle, JOHN KORAL, at this time. He added that the soldier KORAL always seemed to be able to obtain fairly large sums of money from his family by sending a wire to the family requesting that spending money be sent to him.

The informant said KORAL never appeared to be the type to brag and that following the conversation requested the informant not to mention what had been said for it might get his uncle in trouble. The informant added that

Kisseloff-2475

Co 65-1303

at the time of the conversation he had no idea who ALGER HISS was and only recently through reading the daily papers did he realize the identity of HISS.

During the interview the informant produced an honorable discharge from the United States Army. It was noted that he was a [redacted] at the time of discharge; that he served with the Army four years and five months. It was further noted he served in several foreign theatres and received several citations for good conduct. The Informant was born and reared in [redacted] N. C., where he lived until entering the Army. After being discharged from the Army he married a girl from Flat Rock, N. C., and they presently have a two-year old son. The Informant is presently connected with a bakery at [redacted] N. C., where he has resided for the past three years:

[redacted], N. C., Police Department, advised the Informant bears an excellent reputation in that city and is regarded as reliable.

Corporal [redacted] North Carolina Highway Patrol, [redacted] N. C., who resides across the street from the informant, Sheriff [redacted] and Chief Deputy Sheriff [redacted] N. C., advised the informant apparently bears a good reputation and there has been no cause, as yet, to doubt his reliability.

[redacted] Credit Bureau, advised her office has no record for the Informant.

AT [redacted], NORTH CAROLINA

Detective [redacted] Police Department, advised he has known the Informant as well as members of his family for a number of years. He pointed out the family was reared in not too good a section of [redacted] but have always been regarded as having good reputations. He said he would consider the Informant as being reliable.

[redacted] Records Division, [redacted] Police Department, advised she has known the Informant and the members of his family for many years. She said they bear a good reputation, have always been steady workers and she regards all as reliable.

The following investigation was conducted by SA MELVIN McRAE JETT:

AT GREENSBORO, NORTH CAROLINA

Former SA ROY L. MORGAN advised he was well acquainted with ALGER HISS in 1934 when both were employed as attorneys for the Agriculture Adjustment Administration but was unable to supply typewriting specimens from HISS.

Kisseloff-2476

Mr. MORGAN stated that he has never corresponded with HISS. He recalls being in HISS's home only on one occasion in 1934. Mr. MORGAN does not recall seeing a typewriter at the time of his visit in HISS's home. He identified ROBERT K. McCONNAUGHEY, Security and Exchange Commission, LEE PRESSMAN, NAT WITT, JEROME FRANK, FRANCIS X. SHEA, JOHN ABT, ABE FORTAS, Mrs. FULLER, relative of Senator BURNS, and GERTRUDE SAMUELSON, secretary of JEROME FRANK, as associates of HISS. All the above-named were with the Agriculture Adjustment Administration in 1934. MORGAN further advised that ^{Felix} JUSTICE FRANKFURTER, Supreme Court, CHESTER DAVIS, SR., Federal Reserve Bank, St. Louis, Mo., CHESTER DAVIS, JR., Winston-Salem, N. C., and ED STETTINIUS, Charlottesville, Va., were all closely acquainted with HISS. MORGAN believed that STETTINIUS FRANKFURTER, JEROME FRANK, CHESTER DAVIS, SR., and McCONNAUGHEY were most likely to have personal correspondence from HISS.

Mr. MORGAN advised that HISS, FRANK, PRESSMAN, WITT, FORTAS, SHEA, and ABT formed a clique in the Agriculture Adjustment Bureau which was very liberal and adhered closely to WALLACE's liberal policy. Of this clique, MORGAN believed PRESSMAN and possibly WITT were definitely Communists but others only liberals. MORGAN advised that PRESSMAN, McCONNAUGHEY, and SHEA were classmates of HISS at Harvard. HISS was described by MORGAN as being considered in 1934 as absolutely sincere, honest, intelligent, and of high integrity and character with a tremendous capacity for work. He was classified as an idealist with liberal tendencies such as belief in socialized medicine, government control of some industries, and a follower of ROOSEVELT's policies.

Mr. MORGAN believed that GERTRUDE SAMUELSON, former secretary of JEROME FRANK, could supply additional information as to clique in the Agriculture Adjustment Administration, but believed that background information should be secured before interviewing her.

The addresses of all parties not supplied are either known to the Bureau or can be secured from the files of the Agriculture Adjustment Administration of the Department of Agriculture.

- REFERRED UPON COMPLETION TO THE OFFICE OF ORIGIN -

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CONFIDENTIAL INFORMANTS

CONFIDENTIAL INFORMANT T-1:



In view of the above he requested that the source of the information be retained by the FBI only.

Kisseloff-2478

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT

NEW YORK

FILE NO. 65-1303 WH

REPORT MADE AT CHARLOTTE	DATE WHEN MADE 1-3-49	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 12-10,30,31-48	REPORT MADE BY J. HUGH SMITH
TITLE JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was		CHARACTER OF CASE PERJURY ESPIONAGE - R	

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

Informant reported that in 1944, while stationed at Fort Jackson, S. C., [redacted] [redacted] JOHN KORAL, member of instant organization, related his uncle, also named JOHN KORAL, made trips during 1937 and 1938 from Washington, D. C., to New York City for ALGER HISS. KORAL was paid \$300 to \$500 for the trips and received secret papers from an unknown individual on the streets of Washington to take to HISS who stayed at the KORAL home in New York City while the trips were being made. Description of soldier, KORAL set out. Description of uncle, KORAL, unknown to informant. Informant is native of [redacted] N. C., and presently resides at [redacted] N. C. Reported to have good reputation and to be reliable. Former SA ROY L. MORGAN, Greensboro, N. C.; advises unable to supply typewriting specimens from HISS. He has never corresponded with HISS and was in his home only on one occasion in 1934. No typewriter seen at that time.

- RUC -

REFERENCE:

Charlotte letter to Bureau dated 12-17-48, entitled JOHN KORAL, ESPIONAGE - R.
New York teletype to Charlotte, 12-29-48.

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
CASE ORIGINATED AT

NEW YORK

FILE NO. 74-94

REPORT MADE AT WASHINGTON, D. C.	DATE WHEN MADE 1/3/49	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 12/13, 14, 21, 22, 24/48	REPORT MADE BY MAURICE A. TAYLOR dmh
TITLE JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was; ALGER HISS		CHARACTER OF CASE PERJURY INTERNAL SECURITY - R ESPIONAGE - R	

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

One VLADIMIR V. de SVESHNIKOFF, Russian born naturalized citizen, may be identical with SVIASNIKOV (ph) described by CHAMBERS as contact of BORIS BYKOV and Unsub KEITH. de SVESHNIKOFF came to United States in 1916 for Czarist government as lieutenant attached to high military commission. Returned Russia 1917; made way back to United States July 1918 and has remained until present time, living in Washington, D.C. Made trip to Russia 1934 to visit mother. Claims to be of noble birth. Educated University of Moscow--Agricultural Institute, and Russian Artillery School. Employed various positions, Washington, D.C., including U.S. government. Supplemented income by wits, particularly playing bridge. Considerable background data set forth herein. Complete personnel investigation made by MID in spring of 1943. Number of persons then interviewed believed de SVESHNIKOFF lived by wits and inclined to distrust him. de SVESHNIKOFF served as Captain, Ordnance Officers Reserve Corps, USA, from March 24, 1924, to August 4, 1931, when resigned under pressure after requesting blue prints of 30 caliber machinegun for delivery to Russians. Upon interview de SVESHNIKOFF denied acquaintance with BYKOV or KEITH. Admitted efforts in 1931 to secure data concerning mechanization of military vehicles and machinegun blue prints for one STEPANOFF of New York, City who operated ordnance engineering company and intended to supply data to Amtorg Corporation. Also admitted shortly thereafter he was approached by unknown individual in park on 14th Street who stated STEPANOFF had sent him. This individual urged de SVESHNIKOFF to cooperate and made vague threats against his family if he failed to do so. WFO files negative re AZIMOV. Information in files re one NATHANIEL S. KEITH, possible suspect as Unsub KEITH, set forth. Original handwriting specimens HARRY D. WHITE secured from personnel files, Treasury Department.

2-1
4-1
5-1
2-2
1-14

DEFERRED RECORDING

100 AAG Campbell
1-14-49
FLT w/m

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 3/7/88 BY SP [signature]

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96 DEC 15 1964 COPIES OF THIS REPORT 5-Bureau 3-New York (1-T. J. Donegan, Sp. Asst. to AG) 3-Washington Field	RECORDED - 68 INDEXED - 68 EX-116
51 JAN 28 1949	F B I 4 JAN 14 1949

WFO 74-94

REFERENCE: Teletype from New York dated December 9, 1948.
Teletypes to Bureau and New York, dated December 13 and 14, 1948.
Baltimore letter to Bureau dated December 15, 1948.

DETAILS:

AT WASHINGTON, D. C.

~~W~~ ~~X~~
VLADIMIR VALDIMIROVICH de SVESHNIKOFF, was
Woldemar W. ~~X~~ Sveshnikoff, Woldman W. ~~X~~ de ~~X~~ Sveshnikoff,
V. V. ~~X~~ Sveshnikoff
2932 Porter Street, NW, phone Woodley 9068
Employed: Draftsman, Office Traffic Engineer,
D. C. Government, New District Building

① Referenced teletype of December 9, 1948, related that WHITTAKER CHAMBERS had advised that to his best recollection one KEITH, a photographer otherwise unidentified, had been associated with BORIS BYKOV in 1937 and had been introduced to CHAMBERS by BYKOV who related KEITH was a photographer whose services CHAMBERS could utilize if desired. It was CHAMBERS' impression that BYKOV was endeavoring to get rid of KEITH and send him to Washington so that he would be handled by CHAMBERS. CHAMBERS recalled that from either KEITH or BYKOV he learned that KEITH was connected with a White Russian named SVIASNIKOV who was a ballistics expert in government service in Washington, D.C.; further that at the time CHAMBERS met KEITH, SVIASHNIKOV was no longer connected with KEITH in his activities. CHAMBERS recalled KEITH came to Washington in 1937. He further recalled that SVIASHNIKOV had been controlled because he had a sister living in Moscow and KEITH once described how BYKOV used to torture SVIASHNIKOV to the point of crying by stating that they would put the sister out on the street unless he produced. CHAMBERS also related that KEITH was connected with one AZIMOV (ph) who was a metallurgist connected with the University of California at Berkeley and who subsequently became head of the research department at U.S. Steel Corporation, Chicago, Illinois.

Review of the Washington city directories revealed no individual by the name SVIASHNIKOV. However, these directories reflected that between 1935 and the present date one V. V. SVESHNIKOFF had resided in Washington, living at the following addresses:

1935: 1135 16th Street, NW (The Racquet Club)
1938-41: 1610 16th Street, NW, Apartment 401
1948: 4335 Reno Road, NW (address of HERBERT R. F. ~~X~~ BRETT, office, secretary, British Embassy)

The records of the Immigration and Naturalization Service disclosed that the suspect under the name WOLDMAN W. de SVESHNIKOFF arrived in the United States at the port of Ruses Point, New York, in July 1918. On June 29, 1921,

he filed declaration of intention to become a citizen. At this time he resided at 2138 California Street, Washington, D.C. On February 1, 1919, in connection with petition for naturalization, he indicated he was born February 22, 1889, in Moscow, Russia. Witnesses to this petition were EMILY DOWELL or DARNELL, 3026 Newark Street, NW, and THOMAS LLOYD JENKINS, patent attorney, 1026 17th Street, NW, both Washington, D. C.

On July 2, 1924, he received certificate of naturalization No. 2013148 in the U.S. District Court for the District of Columbia. At this time he was single and resided at 2138 California Street. He was described as follows:

Height	5'11"
Weight	157
Hair	Brown
Eyes	Brown
Complexion	Dark

FORREST HOLDCAMPER, U.S. Archives, Room 2W, made available the old personnel file of WOLDEMAR W. de SVESHNIKOFF, aka VLADIMIR V. de SVESHNIKOFF, who was employed as assistant physicist at the Bureau of Standards from February 7, 1919, until June 30, 1924, when his resignation was accepted due to reduction in force. de SVESHNIKOFF was first appointed February 7, 1919, as assistant physicist at \$1500 per annum. He was promoted to \$1620 on January 1, 1920, for efficient and faithful work in investigations of gun erosion. Again on November 1, 1920, he was promoted to \$1800 per annum at which time he was engaged in research work in metallurgy. On May 16, 1923, he was promoted to \$1920 per annum at which time he was employed on problems in connection with general metallurgical investigations.

On July 30, 1924, a new position became available in another division of the Bureau of Standards, apparently junior physicist at \$1860 per annum, which was offered de SVESHNIKOFF. On August 17, 1924, he wrote Director G. K. BURGESS that he regretted being unable to accept as he contemplated leaving to visit his mother in Russia for several months duration but upon return would be pleased to discuss the opportunity.

A personal history statement, dated April 23, 1920, disclosed de SVESHNIKOFF then lived at 1808 Belmont Road, NW. He stated in this statement he was born February 22, 1889, at Moscow, and indicated previous United States employment from September 1, 1918, to November 15, 1918, as speaker for the Production Bureau, United States Fuel Administration, until the signing of the Armistice. He gave the person to notify in case of accident as the Russian Embassy, 16th Street, NW.

WFO 74-94

In the personal history statement he indicated he had been educated in the public high schools in Moscow to 1907 and had graduated from the University of Moscow in 1911 as phisico-mathematical faculty, chemical section; further that he attended the Agricultural Institute of Moscow--special school, Department of Agriculture, 1914, specializing in cultivation of marsh lands and meadows and also graduated in 1915 from the government artillery school which had the same standing as West Point. He claimed to be an expert of the Russian Department of Agriculture and to have visited South Russian districts, Finland, Denmark, and Germany, making intensive study of methods of cultivation of soil. In July 1914 he entered active military service as officer of artillery. In 1915 he was recalled to Petrograd for technical expert work in high explosives. He was sent to the United States in 1916 as a specialist in explosives and served as an instructor at various munition plants in Canada and the United States in charge of laboratories testing aluminum, copper and brass. He stated his special qualifications were those of metallurgist, physicist and cristallographist.

A memorandum in the Bureau of Standards file from EDWIN W. ELY, Division of Simplified Practice, to Personnel Officer W. C. FARRELL, dated February 17, 1932, reflected an inquiry from Sear-Roebuck & Company concerning de ~~SSVESHNIKOFF~~. The firm was advised that as a courtesy to the abrasive industry, the name of de ~~SVESHNIKOFF~~ had been suggested and after personal interview he was accepted by this industry. It was suggested that inquiry be made concerning de ~~SVESHNIKOFF~~ at ~~Norton Company~~, producer of electric furnace abrasives, at Worcester, Massachusetts, or at the ~~Abrasives Company~~, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania (J. S. ~~FOLEY~~ of this firm formerly supervised de ~~SVESHNIKOFF~~'s work at the Bureau of Standards). It was indicated that ~~ALBERT ANDERSON~~ of Norton Company was the chairman of the committee representing manufacturers which engaged de ~~SVESHNIKOFF~~.

Further search of the records at the Archives revealed that on January 12, 1925, W. W. ~~de SVESHNIKOFF~~, 2138 California Street, NW, addressed a letter to the State Department inquiring whether it was possible for students to come to the United States for a period of course of study of rubber chemistry and technicology. He was advised by the department concerning procedure for visas for students and furnished regulations.

At the Office of the Intelligence Division, Department of the Army, Room 2B822, Pentagon Building, a file was furnished on de ~~SVESHNIKOFF~~ by Captain JOHN P. HART, Security Group Operations Branch. This file reflected that a full personnel investigation was conducted in the spring of 1943 apparently as the result of de ~~SVESHNIKOFF~~'s persistent efforts to secure employment in the War Department and other government agencies. It was noted that on March 12, 1943, the FBI made inquiry concerning de ~~SVESHNIKOFF~~ in connection with an application for employment with the Bureau of Economic

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Warfare. The file of the Department of the Army reflected the following military history for de SVESHNIKOFF:

July 1914 to June 1915; Russian Army, World War I
March 24, 1924, to March 23, 1929, Captain, Ordnance Officers Reserve Corps, United States Army, serial No. O-197311
March 23, 1929, reappointed Captain
August 4, 1931, resigned

During the above period of service it appeared that de SVESHNIKOFF had active duty on six occasions for a period of 14 days each.

A review of the file indicates that de SVESHNIKOFF was permitted to resign on August 4, 1931, from his Reserve Officers connection rather than face charges growing out of efforts by him to obtain certain drawings of a 30 caliber, 1917 model, Browning water-cooled machinegun from one WILLIAM R. BLUEHDORN. No formal report appears to have been submitted at the time. However, a number of individuals connected with the matter were interviewed by the Army investigators in 1943.

Colonel R. C. COUPLAND was in the Manufacturing Division of Small Arms, Ordnance Department, having direct charge over draftsmen. He related that one draftsman, BLUEHDORN, advised that de SVESHNIKOFF approached him and was seeking certain drawings of the 30 caliber, Browning water-cooled machinegun. As a result Colonel COUPLAND took the matter to General TSCHAPPERT (retired) who was in charge of the Manufacturing Division and as a result of administrative action de SVESHNIKOFF had resigned. Colonel COUPLAND related that although drawings were quite widely distributed over the country for instruction purposes, de SVESHNIKOFF had no right to take blue prints from their proper place in order to have a complete set of drawings made on the outside, presumably for the purpose of selling them. He indicated to the investigator that certain features, such as tolerance, were not revealed by the drawings distributed for instruction purposes; further that Amtorg was interested in getting such unrevealed features. The Colt Company had rights to this gun but would not deal with Amtorg at that time.

Brigadier General JULIAN S. HATCHER, described as an acquaintance, knew of the matter only because he was in the Small Arms Branch in 1931. He recalled passing the information along to General TSCHAPPERT and indicated that the General was an easy man or de SVESHNIKOFF would not have fared so lightly. He felt de SVESHNIKOFF was wholly dishonest and would not recommend him for any kind of work.

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WILLIAM R. BLUEHDORN related to the investigator that he had reported the matter to Captain RICHARD COUPLAND, after being approached by de SVESHNIKOFF. BLUEHDORN indicated that the drawings were restricted in the sense they were to be used only by authorized persons and that de SVESHNIKOFF as a Reserve Officer had the right to them generally and BLUEHDORN knew he had been receiving information from the Artillery as to the packing of small arms ammunition. He stated de SVESHNIKOFF could get drawings in the proper manner but the fact that he was going to sell them to agents for their use and gain was another matter although he did not believe de SVESHNIKOFF violated trust and confidence. He stated investigation indicated merely indiscretion and recalled de SVESHNIKOFF made a clean breast of the matter. BLUEHDORN indicated the Russian government at that time was in a more or less plastic stage and willing to receive all kinds of drawing materials. He stated the particular drawings were in the first stage, what might be considered experimental stage. He recollected de SVESHNIKOFF at the time was working on a commission for some men who represented themselves to be agents of this country and they induced de SVESHNIKOFF to produce the documents with a view toward turning them over to Russia and de SVESHNIKOFF was to receive some amount of money based upon evaluation by these agents and the price was to be determined after the information was furnished to them. He recalled de SVESHNIKOFF was out of work at the time and believed to be badly in need of money.

Dr. H. S. RAWDON, head of the Metallurgical Division, Bureau of Standards, who worked with de SVESHNIKOFF at the Bureau of Standards, advised the Army investigator that de SVESHNIKOFF was temperamental and lazy and could be bothersome. He thought perhaps de SVESHNIKOFF's work at the Bureau of Standards had proven useful, mentioning that little had been done in the research of erosion of gun barrels. Dr. RAWDON also advised that Dr. ALEXANDER KRYNITSKY, one of three czarist Russians at the bureau whose work was much more outstanding in education and achievement, had often expressed dislike for de SVESHNIKOFF, stating he had saved his hide in the revolution and had little consideration for his mother and members of his family.

One J. S. GRAY, an acquaintance in the Ordnance Department of the Army, advised the Army investigator that his information was mostly hearsay but he was acquainted with people who had met de SVESHNIKOFF on various occasions and considered him a braggart who lived mostly by his wits.

In connection with the incident leading to resignation of de SVESHNIKOFF as a Captain in the Ordnance Reserve Corps, it is noted that Colonel A. B. JOHNSON of the Ordnance Division made considerable investigation at the time and subsequently and that he felt that de SVESHNIKOFF was guilty only of an error in judgment and that he

intended no harm or unethical procedure. In this connection Colonel JOHNSON endeavored to place de SVESHNIKOFF in a position at Aberdeen Proving Grounds in the fall of 1942 and at that time indicated that there did not seem to be any reason to question the loyalty of de SVESHNIKOFF.

The file in the Department of the Army further indicates that the United States Civil Service Commission flagged the file of de SVESHNIKOFF in May of 1942 but that subsequently this flag was removed on December 24, 1942, and de SVESHNIKOFF was advised on January 7, 1943, that as a result of investigation he was rated eligible, subject to satisfactory fingerprint clearance. On September 7, 1942, and again on November 4, 1942, he was interviewed by Civil Service investigators and question and answer statements secured, a copy of which are in the Army file. In these interviews de SVESHNIKOFF mentioned having written some letters to Petrovsky Academy in Moscow where he received his degree and stated he sent some agriculture books and slides from the Interior Department and some books and publications from the Interior Department and also photographs obtained from the Department of Agriculture. He also stated for a good many years he corresponded with the Academy of Moscow (People's University of Moscow) and sent them books from various departments in which they were interested.

He admitted he was friendly with the present Russian government and willing to help them out as he thought it was a fairer regime than they had before. He explained that he was never a Communist Party member nor was any of his family, adding that this was impossible as they were never of the working class.

He admitted being an avid race horse follower and stated he had supplemented his income by playing cards, principally in the University Club to which he belongs (formerly Racquet Club). He estimated that during the previous 15 or 16 years he had made perhaps \$17,000 playing cards and also mentioned making some money in the stock market where he held a margin account. He stated between 1931 and 1934 he played for rather large stakes at 1¢ a point but more recently they have been playing for 1/5¢ a point.

In the Civil Service interviews he mentioned working for the following firms, apparently such employment being of brief duration: Wardman & McClain, real estate; Newark Wire Company, Newark, New Jersey, occasionally when a matter would come up; Engineering Machinery Company, 1133 Broadway, New York City; Shock, Gusner & Company, 8th and Clinton Streets, Hoboken, New Jersey.

In addition to employment previously mentioned, the file of the Department of the Army listed the following employment:

August 26, 1927, to June 1, 1928; associate metallurgist, U.S. Naval Gun Factory, Department of Construction and Repair, \$7.70 per day, Washington, D.C. (verified).

June 1, 1928, to August 31, 1928, associate metallurgist, U.S. Naval Gun Factory, Ordnance Department, Navy Yard, Washington, D.C., at \$7.70 per day (verified).

August 31, 1928, to May 10, 1929, chemist and metallurgist, U.S. Naval Station, Cavite, Philippine Islands, \$9.94 per day, two year contract, left before expiration with prejudice for failure to live up to terms of contract; later changed to without prejudice by Secretary of the Navy (verified).

September 29, 1930, to June 30, 1931, research associate for Technical Commission of Electric Furnace Abrasive Producers at \$4800.

1939, McKnew & Company, later known as Barrett Herrick Company, Washington, D.C., as stock and bond salesman.

December 19, 1941, to March 28, 1942; associate chemical engineer, Powder, Explosives and Pyrotechnics Section, Ordnance Department, at \$3200, terminated; unsatisfactory.

The investigative report of the Army indicated subject speaks Russian fluently, reads and translates German, and has fair knowledge of French.

The Army personnel file of de SVESHNIKOFF at the Department of the Army was reviewed by Special Employee NERI A. CLARK. In addition to the background data already set forth it appeared that de SVESHNIKOFF attended a defense training course in high explosives given at George Washington University, Washington, D.C., in 1942.

This file also contained a letter from de SVESHNIKOFF to the Secretary of War, dated July 20, 1943, written at the suggestion of Representative JOHN MC CORMICK complaining that he was forced to resign his commission in 1931 due to consulting engineer work on behalf of Russia and that the War Production Board, the Bureau of Economic Warfare and the Air Corps had refused to give him employment. This file reflected that de SVESHNIKOFF claimed employment in 1930-31 with the Bureau of Standards. It is believed, however, this employment was for outside industry in collaboration with the Bureau of Standards.

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The files of ONI, Navy Department, were examined by Special Employee DONALD W. MORLEY. In addition to education and employment previously set forth, the file contained a personal history form, dated March 31, 1947, in which de SVESHNIKOFF outlined the following employment:

1942-43, Engineering Machinery Company, 1133 Broadway, New York City.
October 1943 to April 1944, John W. Thorne, Inc., Pentagon Building.
June 1944 to November 1945, Smaller War Plants Corp., Washington, D.C.,
C. W. DUNNING, supervisor.
November 1945 to present, consulting engineer.

The ONI file indicated that certain anti-Bolshevist sympathies on the part of de SVESHNIKOFF were revealed in inquiries made during 1920 concerning Colonel NICHOLAUS ROMANOFF, a former officer in the Imperial Russian Army during World War I. de SVESHNIKOFF was known to have communicated with Colonel ROMANOFF on June 18, 1921, by registered mail, using stationery of the Bureau of Standards. The significance of this contact was not fully established. It was noted that ROMANOFF, an employee of the Imperial Russian Government fled Russia in 1908 after becoming involved in the social revolutionary movement. He was in the Philippines until 1917 when in connection with an American Expeditionary Force he was made a member of the United States Naval Intelligence and sent to Siberia to observe the activities of ADAMON SEMANOFF. ROMANOFF became friendly with SEMANOFF and allegedly betrayed the Americans, being discharged about March 1, 1919. He immediately joined SEMANOFF who dispatched him to the United States, Mexico and European countries in an effort to gain recognition for SEMANOFF as head of the anti-Bolshevist forces in Russia and as general administrator of northeast Siberia. ROMANOFF during this period stated de SVESHNIKOFF was a former employee of the Russian embassy and in sympathy with the anti-Bolshevist movement.

The ONI file further disclosed that in 1934 two private citizens, names not furnished, reported certain suspicious activities of de SVESHNIKOFF which led them to believe he was possibly engaged in espionage activities. They reported certain packages addressed to him were delivered by a messenger who impressed upon the recipient the importance of delivering them to de SVESHNIKOFF. It appeared that the packages were in turn forwarded to other destinations by de SVESHNIKOFF. The informants were able to observe the tags on these packages, one of which contained the word "aerial" and the other "20 minute exposure." It was further reported at that time that de SVESHNIKOFF had a number of women visitors at all hours and also that he made numerous trips between Washington, D.C. and New York City. On January 3, 1934, he received a very important communication requiring his departure for Russia.

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Through Mr. HERBERT R. F. BRETT, 4335 Reno Road, NW, it was ascertained that de SVESHNIKOFF no longer resides with BRETT but had moved to a rooming house. Mr. BRETT indicated de SVESHNIKOFF is presently employed as a draftsman in the office of the Department of Vehicles and Traffic, District of Columbia Government.

On the afternoon of December 14, 1948, de SVESHNIKOFF was located in the office of the Traffic Engineer, District Building, and was subsequently interviewed at the Washington Field Office by Special Agent CHARLES D. CHAPMAN and the writer. He furnished considerable background data, advising he had been born of nobility, his father being VLADIMIR V. de SVESHNIKOFF (deceased) and his mother being SOPHIA YUSOUPOFF, who also is deceased, having died in 1946. He stated he has one sister living in Moscow, married name NATALIE VLADIMIROVNA SOMINICH, whom he described as being college educated and holding a position equivalent to a counselor or attorney with the Soviet government. He also has two brothers, Dr. ARKEDY V. de SVESHNIKOFF who holds a responsible position and was in charge of a number of hospitals during the recent war and NICHOLAS de SVESHNIKOFF who did not finish high school and is the holder of an unimportant position with the government. In this connection he explained everyone is employed by the government and declared there was no significance to this. de SVESHNIKOFF stated none of his relatives had ever been members of the Communist Party or affiliated with any of its institutions nor had he, and added that as they were not of the working class this would be very unlikely or impossible.

de SVESHNIKOFF stated he originally came to the United States in February 1916 as a first lieutenant attached to a high military commission for the Czarist government. He stated he served as an inspector in a number of munition plants until October of 1917 when conditions in Russia reached a point where many of the officers were recalled and he responded, returning via Japan, Mukden and Harbin. He stated upon arrival at Harbin he learned the Bolsheviks had taken over but he continued on to Moscow, arriving sometime in November 1917. In Moscow he stayed with his mother, mentioning that his father died in 1904.

He advised that he had decided to return to the United States and visited the foreign office a number of times endeavoring to secure a passport. He stated that an uncle was general in the medical corps and it was suggested to him to apply for passport on grounds of ill health (TB) and that when he went before the medical board the hearing was arranged or at least the examiners collaborated in finding him in need of treatment so that the commissar issued a passport to him. He stated a great deal of fighting was occurring all over Russia and for this reason he went to Archangel where the British consul, whom he had known in Canada, arranged passage for him on an icebreaker. He left Archangel in July aboard the Naskopie bound for Montreal and mentioned their picking up the ill-fated Creel Commission which was marooned on the ice en route.

~~General~~ WRANGEL

As indicated, he denied any connection with the Soviet government or any interest in or affection for the Communist movement. He claimed that about 1924 he had assisted a military representative, a colonel who was sent to this country by General ~~VRANGAL~~. He stated he had seriously considered going to Siberia to join ~~ALEXANDER V. KALCHEK~~ in his fight against the Reds but did not do so. He claimed he did not seriously consider going to Russia until after the United States recognized her but under questioning admitted that he had thought about it at the time he was released from the Bureau of Standards in the spring of 1924.

~~X~~ INTOURIST

With reference to his visit to Russia, he stated that he had applied for a visa in 1934 and handled the entire transaction through In-Tourist Corp., New York City, which handled routing, reservations, etc., paying for the trip in a lump sum amounting to \$460, as he recalled. He stated he went aboard the Ile de France to LeHavre and then by train through Warsaw and Riga to Moscow where he visited with his mother and sister who was then single and residing on Povarskay, now Votovskago Street. He denied that he was approached by anyone in Moscow or elsewhere on his trip who endeavored to question him or to recruit him for espionage or other service. He stated that he had taken some slides along with him showing scenic beauties, such as Niagara Falls, which he donated to the museum and at the same time talked with the museum official about America. The next day he stated two men and a woman visited his home and accused him of spreading propaganda praising America to the detriment of Russia, which charges he of course denied.

de SVESHNIKOFF was questioned at length concerning any contacts with possible Russian agents or Communist representatives in this country. He explained his activities in 1931 about as related in this report, adding that when he first came to this country he had met a Russian by the name of ~~STEPANOFF~~ who was in charge of an Ordnance Research Company in New York City, address believed to be 1135 (?) Broadway. He stated that he had maintained contact with this individual, visiting him on a number of occasions when de SVESHNIKOFF would go to New York. He related that he frequently visited New York for pleasure purposes on weekends. It was his impression that ~~STEPANOFF~~ worked for Amtorg or at least in association with Amtorg. On one occasion ~~STEPANOFF~~ suggested that he prepare a paper dealing with the mechanization of military vehicles which was taking place at this time. He remarked on the fact that in Russia all equipment was horse drawn. He stated ~~STEPANOFF~~ promised to pay him for the paper and he felt this was an easy and legitimate way to pick up extra money. It was in connection with the preparation of this paper that he contacted BLUEHDORN, asking him to secure some drawings. He admitted when questioned that drawings of a 30 caliber machine gun had no connection with mechanization of vehicles but stated he thought he would gather any available material which would assist him in preparing the document. He concluded that after his request to BLUEHDORN was exposed and inquiry made by the Army authorities, he had given up the idea of preparing the paper and admitted he had never done any work on it. At this time he denied that any other person had ever contacted him.

de SVESHNIKOFF was questioned further and asked if he had not been contacted by an individual who came to Washington from New York City. He then recollected that on one occasion shortly after the exposure in connection with his request for machinegun drawings he had received a call at the University Club one night from an unknown individual who informed him that STEPANOFF sent him and requested de SVESHNIKOFF to meet him in a park on 14th Street, which he believes to have been Franklin Park. He stated he kept this appointment and met the individual who told him that he should cooperate and made vague threats against de SVESHNIKOFF's family in Moscow if he did not do so. He claimed he never saw this individual thereafter and did not believe he could identify him again. He described this person as about 30 years, 5'8" or 9", medium build, spoke Russian, and wore a suit and hat. He thinks it was spring or summer at the time.

de SVESHNIKOFF described STEPANOFF as being in the late 50's, 5'8" or 9", medium slender build, gray hair, and wearing glasses.

de SVESHNIKOFF was thereafter questioned specifically concerning BORIS BYKOV and Unsub KEITH. He denied knowing either, stating he had never heard of BORIS BYKOV or any person of similar name and that the only person he knew by the name of KEITH is an elderly patent attorney in Washington by the name of KEITH CARLIN. He treated the statement that he may have been coerced by BORIS BYKOV with threats against his sister or mother rather lightly and with some scorn, but was somewhat unconvincing.

After interview de SVESHNIKOFF furnished two scrapbooks which were examined and photographs of certain documents made, as well as a couple old snapshots of him. It was noted that the scrapbooks contained a copy of a letter addressed to Ambassador MAXIM LITVINOFF, dated November 14, 1933, in which the writer (possibly EDWARD W. ~~X~~POU, House of Representatives) introduced his friend, VLADIMIR V. ~~X~~SVESHNIKOFF, whom he described as an engineer, an American citizen, and a man of highest integrity, and who might be found useful after diplomatic relations are reestablished.

The scrapbooks also contained a copy of a letter from SVESHNIKOFF to LITVINOFF, dated November 21, 1933, in which he described himself as a Russian who had never lost interest in the welfare of his mother country and wished to convey cordial congratulations for the successful reestablishment of diplomatic relations. In this letter de SVESHNIKOFF indicated he had established extensive relations in diplomatic, congressional and social circles which connections might be of some value to LITVINOFF and he expressed the hope the ambassador would give him an opportunity to be more useful to the Soviet Union in some capacity. He continued that last week he had left at the embassy a letter from Honorable EDWARD W. ~~X~~POU, chairman of the Committee of Rules, House of Representatives, suggesting an interview. de SVESHNIKOFF concluded that all of his immediate family were residing in the Soviet Union and were in government service, and added that he had personally done some consulting engineer work for the Soviet government during the past 11 years.

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In response to this letter de SVESHNIKOFF was advised by BEATRICE HEIMAN, secretary to LITVINOFF, on November 27, 1933, that it was regretted they could not offer him any position.

The scrapbooks contained numerous news clippings dated shortly after World War I publicizing de SVESHNIKOFF as a prominent anti-Soviet and enemy of Communism and quoting him liberally. The clippings also indicate that he was a bridge player of note and had won numerous trophies in this game. It also indicated that he was somewhat of a figure socially and was often mentioned as a dancing partner in social gatherings.

The records of the Credit Bureau contain a report on de SVESHNIKOFF dated January 10, 1947, and the files of Stones Mercantile Agency contain a report of March 6, 1933. These reports, however, add nothing to the information already set forth.

Mr. FRANK BAUGHMAN of the Bureau advised that he knew no ballistics expert by the name of SVIASNIKOV (ph) or any similar name nor was there any record of such an expert in the files of his office.

From personal observation de SVESHNIKOFF is described as follows:

Height	5'11"
Weight	175-85
Build	Medium
Eyes	Hazel-brown
Hair	Dark brown, graying, parted left side
Features	Wide face, sallow complexion, small birthmark left of left eye.
Address	2932 Porter Street, NW, Second Floor Rear.
Phone	Woodley 9068

HARRY DEXTER WHITE

At the office of JAMES HARD, director of personnel, Treasury Department, the personnel file of HARRY D. ~~WHITE~~ was examined for specimens of handwriting to compare with the handwritten documents delivered to Bureau Agents by WHITTAKER CHAMBERS in Baltimore in early November 1948. From this file five documents were obtained and the originals forwarded to the Bureau Laboratory for comparison purposes. These documents are:

- Letter to Dr. JACOB VINER, Treasury Department, dated June 9, 1934.
- Letter to Dr. JACOB VINER, Treasury Department, dated June 11, 1934.
- Personal history statement of WHITE, dated November 5, 1934.
- Resignation as Assistant to the Secretary and Director of Monetary Research, dated January 22, 1945.
- Oath of office as Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, dated Jan. 24, 1945.

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Complete background and personnel data concerning WHITE has been set forth previously in the case entitled GREGORY, ESPIONAGE - R. It is noted in the personnel file that by memorandum, dated February 25, 1943, from Secretary HENRY MORGANTHAU, JR., to WHITE, the latter was authorized, effective that date, to take supervision over and assume full responsibility for the Treasury's participation in all economic and financial matters (except matters pertaining to depository facilities, transfers of funds, and war expenditures) in connection with the operation of the Army and Navy and the civilian affairs in the foreign areas in which our armed forces are operating or are likely to operate. It was indicated this would include general liaison with State Department, Army and Navy and other departments or agencies and representatives of foreign governments on these matters.

Prior to this time it is noted that WHITE had been Director of Monetary Research since March 25, 1938, and on August 30, 1941, he had been given additional duties as an Assistant to the Secretary of the Treasury.

UNSUB KEITH

The files of the Washington Field Office contain no record of an individual who could be identified with Unsub AZIMOV, described by CHAMBERS as being a California contact of Unsub KEITH.

The indices of the Washington Field Office contain a number of individuals by the name of KEITH. Only one individual, however, appeared to offer possibilities as a suspect and data concerning this individual is briefly set forth, despite several discrepancies, such as the date of 1937 when CHAMBERS states BORIS BYKOV sent KEITH to Washington, D.C., and the fact that KEITH had been a contact of AZIMOV in California. The individual mentioned is NATHANIEL S. KEITH.

In the case entitled WASHINGTON BOOKSHOP ASSOCIATION, INTERNAL SECURITY - C, Washington origin, Confidential Informant T-1 advised that the name Mrs. N. S. KEITH, Rosdhu Castle, Chevy Chase, Maryland, phone Oliver 9452, appeared twice on membership lists under dated December 8, 1940 and December 20, 1941.

In the case entitled ALFRED KAUFMAN STERN, was, ETAL, ESPIONAGE - R, New York Origin, it appears that on September 15, 1945, and again on February 13, 1946, STERN contacted NATHANIEL S. KEITH who is a special assistant to the administrator of FHA, Washington, D.C. No information is available as to the subject matter of these contacts although it is known that STERN has been interested in matters pertaining to housing.

In the case entitled NATHANIEL SCHNEIDER ~~KEITH~~, Special Assistant to the Administrator, Housing and Home Finance Agency, LOYALTY OF GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES, it appears that Confidential Informant T-2, a former member of the Communist Party who has furnished reliable information in the past but who declined to testify before a loyalty board, reported that NATHANIEL ~~KEITH~~ was a member of the Communist Party unit to which the informant belonged in 1939 or 1940 at which time KEITH was employed as a reporter for the Wall Street Journal in Washington, D.C., and in early 1940 had resigned to become a reporter with PM Newspaper in New York City. This informant indicated that after KEITH went to New York he allowed his Party membership to lapse through inactivity. The informant recalled that KEITH attended several of the Party meetings in Washington but was never an active member of the Party. During this investigation the following employment record was noted as furnished by KEITH in his application at National Housing Agency on March 5, 1943:

July 1929 to December 1938, staff correspondent, Wall Street Journal, New York City

December 1938 to February 1940, Washington correspondent for Wall Street Journal, Washington, D.C.

February to May 1940, assistant to the director of public relations, Federal Housing Agency, Washington, D.C.

May to September 1940; business and financial editor, PM Newspaper, New York City

October 1940 to March 1943, director of public relations for Federal Housing Administration, Washington, D.C.

April 1943 to July 1947, National Housing Agency, Washington, D.C.

In a subsequent form, dated December 3, 1947, the following employment record was outlined together with a list of addresses during the previous ten years:

December 1938, Wall Street Journal, 44 Broad Street, New York City.

December 1938 to February 1940, Wall Street Journal, National Press Building, Washington, D.C.

February 1940 to May 1940, Federal Housing Administration, 1001 Vermont Avenue, Washington, D.C.

May 1940 to September 1940, Newspaper PM, New York City.

November 1940 to March 1943, Federal Housing Administration, 1001 Vermont Avenue, Washington, D.C.

March 1943 to July 1947, OA, National Housing Agency, Social Security Building, Washington, D.C.

July 1947 to December 3, 1947, OA, Housing & Home Finance, Social Security Building, Washington, D.C.

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December 30, 1938, 68 West 11st Street, New York City.
December 30, 1938; to May 1940, 1869 Mintwood Place, NW, Washington, D.C.
May 1940 to November 1940, 38 West 11th Street, New York City.
November 1940 to October 1944, Rossdhu Castle, Chevy Chase, Md.
October 1944 to December 3, 1947, 3839 Rodman Street, NW, Washington, D.C.

In the case entitled NATHANIEL S. KEITH, INTERNAL SECURITY - C, New York origin, it was indicated that this individual was considered as a subject for custodial detention. In report of Special Agent R. E. KAHRES, New York City, dated July 17, 1941, it was stated that the files of the Credit Bureau of Greater New York contain a clipping from the Wall Street Journal, dated June 27, 1932, showing a picture of KEITH. This report also described KEITH from the records of the Bureau of Motor Vehicles as being born December 30, 1906, 5'9", 150 pounds, blue eyes, brown hair, white and married. This file also contained a reference indicating that KEITH was reportedly financial editor of PM Newspaper and had contributed to "Russia Today."

P E N D I N G

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LEADS:

THE NEW YORK DIVISION:

At New York City

Will endeavor to identify STEPANOFF who operated the Ordnance Engineering Company, 1135 (?) Broadway, in 1931 and earlier, and who later returned to Russia, according to de SVESHNIKOFF. Will obtain photograph and description. Will thereafter set out leads concerning this individual's entry and departure from the United States.

Will review New York files concerning NATHANIEL S. KEITH for consideration as being identical with Unsub KEITH. If deemed advisable, will display photograph of KEITH to WHITTAKER CHAMBERS.

THE WASHINGTON FIELD OFFICE:

At Washington, D.C. at a later date and following investigation concerning STEPANOFF will reinterview V. V. de SVESHNIKOFF who appears to be an unreliable individual and a very likely suspect as the individual mentioned by WHITTAKER CHAMBERS as a contact of BORIS BYKOV and Unsub KEITH. It is believed further facts must be developed before de SVESHNIKOFF may be persuaded to furnish information of value.

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ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE:

T-1:

T-2:

b2
b7D

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT

NEW YORK

FILE NO. 74-94

REPORT MADE AT WASHINGTON, D. C.	DATE WHEN MADE 1/3/49	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 12/13, 14, 21, 22, 24/48	REPORT MADE BY MAURICE A. TAYLOR dmh
TITLE JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was; ALGER HISS		CHARACTER OF CASE PERJURY INTERNAL SECURITY - R ESPIONAGE - R	

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

One VLADIMIR V. de SVESHNIKOFF, Russian born naturalized citizen, may be identical with SVIASNIKOV (ph) described by CHAMBERS as contact of BORIS BYKOV and Unsub KEITH. de SVESHNIKOFF came to United States in 1916 for Czarist government as lieutenant attached to high military commission. Returned Russia 1917; made way back to United States July 1918 and has remained until present time, living in Washington, D.C. Made trip to Russia 1934 to visit mother. Claims to be of noble birth. Educated University of Moscow--Agricultural Institute, and Russian Artillery School. Employed various positions, Washington, D.C., including U.S. government. Supplemented income by wits, particularly playing bridge. Considerable background data set forth herein. Complete personnel investigation made by MID in spring of 1943. Number of persons then interviewed believed de SVESHNIKOFF lived by wits and inclined to distrust him. de SVESHNIKOFF served as Captain, Ordnance Officers Reserve Corps, USA, from March 24, 1924, to August 4, 1931, when resigned under pressure after requesting blue prints of 30 caliber machinegun for delivery to Russians. Upon interview de SVESHNIKOFF denied acquaintance with BYKOV or KEITH. Admitted efforts in 1931 to secure data concerning mechanization of military vehicles and machinegun blue prints for one STEPANOFF of New York City who operated ordnance engineering company and intended to supply data to Amtorg Corporation. Also admitted shortly thereafter he was approached by unknown individual in park on 14th Street who stated STEPANOFF had sent him. This individual urged de SVESHNIKOFF to cooperate and made vague threats against his family if he failed to do so. WFO files negative re AZIMOV. Information in files re one NATHANIEL S. KEITH, possible suspect as Unsub KEITH, set forth. Original handwriting specimens HARRY D. WHITE secured from personnel files, Treasury Department.

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APPROVED AND FORWARDED:	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES
COPIES OF THIS REPORT 5-Bureau 3-New York (1-T.J. Donegan, Sp. Asst. to AG) 3-Washington Field		# 266 845 ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 3/9/88 BY [Signature]

WFO 74-94.

REFERENCE: Teletype from New York dated December 9, 1948.
Teletypes to Bureau and New York, dated December 13 and 14, 1948.
Baltimore letter to Bureau dated December 15, 1948.

DETAILS: AT WASHINGTON, D. C.

VLADIMIR VALDIMIROVICH de SVESHNIKOFF, was
Woldemar W. Sveshnikoff, Woldman W. de Sveshnikoff,
V. V. Sveshnikoff
2932 Porter Street, NW, phone Woodley 9068
Employed: Draftsman, Office Traffic Engineer,
D. C. Government, New District Building

Referenced teletype of December 9, 1948, related that WHITTAKER CHAMBERS had advised that to his best recollection one KEITH, a photographer otherwise unidentified, had been associated with BORIS BYKOV in 1937 and had been introduced to CHAMBERS by BYKOV who related KEITH was a photographer whose services CHAMBERS could utilize if desired. It was CHAMBERS' impression that BYKOV was endeavoring to get rid of KEITH and send him to Washington so that he would be handled by CHAMBERS. CHAMBERS recalled that from either KEITH or BYKOV he learned that KEITH was connected with a White Russian named SVIASNIKOV who was a ballistics expert in government service in Washington, D.C.; further that at the time CHAMBERS met KEITH, SVIASHNIKOV was no longer connected with KEITH in his activities. CHAMBERS recalled KEITH came to Washington in 1937. He further recalled that SVIASHNIKOV had been controlled because he had a sister living in Moscow and KEITH once described how BYKOV used to torture SVIASHNIKOV to the point of crying by stating that they would put the sister out on the street unless he produced. CHAMBERS also related that KEITH was connected with one AZIMOV (ph) who was a metallurgist connected with the University of California at Berkeley and who subsequently became head of the research department at U.S. Steel Corporation, Chicago, Illinois.

Review of the Washington city directories revealed no individual by the name SVIASHNIKOV. However, these directories reflected that between 1935 and the present date one V. V. SVESHNIKOFF had resided in Washington, living at the following addresses:

1935: 1135 16th Street, NW (The Racquet Club)
1938-41: 1610 16th Street, NW, Apartment 401
1948: 4335 Reno Road, NW (address of HERBERT R. F. BRETT, office, secretary, British Embassy)

The records of the Immigration and Naturalization Service disclosed that the suspect under the name WOLDMAN W. de SVESHNIKOFF arrived in the United States at the port of Ruses Point, New York, in July 1918. On June 29, 1921,

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he filed declaration of intention to become a citizen. At this time he resided at 2138 California Street, Washington, D.C. On February 1, 1919, in connection with petition for naturalization, he indicated he was born February 22, 1889, in Moscow, Russia. Witnesses to this petition were EMILY DOWELL or DARNELL, 3026 Newark Street, NW, and THOMAS LLOYD JENKINS, patent attorney, 1026 17th Street, NW, both Washington, D. C.

On July 2, 1924, he received certificate of naturalization No. 2013148 in the U.S. District Court for the District of Columbia. At this time he was single and resided at 2138 California Street. He was described as follows:

Height	5'11"
Weight	157
Hair	Brown
Eyes	Brown
Complexion	Dark

FORREST HOLDCAMPER, U.S. Archives, Room 2W, made available the old personnel file of WOLDEMAR W. de SVESHNIKOFF, aka VLADIMIR V. de SVESHNIKOFF, who was employed as assistant physicist at the Bureau of Standards from February 7, 1919, until June 30, 1924, when his resignation was accepted due to reduction in force. de SVESHNIKOFF was first appointed February 7, 1919, as assistant physicist at \$1500 per annum. He was promoted to \$1620 on January 1, 1920, for efficient and faithful work in investigations of gun erosion. Again on November 1, 1920, he was promoted to \$1800 per annum at which time he was engaged in research work in metallurgy. On May 16, 1923, he was promoted to \$1920 per annum at which time he was employed on problems in connection with general metallurgical investigations.

On July 30, 1924, a new position became available in another division of the Bureau of Standards, apparently junior physicist at \$1860 per annum, which was offered de SVESHNIKOFF. On August 17, 1924, he wrote Director G. K. BURGESS that he regretted being unable to accept as he contemplated leaving to visit his mother in Russia for several months duration but upon return would be pleased to discuss the opportunity.

A personal history statement, dated April 23, 1920, disclosed de SVESHNIKOFF then lived at 1808 Belmont Road, NW. He stated in this statement he was born February 22, 1889, at Moscow, and indicated previous United States employment from September 1, 1918, to November 15, 1918, as speaker for the Production Bureau, United States Fuel Administration, until the signing of the Armistice. He gave the person to notify in case of accident as the Russian Embassy, 16th Street, NW.

In the personal history statement he indicated he had been educated in the public high schools in Moscow to 1907 and had graduated from the University of Moscow in 1911 as phisico-mathematical faculty, chemical section; further that he attended the Agricultural Institute of Moscow--special school, Department of Agriculture, 1914, specializing in cultivation of marsh lands and meadows and also graduated in 1915 from the government artillery school which had the same standing as West Point. He claimed to be an expert of the Russian Department of Agriculture and to have visited South Russian districts, Finland, Denmark, and Germany, making intensive study of methods of cultivation of soil. In July 1914 he entered active military service as officer of artillery. In 1915 he was recalled to Petrograd for technical expert work in high explosives. He was sent to the United States in 1916 as a specialist in explosives and served as an instructor at various munition plants in Canada and the United States in charge of laboratories testing aluminum, copper and brass. He stated his special qualifications were those of metallurgist, physicist and cristallographist.

A memorandum in the Bureau of Standards file from EDWIN W. ELY, Division of Simplified Practice, to Personnel Officer W. C. FARRELL, dated February 17, 1932, reflected an inquiry from Sear-Roebuck & Company concerning de SVESHNIKOFF. The firm was advised that as a courtesy to the abrasive industry, the name of de SVESHNIKOFF had been suggested and after personal interview he was accepted by this industry. It was suggested that inquiry be made concerning de SVESHNIKOFF at Norton Company, producer of electric furnace abrasives, at Worcester, Massachusetts, or at the Abrasives Company, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania (J. S. FOLEY of this firm formerly supervised de SVESHNIKOFF's work at the Bureau of Standards). It was indicated that ALBERT ANDERSON of Norton Company was the chairman of the committee representing manufacturers which engaged de SVESHNIKOFF.

Further search of the records at the Archives revealed that on January 12, 1925, W. W. de SVESHNIKOFF, 2138 California Street, NW, addressed a letter to the State Department inquiring whether it was possible for students to come to the United States for a period of course of study of rubber chemistry and technicology. He was advised by the department concerning procedure for visas for students and furnished regulations.

At the Office of the Intelligence Division, Department of the Army, Room 2B822, Pentagon Building, a file was furnished on de SVESHNIKOFF by Captain JOHN P. HART, Security Group Operations Branch. This file reflected that a full personnel investigation was conducted in the spring of 1943 apparently as the result of de SVESHNIKOFF's persistent efforts to secure employment in the War Department and other government agencies. It was noted that on March 12, 1943, the FBI made inquiry concerning de SVESHNIKOFF in connection with an application for employment with the Bureau of Economic

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Warfare. The file of the Department of the Army reflected the following military history for de SVESHNIKOFF:

July 1914 to June 1915; Russian Army, World War I
March 24, 1924, to March 23, 1929, Captain, Ordnance Officers Reserve Corps, United States Army, serial No. O-197311
March 23, 1929, reappointed Captain
August 4, 1931, resigned

During the above period of service it appeared that de SVESHNIKOFF had active duty on six occasions for a period of 14 days each.

A review of the file indicates that de SVESHNIKOFF was permitted to resign on August 4, 1931, from his Reserve Officers connection rather than face charges growing out of efforts by him to obtain certain drawings of a 30 caliber, 1917 model, Browning water-cooled machinegun from one WILLIAM R. BLUEHDORN. No formal report appears to have been submitted at the time. However, a number of individuals connected with the matter were interviewed by the Army investigators in 1943.

Colonel R. C. COUPLAND was in the Manufacturing Division of Small Arms, Ordnance Department, having direct charge over draftsmen. He related that one draftsman, BLUEHDORN, advised that de SVESHNIKOFF approached him and was seeking certain drawings of the 30 caliber, Browning water-cooled machinegun. As a result Colonel COUPLAND took the matter to General TSCHAPPERT (retired) who was in charge of the Manufacturing Division and as a result of administrative action de SVESHNIKOFF had resigned. Colonel COUPLAND related that although drawings were quite widely distributed over the country for instruction purposes, de SVESHNIKOFF had no right to take blue prints from their proper place in order to have a complete set of drawings made on the outside, presumably for the purpose of selling them. He indicated to the investigator that certain features, such as tolerance, were not revealed by the drawings distributed for instruction purposes; further that Amtorg was interested in getting such unrevealed features. The Colt Company had rights to this gun but would not deal with Amtorg at that time.

Brigadier General JULIAN S. HATCHER, described as an acquaintance, knew of the matter only because he was in the Small Arms Branch in 1931. He recalled passing the information along to General TSCHAPPERT and indicated that the General was an easy man or de SVESHNIKOFF would not have fared so lightly. He felt de SVESHNIKOFF was wholly dishonest and would not recommend him for any kind of work.

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WILLIAM R. BLUEHDORN related to the investigator that he had reported the matter to Captain RICHARD COUPLAND, after being approached by de SVESHNIKOFF. BLUEHDORN indicated that the drawings were restricted in the sense they were to be used only by authorized persons and that de SVESHNIKOFF as a Reserve Officer had the right to them generally and BLUEHDORN knew he had been receiving information from the Artillery as to the packing of small arms ammunition. He stated de SVESHNIKOFF could get drawings in the proper manner but the fact that he was going to sell them to agents for their use and gain was another matter although he did not believe de SVESHNIKOFF violated trust and confidence. He stated investigation indicated merely indiscretion and recalled de SVESHNIKOFF made a clean breast of the matter. BLUEHDORN indicated the Russian government at that time was in a more or less plastic stage and willing to receive all kinds of drawing materials. He stated the particular drawings were in the first stage, what might be considered experimental stage. He recollected de SVESHNIKOFF at the time was working on a commission for some men who represented themselves to be agents of this country and they induced de SVESHNIKOFF to produce the documents with a view toward turning them over to Russia and de SVESHNIKOFF was to receive some amount of money based upon evaluation by these agents and the price was to be determined after the information was furnished to them. He recalled de SVESHNIKOFF was out of work at the time and believed to be badly in need of money.

Dr. H. S. RAWDON, head of the Metallurgical Division, Bureau of Standards, who worked with de SVESHNIKOFF at the Bureau of Standards, advised the Army investigator that de SVESHNIKOFF was temperamental and lazy and could be bothersome. He thought perhaps de SVESHNIKOFF's work at the Bureau of Standards had proven useful, mentioning that little had been done in the research of erosion of gun barrels. Dr. RAWDON also advised that Dr. ALEXANDER KRYNITSKY, one of three czarist Russians at the bureau whose work was much more outstanding in education and achievement, had often expressed dislike for de SVESHNIKOFF, stating he had saved his hide in the revolution and had little consideration for his mother and members of his family.

One J. S. GRAY, an acquaintance in the Ordnance Department of the Army, advised the Army investigator that his information was mostly hearsay but he was acquainted with people who had met de SVESHNIKOFF on various occasions and considered him a braggart who lived mostly by his wits.

In connection with the incident leading to resignation of de SVESHNIKOFF as a Captain in the Ordnance Reserve Corps, it is noted that Colonel A. B. JOHNSON of the Ordnance Division made considerable investigation at the time and subsequently and that he felt that de SVESHNIKOFF was guilty only of an error in judgment and that he

intended no harm or unethical procedure. In this connection Colonel JOHNSON endeavored to place de SVESHNIKOFF in a position at Aberdeen Proving Grounds in the fall of 1942 and at that time indicated that there did not seem to be any reason to question the loyalty of de SVESHNIKOFF.

The file in the Department of the Army further indicates that the United States Civil Service Commission flagged the file of de SVESHNIKOFF in May of 1942 but that subsequently this flag was removed on December 24, 1942, and de SVESHNIKOFF was advised on January 7, 1943, that as a result of investigation he was rated eligible, subject to satisfactory fingerprint clearance. On September 7, 1942, and again on November 4, 1942, he was interviewed by Civil Service investigators and question and answer statements secured, a copy of which are in the Army file. In these interviews de SVESHNIKOFF mentioned having written some letters to Petrovsky Academy in Moscow where he received his degree and stated he sent some agriculture books and slides from the Interior Department and some books and publications from the Interior Department and also photographs obtained from the Department of Agriculture. He also stated for a good many years he corresponded with the Academy of Moscow (People's University of Moscow) and sent them books from various departments in which they were interested.

He admitted he was friendly with the present Russian government and willing to help them out as he thought it was a fairer regime than they had before. He explained that he was never a Communist Party member nor was any of his family, adding that this was impossible as they were never of the working class.

He admitted being an avid race horse follower and stated he had supplemented his income by playing cards, principally in the University Club to which he belongs (formerly Racquet Club). He estimated that during the previous 15 or 16 years he had made perhaps \$17,000 playing cards and also mentioned making some money in the stock market where he held a margin account. He stated between 1931 and 1934 he played for rather large stakes at 1¢ a point but more recently they have been playing for 1/5¢ a point.

In the Civil Service interviews he mentioned working for the following firms, apparently such employment being of brief duration: Wardman & McClain, real estate; Newark Wire Company, Newark, New Jersey, occasionally when a matter would come up; Engineering Machinery Company, 1133 Broadway, New York City; Shock, Gusner & Company, 8th and Clinton Streets, Hoboken, New Jersey.

In addition to employment previously mentioned, the file of the Department of the Army listed the following employment:

August 26, 1927, to June 1, 1928, associate metallurgist, U.S. Naval Gun Factory, Department of Construction and Repair, \$7.70 per day, Washington, D.C. (verified).

June 1, 1928, to August 31, 1928, associate metallurgist, U.S. Naval Gun Factory, Ordnance Department, Navy Yard, Washington, D.C., at \$7.70 per day (verified).

August 31, 1928, to May 10, 1929, chemist and metallurgist, U.S. Naval Station, Cavite, Philippine Islands, \$9.94 per day, two year contract, left before expiration with prejudice for failure to live up to terms of contract; later changed to without prejudice by Secretary of the Navy (verified).

September 29, 1930, to June 30, 1931, research associate for Technical Commission of Electric Furnace Abrasive Producers at \$4800.

1939, McKnew & Company, later known as Barrett Herrick Company, Washington, D.C., as stock and bond salesman.

December 19, 1941, to March 28, 1942, associate chemical engineer, Powder, Explosives and Pyrotechnics Section, Ordnance Department, at \$3200, terminated, unsatisfactory.

The investigative report of the Army indicated subject speaks Russian fluently, reads and translates German, and has fair knowledge of French.

The Army personnel file of de SVESHNIKOFF at the Department of the Army was reviewed by Special Employee NERI A. CLARK. In addition to the background data already set forth it appeared that de SVESHNIKOFF attended a defense training course in high explosives given at George Washington University, Washington, D.C., in 1942.

This file also contained a letter from de SVESHNIKOFF to the Secretary of War, dated July 20, 1943, written at the suggestion of Representative JOHN MC CORMICK complaining that he was forced to resign his commission in 1931 due to consulting engineer work on behalf of Russia and that the War Production Board, the Bureau of Economic Warfare and the Air Corps had refused to give him employment. This file reflected that de SVESHNIKOFF claimed employment in 1930-31 with the Bureau of Standards. It is believed, however, this employment was for outside industry in collaboration with the Bureau of Standards.

The files of ONI, Navy Department, were examined by Special Employee DONALD W. MORLEY. In addition to education and employment previously set forth, the file contained a personal history form, dated March 31, 1947, in which de SVESHNIKOFF outlined the following employment:

1942-43, Engineering Machinery Company, 1133 Broadway, New York City.
October 1943 to April 1944, John W. Thorne, Inc., Pentagon Building.
June 1944 to November 1945, Smaller War Plants Corp., Washington, D.C.,
C. W. DUNNING, supervisor.
November 1945 to present, consulting engineer.

The ONI file indicated that certain anti-Bolshevist sympathies on the part of de SVESHNIKOFF were revealed in inquiries made during 1920 concerning Colonel NICHOLAUS ROMANOFF, a former officer in the Imperial Russian Army during World War I. de SVESHNIKOFF was known to have communicated with Colonel ROMANOFF on June 18, 1921, by registered mail, using stationery of the Bureau of Standards. The significance of this contact was not fully established. It was noted that ROMANOFF, an employee of the Imperial Russian Government fled Russia in 1908 after becoming involved in the social revolutionary movement. He was in the Philippines until 1917 when in connection with an American Expeditionary Force he was made a member of the United States Naval Intelligence and sent to Siberia to observe the activities of ADAMON SEMANOFF. ROMANOFF became friendly with SEMANOFF and allegedly betrayed the Americans, being discharged about March 1, 1919. He immediately joined SEMANOFF who dispatched him to the United States, Mexico and European countries in an effort to gain recognition for SEMANOFF as head of the anti-Bolshevist forces in Russia and as general administrator of northeast Siberia. ROMANOFF during this period stated de SVESHNIKOFF was a former employee of the Russian embassy and in sympathy with the anti-Bolshevist movement.

The ONI file further disclosed that in 1934 two private citizens, names not furnished, reported certain suspicious activities of de SVESHNIKOFF which led them to believe he was possibly engaged in espionage activities. They reported certain packages addressed to him were delivered by a messenger who impressed upon the recipient the importance of delivering them to de SVESHNIKOFF. It appeared that the packages were in turn forwarded to other destinations by de SVESHNIKOFF. The informants were able to observe the tags on these packages, one of which contained the word "aerial" and the other "20 minute exposure." It was further reported at that time that de SVESHNIKOFF had a number of women visitors at all hours and also that he made numerous trips between Washington, D.C. and New York City. On January 3, 1934, he received a very important communication requiring his departure for Russia.

Through Mr. HERBERT R. F. BRETT, 4335 Reno Road, NW, it was ascertained that de SVESHNIKOFF no longer resides with BRETT but had moved to a rooming house. Mr. BRETT indicated de SVESHNIKOFF is presently employed as a draftsman in the office of the Department of Vehicles and Traffic, District of Columbia Government.

On the afternoon of December 14, 1948, de SVESHNIKOFF was located in the office of the Traffic Engineer, District Building, and was subsequently interviewed at the Washington Field Office by Special Agent CHARLES D. CHAPMAN and the writer. He furnished considerable background data, advising he had been born of nobility, his father being VLADIMIR V. de SVESHNIKOFF (deceased) and his mother being SOPHIA YUSOUPOFF, who also is deceased, having died in 1946. He stated he has one sister living in Moscow, married name NATALIE VLADIMIROVNA SOMINICH, whom he described as being college educated and holding a position equivalent to a counselor or attorney with the Soviet government. He also has two brothers, Dr. ARKEDY V. de SVESHNIKOFF who holds a responsible position and was in charge of a number of hospitals during the recent war and NICHOLAS de SVESHNIKOFF who did not finish high school and is the holder of an unimportant position with the government. In this connection he explained everyone is employed by the government and declared there was no significance to this. de SVESHNIKOFF stated none of his relatives had ever been members of the Communist Party or affiliated with any of its institutions nor had he, and added that as they were not of the working class this would be very unlikely or impossible.

de SVESHNIKOFF stated he originally came to the United States in February 1916 as a first lieutenant attached to a high military commission for the Czarist government. He stated he served as an inspector in a number of munition plants until October of 1917 when conditions in Russia reached a point where many of the officers were recalled and he responded, returning via Japan, Mukden and Harbin. He stated upon arrival at Harbin he learned the Bolsheviks had taken over but he continued on to Moscow, arriving sometime in November 1917. In Moscow he stayed with his mother, mentioning that his father died in 1904.

He advised that he had decided to return to the United States and visited the foreign office a number of times endeavoring to secure a passport. He stated that an uncle was general in the medical corps and it was suggested to him to apply for passport on grounds of ill health (TB) and that when he went before the medical board the hearing was arranged or at least the examiners collaborated in finding him in need of treatment so that the commissar issued a passport to him. He stated a great deal of fighting was occurring all over Russia and for this reason he went to Archangel where the British consul, whom he had known in Canada, arranged passage for him on an icebreaker. He left Archangel in July aboard the Naskopie bound for Montreal and mentioned their picking up the ill-fated Creel Commission which was marooned on the ice en route.

As indicated, he denied any connection with the Soviet government or any interest in or affection for the Communist movement. He claimed that about 1924 he had assisted a military representative, a colonel who was sent to this country by General VRANGAL. He stated he had seriously considered going to Siberia to join ALEXANDER V. KALCHEK in his fight against the Reds but did not do so. He claimed he did not seriously consider going to Russia until after the United States recognized her but under questioning admitted that he had thought about it at the time he was released from the Bureau of Standards in the spring of 1924.

With reference to his visit to Russia, he stated that he had applied for a visa in 1934 and handled the entire transaction through In-Tourist Corp., New York City, which handled routing, reservations, etc., paying for the trip in a lump sum amounting to \$460, as he recalled. He stated he went aboard the Ile de France to LeHavre and then by train through Warsaw and Riga to Moscow where he visited with his mother and sister who was then single and residing on Povarskay, now Votovskago Street. He denied that he was approached by anyone in Moscow or elsewhere on his trip who endeavored to question him or to recruit him for espionage or other service. He stated that he had taken some slides along with him showing scenic beauties, such as Niagara Falls, which he donated to the museum and at the same time talked with the museum official about America. The next day he stated two men and a woman visited his home and accused him of spreading propaganda praising America to the detriment of Russia, which charges he of course denied.

de SVESHNIKOFF was questioned at length concerning any contacts with possible Russian agents or Communist representatives in this country. He explained his activities in 1931 about as related in this report, adding that when he first came to this country he had met a Russian by the name of STEPANOFF who was in charge of an Ordnance Research Company in New York City, address believed to be 1135 (?) Broadway. He stated that he had maintained contact with this individual, visiting him on a number of occasions when de SVESHNIKOFF would go to New York. He related that he frequently visited New York for pleasure purposes on weekends. It was his impression that STEPANOFF worked for Amtorg or at least in association with Amtorg. On one occasion STEPANOFF suggested that he prepare a paper dealing with the mechanization of military vehicles which was taking place at this time. He remarked on the fact that in Russia all equipment was horse drawn. He stated STEPANOFF promised to pay him for the paper and he felt this was an easy and legitimate way to pick up extra money. It was in connection with the preparation of this paper that he contacted BLUEHDORN, asking him to secure some drawings. He admitted when questioned that drawings of a 30 caliber machine gun had no connection with mechanization of vehicles but stated he thought he would gather any available material which would assist him in preparing the document. He concluded that after his request to BLUEHDORN was exposed and inquiry made by the Army authorities, he had given up the idea of preparing the paper and admitted he had never done any work on it. At this time he denied that any other person had ever contacted him.

de SVESHNIKOFF was questioned further and asked if he had not been contacted by an individual who came to Washington from New York City. He then recollected that on one occasion shortly after the exposure in connection with his request for machinegun drawings he had received a call at the University Club one night from an unknown individual who informed him that STEPANOFF sent him and requested de SVESHNIKOFF to meet him in a park on 14th Street, which he believes to have been Franklin Park. He stated he kept this appointment and met the individual who told him that he should cooperate and made vague threats against de SVESHNIKOFF's family in Moscow if he did not do so. He claimed he never saw this individual thereafter and did not believe he could identify him again. He described this person as about 30 years, 5'8" or 9", medium build, spoke Russian, and wore a suit and hat. He thinks it was spring or summer at the time.

de SVESHNIKOFF described STEPANOFF as being in the late 50's, 5'8" or 9", medium slender build, gray hair, and wearing glasses.

de SVESHNIKOFF was thereafter questioned specifically concerning BORIS BYKOV and Unsub KEITH. He denied knowing either, stating he had never heard of BORIS BYKOV or any person of similar name and that the only person he knew by the name of KEITH is an elderly patent attorney in Washington by the name of KEITH CARLIN. He treated the statement that he may have been coerced by BORIS BYKOV with threats against his sister or mother rather lightly and with some scorn, but was somewhat unconvincing.

After interview de SVESHNIKOFF furnished two scrapbooks which were examined and photographs of certain documents made, as well as a couple old snapshots of him. It was noted that the scrapbooks contained a copy of a letter addressed to Ambassador MAXIM LITVINOFF, dated November 14, 1933, in which the writer (possibly EDWARD W. POU, House of Representatives) introduced his friend, VLADIMIR V. SVESHNIKOFF, whom he described as an engineer, an American citizen, and a man of highest integrity, and who might be found useful after diplomatic relations are reestablished.

The scrapbooks also contained a copy of a letter from SVESHNIKOFF to LITVINOFF, dated November 21, 1933, in which he described himself as a Russian who had never lost interest in the welfare of his mother country and wished to convey cordial congratulations for the successful reestablishment of diplomatic relations. In this letter de SVESHNIKOFF indicated he had established extensive relations in diplomatic, congressional and social circles which connections might be of some value to LITVINOFF and he expressed the hope the ambassador would give him an opportunity to be more useful to the Soviet Union in some capacity. He continued that last week he had left at the embassy a letter from Honorable EDWARD W. POU, chairman of the Committee of Rules, House of Representatives, suggesting an interview. de SVESHNIKOFF concluded that all of his immediate family were residing in the Soviet Union and were in government service, and added that he had personally done some consulting engineer work for the Soviet government during the past 11 years.

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In response to this letter de SVESHNIKOFF was advised by BEATRICE HEIMAN, secretary to LITVINOFF, on November 27, 1933, that it was regretted they could not offer him any position.

The scrapbooks contained numerous news clippings dated shortly after World War I publicizing de SVESHNIKOFF as a prominent anti-Soviet and enemy of Communism and quoting him liberally. The clippings also indicate that he was a bridge player of note and had won numerous trophies in this game. It also indicated that he was somewhat of a figure socially and was often mentioned as a dancing partner in social gatherings.

The records of the Credit Bureau contain a report on de SVESHNIKOFF dated January 10, 1947, and the files of Stones Mercantile Agency contain a report of March 6, 1933. These reports, however, add nothing to the information already set forth.

Mr. FRANK BAUGHMAN of the Bureau advised that he knew no ballistics expert by the name of SVIASNIKOV (ph) or any similar name nor was there any record of such an expert in the files of his office.

From personal observation de SVESHNIKOFF is described as follows:

Height	5'11"
Weight	175-85
Build	Medium
Eyes	Hazel-brown
Hair	Dark brown, graying, parted left side
Features	Wide face, sallow complexion, small birthmark left of left eye.
Address	2932 Porter Street, NW, Second Floor Rear
Phone	Woodley 9068

HARRY DEXTER WHITE

At the office of JAMES HARD, director of personnel, Treasury Department, the personnel file of HARRY D. WHITE was examined for specimens of handwriting to compare with the handwritten documents delivered to Bureau Agents by WHITTAKER CHAMBERS in Baltimore in early November 1948. From this file five documents were obtained and the originals forwarded to the Bureau Laboratory for comparison purposes. These documents are:

Letter to Dr. JACOB VINER, Treasury Department, dated June 9, 1934.
Letter to Dr. JACOB VINER, Treasury Department, dated June 11, 1934.
Personal history statement of WHITE, dated November 5, 1934.
Resignation as Assistant to the Secretary and Director of Monetary Research, dated January 22, 1945.
Oath of office as Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, dated Jan. 24, 1945.

Kisseloff-2510

Complete background and personnel data concerning WHITE has been set forth previously in the case entitled GREGORY, ESPIONAGE - R. It is noted in the personnel file that by memorandum, dated February 25, 1943, from Secretary HENRY MORGANTHAU, JR., to WHITE, the latter was authorized, effective that date, to take supervision over and assume full responsibility for the Treasury's participation in all economic and financial matters (except matters pertaining to depository facilities, transfers of funds, and war expenditures) in connection with the operation of the Army and Navy and the civilian affairs in the foreign areas in which our armed forces are operating or are likely to operate. It was indicated this would include general liaison with State Department, Army and Navy and other departments or agencies and representatives of foreign governments on these matters.

Prior to this time it is noted that WHITE had been Director of Monetary Research since March 25, 1938, and on August 30, 1941, he had been given additional duties as an Assistant to the Secretary of the Treasury.

UNSUB KEITH

The files of the Washington Field Office contain no record of an individual who could be identified with Unsub AZIMOV, described by CHAMBERS as being a California contact of Unsub KEITH.

The indices of the Washington Field Office contain a number of individuals by the name of KEITH. Only one individual, however, appeared to offer possibilities as a suspect and data concerning this individual is briefly set forth, despite several discrepancies, such as the date of 1937 when CHAMBERS states BORIS BYKOV sent KEITH to Washington, D.C., and the fact that KEITH had been a contact of AZIMOV in California. The individual mentioned is NATHANIEL S. KEITH.

In the case entitled WASHINGTON BOOKSHOP ASSOCIATION, INTERNAL SECURITY - C, Washington origin, Confidential Informant T-1 advised that the name Mrs. N. S. KEITH, Rosdhu Castle, Chevy Chase, Maryland, phone Oliver 9452, appeared twice on membership lists under dated December 8, 1940 and December 20, 1941.

In the case entitled ALFRED KAUFMAN STERN, was, ETAL, ESPIONAGE - R, New York Origin, it appears that on September 15, 1945, and again on February 13, 1946, STERN contacted NATHANIEL S. KEITH who is a special assistant to the administrator of FHA, Washington, D.C. No information is available as to the subject matter of these contacts although it is known that STERN has been interested in matters pertaining to housing.

In the case entitled NATHANIEL SCHNEIDER KEITH, Special Assistant to the Administrator, Housing and Home Finance Agency, LOYALTY OF GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES, it appears that Confidential Informant T-2, a former member of the Communist Party who has furnished reliable information in the past but who declined to testify before a loyalty board, reported that NATHANIEL KEITH was a member of the Communist Party unit to which the informant belonged in 1939 or 1940 at which time KEITH was employed as a reporter for the Wall Street Journal in Washington, D.C., and in early 1940 had resigned to become a reporter with PM Newspaper in New York City. This informant indicated that after KEITH went to New York he allowed his Party membership to lapse through inactivity. The informant recalled that KEITH attended several of the Party meetings in Washington but was never an active member of the Party. During this investigation the following employment record was noted as furnished by KEITH in his application at National Housing Agency on March 5, 1943:

July 1929 to December 1938, staff correspondent, Wall Street Journal, New York City

December 1938 to February 1940, Washington correspondent for Wall Street Journal, Washington, D.C.

February to May 1940, assistant to the director of public relations, Federal Housing Agency, Washington, D.C.

May to September 1940; business and financial editor, PM Newspaper, New York City

October 1940 to March 1943, director of public relations for Federal Housing Administration, Washington, D.C.

April 1943 to July 1947, National Housing Agency, Washington, D.C.

In a subsequent form, dated December 3, 1947, the following employment record was outlined together with a list of addresses during the previous ten years:

December 1938, Wall Street Journal, 44 Broad Street, New York City.

December 1938 to February 1940, Wall Street Journal, National Press Building, Washington, D.C.

February 1940 to May 1940, Federal Housing Administration, 1001 Vermont Avenue, Washington, D.C.

May 1940 to September 1940, Newspaper PM, New York City.

November 1940 to March 1943, Federal Housing Administration, 1001 Vermont Avenue, Washington, D.C.

March 1943 to July 1947, OA, National Housing Agency, Social Security Building, Washington, D.C.

July 1947 to December 3, 1947, OA, Housing & Home Finance, Social Security Building, Washington, D.C.

WFO 74-94

December 30, 1938, 68 West 11st Street, New York City.
December 30, 1938, to May 1940, 1869 Mintwood Place, NW, Washington, D.C.
May 1940 to November 1940, 38 West 11th Street, New York City.
November 1940 to October 1944, Rossdhu Castle, Chevy Chase, Md.
October 1944 to December 3, 1947, 3839 Rodman Street, NW, Washington, D.C.

In the case entitled NATHANIEL S. KEITH, INTERNAL SECURITY - C, New York origin, it was indicated that this individual was considered as a subject for custodial detention. In report of Special Agent R. E. KAHRES, New York City, dated July 17, 1941, it was stated that the files of the Credit Bureau of Greater New York contain a clipping from the Wall Street Journal, dated June 27, 1932, showing a picture of KEITH. This report also described KEITH from the records of the Bureau of Motor Vehicles as being born December 30, 1906, 5'9", 150 pounds, blue eyes, brown hair, white and married. This file also contained a reference indicating that KEITH was reportedly financial editor of PM Newspaper and had contributed to "Russia Today."

P E N D I N G

Kisseloff-2513

WFO 74-94

LEADS:

THE NEW YORK DIVISION:

At New York City

Will endeavor to identify STEPANOFF who operated the Ordnance Engineering Company, 1135 (?) Broadway, in 1931 and earlier, and who later returned to Russia, according to de SVESHNIKOFF. Will obtain photograph and description. Will thereafter set out leads concerning this individual's entry and departure from the United States.

Will review New York files concerning NATHANIEL S. KEITH for consideration as being identical with Unsub KEITH. If deemed advisable, will display photograph of KEITH to WHITTAKER CHAMBERS.

THE WASHINGTON FIELD OFFICE:

At Washington, D.C. at a later date and following investigation concerning STEPANOFF will reinterview V. V. de SVESHNIKOFF who appears to be an unreliable individual and a very likely suspect as the individual mentioned by WHITTAKER CHAMBERS as a contact of BORIS BYKOV and Unsub KEITH. It is believed further facts must be developed before de SVESHNIKOFF may be persuaded to furnish information of value.

Kisseloff-2514

WFO 74-94

ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE:

T-1:

T-2:

b2
b7D

Kisseloff-2515

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

DATE: 1-4-49

FROM : SAC, Boston

SUBJECT: JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was;
ALGER HISS, et al
PERJURY; ESPIONAGE-R; INTERNAL SECURITY-R

There is enclosed herewith a report of SA FREDERICK M. CONNORS, dated January 3, 1949 at Boston. Reference is made, also, to the teletype forwarded to the Bureau by Boston, December 30, 1948, which pointed out that Professor ERNEST M. BOGART, a retired Professor of Economics, University of Illinois, was presently in Europe and that no one is available for interview at Professor BOGART's home, 25 West 10th Street, New York City.

As pointed out in reference teletype, Professor BOGART arrived at the Westminster Hotel, Promenade des Anglais, Nice, France, on Jan. 4, and his daughter, Mrs. ELEANOR PILCHER, anticipates he will be there for two months. Mrs. PILCHER said that if her father recalled having received any typewritten correspondence from HISS, she would arrange to have his room in New York searched and make this correspondence available to the Bureau.

In view of the foregoing, it is suggested that the Bureau may desire, through available liaison, to contact Professor BOGART at the foregoing address to ascertain if he recalls any correspondence which he may have received from ALGER HISS and, if so, to obtain his permission to have arrangements made through his daughter to have his room in New York City searched.

In the absence of specific Bureau instructions on this matter, no further action will be taken by the Boston Office.

DEFERRED RECORDING

FMC:ac
65-3251

cc New York

X-116

acc. to A.A.S.
checked returned
by F.L. Jones - 1/6/49
see in file
1-31-49
cc

Bogart interviewed
1-6-49 at Nice,
France.
See cablegram
dated 1-7-49
gmg

RECORDED - 68
INDEXED - 68
EX-116

74-1333-941
F B I
4 JAN 14 1949

Kisseloff-2516

51 FEB 1 1949

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

This Case Originated At **NEW YORK**

BS File No. 65-3251 ac

Report Made At	Date When Made	Period For Which Made	Report Made By
BOSTON, MASS.	1-3-49	12-23, 31-48	FREDERICK H. CONNORS

Title	Character of Case
JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was; ALGER HISS, et al	PERJURY ESPIONAGE - R INTERNAL SECURITY - R

SYNOPSIS:

No record of ALGER HISS located Boston Bar Association or Massachusetts Bar Association, Boston, Mass. No correspondence from HISS located in records of Powder Point Academy, Duxbury, Mass. Harvard Alumni records on HISS turned over to HCUA investigator by Harvard Law School in middle of December, 1948. Typewritten documents emanating from HISS on file Supreme Judicial Court of Massachusetts photographed and film forwarded to FBI Laboratory. Laboratory concluded these documents were not typed by machine which was used to type specimens Q6 through Q69 in instant case. Film retained by Bureau.

Summer residence of HISS family in 1947 at cottage of ELEANOR PILCHER, Peacham, Vt., verified. Arrangements for tenancy probably made through ELEANOR PILCHER's father, Professor ERNEST M. BOGART, presently in Europe. No correspondence located regarding this tenancy. Mrs. JOHN ALFORD, formerly ROBERTA FANSLER, used typewriters at Carnegie Foundation or portable typewriter of former husband, THOMAS FANSLER, which she believes was a Corona. States PRISCILLA HISS used old typewriter given to her by her father, THOMAS L. FANSLER, make unknown. Mrs. ALFORD states correspondence may be on file at Carnegie Corporation, NYC; at schools attended by TIMOTHY HOBSON; stepson of ALGER HISS, or with relatives or friends of ALGER and PRISCILLA HISS. Leads set out to contact individuals named by Mrs. ALFORD. Employment of HISS at Choate, Hall and Stewart, Boston, Mass., verified. No typewritten documents located at this source to date.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 1/15/91 BY 92-1000-1000 RECORDING

Approved & Forw'd *[Signature]* SAC

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 - 1 Chicago - info (74-94)
 - 1 New Haven - info 3 Boston

ENCLOSURE
174-1333-941 RECORDED - 68
INDEXED - 68

4 JAN 14 1949

EX-116

1 JAN 28 1949

Handwritten notes:
S. Dennis 9-9-48
2-15-74 AD
S. Dennis copy
Sent Allen Winston

Handwritten notes:
AIRAC Campbell
1-14-49
F. J. [unclear]

Large handwritten signature/initials

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BS 65-3251

REFERENCE: Bufile 74-1333.
Report of SA FREDERICK M. CONNORS dated 12-22-48 at Boston.

DETAILS:

RE: ATTEMPT TO LOCATE TYPEWRITTEN
SPECIMENS AT BAR ASSOCIATIONS
IN MASSACHUSETTS

Bureau teletype dated December 22, 1948, requested that Massachusetts Bar Associations be contacted for typewritten specimens emanating from ALGER HISS.

MARJORIE MacLEOD, Secretary to the Massachusetts Bar Association, 53 State Street, Boston, Mass., advised Special Agent FREDERICK M. CONNORS on December 24, 1948, that this Association maintained no records prior to 1940. The records failed to reflect the membership of ALGER HISS in the Massachusetts Bar Association, and Miss MacLEOD was unable to locate any correspondence which the Association had received from ALGER HISS.

WILLIAM A. PARKS, Executive Secretary, Boston Bar Association, 24 School Street, Boston, Mass., advised Special Agent FREDERICK M. CONNORS on December 24, 1948, that he had no record of ALGER HISS ever having been a member of the Boston Bar Association. Mr. PARKS was also unable to locate any correspondence received by the Boston Bar Association from ALGER HISS.

This information was furnished to the Bureau and New York by teletype dated December 28, 1948.

RE: DOCUMENTS PERTAINING TO ALGER HISS AT
SUPREME JUDICIAL COURT OF MASSACHUSETTS
NOT IDENTICAL WITH SPECIMENS Q6 THROUGH
Q 69 IN INSTANT CASE.

Bureau teletype to Boston dated December 22, 1948, requested that the records of the Supreme Judicial Court of Massachusetts be examined for typewritten specimens emanating from ALGER HISS.

Records of the Supreme Judicial Court of Massachusetts, New Court House, Boston, Mass., were made available to Special Agent FREDERICK M. CONNORS, December 24, 1948, by FREDERICK L. QUINLAN, Clerk of the Supreme Judicial Court in Massachusetts. These records indicated ALGER HISS became a member of the Massachusetts Bar, May 1, 1931.

The following typewritten documents were located:

1. A form entitled, "Massachusetts Board of Bar Examiners - Inquiry Into Character and Fitness," (4 pages), dated January 5, 1931 and signed by ALGER HISS.
2. A letter to CHARLES S. O'CONNOR, Esq., Clerk, Supreme Judicial Court of Massachusetts, on the letterhead of the Office of the Solicitor General, Washington, D. C., dated December 19, 1935, with an enclosure of one and a fraction pages, entitled, "Affidavit To The Supreme Judicial Court, Commonwealth Of Massachusetts, By Applicant For Admission To The Supreme Court Of The United States." Both the letter and the affidavit were typewritten and signed by ALGER HISS.
3. Three typewritten letters on the letterhead of Choate, Hall and Stewart, Attorneys, 30 State Street, Boston, Mass., addressed to HOLLIS R. BAILEY, Board of Bar Examiners, 84 State Street, Boston, Mass., dated Jan. 5, 1935. The first letter was signed by ALGER HISS. The other two letters recommending the admission of ALGER HISS to the Massachusetts Bar were signed by JAMES GARFIELD and MARCIEN JENCKS of Choate, Hall and Stewart.

Mr. QUINLAN released these documents temporarily in the custody of one of his Clerks, JACOB SHURE, and they were photographed at the Boston Office. The film was forwarded to the FBI Laboratory under date of December 24, 1948.

By letter dated Dec. 29, 1948, the FBI Laboratory advised Boston that it had concluded that the foregoing documents, which the laboratory identified as Kc96, were not typed by the machine which was used to type Specimens Q6 through Q69 in the instant case. The laboratory further advised that the roll of film forwarded by Boston on Dec. 24, 1948, was being retained in the files of the Bureau.

RE: NO TYPEWRITTEN SPECIMENS LOCATED IN
RECORDS OF POWDER POINT ACADEMY OF
DUXBURY, MASSACHUSETTS

Bureau teletype to Boston, dated December 22, 1948, requested that the records of Powder Point Academy at Duxbury, Mass. be examined for the purposes of locating additional specimens known to have been typed while the Woodstock typewriter was in the possession of HISS.

Special Agent WILLIAM H. CARPENTER conducted the following investigation on December 27, 1948:

Mr. RICHARD F. WICKENTEN, Headmaster, Tabor Academy, Marion, Mass., advised that Powder Point Academy, Duxbury, Mass., "folded up" and Tabor Academy was requested to take over. Complete records of Powder Point Academy were not taken over by Tabor Academy, but Mr. WICKENTEN attempted to locate records verifying the attendance of ALGER HISS at Powder Point Academy. He was unsuccessful in finding any evidence of ALGER HISS' attendance at that school at any time except an old typewritten list of the alumni, on which list appeared the name of ALGER HISS.

Mr. WICKENTEN was unable to locate any typewritten letters in the files from ALGER HISS to the school or written by ALGER HISS while at Powder Point Academy. Mr. WICKENTEN had two of his assistants make a complete search of the records, vaults and other possible storage places for such letters.

The results of the foregoing inquiry were made available to the Bureau and New York by Boston teletype dated December 28, 1948.

BS 65-3251

RE: RECORDS OF ALGER HISS AT HARVARD
UNIVERSITY, CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

Bureau teletype to Boston dated December 22, 1948, requested that Harvard University be contacted for typewritten specimens emanating from ALGER HISS.

Boston T-1 advised Special Agent FREDERICK M. CONNORS on Dec. 30, 1948, that two weeks before, Harvard Law School had obtained the records of the Harvard Alumni Association for the purpose of making these records available to an investigator of the House Committee on UnAmerican Activities. T-1 advised that only one document was received from the Harvard Alumni Association, which was dated April, 1948. Typing on this document consisted of ALGER HISS' name, address and occupation. This document, and probably others on file at Harvard Law School, according to T-1, were made available to the House Committee on UnAmerican Activities investigator through Dean GRISWOLD's office, Dean of Harvard Law School. According to T-1, telephonic approval for the release of these documents was received by Harvard Law School from the attorneys defending ALGER HISS.

The foregoing information was made available to the Bureau and New York Office by Boston teletype dated December 30, 1948.

RE: ATTEMPT TO OBTAIN TYPEWRITTEN
CORRESPONDENCE RELATING TO 1947
SUMMER TENANCY OF ALGER HISS AT
PEACHAM, VT.

Mrs. ✓ New York teletype to Bureau and Boston dated December 29, 1948, requested Dr. ~~LEWIS PILCHER~~, M.D. of Newton, Mass. be interviewed concerning a tenancy of HISS in a cottage owned by the PILCHER family at Peacham, Vt.

Dr. LEWIS PILCHER, M.D., and his wife, ELEANOR PILCHER, 67 Berkeley Street, West Newton, Mass., advised Special Agent FREDERICK M. CONNORS on December 30, 1948, that in the summer of 1947, ALGER HISS and his family occupied a cottage owned by Mrs. ELEANOR PILCHER located at Peacham, Vt. Mrs. PILCHER stated this tenancy had in all probability been arranged by her father, ERNEST M. BOGART, retired Professor of Economics, University of Illinois, who is presently in Europe with his wife.

The PILCHERS advised that no one was available for interview at the home of Professor BOGART, located at 25 West 10th Street, New York City. Both Dr. and Mrs. PILCHER agreed that neither had received correspondence from ~~ALGER HISS~~ or his wife, FRISCILLA, nor did they know of any correspondence which had been received by Professor BOGART relating to the foregoing tenancy. It was Dr. PILCHER's opinion that Professor BOGART had placed an advertisement in the New York Times which had resulted in the renting of the summer cottage to ALGER HISS in the 1947 summer season.

Dr. and Mrs. PILCHER stated that their knowledge of ALGER HISS and his family was confined to a limited social contact at Peacham, Vermont. They stated that at no time had ALGER HISS or his wife, by word or action, given any indication of being other than loyal Americans.

It was the impression of Dr. PILCHER that HISS may have entered into correspondence with a Professor ~~BRAND BLANCHARD~~ regarding the purchase of a cottage at Peacham, Vt. owned by Professor BLANCHARD. Dr. PILCHER advised that Professor BLANCHARD was head of the Philosophy Department at Yale University.

The foregoing information was made available to the Bureau and the New York Office, by Boston teletype dated December 30, 1948.

RE: INTERVIEW WITH MRS. JOHN ALFORD,
FORMERLY ROBERTA FANSLER

Bureau teletype to Boston dated December 22, 1948, requested Mrs. JOHN ALFORD be interviewed to determine the names of persons FRISCILLA and ALGER HISS corresponded with during Mrs. ALFORD's association with his family and to further ascertain if Mrs. ALFORD or FRISCILLA HISS ever typed personal or business letters on the Woodstock machine while they worked together on their book entitled, "Research In Fine Arts In Colleges And Universities Of The USA."

The following investigation was conducted by Special Agent EDMUND G. VIVIAN on December 28, 1948:

Mrs. JOHN ALFORD, 55 Charlesfield Street, Providence, R.I., advised she did not own a typewriter and had never heard of one called the Woodstock. She formerly used the typewriters at the Carnegie Foundation, New York City, or a portable typewriter owned by her former husband, THOMAS FANSLER. She believed this typewriter was a Corona. She recalled FRISCILLA HISS had used an old typewriter which had been given to her by her father, THOMAS L. FANSLER, formerly General Agent, Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company, Philadelphia, Pa. Mrs. ALFORD did not know the make of this typewriter.

Mrs. ALFORD said that Mrs. HISS was not the type of person to write letters with a typewriter and Mrs. ALFORD could not recall receiving anything but handwritten letters from Mrs. HISS. Mrs. ALFORD said she received a letter on December 28, 1948, from Mrs. HISS, who stated her attorneys were also searching for a typewriter and Mrs. ALFORD made the observation that the FBI investigation appeared to be running parallel to that of the HISS attorneys, who were endeavoring to locate the same machine.

By way of background, Mrs. ALFORD advised she went to college with PRISCILLA HISS in 1922 and married PRISCILLA's brother, THOMAS FANSLER, in 1924. They were divorced in 1941 but this made no difference in the close relationship between herself and Mrs. ALGER HISS. They think very highly of each other and Mrs. ALFORD frankly stated that she would be most reluctant to voluntarily offer any information that might be considered detrimental to ALGER HISS or his wife. She said she considered ALGER HISS entirely innocent of the indictment charges. Mrs. ALFORD said she recently named FRISCILLA HISS in her will as guardian for her two minor children. Mrs. ALFORD is Director of the Museum of Art, Rhode Island School of Design, Providence, R.I., where her husband, JOHN ALFORD, is a Professor.

BS 65-3251

Mrs. ALFORD advised that a file at the Carnegie Corporation, New York City, in an envelope marked, "College Art Association For 1932 To 1933," may contain letters from PRISCILLA HISS addressed to JAMES B. ~~MUNN~~, former Dean, Washington Square College, New York University.

Mrs. ALFORD stated that she had very few friends in common with the HISS family, who had lived most of the time in New York while she was residing in Washington, D. C. She suggested among those who may have corresponded with the HISS's are:

~~THOMAS FANSLER~~, brother of Mrs. HISS, 1400 Lake Shore Drive, Chicago

~~KATHERINE B. NEILSON~~, a close friend of PRISCILLA HISS, residing at 253 Bryant St., Buffalo, N.Y.

~~Mr. and Mrs. J. KELLOGG-SMITH~~, Chestertown, Maryland

Mrs. MARGARET R. ~~FANSLER~~, another sister-in-law of PRISCILLA HISS, residing at 55 Randolph Place, South Orange, New Jersey.

Mrs. ALFORD also suggested that a possibility existed that correspondence could possibly be located at the various schools which had been attended by TIMOTHY HOBSON, the son of PRISCILLA HISS.

The foregoing information was made available to the Bureau and New York City in Boston teletype dated December 30, 1948, and on the same date the Chicago, Buffalo, Baltimore and Newark Offices were requested to contact the individuals suggested by Mrs. ALFORD.

BS 65-3251

RE: ATTEMPT TO OBTAIN TYPEWRITTEN
SPECIMENS AT CHOATE, HALL AND
STEWART, ATTORNEYS, BOSTON, MASS.,
FORMER PLACE OF EMPLOYMENT OF
ALGER HISS

Bureau teletype to Boston dated December 22, 1948, requested Boston to verify the employment of ALGER HISS at Choate, Hall and Stewart, 30 State Street, Boston, Mass., from October, 1930 to the spring of 1932, and to obtain any typewritten correspondence forwarded to the firm or any of its attorneys by HISS.

ROBERT PROCTOR, senior partner of Choate, Hall and Stewart, 30 State Street, Boston, Mass., advised Special Agent FREDERICK M. CONNORS that ALGER HISS had been employed as an attorney for this concern from October 1930 until April 1932, at which time he went into government service. Mr. PROCTOR said that no personnel file was maintained on professional employees. He stated it was the custom of Choate, Hall and Stewart to employ the top men graduating from Harvard Law School and that was how HISS became connected with his firm.

Mr. PROCTOR was unable to locate any letters emanating from HISS in the files of Choate, Hall and Stewart and through his cooperation the following members of the firm were contacted:

STEWART C. RAND
CHARLES O. PENGRA
JAMES GARFIELD
RICHARD C. CURTIS

MARCIEN JENCKS
RICHARD WAIT
SIMON P. TOWNSEND
BROOKS POTTER

All agreed they had received no correspondence from HISS and were unable to furnish any information pertinent to this investigation.

To date, the following firm members have not been available for interview because they are out of town:

JOHN L. HALL
CHARLES P. CURTIS, JR.

The results of interview with these two attorneys will be set out in a subsequent report.

P E N D I N G

THE BALTIMORE OFFICEAT CHESTERTOWN, MARYLAND

Will locate and interview Mr. and Mrs. J. KELLOGG-SMITH, Chestertown, Maryland, for the purpose of obtaining from them any typewritten specimens in their possession emanating from ALGER HISS, which specimens should be forwarded to the Bureau for comparison with known specimens.

This lead was forwarded to Baltimore by Boston teletype dated 12-30-48.

THE BUFFALO OFFICEAT BUFFALO, NEW YORK

Will interview KATHERINE B. NEILSON, close friend of PRISCILLA HISS, at 253 Bryant Street, Buffalo, New York, for the purpose of obtaining any typewritten specimens emanating from ALGER HISS in her possession, which specimens should be forwarded to the Bureau for comparison with known specimens in this case.

This lead was furnished to Buffalo by Boston teletype dated 12-30-48.

THE CHICAGO OFFICE

Boston teletype dated December 30, 1948, requested THOMAS FANSLER, brother of Mrs. HISS, be contacted for typewritten specimens emanating from ALGER HISS. A report of SA MAHLON F. COLLIER at Detroit, Michigan, dated December 23, 1948, copies of which were forwarded Boston and Chicago, reflects a similar lead has been set out for the Detroit Office.

THE NEWARK OFFICE

Boston teletype to Newark dated December 30, 1948, requests Mrs. MARGARET R. FANSLER, sister-in-law of PRISCILLA HISS, 55 Randolph Place, South Orange, N.J., be interviewed to obtain any typewritten specimens emanating from ALGER HISS in her possession. These specimens should be forwarded to the Bureau for comparison with known specimens in this case.

THE NEW HAVEN OFFICE

A lead from the Albany Office in report of SA FRANK C. WOOD dated 12-29-48 requests Professor BRAND BLANCHARD, head of the Philosophy Department, Yale University, be interviewed. Instant report furnishes additional information regarding possibility of correspondence received by Professor BLANCHARD from ALGER HISS in connection with the purchase of a cottage owned by Professor BLANCHARD at Peacham, Vt.

THE NEW YORK OFFICE

Page 8 of instant report reflects Mrs. JOHN ALFORD, formerly ROBERTA FANSLER, states a possibility exists that correspondence of HISS may be located at schools attended by TIMOTHY HOBSON, stepson of ALGER HISS.

The New York Office will obtain this information from TIMOTHY HOBSON and will set out appropriate leads.

THE WASHINGTON FIELD OFFICE

One copy of this report is being designated for the information of the Washington Field Office.

THE BOSTON OFFICE

Will ascertain from Attorneys JOHN L. HALL and CHARLES P. CURTIS, JR., former associates of HISS at Choate, Hall and Stewart, 30 State Street, Boston, Mass., whether they have received any typewritten correspondence from ALGER HISS for the purpose of making this correspondence available to the Bureau.

BS 65-3251

INFORMANT PAGE

T-1 is [redacted] Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass.

Mr. [redacted] when trying to locate alumni records pertaining to ALGER HISS, ascertained that they had been turned over to Harvard Law School. Mr. [redacted] contacted Mr. DIMICK, the Secretary of Harvard Law School, who furnished the information set forth in report regarding previous investigation conducted by the House Committee on UnAmerican Activities.

b7D

With reference to the telephone call approving the release of these documents to the investigator of the HCUA, Mr. [redacted] was advised by Mr. DIMICK that the firm of attorneys located in Baltimore, Maryland which was defending ALGER HISS was owned by Mr. MARBARY (phonetic) who, DIMICK stated, was a member of the Harvard Corporation. Mr. [redacted] did not divulge the Bureau's interest to Mr. DIMICK and has requested that his name be kept confidential.

Kisseloff-2529

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

This Case Originated At **NEW YORK** BS File No. **65-3251** ac
 Report Made At : Date When Made : Period For : Report Made By
 : : Which Made :
BOSTON, MASS. : **1-3-49** : **12-23,31-48** : **FREDERICK H. CONNORS**

Title : Character of Case
JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, : **PERJURY**
was; ALGER HISS, et al : **ESPIONAGE - R**
 : **INTERNAL SECURITY - R**

SYNOPSIS:

No record of ALGER HISS located Boston Bar Association or Massachusetts Bar Association, Boston, Mass. No correspondence from HISS located in records of Powder Point Academy, Duxbury, Mass. Harvard Alumni records on HISS turned over to HCUA investigator by Harvard Law School in middle of December, 1948. Typewritten documents emanating from HISS on file Supreme Judicial Court of Massachusetts photographed and film forwarded to FBI Laboratory. Laboratory concluded these documents were not typed by machine which was used to type specimens Q6 through Q69 in instant case. Film retained by Bureau. Summer residence of HISS family in 1947 at cottage of ELEANOR PILCHER, Peacham, Vt., verified. Arrangements for tenancy probably made through ELEANOR PILCHER's father, Professor ERNEST M. BOGART, presently in Europe. No correspondence located regarding this tenancy. Mrs. JOHN ALFORD, formerly ROBERTA FANSLER, used typewriters at Carnegie Foundation or portable typewriter of former husband, THOMAS FANSLER, which she believes was a Corona. States PRISCILLA HISS used old typewriter given to her by her father, THOMAS L. FANSLER, make unknown. Mrs. ALFORD states correspondence may be on file at Carnegie Corporation, NYC, at schools attended by TIMOTHY HOBSON, stepson of ALGER HISS, or with relatives or friends of ALGER and PRISCILLA HISS. Leads set out to contact individuals named by Mrs. ALFORD. Employment of HISS at Choate, Hall and Stewart, Boston, Mass., verified. No typewritten documents located at this source to date.

- P -

**ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
 HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
 DATE 7/16/77 BY sp2 muf/ep**

Approved & Forw'd _____ SAC _____

- Copies
- 5 Bureau
 - 3 New York City (65-14920)
 - 1 Thomas J. Donegan, Sp. Asst. to Atty General, N.Y.
 - 2 Baltimore (65-1462) 2 Newark
 - 2 Buffalo 1 Wash. Field - info
 - 1 Chicago - info (74-94)
 - 1 New Haven - info 3 Boston

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