

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT **NEW YORK**

WFO FILE NO. **74-94**

REPORT MADE AT WASHINGTON, D. C.	DATE WHEN MADE MAR 1 1949	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 2-3,5,15,16-49	REPORT MADE BY MAURICE A. TAYLOR, SA
TITLE JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was., et al			CHARACTER OF CASE ESPIONAGE - R INTERNAL SECURITY - R PERJURY

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

Three persons formerly connected with Russian Artillery Commission World War I interviewed. None able to furnish information indicating V. V. ~~DE SVESHNIKOFF~~ was Soviet Agent or disloyal; however, none regard him highly. One of three, ~~VLADIMIR A. GRODSKY~~, related series of incidents concerning one ~~MATVEENKO~~, former clerical employee at Russian Artillery Commission who approached a close friend, ~~SERGEI PETRENKO~~ (deceased) of the Bureau of Standards about 1931 with proposition whereby PETRENKO could make a lot of money in exchange for confidential information. PETRENKO understood MATVEENKO was employed by or worked for Soviet and refused assistance. MATVEENKO described as six feet, slender, well built, brown or reddish brown hair, blue eyes, Russian potatoe nose, spoke English well in 1916 with very slight accent. Passport 126216 issued JOHN J. MATWIN 6-24-34; one V. ~~DE SVESHNIKOFF~~, illegible, 1135 16th Street, N. W., Washington, D. C., executed affidavit in support of application for passport, stated he had known MATWIN 15 years. No passport record located for MUSE IVANOFF MATWIN. Passport photographs of MATWIN obtained.

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cc AAG Campbell
3-16-49
FL:scw

- P -

DELETED RECORDING

Reference: Report of SA FRANCIS X. PLANT, New York, 11-2-48, entitled - UNKNOWN SUBJECTS - OPERATOR 318 and wife; New York Teletype 1-18-49; Baltimore teletype 1-6-49;

Callahan
M. J. [unclear]
[unclear]
[unclear]
[unclear]

Details: AT WASHINGTON, D. C.

In the case entitled JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was., et al Perjury; Internal Security - R, one VLADIMIR ALEXIS NEKRASSOF, Aberdeen, Maryland, was interviewed concerning VLADIMIR ~~DE SVESHNIKOFF~~ of Washington, D. C.

RECORDED - 61

APPROVED AND FORWARDED: <i>[Signature]</i>	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES	
COPIES DESTROYED	169	74-1333-2439	INDEXED - 61
COPIES OF THIS REPORT		11 MAR 16 1949	
5 - Bureau			
3 - New York			
1 - Mr. T. J. DONEGAN, Special Asst.			
1 - Los Angeles			
2 - Washington Field		Kisseloff-11846	

[Handwritten signature]
7-2-10-49

who WHITTAKER CHAMBERS had indicated was a source of information in Washington, D. C., for unknown subject KEITH (WILLIAM EDGAR CRANE) and Colonel BORIS BYKOV. At that time NEKRASSOF stated he had received a letter from VLADIMIR GRODSKY, 1768 First Street, N. W., Washington, D. C., concerning the ability of DE SVESHNIKOFF and although the letter contained nothing on the loyalty of DE SVESHNIKOFF, GRODSKY expressed the opinion that he was incompetent and had been dismissed from a position as Chemist in the Naval Gun Factory at Washington, D. C.

VLADIMIR A. GRODSKY, 1901 N Street, Michigan 3318, elderly Metallurgist for the past fifteen years at the Washington Navy Yard, advised that he was acquainted with V. DE SVESHNIKOFF and has known him since their days with the old Russian Artillery Commission during the first world war. GRODSKY advised that he preceded DE SVESHNIKOFF's arriving in 1915 and was employed as a Chief Inspector of cartridge cases. He stated DE SVESHNIKOFF came a little later and specialized in gun powder. GRODSKY advised that he was never close to DE SVESHNIKOFF and knew nothing of his family or background in Russia. He was aware that shortly after World War I, DE SVESHNIKOFF had worked at the Bureau of Standards and was not regarded too highly as an employee. Mr. GRODSKY indicated that he had a low opinion of DE SVESHNIKOFF but had no information concerning his political beliefs and could furnish nothing indicating disloyalty or association with any Soviet agents or Communists for that matter.

He described DE SVESHNIKOFF as a gambler and card player and said he was very social minded and had a number of influential friends. He said De SVESHNIKOFF lived at the University Club in better days.

GRODSKY also learned from a Master Mechanic who was at Cavite, P. I., with DE SVESHNIKOFF, that DE SVESHNIKOFF had been recalled because he had faked analyses of cast iron making up reports without actually performing the tests.

As indicated, GRODSKY's opinion of the ability of DE SVESHNIKOFF as a workman and as to his character was quite low although he apparently was not aware of the circumstances surrounding the discharge of DE SVESHNIKOFF from his commission in the Artillery Reserve, United States Army.

GRODSKY advised that he could not recall anyone by the name of STEPANOV or STEPANOFF nor had he ever heard of the Ordnance Research Corporation or the Engineering Machinery Company, 1133 or 1135 Broadway. Subsequently Mr. GRODSKY was asked concerning ANDREEVA mentioned in the referenced report, but mentioned he had never heard of her.

Thereafter Mr. GRODSKY was questioned generally and advised that he had never been approached by any Soviet agent or other person desiring confidential information; however, he recalled a single instance of this kind. He stated that while he was a member of the old Russian Artillery Commission, there was employed a clerical employee by the name of MATVEENKO or MATVEEFF who was Russian born but had been in this country and was hired by the Commission on this side. He knew very little about this individual and was not aware of his wife but furnished the following description:

Height	Quite tall - probably 5' 10"
Weight	140 - 150 lbs.
Build	Slender - well built
Complexion	Medium

GRODSKY related that in 1919 he had returned to Siberia to join the forces of General KOLCHAK against the Reds. He left the United States on April 19, 1919 and believes he arrived from Yokohama, Japan, during the first half of May, 1919. He stated that to his surprise he had run into the clerk MATVEENKO several times on the street of Yokohama. GRODSKY said he inquired about MATVEENKO's presence and the latter explained that he was doing fine and representing some firms in Yokohama. GRODSKY stated he was surprised but not impressed as he had not considered MATVEENKO particularly well educated and not technically trained. GRODSKY stated that he proceeded to Vladivostok where he remained six months then returned to the United States via China.

GRODSKY continued that he did not see MATVEENKO until approximately 1930 when GRODSKY attended a convention of the American Society for Metals of Cleveland, Ohio, held at Cambridge, Massachusetts. He stated the convention program included an inspection of the Watertown arsenal nearby and during the visit he observed that MATVEENKO was present and he recalls his peering down the barrel of a large calibre artillery rifle.

Sometime thereafter GRODSKY advised he was talking with his close friend SERGEI PETRENKO, deceased, at the Bureau of Standards, he thought the date about 1931, at which time PETRENKO related that he had received a visit shortly before from MATVEENKO who told PETRENKO that he could make good money on the side if he would cooperate with MATVEENKO and furnish confidential information to him. GRODSKY stated that PETRENKO told him he had inquired if MATVEENKO was working for the Soviets and upon being satisfied that such was the case, PETRENKO ordered MATVEENKO out of his office. GRODSKY described PETRENKO as a very brilliant research man who had suffered many years from ill health as a result of war injuries and who committed suicide some sixteen or seventeen years ago. GRODSKY has not seen MATVEENKO at any time except as indicated.

Kisseloff-11848

ALEXANDER I. ~~KRYNITSKY~~, Foundry Division, Bureau of Standards, Room 4, Foundry Building, upon interview advised that he had arrived in the United States in 1915 as a Colonel attached to the Russian Artillery Commission. He stated his speciality was time fuses and he worked from the office of the Commission located in the Equitable Building, 120 Broadway. He advised that the Commission also occupied space in the Flatiron Building. KRYNITSKY advised that he was not acquainted with the clerical or female employees and could not recall any name from this group. KRYNITSKY advised that he was acquainted with VLADIMIR ~~DE SVESHNIKOFF~~ although he did not know him intimately and never visited socially with him. He advised that he had not known of DE SVESHNIKOFF in Russia. He mentioned that DE SVESHNIKOFF had worked for a number of years in the early 1920's at the Bureau of Standards but was not particularly good in his work although he believed him to be an intelligent man. He described him as something of a social butterfly in his day and stated that he was not overly industrious. He mentioned that he had many pretty girl friends and wasted a great deal of time in phone calls. He mentioned that although DE SVESHNIKOFF had worked on gun barrels and in the Metallurgical Department that he was really a Chemist by education and training.

Mr. KRYNITSKY recalled that from about 1924 until Russia was recognized in 1933, he had been custodian of the Russian Embassy. At that time DE SVESHNIKOFF resided at the Racquet Club (University Club) located next door and he used to see DE SVESHNIKOFF occasionally; however, he could furnish no information of value in addition to the above.

KRYNITSKY's memory was very vague concerning MATVEENKO whom he thought may have been a translator assigned to him on one occasion in late 1915 when he was making an inspection of the Western Electric Company and the Curtis Saw Machine Company in St. Louis, Missouri. He described the individual he had in mind as about:

Height	5' 6" or 7"
Age	35 or 37
Build	Slender
Complexion	Dark
Hair	Dark
Appearance	Not neat

KRYNITSKY could not recall anyone by the name of STEPANOFF or ~~ANDREEVA~~. He did remember a clerical employee by the name of ~~ANTONOFF~~ whom he stated was about 5' 11" or 6', 160 - 180 pounds, slender, dark complexion, dark hair and eyes. He endeavored to recall some members of the Commission and staff and furnished a number of names which are being set forth as of possible

assistance. In this connection he mentioned that Colonel VLADIMIR NEKRASSOFF and Captain SADDE would be better acquainted with the clerical employees as they were in the office and he believed in charge of the office force.

General NICHOLAS M. WITTORFF, in charge Technical Bureau, including office;
Chief Inspector General NICHOLAS CHRABROFF, deceased;
Captain NICHOLAS SERGEI PETRENKO, deceased;
Colonel VLADIMIR NEKRASSOFF;
Captain SADDE, in New Jersey, retired Standard Oil of New Jersey, former laboratory employee;
Colonel ALEXANDER I. KRYNITSKY, Washington, D. C.
Colonel LEONID TZOLLE, Army Map Service, Washington, D. C.
Engineer VLADIMIR GRODSKY, Washington, D. C.
Engineer SAVITSKY.

KRYNITSKY advised that General EDWARD GERMONIUS who came from England to administer the J. P. MORGAN Order had subsequently died in Syria.

Miss ELENA DE SAYN, 1026 15th Street, N. W., Metropolitan 5552, former employee of the Russian Artillery Commission, upon interview advised that although she did not recall VLADIMIR DE SVESHNIKOFF she had met him on one occasion in Washington and recalled that he had been here for many years. She stated that she remembered that he was something of a social figure about twenty years ago and was then posing or known as a Count. She stated that the name SVESHNIKOFF means candle or son of candle and was much too ordinary a name to be a Count and he must be classified as a faker.

Miss DE SAYN recalled MATVEENKO quite well but could not remember his first name nor did she know whether he was married. She described him as about six feet, slender, well built, reddish brown hair, eyes not recalled but were not black, typical Russian potatoe nose, peculiar movement - swift without giving that impression, believes wore gold rimmed glasses, spoke English very well with very slight accent; speech accent on letter "O" which Mrs. DE SAYN said was peculiar to the clergy in Russia and stated that he must have come from a family of Priests.

Miss DE SAYN said she had been employed at the Equitable Building, 120 Broadway, shortly after the Commission was established, perhaps in October, 1914, staying a little more than a year and then returned at a later date. for several months.

She stated she thought MATVEENKO joined the Commission in November or December, 1914 and remained during the period she was there. Miss DE SAYN did not recall any woman by the name of ANDREEVA nor did she recall that any woman or MATVEENKO was dismissed or suspected of being German agents or otherwise disloyal.

Kisseloff-11850

Miss DE SAYN advised that when she returned to the Commission in 1916 or 1917 after being away she had worked for two or three months for a man by the name of STEPANOV (STEPANOFF) who she stated was a Chemist "or something" and was employed as an inspector (?) with more or less independence. She described him as in his forties, 5' 2" or 3", very short, stocky build, completely bald and very sensitive about his baldness. She thought he may have come to this country with the Artillery Commission but was not sure about this.

These details are set forth because of the statement of DE SVESHNIKOFF to the writer that he had furnished certain information to one STEPANOFF who had an office at 1133 or 1135 Broadway.

Miss DE SAYN recalled ANTONOFF, secretary for PETER VON MOHRENSCHIDT, ex-officer who held responsible office position, as an employee in the office and suggested to be contacted. She also furnished the names of several other individuals who might be of assistance if located. She mentions Colonel KOCH, an inspector, one VIREN, a rejector, one ASOTOFF, also known as ANTHONY. Miss DE SAYN recalled KOCH, VIREN and ASOTOFF had run a magazine between 1917 and 1918 called JISN e DYELO. She also remembered that a man by the name of BACHMETIEFF had been in charge of the Flatiron Building group. She further stated that a Miss LELAND had been employed in the office writing English letters and that the office included a Russian woman and an English woman, names not recalled.

Informant [redacted] advised Special Agent DAVID R. LAWRIE that on June 25, 1934, passport number 126216 was issued to JOHN J. MATWIN for travel to England, Italy and France for pleasure purposes. In the application dated June 25, 1934 at Washington, D. C., MATWIN declared he was born February 2, 1889 at Orel, Russia, that his occupation was Engineer-Economist and his permanent address was 8501 88th Street, Woodhaven, Long Island.

MATWIN indicated he immigrated to this country about 1907 and was naturalized September 3, 1925, at New York City, Certificate No. 2136376. He stated his father, JAMES MATVENKOFF was born in Russia and was then residing there. He expressed intention to depart from New York in July, 1934 and to return within three months. Description in the application indicated MATWIN was six feet in height, brown hair, blue eyes.

The file contained a letter from WILFRED S. STACHENFELD, attorney, 41 East 42nd Street, New York, dated February 16, 1931, inquiring whether passport had been issued to JOHN MATWIN and wife MUSI MATWIN, #7 Manhattan Avenue and 1133-41 Broadway, New York City. STACHENFELD indicated that he had instituted action against these subjects and if they departed the country, it would be impossible for him to make collection. At that time the Passport Division informed STACHENFELD that search of records for the previous two years

Kisseloff-11851

failed to show issuance of a passport to either. A notation on the application dated June 25, 1934, states "disregard refusal" and apparently the refusal made reference to the STACHENFELD correspondence.

Of interest in the application for passport is affidavit executed on June 25, 1934, by one V. DE SVESHNIKOFF (signature illegible) 1135 16th Street, N. W., Washington, D. C., who stated he had known MATWIN for fifteen years and knew him to be a United States citizen. Although the signature is so written as to be obscure, it is noted that VLADIMIR DE SVESHNIKOFF resided at this address. Photostatic copies of this affidavit were obtained and copy of this affidavit is being furnished to the New York Division.

Copies of the passport photograph of JOHN J. MATWIN were secured and two copies are furnished herewith to the New York Division.

Informant [redacted] advised Special Agent DAVID LAWRIE that passport No. 79593 was issued to VLADIMIR DE SVESHNIKOFF on February 24, 1934. In the application for this passport DE SVESHNIKOFF indicated that he was born February 22, 1889 in Moscow, Russia, that he was a consulting engineer with permanent residence at the Racquet Club, 16th Street, Washington, D. C. He indicated he immigrated to the United States about 1916 and was naturalized July 2, 1924 at Washington, D. C., under Certificate of Naturalization #2013148 under the name ~~WOLDEMAR WOLDEMAR DE SVESHNIKOFF~~. The passport was issued for travel to Russia, France, Germany, Poland and Latvia, for the purpose of visiting his mother. Informant S-117 further advised that Passport #47713 was issued September 6, 1924 in the name of Dr. ~~WOLDEMAR W. DE SVESHNIKOFF~~ for travel to Russia to "visit mother" and to Latvia, Lithuania, Estonia, Finland, Sweden, England, Poland and Germany for travel purposes.

The records contained a blank memorandum furnished by Naval Intelligence to the effect DE SVESHNIKOFF was formerly an employee of the Navy Department in Cavite, P. I. and had been a reserve officer in the United States Army Reserve but was dismissed because he offered to purchase blueprints of the Browning machine gun for delivery to Amtorg.

Copies of the photograph were obtained from the passport application of February 24, 1934, and have been furnished to the Los Angeles and New York offices along with photographs obtained from the scrapbook of DE SVESHNIKOFF covering World War I period and later dated.

Confidential Informant [redacted] advised that no record could be located indicating issuance of passport to MUSE MATWIN under that name or under the names MATVEENKO, MATVEENKOFF or MATVIN.

During the visit of WHITTAKER CHAMBERS to Washington Field on February 1, 1949, he was questioned by the writer and was unable to recall the name of

*See 65-57879-14 for authorization for
Correction. Cons. - sub 3/30/49*

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b7D

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MATVEENKO or any of his known aliases. CHAMBERS was also unable to recall anyone by the name of STEPANOV or STEPANOFF. Neither could CHAMBERS recall any additional persons from the Bureau of Standards who may have furnished information to Soviet Intelligence during the time he operated as a courier or prior thereto nor anyone who had been approached such as SERGEI PETRENKO.

Copies (2) of the passport photograph of JOHN J. MATWIN from passport application of June 25, 1934 were furnished the New York Office and one copy each was furnished Baltimore and Los Angeles in the case entitled - UNKNOWN SUBJECTS, OPERATOR 318 and WIFE - ESPIONAGE - R.

Also in the same case, leads have been set forth requesting re-interview of VLADIMIR NEKRASSOF concerning any knowledge he may possess regarding STEPANOFF. Similar investigation has been requested of the New York Office which has been asked to interview NICHOLAS ANTONOFF, former employee of the Russian Artillery Commission, and such other individuals as may seem advisable to the New York Division.

- P E N D I N G -

Kisseloff-11853

WFO 74-94

- L E A D S -

WASHINGTON FIELD

At Washington, D. C.

Upon receipt of complete information from interviews with WILLIAM E. CRANE, unknown subject KEITH and suggested interview with JOHN J. MATWIN, will interview VLADIMIR DE SVESHNIKOFF who is believed identical with the individual whom CHAMBERS related was mentioned to him by BORIS BYKOV and unknown subject KEITH.

Kisseloff-11854

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT **NEW YORK**

WFO FILE NO. **74-94**

REPORT MADE AT WASHINGTON, D. C.	DATE WHEN MADE MAR 1 1949	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 2-3,5,15,16-49	REPORT MADE BY MAURICE A. TAYLOR, SA
TITLE JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was., et al			CHARACTER OF CASE ESPIONAGE - R INTERNAL SECURITY - R PERJURY

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

Three persons formerly connected with Russian Artillery Commission World War I interviewed. None able to furnish information indicating V. V. DE SVESHNIKOFF was Soviet Agent or disloyal; however, none regard him highly. One of three, VLADIMIR A. GRODSKY, related series of incidents concerning one MATVEENKO, former clerical employee at Russian Artillery Commission who approached a close friend, SERGEI PETRENKO (deceased) of the Bureau of Standards about 1931 with proposition whereby PETRENKO could make a lot of money in exchange for confidential information. PETRENKO understood MATVEENKO was employed by or worked for Soviet and refused assistance. MATVEENKO described as six feet, slender, well built, brown or reddish brown hair, blue eyes, Russian potatoe nose, spoke English well in 1916 with very slight accent. Passport 126216 issued JOHN J. MATWIN 6-24-34; one V. DE SVESHNIKOFF, illegible, 1135 16th Street, N. W., Washington, D. C., executed affidavit in support of application for passport, stated he had known MATWIN 15 years. No passport record located for MUSE IVANOFF MATWIN. Passport photographs of MATWIN obtained.

- P -

Reference: Report of SA FRANCIS X. PLANT, New York, 11-2-48, entitled - UNKNOWN SUBJECTS - OPERATOR 318 and wife;
New York Teletype 1-18-49;
Baltimore teletype 1-6-49;

Details: AT WASHINGTON, D. C.

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APPROVED AND FORWARDED:	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE:	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES		
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2137

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

W.B. Fletcher
J.A.C.

DECODE OF DOUBLE CODE CABLE NUMBER 265 FROM SIS NUMBER 828 DATED MARCH 14, 1949 AT LONDON, ENGLAND. RECEIVED VIA STATE DEPARTMENT.

JAHAM, PERJURY, ESPIONAGE - R, INTERNAL SECURITY - R. PLEASE REFER TO YOUR CABLE NUMBER 344. WILL COVER LEAD ON MY RETURN FROM GERMANY MARCH 17 NEXT. JOHN A. CIMPERMAN.

RECEIVED 3-14-49

9-57 AM

MOC

RECORDED - 62

174-1333-2448
 MAR 16 1949

COPIES DESTROYED

Kisseloff-11856

169 DEC 16 1964

cc Mr. Ferris

If the intelligence contained in the above message is to be disseminated outside the Bureau, it is suggested that it be suitably paraphrased in order to protect the Bureau's cryptographic systems.

51 MAR 21 1949 306

5-17-49

MOC

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

MAR 12 1949
Down
TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson	.....
Mr. Clegg	.....
Mr. Glavin	.....
Mr. Ladd	.....
Mr. Nichols	.....
Mr. Rosen	.....
Mr. Tracy	.....
Mr. Egan	.....
Mr. Gurnea	.....
Mr. Harbo	.....
Mr. Hendon	.....
Mr. Pennington	.....
Mr. Quinn Tamm	.....
Mr. Nease	.....
Miss Gandy	.....

CONF WASH 28 SANF 3 FROM NEW YORK 12 10-10
DIRECTOR AND SAC URGENT

JAHAN. RE SAN FRANCISCO TEL MARCH ELEVEN, NINETEEN FORTY NINE. FOR THE INFORMATION OF SAN FRANCISCO, ELIZABETH BENTLEY, IN THE CASE ENTITLED, "GREGORY, ESPIONAGE-R", HAS ADVISED THAT GEORGE SILVERMAN WENT TO WASHINGTON, D.C. IN THE EARLY NINETEEN THIRTYS AND WAS EMPLOYED BY THE RAILROAD RETIREMENT BOARD. SHE BELIEVED THAT SILVERMAN MET A WILLIAM LUDWIG ULLMAN IN WASHINGTON, D.C. AS BOTH WERE COMMUNIST PARTY MEMBERS THERE. SHE BELIEVED THAT THROUGH, ^{Ullman} SILVERMAN BECAME ACQUAINTED WITH MR AND MRS GREGORY SILVERMASTER. BENTLEY ADVISED THAT WHEN SILVERMAN TRANSFERRED FROM RRB TO ARMY AIR FORCE IN NINETEEN FORTY TWO, HE BEGAN TO BRING DOCUMENTS TO THE SILVERMASTER HOME. SHE STATED THAT SHE DID NOT BELIEVE SILVERMAN ACTUALLY KNEW THAT THE DOCUMENTS WERE PHOTOGRAPHED BUT BELIEVED THAT THE INFORMATION CONTAINED THEREIN WAS BEING VERBALLY PASSED ON TO EARL BROWDER. IN LATE NINETEEN FORTY TWO AND EARLY NINETEEN FORTY THREE, BENTLEY DETERMINED FROM CONVERSATIONS WITH SILVERMASTER, HIS WIFE, AND ULLMAN, THAT HARRY DEXTER WHITE, FORMER ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY, WAS SUPPLYING THE SILVERMASTER GROUP WITH DOCUMENTS FROM THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OBTAINED IN THE COURSE OF HIS DUTIES. THESE DOCUMENTS WERE DELIVERED TO THE.

END PAGE ONE

RECORDED - 62
INDEXED - 61

174-1333-2441
F B I
11 MAR 16 1949

51 MAR 21 1949

EVENTH LINE AFTER SIXTH WORD INSERT " ULLMAN"

Kisseloff-11857

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PAGE TWO

SILVERMASTER RESIDENCE BY ULLMAN AND SOME BY SILVERMAN, BOTH OF WHOM WERE RECEIVING MATERIAL FROM HARRY WHITE. BENTLEY ALSO ADVISED THAT SILVERMAN WAS RECEIVING INFORMATION FROM IRVING KAPLAN WHICH WAS OBTAINED THROUGH THE WAR PRODUCTION BOARD WHERE KAPLAN WAS EMPLOYED. THIS INFORMATION, IN TURN, WAS GIVEN TO SILVERMASTER. IN THE SUMMER OF NINETEEN FORTY THREE THERE WAS A STEADY INCREASE IN VOLUME OF MATERIAL OBTAINED BY ULLMAN AND SILVERMAN WHICH WAS SUBSEQUENTLY PHOTOGRAPHED AND TURNED OVER TO BENTLEY FOR TRANSMISSION TO JACOB M. GOLOS, KNOWN SOVIET AGENT NOW DECEASED. IT IS KNOWN THAT ULLMAN, WHO IS INTERESTED IN PHOTOGRAPHY, WAS UTILIZING A DARK ROOM AND PHOTOGRAPHIC EQUIPEMENT IN THE SILVERMASTER RESIDENCE IN WASHINGTON. THE MATERIAL WHICH ULLMAN AND SILVERMAN WERE OBTAINING CONSISTED OF AIRCRAFT PRODUCTION FIGURES, ALLOCATIONS AND DEVELOPMENT OF AIRCRAFT AND EVERY CONCEIVABLE TYPE OF INFORMATION RELATING TO THE AIR FORCES PART IN THE WAR WAS INCLUDED. IT IS TO BE NOTED THAT ULLMAN WAS EMPLOYED IN SILVERMANS DIVISION AS AN ARMY OFFICER IN THE AIR FORCE. SILVERMAN AT THIS TIME HELD A HIGH CIVILIAN POSITION UNDER GENERAL BENNY MEYERS. INVESTIGATION OF SILVERMAN IN THE ABOVE CASE INDICATED HIS ASSOCIATION WITH KAPLAN, ULLMAN AND CLOSE CONTACTS WITH HARRY DEXTER WHITE, LAUCHLIN CURRIE AND SOL ADLER AND HARRY MAGDOFF, ALL OF WHOM HAVE BEEN UNDER INVESTIGATION IN THE ABOVE- MENTIONED GREGORY CASE. IT HAS ALSO BEEN DETERMINED THAT SILVERMAN HAS BEEN ACQUAINTED WITH HENRY HILL COLLINS, ALSO A SUBJECT IN THE GREGORY CASE. THIS

END PAGE TWO

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Kisseloff-11858
2441

PAGE THREE

ACQUAINTANCE DATES BACK TO THE EARLY THIRTIES. IT IS TO BE NOTED THAT COLLINS IS BELIEVED TO BE ONE OF THE ORIGINAL MEMBERS OF AN UNDERGROUND APPARATUS OPERATING IN WASHINGTON, D.C., IN THE EARLY NINETEEN THIRTIES OF WHICH WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, ACTED AS COURIER. THIS GROUP CONSISTED OF JOHN ~~ABT~~, HAROLD ~~WARE~~, LEE ~~PRESSMAN~~, CHARLES ~~KRAMER~~, VICTOR PERLO COLLINS AND ALGER HISS. IN THE COURSE OF THE ABOVE INVESTIGATION PHYSICAL SURVEILLANCE ON SILVERMAN INDICATED THAT HE CONTACTED AN INDIVIDUAL IDENTIFIED AS HELEN ~~RINGE~~ ON DECEMBER NINE, NINETEEN FORTY FIVE, JANUARY FOUR, NINETEEN FORTY SIX AND FEBRUARY SIX, NINETEEN FORTY SIX. ON DECEMBER NINE, NINETEEN FORTY FIVE, SILVERMAN WENT TO THE APARTMENT OF HELEN RINGE AT TWO THOUSAND CONNECTICUT AVENUE, N.W. AT SEVEN THIRTY PM AND THEY WERE OBSERVED TO GO OUT TO DINNER AND RETURN TO THE APARTMENT AT NINE TEN PM AND SILVERMAN LEFT AT ELEVEN FIFTY PM AND RETURNED TO HIS HOME. ON JANUARY FOURTH, NINETEEN FORTY SIX, SILVERMAN WAS OBSERVED BUYING FLOWERS AND WALKING TO THE APARTMENT OF HELEN RINGE. RELATIVE TO INSTANT CASE, WHITTAKER CHAMBERS HAS STATED THAT HE WAS INTRODUCED TO GEORGE SILVERMAN BY BORIS ⁰BYKOV, THE PRINCIPAL OF CHAMBERS. CHAMBERS STATED THAT SILVERMAN WAS PART OF THE ORIGINAL UNDERGROUND APPARATUS MENTIONED BEFORE AND WAS TO MAINTAIN CLOSE CONTACT WITH HARRY DEXTER WHITE AND TO "KEEP HIM IN LINE". CHAMBERS HAS ALSO STATED THAT ON INSTRUCTIONS FROM BYKOV HE MADE ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE PURCHASE OF GIFTS OF ORIENTAL RUGS TO BE GIVEN TO HARRY DEXTER WHITE, SILVERMAN AND OTHER INDIVIDUAL INCLUDING ALGER HISS. CHAMBERS ALSO ADVISED THAT SILVERMAN RECEIVED A RUG WHICH WAS FOR ALGER HISS WHICH

END PAGE THREE

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Kisseloff-11859
2441

PAGE FOUR

WAS TURNED OVER TO HISS AT A PREARRANGED MEETING PLACE OUTSIDE OF WASHINGTON. CHAMBERS ACCOMPIED ALGER HISS TO THIS MEETING PLACE WHEN GEORGE SILVERMAN TRANSFERRED A RUG FROM HIS OWN CAR TO THE CAR OF ALGER HISS. IT IS ALSO TO BE NOTED THAT ONE RALPH ~~DESOLA~~, A FORMER ADMITTED COMMUNIST, HAS ADVISED THAT HE AND HIS WIFE, FORMERLY HELEN ~~WINNER~~, FROM WHOM HE IS NOW DIVORCED, VISITED OVER THE JULY FOURTH WEEKEND IN NINETEEN THIRTY SEVEN AT THE RESIDENCE RENTED BY LENORE ~~THOMAS~~ AND LENORE'S GIRLFRIEND, SALLY ~~RINGE~~, NOW MARRIED TO JONATHAN ~~GOLD-~~MARK. THIS RESIDENCE WAS AT LONGVIEW, MARYLAND. DESOLA BELIEVES BOTH LENORE THOMAS AND SALLY RINGE WERE MEMBERS OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY AT THIS TIME AND HAD BEEN RECRUITED BY HIS WIFE HELEN WINNER, WHO HAS SINCE DENIED THIS ON INTERVIEW. ON JULY FOURTH, WHILE ON THE BADMINTON COURT WITH SALLY RINGE AND LENORE THOMAS, EITHER SALLY OR LENORE CHIDED DESOLA SAYING THAT HE WAS GOING ABOUT HIS WORK FOR THE COMMUNIST PARTY IN THE WRONG WAY. ONE OF THEM STATED THAT THERE WAS A MAN COMING DOWN FROM WASHINGTON, D.C. IN A LITTLE WHILE WHO HAD THE SAME POLITICAL BELIEFS AS RALPH DESOLA. HE BELIEVED THIS MEANT THAT THIS MAN WAS A COMMUNIST PARTY MEMBER. AT THE SAME TIME ONE OF THESE GIRLS STATED THAT THIS INDIVIDUAL COMING FROM WASHINGTON, D.C., WAS ALSO AN AMATEUR ORNITHOLOGIST. DESOLA WAS ALSO INTERESTED IN THIS SUBJECT HIMSELF. SHORTLY AFTER THIS CONVERSATION TOOK PLACE A MAN AND A WOMAN DROVE UP IN AN AUTOMOBILE IN THEIR PRESENCE AND WERE INTRODUCED TO RALPH AND HIS WIFE HELEN, AS ALGER AND PRISCILLA ^① HISS. DESOLA IS VERY DEFINITE THAT THIS MAN IS ALGER HISS PRESENTLY UNDER INDICTMENT FOR

END PAGE FOUR

Kisseloff-11860

4

2441

PERJURY, SDNY. DESOLA RECALLS HAVING A DISCUSSION FOR THREE HOURS WITH ALGER HISS CONCERNING NATURAL HISTORY AND ORNITHOLOGY. IT IS ALSO KNOWN THAT OTHER INDIVIDUALS MENTIONED IN NY TEL MARCH NINE LAST TO SANF VISITED ACCOKEEK AS GUEST OF BOTH LENORE THOMAS AND SALLY RINGE. IT IS BELIEVED DESIRABLE TO FURTHER INTERVIEW HELEN RINGE AS SET FORTH IN REFERENCE SANF TEL IN AS MUSH AS SHE WILL UNDOUBTEDLY CONTACT HER SISTER SALLY RINGE ~~GOLDMARK~~ AND MAY, SUBSEQUENTLY UPON RETURNING TO NYC OBTAIN THE SERVICES OF AN ATTORNEY WHICH MIGHT INTERRUPT HER POTENTIAL USEFULNESS IN SECURING THE COOPERATION OF SILVERMAN TO MAKE A STATEMENT TO THE FBI. IN A POSSIBLE FIRTHE INTERVIEW WITH HELEN RINGE, AN EFFORT SHOULD BE MADE TO OBTAIN IN DETAIL ANY CONVERSATIONS WITH SILVERMAN, RE C.P. AND KNOWN ASSOCIATES OF SILVERMAN DURING THAT PERIOD AND ESPECIALLY DEVELOP ANY DETAILS CONCERNING SILVERMAN DURING THE PERIOD OF NINETEEN THIRTY SIX, NINETEEN THIRTY SEVEN, AND THIRTY EIGHT CONCERNING HIS CONNECTION WITH UNDERGROUND ACTIVITIES. IT SHOULD BE DETERMINED IF SILVERMAN HAD EVER INDICATED TO RINGE HIS ACQUAINTANCE WITH ALGER HISS DURING NINETEEN THIRTY SEVEN OR NINETEEN THIRTY SIX AND ASCERTAIN HIS RELATIONSHIP WITH HENRY HILL COLLINS WHO WAS ALLEGEDLY ACTIVE IN THE UNDERGROUND AT THAT TIME. ALSO DETERMINE IF SILVERMANS WIFE KNEW OF RINGES AFFAIR WITH SILVERMAN. NEW YORK BELIEVES IT ADVISABLE TO SUBTLY ATTEMPT TO SECURE RINGES COOPERATION THROUGH HER SUPERIORS IN THE YWCA AT SANF SINCE RINGE UPON HER RETURN TO NEW YORK WOULD NO DOUGT CONTACT SILVERMAN AND LAWYER FOR ADVICE WHO WOULD NOT DESIRE SHE GAVE FURTHER INFORMATION TO THE FBI. THE BUREAU WILL ADVISE SANF NOT LATER THAN MARCH THIRTEEN IF IT CONCERNS WITH FOREGOING.

SCHEIDT

Kisseloff-11861
DE SOLA

CORRECT SPELLING OF DESOLA IS.

SEATTLE TO BE ADVISED

END
Tel SF 1:50 pm 3-13-49
AND RELAY FOR SEPARATE

*HBF says
OK to
interview
Helen Ringe
but no contact
with her
interlocutors*

2441

cc: Mr. Fletcher

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

MAR 8 - 1949

TELETYPE

125-1

Ph

X

- Mr. Tolson.....
- Mr. Clegg.....
- Mr. Glavin.....
- Mr. Ladd.....
- Mr. Nichols.....
- Mr. Posen.....
- Mr. Tracy.....
- Mr. Egan.....
- Mr. Gurnea.....
- Mr. Harbo.....
- Mr. Mohr.....
- Mr. Pennington.....
- Mr. Quinn Tamm.....
- Mr. Nease.....
- Miss Gandy.....

Mr. *Walter*
1742

##

7th MA
RWR

CONF 3 STNS

WASH AND WFO 65 BALTIMORE 4 FROM NEW YORK 8 11-37P

DIRECTOR AND SACS URGENT

2

JAHAM. USDJ RIFKIND THIS P.M. DENIED APPLICATION OF WILLIAM ROSEN FOR
RELEASE ON BAIL. COURT POSTPONED HIS SURRENDER UNTIL FOUR THIRTY
P.M., MARCH TEN NEXT, IN ORDER TO ALLOW HIS COUNSEL TO APPLY TO CCA
FOR BAIL.

SCHEIDT

RECORDED - 39

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STOP DESK

EX-3

174-1333-2442
F B I

32 MAR 15 1949

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44

ACK IN ORDER AND DISC PLS

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52 APR 4 1949

WA NY R 65 WA AND RELAYS

cc Jones

TWO COPIES WFO

Kisseloff-11862

5-174

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

DATE: March 9, 1949

FROM : SAC, New York

SUBJECT: JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was., ET AL
PERJURY; ESPIONAGE - R

There is attached hereto a copy of the book entitled, "The Middle of the Journey" by LIONEL TRILLING.

An article appeared in the "New York Herald Tribune" on February 13, 1949 entitled "Novel written in 1947 Parallels Much of the Hiss-Chambers Story" by BERNARD ANDREWS datelined Washington, D. C., February 12, 1949. Special Assistant to the Attorney General Thomas J. Donegan advised upon reading this article that he desired to secure a copy of this book to determine whether any information contained in this novel could possibly be of use to HISS and his attorneys.

The above article indicated that HAROLD ROSENWALD had discussed this book with Mr. TRILLING and there was some question as to whether the book or the author would figure in the trial of ALGER HISS.

It was further indicated that this novel was reviewed by WILLIAM L. SHIRER and carried in the "New York Herald Tribune" on October 10, 1947.

Mr. TRILLING was told of rumors that the Federal Bureau of Investigation had sent a couple of Agents to ask him about the characters in this book and TRILLING stated that he read something to that effect in the newspapers and he understood that they were reading this book assiduously.

This book has been reviewed and it is not believed that any information contained in this book is of any value in this investigation although there is some similarity to CHAMBERS' activities after he had broken from the Communist Party in 1938. This was explained by Mr. TRILLING by his statements that he had known CHAMBERS and that portions of his book were written on the basis of his knowledge of CHAMBERS' background.

DEFERRED RECORDING

ENCLOSURE

ENCLOSURE BEHIND FILE

Enclosure

RECORDED - 51

174-1333-2473

F B I

17 MAR 17 1949

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 9/11/97 BY SP4 bja/Hda

INDEXED - 21

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LWS:MH
65-14920

Kisseloff-11863

51 MAR 21 1949

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

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

FROM : H. B. FLETCHER *HBF*

SUBJECT: JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS
PERJURY;
ESPIONAGE - R

DATE: 1-13-49

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

During the course of another telephone call today, I inquired of ASAC Belmont, New York, as to whether or not copies had been made of the copies of the State Department documents in the possession of Mr. Donegan for the use of the Bureau. He stated yes and they had been mailed night before last.

I also instructed Mr. Belmont to discuss with Mr. Donegan and/or Mr. Whearty whether or not there would be an objection to discoloring the Chambers typewritten documents in processing them for latent fingerprints. In this connection, I also requested him to ascertain whether or not Hiss or Mrs. Hiss handled these papers before the Grand Jury, because if they did there would be no purpose in making an effort to develop latent fingerprints. I also told him to try to ascertain whether or not Hiss or Mrs. Hiss had handled the papers when they were in possession of the attorney for Hiss, prior to the time they were obtained from Chambers' attorney.

I further instructed that Hedi and Paul Massing be thoroughly and completely interviewed in the same manner as the interview of Chambers, which is now receiving attention on a continuing basis. He stated he would check on that matter since he believed the Massings normally reside in Pennsylvania. I told him if he found this to be true, if necessary the Bureau would authorize a New York Agent acquainted with the matter to proceed to Pennsylvania to handle the interviews. He stated there was an Agent now reviewing the entire Massing file to be certain that all matters either had received investigative attention or were receiving investigative attention and that the New York Office would be in the best position to handle any interviews necessary. He will advise further concerning the interviews of the Massings.

RECORDED - 76

HBF:cmv

INDEXED - 76

74-1333-2444
F B I

Addendum: 1-14-49

22 MAR 15 1949

At 5:30 p.m. today, 1-13-49, ASAC Belmont called back and stated that the matter of treating the Chambers typewritten documents for latent fingerprints had been discussed with Mr. Donegan who stated the Court will undoubtedly honor a request on the part of the attorneys for Alger Hiss for this material so that it can be checked for Hiss by document experts. This examination, of course, will relate to the age of the paper, the type of paper, watermarks and the actual typewriting examination. Mr. Donegan stated that if the treatment of the papers for latent fingerprints would not affect the reliability of other possible document.

708 memo to Mr. Harbo if not 53 MAR 22 1949

Memo AG 1-25-49

[Handwritten signature]

Kisseloff-11864

examination of the same material then there would be no objection to treating them for latent fingerprints. Mr. Donegan further stated he could not make a positive statement that Hiss had handled these papers but he believed it most likely that he did handle them in the Grand Jury. Mr. Donegan could not recall that Mrs. Priscilla Hiss had handled the papers.

HBF:cmw

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

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

FROM : H. B. FLETCHER *HBF*

SUBJECT: JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS
 PERJURY;
 ESPIONAGE - R

DATE: March 7, 1949

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

Handwritten initials and scribbles

Reference is made to the attached memorandum, dated January 25, 1949, addressed to the Attorney General in connection with the titled matter. It outlines the problem relating to the processing of the type-written documents, recovered from Chambers, for latent fingerprints.

On February 4, 1949, I discussed this matter with Assistant Attorney General Alex Campbell. I pointed out to him the problem involved in the processing of these documents and, of course, pointed out what it would mean to actually develop the fingerprints of either Alger Hiss or Mrs. Priscilla Hiss on the documents. Mr. Campbell stated that the problem was one which he should discuss with others "upstairs", and that he would advise me later.

I did not hear from Mr. Campbell, so on February 21, 1949, I followed up with him, and he stated that it was his opinion that they should not be processed but he would advise.

At the request of Mr. Ray Whearty on March 1, 1949, I furnished to him the original documents received from Chambers. At that time, I pointed out to him that I had discussed the problem of processing the documents for latent fingerprints with Mr. Campbell. Mr. Whearty stated he would take up the matter with Mr. Campbell.

The documents were to be turned over to the attorneys for Hiss on March 4, 1949, to permit their examination by document examiners in behalf of the defense. It is believed that this move by the Department negatives any further consideration of the processing of these documents for latent fingerprints.

ACTION:

It is recommended that the original of the proposed memorandum to the Attorney General, dated January 25, 1949, be placed in the file to reflect the substance of the information discussed with Mr. Campbell, as indicated heretofore.

HBF:cmwv

SEARCHED BY STOP INDEX

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74-1333 - 2445

MAR 11 1949

INDEXED - 76

Kisseloff-11866

53 MAR 22 1949

1 ENCL *Handwritten*

Handwritten initials

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. R.T. Harbo *RH*

FROM : J. A. Sizoo *JAS*

SUBJECT: JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS
PERJURY;
ESPIONAGE - R

DATE: January 17, 1949

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

Reference is made to Mr. FLETCHER's memorandum to Mr. LADD dated January 13, 1949, concerning the treatment of 65 documents, Q5 through Q69, for latent fingerprint treatment.

There are two commonly used methods for the treatment of documents for latent fingerprints - one, the silver nitrate method and two, the iodine fuming method. Treatment by silver nitrate involves the immersion of the document in a silver nitrate solution, after which the document is subjected to a strong light. The document turns dark and in an effort to return it to its approximate original appearance and to remove the silver nitrate the document is then immersed in a solution of mercuric nitrate. Thereafter it is washed several times in distilled water. This treatment usually results in a change of appearance in the document and also affects the surface of the paper, the sizing of the paper, and the physical measurements of the paper, inasmuch as shrinkage or elongation of the document usually results in the document. It would not, therefore, appear that these documents should be treated for latent fingerprints with silver nitrate in view of the limitations placed on these documents by Mr. DONEGAN. The silver nitrate treatment will interfere with some future tests which might be made of these documents. With the exception of two documents which are on white bond paper, they are typewritten on thin white copy type paper. They bear pencil corrections. Pen and ink were not used, although a small ink smudge appears on the reverse side and at the edge of two or three documents.

It is believed, however, that these documents can be carefully treated by the iodine fuming method without seriously interfering with any future examinations. The documents will retain their original appearance after such treatment.

In considering the treatment of these documents, it should be borne in mind that they have been handled by many people since they were reportedly turned over to CHAMBERS by HISS in 1938. Furthermore, it is also noted that there is a possibility that HISS may have handled these documents when he appeared before the Grand Jury. Furthermore, the possibility of developing latent fingerprints placed on these documents by HISS in 1938 is almost nil. The more recent prints of persons handling these documents would undoubtedly develop. We have no information indicating that fingerprints have ever been

4 ENCL
JAS

Attachment

JAS:FMB
74-1333

New AG
1-25-49
gnd

Kisseloff-11867

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ENCLOSURE

1 *74-1333-2445*
15
MAR 15 1949

FMB

Memorandum for Mr. Harbo

developed in a case where the latents are anywhere near 10 years old. The longest time which can be recalled in an active case is $2\frac{1}{2}$ years.

RECOMMENDATION: That this memorandum together with the attachment be referred to the Security Investigative Division for instructions as to what latent fingerprint treatment, if any, is desired.

Memorandum
1-25-49
asking him if
Ryan desired
9/19

Kisseloff-11868

2445

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT Pakt

TO : THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

FROM : DIRECTOR, FBI

SUBJECT: JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was., et al
PERJURY
ESPIONAGE - R

DATE: January 25, 1949

You will recall that Whittaker Chambers produced 65 pages of typewritten material at a pre-trial Deposition Hearing at Baltimore, Maryland on November 17, 1948. These documents have previously been referred to as Q5 through Q69.

The FBI Laboratory has been considering the advisability of treating the originals of these 65 documents for possible latent fingerprints, however, before proceeding with this examination, the matter was discussed with Mr. T. J. Donegan, Special Assistant to the Attorney General, and it was pointed out to him that the treatment of these documents for latent fingerprints would result in discoloring them.

Mr. Donegan has advised that the court will undoubtedly honor a request on the part of the attorneys for Alger Hiss for the original documents in order that they can be checked by document experts hired by Hiss. This examination would probably relate to the age and type of the paper, the watermarks contained thereon, and the actual typewriting examination on these documents. Mr. Donegan stated that if the treatment of the documents for latent fingerprints would not affect the reliability of other possible document examination of the same material, there would be no objection to treating them for latent fingerprints. Mr. Donegan advised that he could not make a positive statement that Alger Hiss had handled these documents, but he believed it most likely that he did handle them in the grand jury room. He could not recall whether or not Mrs. Priscilla Hiss had handled these documents.

The FBI Laboratory has concluded, in view of Mr. Donegan's limitations placed on such an examination, that the documents should not be treated for latent fingerprints with silver nitrate. It was pointed out that the silver nitrate treatment will interfere with some future tests which might be made of the documents. This treatment involves the immersion of the document in a silver nitrate solution, after which the document is subjected to a strong light. The document turns dark and in an effort to return it to its approximate original appearance and to remove the silver nitrate, it is then immersed in a solution of mercuric nitrate. Thereafter it is washed several times in distilled water. This treatment usually results in a change of appearance in the document and also affects the surface of the paper, the sizing of the paper and the physical measurements of the paper.

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74-1333-2445
ENCLOSURE
Kisseloff-11869

file 15
JH
2445

Memo for The Attorney General

It is believed, however, that these documents can be carefully treated by the iodine fuming method without seriously interfering with any future examinations. The documents will retain their original appearance after such treatment. It was pointed out that in considering the treatment of these documents, it should be borne in mind that they have been handled by many people since they were reportedly turned over to Chambers by Alger Hiss in 1938. Furthermore, the possibility of developing latent fingerprints placed on these documents by Alger Hiss or his wife in 1938 is almost nil. It was further pointed out that more recent prints of persons handling these documents would undoubtedly develop. The FBI Laboratory has advised that it has no information indicating that fingerprints have ever been developed in a case where the latents are anywhere near ten years old. The longest time which can be recalled in an active case is two and one-half years.

Chronology of Handling of Documents Q5 through Q69

On January 17, 1949, Mr. Richard F. Cleveland and William D. MacMillan, Baltimore Attorneys for Whittaker Chambers, furnished the following chronology of the handling of the original documents described as Q5 through Q69.

On November 15, 1948, Messrs. Cleveland and MacMillan proceeded with Chambers to his farm at Westminster, Maryland where Chambers first exhibited to them the original documents. The pumpkin film was not observed by Cleveland or MacMillan on this occasion. All three of them handled the documents on that occasion and subsequent to that time Cleveland and MacMillan returned to Baltimore that night and Cleveland kept the documents at his home over night without showing them to anyone.

On November 16, 1948, Mr. Cleveland brought the documents to his office and placed them in his personal safety deposit box at the First National Bank in Baltimore. During the morning of that day he removed the originals from the box and had photostatic copies made by Arthur E. Emerick, clerk in charge of the stock room and photostating department at the Baltimore National Bank. The documents were out of Mr. Cleveland's possession during the short period while they were being photostated. At about noon the original documents and the two photostatic copies were replaced by Mr. Cleveland in his safety deposit box. They were not observed nor handled by any additional persons on that date with the exception of Mr. Emerick.

Memo for The Attorney General.

On November 17, 1948, at about 2:00 P.M., Mr. Cleveland removed the originals and the two photostatic copies from his safety deposit box and took them to the pre-trial examination which was held in the office of William L. Marbury, the Baltimore Attorney for Alger Hiss, 1000 Maryland Trust Building. The original documents were introduced at the pre-trial hearing that afternoon by Chambers and were probably handled and reviewed in a cursory manner by all persons present at the hearing on that date. Messrs. Cleveland and MacMillan stated that the following persons were present: Charles C. G. Evans, Member of the Baltimore Law Firm of Marbury, Miller and Evans; William L. Marbury, Alger Hiss' Attorney; Harold Rosenwald, who was then associated with Edward C. McLean; possibly Franklin G. Allen of the Marbury Law Firm; T. Edward McDonald, Notary Public; and court stenographer of Baltimore, together with Messrs. Cleveland and MacMillan. During the pre-trial examination, the original documents were marked for identification by the court stenographer, Mr. McDonald under the supervision of Messrs. Cleveland and MacMillan. The two photostatic copies then in existence were given similar markings and one photostatic copy was turned over at that time to Mr. Marbury, which copy was eventually exhibited to Alger Hiss in New York City on November 18, 1948. At about 4:00 P.M. the original documents were returned by Mr. Cleveland to his safety deposit box at the First National Bank in Baltimore.

During the entire day of November 18, 1948, the original documents remained in Mr. Cleveland's safety deposit box and were not handled or observed by anyone.

On November 19, 1948, during the midafternoon, the originals were removed from the box by Mr. Cleveland and brought to his office where Cleveland, MacMillan, Whittaker Chambers and Harold R. Medina, Jr. were present. Medina is a member of the law firm of Cravath, Swaine and Moore, New York City, which firm was then representing "Time Incorporated" in connection with the Hiss-Chambers libel suit. Medina probably handled and examined the original documents to some extent at this time. They were turned over to Medina in the late afternoon of this date and he left Baltimore by train for New York City at about 6:00 P.M. where it is understood he subsequently turned the original documents over to a man named Hilton for document examination. The originals remained in the possession of Messrs. Medina and Hilton and possibly other unknown persons from November 19, 1948 until about 2:00 P.M. November 26, 1948 when they were returned to Mr. Cleveland in Baltimore by an attorney named Hilling of the law firm of Cravath, Swaine and Moore. Hilling undoubtedly handled and observed the original documents. According to Cleveland and MacMillan, however, other persons who may have handled and observed them in New York City are not known to them.

Kisseloff-11871

Memo for The Attorney General

At about 4:00 P.M. on November 26, 1948, Mr. Cleveland procured an appropriate receipt from Special Agents of the Baltimore Office of this Bureau and turned over to them the original documents. Thereafter, they remained in a safe in the Baltimore Office of this Bureau until November 29, 1948, when they were brought by personal courier to the headquarters of this Bureau in Washington. The only persons who possibly handled these documents while in the possession of the Baltimore Office were Special Agents Daniel F. X. Callahan and Frank G. Johnstone of this Bureau.

Both Messrs. Cleveland and MacMillan have advised that at no time to their knowledge had either Alger or Priscilla Hiss had an opportunity to examine the original documents since neither of them was ever present when Messrs. Cleveland and MacMillan had the originals in their possession and control.

On January 21, 1949, Harold R. Medina, Jr., advised that on the afternoon of November 19, 1948, he obtained the original documents from Mr. Cleveland in Baltimore and took them to his home at 1435 Lexington Avenue, New York City, that same evening. On November 20, 1948, he went to the office of Ordway Hilton, #15 Park Row, New York City, and left the documents with Hilton for photographing and typewriting examination.

Mr. Ordway Hilton advised on January 21, 1949, that he had the original documents in his possession from November 20 to November 24, 1948.

Mr. Medina has not been available for a complete interview with reference to the chronology of the handling of the original documents. It is anticipated that the complete chronology will be available in the immediate future at which time you will be advised.

In view of the limited possibility that latent fingerprints of either Alger or Priscilla Hiss might be developed from the original documents at this late date, your advice is requested as to the advisability of conducting a latent fingerprint examination of them at this time.

cc: Assistant Attorney General Alexander M. Campbell
Criminal Division

Kisseloff-11872

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

FROM : SAC, New York

SUBJECT: JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS,
was.; ET AL;
PERJURY;
ESPIONAGE - R
(Bureau File 74-1333)

DATE: FEB 24 1949

Handwritten notes:
PC
Gragg
M...
Jones
10/20
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10/27
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10/31

Reference is made to Los Angeles teletypes of February 8, 9, 10, 11, 14 and 16th, 1949, wherein there are set forth the results of the interview being conducted with WILLIAM EDWARD CRANE, was.

For the information of the Bureau and other interested offices and as a possible aid in the future interviews with WILLIAM EDWARD CRANE, there are being set forth herewith the answers and the information supplied by CHAMBERS as a result of a discussion with him of the material set forth in the referenced teletypes. Inasmuch as the information set forth in the referenced teletypes does not follow any chronological order, each situation related by CRANE will be quoted and immediately thereafter CHAMBERS' explanation and his recollection of the situation will be set forth.

~~DEFERRED TO CONCERN~~

Los Angeles Teletype of February 8, 1949.

1. "CRANE stated he joined CP in San Francisco about 1932 and shortly thereafter was singled out by 'Pop' POLKOFF who took interest in him and then arranged for him to meet 'Don' whom he identified from photograph as JOHN LOOMIS SHERMAN. He also knew SHERMAN as 'MIKE', MITCHELL and 'JACK'."

CHAMBERS recalls that he knew SHERMAN both under the pseudonyms of "DON" and "MIKE". He does not recall the pseudonyms of MITCHELL and "JACK", but he does recall that SHERMAN used any number of aliases.

2. "SHERMAN wanted CRANE to drop out of Party and do special work for organization called International Press Correspondence."

Relative to the International Press Correspondence, CHAMBERS states that the Russian name for this organization was "IMPREGOR". He

- cc: Baltimore (65-1642)
Chicago (65-3290)
Los Angeles
San Francisco (100-25417)
Washington Field (74-94)

Handwritten: 2/23/a

RECORDED - 133

INDEXED - 133

174-1333-244/6

5 MAR 16 1949

FXP: EED-
65-1000
APR 4 1949

Kisseloff-11873

Handwritten signature: JCF

Letter to Director
NY 65-14920

described it as being the weekly news editorial of the Communist Internationale. In addition, he stated that "IMPRECORR" published supplements which would be devoted to a particular problem, for example, the Chinese situation when Chiang Kai-Shek came into power in that country, whenever Comintern Congresses would meet, and at the time of any international incidents of interest to the Communist Party.

The "IMPRECORR" was published in English, German, French, and probably Russian. CHAMBERS did not know if it was published in Moscow but considered that it was more probably published in Berlin until the Nazis took over. After that time it was published at Basle, Switzerland. According to Mr. CHAMBERS, when the Comintern dissolved, the publication, "IMPRECORR", disappeared. He said that part of its function at that time was then taken over by the publication, "War and the Working Class", which was printed in the English language in Moscow. He considered it probable that this latter publication may have been published in other languages. He stated that all the Comintern leaders wrote for "IMPRECORR" and in the special supplements mentioned above the theses or decisions of the Communist Internationale were published over the signature of this body which was always written in the German equivalent of "EKKI".

3. "Introduction of CRANE to SHERMAN took place at FOLKOFF'S home. While CRANE could not recall FOLKOFF'S presence during SHERMAN'S request that he do special work, CRANE states FOLKOFF must have known nature of special work. CRANE and SHERMAN came to Los Angeles. CRANE'S first assignment with SHERMAN was to make survey of Japanese and Chinese population on West Coast and he furnished written report to SHERMAN. Another assignment was to teach English to a Japanese whom he knew only as ~~JOE~~ '!!"

CHAMBERS stated he could make no comment on the above.

4. "SHERMAN was intensely interested in Japanese matters and CRANE and SHERMAN purchased a small Japanese newspaper in Los Angeles known as Pacific World News, which SHERMAN considered 'Key to the Japs'."

CHAMBERS stated that he does not know of and has never heard of "Pacific World News". He has heard that SHERMAN once had a

Kisseloff-11874

Letter to Director
NY 65-14920

newspaper but he explained that he was not even positive of that. He stated that it was his recollection that SHERMAN had some kind of "newspaper contact" on the West Coast. This was probably in Los Angeles. CHAMBERS recalled that SHERMAN did have certain ideas relative to the publishing of a newspaper and used to "ramble on about it".

5. "In LA SHERMAN introduced CRANE to Italian couple who were later connected with himself and CHAMBERS in New York."

This Italian couple are mentioned later in referenced teletype and CHAMBERS' answers with reference to them will be set forth at that time.

6. "After publishing newspaper in L.A. three or four months SHERMAN said someone was after him and that they would have to leave. By arrangement CRANE drove SHERMAN'S car to Utah, probably Salt Lake City, where he picked up Mr. and Mrs. SHERMAN and their daughter and drove them to New York. In New York City SHERMAN introduced CRANE to BOB whom CRANE identified from photograph as CHAMBERS."

CHAMBERS states that CRANE is undoubtedly correct in stating that SHERMAN introduced them in New York City in probably 1934. CHAMBERS also recalls that this meeting took place in the Sloane House (YMCA). It is his further recollection that this was purely a social meeting of SHERMAN and was not an organization meeting. CHAMBERS commented to the effect that SHERMAN was addicted to YMCAs and as a matter of fact while in Japan won the YMCA handball championship.

7. "CRANE remained in New York a month or so and then returned to San Francisco alone in Sherman's car. SHERMAN returned to San Francisco a few months later and sailed for the Orient alone. CRANE accompanied SHERMAN to the boat but could not recall its name or the line. CRANE placed his trip to New York with SHERMAN as during the Longshoremen's strike in San Francisco which he recalled reading in the New York papers."

It is CHAMBER'S recollection at this time that shortly after his meeting with CRANE the latter returned to the West Coast and CHAMBERS did not see him again until their meeting at the Golden

Kisseloff-11875

Letter to Director
NY 65-14920

Gate YMCA in San Francisco. CHAMBERS said he was unaware of the method of travel used by CRANE in his return to the West Coast. CHAMBERS has previously advised as to SHERMAN'S trip to the Orient but he has no information relative to any contact between CRANE and SHERMAN in San Francisco at the time of SHERMAN'S departure.

8. "Shortly after SHERMAN sailed CRANE went to NYC where he worked for CHAMBERS doing photographic work. CRANE recalled that he made some trips back and forth across the country but could not recall the date or the reasons for the trips. He remembered meeting CHAMBERS in the San Francisco YMCA by prearrangement and CHAMBERS was registered under the name of CANTWELL."

CHAMBERS said that to the best of his recollection he next saw CRANE in San Francisco at the time he, CHAMBERS, took the money belt there under instructions of the unknown subject, BILL. He states that he met CRANE at the Golden Gate YMCA where he, CHAMBERS, was registered under the name of LLOYD CANTWELL. He states that CRANE contacted him and he is therefore of the opinion that some word must have been forwarded to San Francisco whereby CRANE knew that he would be at the YMCA hotel at a particular time and under the name of LLOYD CANTWELL. He added that to the best of his knowledge CRANE did not know him ^{previously} as LLOYD CANTWELL. He recalls that he and CRANE met in the afternoon and that they then drove out in CRANE'S car to Golden Gate Park. They sat around there for awhile and talked and then had supper in the vicinity. CHAMBERS stated that he was quite sure that it was during their stay in the park and during supper that CRANE "filled him in on FOLKOFF". After dark CRANE drove him to FOLKOFF'S home where he, CHAMBERS, turned the money belt over to either CRANE or FOLKOFF.

CHAMBERS stated that it was during their conversation in the park and during dinner that CRANE told him of FOLKOFF'S trip to Russia and the fact that FOLKOFF'S daughter had been a Comintern courier. CHAMBERS said he could not recall any trips on the part of CRANE back and forth across the country. He speculated that CRANE had been kept in San Francisco on the instructions of the unknown subject, BILL, in connection with SHERMAN'S work in Tokyo. These trips referred to by CRANE may have been the result of this arrangement.

Kisseloff-11876

Letter to Director
NY 65-14920

9. "CHAMBERS delivered grey-black rubber money belt to CRANE for safe keeping and CRANE kept it home and later delivered it back to CHAMBERS in New York City. He stated that he had not examined the contents of the money belt but recalled it being counted out on his arrival in New York by CHAMBERS and an unknown Jewish man. CRANE recalled FOLKOFF being with himself and CHAMBERS on one occasion during time CHAMBERS in San Francisco to deliver the money belt but uncertain that FOLKOFF present when money belt changed hands. CRANE recalled the amount as at least \$2,000."

CHAMBERS advised that CRANE'S statement that the money belt was given to the latter for safe-keeping is not true. He says that his specific recollection is that the money belt was turned over to either FOLKOFF or CRANE as stated above.

As to the amount of money which CHAMBERS brought to San Francisco, he is of the definite opinion that it was much in excess of \$2,000 as mentioned by CRANE. He adds that he does not think that BILL would have caused him to make such a trip with only this relatively small amount of money.

As to CRANE'S having kept this money belt and later returning it to CHAMBERS in New York City, the latter at first stated that he did not believe this to have been the situation. However, after some reflection he speculated that it was entirely possible that the money had been originally sent to San Francisco to be used in connection with SHERMAN'S work in Japan. For some reason part of this money might have been returned by CRANE to New York City where it would have been handed over to CHAMBERS and MAXIM LIEBER who CHAMBERS believes would be the unknown Jewish man mentioned by CRANE. It might be noted that it was through MAXIM LIEBER that CHAMBERS and SHERMAN arranged for the cover company, the American Features Syndicate, which was used by SHERMAN as a cover in his trip to Japan. LIEBER, according to CHAMBERS, was entirely cognizant of the true nature of this venture.

10. "While in New York and after SHERMAN had left for the Orient CRANE again met the Italian couple to whom he had been introduced in L.A. CRANE states the Italian had no work to do and to keep them occupied CHAMBERS had CRANE teach the Italian's wife

Kisseloff-11877

Letter to Director
NY 65-14920

"photography. CRANE taught her a little photography at the Italian's apartment at Staten Island or Greenwich Village. CRANE stated the Italian was also known as PETE and he fought in the Spanish Revolution. He described the Italian as forty-two now, six feet, 190 pounds, well built, brown eyes, brown wavy hair, good looking, mechanic and ham radio operator and Italian navy officer in World War I. The Italian's wife was of Spanish or Mexican descent. CRANE last saw this Italian in Los Angeles about 1940 at which time the Italian was remarried and father of a new baby. CRANE stated that while in New York the Italian was not working for them though he and CHAMBERS had a fixed meeting with the Italian once a month."

With reference to CRANE'S meeting with the Italian couple in New York City, CHAMBERS believed that this was probably the first time that CRANE had seen these individuals since Los Angeles. However, CHAMBERS stated he had no idea as to why this couple came to New York City from Los Angeles. He did not know where they lived in New York City. He said that it was probable that CRANE did teach them photography, but he does not believe that it was his, CHAMBERS', idea. He stated that he did not know the Italian man well and did not know the latter's wife at all. He said that it is entirely possible that CRANE asked him about teaching this couple photography and he might have stated that it would be a good idea. However, he has no independent recollection of this.

CHAMBERS said that the physical description of the Italian man sounds rather familiar to him, particularly his height. He stated that the name, "PETE"; with reference to this Italian, did not sound familiar to him.

As to the Spanish Revolution mentioned, CHAMBERS commented that he would like to know just what revolution was meant inasmuch as the only one of which he is aware occurred in 1937.

He knew nothing with regard to this individual's being an Italian Naval Officer. He did state, however, that he had a vague recollection that this individual was a ham radio operator and a very vague recollection that his services were to be used in that capacity on the West Coast. He stated that he was unable to elaborate on this as it was extremely hazy in his mind and he was almost hesitant to make this observation.

Kisseloff-11878

Letter to Director
NY 65-14920

As to the meeting once a month, CHAMBERS stated that it was barely possible that he, CHAMBERS, had any such arrangements. He suggested that it was possible that CRANE had such meetings but he, CHAMBERS, was certainly not present.

11. "CRANE recalled working with CHAMBERS in New York, Washington and Baltimore but recalls doing photography in New York and Baltimore only. He recalled one occasion in Baltimore where he photographed Treasury and State Dept. documents every night for a week straight. This was done in someone's apartment located upstairs over an office, probably real estate office, in two-story building near brewery and in a residential district in central part of Baltimore. He did not know the original source of these documents and stated that he has no recollection of ever meeting ALGER HISS."

CHAMBERS emphatically denies that CRANE ever did photographic work for him in New York City. He states that it is entirely possible that CRANE did one or two jobs in Baltimore and he certainly handled two or three assignments in Washington, D.C. Relative to the occasion in Baltimore where CRANE states he photographed Treasury and State Department documents every night for a week straight, CHAMBERS states that this is untrue. However, he comments to the effect that if CRANE did any work in Baltimore, it could have been on Treasury and State Department documents. He continues that if CRANE did work in Baltimore on more than one occasion such work might have been done in the same week and thus leading CRANE to believe that he had worked for a week straight.

With reference to CRANE'S description of the apartment in Baltimore, it would seem to indicate that he has reference to the apartment of one ~~WILLIAM SPIEGEL~~ on the corner of East Madison and Calvert Streets. However, CHAMBERS states he has no recollection of a brewery being in that vicinity. He states further that since CRANE is able to provide this description, it is entirely possible that he, CHAMBERS, did have CRANE handle one or two photographic assignments here. He added that except for CRANE'S ability to supply this description he, CHAMBERS, would never believe that he had been there.

It might be observed that CRANE has made no reference to having done photographic work in Washington. CHAMBERS is absolutely positive that he had CRANE do such work there; however, CHAMBERS does not know where CRANE lived in that city. It is requested that the Los Angeles Office inquire of CRANE as to where he lived

Kisseloff-11879

Letter to Director
NY 65-14920

in Washington and where he performed his photographic work in that city. It is considered possible that this description which he has furnished in referenced teletype might apply to a place in Washington, D. C. rather than in Baltimore as he has stated.

12. "Aside from this incident there was not much work and CRANE stood by receiving occasional night calls for photographic service."

CHAMBERS states that he does not recall ever making any "night calls for photographic service". He admits that there probably was not much work for CRANE at that time. He states further that it is possible that he could have contacted CRANE by telephone, but he does not recall ever having done so. It is his recollection that his contacts with CRANE were routine and were pre-arranged.

13. "CRANE recalled having met a red-haired Russian known as PETE and has recently read that CHAMBERS has identified this Russian as a colonel. CRANE stated CHAMBERS introduced him to this man at a prearranged meeting believed to be in an Automat."

CHAMBERS recalls that Colonel ~~BORIS~~ ^{PETER} BYKOV, who would be the red-haired Russian known as "PETE" referred to by CRANE, brought CRANE and him together sometime early in 1937. He stated further that prior to this meeting BYKOV had talked to him for sometime concerning CRANE. It was CHAMBERS' definite impression that BYKOV was more or less "fed up" with CRANE and wanted to get rid of him. CHAMBERS is unable to recall just where this first meeting between CRANE and him took place; however, it is also his recollection that CRANE came almost immediately thereafter to Washington, D.C.

CHAMBERS recalled that probably around 1935 CRANE had been very busy and interested in literary activities. Also at that time CRANE associated with a left-wing or Communist writer whose first name CHAMBERS thought was probably "VIOLA". He said that CRANE was also busy with his own affairs and was trying to make his way as a legitimate news photographer.

14. "CRANE stated in fall of 1937 CHAMBERS told him that their work had fallen into the hands of the Nazis and that everyone seemed to be

Kisseloff-11880

Letter to Director
NY 65-14920

"traitors---it was decided CRANE should return to the West Coast and get out of the work."

CHAMBERS states that he does not recall ever having made any such statement to CRANE. He emphatically denies that he ever discussed his own contemplated break with the Communist Party with CRANE. He comments to the effect that CRANE'S remarks sound as if they echo some comment on his, CHAMBERS', part concerning the purge trials.

CHAMBERS does not recall any details concerning CRANE'S departure, but he states: "I imagine that BYKOV sent him on his way". He speculates that CRANE probably went from Washington back to New York City. It is his recollection that CRANE had departed for the West Coast prior to the time that he, CHAMBERS, broke in April 1938. He does not know how or exactly why the relationship with CRANE was terminated. The only reason for this termination that he can recall is "probable dissatisfaction with him (CRANE)". CHAMBERS commented to the effect that CRANE was "not the kind of an operator who you would want around".

15. "CHAMBERS told CRANE that SHERMAN was living in Southern California and warned him to stay away from SHERMAN and he, CRANE, would be all right. CRANE stated that since his return to the West Coast he has had no connection whatever with Soviet espionage."

CHAMBERS states that it is entirely possible that he spoke to CRANE relative to SHERMAN, but he does not have any definite recollection of having instructed CRANE to stay away from SHERMAN.

Los Angeles Teletype of February 9, 1949.

1. "CRANE interviewed again February 8 and stated in about 1932 he met MARGARET GUTELIUS, who was attending University of California, at a CP meeting at Mill Valley, Calif. in Sept. 1934 when GUTELIUS enrolled in medical school at Berkeley she and CRANE began living together in an apartment in Berkeley as man and wife and continued to do so during 1934-35 school term. CRANE thought maybe he had money belt in his possession while residing with MARGARET in Berkeley. When CRANE returned to New York to work for CHAMBERS

Kisseloff-11881

Letter to Director
NY 65-14920

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"and until leaving the work he lived with GUTELIUS who was then attending Columbia University Medical School. They first lived in an apartment on Staten Island, then moved to Amsterdam Street where had an apartment located catercornered from large playground and swimming pool. For nearly two years prior to end of 1937 CRANE and GUTELIUS lived in apartment at 112 Haven Avenue, New York City which CRANE rented under name W. EDWARD CRANE."

CHAMBERS stated that he did not recognize the name of MARGARET GUTELIUS. However, he stated that he knew the girl with whom CRANE was then living and it was his recollection that her name was "PEGGY". He also recalled that he had met her on only one occasion and this was at BYKOV'S specific instructions in an attempt to iron out their marital difficulties. CHAMBERS also had a vague recollection that CRANE had picked him up in a car and that they had then picked up "PEGGY" and the three then went to a restaurant in New York City where they talked. CHAMBERS also has a recollection that from his conversation with these two people he came to the conclusion that they were "physically maladjusted". He stated that he had never at any time visited in CRANE'S place of residence in New York City. CHAMBERS stated that he had a hazy recollection that "PEGGY" was a nurse; however, he was not aware of her having attended school in New York City.

2. "During this time, 1936-37, CRANE stated his name was in New York City telephone directory."

CHAMBERS stated that he had no knowledge concerning CRANE'S residence in New York City or the latter's having had a telephone here.

3. "CRANE advised GUTELIUS knew he was in some underground work and on one occasion she and CRANE went with Col. BYKOV, whom CRANE knew as PETE, and BYKOV'S wife to a night club in New York."

According to CHAMBERS, he has no knowledge of any social relationships between CRANE, "PEGGY", and Colonel BYKOV and the latter's wife. It is also CHAMBERS' opinion that CRANE knew BYKOV as "PETER" and not "PETE".

4. "Undated and unidentified newspaper clipping found in search of CRANE'S residence reflects CRANE and GUTELIUS married by GUTELIUS' father, a Presbyterian minister, at which time according

Kisseloff-11882

Letter to Director
NY 65-14920

"to clipping CRANE was associated with a newspaper syndicate in NYC. GUTELIUS presently remarried and CRANE does not know her present last name. GUTELIUS home was in Rochester, New York."

It was CHAMBERS' recollection that ~~CRANE~~ and "PEGGY" were married during all the time that they were in New York City.

Relative to the newspaper syndicate, CHAMBERS stated that the only thing he could think of in this connection was the American Features Syndicate; however, it was not his recollection that CRANE had ever been connected with that organization in New York City.

5. "CRANE advised he received a Leica camera from JOHN LOOMIS SHERMAN in San Francisco and later gave this camera to CHAMBERS in New York."

CHAMBERS' answer to this was "I do not think so -- I'm sure CRANE had a Leica, but I am also quite sure that it was his own property". It was also CHAMBERS' recollection that CRANE had a number of pieces of additional camera equipment including a telescopic lens and flash equipment. CHAMBERS said that he had no remembrance whatsoever of CRANE having given him a Leica camera.

6. "CRANE believes CHAMBERS later gave the camera to the wife of 'the Italian' to whom CRANE gave lessons in photography. CRANE believes this woman may still have this Leica camera."

CHAMBERS said that the above statement in his opinion "is true but false". He explained this by stating that he, CHAMBERS, did not give any camera to the Italian woman as he did not even know her. However, he states that perhaps CRANE gave the camera himself to this Italian woman.

7. "CHAMBERS furnished CRANE money with which CRANE purchased a Model G Leica at COHEN'S Camera Exchange on Fulton Street in NYC. This Leica which has Serial No. 162673 CRANE still has in his possession. He believes he never used this camera for taking photographs of documents. CRANE uses the Leica continuously as a means of livelihood doing commercial photography."

CHAMBERS states that he does not believe that he ever furnished CRANE with any money for the purchase of a camera. He suggests

Kisseloff-11883

Letter to Director
NY 65-14920

that it is possible that BILL or Colonel BYKOV may have provided the necessary funds. CHAMBERS believed that CRANE used his own camera for photographing documents. He stated that CRANE must have used his own camera because CHAMBERS stated that he never supplied CRANE with any other. He is equally sure that CRANE did not return any camera to him when he, CRANE, left Washington, D. C. CHAMBERS suggested that it is entirely possible that CRANE returned a camera to Colonel BYKOV without his, CHAMBERS', knowledge.

8. "CRANE has now recalled that he also did some photographing of documents during one week in summer of 1937 in Washington, D. C. in apartment of a girl known to CHAMBERS, that this girl would be away from the apartment while they were doing photographing and he described this girl as being large athletic type, five ten or eleven inches, one fifty pounds, and dark-haired. He recalled her apartment had been on 16th or 17th Street, N.W., one block or more from Connecticut Avenue in Washington, D. C."

CHAMBERS claims that he has absolutely no recollection of this girl in Washington, D. C. as described by CRANE. He further alleges that to the best of his knowledge he never worked with any girl in that city.

9. "While working for CHAMBERS, CRANE operated Crane News Photo Service (or similar name) and had mail address at Miniature Camera Club, George Washington Hotel. He used dark room of Miniature Camera Club to develop photos. He advised this work involved commercial photography was done with CHAMBERS' permission, was not concerned with his illegal work, but merely to keep him occupied and as an additional source of income."

This news photo service, CHAMBERS stated, would have been CRANE'S own personal venture. However, CHAMBERS stated that he knew nothing of any such organization. He says it is entirely possible that CRANE mentioned it to him at the time and that he does recall that CRANE was trying to break into the news photography game. CHAMBERS likewise knows nothing concerning the Miniature Camera Club. He states that this venture on CRANE'S part was possibly done with his permission.

10. "CRANE recalled CHAMBERS mentioning persons in younger set of State Dept. including names of ALGER HISS, DUGGAN, DEAN ACHESON, Kisseloff-11884

Letter to Director
NY 65-14920

"ADOLPH BERLE, and also HARRY DEXTER WHITE. The conversations may have been with Col. BYKOV and it was his impression that material was to be expected from some of these people or that some of them were considered as possible sources of material. CRANE said he was subsequently surprised to read anti-Soviet statements made by BERLE."

In answer to the above, CHAMBERS states: "I do not think that this statement is at all true". He adds that he believes it to be very unlikely that Colonel BYKOV would have had any such conversation with CRANE. He suggests that it is not beyond "the realm of possibility" that BYKOV may have asked CRANE as to what he knew of these people.

11. "CRANE also recalled vaguely that there was some Department of Justice transaction mentioned, but he could furnish no further information."

CHAMBERS states that there was not any Department of Justice transaction to his knowledge. He added that the only contact he ever had in the Justice Department was ALGER HISS and the latter was not in that Department at the time referred to by CRANE but rather was employed then in the State Department.

12. "CRANE stated he knew PEYTON KERR and wife in San Francisco and later in Washington, D. C. contacted KERRS several times on instructions of either CHAMBERS or BYKOV to develop him or others through him as information sources. PEYTON ~~KERR~~ was economist and possibly employed in either Agriculture or Labor Departments. CRANE stated KERRS had a friend in State Department and CHAMBERS had instructed CRANE to develop this friend as a source. CRANE cannot recall this person's name. He was to develop this man through attention to the man's wife, whom he described as five feet one or two inches, overweight for height, light brown hair, light complexion, wore glasses. He could not describe the husband, whom he met only once. CRANE stated he was unsuccessful in developing the KERRS or KERRS' friend and that KERRS were in no way involved in the illegal work."

CHAMBERS does not recall anyone by the name of PEYTON KERR. He does recall that CRANE had social contacts in Washington, D. C. and he admits that CRANE may possibly have mentioned PEYTON KERR

Kisseloff-11885

Letter to Director
NY 65-14920

to him and suggested the possibility of using KERR. Further, CHAMBERS admits that he may have even told CRANE to go ahead with this operation and see what would develop. However, he added that if he did so, it made no impression on him and he has no independent recollection of anyone by the name of PEYTON KERR.

13. "CRANE advised that Col. BYKOV was probably introduced by CHAMBERS .5 - 5 (?) he, CRANE, kept prearranged meetings with BYKOV on the average of once or twice a month."

CHAMBERS claims that he was introduced to CRANE by Colonel BYKOV. He does not know how often CRANE saw BYKOV prior to his, CHAMBERS', originally meeting CRANE. However, he states definitely that after CRANE came to Washington, D. C. the latter would not have seen BYKOV, at least not as often as once or twice a month.

14. "CRANE said he never really knew the reason for his contacts with BYKOV but that on occasions he delivered money from BYKOV to CHAMBERS and sometimes when CHAMBERS could not keep meetings with BYKOV, CHAMBERS would send CRANE."

According to CHAMBERS, CRANE never delivered any money to him and he is positive that he would never have had CRANE keep any meetings with BYKOV in his stead.

15. "CRANE cannot recall meeting BYKOV anywhere but NYC."

CHAMBERS says that this statement is probably true. He suggests that CRANE be questioned as to the technique of his, CRANE'S, meeting with BYKOV to see if the manner of meeting coincides with the technique followed during meetings between CHAMBERS and BYKOV. In this connection it might be stated that CHAMBERS would usually meet BYKOV in a movie theater and they would proceed from there by a circuitous route to some restaurant. During their trip and while in the restaurant they would usually conduct whatever business they had to take up.

16. "CRANE met BYKOV'S wife only once as mentioned above when GUTELIUS was also present. He described BYKOV'S wife as five feet six or seven inches, a little taller than BYKOV, one twenty to one thirty pounds, dark complexion, blue-black hair, slender build, stunning looking, and of much happier disposition than BYKOV."

Kisseloff-11886

Letter to Director
NY 65-14920

CHAMBERS stated that as he has mentioned heretofore he was not aware of any social contacts between the CRANES and BYKOVs.

17. "After CRANE left illegal work in latter part 1937 and while in San Francisco during spring, 1938, CHAMBERS wrote a letter stating that all CRANE'S work was wasted because it had gone into hands of their worst enemies. To CRANE this meant it had fallen into Nazi hands. CHAMBERS in letter stated he and PETE (BYKOV) 'were marching hand in hand into oblivion'."

CHAMBERS stated that he has absolutely no recollection of sending a letter containing this information or ever sending CRANE a letter at any time.

18. "CRANE recalled CHAMBERS telling him that ISAAC ~~FOLKOFF~~ on one occasion sold all his goods and went to Russia but after being there a short while became very disgusted and had a difficult time getting back into the US. CRANE also stated CHAMBERS once told him FOLKOFF was with the Secret Police. CRANE said if FOLKOFF is still active he is still very much illegal."

CHAMBERS stated that in connection with the above-mentioned information, this is true but that CRANE apparently is mixed up because this information concerning FOLKOFF'S trip to Russia, etc., was told to CHAMBERS by CRANE rather than vice versa.

19. "CRANE also recalled CHAMBERS telling him the Soviets had used members of the Irish Army to obtain information in the US."

CHAMBERS related that this is no doubt true. It might be noted that during interviews had with CHAMBERS he has related in detail the situation in which the Soviets through their connections with the Irish Republican Army were able to obtain information regarding the construction of tanks used by the United States Army.

Los Angeles Teletype of February 11, 1949.

1. "CRANE stated when he first went to New York in 1934 with JOHN LOOMIS SHERMAN he was introduced by unsub BILL, predecessor of Col. BYKOV to two former Czarist army officers whose cover names he cannot recall and whose real names he never heard. CRANE stated they both resided in or near Washington, D. C. and CHAMBERS

Kisseloff-11887

Letter to Director
NY 65-14920

"knows about them. Russian Number One was about forty-five years old, six feet one or two in., two hundred fifteen lbs., dark complexion, wore glasses, possibly pince-nez type, of haughty, scowling demeanor and soft and flabby appearance but not fat. Russian No. Two was about forty-five years or less, slightly shorter than Russian No. One, about one hundred ninety lbs., rangy build; also soft and flabby appearance, light brown hair and fair complexion. CHAMBERS told CRANE that both Russians were card players and gamblers. CRANE'S impression was that they were "hangovers" from another group and were being carried along for possible future use. CRANE was introduced to Russian No. One in Central Park, NYC, and may have seen him on one other occasion. When CRANE returned to NYC in 1935 to work with CHAMBERS Col. BYKOV put CRANE in touch with Russian No. Two. At subsequent meetings, some of which were in Philadelphia, Russian No. Two delivered approx. a dozen military journals to CRANE who turned them over to CHAMBERS or BYKOV. CRANE paid No. Two one hundred dollars a month and sometimes gave him money for Number One. It appears Russian No. Two may be identical with VLADIMIR ~~DE SVESHNIKOFF~~ ..."

CHAMBERS related in connection with the above information, CRANE is unquestionably mistaken as to his being put in touch with Russian #2 by BYKOV. It is to be noted that from information obtained from CHAMBERS and the investigation of these facts it can almost be categorically stated that CHAMBERS first met BYKOV in about December of 1936 and further, that BYKOV in all probability did not arrive in the United States until probably some few months before that time.

It is CHAMBERS' recollection that CRANE informed him of the identity of VLADIMIR DE SVESHNIKOFF and probably indicated that he was receiving information from this individual. However, CHAMBERS has never met DE SVESHNIKOFF and has no definite idea as to the identity of Russian No. 1. It is to be noted, however, that from remarks made by CHAMBERS and from information available to this Office from other Russian sources that Russian No. 1 may be identical with JOHN J. ~~MATHIN~~, with alias, Matveenko.

CHAMBERS has no present recollection of receiving any military journals from CRANE and if CRANE actually received this material, he in all probability turned it over to BYKOV directly. It would appear that CRANE was more closely associated with BYKOV in this

Kisseloff-11888

Letter to Director
NY 65-14920

espionage apparatus than he was with CHAMBERS and although he definitely knew CHAMBERS, CRANE may unwittingly^{be} attributing a great deal of information as coming from CHAMBERS when as a matter of fact BYKOV was the source of these data.

CHAMBERS has no present recollection of any payments being made to Russian Number 1 for himself or to Russian #1 for Russian #2. As to these two Russians being "hangovers" from previous apparatus CHAMBERS' only remark was that this sounded reasonable although he has no definite information concerning it. He further related that he has no recollection of any such meeting in Central Park as mentioned above.

2. "Shortly before sailing for Orient in 1934 SHERMAN instructed CRANE to look up MORRIS ASIMOW in Berkeley and maintain contact with him. CRANE does not recall exact purpose for contact with ASIMOW or receiving info. from him in Berkeley. SHERMAN told CRANE that ASIMOW had joined CP in Berkeley but was immediately pulled out because he was supposed to be useful. Sometime after beginning work with CHAMBERS in NYC CRANE recalls going to Chicago and contacting ASIMOW who was employed by Carnegie-Illinois Steel Corp. and receiving a report from ASIMOW concerning steel. Thereafter ASIMOW made about a dozen trips to NYC to turn over info. to CRANE. CRANE believes ASIMOW cover name was possibly 'HARRY'. He feels sure that he introduced ASIMOW to CHAMBERS and states ASIMOW knew Col. BYKOV because on some occasions he would take ASIMOW to BYKOV. CRANE cannot recall any connection between J. PETERS and ASIMOW. CRANE knows of no illegal activity on part of ASIMOW since he, CRANE, left NYC in late 1937. He states he learned welder's trade at ASIMOW'S factory, Central Metals Inc., in Los Angeles in early 1940. Until this time ASIMOW knew CRANE only as PETE GREEN."

CHAMBERS related that he has no present recollection of the incident wherein SHERMAN instructed GREEN to contact ASIMOW as a useful person. He likewise does not know anything about ASIMOW'S being a member of the Communist Party and subsequently being pulled out of it but volunteered that this would appear to be a logical and customary practice. CHAMBERS further related that CRANE told him about his trip to Chicago and ASIMOW'S association with the Carnegie-Illinois Steel Company in that city. It was

Kisseloff-11889

Letter to Director
NY 65-14920

CHAMBERS' belief that ASIMOW was working directly for BYKOV and that although CRANE on one occasion introduced ASIMOW to CHAMBERS, this was done unquestionably without BYKOV'S knowledge. CHAMBERS recalls that CRANE on occasions told him that ASIMOW made weekly trips to New York City from Chicago by airplane and that in all likelihood BYKOV met ASIMOW in New York City on these occasions.

CHAMBERS is entirely unfamiliar with the pseudonym, HARRY, in relation to ASIMOW. CHAMBERS stated that insofar as he knew ASIMOW had no connection with J. PETERS.

In summary, all of CHAMBERS' knowledge of ASIMOW came directly from CRANE and CHAMBERS has previously on several occasions informed Agents of this Office that CRANE had been in touch with one ASIMOW when the latter was at Berkeley, California, and later when he was a member of the Carnegie-Illinois Steel Company.

- Chambers, Otto*
3. "Rebfile 65-57913" entitled Unsub, was, Otto, Karl, who according to ROBERT GORDON ~~SWETZ~~, accompanied SHERMAN to West Coast in June 1932, returning to NYC July or August 1932 and subsequently reported seen in Berlin enroute to Moscow, CRANE advised that CHAMBERS was known as 'KARL' and 'OTTO' and that he vaguely recalled CHAMBERS may have visited San Francisco with SHERMAN prior to his, CRANE'S, connection with SHERMAN. He also recalled that CHAMBERS claimed to have done illegal work in Germany."

CHAMBERS related that he has no recollection of ever having used the pseudonym "OTTO" and that he definitely only made one trip to San Francisco and that was at the instructions of the unknown subject, BILL, and subsequent to his original meeting with CRANE in New York City.

Insofar as illegal work in Germany is concerned, CHAMBERS stated that this definitely was not true. It is to be noted, however, that CHAMBERS spoke fluent German and on occasions palmed himself off as a German and on one occasion told LUDWIG ~~LORRE~~, a newspaper man in New York City who was closely connected with the Soviets, that he had been in Germany. It is possible that CHAMBERS may have said this but according to CHAMBERS' present story and the investigation concerning his story, it does not appear that

Kisseloff-11890

Letter to Director
NY 65-14920

CHAMBERS ever did any illegal work in that country. It is further noted, however, that in 1922 or 1923 CHAMBERS did make a trip to Europe and actually visited Germany. However, this was some years prior to his joining the Communist Party in New York City.

Los Angeles Teletype of February 16, 1949.

1. "CRANE believes CHAMBERS mentioned that certain small Central and South American Consulates were involved, or could possibly be involved, in Soviet espionage on a mercenary basis."

CHAMBERS claims that insofar as he can recall he never made such a statement to CRANE or anyone else.

2. "CRANE advised after reading news accounts of RICHARD SORGE case he believes unknown Japanese, alias Joe, was artist and assumes he is identical with YOTOKU MIYAGI of SORGE ring who died in Japan. Possibility noted JOE may be identical with HIDEO NODA, a muralist, mentioned by CHAMBERS as working in SHERMAN'S network in Japan and as having died about 1938 in Tokyo."

CHAMBERS stated that the name of YOTOKU MIYAGI was unknown to him but that he seriously doubted whether this individual was identical with HIDEO NODA.

3. "CRANE also believes funds in money belt carried by him to NYC had something to do with setup of a news service and believes the Jewish person present with himself and CHAMBERS when money was counted was known as 'PAUL' and was connected with the news service. CRANE stated SHERMAN entered into this news service under name of CHARLES CHASE. He believes CHAMBERS told him SHERMAN, as CHASE, had arranged to sell articles to an editor of American Mercury who also had connection with New York paper, probably the Post. CRANE unable to recall name of news service but thought name 'American Features Syndicate' sounded familiar."

Information concerning the money belt and the possibility of PAUL being MAXIM LIEBER has been set forth above. It is also to be noted, of course, that the Bureau has secured from the State Department a photostatic copy of a passport application filed by CHARLES FRANCIS CHASE in September 1934 showing the destination of CHASE as Japan. From the photograph and other

Kisseloff-11891

Letter to Director
NY 65-14920

material appearing on this application, the CHASE in question is identical with JOHN LOOMIS SHERMAN.

In connection with the mention of the "American Mercury" and the New York "Post", CHAMBERS stated that he now recalls that when SHERMAN was in New York City and arranging for this mission to Japan, SHERMAN and WHITTAKER CHAMBERS had supper one evening with CHARLES ANGOFF who was on the staff of the "American Mercury". An application was made by either CHAMBERS or SHERMAN to sell some material that might be obtained in the Far East. ANGOFF appeared somewhat wary and wanted to know the locale where this material would be from. He was informed that a mission was going behind the lines in Manchuria and this apparently satisfied ANGOFF that the stories would probably have some merit. As a matter of fact, ANGOFF gave SHERMAN, who was known to ANGOFF as CHARLIE CHASE, a letter which he could use in Japan that would facilitate his travel somewhat. CHAMBERS stated that although nothing was said about this mission being performed by Soviet agents, "ANGOFF was alive for many years".

see index

In connection with the New York "Post", CHAMBERS stated that MAXIM LIEBER was a very good friend of DAVID STERN of the New York "Post" and LIEBER went to him and made an agreement whereby certain news stories emanating from Japan were to be made available to the New York "Post". These articles, of course, emanated from SHERMAN. According to CHAMBERS, an agreement was entered into between LIEBER and STERN whereby STERN was to pay a stipulated amount for these news stories after they were delivered.

- DAVE*
4. "ReNYCtel Feb. 11th requesting CRANE be questioned regarding DAVID VERNON LIEBERMAN, was, especially under name DAVID CARPENTER, CRANE mentioned that CHAMBERS introduced him in NYC to one DAVE shortly after CRANE arrived in NYC to work for CHAMBERS. CRANE associated with DAVE for about one year and had several meetings with him at least one of which occurred in Philadelphia. CRANE considered DAVE to be a part of the apparatus but never understood his function in it. CRANE delivered envelope believed to contain money to DAVE on some occasions and may have delivered messages received from DAVE either to CHAMBERS

Kisseloff-11892

Letter to Director
NY 65-14920

"or Colonel BYKOV. CHAMBERS told CRANE that DAVE suggested himself making a connection on a homosexual basis for the apparatus with a Republican Senator from Maine named MALE and that CHAMBERS turned this suggestion down. CRANE described DAVE as approx. twenty-five years, five feet five in., one hundred twenty-five to one hundred thirty lbs., dark hair and complexion, long thin hands, stooped posture, wore gray suits, Jewish, 'feline appearance', probably from Washington or Baltimore. CRANE did not recognize name DAVID VERNON ZIMMERMAN but said DAVE CARPENTER 'had a ring to it'."

Handwritten: same as above

CHAMBERS stated that he was very uncertain in his mind at this time as to whether he ever introduced CRANE to CARPENTER. He related, however, that the description of CARPENTER as given by CRANE generally fits the actual description of DAVID CARPENTER with the exception of the 'stooped posture and he is somewhat doubtful about the "feline appearance". He related, however, that as he has previously stated to Agents interviewing him, his relationship with CARPENTER was not a pleasant one and that it was quite possible at one time he "put CRANE between CARPENTER and himself" to obviate the necessity for seeing CARPENTER at too frequent intervals.

In connection with the delivery of messages from DAVE to either CHAMBERS or Colonel BYKOV, CHAMBERS related that in all probability these messages did come from DAVE to CRANE to himself and subsequently he would deliver them to BYKOV.

In connection with the situation regarding the approaching of a Senator on a homosexual basis, he related that up to this time he had no recollection of this incident. However, the mention of it by CRANE refreshed his recollection and he stated that as a matter of fact this was information that he had at one time probably told to CRANE. According to CHAMBERS, while he was seeing DONALD HISS in Washington, D. C., the latter on one occasion told him about a Senator, the name of whom he cannot presently recall, who had made homosexual advances to DONALD HISS. HISS in turn told CHAMBERS about this and suggested the possibility of approaching the Senator, not necessarily by DONALD HISS himself, on homosexual basis in order to secure information. CHAMBERS stated that he vetoed this suggestion and nothing further was ever said or done about it.

Kisseloff-11893

Letter to Director
NY 65-14920

5. "CRANE advised that in spring 1937 MORRIS ASIMOW put him in touch with one ~~HUETTIG~~, a German employed at large arms factory in Connecticut, believed to be Remington Arms Co., who was in position to obtain info. regarding automatic machinery for loading shells up to fifty calibre. CRANE stated CHAMBERS was extremely interested and told him that two or three special missions to obtain this info. had been dispatched from Russia without success. CRANE stated he turned HUETTIG over to Colonel BYKOV who apparently instructed HUETTIG. HUETTIG then began bringing huge batches of prints, flow charts, etc., to CRANE on weekends and holidays and CRANE turned this material over to CHAMBERS or BYKOV, but most likely BYKOV."

CHAMBERS stated that the name, HUETTIG, is wholly unfamiliar to him and that he never received any such material as CRANE alleges HUETTIG furnished. CHAMBERS advised that in all probability HUETTIG did supply information of this type but that if he did, the material was turned over either by HUETTIG directly to BYKOV or to CRANE who in turn related this information to BYKOV.

In connection with the automatic machinery for loading shells and the three Soviet missions to accomplish this purpose, CHAMBERS related that he has knowledge of only one such attempt on the part of the Russians to obtain blue prints and other information regarding automatic shell loading machinery.

As CHAMBERS has previously related to Agents interviewing him in late 1937 or early 1938 Dr. PHILIP ~~ROSENBLIET~~, who was a close associate of many Soviet agents in New York City, returned to the United States from Moscow and talked to CHAMBERS on one or two occasions. At this time ROSENBLIET informed CHAMBERS that JOSEPH STALIN had become extremely upset over the lack of automatic loading machinery for shells and had requested that a mission be sent to the United States to obtain the necessary blue prints and information so that this machinery could be built in Russia. According to ROSENBLIET, the latter was selected for this mission. Investigation conducted by this Office reflects that ROSENBLIET is not in the United States at the present time and in all probability is in Russia.

Kisseloff-11894

Letter to Director
NY 65-14920

Copies of this letter are being provided Baltimore, Chicago, San Francisco and Washington because they received some of the referenced teletypes and because it contains information of possible interest to them.

Kisseloff-11895

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
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JAN 21 1949

TELETYPE

WASH AND WASH ^{Field} 37

BALTIMORE 3 FROM NEW YORK 21 7-53P

DIRECTOR AND SACS, URGENT

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS, ALGER HISS, ETAL, PERJURY, ESPIONAGE

R. RE BALTIMORE TELETYPE JANUARY EIGHTEENTH LAST RELATIVE TO THE CHRONOLGY OF THE HANDLING OF THE ORIGINAL DOCUMENTS. IN COMPLIANCE

WITH THIS REQUEST HAROLD R. MEDINA, JR., WAS INTERVIEWED AT THE OFFICES

OF CRAVATH, SWAINE AND MOORE, HE ADVISED THAT ON THE AFTERNOON OF

NOVEMBER NINETEENTH HE OBTAINED THE ORIGINAL DOCUMENTS FROM RICHARD

F. CLEVELAND AT BALTIMORE, MARYLAND, AND TOOK THESE DOCUMENTS TO HIS

HOME AT ONE FOUR THREE FIVE LEXINGTON AVE., NYC, THAT SAME EVENING.

ON NOVEMBER TWENTIETH HE WENT TO THE OFFICE OF ORDWAY HILTON, FIFTEEN

PARK ROW, NYC, AND LEFT THESE DOCUMENTS WITH HILTON FOR PHOTOGRAPHING

AND FOR A TYPEWRITER EXAMINATION. IN VIEW OF THIS HILTON WAS INTER-

VIEWED RELATIVE TO THE CHRONOLOGY AND HE STATED THAT HE HAD

THE ORIGINAL DOCUMENTS IN HIS POSSESSION FROM NOVEMBER TWENTIETH

TO NOVEMBER TWENTY FOURTH, FORTY EIGHT HE VOLUNTEERED THE INFORMATION

THAT DOCUMENT NO. TEN, WHICH APPARENTLY IS THE CLASSIFICATION ORIGINALLY

USED ON THESE DOCUMENTS AND UNDOUBTEDLY IS REFERRED TO BY THE LAB-

ORATORY AS Q FIVE, HAD BEEN TYPED ON AN UNDERWOOD OFFICE MACHINE.

HE STATED THAT UNDERWOOD DURING THE YEARS NINETEEN THIRTY SEVEN

THROUGH THIRTY NINE HAD TWO STYLES OF ELITE TYPE. ONE OF THESE WAS

AN OPTIONAL TYPE THAT HAD BEEN USED OCCASIONALLY BUT WHICH WAS

53 MAR 22 1949 304

Kisseloff-11896

END OF PAGE ONE

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INDEXED

174-1333-2447

F B I

MAR 18 1949

Test...
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PAGE TWO

DISCONTINUED BY UNDERWOOD. HE STATED THE STYLE OF THIS TYPE WAS
DISTINCTIVE TO THE UNDERWOOD AND HE READILY IDENTIFIED THIS TYPE
AS BEING FROM AN UNDERWOOD TYPEWRITER. HE STATED THAT DOCUMENT
NO. TEN WAS THE ONLY DOCUMENT THAT HAD DOUBLE SPACED TYPE AND HE STATED
THAT THE TYPING HAD BEEN PLACED ON A GOVERNMENT BOND PAPER. SAAG b3
T.J. DONEGAN CONFIDENTIALLY ADVISED THAT ANNA BELLE NEW-COMB IN HER
TESTIMONY BEFORE THE FJC [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]
[REDACTED] DONEGAN FURTHER STATED THAT LINCOLN IN HER
TESTIMONY BEFORE THE FJC [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] REFERENCE IS ALSO MADE TO THE REPORT OF
SA RAPHAEL I. NIXON DATED JANUARY FIFTH, FORTY NINE, AT WASHINGTON
DC, WHEREIN MISS LINCOLN DURING HER INTERVIEW STATED THAT TO THE BEST
OF HER RECOLLECTION THERE HAD BEEN THREE TYPEWRITERS IN HER SECTION
IN THE STATE DEPT., ONE AN UNDERWOOD WHICH SHE HERSELF STILL HAD IN
HER POSSESSION, ANOTHER UNDERWOOD WHICH MISS NEWCOMB USED AND WHICH
WAS REPLACED BY AN L. C. SMITH TYPEWRITER SOME TIME BETWEEN NINETEEN
THIRTY THREE AND THIRTY NINE. MISS NEWCOMB IN THE SAME REPORT

END OF PAGE TWO

Kisseloff-11897

2

2449

PAGE THREE

DURING INTERVIEW ADVISED THAT SHE FIRST USED AN UNDERWOOD TYPEWRITER WHICH WAS LATER SUBSTITUTED BY AN L.C. SMITH TYPEWRITER, AND THAT OF MORE RECENT DATE THIS WAS REPLACED BY AN L.C. SMITH OR A REMINGTON. IN REFERENCE TO THE CHRONOLOGY OF THE HANDLING OF THE ORIGINAL DOCUMENTS, WHICH IS BEING GIVEN EXPEDITIOUS ATTENTION, IT IS NOTED THAT MEDINA AND OTHER WHO POSSIBLY HANDLED THE ORIGINAL DOCUMENTS HAVE BEEN UNAVAILABLE FOR COMPLETE INTERVIEW. MEDINA WAS INTERVIEWED YESTERDAY FOR A SHORT PERIOD OF TIME IN THAT HE IS PRESENTLY HANDLING CASES IN LOCAL COURTS. MEDINA HAS BEEN COOPERATIVE AND IT IS ANTICIPATED THAT THE EXACT CHRONOLOGY WILL BE AVAILABLE IN THE IMMEDIATE FUTURE. REFERENCE TELETYPE INDICATED THAT CLEVELAND HAD GIVEN ONE TYPEWRITTEN LETTER WHICH HAD BEEN SENT FROM ALGER HISS TO EDWARD CASE AT WESTMINSTER, MARYLAND, AND THAT THIS LETTER WAS IN MEDINAS POSSESSION OR THAT HE KNEW OF ITS WHEREABOUTS. MR. MEDINA HAD NO KNOWLEDGE OF THIS LETTER BUT MR. HILTON STATED THAT MR. OWENS OF THE HUCA AND MR. VEZZANA BROUGHT A REDUCED PHOTOGRAPH OF A LETTER DATED MAY TWENTY EIGHT, NINETEEN THIRTY SIX, WHICH HAD BEEN SENT FROM HISS TO CASE, DEALING WITH SOME PROPERTY IN MARYLAND. THEY HAD REQUESTED HILTON TO MAKE A TYPEWRITTEN EXAMINATION OF THIS PHOTOGRAPHIC COPY, AND IN HIS ATTEMPT TO OBTAIN THE ORIGINAL LETTER OWENS AND VEZZANA STATED THAT THE ORIGINAL WAS IN THE POSSESSION OF THE HUCA. HILTON FURTHER STATED THAT HE HAD RECEIVED NUMEROUS TYPEWRITING SPECIMENS

END OF PAGE THREE

PAGE FOUR

FROM REPRESENTATIVES OF THE HUCA TO DETERMINE WHETHER THESE SPECIMENS WERE IDENTICAL WITH THE TYPEWRITING ON THE ORIGINAL DOCUMENTS. BUREAU REQUESTED TO DETERMINE WHETHER THE SPECIMENS OBTAINED BY THE HUCA ARE AVAILABLE TO THE LABORATORY FOR EXAMINATION. HILTON STATED NONE OF THESE SPECIMENS WERE IDENTICAL WITH WOODSTOCK TYPING ON ORIGINAL DOCUMENTS OR DOCUMENT NO. TEN.

SCHEIDT

BA ACK AND DISC WA HOLD FOR CONF WITH NK

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Kisseloff-11899

2497

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FEB 7 1949

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Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

X
Per 1/2 PM
W.A. Brown

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M. J. [unclear]
1942
File [unclear]

WASHINGTON AND WFO FROM NEW YORK 89 7 10-41P

DIRECTOR AND SAC URGENT

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS, ETAL, PERJURY, ESP. R., IS-R.
 RENYTEL JAN. TWENTY INSTANT. RE/DE SVESHNIKOFF. DUN AND BRADSTREET
 HAS NO RECORD OF STEPANOFF OR SIMILAR NAME AT ELEVEN THIRTY THREE
 BROADWAY, NYC, OR OF ANY ORDNANCE RESEARCH CO., BUT DOES HAVE A
 RECORD OF ORDNANCE ENGINEERING AND TESTING CO. OPERATED FROM NINETEEN
 TWENTYNINE TO THIRTYNINE BY JOHN J. MATWIN AND LOCATED FROM NINETEEN
 THIRTY AT THE ADDRESS, ELEVEN THIRTY THREE BROADWAY. ON FEB. FIRST,
 THIRTYNINE MATWIN FORMED ENGINEERING MACHINERY CORP. TO CONTINUE
 BUSINESS OF ABOVE NAMED CO. AND OPERATED FROM SAME ADDRESS. IN RE-
 GARD TO JOHN J. MATWIN, WAS., ATTENTION IS DRAWN TO FOLLOWING REPORTS
 IN CASE ENTITLED AMTORG TRADING CORP., ESPIONAGE - R., COPIES OF
 WHICH ARE AVAILABLE TO WFO.. REPORTS OF SA RICHARD N. PRANKE DATED
 DEC. FOUR, NINETEEN FORTYTWO AT NYC, PAGE TWENTYFIVE AND PAGES FIFTY
 FIVE TO SIXTY ONE INCLUSIVE, REPORT OF SAME AGENT DATED JAN. ELEVEN,
 NINETEEN FORTYTHREE AT NYC, PAGES THIRTY TO THIRTY FOUR INCLUSIVE,

RECORDED - 27
INDEXED - 27
174-1333-2448
MAR 18 1949

END OF PAGE ONE 30K
53 MAR 22 1949

Kisseloff-11900

5-7-49

PAGE TWO

AND REPORT OF SA A. ROBERT SWANSON, DATED NOV. EIGHTEEN, NINETEEN FORTY THREE, AT NYC, PAGE FORTYTWO. ALSO TO REPORT, NOT AVAILABLE WFO, OF SA GEORGE V. FLAVIN, SAME CASE, DATED SEPT. SIX, NINETEEN FORTY THREE, AT BOSTON, REFLECTING THAT ON INTERVIEW BASIL DELGASS, VICE PRES. OF AMTORG NINETEEN TWENTY SEVEN TO THIRTY, STATED MATWIN WAS EMPLOYED BY RUSSIAN MILITARY COMMISSION UNDER GEN. GERMONIUS AT NYC DURING FIRST WORLD WAR BUT WAS DISCHARGED BECAUSE OF ESPIONAGE FOR GERMANY. DELGASS SAID THAT A SUB ORGANIZATION, OPERATING SEPARATELY FROM AMTORG, AND RECEIVING INSTRUCTIONS FROM AND REPORTING DIRECTLY TO MOSCOW, WAS IN OPERATION IN US AT TIME HE WAS WITH AMTORG. DELGASS ADVISED THAT MATWIN WAS CONNECTED WITH A MAN NAMED KASS /PH/ EITHER A FINN OR LITHUANIAN, WHO PURCHASED LIBERTY MOTORS FOR EXPORT FOR THIS SUB ORGANIZATION OF AMTORG WHEN SUCH EXPORT WAS BANNED BY US GOVT. FURTHER, THAT MATWIN WORKED FOR AN INDIVIDUAL NAMED MAKHNI-KOVSKY /PH/, WHO WAS EMPLOYED BY THIS SUB ORGANIZATION OF AMTORG AND WHO HAD DIRECT CONTACT WITH THE INTELLIGENCE DIV. IN MOSCOW. DELGASS ADVISED MAKHNIKOVSKY WENT TO FRANCE IN NINETEEN TWENTYSEVEN ON ORDERS FROM MOSCOW AND AFTER HE LEFT, DELGASS SEARCHED MAKHNIKOVSKY-S ROOM AND FOUND BLUE PRINTS CONCERNING MACHINE GUNS, PISTOLS,

END OF PAGE TWO

PAGE THREE

AND OTHER GUNS OF U.S.A., SAID BLUE PRINTS MARKED CONFIDENTIAL. ABOVE WOULD INDICATE DE SVESHNIKOFF MAY HAVE DEALT WITH MATWIN AT ELEVEN THIRTY THREE BROADWAY, NYC. INVESTIGATION HAS BEEN CONDUCTED IN CASE ENTITLED "UNKNOWN SUBJECTS, ³¹⁸ OPERATOR THREE ONE EIGHT" AND WIFE, ESPIONAGE R, BUFILE SIXTY FIVE DASH FIVE SEVEN EIGHT NINE NINE, AND THE CHARLOTTE OFFICE IN THAT CASE HAS PRESENTLY ADVISED THAT MATWIN IS PRESENTLY RESIDING AT ONE TWO TWO RHETT ST., GREENVILLE, S.C. NO PHOTO OF MATWIN IS AVAILABLE AND MATWIN AS YET HAS NOT BEEN INTERVIEWED IN THAT CASE. HOWEVER, A DESCRIPTION OF MATWIN OBTAINED BY CHARLOTTE OFFICE IS AS FOLLOWS. PRESENTLY FIVE FEET ELEVEN INCHES, WEIGHING APPROXIMATELY ONE NINETY POUNDS, GRAY HAIR, SOFT SPOKEN. ON REINTERVIEW BY WFO DE SVESHNIKOFF SHOULD BE QUESTIONED CONCERNING MATWIN AS POSSIBLY BEING PERSON IN "ORDNANCE RESEARCH CO." WITH WHOM DE SVESHNIKOFF DEALT. FURTHER, NY FILES REFLECT NO INFO ON ANY STEPANOFF WHO MAY HAVE BEEN AFFILIATED WITH AMTORG AND ORDNANCE RESEARCH, BUT WFO LETTER DATED MAY FIFTEEN, NINETEEN FORTYSIX, IN CASE ENTITLED "AMTORG TRADING CORP., IS-R" REFLECTS PHOTOS OF FOL-

END OF PAGE THREE

PAGE FOUR

LOWING PERSONS NAMED STEPANOV, APPARENTLY AFFILIATED WITH AMTORG
IN THE PAST. EVGENII IVANOVICH STEPANOV, ILIA STEPANOV, MIKHAIL
DMITRIEVICH STEPANOV, MIKHAIL STEPANOVICH STEPANOV, NIKOLAI ALEK-
SANDROVICH STEPANOV, NIKOLAI IVANOVICH STEPANOV, NIKOLAI PETROVICH
STEPANOV, AND VIKTOR YAKOVLEVICH STEPANOV. PHOTOS OF ABOVE SHOULD
BE SHOWN TO DE SVESHNIKOFF ON INTERVIEW BY WFO FOR POSSIBLE IDENTI-
FICATION BY HIM AS PERSON FROM AMTORG WITH WHOM HE DEALT.

SCHEIDT

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HOLD PLS

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Kisseloff-11903

2448

MARCH 16, 1949

SAC, SEATTLE
SAN FRANCISCO

URGENT

2449

JAH.M, PERJURY, ESPIONAGE - R; INTERNAL SECURITY - R. RESANFRANTEL MARCH FOURTEENTH,
LAST, RE HELEN RINGE. NO FURTHER EFFORTS SHOULD BE MADE BY S.F. FRANCISCO OR SEATTLE
TO INTERVIEW HELEN RINGE AND NO CONTACT SHOULD BE MADE BY SEATTLE WITH HER SISTER
SALLY RINGE IN AN EFFORT TO OBTAIN SALLY'S COOPERATION FOR FURTHER INTERVIEW WITH
HELEN. NEW YORK ADVISED.

HOOVER

cc - NEW YORK - by mail

TLJ/STJ

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168 DEC 16 1964

MAR 16 1949

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MAR 16 1949

TELEMETER

MAR 22 1949

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

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Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

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Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
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Mr. Gurnea
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Mr. Hendon
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Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

MAR 14 1949

TELETYPE

FBI, SAN FRANCISCO 3-14-49 5-55 PM PST TJF
DIRECTOR AND SACS NEW YORK AND SEATTLE URGENT

JAHAM. REMYTEL MARCH ELEVEN LAST AND TELEPHONIC CONVERSATION BETWEEN SAC SF AND INSPECTOR H. B. FLETCHER AT BUREAU ON MARCH FOURTEEN. *F.L. Nichols* HELEN W.

* RINGE LOCATED TELEPHONICALLY AT WHITCOMB HOTEL, SF, AND REPEATED STATEMENTS THAT PRESSURE OF YWCA DUTIES IN CONNECTION WITH CONVENTION PRECLUDE GIVING FURTHER TIME FOR INTERVIEWS RE CAPTIONED CASE. RINGE CLAIMED TO HAVE DISCUSSED BUREAU'S INTEREST IN INTERVIEWING HER WITH HER YWCA SUPERIORS AND CLAIMED THAT THEY AGREED SHE SHOULD WAIT UNTIL SHE RETURNED TO NEW YORK TO BE INTERVIEWED. RINGE PROBABLY LYING SINCE YWCA OFFICIALS DID NOT CONTACT THIS OFFICE FOR CONFIRMATION AS THEY UNDOUBTEDLY WOULD HAVE DONE HAD THEY BEEN ADVISED AS RINGE CLAIMS, IT BEING NOTED THAT CONVENTION RECEIVED RECENT PUBLICITY RE ITS ANTICOMMUNIST STAND. HELM

* RINGE STATED SHE HAD ALSO CONSULTED LOCAL ATTORNEY WHOM SHE DECLINED TO IDENTIFY, WHO ALLEGEDLY ADVISED HER THAT SHE WAS WITHIN HER RIGHTS IN INSISTING THAT ANY INTERVIEW RE CAPTIONED MATTER BE DEFERRED UNTIL HER RETURN TO NYC. SHE DECLINED TO ARRANGE FOR INTERVIEW AT MONTEREY, CALIF BECAUSE HER ATTORNEY WOULD NOT BE PRESENT. ALSO REFUSED TO AGREE TO INTERVIEW IN SF ON WEDNESDAY NEXT WHEN SHE WILL AGAIN BE HERE AWAITING TRAIN TO SEATTLE. SHE STATED THAT UNDER NO CIRCUMSTANCES WOULD SHE DEVIATE FROM ALLEGED INSTRUCTIONS FROM COUNSEL TO DEFER ALL INTERVIEWS UNTIL RETURN TO NEW YORK AND CONSULTATION WITH COUNSEL THERE FOR SEATTLE. *RECORDED - 27* *INDEXED - 27* *74-1333-2449* *28-MAR-18-1949*

THIS INFO. INSPECTOR FLETCHER STATED NO FURTHER ACTION DESIRED HERE IN

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PAGE TWO

EVENT RINGE UNCOOPERATIVE AND SUGGESTED SEATTLE RECONTACT COOPERATIVE
SISTER, SALLY GOLDMARK, TO SOLICIT SALLYS AID IN INTERVIEWING HELEN.
SUBSEQUENT TO CONTACT WITH RINGE ON THIS DATE, ERNEST BESIG, HEAD OF THE
AMERICAN CIVIL LIBERTIES UNION IN SF, CONTACT ME, STATING THAT HE DESIRED
TO PROTEST THE ACTION OF THIS OFFICE IN ENDEAVORING TO INTERVIEW RINGE.
BESIG MADE UNFOUNDED ALLEGATIONS, WHICH WERE DEFINITELY REFUTED BY ME IN
MY CONVERSATION WITH HIM, THAT RINGE HAD BEEN HARASSED BY AGENTS IN
THEIR EFFORTS TO OBTAIN INFO FROM HER. FURTHER, BESIG STATED THAT HE
HAS ADVISED RINGE NOT TO MAKE ANY STATEMENT TO A REPRESENTATIVE OF THE
BUREAU UNTIL HER RETURN TO NYC. HE CLAIMED THAT SHE HAD TOLD HIM
THAT AFTER CONTACTING HER ATTORNEY IN NY SHE WILL BE QUOTE GLAD TO BE
CONTACTED BY BUREAU CONCERNING THIS MATTER. THE BUREAU IS REQUESTED TO
ADVISE SEATTLE IF ANY FURTHER EFFORT TO INTERVIEW RINGE IS DESIRED. FOR
THE INFO OF NY, IT IS TO BE NOTED THAT WHEN QUESTIONED CONCERNING THE
ACTIVITIES OF SILVERMAN AND SALLY RINGE GOLDMARK, HELEN RINGE BECAME
EMOTIONAL AND QUITE DISTURBED, PROBABLY INDICATION THAT SHE POSSESSES
SPECIFIC INFO CONCERNING THESE SUBJECTS AND POSSIBLY INDICATING THAT SHE
HERSELF IS OR HAS BEEN ACTIVELY ENGAGED IN ESPIONAGE.

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