

FD-79

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
 THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT NEW YORK

NY FILE NO. 65-14920 BEA

REPORT MADE AT NEW YORK	DATE WHEN MADE 2/21/49	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 1/28-2/16/49	REPORT MADE BY ROBERT F. X. O'KEEFE
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TITLE JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was; ALGER HISS; ET AL	CHARACTER OF CASE PERJURY ESPIONAGE - R INTERNAL SECURITY - R
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SYNOPSIS OF FACTS: ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

MAXIM LIEBER, author's representative for known Communist writers, associated at length 1935-37 with CHAMBERS at several residences and NY apartment. LIEBER denies meeting ALGER or MARGARET HISS; declined to state whether he suspected CHAMBERS was engaged in espionage for Comintern or that he, LIEBER, was approached to do work for Soviets. AMERICAN FEATURE WRITERS SYNDICATE organized NY 1934 by LIEBER and LLOYD CANTWELL, alias of CHAMBERS; company set up as cover for JOHN LOOMIS SHERMAN to do espionage work Japan. Dr. MEYER SCHAPIRO, friend of CHAMBERS since 1921, received \$600 from him in 12/36 for purchase of four Oriental rugs. Invoices of MASS. EXPORT CO. reflect purchase of rugs 12/23/36 for \$876.61 and delivery 12/29/36 to SCHAPIRO'S residence, NYC. Delivery receipt contradicts SCHAPIRO'S original statement of delivery direct to Washington, D.C. Efforts to trace rug delivery continuing. SCHAPIRO introduced HIDEO NODA, to CHAMBERS about 1936. Investigation 1133 Broadway, NYC, indicates JOHN J. MATWIN possibly identical with individual mentioned by V. de SVESHNIKOFF. WILLIAM EDWARD CRANE resided NYC 1935, 1936; background of MARGARET GUTELIUS set forth. Investigation continuing to identify unknown woman who succeeded CHAMBERS as Comintern courier in 1934. MARK VAN DOREN, Columbia professor, learned directly of CHAMBERS' Communist Party membership in 1925 and by inference of CHAMBERS' underground activities. In 1938 CHAMBERS told VAN DOREN of

Pages 110 and 117 contain classified info - all of which is unclassified in this report.
 Classified by 2305
 Exempt from GDS, Category 1
 Date of Declassification Indefinite
 WAB 11/25/75
 10-21-83
 3042 sub 1/23
 3-4-49
 FLJ:and

7-21-87 1565-300/100
 5-9-88
 11/11/88

APPROVED AND FORWARDED: <i>[Signature]</i>	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES
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his defection; VAN DOREN exerted grave influence on CHAMBERS during student years. ANN TERRY WHITE, widow of HARRY DEXTER WHITE, unable to recall 1937 location of summer home, N.H. Declined further questioning in absence of attorney. LEON PRESSMAN, former C.I.O. counsel and associate of HISS to '34, denied knowledge of HISS furnishing government documents to unauthorized persons. PRESSMAN denied membership Communist Party or adoption of Communist Party policy in government work; refused to answer whether he knew individuals of Communist Apparatus. NATHAN WITT declined to discuss pertinent points re reported membership in CP or association with ALGER HISS or participation by himself in CP underground movement. HERMAN HAVILAND FIELD denied espionage activity on part of himself or other members of FIELD family. NOEL FIELD residing Geneva, Switzerland. TIMOTHY HOBSON does not recall WHITTAKER CHAMBERS visiting HISS residence, Washington, D.C.; however does recall woman and child, later ascertained to be wife and child of GEORGE CROSLY, stayed at 2905 P St residence for a few days in early 1930's. VICTOR PERLO and ALEXANDER STEVENS declined interview. Further efforts to identify BORIS BYKOV negative. Further exhaustive investigation to locate FANSLER-HISS typewriter and material prepared thereon unsuccessful. Lab reports set forth. Additional information re PHILIP RENO, FELIX INSLEMAN, ELEANOR NELSON SOYRING set forth. Investigation failed to corroborate details of Communist and Russian espionage

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in State Department prior to 1938 as alleged by GUENTHER GUSTAV RUMRICH. Schedule of witnesses before GJ 2/2/49-2/15/49 set forth. Stipulations filed SDNY postponing HISStrial to 3/21/49.

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REFERENCE:

Bureau File 74-1333.
Report of SA JOSEPH M. KELLY, New York, 2/8/49.

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Re: MAXIM LIEBER, aka
~~Max Lieber~~, ~~Macim Lieber~~

The following investigation was conducted by SAS WILLIAM J. McCarthy, Jr. and Lawrence W. Spillance:

During the interview of WHITTAKER CHAMBERS he stated that he had spent a great deal of time with MAXIM LIEBER during the period from 1935 to 1937. They had a cottage below Frenchtown, New Jersey, during the summer of 1935. The following summer CHAMBERS stayed with LIEBER on LIEBER'S farm in Ferndale, Pennsylvania, and also in LIEBER'S apartment in New York during 1936 and 1937.

CHAMBERS further stated that he and LIEBER worked together setting up a cover company known as ~~AMERICAN FEATURES SYNDICATE~~. This company sent a representative to Japan to do espionage work. His name was JOHN LOOMIS SHERMAN. He used the name of CHARLES CHASE.

CHAMBERS feels that LIEBER may have met ALGER HISS during their association. He feels that LIEBER did meet Mrs. HISS during the summer of 1935 since she lived at the cottage for a period of about ten days.

The files of this Office contain a number of references to MAXIM LIEBER as follows:

In a report of Confidential Informant dated March 17, 1941, MAXIM LIEBER is identified as an authors' representative who occupied Room 811, 545 Fifth Avenue, New York City. He was married, aged forty-one, and had been employed for a number of years in the printing and publishing business. From 1922 to 1924 he was President of ~~LIEBER & LEWIS, INC.~~ Publishers, 19 Barrow Street. He resigned in 1925 and was associated for the next six years with BRENTANO'S. In 1930 he started conducting his business as an authors' representative and he moved to 545 Fifth Avenue in 1932. He 1941 he had approximately forty accounts on a commission basis and he employed one person and had no outstanding liabilities. He banked at the Chemical Bank and Trust Company, 46th Street and Madison Avenue, where at the time his account was in the low four figures. He is stated to have had considerable experience in the publishing field and is reputed to have a number of valuable contracts.

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The records of the Chemical Bank and Trust Company reflected that aside from a personal account which has been discontinued, probably in 1942, LIEBER also maintained an account for NETTY RADVANI, with alias Anna Seghers, who is an authoress. At the time this account was being maintained SEGHERS, while residing in Mexico, had written a book for which LIEBER had arranged publication. The initial deposit to the account of NETTY RADVANI was in the amount of \$1,818.50 and was made by a check drawn on the LITTLE, BROWN & COMPANY, Publishers, of Boston, Massachusetts.

The records further disclosed that on August 10, 1943 LIEBER opened another account entitled "Maxim Lieber for the account of Bodo Uhse". The initial deposit in this account was \$1500 and was made by the deposit of a personal check of LIEBER on the First National Bank, Milford, New Jersey. Information was furnished by LIEBER to the bank that UHSE is an author of German nationality who resided in Mexico and that funds in the account represent royalties from his work.

It should be noted that ANNA SEGHERS was a German by birth and married a Hungarian and resided in Mexico during the recent war during which time she was engaged in writing Communist literature.

In regard to BODO UHSE, it should be noted that Confidential Informants ND 440 and ND 441 had described him as a Communist who had gone to Mexico and settled with the refugee Communist group there. (S)(u)

Information obtained from the First National Bank of Milford, New Jersey, indicated that LIEBER lived in a country home near Milford for five to seven years and moved to New York in 1939 or 1940. It was recalled that LIEBER apparently had been divorced inasmuch as he had changed the co-signers on his bank account on several occasions. He continued to maintain his checking account with the First National Bank of Milford and conducted most of his business by mail. His occupation was described as authors' broker and most of his checks were drawn upon bookstores or publishing houses.

The bank records fail to reflect that LIEBER had ever done any other type of business with the bank. He did, however, request the bank in early 1943 to furnish him a letter showing the balance of his account which on January 30, 1943 was \$3,772.17. He stated that he was planning a trip to Mexico. His account shows checks drawn in 1943 and payable to various authors including MARGARET B. WHITE, ERSKINE CALDWELL, LOUIS ADAMIC, and CARL RANMAN.

The records reflected that Voucher Number 46143, dated August 13, 1943, was in the amount of \$11,250 and was payable to MAXIM LIEBER as agent for NETTY RADVANI.

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The following information was furnished the New York Office by Confidential Informant T-1 :

On May 19, 1942 a letter was addressed to LIEBER from Dr. D. FODOR, Bagio 374/10, Mexico, D.F. It is noted that the signer is DRAGOTT FODOR, a Communist subject of Yugoslavia, whose pen name is THEODORE BALK. MARGARITA NELKEN, Spanish Communist, obtained a visa for FODOR to enter Mexico. It is also noted that confidential sources in Mexico reported that BALK is an associate of ANNA SEGHERS. (u)

Confidential Informant T-1 further advised of a communication from LIEBER to WALTER JANKA, El Libro Libre Editorial de Literature, Anti-Nazi, Calle Marida 213/3, Mexico, D.F., on September 3, 1943. This letter indicated that LIEBER was acting as JANKA'S literary agent for the sale of JANKA'S book, "The Black Book of Nazi Terror in Europe".

A mail cover on SOPHIE MANOFF, with aliases, reflected that in 1943 MAXIM LIEBER addressed a letter to ARNOLD MANOFF, husband of SOPHIE. SOPHIE at the time was reported to be the membership director of the Day Branch, Midtown Section of the Communist Party, Los Angeles County, California. The Day Branch of the Communist Party was organized for those who work on the swing shifts in the plants in Los Angeles. (u)

The files further reflect that OTTO KATZ, a refugee author residing in Mexico, was a client of LIEBER. It is noted that JOSEPH MILTON BERNSTEIN made the translation of KATZ'S book, "I Accused", in connection with LIEBER.

Concerning KATZ, it was noted that on the evening of February 25, 1946, KATZ was seen entering the apartment of GERHARD EISLER, 4846 47th Street, Sunnyside, Long Island, where he remained for approximately three hours after which he, EGON KISCH, and his wife, and an individual later identified as BERNSTEIN left the EISLER apartment and proceeded to BERNSTEIN'S apartment at 4136 51st Street, Sunnyside, Long Island.

OTTO KATZ also uses the name, ANDRE SIMON, and is a prominent Communist leader who reportedly has been active as a Comintern representative in the Eastern Hemisphere. KATZ entered the United States on January 20, 1940 at New York City and then proceeded to Mexico City where he reportedly was a leader in a Free German Movement which was set up by German Communists.

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In a newspaper article appearing in the New York "Journal-American" of July 29, 1947, entitled "Reds -- Cultural Fronts Exposed", by KENT HUNTER of the New York "Journal-American", Washington Bureau, LIEBER is described as an active member of Contemporary Writers, located at the Hotel Albert, 65 University Place, New York City. This organization describes itself as "The Militant Name Organization of Marxist and other Anti-Fascist Authors".

In the "Daily Worker" of April 22, 1946, Page 4, Column 5, LIEBER is listed as a supported of the May Day Parade as a member of the Arts, Sciences, and Professions. He is also mentioned as a sponsor of the May Day Parade in the "Daily Worker" of April 30, 1948, Page 5, Column 4. In the issue of May 25, 1948, Page 13, Column 3 LIEBER is listed as one of the sponsors of a Writers' and Artists' Meeting Against the Mundt Bill which was held on June 3, 1948. LIEBER was also listed as a member of the Citizens Committee for the Support of Robert Thompson and Benjamin J. Davis which was headed by JOSH LAWRENCE, member of the National Committee of the Communist Political Association.

Other persons whom LIEBER is known to have associated with, according to the New York files, are ED FITZGERALD and HARRY MAGDOFF who were mentioned by informant GREGORY; FEROL CORNELLSON; also ERSKINE CALDWELL, THOMAS WOLF, and LOUIS ADAMIC, who are reportedly clients of LIEBER; along with ANN WHITE, authoress of "Three Children" and "Shakespeare".

LIEBER has also been mentioned in an article appearing in "Masses and Main Stream" as a Soviet writer along with other persons among whom was LOUIS ADAMIC.

Confidential Informant advised that NATHAN ASCH listed his address as in care of MACIM LIEBER, 545 Fifth Avenue, New York City. It is noted further that ASCH was a student at the Communist Commonwealth College in Mena, Arkansas, on March 23, 1943.

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The files of this Office further reflect that on October 27, 1942, MAXIM LIEBER was the sponsor of a dinner given by the Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee and he was a member of the Citizens Committee to Defend Representative Government.

On February 1, 1949 MAXIM LIEBER was interviewed in his office at 849 Fifth Avenue by SAS WILLIAM J. McCARTHY, JR. and LAWRENCE W. SPILLANE.

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Just as soon as LIEBER was advised that the interview concerned WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, he stated that he did not feel that he should answer any questions until he consulted with his attorney. He based this on the fact that the HISS-CHAMBERS Case had received such nationwide publicity that he felt that it was too important for him to make any statements without the advice of counsel. He stated, however, that he was willing to listen to questions propounded by the Agents since this would help him in discussing the matter with his attorney. He added that he would answer some of the questions and others he would hold until he consulted his attorney. He stated that he wanted to help the government and wanted to tell the truth. He added that his sympathies were with ALGER HISS. He stated that he felt that ALGER HISS was being persecuted and that CHAMBERS was a low, slimy snake and did not have a friend left in New York.

LIEBER stated that he had known WHITTAKER CHAMBERS for many years. He first met him sometime between 1930 and 1935 when he, LIEBER, was an authors' representative and CHAMBERS was the editor of "New Masses". He could not recall the circumstances surrounding their meeting. He recalled that in either 1935 or 1936 he and CHAMBERS hired a cottage in the village below Frenchtown on the Delaware River. He could not recall whether or not he signed the lease. He added that he could have. He stated that CHAMBERS used the name of DAVID BREEN during this summer. He stated that he spent his weekends at the cottage.

He recalled that in the following summer, which would be either 1936 or 1937, CHAMBERS stayed with him some weekends at his, LIEBER'S, farm in Ferndale, Pennsylvania, and further that CHAMBERS' wife stayed there for a short time. He recalled that after the summer of 1936 or 1937 CHAMBERS hired a house in a town which he believed to be Pineville, which is near New Hope, Pennsylvania. He recalled that when in New York from 1935, probably up until the end of 1937, CHAMBERS frequently stayed at his apartment. CHAMBERS' visits consisted of staying a day or two approximately every two weeks.

LIEBER stated that in his association with CHAMBERS at the cottage in Frenchtown and at his place in Ferndale and at the cottage in Pineville and in his apartment in New York, he cannot recall ever meeting any associates of CHAMBERS. He could not recall ever having met or seen any visitors to CHAMBERS at any of these places.

LIEBER was shown photographs of ALGER HISS and PRISCILLA HISS. He stated that he is almost certain that he never met either of them. He

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stated that the only person he ever recalls having seen at any of the places with CHAMBERS was a colored girl who was brought there by CHAMBERS to help Mrs. CHAMBERS. This was in Pineville.

Concerning the cottage below Frenchtown, LIEBER stated that it is possible that he was responsible for the hiring of the cottage. He added that he recalled that the place was hired from a man named BOUCOT (phonetic) who had a sister who lived just behind the cottage hired by LIEBER and CHAMBERS. He could not recall this sister's name. He recalled that there was a little Polish girl who lived nearby who used to deliver milk to the cottage.

LIEBER stated that his, LIEBER'S, wife never stayed at this cottage. LIEBER added that CHAMBERS used him like he used many others and that CHAMBERS' friendship for him was based entirely on convenience. He stated that it was probably convenient for CHAMBERS to have him rent the cottage because he, CHAMBERS, was using an alias at the time whereas LIEBER had some standing since he was using his own name.

Concerning the aliases of CHAMBERS, LIEBER stated that he knew CHAMBERS first as WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, then as DAVID BREEN. He also recalled that on one occasion CHAMBERS told him that he, CHAMBERS, used the name, LLOYD CANTWELL. LIEBER could not recall the circumstances surrounding the use of the name. He never heard CHAMBERS called GEORGE CROSLY, CARL, or BOB, or any other alias.

Concerning LIEBER'S being CHAMBERS' employer, LIEBER stated that he could not recall ever agreeing to hold himself out as CHAMBERS' employer. He is sure that CHAMBERS never worked for him and he was never CHAMBERS' literary agent. He does feel that CHAMBERS made allegations to the effect that he, CHAMBERS, worked for LIEBER. LIEBER stated that in a recent conference with the attorneys for ALGER HISS they advised him that they had found a letter in a school in Baltimore written by Mrs. CHAMBERS and setting forth that WHITTAKER CHAMBERS was employed by MAXIM LIEBER.

In regard to the conference with HISS' attorneys, LIEBER did not intend to mention this since earlier in the interview he had been asked whether he had been questioned by anyone else concerning the HISS-CHAMBERS Case and he stated that he had not been.

LIEBER stated that during the period, 1935 to 1937, when CHAMBERS frequently stayed in his apartment, he knew that CHAMBERS lived in Baltimore.

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He also knew that CHAMBERS' mother lived on Long Island and had some Civil Service job. When asked whether or not he had ever visited CHAMBERS in Baltimore, he stated that he would not answer this question until he consulted his attorney.

When asked whether or not he knew that WHITTAKER CHAMBERS was engaged in espionage or some subversive activity on behalf of the Soviets or the Comintern, LIEBER stated that he did not know. When asked whether or not he suspected that WHITTAKER CHAMBERS was engaged in espionage or subversive activity on behalf of the Soviets or the Comintern, he stated that he would not answer this question until he consulted his counsel. When asked whether or not he had ever been approached by CHAMBERS to do any work for the Soviets or the Comintern, he stated that he had not been. When asked whether or not he had ever been approached by anyone to do work for the Soviets or the Comintern, he stated that he did not wish to answer this question until he consulted his attorney.

When asked whether or not he had ever been a member of the John Reed Club, LIEBER stated that he had not. When asked whether or not he had ever been a member of the Communist Party, he stated that he would not answer this question until he consulted his attorney.

When asked whether or not he knew that CHAMBERS was a Communist, LIEBER stated that he did not know this. However, he believed that CHAMBERS was a sympathizer. When asked whether or not he ever saw any photographic material or other material in his apartment which might have been used by CHAMBERS in connection with espionage work, he stated that he had never seen any such thing. He added, however, that such things may have been there when he was not there.

When asked if he were familiar with the "AMERICAN FEATURES SYNDICATE", LIEBER stated that the name was familiar to him but that he would not discuss it until he had consulted his attorney.

In addition to the photographs of ALGER HISS and PRISCILLA HISS, photographs of the following individuals were shown to LIEBER:

Dr. PHILIP ROSENBLEIT -- LIEBER stated he did not know him either by name or by photograph.

ALEXANDER STEVENS, with LIEBER stated he wished to consult
alias J. Peters; his attorney before discussing
JOHN LOOMIS SHERMAN, with -- J. PETERS and JOHN LOOMIS SHERMAN
alias Charles Chase.

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LIEBER stated after being furnished a description of Colonel BORIS BYKOV, with alias Peter, that this individual was unknown to him and he never met him through CHAMBERS or heard him mentioned by CHAMBERS. He stated that he could not recall ever having heard CHAMBERS mention ALGER HISS or PRISCILLA HISS.

On February 2, 1949 at the request of Special Assistant to the Attorney General Thomas J. Donegan and with Bureau authority, SAS WILLIAM J. MCCARTHY, JR. and LAWRENCE W. SPILLANE served a subpoena on MAXIM LIEBER at his office commanding him to appear before the Grand Jury, Southern District of New York, on February 3, 1949. Before the subpoena was served, LIEBER was asked if he had ever met any individuals named ROGERS at the cottage below Frenchtown that he and CHAMBERS had hired or with CHAMBERS at any time. He stated that he had not. He was again asked if he ever met ALGER HISS and he stated that he was almost positive that he had never met him. In regard to PRISCILLA HISS, he stated he was likewise almost certain he had never met her.

The records of the County Clerk's Office, Supreme Court Building, New York City, were checked on February 1, 1949 concerning the "American Features Syndicate". The only record that could be located was one for the American Features Syndicate, 915 Broadway, New York City. This was a business certificate filed on October 6, 1946 by HENRY GOLDE who resided at 103 Townsend Avenue, Pelham Manor, business address - 915 Broadway, New York City.

This American Features Syndicate does not appear to be the one set up by CHAMBERS and LIEBER since their company was in operation during 1935.

Mrs. LEONARD GALEN, 39-57 45th Street, Long Island City, New York, Telephone Number Stillwell 4-4365, the divorced wife of MAXIM LIEBER, was interviewed by the writer on February 7, 1949 to determine if she knew WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, ALGER HISS, or PRISCILLA HISS. She stated that she was completely separated from MAXIM LIEBER by 1933, and had nothing to do with him from then on. She was never in Pennsylvania with him after 1933, and did not know CHAMBERS or the HISSSES.

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Subsequent inquiry on February 9 and 10, 1949, by SA(A) JAMES T. NEAGLE, ascertained that the records of the Chemical Bank and Trust Company, 46th Street and Madison Avenue, New York City, contained the following additional information:

LIEBER'S personal account was closed in 1939 and the file pertaining to this account has been destroyed, inasmuch as the bank maintains records only for a period of five years. However, the bank now has an outstanding loan account, which Mr. R. A. COILE, Assistant Manager, stated was secured by collateral. This loan, according to Mr. COILE, probably was made to help renovate the house recently purchased by LIEBER in New York City.

There is a memorandum in the file maintained at the Chemical Bank and Trust Company which denotes the following affiliated accounts of MAXIM LIEBER:

American Feature Writers Syndicate
Charles F. Chase
Albert Halper
David Breen.

Mr. COILE made a search for bank records pertaining to the above accounts without success. He stated that in all probability, these records had also been destroyed.

Confidential Informant could furnish no additional information.

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There is no record maintained in the Credit Bureau of Greater New York on the America Feature Writers Syndicate, LLOYD CANTWELL, or DAVID BREEN. MAXIM LIEBER has a favorable credit rating.

Investigation at the Office of the County Clerk for New York County, revealed that the American Feature Writers Syndicate was organized in 1934 and an application for trade name was filed on September 4th of that year. This application was made in the names of MAXIM LIEBER, 43 West 46th Street; CHARLES F. CHASE, 327 West 88th Street; and LLOYD CANTWELL, 43 West 46th Street. The records of the County Clerk's Office contained no other pertinent information.

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Mr. FRANK M. FARLEY, Vice-President of Donahue and Company, Realtors, 489 Fifth Avenue, New York City, where LIEBER maintains his office, advised that LIEBER was considered a "pink". He stated that LIEBER was active in the Wallace campaign distributing literature and buttons among the other occupants of the building. He stated that he was also active in distributing literature which condemned the passage of the Mundt-Nixon Bill. Mr. FARLEY further advised that LIEBER was an undesirable tenant who holds a statutory lease. He stated at one time last year LIEBER held a meeting of some sort in his office late at night, which is against the rules of the real estate agent. Mr. FARLEY could furnish no further information regarding this meeting or the persons who attended.

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During the interrogation of CHAMBERS in connection with the obtaining of material for a detailed signed statement concerning his activities, the matter of his purchase of four Bokara rugs and their delivery to his contacts in Washington was discussed. CHAMBERS related that in the Fall of 1936 when BORIS BYKOV took over from J. PETERS, the former discussed at length the Washington setup. BYKOV was of the opinion that an expensive present should be given to those persons who probably would be most productive in the securing of Government documents. BYKOV then gave CHAMBERS approximately \$1,000 in cash and instructed him to purchase four oriental rugs so that these could be presented to ALGER HISS, HARRY DEXTER WHITE, A. GEORGE SILVERMAN and HENRY JULIAN WADLEIGH. CHAMBERS said that he had no knowledge of oriental rugs and solicited the assistance of DR. MEYER SCHAPIRO, professor at Columbia University and a personal friend of CHAMBERS. He said that he explained to SCHAPIRO what he wanted and requested that the four rugs be delivered to the address of GEORGE SILVERMAN in Washington, D. C.

SCHAPIRO was interviewed at his office at Columbia University, New York City, and gave the following information concerning his association with WHITTAKER CHAMBERS.

SCHAPIRO said that he first met CHAMBERS in 1921 or 1922 and that an association was formed that lasted until sometime in 1937. It is to be noted that the records of the Registrar, Columbia College, show that CHAMBERS attended Columbia from September 1920 until January 1923 and SCHAPIRO attended from September 1920 until June 1924.

SCHAPIRO said that sometime in 1935 while he and his wife were vacationing in the village of Rosendale in South Londonderry, Vermont, he sublet his apartment at 279 West Fourth Street, New York City to CHAMBERS. He said that during this period he was aware of CHAMBERS Communist activities but as to what limit CHAMBERS was involved he did not know. He believed that sometime in 1937 he had expressed to CHAMBERS his disagreement with the Moscow trials that were going on at that time and as a result he did not see CHAMBERS again until sometime in 1938 or 1939 when he was told that CHAMBERS had broken from the Party.

After CHAMBERS moved to Baltimore, (and according to SCHAPIRO he is not sure of this date, however, he thinks it was sometime around 1935,) he saw him only at intervals; SCHAPIRO last saw him sometime in

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October or November 1948. This was subsequent to the current publicity concerning him and HISS and prior to the discovery of the pumpkin. At this time SCHAPIRO said that he asked CHAMBERS if he were withholding information. SCHAPIRO said that he did this, because of his long association with CHAMBERS; he realized that the testimony given up to this time did not sound like the person he knew. In replying, CHAMBERS told him that he was trying to cover up for ALGER HISS.

SCHAPIRO went on to say that he had no knowledge of any of CHAMBERS' associates during the period that he was connected with the Communist Party other than one HIDEO NODA. He said that sometime prior to 1936 CHAMBERS had asked him if he could arrange an introduction with NODA. This, SCHAPIRO did; but as to the reason for the contact and the results of this association, SCHAPIRO had no knowledge.

When questioned concerning the rugs, DR. SCHAPIRO offered the following information:

He said that sometime around Christmas 1936, CHAMBERS gave him \$600 in cash and asked him to purchase four oriental rugs. SCHAPIRO deposited this money in the University Branch of the Corn Exchange Bank, New York City, and since he himself had no knowledge of oriental rugs, he contacted an architect by the name of BY SHOEN of 15 East 53rd Street, New York City. According to SCHAPIRO, SHOEN recommended the Massachusetts Importing Company of 276 Fifth Avenue, New York City. SCHAPIRO stated that to the best of his recollection, he made the purchase at the Massachusetts Company. The exact total amounted to \$600 which he paid for by check. It was also his understanding that he had the rugs shipped directly from the importing company to a Mr. SILVERMAN or SILVERMASTER in Washington, D. C. He is not sure, however, of this and these names occurred to him only as a result of the current publicity.

SCHAPIRO stated that he had not discussed this matter with any person other than with a Mr. HAROLD ROSENWOLD, who contacted him sometime in November 1948 and said that he was a voluntary assistant for the HISS attorneys. SCHAPIRO said that by his questioning concerning CHAMBERS moral background and personal habits, it was quite obvious to him that he was trying to discredit CHAMBERS and as a result he gave

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very little information to ROSENWOLD.

Mr. A. SOUTHWORTH, manager of the Corn Exchange Bank, University Branch, New York City, advised that the bank had no records of any transactions made in 1936 as all records of that period were destroyed on January 1, 1947.

The ~~Massachusetts~~ Importing Company was subsequently contacted and Mr. EDWARD ~~TOULOUKIAN~~, manager, advised that he had no records going back to the period of 1936 but that he would make a search of the available records and contact this office if anything developed.

On January 31, 1949 TOULOUKIAN turned over three receipts containing the following information:

Receipt #1

Order #227-39 dated December 23, 1936 made out to E. SHOEN, 15 East 53rd Street, New York City. This receipt contained a notation that four Bokara rugs had been purchased by Dr. MEYER SCHAPIRO. The total price was \$876.71. It was paid for by check for \$600 drawn by SCHAPIRO and the balance of \$276.71 was paid in cash by the same person. TOULOUKIAN explained that the rugs were billed to SHOEN because at that time SCHAPIRO was unknown to them and since he had come to them with a letter of introduction from SHOEN, the bill was made out to a person of known reliability.

TOULOUKIAN further advised that he had no record of the letter from SHOEN introducing SCHAPIRO.

Receipt #2

Order #227-41 dated December 29, 1936 shows that four Bokara rugs were delivered to Dr. MEYER SCHAPIRO, 279 West Fourth Street, New York City, and were received and signed for the same date by MRS. SCHAPIRO.

Receipt #3

This receipt is a duplicate of Order #227-41 and is signed... by the Massis Express Company showing that their driver ~~JORJORIAN~~ delivered

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the rugs to the residence of Dr. SCHAPIRO.

Professor SCHAPIRO was recontacted and when questioned concerning the delivery of the rugs and after being shown the receipt signed by MRS. SCHAPIRO, he said that he was still of the opinion that the rugs were shipped directly from the importing company to Washington, D.C. He said that this was a matter that could quite easily have slipped his mind and since he was positive that the signature on Receipt #2 was that of his wife, the rugs obviously were delivered to his home. He had no recollection, however, of ever receiving them or reshipping them.

As to the amount in excess of \$600 which he originally claimed he paid for the rugs, he said that any money over and above \$600 would have ultimately come from CHAMBERS but he does not remember ever asking for or receiving any additional money from him.

On February 9, 1949 SCHAPIRO furnished this office with the original check amounting to \$600 made out to the Massachusetts Importing Company drawn by the Corn Exchange Bank, University Branch, dated December 23, 1936. This check together with the above receipts are being maintained in the New York files.

MRS. MEYER ~~SCHAPIRO~~ was contacted and readily admitted that the signature on Receipt #2 was her own but like her husband, she had no recollection of ever receiving or reshipping the rugs.

Mr. E. SHOEN, 19 East 53rd Street, New York City, advised that he had no recollection of ever recommending SCHAPIRO to the Massachusetts Importing Company or any other company. He said that to this day he has never heard of the Massachusetts Importing Company. He added that all his correspondence is destroyed every five years and as a result he would have no record of any action as stated by SCHAPIRO. SHOEN suggested this possibility. He said that he was contracted to decorate the Russian Embassy in Washington, D. C. in 1932 or 1933 and any Bokara rugs that he purchased, he purchased from an Armenian member of Amtorg. He thought, however, that the possibility was very remote that he would have recommended that SCHAPIRO contact anybody in Amtorg. SHOEN could offer nothing further regarding this matter.

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Mr. HARRY ~~KANTARIAN~~, co-owner of the Massis Express Company, 295 Fifth Avenue, New York City, advised that his company held no records prior to 1940. When shown Receipt #3, KANTARIAN advised that the signature of JORJORIAN was that of a former driver who worked for him back in the 1930's. KANTARIAN advised that JORJORIAN died sometime in the late 1930's.

Mr. GEORGE F. HUNTER, Chief Special Agent of the American Railway Express Company was contacted and stated that all tangible evidence of any delivery that might have been made from the SCHAPIRO residence in New York City in 1936 to Washington, D. C. have been destroyed. He pointed out that it is their practice to destroy delivery instructions after a period of three years and receipts at the other end after a period of four years. Investigation, however, is continuing in an effort to trace the shipment of rugs from New York City to Washington, D. C.

The Bureau was advised of the above facts concerning the rugs by teletype dated February 3, 1949.

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Re: UNKNOWN SUBJECT "BERNIE"

The Washington Field Office, by letter dated January 25, 1949, set out the information that in the notes taken by Mr. A. A. ~~BERLE~~, former Under-Secretary of State, during an interview with WHITTAKER CHAMBERS in September, 1939, appeared the following notation:

"~~RENO~~ ^{X FIELD} connected with Baltimore Party organizer - BENJAMIN (BUNDEY) FRIEDMAN, with alias FILED - then California - then Russia - now organizer for Baltimore and Washington of above-ground Party - underground connections."

This letter from Washington Field sets out the information that there is some similarity between the names ~~"BUNDEY"~~ (as stated by CHAMBERS in his conversation with Mr. ~~BERLE~~, to be connected with ~~RENO~~) and "BERNIE" (as stated by FRANKLIN ~~RENO~~) as the person who introduced ~~RENO~~ to CHAMBERS. This letter pointed out that there was a possibility that ~~BENJAMIN FIELD~~, FBI #1465886, may be ~~MOSES M. BRAGIN~~, a resident of Brooklyn, New York.

Said letter requested that the New York Office exhibit a picture of ~~BENJAMIN FIELD~~ to WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, for identification purposes, to determine if ~~FIELD~~ was ~~BUNDEY FRIEDMAN~~ and if this person may have been the unknown subject ~~BERNIE~~.

A photograph of ~~BENJAMIN FIELD~~, FBI #1465886, was exhibited to WHITTAKER CHAMBERS by Special Agent Francis X. Plant. CHAMBERS stated that he knew the individual appearing in this photograph as ~~BUNDEY FRIEDMAN~~ and that the latter was once a cashier in a cooperative cafeteria located in the "Daily Worker" building at the time that building was situated on Union Square in New York City. CHAMBERS said that it was generally known that this cafeteria was owned by the Communist Party, although he did not know if such ownership was ever a matter of record.

It was CHAMBERS' recollection that ~~BUNDEY FRIEDMAN~~ had been given this job in the cafeteria because ~~FRIEDMAN~~ was ill, having been injured in a demonstration, or some Party activity of that character. He also had vague recollections that ~~FRIEDMAN~~ had once been to Moscow and that ~~FRIEDMAN~~ had eventually gone, or had been sent, to the West Coast. CHAMBERS definitely remembers that J. ~~PETERS~~ once introduced him to ~~BUNDEY FRIEDMAN~~, but he cannot recall the purpose, if any, for this introduction. CHAMBERS said he has no independent recollection now of ~~FRIEDMAN~~ having been a Party organizer in Baltimore and Washington, D.C., but states that if he advised ~~ADOLPH BERLE~~ to this effect, then ~~FRIEDMAN~~ was probably same.

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In regard to the unknown subject "BERNIE", CHAMBERS states that as of now he has no definite recollection of any such person, unless FRANKLIN RENO has made reference to DAVID VERNON ZIMMERMAN, was. as this unknown subject "BERNIE".

CHAMBERS explained, however, that if FRANKLIN RENO does identify BUNDEY FRIEDMAN as BERNIE then he, CHAMBERS, would say that it is possible that BUNDEY FRIEDMAN, as BERNIE, may have been the person who accompanied FRANKLIN RENO to Philadelphia when CHAMBERS spoke to RENO there.

CHAMBERS explained that his first recollection and still his present recollection is that this meeting in Philadelphia had been between J. PETERS, DAVID VERNON ZIMMERMAN, whom CHAMBERS said at that time was known as DAVID CARPENTER, FRANKLIN RENO, and CHAMBERS. CHAMBERS said, however, that if RENO identifies FRIEDMAN as "BERNIE" then CHAMBERS might be inclined to go along with RENO on that point inasmuch as CHAMBERS feels that there is a possibility that CHAMBERS may have come to Philadelphia with J. PETERS and FRANKLIN RENO with BUNDEY FRIEDMAN.

CHAMBERS stated, however, that regardless of who was in Philadelphia with RENO on that occasion, he, CHAMBERS, recalls definitely that DAVID CARPENTER mentioned FRANKLIN VICTOR RENO to CHAMBERS and was well aware of the "RENO business". CHAMBERS advised, however, that if he ever contacted RENO through BUNDEY FRIEDMAN, the only reason for this would have been to circumvent DAVID CARPENTER, with whom he, CHAMBERS, was not getting along too well at that time.

According to CHAMBERS, in the absence of an identification by FRANKLIN VICTOR RENO of the photograph of BUNDEY FRIEDMAN, as "BERNIE", he, CHAMBERS, knew of no other connection on the part of BUNDEY FRIEDMAN with this apparatus and advised that if RENO did not identify FRIEDMAN as this unknown subject "BERNIE", CHAMBERS believed that this "BERNIE", mentioned by RENO, was DAVID CARPENTER.

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Re: ^① AZEMOV

Photographs of ~~MORRIS~~ ASIMOW, residing 12505 Sarah Street, North Hollywood, California, were exhibited by Special Agent F. X. Plant to WHITTAKER CHAMBERS. CHAMBERS, after examining these photographs, advised that from these photographs he cannot identify or eliminate MORRIS ASIMOW as AZEMOV since his personal recollection of ASIMOW at the present time is vague. CHAMBERS explained that he had met ASIMOW on only one or two occasions in the past. He stated that accordingly from these photographs he could not say whether MORRIS ASIMOW is or is not the unknown subject AZEMOV.

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The following investigation was conducted by Special Agent James P. Martin:

Re: WILLIAM EDWARD CRANE

Referenced report of Special Agent Joseph M. Kelly, dated February 8, 1949, reflects the information that WHITTAKER CHAMBERS had identified WILLIAM EDWARD CRANE from photographs as the individual whom CHAMBERS knew as "KEITH".

The above information regarding the identity of "KEITH" as WILLIAM EDWARD CRANE, was transmitted to Special Assistant to the Attorney General T. J. DONEGAN who advised that he would issue a subpoena for CRANE'S appearance before the Grand Jury in the Southern District of New York after CRANE had been interviewed by Bureau agents.

The Los Angeles Office, by teletype dated February 9, 1949, advised that WILLIAM EDWARD CRANE on interview had stated that about 1932 he, CRANE, had met a girl named MARGARET GUTELIUS at a Communist Party meeting at Mill Valley, California. Further, that CRANE said that during 1934-1935 he and MARGARET GUTELIUS lived together as man and wife while GUTELIUS was attending medical school at the University of California, Berkeley, California and that CRANE lived with GUTELIUS in New York City while GUTELIUS was attending Columbia University Medical School. Further, that CRANE had lived at an address which he could not recall on Staten Island and later at an address on Amsterdam Avenue, New York City, in an apartment cater-cornered across the street from a swimming pool.

CRANE said that he could not recall that address on Amsterdam Avenue but related he had also lived at 112 Haven Avenue, New York City, indicating that he lived at these addresses with MARGARET GUTELIUS. Further, that MARGARET GUTELIUS knew that CRANE was in some underground work and that on one occasion MARGARET GUTELIUS and CRANE went out with Colonel BYKOV, whom CRANE knew as "PETE", and BYKOV'S wife to a night club in New York.

Los Angeles further transmitted the information by this teletype that a newspaper clipping had been found during a search of CRANE'S residence, reflecting that CRANE and MARGARET GUTELIUS were married by GUTELIUS' father, a Presbyterian minister, and that CRANE had said that MARGARET GUTELIUS is presently remarried but CRANE advised that he does not know her marriage name. However, CRANE told agents of the Los Angeles Office that GUTELIUS' home had been in Rochester, New York.

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Accordingly, the following investigation in regard to MARGARET GUTELIUS was conducted. The records of the Presbyterian Church, United States of America, at New York City, reflected only one Presbyterian minister named GUTELIUS. This minister was ~~STANLEY F. GUTELIUS~~, residing 388 Magee Avenue, Rochester, New York.

This information was transmitted to the Buffalo Office in order that MARGARET GUTELIUS' present residence address could be secured.

The Buffalo Office by teletype dated February 11, 1949 reflected that inquiry at Rochester, New York disclosed the information that MARGARET GUTELIUS is presently Mrs. ~~JAMES WATT~~ and that under that name MARGARET GUTELIUS is presently residing at the home of an unknown friend at 1311 Valmont Street, New Orleans, Louisiana. Further, that information was received during this investigation at Rochester that Mrs. WATT may have moved on February 11 or would be moving in the immediate future to a new address in New Orleans.

The New Orleans Office, by teletype dated February 15, 1949, transmitted the information that investigation at New Orleans, by agents of that office, had disclosed that M. ~~FRANCES GUTELIUS~~, also known as Mrs. JAMES WATT, is presently residing at 1730 Napoleon Avenue, New Orleans, Louisiana, having moved from 1131 Valmont Street, New Orleans, Louisiana, about February 5, 1949.

The records of Medical College, Columbia University, 168th Street and Broadway, New York City, disclosed that MARGARET FRANCES GUTELIUS had attended this medical college from September, 1935 until June, 1938, graduating in the top third of her class. These records reflected that MARGARET FRANCES GUTELIUS was born October 20, 1907 at Corning, Iowa and attended the following schools:

Kodak High School, Rochester, New York,
until 1925;

Wooster College, Wooster, Ohio,
receiving A.B. degree Summa Cum Laude, 1929;

San Mateo Junior College, San Mateo, California
August, 1933 to December, 1933.

In forwarding transcripts of the record of MARGARET FRANCES GUTELIUS to the Medical College at Columbia University, Wooster College and San Mateo Junior College listed GUTELIUS' address as 203 Centre Avenue, Staten Island, New York City.

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However, EDNA KLINCK, Secretary to Dean R. PPELYE of Columbia Medical College, advised that in forwarding such transcripts the schools necessarily did not indicate that GUTELIUS had a home address on Staten Island during her attendance at Wooster College and San Mateo Junior College, but that this address may have been used for forwarding the transcripts to GUTELIUS who would then bring same to Columbia Medical College.

The records of Columbia Medical College further disclosed that MARGARET FRANCES GUTELIUS had attended the University of Colorado, Boulder, Colorado, in summer courses during 1933 and that GUTELIUS had attended the Graduate School of the University of California at Berkeley, California, 1933 to 1935. The transcript of record of GUTELIUS, forwarded by the University of California, contained the home address of GUTELIUS at that time as San Mateo, California.

These records further show that after attendance at Columbia Medical College from September, 1935 until June, 1938 MARGARET FRANCES GUTELIUS had served her internship at Bellevue Hospital, New York City, entering upon internship in that hospital in January, 1939.

These records show that while at Columbia Medical College MARGARET FRANCES GUTELIUS had listed the following address:

As of May and August, 1935 -
203 Centre Street
Richmond, Staten Island, New York;

As of September 23, 1935 -
2228 Amsterdam Avenue, Apartment 65,
New York City;

As of September, 1936 -
112 Haven Avenue, Apartment 45,
New York City
Telephone No. WO 7-8473;

(Information to be set out hereafter in this report indicates that this telephone number was probably Wadsworth 7-8473);

As of September, 1937 -
1301 Longfellow, NW,
Washington, D.C.
Telephone No. RA 1445.

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It is noted in regard to this last address that in September, 1937 MARGARET GUTELIUS had listed that address in Washington, D.C. as her permanent address and had listed her local address as Bard Dormitory, Columbia University.

EDNA KLINCK, Secretary to Dean RAPPELYE of Columbia Medical College, advised that Bard Dormitory is a dormitory residence for medical students at Columbia medical College and further advised that these records indicate that MARGARET GUTELIUS lived at this dormitory alone during the school year beginning September, 1937 to June, 1938, Miss KLINCK further advised that all the records on MARGARET GUTELIUS at Columbia Medical College indicate that MARGARET GUTELIUS had never given any indication to Columbia medical College authorities that she was married.

Correspondence in the school file on MARGARET GUTELIUS at this medical college indicated that MARGARET GUTELIUS had written to Columbia University on May 10, 1945 giving her address as U.S. Quarantine Station, New Orleans, Louisiana, stating that she had lost her degree, received from Columbia University, during the course of shipping to the United States from Puerto Rico. In this regard it is noted that the American Medical Directory, published in 1942, contains a notation that Dr. MARGARET GUTELIUS, graduate of Columbia Medical College in 1938, was attached, in 1942, to the University Hospital of the School of Tropical Medicines, at San Juan, Puerto Rico.

MARGARET GUTELIUS wrote again to Columbia University on June 22, 1946 asking that University to send an endorsement to the State Board of Medical Examiners of the State of Texas and giving her address as Pharr, Texas.

In her last letter to Columbia University on September 24, 1948 MARGARET GUTELIUS indicated that she was applying for a medical license for the State of Louisiana and she gives her home address as 1311 Valmont Street, New Orleans, Louisiana. In all of these records and in all correspondence to Columbia University, MARGARET GUTELIUS gives no indication that she is married and supplies no other name than MARGARET GUTELIUS. The records indicate that GUTELIUS' father is Dr. STANLEY F. GUTELIUS, Minister, 388 Magee Avenue, Rochester, New York.

The records of Columbia Medical College obtained a copy of a photograph of MARGARET GUTELIUS which photograph, according to EDNA KLINCK, was probably furnished to the University at the time MARGARET GUTELIUS applied for entrance to the Medical College at Columbia around the Summer of 1935. Copies of this photograph are presently being maintained in the file on this case in the New York Office.

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The Bureau has advised that Bureau files contain no information regarding MARGARET FRANCES GUTELIUS or Mrs. JAMES WATT.

Special Employee William Stapleton checked the New York Telephone Directories for the years 1935, 1936, 1937. This check disclosed that telephone number WA 7-8473 was registered in the year 1936 to W. E. CRANE at 112 Haven Avenue, New York City and further that the same telephone number was also registered to W. E. CRANE in the year 1935 at the address 2228 Amsterdam Avenue.

Investigation is presently being conducted at the address given by GUTELIUS, namely, 203 Centre Street, Richmond, Staten Island, 1935; 2228 Amsterdam Avenue, New York City, 1935; 112 Haven Avenue, New York City, 1936 in order to locate and identify WILLIAM EDWARD CRANE and MARGARET GUTELIUS as having resided at these addresses and in connection with their activities while residing at these addresses.

Further, Washington Field Office has been requested to ascertain the subscriber to telephone number RA-1445 which GUTELIUS listed as her telephone number while residing at 1301 Longfellow Street, NW, Washington, D.C., in the period around September, 1937.

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Re: VLADIMIR V. DE SVESHNIKOFF

Report of SA Maurice A. Taylor, dated January 3, 1949, at Washington, D.C., reflects the information that VLADIMIR DE SVESHNIKOFF may be identical with a person named SVLANSNIKOV, a contact of WILLIAM EDWARD CRANE and who, according to CRANE'S story to CHAMBERS, had supplied information to CRANE. Further, referenced report reflects that VLADIMIR DE SVESHNIKOFF, on interview by agents of the Washington Field Office in regard to any contacts with possible Russian agents, had stated that when he first came to this country he had met a Russian by the name of STEPANOFF who was in charge of an Ordnance Research Company in New York City, the address of which was believed by DE SVESHNIKOFF to be 1135 Broadway. DE SVESHNIKOFF said that this person had contacted him for information on the mechanization of military vehicles about 1931.

Accordingly, the following investigation was conducted in an attempt to locate this individual mentioned above by DE SVESHNIKOFF. Investigation disclosed that there is no such address as 1135 Broadway, but this location is covered by the address 1133 Broadway which is known as the St. James Building.

A check of the records of present tenants of this building failed to disclose any tenant by the name of STEPANOFF or any firm doing business there under a name similar to Ordnance Research Company.

ANDY VASTA, superintendent at these premises, advised that he has worked at this building for the last twenty years but stated that he has no recollection of any person named STEPANOFF or of any Ordnance Research Company ever having been tenants of this building. However, he advised that there are well over one hundred tenants in this building and that many of these tenants sublet offices or office space to other individuals. He advised that the building had, during the 1930's, been under the realty supervision of the Adams Realty Service.

MARY GOULD, of the Adams Realty Service, 1121 Fifth Avenue, advised that the records of tenants for the premises 1133 Broadway were not at the present time complete. However, she made a check of these records but said check failed to disclose that there had been any tenants with a name similar to STEPANOFF at the premises 1133 Broadway, during the 1930's, or that there had been any tenant with a firm name similar to Ordnance Research Company at these premises during that time.

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Miss GOULD explained that this building was a large building and that the space during the time the Adams Realty Service had acted as manager had been rented to approximately two hundred lessees. She further explained that many, if not most, of these lessees each had numerous sub-lessees. Miss GOULD said the Adams Realty Service would have no record of the names of the sub-lessees and she advised further that she would have no knowledge as to where the names of these sub-lessees could be secured, explaining that most of the lessees would merely rent the space out without maintaining any formal records and further explaining many of the lessees were presently out of business.

Confidential Informant NYC 77 advised that they had no knowledge of any person named STEP. NOFF or any person of a similar name at 1133 Broadway, New York City or further of any company named Ordnance Research Company. This informant did have a knowledge of the Ordnance Engineering and Testing Company which was operated from 1929 to 1939 by JOHN J. MATWIN and was located from 1930 at the address 1133 Broadway.

On February 1, 1939 JOHN J. MATWIN formed the Engineering Machinery Company to continue the business of the Ordnance Engineering and Testing Company and MATWIN operated this business from the same address, 1133 Broadway.

In connection with JOHN J. MATWIN, it is noted that Special Agent George V. Flavin, in September, 1943, interviewed BASIL DELGASS, who had been Vice President of Amtorg from 1927 to 1930. At that time BASIL DELGASS stated that JOHN J. MATWIN had been employed by the Russian Military Commission, under General GERMONIUS, at New York City, during the first World War, but was discharged from that Commission because there was an indication that MATWIN had been engaged in espionage for Germany during the first World War.

DELGASS said that while he was Vice President of Amtorg he had known that there was a sub-organization operating separately from Amtorg and receiving instructions from and reported directly to Moscow. He said that this sub-organization was in operation in the United States in connection with Amtorg while he was Vice President there. According to DELGASS, at that time MATWIN was connected with a man named KASS (PH), either a Finn or Lithuanian, who purchased Liberty motors for export, in behalf of this sub-organization of Amtorg when such export was banned by the United States Government.

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DELGASS said further that MATWIN worked for an individual named MAKHNIKOVSKY (PH) who was employed by this sub-organization of Amtorg and who had direct contact with the Intelligence Division in Moscow. DELGASS said that MAKHNIKOVSKY went to France in 1927 on orders from Moscow and after MAKHNIKOVSKY left, DELGASS searched MAKHNIKOVSKY'S room and found there blueprints marked confidential concerning machine guns, pistols and other guns of the United States Army.

In connection with JOHN J. MATWIN investigation has been conducted in instant case to locate MATWIN. Information has recently been received from the Charlotte Office that JOHN J. MATWIN is presently residing at 122 Rhett Street, Greenville, South Carolina. Charlotte Office has furnished the following present description of JOHN J. MATWIN:

Height	5'11"
Weight	Approximately 190 lbs.
Hair	Gray Hair
Characteristics	Soft-spoken.

The Charlotte Office has been requested to secure a photograph of JOHN J. MATWIN and to forward same to the Washington Field Office in order that same may be shown to VLADIMIR V. DE SVESHNIKOFF as possibly being identical with the person at Ordnance Research Company, 1135 Broadway, with whom DE SVESHNIKOFF dealt in 1931.

Further, the Los Angeles Office has advised that WILLIAM EDWARD CRANE has mentioned two persons, formerly Czarist Army officers, with whom CRANE dealt in the Soviet apparatus. A description of one of these two former Czarist Army officers approximates the description of JOHN J. MATWIN, set out above, and, accordingly, the Charlotte Office has been requested to forward a photograph of JOHN J. MATWIN, when same is secured, to the Los Angeles Office in order that it may be exhibited to CRANE as possibly being identical with one of the former Czarist Army officers mentioned by CRANE.

New York files contain no information on any person named STEPANOFF who may have been affiliated with Amtorg or with any company with a name similar to Ordnance Research or with the address 1133 Broadway, New York City.

In regard to persons named ~~STEPANOFF~~ or a similar name, New York files reflected that the following persons with similar names were associated with Amtorg Trading Corporation and that photographs of these persons are available to Washington Field Office:

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~~EVGENII IVANOVICH STEPANOV~~
~~ILIA STEPANOV~~
~~MIKHAIL DMITRIEVICH STEPANOV~~
~~MIKHAIL STEPANOVICH STEPANOV~~
~~NIKOLAI ALEXANDROVICH STEPANOV~~
~~NIKOLAI IVANOVICH STEPANOV~~
~~NIKOLAI PETROVICH STEPANOV~~
~~VIKTOR YAKOVLEVICH STEPANOV.~~

The Washington Field Office has been requested to show photographs of the above to VLADIMIR V. DE SVESHNIKOFF for possible identification by DE SVESHNIKOFF as the person with whom DE SVESHNIKOFF dealt in 1931.

By letter dated February 13, 1949, Washington Field Office forwarded four photographs of VLADIMIR V. DE SVESHNIKOFF. These photographs were exhibited to WHITTAKER CHAMBERS and CHAMBERS said that he did not recognize the person in these photographs as anyone whom he had ever met. He explained, however, that his information concerning a person named SVIASNIKOV had come to him from WILLIAM EDWARD CRANE and that from this information it would appear to CHAMBERS that SVIASNIKOV had dealt with WILLIAM EDWARD CRANE and with BYKOV.

CHAMBERS said he could recall no personal dealings or meetings with the person whom he had mentioned as SVIASNIKOV. He said that, accordingly, since he had never met SVIASNIKOV in person he could not say whether the pictures of DE SVESHNIKOFF were identical with SVIASNIKOV.

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Re: DAVID VERNON ZIMMERMAN, was.

LOUIS F. ~~BUDENZ~~, Assistant Professor, Fordham University, was interviewed by Special Agent William J. McCarthy, Jr. in regard to DAVID VERNON ZIMMERMAN, but said he could not recall the person appearing in this photograph. However, he said that he recognized the name DAVID CARPENTER as a person who had been a Communist Party organizer in Texas and who had also at that time acted as the correspondent for the "Daily Worker".

He advised that this was sometime during the early 1940's. BUDENZ further said that in his former capacity as editor of the "Daily Worker" he had heard about DAVID CARPENTER through general information being passed around at the "Daily Worker" and at Party headquarters. However, he said that he cannot recall ever meeting DAVID VERNON ZIMMERMAN under that name or under the name DAVID CARPENTER.

He stated further that he does not know whether ZIMMERMAN was in underground work for the Communist Party.

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BACKGROUND OF WHITTAKER CHAMBERS,
ASSOCIATION WITH MARK VAN DOREN

Mr. MARK VAN DOREN, who resides at 393 Bleeker Street, New York City and who teaches at Columbia University, was interviewed in his office in Hamilton Hall, Columbia University, on February 14, 1949 by SA JOHN F. SULLIVAN.

Mr. VAN DOREN was asked to discuss his associations with and knowledge of WHITTAKER CHAMBERS.

Mr. VAN DOREN related that he first met WHITTAKER CHAMBERS in the fall of 1920 when CHAMBERS enrolled as a student at Columbia University and he, VAN DOREN, began his teaching career in this institution. His relations with CHAMBERS, at first, were that of teacher and student with the resultant discussion of his student's problems. However, in the case of CHAMBERS, he added, this association had enlarged to the point where it had grown a little more intimate and he had begun to know CHAMBERS a little better than most students. The more intimate relation was welded because of the common ground of discussion which both found interesting, i.e. literature.

During the first three years he saw CHAMBERS on and off quite frequently but in his third year CHAMBERS was dismissed from the University, remained out for a year, but returned to complete his schooling after the one year absence referred to. Concerning the reason for CHAMBERS' dismissal from the University, Mr. VAN DOREN related that CHAMBERS, when he first came to the University, was a rock-ribbed Republican with the resultant ultra-conservative and reactionary ideas attendant to an individual coming, as CHAMBERS had, from a typical Long Island Republican background. He even went to the extent, VAN DOREN related, of distributing pamphlets on the University Campus with great zeal in furtherance of the political campaign of CALVIN COOLIDGE for President. During his first three years CHAMBERS showed a marked aptitude for Poetry and their discussions centered around this field. As a matter of fact, he stated, he knew CHAMBERS as a poet better than any other characteristic in him. Later, when VAN DOREN was Literary Editor of "The Nation" from about 1924 to 1928, he had printed a number of poems of CHAMBERS'. Their discussions during these three years took place at the University and at VAN DOREN'S home. An inquiry with regard to the latter statement elicited the reply from VAN DOREN that these visits to his home were confined to a few hours which he considered more or less a social visit. It is possible that he might have come for dinner and remained after dinner for literary discussions.

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VAN DOREN stated that when he first began teaching at Columbia University in 1920 he resided at 43 Barrow Street in Greenwich Village and in 1927 moved to 50 West 9th Street, likewise in the Village, where he remained until 1929. In 1929 he moved to his present residence, 393 Bleeker Street, Greenwich Village, New York City,

Without inquiry from agent, at this point Mr. VAN DOREN interrupted to remark that he had heard from his sister-in-law that there had been rumors in Washington, D. C. to the effect that WHITTAKER CHAMBERS had made the statement that when he broke with the Communist Party he had sought refuge with VAN DOREN and had lived in his attic for about six months during which time VAN DOREN used to take his meals to him in the attic and CHAMBERS had never left the premises. He was asked his reaction to this rumor to which he stated that it was a lot of "poppy-cock", but he believed that in cases of this kind very probably hundreds of similarly groundless rumors are concocted. First of all, he stated, he never had an attic and it was determined that this applied to all three residences, 43 Barrow Street, 50 West 9th Street and 393 Bleeker Street, and, as he had previously stated, WHITTAKER CHAMBERS had never, at any time, spent more than a few hours in his home and certainly had never stayed over-night to his knowledge,

The closest he could recall any truth being attached to the rumor would be that on September 1, 1938, CHAMBERS had come to him to advise him that he had left the Communist Party, with which organization he had been carrying on some dangerous activities which had resulted in his becoming a marked man and now that he had left the Party he was afraid that he would be killed. He acted, VAN DOREN stated, rather mysteriously; however, he did not pay undue attention to it because, as he explained it, CHAMBERS always acted mysteriously either by accident or by design, and he did not know whether to believe him or not when he was in such a mood. He did not know whether to believe him when he had told him that he had broken with the Communist Party and was afraid that he would be harmed. When CHAMBERS came to him on September 1, 1938, he had asked VAN DOREN to assist him in obtaining some books to review, explaining that he desired to review them under his own name of WHITTAKER CHAMBERS. He believed that he had recommended such reviews which he had done for a while before obtaining his position with "Time" magazine. He added that he had not been instrumental in obtaining CHAMBERS' position with "Time" magazine. Concerning any other recommendations made by him for employment, Mr. VAN DOREN stated that he could not remember any others except he recalled that, at one time, he may have recommended CHAMBERS for a position with the New York Public Library,

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He believed that the last time he had seen CHAMBERS was when he visited him on September 1, 1938, but between that date and the time when CHAMBERS had completed his studies at Columbia, he had been in infrequent correspondence with him. CHAMBERS had, during a visit abroad, written him from Holland and some of the other countries he had visited. Upon his return to the United States CHAMBERS had gone out west for a time and VAN DOREN had received letters from him during this period. He was not sure but believed that he had first learned of the fact that CHAMBERS had joined the Communist Party during such correspondence. Sometime in 1925 he had received a letter in which CHAMBERS advised him that he had joined the Communist Party.

This thought brought another incident to his mind which he hastened to explain. Sometime before CHAMBERS' last contact with him he had met him in a subway train at which time CHAMBERS had in his possession a Chemistry book and VAN DOREN had inquired why he was carrying such a book as it was foreign to his past educational field. CHAMBERS, he stated, at that time again lapsed into his mysterious attitude and explained that he was studying Chemistry as he had some important work to do for the Party. He did not recall whether or not CHAMBERS had stated what kind of work it was but gave the impression that it was very dangerous.

His impression of WHITTAKER CHAMBERS is that he is an individual prone to strong emotional reactions. He will swing like a pendulum to opposite reactions. For example he re-stated the fact that when CHAMBERS had first come to him he was a conservative Republican but later, as indicated by the fact that he joined the Communist Party, he had swung to the very opposite side. Now, apparently, he is swinging completely away from Communism and back to his conservative former position.

When asked for the reason for CHAMBERS' dismissal from the University, VAN DOREN explained that CHAMBERS had written a religious play which, through the assistance of VAN DOREN, was published in the campus paper. The faculty had looked unkindly on the literary piece; arrived at the conclusion that it was irreligious and dismissed CHAMBERS from the University. It was through the assistance of VAN DOREN that after an absence of a year he was able to re-instate himself.

On February 3rd and 4th, 1949, WHITTAKER CHAMBERS was interviewed by SA FRANCIS X. PLANT and asked about his associations with MARK VAN DOREN,

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Mr. CHAMBERS said that he first met MARK VAN DOREN when he, CHAMBERS, entered Columbia University in September, 1920. MARK VAN DOREN, CHAMBERS said, was his first Faculty Advisor at Columbia. He thought that VAN DOREN was always a liberal but did not believe that he had ever been a Communist.

CHAMBERS recalled that during his first year at Columbia he began thinking of embracing a religion and had written some religious poetry. This he showed to VAN DOREN who, according to CHAMBERS, commented to the effect, "This is very interesting but it contains a pathetic fallacy--it shows that God operates in nature." CHAMBERS said he believed that this was the, "Beginning of my intellectual pulverization." Explaining further, CHAMBERS said that he came to know VAN DOREN well at Columbia and the latter had a very powerful influence on him, which influence CHAMBERS described as being, "generally destructive." He added that he had gone to VAN DOREN more or less "a country boy, with very hard and fast ideas," and VAN DOREN had set to work "to pulverize my ideas." VAN DOREN, he stated, was the first one who first turned his mind toward Russia, and in fact, suggested that he, CHAMBERS, should take a trip there.

Mr. CHAMBERS thought that when he first met VAN DOREN at Columbia the latter was a "Liberal Rationalist." It was also his recollection that VAN DOREN had just written a book on Dryden and, in CHAMBERS' opinion, VAN DOREN was then, "Under the influence of 19th Century English Philosophers."

CHAMBERS thought that he began to drift from VAN DOREN'S influence when he realized that VAN DOREN was very vociferous in putting forth his views but did practically nothing toward putting them into effect. This latter phase, CHAMBERS believed, VAN DOREN was content to leave to others, "especially guys like me."

Mr. CHAMBERS said that after he left Columbia he saw MARK VAN DOREN at infrequent intervals and he believes he visited VAN DOREN'S home in Greenwich Village about four or five times throughout the years. These visits, CHAMBERS said, were purely social and had nothing to do with his, CHAMBERS', underground work.

MARK VAN DOREN, according to CHAMBERS, has written for the magazine, "Nation" and became an editor of that publication. It was also CHAMBERS' recollection that MARK VAN DOREN met his present wife while at "The Nation."

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CHAMBERS said that he never hid in MARK VAN DOREN'S attic "at any time." It is entirely possible, he stated, that he did contact VAN DOREN for a job at the time of his CHAMBERS, break with the Communist Party in 1938. However, he does not particularly recall approaching VAN DOREN, though he says he applied to any number of people looking for work at the time.

~~MARK~~ ~~VAN~~ ~~DOREN~~, CHAMBERS said, is the younger brother of CARL VAN DOREN. He thought that MARK was originally from Urbana, Illinois, where his father was a Doctor.

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The following investigation was conducted by SA JOSEPH F. McCORRY:

Acting on teletype from Washington Field dated February 4, 1949, which supplied whereabouts of JOHN COLLIER, Sr. as at City College, New York, the writer and SA JOHN DANAHY interviewed COLLIER in effort to identify the woman succeeding CHAMBERS as courier in 1934. CHAMBERS had alleged that this woman acted as secretary for ANDRE EMEREE, who got a position with the Department of Indian Affairs, through the influence of JOHN COLLIER, who was then Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

Upon interview on February 11, 1949, at his office at CCNY, COLLIER stated that he was Commissioner of Indian Affairs from May, 1933 to February, 1945. He stated that his son, JOHN COLLIER, Jr., had never worked for the Government except for a brief period sometime in the mid 1930's when he was taking pictures for the Department of Agriculture, as part of a W.P.A. project. He advised that his son is now residing at Taos, New Mexico, and is working for himself, as a photographer.

JOHN COLLIER, Sr., is presently the professor of Sociology at CCNY. He stated that before becoming Commissioner of Indian Affairs, he was employed as secretary of the American Indian Defense Association from 1922 to 1933.

When questioned about ANDRE EMEREE, COLLIER stated that he does not recall any person by that name or by the name of Mrs. HUDSON. He is positive that he never recommended any person of that name for employment with the Indian Affairs on his own initiative, but added that many times, as Commissioner, he would approve a prospective employee, who would be unknown to him but vouched for by some member of his staff. He cannot recall the names of such persons, but feels that there were many such incidents.

COLLIER was then asked if he recalled anyone in the Planning Section of the Indian Rehabilitation Division who could speak several languages, and whose father had been a police official in Hungary. He replied that he recalls a girl "of foreign extraction" in that section, but does not recall her name or how she became employed there. He remarked that she was not well liked, due to an impertinent attitude, but never heard anything that would indicate she may have been a Communist. He does not know if this woman had a secretary. She came

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to the Section sometime in 1934, and was dropped less than a year later when the WPA funds which financed the project were exhausted. He feels that the employment of any person in that section during that period could be verified through WPA records.

COLLIER stated that the following persons would be most likely to remember an employee of that section:

~~WALTER VOEHLKE~~ - now in Sacramento, California, and who was then in charge of the Planning Section, Indian Rehabilitation Division.

~~DANIEL MURPHY~~ - presently a field man for Indian Affairs, Washington, D.C. and who was then in charge of Indian Civilian Conservation Corps.

~~MARY McGAIR~~ - present employment and whereabouts unknown, who was at that time director of personnel for Indian Affairs.

On February 14, 1949, the El Paso Office was requested by teletype to interview ~~JOHN COLLIER, Jr.~~ at Taos, New Mexico for any information he may have concerning ANDRE EMEREE or the unknown courier who allegedly worked as her secretary.

On the same date Washington Field was requested by teletype to ascertain the present location of DANIEL MURPHY and MARY McGAIR and to teletype leads to interview them to the appropriate offices.

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LEON PRESSMAN, aka Lee Pressman

On January 27, 1949, LEON PRESSMAN, commonly known as Lee Pressman, was interviewed in his law office at 9 East 40th Street, New York City, telephone number Murray Hill 3-6790 by SAS ALBERT J. KLEIN and JOHN F. SULLIVAN. Mr. PRESSMAN is a member of the firm of PRESSMAN, WITT & CAMMER which has its offices in the instant building.

At the outset of the interview Mr. PRESSMAN stated that he is a member of the firm of PRESSMAN, WITT & CAMMER and at the present time he has no other business affiliations and does not maintain other office space in another part of the city. He resides at 26 Foster Avenue, Mount Vernon, New York, is married, and his wife's name is SOPHIA. They have three children by this marriage, ANN, MARCIA and SUSAN. He advised that his legal name is LEON PRESSMAN. However, since early childhood he has been called "LEE". He has no middle initial or name. ~~PRESSMAN~~

He gave a brief chronological history of his positions with the United States Government, relating that he at first entered government service in the summer of 1933 with the Agricultural Adjustment Administration with which he remained until the latter part of 1934 or early 1935, but he could not recall which. After leaving the AAA he had spent a brief period with the Federal Emergency Relief Administration under supervision of HARRY HOPKINS; He later shifted to the Works Progress Administration in 1935 for which organization he acted as Chief Counsel. For a brief time before his resignation from the government in 1935 he had also acted as Chief Counsel for the Resettlement Administration under REXFORD GUY TUGWELL. In June of 1936 he assumed the position of Chief Counsel to the Council of Industrial Organizations which position he held until the end of 1939. He added that during his tenure with the CIO he had returned to Washington to live and work and believed that that period encompassed the latter part of 1938 to early 1939.

To inquiry he stated that he had been brought into government service with the AAA by JEROME FRANK who had been appointed Chief Counsel to the AAA. His position was that of Assistant General Counsel. He had been employed prior to his government service with the law firm of CHADBOURNE, STANCHFIELD & LEVY. JEROME FRANK, who is now Circuit Court of Appeals Judge for the Second District, had been with this law firm prior to assuming the post of General Counsel to the AAA and had asked PRESSMAN to join him.

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It was while with the AAA that he renewed his acquaintance with ALGER HISS whom he had known at Harvard Law School and with whom he had worked on the "Harvard Law Review". ALGER HISS was also part of the legal staff of the AAA.

He related that while with the AAA he had met ALGER HISS both at work and socially and had also met PRISCILLA HISS socially but he could not classify the association as an intimate one as it was restricted during that period more or less to office contacts and the social - business cocktail parties resulting from their work together in the AAA. It was customary, he explained, because of the overload of work in the Division for JEROME FRANK to invite his staff to his home for cocktails during which they would continue to discuss and iron out problems arising from their work. This custom was not restricted to Mr. FRANK'S invitations but expanded until it became a common practice among individual staff members to invite fellow employees to their homes in turn. He did see ALGER on occasions such as these. He was quite sure that he had invited ALGER to his home and ALGER likewise had invited him to his.

He denied that he or his confreres in the AAA had ever held what could be construed as meetings at each other's homes. He likewise denied that such affairs were for any ulterior purpose other than to relax a little and discuss their work. He pointed out that such cocktail parties were a common practice in Washington during those times. He also denied that they were intimate or select in any way or were in furtherance of a subversive scheme of any type. He added that almost anyone who knew of the various cocktail parties could and did drop in.

PRESSMAN pointed out that since 1934 when he left the AAA he could count on the fingers of one hand the times he had met ALGER HISS. Concerning the period when he returned to Washington as Counsel for the CIO, he claimed that he had only seen ALGER once or twice on the streets and on those occasions they did but pass the time of day.

He did not recall during his tenure in government service that documents had been classified and was sure that they had not been stamped indicating whether they were or not. He denied that he had ever taken any classified or unclassified documents out of the government buildings and made them available to anyone unauthorized to receive same. He also denied that he had ever made the contents of any government document available to any unauthorized person. He also stated that it had never come to his attention that anyone else had ever taken any classified documents out of

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the government buildings and made them available to an unauthorized person or had ever made the contents thereof similarly available. He denied that it had ever come to his attention that ALGER HISS had made government documents or the contents of government documents available to any unauthorized person. He also denied knowing that ALGER HISS had been engaged in espionage activities or any activities inimical to the welfare of the United States.

He admitted that he had known HENRY HILL COLLINS but claimed this association to have been one brought about because of their association in the government service. He believed that he had been invited to COLLINS' home and must have attended at least a half a dozen parties with him. He was asked whether he attended any parties at COLLINS' residence in St. Matthews Court. He stated that he could not recall COLLINS' living there and the name of St. Matthews Court did not "ring a bell".

PRESSMAN denied that any other gatherings that he attended at COLLINS' home could be considered meetings in the sense of the word. He added that nothing stood out in his attention that these groups were limited to any extent to comprise a select meeting. He denied at this time that he had ever attended any meetings in COLLINS' apartment in New York City or in JOHN ABT'S apartment either in Washington or in New York City.

He refused to state to what organizations he belonged. When asked whether he was or is a member of any group, committee, organization, society or party in the open or underground in Washington, D. C. or New York City which carried out acts inimical to the welfare of the United States, he said that he was not. He was next asked whether he was a member of the Communist Party either in Washington, D. C. or in New York City and whether he was a member of their underground organization. Before answering this question, PRESSMAN stated that he desired to point out that he would not discuss these questions because he considered them to be an inquiry into his religious and political beliefs and as such the questions were an invasion of his private affairs which are protected by the Constitution.

It was brought to PRESSMAN'S attention that he had answered the question previous to the last and was refusing to answer the last one in regard to whether or not he was a member of the Communist Party and yet the last question could be considered in the category of the question previous to the last. He answered "that the question whether or not the

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Communist Party could be considered a group carrying out activities inimical to the welfare of the United States was a question now before the Federal Court in New York City and it was up to it to resolve this point".

It was apparent that PRESSMAN was hiding behind his individual subjective opinion of what he considered acts inimical to the welfare of the United States; consequently, the question was not pursued further.

PRESSMAN was asked whether he had ever been paid by the Communist Party. He stated that he had not. He was asked whether he had ever been in Communist Party headquarters in New York City or any other city. He stated that he had not. He was asked whether the Communist Party had ever honored him at any Communist Party receptions. He stated that they had not.

He was asked whether or not he had ever held any position with the Communist Party or headed any Communist function. He stated that he had not. He was asked if he ever sought guidance and/or policy from the Communist Party with respect to his government work and he stated that he had not. He hastened to add at this point that he had always while in the government service and the CIO carried out the policies set forth by those agencies.

It should be noted that the Bureau has evidence and information in its possession to disprove the negative answers of PRESSMAN to the questions propounded by Agent KLEIN with the exception of whether he was paid by the Communist Party.

He was told that Agents would present to him a number of names of individuals and it was desired that he answer whether or not he knew them, his connections with them or knowledge of them. He said that he would. He was asked whether he knew CHARLES KRAMER. Before he answered whether he knew this individual he stated that he would first like to qualify his position. He stated he would identify the individuals concerning whom he was to be asked if he met them in his government or CIO work. If he had, he would discuss his association with them only to the

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extent of his connection with them while so working; beyond that he would not discuss them as he considered the question then would be in the category earlier referred to, i.e., an invasion of his private affairs.

It was readily apparent that the purpose of ^{Lesst} PRESSMAN'S qualification was to take the "teeth" out of the question as he was willing to be responsible for and respond to what he did on government time but not for what he did after hours. Thus per se if he had carried out inimical or subversive activities after working hours, he was protected from having such activities inquired into.

He was again asked whether he knew CHARLES KRAMER to which he stated he would not discuss the question. He was then asked whether he knew VICTOR PERLO. He stated that their paths had crossed infrequently and he knew little about him. Further inquiry concerning his relation with PERLO was fruitless.

PRESSMAN refused to discuss whether he knew J. PETERS, ALEXANDER STEVENS, ISADORE BOORSTEIN, HAROLD VARE, JACOB GOLOS, HENRY MAGDOFF, EDWARD FITZGERALD, NATHAN GREGORY SILVERMASTER, JEROME FRANK, DONALD HISS, and ELLA REEVE BLOOR.

In discussing the above names propounded as well as additional names which will be set forth later in this report, it was brought out that PRESSMAN would not answer the question as to whether or not he had knowledge of or had it brought to his attention that these individuals were engaged in espionage acts or any activities inimical to the welfare of the United States.

He was asked whether he knew HARRY DEXTER WHITE. He stated that he knew him and had met him but very few times. He stated he was Assistant Treasurer under HENRY MORGENTHAU and hastened to add that he was a fine man and that it was a shame the way he was treated. He would not discuss WHITE further.

He was asked whether he had seen a picture of WHITTAKER CHAMBERS. He stated that he had in the newspapers or magazines and that he did not know him and that he had never heard the name, WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, before the recent press disclosures. He also denied that the name, GEORGE CROSLEY or CARL, held any particular significance to him,

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PRESSMAN likewise stated that the name, ~~ELIZABETH BENTLEY~~, did not ring a bell with him, but he qualified this answer by adding, in government work. Efforts to determine whether the name, ~~ELIZABETH BENTLEY~~, was known to him or that he knew her after his government service proved fruitless. He merely stated that he had left the government service and Washington in 1935 and would not enlarge upon it.

When asked whether or not he knew ~~ROY HUDSON~~, he flippantly and sarcastically answered: "Oh, I've heard of him." An attempt to pursue this association likewise was to no avail as he placed ROY HUDSON in the category that he had no connection with him while in his government work and would not answer questions beyond government associations as it was then in the invasion of private rights category.

When asked whether he knew Colonel BYKOV, he stated "That's the mysterious colonel in New York mentioned in the Committee inquiry." He was told that this was right and asked if he knew him. He answered that he knew nothing of him.

He denied, when asked, that he had ever attended any meetings at which any of the above-named individuals were present. He could not recall ever having seen a Woodstock typewriter in ALGER HISS' home when he was invited there for cocktail parties.

He stated that neither ALGER HISS nor any of his attorneys have been in touch with him since the disclosures in the instant case were made before the House Committee on Un-American Activities.

At the conclusion of the interview he was asked whether or not he had any statements to make which he would want included in the report of the interview. He stated that there was nothing he desired to add.

HAROLD I. ~~CAMMER~~, law partner of LEON PRESSMAN, was present throughout the interview and acted in the capacity of attorney for him.

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Re: NATHAN WITT

On January 27, 1949, Mr. NATHAN WITT was interviewed at his office by Special Agents Robert F. X. O'Keefe and John F. Sullivan. Mr. WITT has his offices at 9 East 40th Street, New York City, Telephone Murray Hill 3-6790, as a member of the law firm of Pressman, Witt and Cammer engaged in the general practice of law. The interview was conducted in the presence of HAROLD I. CAMMER who acted as attorney for Mr. WITT.

Mr. WITT stated that he now resides at 160 West 77th Street, New York City, Telephone Endicott 2-6159. He is married to ANNA LAURA PHILLIPS WITT whom he married on June 19, 1930 and has two children by this marriage, HAL and LEDA. HAL is now 13 years of age and LEDA is 9.

~~WITKOWSKY~~

At the outset of the interview Mr. WITT presented all previous background history himself and his employment in the Government. He was born February 11, 1903 in New York City, the son of HYMAN WITKOWSKY and IDA SCARENSKI. Mr. WITT stated that he had changed his name legally in 1919 from NATHAN WITKOWSKY to NATHAN WITT. He was asked whether at any time he had used the name NATHAN WITKOWSKI. He replied that he had not, that the names he had given were the only two he had used but it is possible that due to the difficult spelling of his name and the lack of facility of spelling such names by Americans, errors might have crept in which would have resulted in his name being known at times as WITKOWSKI.

He received his Bachelor of Law Degree from Harvard Law School in June, 1932 and advised that at that time he had become interested in the labor field of law and as a result of his interest and advance study, he had collaborated with Dean LANDIS of the Harvard Law School in writing a book on labor law.

With respect to his employment with the United States Government, Mr. WITT related that he had been with the law firm of Donovan and Raichley in 1933 when he was asked to come to Washington by LEE PRESSMAN to join him in the Department of Agriculture. The law firm of Donovan and Raichley is the firm with which Brigadier General William J. Donovan is affiliated and is one of the better known New York law firms.

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On February 2, 1933, he obtained his appointment as an attorney joining the legal staff of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration. Mr. PRESSMAN was his immediate superior as the Assistant Counsel of the AAA and his over-all supervisor was JEROME FRANK. He could not recall the section with which he began his employment but believed it had to do with milk agreements and licenses. In February of 1934 he left the AAA and went with the National Labor Relations Board which was then operating under the old Wagner Act and remained there until July of 1935. In July of 1935 he was placed in charge of the Review Division under the new Wagner Act and remained in that capacity until December of that year when he was appointed Assistant General Counsel. In November, 1937 he was designated Secretary to the National Labor Relations Board in which capacity he remained until December, 1940 when he resigned from Government service.

During his association with the National Labor Relations Board, he advised his superior was CALVERT MAGRUDER, who is now with the Circuit Court of Appeals. He had not been transferred, he pointed out, to the National Labor Relations Board by anyone but had requested the appointment because as he had previously stated, he was very fond of labor law and considered it to be his field.

During his ten years of Government service he had never, to his knowledge, ever handled classified documents and did not believe that there had been such a classification during that period. He could not recall there having been security measures in force at that time, and was of the belief that they were regulations which came into effect during the war period. The same applied he added to the National Labor Relations Board.

He denied that he had ever furnished classified or unclassified documents to any unauthorized person not in the Government in furtherance of a scheme inimical to the welfare of the United States. He also denied that he had furnished the contents of any Government classified or unclassified documents to any unauthorized persons in furtherance of such a scheme.

He refused to discuss whether or not anyone else had, to his knowledge, furnished either the documents or the contents of classified or unclassified documents to any unauthorized persons in furtherance of such a scheme.

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He specifically would not discuss if he had known whether or not ALGER HISS had furnished the contents of Government documents or the documents themselves to any unauthorized person in furtherance of such a scheme.

He refused to discuss the identity of any organizations which he is a member of or had been a member of.

He stated that he was not a member of any group, committee, society, organization or party while employed either in New York or in Washington which carried on activities inimical to the interests of the United States. He refused to discuss whether or not he knew that any of his close associates were members of such groups, committees, societies, organizations or parties.

He would not discuss whether or not he was a member of the Communist Party or had been a member of the Communist Party, either in New York City, Washington, D.C. or any other city.

He would not discuss whether or not he was a member of the Communist Party Underground. He would not discuss whether or not ALGER HISS was a member of any of the above organizations, to his knowledge.

Mr. WITT would not discuss whether or not he knew ALGER HISS, worked with him, attended any meetings with him, visited his home, or had any contact with him whatsoever. He was asked whether he knew the following key figures in instant case, had any association with them, or attended any meetings at which they were present:

DONALD HISS
VICTOR PERLO
J. PETERS
JACOB GOLOS
CHARLES KRAMER
HAROLD WARE
ALEXANDER STEVENS
NATHAN GREGORY SILVERMASTER

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To the inquiry he refused to discuss whether or not he had or had not. He was asked and refused to discuss whether or not he knew WHITTAKER CHAMBERS or ELIZABETH BENTLEY. He admitted that he knew HENRY HILL COLLINS, Jr., stating that COLLINS is a client of his. Beyond that he refused to discuss him. He refused to discuss whether or not he had attended any meetings at the home of HENRY HILL COLLINS, Jr. in St. Matthews Court, Washington, D.C. or any meetings which were held in his New York apartment. He also denied that he had attended any meetings in JOHN ABT'S apartment either in Washington, D.C. or New York.

He also refused to discuss the following individuals whose names have come up in instant investigation:

~~JOHN J. ABT~~
Colonel BYKOV
HENRY MAGDOFF
EDWARD FITZGERALD
HARRY DEXTER WHITE
ELLA REEVE BLOOR

At the conclusion of the interview Mr. WITT stated that he desired to have placed on the record the fact that he loved his country and the people in it very much. He was asked what country he was referring to and he added the United States.

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Re: ANNE TERRY WHITE
Widow of HARRY DEXTER WHITE

The following investigation was conducted by SA JOSEPH F. McCORRY.

WHITTAKER CHAMBERS has stated that in the Summer of 1937, he accompanied ALGER and PRISCILLA HISS to the Summer home of HARRY DEXTER WHITE in New Hampshire. CHAMBERS made the visit to discuss a monetary plan with WHITE. At that time WHITE was Assistant Secretary of the Treasury under MORGANTHAU.

HARRY DEXTER WHITE died during the Summer of 1948, but it was ascertained that his wife, ANN TERRY WHITE, maintains a residence at 334 West 86th Street, New York City. Inquiries at this address provided the information that Mrs. WHITE was staying at the home of friends at 73 Baldwin Avenue, Baldwin, Long Island.

On February 4, 1949, the writer and resident agent WILLIAM A. JOHNSON interviewed Mrs. WHITE at 73 Baldwin Avenue, Baldwin, Long Island, in an effort to ascertain the location of WHITE'S Summer home in 1937, as instructed by Bureau teletype of same date.

Mrs. WHITE stated that she is temporarily residing with close friends, Mr. and Mrs. MAURICE BERNSTEIN. Mrs. BERNSTEIN is ill with cancer, and is confined in a New York City hospital. Therefore, she, Mrs. WHITE, is staying here to care for the BERNSTEIN'S two young children.

Three photos of JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS taken at different periods were exhibited to her. She stated that she recognized the most recent photo, dated 1948, because she had seen it in the press. However, she could not identify the earlier ones, which were taken in about 1934. She stated that she does not know CHAMBERS either by that name or any other, and has never seen or met him. Mrs. WHITE was then asked about the location of a Summer home which she occupied in New Hampshire in 1937. She stated that for many years she and her family had rented various Summer homes in New Hampshire, but that she could not possibly remember which one or what section they were

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in during the Summer of 1937.

Upon being asked as to the present whereabouts of HARRY WHITE'S brother, she replied that the brother, ABE WHITE, was residing in Wellesley Hills, Massachusetts, and added that she hoped he would not be interviewed as he was suffering from a heart ailment.

At this point, the writer attempted to question Mrs. WHITE further as to guests who visited at her Summer residences. However, Mrs. WHITE interrupted and stated that she would answer no further questions in the absence of her attorney. The writer then asked her if she had engaged counsel, and she replied that she had not, but would contact one at the earliest moment, and would then contact the agents to advise whether or not her attorney wished her to answer any questions. If he advised her to answer questions, she remarked that she would be glad to be reinterviewed. She advised that she would not be able to contact her attorney until February 20, 1949.

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Re: HERMAN HAVILAND FIELD
NOEL HAVILAND FIELD

HERMAN HAVILAND FIELD, brother of NOEL FIELD was interviewed on January 25, 1949 by SA'S CLARE F. CARTER and VYRL E. LEICHLITER of the Cleveland Office at Cleveland College Building, Public Square, Cleveland, Ohio.

The results of this interview is being reported at length in the present matter because of the pertinent information contained therein relevant to NOEL FIELD and his possible association with ALGER HISS.

At the outset of the interview, published newspaper accounts on the testimony of J. WHITTAKER CHAMBERS before the House Committee on Un-American Activities was brought to FIELD'S attention. FIELD expressed considerable concern over the situation and announced that he would do anything possible to clear up this misunderstanding. FIELD stated that he had forwarded to his brother, NOEL FIELD, the newspaper clippings regarding CHAMBER'S testimony and that NOEL FIELD likewise had expressed concern over the smirch of the family name, particularly arising out of the allegations referring to a "Field Ring" in Washington, D. C.

As to his own background, HERMAN FIELD stated that his parents were HERBERT HAVILAND FIELD, father, who died in 1921, and NINA N. FIELD, mother, who died of cancer in New York State in July, 1947. FIELD'S father was a Quaker and had been employed by "Concilium Bibliographicum", which was described by FIELD as an international zoological association. From approximately 1910, the FIELD family resided in Zurich, Switzerland and returned to the United States in about 1922. HERMAN FIELD pointed out that both of his parents were United States citizens; that his father was a friend of the late President Wilson and was devoted to the ideals and work of the League of Nations, inasmuch as he and his whole family were ardent pacifists.

HERMAN FIELD stated that his mother, NINA FIELD, was intensely interested in social work, especially in helping victims of political persecution. She devoted a considerable portion of her life to assisting political refugees.

It had been reported previously that one AUGUST KORPLHILLE was a half-brother of HERMAN FIELD. HILLE was actually a wounded veteran of the

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Spanish Civil War who was befriended by NINA FIELD. No family relationship existed between HILLE and the FIELD family. NINA FIELD'S farm for political refugees was maintained in Pennsylvania and HILLE spent some time at this farm and was supported by FIELD'S mother. At the present time, HILLE is thought by HERMAN FIELD to be in Mexico where he is an English language instructor.

HERMAN FIELD was born in Zurich, Switzerland on April 13, 1910 and remained there until about 1922, at which time the family moved to Cambridge, Massachusetts. He attended school in Cambridge, graduating from Harvard University in 1932. He attended the Harvard School of Architecture until 1934, at which time he obtained a scholarship of the Institute of International Education to study abroad, principally at the Swiss Polytechnical Institute in Zurich, but with the stipulations that he would spend his summers in various European countries studying various relating subjects. HERMAN studied at the University of Moscow during the Summer of 1934 and then went to Zurich. He spent the Spring of 1935 in Italy and the Summer of 1935 in Stuttgart, Germany where he and his former wife, JEAN CLARK FIELD (now JEAN CLARK FIELD LIEBERMAN) both worked in an architect's office.

HERMAN FIELD spent 1936 to 1939 working for a Swiss architectural firm known as ROSCHE PRODUCTS, in Welwyn City, England. While in England he became associated with the movement for evacuating Czech refugees under the Lord Mayors Committee where he worked under the direction of his present wife, KATE THORNYCROFT FIELD. This work was carried out later under the BRITISH COMMITTEE FOR THE EVACUATION OF CZECH REFUGEES and was then taken over by the Czech Refugees Trust Fund administered directly by the government of the United Kingdom. During 1939, HERMAN FIELD went to Prague for one week, working on the evacuation of Czech refugees and then went to Poland to report to the British Consulate, planning to return immediately to England. He stayed in Poland, however, assisting in the evacuation until the time of the German invasion, working directly with the British Consulate. After the German invasion, FIELD returned to England. He assisted in screening refugees during this whole period until after the evacuation at Dunkirk when, according to FIELD, all refugees were placed in internment camps.

HERMAN FIELD returned to the United States in 1940 and worked for several architectural firms in New York. He gave the following residence addresses in New York:

568 Second Avenue
____Claremont Avenue
59 Livingstone Street, Brooklyn

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FIELD spent a few weeks as a consultant on the Wyatt Housing Program in Washington, D. C. during 1946, and during the Summer of 1947, led a group of students to Europe under the auspices of the WORLD STUDY TOURS. According to FIELD, a study tour was organized by the WORLD STUDY TOURS and all arrangements for the tour were made by that group, FIELD merely acting as an instructor. This group left LaGuardia Field in New York City about August 2, 1947 and visited England, France, Switzerland, Czechoslovakia, and Sweden, traveling by air the whole time. A strike on the air lines delayed the return of the group beyond the estimated six weeks' itinerary and the party finally returned by air during October, 1947. The purpose of the tour was to study the architectural reconstruction problems and survey the progress being made in the countries visited.

FIELD is presently engaged in directing the building program of Cleveland College.

NOEL FIELD was described by HERMAN FIELD as being intensely interested in international issues and politics, and being the eldest son, was considerably influenced by his father's pacifist ideology. (Throughout the interview, FIELD repeatedly stressed the fact that his family were Quakers and as such, were violently opposed to all thought of violence or warfare). NOEL FIELD majored in political science at Harvard University, graduating in 1924 and wrote a thesis on disarmament which was published by the NATIONAL COUNCIL FOR THE PREVENTION OF WAR. NOEL then spent a few months as a prison psychiatrist and then entered the employment of the NATIONAL COUNCIL FOR THE PREVENTION OF WAR, working very closely with FREDERICK LIBBY. He took several examinations for employment in the State Department and entered the State Department's employ to work in the Disarmament Section at a date unknown to HERMAN.

While in the State Department, NOEL FIELD was a very good friend of LAWRENCE DUGGAN, as was the entire FIELD family. HERMAN FIELD expressed considerable concern over the DUGGAN incident and expressed the opinion that based on his acquaintance with DUGGAN, there could be no possible reason for supposing that DUGGAN ever engaged in any espionage activity. HERMAN did state that he probably knew DUGGAN less intimately than any other member of his family. NOEL FIELD and DUGGAN lived together in the same house while residing in Washington, D. C. NOEL FIELD was acquainted with ALGER HISS; however, HERMAN FIELD stated that he did not know the closeness of this relationship.

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About 1936 (HERMAN FIELD seemed to experience considerable difficulty in recalling NOEL FIELD'S activities during the period 1926 to 1935) NOEL FIELD went to Geneva, Switzerland as the Undersecretary for Disarmament in the LEAGUE OF NATIONS, remaining there until 1940 or 1941, at which time he associated himself with the UNITARIAN SERVICE COMMITTEE. According to HERMAN FIELD, NOEL'S reason for so doing was to keep up with his (HERMAN'S) humanitarian accomplishments in evacuating Czech refugees from Czechoslovakia and Poland prior to the German invasion. NOEL remained with the UNITARIAN SERVICE COMMITTEE until the beginning of 1948, being first in Southern France as Director in charge of assisting refugees. When France was occupied by the Nazis, NOEL FIELD returned to Geneva and was there associated with the UNITARIANS REFUGEE SERVICE. In 1948, NOEL'S precarious health, brought about by his unstinting efforts in refugee camps with the UNITARIANS, forced him into virtual retirement. He is presently in the mountains outside of Geneva recovering his health. HERMAN FIELD stated that he had last seen his brother in the Summer of 1947 for a period of a few hours.

HERMAN volunteered the information that his brother, NOEL FIELD, had written him requesting his advice as to whether he, NOEL, should return to the United States to clear his name of the implied charges now hanging over him, and that he, HERMAN, had counseled NOEL not to do so at the present time, inasmuch as the grave condition of his health should receive the first consideration.

DR. ELSIE DOOB

HERMAN FIELD'S sister, DR. ELSIE DOOB, lives at Urbana, Illinois, and is the wife of JOSEPH DOOB, a professor of mathematics at the University of Illinois. ELSIE DOOB spent several years during the war period as a doctor in New York.

JEAN CLARK FIELD LIEBERMAN

JEAN CLARK FIELD LIEBERMAN married HERMAN FIELD in Cambridge, Massachusetts in 1932 and accompanied him to Europe in 1934. They worked together for an architectural firm in Stuttgart, Germany in 1935 and separated in 1936, being divorced in 1940. After considerable hesitation, FIELD finally

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brought himself to say that JEAN was very friendly with PAUL MASSING, intimating that the [redacted] her divorce from FIELD. JEAN CLARK FIELD LIEBERMAN married (SALI) LIEBERMAN whom she met in Zurich, planning to come to the United States at a time unknown to FIELD, but their departure to the United States was delayed because LIEBERMAN was drafted into the Swiss Army.

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JEAN LIEBERMAN and her husband came to the United States about 1940 and are presently living on the West Coast, exact whereabouts unknown to FIELD.

KATE THORNYCROFT FIELD

HERMAN FIELD met his present wife, KATE THORNYCROFT FIELD, in England while both were engaged in the Czech evacuation work, and married her in 1940 following his return from Poland. She accompanied him to the United States in 1940.

PAUL and HEDI MASSING

Concerning PAUL and HEDI MASSING, FIELD advised that he met the couple in Zurich about 1935 through his mother, NINA FIELD, who was in Zurich at that time. The FIELD family became interested in MASSING through a book MASSING had written concerning concentration camps. FIELD indicated that MASSING'S book was very informative on the role enacted by various groups in the evacuation of refugees. NINA FIELD filed an affidavit of financial support to facilitate MASSING'S entry to the United States, later giving him financial aid and allowing him to manage her farm for refugees in Pennsylvania,

HEDI MASSING, whom FIELD reluctantly described as a "hard-boiled woman" quarreled with NINA FIELD because of the "clash of their personalities." MASSING was described by FIELD as a "serious economist" who supported himself largely through writing magazine articles. FIELD stated he believed MASSING to be a Communist and indicated that the Communistic ideology was reflected in MASSING'S book (above noted). He disclaimed any knowledge of espionage activity on the part of MASSING (as well as any other person). FIELD stated that he had no knowledge of the MASSING'S' activities subsequent to their break with NINA FIELD. (Later in an interview, FIELD contradicted himself by stating that he probably first met MASSING through his brother, NOEL FIELD),

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IGNATZ REISS

HERMAN FIELD disclaimed any knowledge of IGNATZ REISS but he stated he believed an individual named KURT REISS was one of the refugees harbored by his mother on her farm about 1940.

WALTER KRIVITSKY

HERMAN FIELD stated that he knew WALTER KRIVITSKY only through KRIVITSKY'S magazine articles, which he stated he believed he had read in the "Saturday Evening Post." FIELD denied any personal acquaintance with KRIVITSKY and disclaimed any knowledge of KRIVITSKY'S activities.

When directly questioned regarding any espionage activities on the part of himself or any member of his family, FIELD categorically denied that he or any member of his family, to his knowledge, had ever engaged in any espionage activity knowingly, or had ever been approached by anyone to act in the capacity of an espionage agent, in any manner whatsoever. FIELD qualified this statement by explaining at some length at several times throughout the interview, that the general feeling and universal attitude in Europe and especially in Zurich and Geneva during the pre-war period was that anyone who was "anti-Nazi" regardless of political creed, should be given every assistance. He stated that on at least one instance, he had acted as a go-between in forwarding a letter from one unknown "anti-Nazi" to another such unknown "anti-Nazi."

HERMAN FIELD expressed himself as having considerable sympathy for Czechoslovakia as a result of his activities in evacuating refugees and because he has always hoped "that Czechoslovakia might eventually become a bridge between the East and the West." He expressed himself as considering himself to be something of an international citizen due to his very broad background and somewhat a "citizen of the world."

When questioned as to his acquaintanceship with Czech officials, he stated that he knew one LOEBEL who is a secretary connected with foreign trade in Prague and who was a member of the UNRRA Commission. He also stated that he knows one NOVI or NOVY who is an admitted Communist and is or was head of the CZECH REFUGEES COUNCIL and who is presently editor of the official

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Communist newspaper in Czechoslovakia. He denied that any representative of the Czech Government had contacted him in the United States.

HERMAN FIELD repeatedly expressed distaste for the House Committee on Un-American Activities, criticizing them as a "publicity hungry group engaged in unwarranted smears" and took the occasion on several instances to compliment the FBI on its refusal to establish "guilt by association." He emphasized the fact that his broad experiences had constantly thrown him in contact with persons of various political ideologies and stated that he deliberately provoked contact with individuals of various beliefs opposed to his own to permit him to analyze their characters. He stressed the "clinical attitude" in such encounters.

The following description of HERMAN HAVILAND FIELD was obtained through interview and observation:

Name	HERMAN HAVILAND FIELD
Born	April 13, 1910 Zurich, Switzerland
Sex	Male
Color	White
Nationality	United States citizen through parents' citizenship
Height	5' 9"
Weight	140 pounds
Build	Slender
Eyes	Blue
Hair	Black, streaked with gray, receding at temples
Complexion	Fair and untanned
Facial Characteristics	Long thin, with sharp narrow nose and prominent network of creases below and about eyes
Peculiarities	Middle Eastern accent with apparently cultivated British speech mannerisms which tend to disappear in moments of mental stress. Nervous, somewhat effeminate mannerisms and appears to wear horn rimmed glasses for reading.

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Living Relatives

NOEL HAVILAND FIELD (brother)

Geneva, Switzerland

DR. ELSIE DOOB, nee FIELD (sister)

Urbana, Illinois

KATE FIELD, nee THORNYCROFT (wife)

living with subject

JEAN CLARK FIELD LIEBERMAN (ex-wife)

Mill Valley, California

FIELDFIELD (sons aged 3 and 5, living with subject)

Architect

Occupation

Employed

Cleveland College, Cleveland, Ohio

Residence

3098 Berkshire Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio

Former Residences

Zurich, Switzerland

Cambridge, Massachusetts

Boston, Massachusetts

Moscow, Russia

Prague, Czechoslovakia

Warsaw, Poland

London, England

New York, New York

Education

Graduate of Harvard University, Harvard School of Architecture, and has studied at University of Moscow, Swiss Polytechnical Institute at Zurich, and at various European countries.

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Re: TIMOTHY HOBSON,
Stepson of ALGER HISS

The following investigation was conducted by Special Agents JAMES L. SHINNERS and DONALD E. SHANNON:

On February 9, 1949, TIMOTHY HOBSON, son of PRISCILLA HISS and stepson of ALGER HISS, was interviewed at his residence; 239 East 38th Street, New York, New York. At the outset of the interview, the following background information concerning TIMOTHY HOBSON was obtained:

He was born September 19, 1926, in New York City. He resided in New York City until he was about seven years of age, at which time he went to Washington, D. C., where he resided with his mother and stepfather ALGER HISS. He had little recollection of the time that he resided in New York City but he did know that his mother and father had been divorced sometime shortly after he was born and that his mother remarried, and he did recall residing with his mother and stepfather ALGER HISS in Washington, D. C. He recalled residing at the following addresses in Washington, D. C., but he was not certain as to the exact time that he resided at these addresses:

O Street, N. W.

28th Street, in the vicinity of the Wardman Park Hotel

2905 P Street, N. W. - approximately 1935 and 1936

1245 (?) 30th Street, N. W. - approximately 1936 and 1937

34-15 Volta Place, N. W. - 1938 to 1943

3210 P Street - 1943 to 1944

In 1944, he entered the United States Navy. Upon his discharge from the Navy, he has resided at several addresses in New York City. He advised that he attended grammar school in New York City and Washington, D. C., and that he attended high school in Pennsylvania in a school known as the George School. He advised that as an enrollee in the Navy V-12 Program, in March, 1944, he attended Swarthmore College, Pennsylvania, and Union College, Schenectady, New York. He gave the following as his places

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of employment:

- April, 1946 - March, 1947 - Reynolds Metal Company, 19 East 47th Street, New York, New York, where he was employed as Secretary to Regional Salesmen, and later promoted to Assistant to Parts Division Export Manager.
- March, 1947 - June 1947 - Cunard White Star, Ltd., 25 Broadway; general Passenger Department work.
- June, 1947 - April, 1948 - E. W. Payne, Teas, 80 Wall Street; Secretary and Assistant in the tea brokerage business.
- March, 1948 - June, 1948 - Village Vanguard, 178 Seventh Avenue South, New York; Manager until closing for summer.
- September, 1948-November, 1948-Le Directoire, 128 East 58th Street; Assistant Manager, Staging and Lighting.

He advised that he served in the United States Navy for twenty-two months and during this period he was in the Navy V-12 Officers Training Program as a college trainee in Electrical Engineering. He also advised that since his discharge from the Navy, he has attended a school known as the School of Speed Writing on West 42nd Street, in New York City, where he studied shorthand and typewriting.

TIMOTHY HOBSON was questioned concerning any recollection he had of his father's association with GEORGE CROSLY or WHITTAKER CHAMBERS. He advised that he did not recall anyone by the name of CHAMBERS ever visiting at the HISS residences in Washington, D. C. Further,

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he informed that he did not remember GEORGE CROSLY as an individual who visited at the HISS home in Washington, D. C. He did advise that he recalled that at the time the HISS family resided at 2905 P Street, N. W., Washington, D. C., a woman and child stayed at their house for a few days. He was unable to state whether this child was a boy or a girl; in fact, he advised that his memory of their staying at the house was rather vague and that the only thing he did recall was the fact that the woman painted an oil portrait of him. He stated that since the publicity of this case has appeared in newspapers he has discussed with his mother and stepfather the relation of GEORGE CROSLY with them and that he has been told by his mother and stepfather that the woman who painted the oil portrait and the child who was with her were, in fact, GEORGE CROSLY'S wife and child and that GEORGE CROSLY, himself, had been at the house at the same time as the wife and child, at which time the wife painted the portrait of TIMOTHY.

EDWARD

HOBSON further stated that he had read in the newspaper that WITTAKER CHAMBERS has stated that he visited at the HISS home in Washington two or three times a month around 1936-1937 and that he had frequently had dinner at the HISS home. TIMOTHY HOBSON stated that he had told his mother and father, as well as MR. MC LEAN, the attorney for ALGER HISS, that he could testify that he was certain that this individual, whom he now knows as WITTAKER CHAMBERS, had not been at the HISS home two or three times a month during this period or that he had dinner frequently at the HISS home. TIMOTHY stated that though his memory is hazy as to the names of individuals who visited at the home in and around 1936 and 1937 he was certain that if any individual had visited the home that frequently and had dinner there on occasions he would most assuredly remember him. The only other individual by name whom TIMOTHY HOBSON was able to recall, who visited at the HISS home in Washington around that period, was a DON TILGHMAN, whom TIMOTHY advised was at one time employed by the Government and is now a free-lance writer. TIMOTHY HOBSON advised that DON TILGHMAN is still very friendly with the HISS family. He, also, was able to recall that a JAMES ROBB, who lived across the street from the HISS family at the time they lived on 30th Street, which would be around 1936-1937, was quite friendly with the family and that they visited back and forth. TIMOTHY HOBSON stated that for the most part the people that his mother and father

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associated with during the period from 1936 through 1944 were Government officials and Government employeess.

HOBSON was questioned at length concerning the typewriters that were owned by the HISS family at the time they resided in Washington, D. C., and in New York City. He stated that the first recollection he had of a typewriter was one that he described as an old, battered Corona Portable Typewriter. He stated that his first recollection of the existence of this typewriter was at the time he resided at the Volta Place house. He stated that this would be sometime in the late 1930's. He was unable to supply any information as to how the HISS family got possession of this typewriter, of how long they kept it or of how it was disposed of. He stated that he had a slight recollection of this typewriter at the time the HISS family moved from the Volta Street address to the P Street residence in 1943. He was unable to recall if this typewriter was still in existence at the time he entered the Navy in 1944.

HOBSON was questioned at length concerning the existence of an old upright typewriter that may have been in the HISS residence at the time he lived in Washington, D. C. To this, he replied that his mother and stepfather had informed him that they had an old upright typewriter prior to the time that they acquired the Corona. He insisted that he, himself, had no recollection of this machine and that for this reason he could give no information concerning it. He was certain that the HISS family have not owned a typewriter since they moved from Washington, D. C., and have resided at 22 East Eighth Street; in fact, he stated the only typewriter they have had in their home since that time was the one that was loaned to them by a woman he referred to as his cousin, CYNTHIA JONES. He stated that he recalled that he, himself, had typed on the Corona Portable Typewriter and that he also recalled that his mother had used this typewriter. He said that his mother was not a very good typist but that she was able to type fairly well and that she had used the Corona typewriter on many occasions. He also said that he never recalled his mother typing on an old upright machine. He did recall that he, himself, had typed on the Corona Portable Typewriter several pages of a list of Greek gods that was used in connection with a course that he was taking in school. He said this was

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done sometime in the late 1930's.

HOBSON advised that after ALGER HISS had been called before the Grand Jury, in New York City, and that for business reasons he had been called out of town, he had asked him, TIMOTHY HOBSON, to go through the storage room in the basement of the house at 22 East Eighth Street to obtain any typewritten material that he could find therein that may have emanated from the HISS home in Washington, D. C., and to turn this over to the attorney, MR. EDWARD MC LEAN. HOBSON advised that he secured these several pages of a list of Greek gods from a storage room in the basement and that he turned them over to MR. MC LEAN. He stated, further, that at this time he also turned over some sort of boy scout menu and two other slips of paper with a typewritten name and address thereon. He recalled that one of the names was that of MARBURY, an attorney in Baltimore, Maryland.

TIMOTHY HOBSON recalled that at the time he resided in Washington, D. C., he spent his summers at a camp located on the eastern shore of Maryland known as Rigs O'Marlow. He said that this camp was located near Chestertown, Maryland, and was operated by a man by the name of KELLOGG SMITH. He described KELLOGG SMITH as a friend of his mother and stepfather. HOBSON stated that he spent many summers at this camp. He recalled that in 1938 and 1939 he spent the months of July and August at a camp called Camp Wachiasette, located at Holderness, New Hampshire, near Ashland, New Hampshire. This camp was located on Little Squaw Lake and was operated by a teacher of TIMOTHY HOBSON at Landon School, MR. WILLIAM HARRISON TRIPLETT. He recalled that his mother and father visited him at this camp in the summer of 1938 and that they also visited him in 1939. He stated that on both of these occasions they drove their own automobile to visit him at the camp. He recalled that in all probability they stayed at a hotel in Holderness, New Hampshire. He advised that there was only one hotel in Holderness. He stated that at that time they owned a 1937 Plymouth, which they still have in their possession.

As to automobiles, he did recall that prior to owning the 1937 Plymouth, they had owned a 1935 Plymouth which they obtained in 1935. Prior to this, he said, they owned a 1929 Ford. He recalled that when they

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bought their present car they traded in the 1935 Plymouth. On the other hand, he did not recall from whom they bought the 1935 Plymouth and just how the 1929 Ford was disposed of, yet he was certain that they did not trade in the 1929 Ford to purchase the 1935 Plymouth. The reason he said he was certain of this was that he recalled in the winter of 1935-1936 they owned the 1935 Plymouth and at the same time had left the 1929 Ford outside of their residence in Washington, D. C., and that he could vividly recall seeing it covered with snow outside of their house.

TIMOTHY HOBSON informed that it was his understanding from conversation with his mother and father that his mother and ALGER HISS met the first time on a boat trip to Europe around the time that ALGER HISS was attending school, sometime in the 1920's. He stated that this was prior to the marriage of his mother to his real father WILLIAM TILYER HOBSON. He was certain that his mother knew ALGER HISS prior to her marriage to his father WILLIAM TILYER HOBSON.

TIMOTHY HOBSON, at the conclusion of the interview, advised that he was presently the owner of a Royal Portable Typewriter, Serial #A1173233. He readily made available a typewritten specimen from this typewriter, which he typed himself, which is being forwarded to the FBI Laboratory for comparison with questioned and known specimens in this case. He also typed out on this typewriter a statement that is a summary of this interview. This statement is herewith set forth:

"February 9, 1949

"I, Timothy Hobson, make the following statement to Special Agents Donald E. Shannon and James R. Shinnors whom I know to be Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. No threats or promises of any nature were made to me to make this statement. I know that what I say may be used against me in a court of law.

"I resided with my mother and step-father, Alger Hiss, in Washington, D. C., until 1944 at which time I entered the United States Navy. From the age of three until 1944 I resided at the home of Alger and Priscilla Hiss in the many residences they resided in in New York, Boston

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and Washington, D. C.

"I do not recall anyone by the name of George Crosley or Chambers visiting at any of these above residences. From conversation I have since had with my mother and step-father I have learned that a Mrs. Crosley and child stayed a few days at our 2905 P. Street residence. I recollect a woman and child staying at this house a few days during which time the woman painted an oil portrait of me. I have been told by my mother and step-father that this woman and child were the wife and child of George Crosley. I do not recall that George Crosley himself was at our home at the same time as this woman and child, but I have been told by my mother and step-father that he did stay a few days with us at the same time.

"The only typewriter that I ever recall in any of the residences that I lived in with my mother and step-father was a Corona portable typewriter that was kept in the back second-floor room of the Volta Place house. I have no definite recollection of when this typewriter came into the possession of my mother or my step-father nor of its existence before the Volta Place house. I have a slight recollection of this typewriter being at the residence we moved to on P Street in 1943, but I do not recall if this typewriter was still at the P Street residence when I entered the Navy in 1944. I have no recollection of how it was disposed of.

"I have been told by my mother and step-father that they did own an old upright typewriter prior to acquiring the Corona. I have no definite recollection of this machine. My mother has told me that this machine was given to her by her father. I have no recollection of when it was acquired or how or when my mother obtained this typewriter or disposed of it.

"The only recollection I have of using the Corona portable typewriter was to type several pages of a list of Greek Gods to be used in connection with a course at school. This was typed sometime in the late 1930's. I have no other recollection of typing any other material at my home on any typewriter therein. I secured the list of Greek Gods

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"that I recall typing from the bin in the basement of my mother's and step-father's home at 22 East 8th Street, NYC, in November, 1948.. I turned this over to Mr. McLean the same day that I secured it and he informed me that he would turn it over to the F.B.I.

"I have read the above one page statement and it is true.. I have typed this statement myself on my own Royal portable typewriter (serial number 1173233). I now sign this statement and it is true to the best of my knowledge.

(signed) Timothy Hobson

"Witnessed: Donald E. Shannon, F.B.I., 2/9/49
James R. Shinnors, F.B.I., 2/9/49"

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Neighbors and Associates
of
ALGER and PRISCILLA HISS

Mr. and Mrs. ~~VALERIAN LADA MOCARSKI~~ were interviewed by SAS LAWRENCE A. BRACKEN and JAMES T. NEAGLE for any information they might have regarding the friends and associates of ALGER and PRISCILLA HISS. An effort was also made to obtain any typewriter specimens which they might have in their possession.

Mr. and Mrs. LADA-MOCARSKI advised that they were unaware of the fact that they were neighbors of the HISSSES when they resided in Washington, D.C. and also that they had never met them while they were in Washington. They further advised that they had attended a dinner party during the past year at which the HISSSES were present. This was the extent of their acquaintance with the HISSSES. They stated that they had never received any correspondence in any form from either ALGER or PRISCILLA HISS.

Mr. GEORGE E. ~~BREWER~~, JR. was interviewed on February 10, 1949 by SA JAMES T. NEAGLE and he advised that he has known PRISCILLA HISS for approximately twenty-five years, explaining that he had met her while they both attended Yale Graduate School. He advised that he had met ALGER HISS sometime in the early 1930's when HISS was attending Harvard Law School or just prior to the time he became Law Clerk to Justice HOLMES.

Mr. BREWER stated that PRISCILLA HISS was generally associated with "liberal" thinking groups and further that he believed that she would be associated with any organization which concerned themselves with the welfare of minority groups.

He stated that he did not know ALGER HISS, not having had the opportunity to associate with him as much as he did with PRISCILLA. Mr. BREWER stated that in his opinion, ALGER HISS was a very learned man. Mr. BREWER advised that to his knowledge, he had never received any correspondence whatever from either of the HISSSES.

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Mrs. ANN BREWER was interviewed on February 11, 1949 and she stated that she could offer very little more than her husband had already done. Mrs. BREWER stated that she had attended Bryn Mawr with PRISCILLA HISS. She also stated that they were close friends at Yale and that both families had resided in Boston, Massachusetts. She advised that to her knowledge they had never received any correspondence whatever from the HISSSES.

Mr. and Mrs. ~~GEORGE E. BREWER, JR.~~, it is to be noted, were the host and hostess at the dinner party referred to above which was attended by Mr. and Mrs. LADA-MOCARSKI. Both Mr. and Mrs. BREWER stated that the other guests were not acquainted with the HISSSES until this dinner party.

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By teletype dated January 26, 1949, Washington Field office requested New York interview WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, B. A. GARSIDE and Mrs. MAURICE T. MOORE for information concerning HISS' connection with the United Service to China.

Mr. B. A. GARSIDE, Secretary to the United Service to China, 1790 Broadway, advised that at one time ALGER HISS was being considered for a position on the Board of Directors of this organization, but that no further action was ever taken. He further advised that the organization had no correspondence emanating from ALGER HISS. He suggested that Mrs. MAURICE T. MOORE of 1000 Park Avenue might have additional information in this regard.

Mrs. MOORE was subsequently contacted and advised that when ALGER HISS was appointed to the Carnegie Endowment organization, Mr. WATSON, one of the Directors of the United Service to China, had suggested that ALGER HISS might be of some usefulness to this organization. Mrs. MOORE said that she had ALGER HISS to her home one afternoon and that his interest in the United Service to China was discussed. However, she stated that no further action was taken and this is the only contact she ever had with him.

In referenced teletype it was noted that Mr. HATHAWAY WATSON, JR., had recommended ALGER HISS for this organization and since Mrs. MOORE is a sister of HENRY LUCE, publisher of "Time" magazine, WHITTAKER CHAMBERS was interviewed concerning his knowledge of this subject. He advised that he had never spoken to LUCE regarding ALGER HISS and he further stated that LUCE never knew that PRISCILLA HOBSON, once head of "Time's" Research Department, was identical with PRISCILLA HISS until he, CHAMBERS, told him about it on August 26 or 27, 1948.

By teletype dated February 2, 1949, Washington Field requested that EDWARD DIETHELM and his wife be interviewed concerning their knowledge of ALGER HISS since they were neighbors of the HISSSES when they resided at Volta Place in 1942 and 1943. DIETHELM was interviewed in the Law Department of the American Sugar Refining Corporation, 120 Wall Street, New York City, and advised that he had no knowledge of ALGER HISS and that he did not know that he was a neighbor until advised by the writer. He could offer nothing pertinent to this investigation.

By teletype dated February 9, 1949, Washington Field office requested that WILLIAM F. EARLS, 17 East 84th Street, New York City, be interviewed concerning ALGER HISS since EARLS was a neighbor of theirs during 1944 to 1947.

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Mrs. A. WIGGINS, EARLS' mother-in-law, 17 East 84th Street, New York City, advised that EARLS is presently residing at the Monterey Hotel, 808 Junior Terrace, Chicago, Illinois. Chicago was advised of the above and requested to interview by teletype dated February 11, 1949.

By teletype dated February 3, 1949, Washington Field requested that Mrs. EDWIN A. LOCKE, JR., 1150 5th Avenue, New York City, be interviewed for her knowledge of the HISSSES. It was noted that Mrs. LOCKE had been contacted by Bureau Agents in January, 1942, re ALGER HISS, Internal Security, Hatch Act. At that time she described ALGER as a peculiar individual and expressed an opinion that there may exist some differences in political opinions between he and his brother DONALD. At that time she further stated that she had heard a rumor concerning ALGER but at that time she refused to state the nature of the rumor on the grounds that it was only hearsay and that her source may not be reliable.

Mrs. LOCKE was interviewed at her apartment and advised that she could offer nothing in addition to what she had already told the Agents in 1942. However, she believed that a Miss PRESTON, who was also a neighbor at Volta Place and the principal of the Potomac School for Girls, was quite friendly with the HISS family and it was her belief that she might be able to offer some information of value in this investigation. As for herself, Mrs. LOCKE could offer nothing further regarding the HISSSES.

By teletype dated February 14, 1949, Washington Field was informed of the information concerning Miss PRESTON.

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By teletype dated January 18, 1949, Washington Field requested that Mr. CLARK M. EICHELBERGER, 45 East 65th Street, New York City, be interviewed concerning ALGER HISS for the purpose of obtaining background information and any typewritten specimens in his possession. EICHELBERGER stated that he has known ALGER HISS since the San Francisco Conference and that his association with him was purely one of business and to the best of his knowledge he had no recollection of ever having any social contacts with him. He said that since the Wilson Foundation was closely allied with HISS' work in the Carnegie Foundation they had met several times in New York City but again these contacts were purely on a business scale.

EICHELBERGER furnished six copies of typewritten correspondence emanating from ALGER HISS under the letterhead of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace. These letters have been forwarded to the Laboratory for examination. EICHELBERGER went on to say that from his contacts with HISS he was totally in disagreement with the allegations that have been made against him. It was his opinion that HISS was a loyal American.

NYC 75 was contacted and furnished a letter addressed to this organization by ALGER HISS requesting services of this company. This letter was forwarded to the Laboratory on February 3, 1949, for examination. In addition, NYC 75 advised that another Government agency had subpoenaed the records of all toll calls made from the HISS residence at 22 East 8th Street, New York City. As a consequence only calls made subsequent to November 16, 1948, were obtained.

The following is a list of these calls placed from the HISS residence:

<u>Date:</u>	<u>To:</u>
November 18, 1948	Baltimore, Exchange Belmont 6473 WILLIAM L. MARBURY 48 Warrenton Road
December 4, 1948	Providence, Rhode Island Exchange Gasby 6799 JOHN ALFORD 55 A Charlesfield Street

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December 10, 1948	South Orange, New Jersey South Orange 20158 Mrs. M. R. FANSLER 55 Randolph Place
December 9, 17, 1948	Swarthmore, Pennsylvania Swarthmore 2883-J PHELPS SOULE 410 Park Avenue
December 11, 1948	New Canaan, Connecticut New Canaan 9-9409 JOHN C. B. MOORE West Road, New Canaan, Connecticut
December 16, 1948	Washington, D.C. Michigan 5008 DONALD HISS 3030 Q Street, N.W. Washington, D.C.
December 16, 1948	Washington, D.C. Michigan 2948 WALTER C. LOUCHHEIM 2824 O Street, N.W., Washington, D.C.

By teletype dated February 14, 1949, the Bureau was requested to secure the records of calls now in possession of the House Committee on Un-American Activities. Washington Field was requested to contact LOUCHHEIM and New Haven was requested to interview MOORE.

The persons listed above, with the exception of MOORE and LOUCHHEIM, are either relatives of ALGER and PRISCILLA HISS or have been previously contacted by the Bureau.

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The following investigation was conducted by SA ROBERT C. BLOUNT.

Information was received from the Washington Field Division that ALGER HISS had two file drawers of personal material and three shelves of books sent from the Carnegie Endowment in Washington, D.C. to the Carnegie Endowment in New York City.

MISS E. B. ~~SAYRE~~, Assistant to the President, Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, 405 West 117th Street, advised that the above-mentioned personal material and books belonging to ALGER HISS were received by the Carnegie Endowment, New York City, sometime after Christmas, 1948, and that this material is now in the hands of MR. HISS' attorney, MR. EDWARD C. ~~MC LEAN~~. MISS SAYRE advised that the box containing this material was not opened at the Carnegie Endowment and was turned over directly to MR. MC LEAN.

The records of Confidential Informant T-2 reflect no correspondence from ALGER HISS. These files reflect that ALGER HISS paid his November, 1948 and January, 1949 bills by check but it was not possible to determine from these files which bank these checks were drawn.

The Bureau advised that MR. STEPHEN ~~RAUSHENBUSH~~, formerly with the NYE Committee, has advised that MR. PAUL J. KERN and MR. LAWRENCE BROWN were with the NYE Committee and may have known ALGER HISS.

MR. PAUL J. ~~KERN~~, attorney, 11 West 42nd Street, advised that he was employed by the NYE Committee and worked under MR. STEPHEN RAUSHENBUSH. He stated that he worked in New York City almost exclusively while employed by the NYE Committee and that he made only two or three trips to Washington, D.C. in connection with his work with the Committee. He stated that he is not acquainted with ALGER HISS and did not know that HISS had been employed by the NYE Committee until the HISS-CHAMBERS story appeared in the papers. He advised that he has received no correspondence from ALGER HISS and that he does not know WHITTAKER CHAMBERS.

MR. MATTHEW G. ELY, JR., HORACE ELY Real Estate Company, 76 Williams Street, advised that the last known address of LAWRENCE ~~BROWN~~

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as of September 10, 1940 was 1558 33rd Street N.W. Washington, D.C. and at this time he was employed by the Advisory Commission to the Council of National Defense, Federal Reserve Building, Washington, D.C. He stated that BROWN had been employed by the Committee on Appropriations, U.S. Senate, in June, 1940; by the Securities and Exchange Commission in April, 1940 and by the Committee on Interstate Commerce, U.S. Senate in August, 1937, at Washington, D.C. By teletype dated February 9, 1949, the Washington Field Office was requested to locate and interview BROWN.

Information was received from MR. GEORGE BROWNELL, attorney, 15 Broad Street, that DR. PHILLIP JESSUP is acquainted with ALGER HISS and may have typewritten correspondence emanating from HISS.

DR. PHILLIP C. JESSUP, Deputy U.S. Representative in the Atomic Energy Commission, U.S. Mission to the United Nations, 2 Park Avenue, advised that he first became acquainted with ALGER HISS at the San Francisco Conference of the United Nations in 1945. DR. JESSUP stated that he is a member of the Board of Trustees of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace and that he has done considerable work with HISS since HISS came to the Carnegie Endowment in the early part of 1947.

DR. JESSUP stated that he believes HISS innocent of the charges brought against him by the Government and WHITTAKER CHAMBERS. He advised that he has discussed this matter with many men who are personally acquainted with HISS and that he has found no one who believes HISS guilty.

DR. JESSUP made available 25 original typewritten letters and three carbon copies of letters emanating from ALGER HISS together with other correspondence contained in his personal file relating to ALGER HISS. These letters emanating from ALGER HISS have been forwarded to the FBI Laboratory by letter dated February 7, 1949 for comparison with known specimens of this case. This correspondence has been photostated and two copies are being retained in the New York file.

The above-mentioned correspondence reflected that ALGER HISS has corresponded with JUDGE MANLEY O. HUDSON, Law School of Harvard

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University, Cambridge, Massachusetts. By teletype dated February 8, 1949, the Boston office was requested to interview JUDGE HUDSON and obtain from him any typewritten correspondence from ALGER HISS for submission to the FBI Laboratory.

DR. JESSUP advised that PROFESSOR JOHN RUSSELL, Maxwell School of Citizenship and Public Affairs, Syracuse, New York, and M. WALTER SHARP, City College of New York, worked with ALGER HISS in the preparation of a pamphlet written by the Carnegie Endowment on a study of the United Nations and that they will undoubtedly have correspondence from MR. HISS.

The Albany Office was requested by teletype to interview PROFESSOR JOHN RUSSELL.

DR. JESSUP advised that he has been in the HISS home on only one occasion and that he does not recall seeing a typewriter therein.

Information was received from the Springfield office that JOHN HAZARD of Columbia University is one of the few persons in the U.S. who has a real knowledge of Russian affairs and that he may know with whom ALGER HISS has corresponded at Columbia University. Prior Bureau authority was obtained before interviewing Professor HAZARD.

Professor JOHN HAZARD, Professor of Public Law, Columbia University, 431 West 117th Street, advised that he was with the State Department during the war but that he did not know ALGER HISS personally at this time. He stated that he met MR. HISS for the first time after MR. HISS became President of the Carnegie Endowment. Professor HAZARD advised that he has received only one letter from ALGER HISS and this was in connection with an invitation for HISS to join the University Seminar, of which he, Professor HAZARD, was President. Professor HAZARD made this letter available to New York office. By letter dated February 8, 1949, this letter emanating from ALGER HISS was forwarded to the FBI Laboratory for comparison with known specimens in this case.

Professor HAZARD advised that he knew of no other

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correspondence emanating from ALGER HISS and that he has never been in the HISS home.

The Washington Field Office advised that the Headmaster of the Landon School, Bethesda, Maryland, has stated that he believed PRISCILLA HISS at one time taught school at the Little Red School House, New York City.

MISS DEAN DUNHAN, Business Manager, Little Red School House, 196 Bleecker Street, advised that she has been with the Little Red School House since it was organized in 1932 and that they have never had a teacher named PRISCILLA HORSON, FANSLER, or HISS. MISS DUNHAN made a check of the correspondence file and could find no correspondence from MRS. HISS. She advised that student teachers take instruction at the school but that no records are kept of these student teachers.

The Washington Field office advised that ALGER HISS was elected to Phi Beta Kappa while at Johns Hopkins University in Baltimore, Maryland.

MR. CARL BILLMAN, Secretary, Phi Beta Kappa, National Headquarters, 415 First Avenue, advised that ALGER HISS is a member of Phi Beta Kappa but that their records contain no correspondence from him.

The Philadelphia Office requested this office to check the library at Dun and Bradstreet in an effort to obtain the address of the Great Valley Mills Company and the Chicago and Tennessee Coal and Coke Company. MR. THOMAS FANSLER, father of PRISCILLA HISS, held stock in these companies at the time of his death. The librarian of the Dun and Bradstreet Library, 290 Broadway, made a search of all available publications for the above-mentioned companies with negative results.

The records of Dun and Bradstreet are maintained by states and a search was made for these companies for the states of Illinois, Tennessee, and New York with negative results. MR. WALTER COLEMAN, New York Stock Exchange, 14 Wall Street, advised that he could find no record of these companies.

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The Washington Field Office advised that Mr. BENJAMIN GERIG was a contact of ALGER HISS while HISS was the Chief of the Division of Dependent Area Affairs. Mr. BENJAMIN GERIG, U.S. Mission to the United Nations, 2 Park Avenue, advised that he first met ALGER HISS in 1943 and that HISS was his boss while he, Mr. GERIG was in the State Department. Mr. GERIG stated that he has received no written communication from HISS and that all his contacts with HISS in the State Department were done verbally. He advised that he has never been in the HISS home.

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The following investigation was conducted by Special Agent (A) JAMES T. NEAGLE:

On January 31, 1949 Mr. WILLIAM PLATT was interviewed at his office, Room 1612, 101 Park Avenue, New York City, in an effort to obtain typewriter specimens.

Previous investigation revealed that PLATT may have been contacted by ALGER HISS.

PLATT advised that he was not acquainted with ALGER HISS and had never communicated with him in any manner. He stated he had never received any correspondence from HISS either personally or in a business connection.

Mr. R. KEITH KANE, Attorney, was interviewed at his office, 14 Wall Street, New York City, on February 3, 1949 concerning his relationship with ALGER HISS and the possibility of his having received correspondence from HISS.

KANE advised that he first met HISS at the San Francisco Conference of the United Nations, held in 1945. At this conference KANE was a Special Assistant to the Secretary of the Navy, and he acted as an adviser on behalf of the Navy Department. It was in this capacity, according to KANE, that he had occasion to come in contact with HISS, and he recalled that they had dined together on a few occasions. KANE stated that general topics were discussed along with the business of the conference itself, but no controversial issues were discussed which would indicate any disloyalty on the part of HISS.

Further KANE stated that he could not say whether he had ever been in HISS' home or not, as he had occasionally met HISS subsequent to their return from San Francisco. These meetings were at social functions both had attended.

KANE stated he had never received any correspondence from HISS, aside from memoranda which he may have received during the time of the conference. These became part of the conference files or were destroyed.

Mr. EDWARD N. THOMPSON, aka "Jack" Thompson, Secretary of the

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Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, and formerly an assistant to ALGER HISS in the Office of Special Political Affairs, was interviewed concerning his relationship with ALGER HISS. During the course of this interview two specimens of typewritten material were secured from THOMPSON, and these have been forwarded under separate cover to the Technical Laboratory for comparison purposes.

THOMPSON advised that his relations with the HISS family had been purely on the basis of that of fellow workers. He stated he could not recall ever having been in the HISS' home, nor having the HISSES visit him. They met on occasion at various cocktail parties and social functions in Washington.

THOMPSON went on to say that any correspondence which he might have received prior to August, 1948, when he arrived in the New York Office of the Foundation, would be found in the Washington Office.

Also on this date R. McALLISTER LLOYD, President, Teachers' Insurance and Annuity Association, Inc., 522 Fifth Avenue, New York City, was interviewed regarding his relations with ALGER HISS, and also to secure any typewriter specimens in his possession. Previous investigation disclosed he was very friendly with HISS. The above organization is one of the Carnegie endowed companies.

LLOYD stated he has known HISS since HISS' appointment as President of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, having met him first at a tea, or luncheon given by the Carnegie Corporation, to welcome HISS into the enterprises. Further he said he himself had entertained the HISSES at his home to introduce them to some of his, LLOYD'S, friends.

LLOYD continued that HISS had impressed him as being a very intelligent and industrious man, and he became quite attached to HISS. LLOYD proposed HISS for election to the Board of Directors of the American Geographical Society, and HISS is now a member of that board. In this connection LLOYD produced a letter dated January 5, 1949, signed by ALGER HISS. This letter, containing both typewriter and handwriting specimens has been forwarded to the Technical Laboratory under separate cover for comparison purposes.

LLOYD advised that this was the only correspondence which he could recall receiving from HISS at any time.

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Re: JAMES DONNELL TILGHMAN

The following investigation and interview was conducted by SAS FRANCIS J. GALLANT and JOHN F. SULLIVAN on February 10, 1949.

At the offices of the Department of State, 250 West 57th Street, New York City, agents were advised that HANNAH SCHULMAN, Records Clerk, was not available; however, the file on J. DONNELL TILGHMAN was made available for inspection by agents.

A perusal of TILGHMAN's file revealed that he began his employment with that organization on July 14, 1943 with the title of Associate Divisional Assistant in the Division of Cultural Relations, at a salary of \$3200. His application for the position had been made on January 2, 1942, at which time he was residing at 149 East 36th Street, New York City. It further revealed that he was born on October 2, 1899 at Baltimore, Maryland.

His schooling set out disclosed that he had attended the University of Virginia from 1917 to 1922 receiving a Bachelor of Science Degree. He attended the University of Pennsylvania from 1922 to 1925 receiving his Master of Science Degree in Architecture. He attended Columbia University, School of Journalism from 1936 to 1937; the University of California at Los Angeles, Extension Department, Hollywood School for Writers from 1941 to 1942, and completed his education at Johns Hopkins School of Engineering, where he took a summer school seminar in 1942.

His references for the position sought included ALGER HISS, Far Eastern Affairs Division, State Department; MARK WATSON, of the "Baltimore Sun"; BOWEN SMITH, 2318 N Street, N.W., Washington, D.C.; and BERT HANNAUER, Production Department of Colored Pictures, Program Division, Station WFBZ, Baltimore.
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His employment record showed that he had been employed by JOHN RUSSELL POPE, Architect, New York City, from 1926 to 1930; Federal Works Progress, under supervision of JOHN J. REAL, as a writer, from August, 1938 to April, 1939; the Department of Agriculture, Agriculture Adjustment Administration, Division of Information, from April, 1939 to November, 1940, under the supervision of DUNCAN WALL, in charge of the Visual Education Program of the A.A.A.

J. DONNELL TILGHMAN was interviewed at his residence, 144 East 45th Street, New York City, the address supplied by Mrs. WILLIAM H. DeCOURCY, TILGHMAN's sister-in-law, when she was interviewed by the Baltimore agents.

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When greeted at the door Mr. TILGHMAN stated that he had been awaiting agents' visit indicative of the fact that Mrs. DeCOURCY had advised him that his whereabouts had been sought in Baltimore.

It was explained to Mr. TILGHMAN that investigation conducted by the Bureau in this case had indicated that he was a personal friend of ALGER HISS and should be in a position to explain his association with Mr. HISS, and, also, to be in a position to answer some pertinent questions of Agents.

Mr. TILGHMAN then began a brief summary of his association with ALGER HISS, relating that he had first met him in April or May of 1939 when he had attended a function in the home of Mrs. STANLEY BROWN in Washington, D.C., at which time she had introduced him to ALGER HISS. At that time he was working in the State Department, having just begun his employment. He denied, when interrupted and asked if ALGER HISS had been instrumental in obtaining the position for him in the State Department. He was emphatic in stating that he had been recommended for the position by HERBERT EDWARDS, who is now head of the Motion Picture Division of the State Department, and who had been, at the time of his employment, an official in that Division. He was asked why he had not used Mr. EDWARDS as a reference for the position inasmuch as he had recommended him for it, adding the fact that Mr. EDWARDS recommendation would carry weight since he was in the Department. He stated that he had not desired to use Mr. EDWARDS as a reference for the reason that he was in the Department.

Concerning his residence in Washington, D.C., Mr. TILGHMAN stated that he had lived in Washington while employed with the A.A.A. in the Division of Information, until he finished that assignment in November, 1940. He remained in Washington after the conclusion of the assignment until January, 1941, when he decided to go to California to seek employment. While in California, he resided at Pasadena, which is a suburb of Pasadena, California. He remained there until September, 1941, moving on then to Hollywood where he stayed until January, 1942, at which time he decided to return again to Washington in order to get into some war work. At this point, he explained that after the outbreak of war in December, 1941, he had written to ALGER HISS asking his advice as to whether or not he should return to Washington immediately and seek some type of government work or employment in war work. ALGER HISS had advised him that it would not make any difference whether he immediately came to Washington or remained a few more months in California to complete his work there. Accordingly, he did not leave California until January, 1942.

Upon returning to the East, he stated, for a while he had lived

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with his family in the "Heights" in Maryland, and was in and out of Washington throughout February, 1942, occasionally staying overnight. During this period, he was trying to obtain some work. He definitely stated that on several occasions, while in Washington, he had stayed over at the HISS apartment. Subsequently he obtained an apartment with one CHARLES MINOR at 1801 19th Street, N.W., where he remained throughout the summer of 1942. He then went back to Baltimore, residing at 100 West University Parkway, while studying at Johns Hopkins University for an Aircraft Inspector's Rating. He remained there until the Fall of 1942, when he came up to New York, residing at 149 East 36th Street. He was unemployed during this period and did a little free lance writing. He remained in New York during the winter of 1942-43, until he obtained his position with the State Department on July 15, 1943.

He then returned to Washington where he lived during the summer at Mrs. CREESON NEUBOLD's apartment, which he sub-let, and at WILLIAM NEWTON's, 2800 P. Street, N.W., during the winter months. This shifting of residences in Fall and Summer continued until 1945, when he tookover Miss CYNTHIA JONES' apartment at 1320 30th Street, N.W., which he retained until February, 1946, when he was transferred to New York City.

During the summer of 1946, he went to Nantucket, Massachusetts. In the winter he returned to New York City and shared an apartment at 332 East 50th Street, with EDWARD BROOKS.

He admitted that he had corresponded with ALGER and PRISCILLA HISS, mostly with PRISCILLA. He recalled having received only one letter from ALGER HISS and that was in answer to his inquiry concerning his return to Washington after declaration of war, as previously set out. He stated that he did not have any of their correspondence at present, as he had made it a practice that unless a letter was of significance to destroy such correspondence. When questioned, he replied that he could not recall specifically whether or not ALGER HISS' reply to him had been typewritten or in long-hand. He also adopted the same position with regard to his correspondence with PRISCILLA HISS. He clarified his correspondence with the latter to some extent by pointing out that their letters to each other were rather brief and could probably be classified as notes, and he believed that PRISCILLA HISS' corresponded in long-hand. He would not swear to this however.

In discussing ALGER HISS' homes at Volta Place, and at 3210 P Street, N.W., where he stayed for extended periods, he displayed considerable

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knowledge of the house and its appointments; however, when asked whether or not he had noticed a Woodstock typewriter present, he stated, "I cannot say whether I did or whether I did not."

It should be noted that when this question was asked of him, he stated, "I know this is the sixty-four dollar question." When asked to explain this, he stated that he had followed instant case very carefully in newspapers and magazines and had read in either "Time" or "Newsweek" that certain documents were alleged to have been typed on a typewriter of ALGER HISS, and, therefore, he assumed the location of this typewriter was of paramount importance.

He was asked for a description of the house at 3210 P Street, in the course of which he discussed, what he called, ALGER HISS' study. This room, he stated, was about 4 x 6 and was a little cubby-hole containing a desk, books, radio and victrola. He was asked if he had not observed a Woodstock typewriter in this room. He said that he had not. He was asked whether it was possible for him not to have seen a Woodstock typewriter in a room this small. He avoided this question by answering indirectly that he might not have noticed it, as he had not been looking for it. It was brought to his attention that he considers himself a free lance writer and, as such, most writers consider a typewriter a mark of the profession and always have one with them. It was then propounded to him that inasmuch as a typewriter should have been of significance to him, he would have noticed, or known if one was or was not in the HISS home. He admitted that he had, when staying over weekends at the HISS home, done some work on his writing. He specifically answered that on one occasion he had typed at 3210 P Street, N.W. He was asked on what machine he had typed, to which he replied, he had taken his portable with him. He was then asked why he took his portable with him, and why it would not have been more expedient to know whether or not the HISS' had a typewriter which he could use. He stated that he did not know whether they had or not and had never made such an inquiry. He was asked where he had typed the work referred to, to which he replied, he had done it in his bedroom. He was asked why he had not used ALGER HISS' study inasmuch as that would be a more reasonable place to use. He merely replied that he had not.

After this discussion, he was asked whether or not he could definitely say one way or the other if there was or was not a typewriter in ALGER HISS' home, and whether or not he could state that he had seen one. He answered this by stating, "Under oath I would not state one way or the other."

It should be noted that in the report of SA COURTLANT JONES in instant case, at Washington, D.C., January 28, 1949, page 51, Mrs. KATHLEEN K.

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GOOSBY, one of ALGER HISS' former maids, had stated that she distinctly remembered the typewriter which was placed on the desk in Mr. HISS' study. She stated the study was in the back room. In relation to the typewriter, it was not a portable, according to Mrs. GOOSBY, but rather a tall one but not a new one. She stated that on all occasions when she observed this typewriter, it was placed in the middle of the desk and was covered by an oilcloth.

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He was asked whether, on his frequent visits to ALGER HISS' homes and during the times when he was an overnight guest, he had ever met any of the individuals who had appeared in this case. He was asked whether he knew WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, GEORGE CROSLY or the name CARL. He stated that none of these names meant anything to him and he had never met any individual at ALGER HISS' homes by those names. He was asked whether he knew any of the following individuals or had met them at ALGER HISS' homes or had ever heard ALGER HISS or PRISCILLA HISS discuss them, to all of which he answered in the negative.

- HENRY HILL COLLINS
- VICTOR PERLO
- CHARLES KRAMER
- NATHAN WITT
- LEE PRESSMAN
- HARRY MAGDOFF
- JACOB GOLOS
- COLONEL BYKOV
- GEORGE SILVERMAN
- HAROLD GLASSER
- GREGORY SILVERMASTER
- JOHN ABT
- HARRY DEXTER WHITE
- ELIZABETH BENTLEY

At this point in the interview TILGHMAN stated that he had complete faith in ALGER HISS, that from his long association and many contacts with him he believed he knew him as well as anyone because when they were together they would discuss topics that ran the gamut of A to Z from which he was able to judge HISS' character, morals and political ideals as well as anyone could. He stated that nothing from his personal contact with him or from his conversations with him had ever caused him to believe that HISS was a Communist or had Communist tendencies. He could not believe that HISS could have committed the acts of espionage of which he has been accused. He concluded his summation, "Even if ALGER was convicted of the charges upon which he is being brought to court I still would not be convinced that he was guilty as charged."

Later during the interview to reaffirm the statements just set out, TILGHMAN cited the following incident. He stated that at one time while on a visit to his home in New York City ALGER HISS had asked him whether he had read Professor BEARD'S history book "History of the Constitution." TILGHMAN

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said that he had not and ALGER HISS recommended that he read the book, as it would be worth his while. ALGER then discussed the book, which concerned itself with economic aspects behind the writing of the constitution, and stated that it had been written not so much from a legal standpoint as from an economic aspect. He pointed out that in the resulting discussion ALGER HISS plainly indicated his firm belief in the Constitution of the United States and disclosed his conception of the reasons behind its formation, which TILGHMAN stated were conservative in every respect. He also pointed out that the book of Professor BEARD itself was a conservative treatise that would only appeal to a conservative mind and certainly not to one committed to Communism or Marxism. He cited this as just one of many incidents that had crept up in his discussion with ALGER HISS which indicated his way of thinking. He added that if ALGER HISS were a Communist or had Communistic leanings he considered it almost a physical impossibility for him to have been on his guard at all times throughout the years of their association and not to have slipped at some time and disclosed such viewpoints.

At this point TILGHMAN related an incident which had occurred while he was in Denver which convinced him that he could not place much faith in the charges made by WHITTAKER CHAMBERS. He recalled that he was at a movie when a news reel short showed a portion of the House Committee on Un-American Activities hearing. It revealed WHITTAKER CHAMBERS testifying to the effect that after he had decided to withdraw from the Communist Party he had gone to ALGER HISS' home and begged him to do likewise and HISS had in tears declined. When he saw CHAMBERS he came to the conclusion that his performance was too realistic to be true and was on the "hammy" side. He then determined that there was something wrong with the man and came to the conclusion that he was a homosexual. When asked for the basis for this conclusion he stated that he had made a considerable study of psychiatry and considered himself fairly well versed in the field for an amateur. He emphasized that he had taken comprehensive studies while at the University of Virginia in philosophy and psychology and had pursued the topic of psychiatry as a hobby since and had an extensive library in this field.

When asked how he could possibly arrive at a conclusion that an individual was a homosexual merely from seeing him on the screen and hearing him talk, he was eventually forced to recant to the extent that he had only arrived at the conclusion that there was something emotionally disturbing about CHAMBERS. It was when he returned to New York City, he stated, and heard rumors all around the town that CHAMBERS was a homosexual that he put the two incidents together and therefore made the statement that he was a homosexual.

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He was asked the extent of the rumors that he just mentioned and was eventually pinned down to the point where he had limited it to five or six people. When asked to name one of the six he stated that one of the individuals was a Miss BEARD. When asked what her exact comment had been he stated that she had told him that she had heard a broadcast of DREW PEARSON on the case in which PEARSON had stated that CHAMBERS was a homosexual. He was asked whether he had heard this exact statement from his other alleged sources. He did not answer this question directly but continued by saying that he had mentioned it to ALGER HISS. When asked what HISS' reaction was he stated that HISS had said that he had not heard about the broadcast. He was asked for further substantiation of the rumors but was unable to give any and hid behind the defense of the statement "It is a common rumor."

He was asked whether he had brought to ALGER HISS' attention his impression and deductions concerning WHITTAKER CHAMBERS based on his observations in the movie theater. He said that he had. He was asked what ALGER HISS' reactions were. He said that HISS agreed with him. He was quickly asked if, when he had brought it to ALGER HISS' attention and ALGER HISS had agreed with him, hadn't ALGER HISS filled in missing details. He was caught off guard and answered "Yes." He was then asked whether ALGER HISS had decided that CHAMBERS was a homosexual from TILGHMAN'S statement or had already arrived at that conclusion. He did not answer this question and ducked it by stating "I guess looking backwards he now realized that he was." When asked what he meant by this, TILGHMAN said that probably HISS, going back over his associations with CHAMBERS, recalled certain incidents. TILGHMAN was asked whether HISS described such incidents or discussed the matter with him. He stated that he had not.

TILGHMAN was asked what his purpose was in bringing this to agents' attention. He stated that it was to affect CHAMBER'S credibility--in other words that everything in ALGER'S background indicated that he was an honest individual of high moral principles and would tell the truth, while if CHAMBERS were a homosexual it would affect his veracity. When asked to explain this further, he launched into the following diatribe. He said that from his study of psychiatry he knew that if individuals were abnormal sexually they would have abnormal emotions and that if CHAMBERS were a homosexual it was possible that he might have felt slighted by HISS, who TILGHMAN said was a cold, aloof and sometimes indifferent individual. Where a normal person would throw off such a slight and it would have no effect upon him, TILGHMAN continued, a man of CHAMBERS' homosexual tendencies would brood about it and it would take on magnified significance to the

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extent that he would eventually attempt to seek revenge. He believed that this had happened in CHAMBERS' case and that as a result of it he has fabricated this web of evidence of espionage activities around HISS in order to satisfy this desire for revenge. He was asked whether he brought these conclusions to ALGER'S attention and he said that he had.

Throughout the interview TILGHMAN frequently impressed upon the interviewing agents that he and ALGER HISS were very close, that they discussed mutual problems and that they had found themselves in close accord throughout their association. In fact, TILGHMAN pointed out, in all of their discussions, with very few exceptions, be it political, economic, social or otherwise, they found themselves in complete agreement and rarely got into arguments due to diversity of opinions. It was quite evident to interviewing agents from TILGHMAN'S actions throughout the interview and from his obvious attempts to impress upon agents certain facets of the case that he had probably discussed all aspects of the case with ALGER HISS. He was asked whether or not he had thoroughly discussed this case with ALGER HISS prior to the arrival of interviewing agents and he admitted that he had. It was indicated to TILGHMAN that agents were of the impression that he had "canned" responses prepared.

Further to substantiate the impression received by agents that TILGHMAN had carefully gone over just what he would respond to and what he wanted to impress upon agents was an incident that took place at the conclusion of the interview. Agents were in the hall and about to leave when TILGHMAN became quite excited and asked interviewing agents to return as he had something important he wanted to tell which he obviously had forgotten. Upon agents' return TILGHMAN very carefully and decisively and with considerable emphasis impressed upon agents that while employed in the Government service with the State Department he considered himself a most loyal employee. He pointed out that the State Department in recent years has been a very maligned Department and he felt that a great deal of it was unjustified. He pointed out that he would be one of the first persons to come to the defense of the State Department if it were under fire, that he was very loyal to an employer or employee and was loyal to the State Department, however, in confidence he wanted to advise agents of an important fact which he felt he ought to bring to our attention because it was so relevant to instant case.

He then stated, and he wanted it held in confidence, that while he was in the State Department he had noticed that there was an utter lack of security with respect to the handling of documents and, after mentally

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reviewing his tenure in the State Department he believed that it was quite easy for anyone to remove a document from the State Department without its being known. He stated that this could be done by messengers or by any individual having access to offices where such documents were kept. He pointed out that it therefore could have been possible for any individual other than HISS to have taken instant documents.

Mr. TILGHMAN was thanked for bringing this to the agents' attention and it was just as carefully emphasized and brought to Mr. TILGHMAN'S attention that he need not consider himself as having been disloyal to the State Department in bringing this to agents' attention, as the possibility of this having occurred had been given considerable thought in the initial stages of this investigation.

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The Washington Field Office by teletype dated January 19, 1949 indicated that information had come to the possession of Agents of that Office that WILLIAM L. WHITE, author of the book "Report on the Russians", was alleged to have stated that he had been acquainted with ALGER and PRISCILLA HISS through social affairs and that after the publication of his book, "Report on the Russians" PRISCILLA HISS had argued with WILLIAM L. WHITE regarding the merits of that book. Accordingly the following investigation was conducted by Special Agents James P. Martin and Robert C. Blount.

Eus Horton

WILLIAM LINDSAY WHITE was interviewed at his residence, 160 East 66th Street, New York, New York. He advised that the only time he could recall meeting ALGER and PRISCILLA HISS was at a party at the home of BOB and LOLA HORTON in Washington, D. C, about 1935 or 1936. He related that it is possible that he has met ALGER and PRISCILLA HISS at other social functions since then but states that if he did so, he cannot recall same now and further that he definitely had no conversation with ALGER or PRISCILLA HISS after the aforementioned party in 1935 or 1936. WHITE said that he has the impression that BEATRICE HEIMANN, whom WHITE says was social secretary for the Russian Embassy in about 1935 or 1936, brought ALGER and PRISCILLA HISS to the HORTON party at that time. WHITE said he does know that BEATRICE HEIMANN was present at this party and ALGER and PRISCILLA HISS were also present and he has a vague impression that these three persons came to the HORTON party at the same time. He further said that something about that party give him an impression that BEATRICE HEIMANN was acquainted with ALGER and PRISCILLA HISS and that it is his recollection that ALGER and PRISCILLA HISS were present there through BEATRICE HEIMANN. He said he cannot give any further facts to substantiate this impression. WHITE further said that he had heard that BEATRICE HEIMANN was a well known figure in Communist circles in Washington, D. C. but could not recall exactly where he heard this about BEATRICE HEIMANN.

According to WILLIAM LINDSAY WHITE he has had no discussion with ALGER or PRISCILLA HISS since that party in 1935 or 1936 and he said at no time did PRISCILLA HISS ever discuss his book, "Report on the Russians" with him. He said that PRISCILLA HISS had positively not argued with him in regard to the merits of this book but he did

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advise that he had heard in 1945 or 1946 from a person named CLARA HEUSS, 1544 34th Street N.W., Washington, D. C., that PRISCILLA HISS had argued with CLARA HEUSS over the merits of this book. WHITE said that CLARA HEUSS had told him in about 1945 or 1946 that she had lived in a house near ALGER and PRISCILLA HISS in Washington, D. C. and that during a discussion one day CLARA HEUSS had praised WHITE'S book, which WHITE said attacked conditions in Russia. CLARA HEUSS told WHITE that PRISCILLA HISS had stated at that time to CLARA HEUSS that WHITE was all wrong about conditions in Russia as WHITE portrayed them in this book. Thereupon CLARA HEUSS had told PRISCILLA HISS that WILLIAM LINDSAY WHITE had been in Russia and had had a chance to observe conditions there and that accordingly she thought that WHITE was portraying truly conditions in Russia. PRISCILLA HISS had then said to CLARA HEUSS that WHITE was all wrong about conditions in Russia and that ALGER HISS knew because ALGER had been in Russia. WHITE said that he presumed that PRISCILLA HISS meant that ALGER HISS had been in Russia at the time he attended the Yalta Conference with President ROOSEVELT.

WILLIAM LINDSAY WHITE said that very recently, since the CHAMBERS allegations concerning ALGER HISS had been published in the newspapers, he had spoken to CLARA HEUSS when she visited him at his home in New York City. At that time WHITE mentioned the above discussion that CLARA HEUSS had had with PRISCILLA HISS. CLARA HEUSS said that she could not recall any such discussion and further that she could not recall ever having told WHITE that she had such a discussion with PRISCILLA HISS. WHITE said that it was his impression that CLARA HEUSS was a truthful person and he thinks she may have forgotten such discussion and further that she may have forgotten that she told WILLIAM LINDSAY WHITE about said discussion.

WILLIAM LINDSAY WHITE said that he had no further information in regard to ALGER or PRISCILLA HISS. He advised further that he was leaving immediately for Europe to remain for several months.

WILLIAM LINDSAY WHITE said that he had never told anyone that he or his wife had had a discussion with PRISCILLA HISS over the merits of his book, "Report on the Russians".

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MRS. WILLIAM LINDSAY WHITE was also interviewed by the above mentioned Agents with regard to this same matter. She also said that she could not recall meeting or conversing with ALGER or PRISCILLA HISS except on one occasion when she met these persons at a party at the home of BOB and LOLA HORTON in Washington, D. C. in 1935 or 1936. She stated that she does not recall whether BEATRICE HEIMANN brought ALGER and PRISCILLA HISS to the HORTON party although she does recall that BEATRICE HEIMANN and ALGER and PRISCILLA HISS were all at the HORTON party at the same time. Mrs. WHITE said that BOB and LOLA HORTON would know more about this.

MRS. WHITE said that she recalled a conversation in 1945 or 1946 when CLARA HEUSS told her and WILLIAM LINDSAY WHITE in New York City that CLARA HEUSS had had a discussion with PRISCILLA HISS regarding the merits of Mr. WHITE'S book, "Report on the Russians". She said that she recalls that at that time CLARA HEUSS said that PRISCILLA HISS had stated that WHITE had reported conditions in Russia wrongly in this book and that CLARA HEUSS further said that PRISCILLA HISS had indicated that ALGER HISS knew of the true conditions in Russia because he had been there. In this connection MRS. WHITE said that she even has the impression that CLARA HEUSS in relating PRISCILLA HISS' story mentioned that PRISCILLA HISS said that ALGER had been in Moscow. She stated, however, that she is not sure of this point although CLARA HEUSS in mentioning this may have merely made a statement that PRISCILLA HISS said that ALGER HISS was in Russia and this may have applied to the Yalta Conference.

MRS. WHITE said that she has spoken to CLARA HEUSS within the last month in New York City and that CLARA HEUSS mentioned to her that she had been interviewed by Agents of the FBI concerning PRISCILLA and ALGER HISS. She said that during this latter conversation with CLARA HEUSS, MRS. WHITE had brought up the fact that CLARA had mentioned this discussion with PRISCILLA HISS and CLARA HEUSS denied that she had ever had such a discussion with PRISCILLA HISS or that she had ever told Mr. and Mrs. WHITE about such a discussion. MRS. WHITE said that she does not recall any conversation with PRISCILLA HISS on the part of herself or her husband, WILLIAM LINDSAY WHITE, regarding the book "Report on the

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Russians". She further said that she had never told anyone that either she or Mr. WHITE had had any discussion with PRISCILLA HISS regarding this book.

MRS. WHITE said that she recalls that LOLA HORTON was an acquaintance of ALGER and PRISCILLA HISS while in Washington, D. C. during 1934 and had tutored Attaches of the Russian Embassy in the English language at her home.

The Washington Field Office has been requested to interview CLARA HEUSS regarding any discussion she may have had with PRISCILLA HISS as mentioned above.

The Albany Office has been requested to reinterview ROBERT HORTON and LOLA HORTON for any information they may have concerning the connection between BEATRICE HEIMANN and ALGER and PRISCILLA HISS.

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FANSLER-HISS TYPEWRITERLaboratory Reports

By letter dated January 17, 1949 there were forwarded to the FBI Laboratory three typewritten documents that were secured from Miss ANNE ROTHE, Editor of "Current Biography". These three documents may have been typed by ALGER HISS or on a typewriter owned by him. For purposes of this report these documents will be referred to as K 319, K 320, and K 321. By letter dated January 19, 1949 the FBI Laboratory advised that it had concluded that the machine which was used to type K 319 through K 321 was not used to type Specimens Q 5 through Q 69. As previously reported, Q 5 through Q 69 are the documents that Mr. CHAMBERS stated were turned over to him by ALGER HISS.

It was previously reported in reference report that on January 20, 1949 there were forwarded to the FBI Laboratory five typewritten specimens obtained from PENDLETON HERRING. For purposes of this report these specimens will be referred to as K 324 through K 328. By letter dated January 24, 1949 the FBI Laboratory advised that it had concluded that the machines which were used to type K 324 through K 328 were not used to type Q 5 through Q 69.

By letter dated January 26, 1949 there were forwarded to the FBI Laboratory two typewritten letters signed by ALGER HISS. These letters were secured from Colonel HERMAN BEUKEMA, U.S. Military Academy, West Point, New York. The letters were dated October 15 and October 23, 1947 respectively. For purposes of this report these specimens will be referred to as K 371 and K 372. By letter dated January 28, 1949 the FBI Laboratory advised that it had concluded that the machines which were used to type K 371 and K 372 were not used to type Specimens Q 5 through Q 69.

By letter dated January 28, 1949 there were forwarded to the FBI Laboratory two typewritten documents typed by DONALD and CATHERINE HISS. These documents were obtained from the file of GRUNTAL AND COMPANY, 30 Broad Street, New York, N. Y., a stock brokerage firm. For purposes of this report these documents will be referred to as K 389 and K 390. By letter dated February 2, 1949 the FBI Laboratory advised that it had concluded that the machines which were used to type K 389 and K 390 were not used to type Q 5 through Q 69.

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By letter dated February 1, 1949 there were forwarded to the FBI Laboratory four pages of typewritten specimens that were secured from the Royal typewriter in the possession of ~~CYNTHIA JONES~~. This is a Royal portable typewriter, Serial Number G-1062356. This specimen was secured by SA JOHN F. SULLIVAN. For purposes of this report the four page typewritten specimen will be referred to as K 406. By letter dated February 3, 1949 the FBI Laboratory advised that it had concluded that the machine which was used to type K 406 was not used to type Q 5 through Q 69.

By letter dated February 3, 1949 there was forwarded to the FBI Laboratory a typewritten letter dated October 7, 1947 addressed to the New York Telephone Company. For purposes of this report this letter will be referred to as K 438. By letter dated February 4, 1949 the FBI Laboratory advised that the machine which was used to type K 438 was not used to type specimens known as Q 5 through Q 69.

By letter dated February 10, 1949 there was forwarded to the FBI Laboratory a typewriter specimen obtained from a Royal portable typewriter, Serial Number A-1173233. This typewriter is owned by TIMOTHY HOBSON. The specimen was secured by Special Agents DONALD E. SHANNON and JAMES R. SHINNERS. For purposes of this report this specimen will be referred to as K 534. By letter dated February 14, 1949 the FBI Laboratory advised that it had concluded that the machine which was used to type K 534 was not used to type Specimens Q 5 through Q 69.

There were also forwarded to the FBI Laboratory for comparison with Q 5 through Q 69 the following documents:

24 original letters obtained from Dr. PHILIP C. JESSUP, U.S. Delegation to the United Nations, 2 Park Avenue, New York, New York.

An original typewritten specimen and a carbon copy of a typewritten specimen obtained from ELWOOD NELSON THOMPSON, Secretary of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace. The original specimen had a notation thereon "Dictated by Hiss, October 21, 1948" and the carbon copy was dated September 20, 1948.

Also forwarded to the FBI Laboratory was a typewritten letter dated May 13, 1948 addressed to Professor JOHN N. HAZARD.

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The FBI Laboratory subsequently advised that none of these specimens were written on the same typewriter that typed Specimens Q 5 through Q 69.

The FBI Laboratory has also advised that after a careful analysis of the specimen known as Q 5 that the following is a summary of their conclusions: That the typing on this document known as Q 5 conforms more closely to the Royal enlarged elite standards than to any other on file. A careful examination was made and a detailed comparison was made between Q 5 and the Laboratory standards for Royal enlarged elite and Underwood distinctive elite. As a result of this comparison no significant differences were observed between the typed impressions on Q 5 and the standards for Royal enlarged elite. According to the document examiner of the FBI Laboratory, the typing on Q 5 differs in certain minute respects from the Bureau's standard for the Underwood distinctive elite. For example, it has been pointed out that there is a slight difference in the numeral 7. Also, the small letter t on Q 5 differs slightly from the t for the Underwood standard. There are also microscopic differences in one or two other specific letters. This document examiner has also stated that the differences between Q 5 and the Underwood standards are microscopic and that it is conceivable that these differences might be caused by the condition of the ribbon, paper, or wear of the typewriter, and that therefore the possibility of an Underwood having been used cannot be absolutely eliminated. According to the examiner, the machine may have undergone repairs at some time which may have involved the installation of the Royal numeral 7.

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Re: ALEXANDER STEVENS, was.

In connection with a loyalty investigation currently being conducted concerning SOLOMON ADLER, was., Treasury Department employee, it was suggested therein that ALEXANDER STEVENS be interviewed for information in his possession concerning his alleged association with ADLER. Allegations previously have been made that during 1937-1938, SOLOMON ADLER, then an employee of the Treasury Department, Washington, D. C., had furnished information from the Treasury Department to ALEXANDER STEVENS, who was operating under the name J. PETERS. STEVENS was interviewed on February 9, 1949 by SAS LEO J. FITZSIMMONS and the writer in the presence of his attorney, EMANUEL BLOCH, 270 Broadway, New York City.

Upon being advised of the purpose of the inquiry, particularly as it related to SOLOMON ADLER, STEVENS declined to answer any questions upon the advice of counsel on the grounds that the answers might incriminate him. He also again declined to answer any other questions relating to the pending inquiry, basing his refusal on the same grounds. Mr. STEVENS pointed out that a deportation proceeding is presently pending against him before the Immigration and Naturalization Service authorities and he did not wish at this time to prejudice his position with those authorities.

He further pointed out that he had appeared before the Federal Grand Jury in the Southern District of New York, and volunteered the information that he had declined to answer pertinent questions concerning his activities with WHITTAKER CHAMBERS and other members involved in a Communist underground in Washington, D. C., during the years 1935 - 1938. He further advised that he declined to answer in the present interview in order that he might maintain a position consistent with that in his appearance before the Grand Jury.

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WHITTAKER CHAMBERS has stated that VICTOR PERLO was one of the original members of the Communist underground group active in Washington, D.C. under the direction of HAROLD WARE in the early 1930's. It will be noted that ELIZABETH TERRILL BENTLEY has stated that VICTOR PERLO was engaged in Communist espionage and in fact was the active head of a group. Considerable investigation has been conducted concerning BENTLEY'S allegations.

On February 15, 1949 VICTOR PERLO was interviewed concerning the allegations made by WHITTAKER CHAMBERS. He has previously been interviewed as to the allegations of ELIZABETH T. BENTLEY. PERLO was interviewed by Special Agents WILLIAM CRICKIS and FRANCIS J. GALLANT in the office of his lawyer, IRA GALLOBIN, 1441 Broadway, New York City, who also was present. At this time PERLO was asked if he was or ever had been a member of the Communist Party. He declined to answer this question. PERLO was then asked about his knowledge and any contact he had with ALGER HISS. He replied "No comment". PERLO also declined to answer any questions as to his knowledge and acquaintance with WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, LEE PRESSMAN, NATHAN WITT, HENRY COLLINS, CHARLES KRAMER, JOHN ABT, DONALD HISS and HAROLD GLASSER. At this point PERLO stated that on advice of counsel, he would decline to answer any of the questions to be asked by the interviewing agents. PERLO did state that he was self-employed as an economist and resided at 47-37 190th Street, Flushing, Long Island, New York. In view of the position taken by PERLO this interview was concluded.

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Re: FELIX INSLERMAN

The following investigation was conducted on January 28, 1949 by SA EMMET F. McNAMARA at Farmingdale, Long Island:

ROBERT W. ~~X~~FRANK, Senior Layout Draftsman in the Engineering Department of Republic Aviation Corporation, on interview advised that he knew FELIX A. ~~X~~INSLERMAN throughout the period of employment of INSLERMAN at Republic. He stated that he believed INSLERMAN to be very liberal in his ideas and stated that he had heard INSLERMAN express a belief in the more equal distribution of property. However, FRANK stated that he had never heard INSLERMAN express the thought that this more equal distribution should be accomplished by violent means and thus never considered him to be Communistically inclined but rather extremely socialistically inclined. FRANK recalled that INSLERMAN was extremely critical of military authorities for what he believed to be their derelictions in permitting the debacle of Pearl Harbor. FRANK advised that for over a period of one and one half years he visited INSLERMAN'S home in Lindenhurst about once a week. During the last year of this period INSLERMAN was residing as a bachelor at Lindenhurst while ELIZABETH INSLERMAN resided on the farm at Cambridge, New York, according to FRANK. FRANK advised that he knew that INSLERMAN was interested in photography but beyond this had no knowledge of INSLERMAN'S activities in this regard. With reference to INSLERMAN'S previous employment, FRANK stated that INSLERMAN was very close mouthed in discussing this subject and FRANK'S sole knowledge in this regard was that INSLERMAN had been employed in some capacity by Martin Aircraft at Baltimore. FRANK could provide no further information concerning INSLERMAN'S background or associates.

CHARLES W. ~~X~~RUSSELL, Engineering Department, Republic Aviation Corporation, Farmingdale, New York, advised that he had known INSLERMAN throughout the latter's employment at Republic and had visited INSLERMAN at his home on one occasion. He had no information concerning INSLERMAN'S previous employment or background and knew nothing of INSLERMAN'S political ideologies. He recalled, however, that INSLERMAN was extremely critical of U.S. military officials for what he considered their criminal laxity in permitting the disaster at Pearl Harbor.

CARL C. ~~X~~KING, Engineering Department, Republic Aviation Corporation, advised he knew INSLERMAN during the period of the latter's employment at Republic. He stated he had never visited INSLERMAN'S home and knew nothing concerning INSLERMAN'S background, previous employment or political affiliations. He stated that he knew INSLERMAN bought a farm while employed at Republic and subsequently resigned in order to

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move his residence to this farm. KING recalled that about two years ago INSLERMAN wrote to him and asked him for the classification status of the design of a plane formerly manufactured by Republic. KING stated that this design to his recollection, was formerly classified secret, but at the writing of this letter was no longer thus classified. KING stated that he destroyed this letter and never answered it and could not recall which of several formerly secret experimental planes the letter related to.

SALVATORE MORABITO, 5 Locust Avenue, Massapequa, New York, an employee of Republic Aviation Corporation recalled that INSLERMAN had once indicated that he was formerly employed in a photographic supply shop and made a hobby of photography. He could furnish no further information concerning INSLERMAN'S background, past employment or political associations.

THEODORE WEISS, 117 Henry Road, North Merrick, New York, advised he knew INSLERMAN during the latter's employment at Republic Aviation Corporation and had visited him at his home in Lindenhurst for social purposes on about three occasions. He could furnish no information concerning INSLERMAN'S background, previous employment or political affiliations.

Mr. ARLIN KINGSTON, 216-23A Hillside Avenue, Queens Village, New York, recalled that he met INSLERMAN when the latter first became employed at Republic Aviation. At this meeting INSLERMAN remarked to KINGSTON that they had met previously and KINGSTON recalled that he formerly resided at 905 Summit Avenue, Bronx, New York and had rented a garage from Mr. and Mrs. J. RYNDERS, INSLERMAN'S in laws. On one occasion when INSLERMAN was working for Glenn L. Martin and residing at Baltimore he had visited the RYNDERS and had been casually introduced to KINGSTON. KINGSTON recalled that INSLERMAN kept aeronautical clippings in a scrapbook and frequently mentioned his hobby of photography. Concerning INSLERMAN'S background, previous employment and political beliefs, KINGSTON stated he was unable to provide any information other than mentioned. He recalled, however, that he had an impression that INSLERMAN indicated that he believed the United States Government to be overly complacent in particular matters but was unable to elaborate upon this impression or describe those matters which vexed INSLERMAN because of this government's attitude.

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ELBERT K. KRUGER, 616 South Broadway, Lindenhurst, New York, likewise knew INSLERMAN and rode with him daily to their employment at Republic Aircraft. KRUGER knew of INSLERMAN'S photography hobby and states he is certain that INSLERMAN once was employed as a chauffeur. He was unable to account for this impression other than to explain that INSLERMAN must have stated or indicated to him at some time that he had once been thus employed. KRUGER states there is even a possibility that he saw a picture of INSLERMAN dressed as a chauffeur. However, he has no knowledge of the identity of INSLERMAN'S previous employers, his background or political affiliations.

All of the above seven former fellow employees of INSLERMAN stated unequivocally that INSLERMAN gave no indication of Communistic leanings or beliefs and they had all previously judged him to be a thoroughly loyal American.

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The following investigation was conducted by SA JOSEPH F. McCORRY.

Assistant Attorney General THOMAS J. DONEGAN had confidentially advised this office that he had ascertained that FELIX INSLERMAN claimed to have been employed as a private chauffeur for a VERA SUNDELSON, 444 Central Park West, New York City, during 1935-1936. Inquiry revealed that Miss VERA SUNDELSON, who resides at 444 Central Park West, is an Equitable Life Assurance Company agent, with an office at 1440 Broadway, New York City.

Miss SUNDELSON was interviewed by the writer February 2, 1949, at her office. She stated that she never has had a chauffeur, but that her mother had had a number of part-time chauffeurs over a period of years between 1930-1937. Her mother, Mrs. RAY WILNER SUNDELSON, who is presently in Florida and a widow since 1930, is a very old woman whose mind is no longer able to remember details, particularly events of twelve or thirteen years ago. Miss SUNDELSON herself vaguely recalls some of these former chauffeurs, but does not recall the name of FELIX INSLERMAN. The writer exhibited to her photos of INSLERMAN, but she stated she did not recognize the person.

Miss SUNDELSON advised that living with them during the 1930's was a housekeeper, who would possibly remember INSLERMAN. This woman is Miss THERESA GUTMAN, presently residing at 600 West 163rd Street, New York City. Also she added that her brother, Mr. J. WILNER SUNDELSON, employed as a consultant with the Economic Cooperation Administration in Washington, might remember INSLERMAN. Miss SUNDELSON agreed to review all available old check books in an effort to locate evidence of salary payment to INSLERMAN.

On February 3, 1949, the writer interviewed Miss THERESA GUTMAN at 600 West 163rd Street. However, this interview was of little value, as Miss GUTMAN is a very old woman and speaks very little English. It was learned, however, that she does not recall a former chauffeur named FELIX INSLERMAN.

On February 7, 1949, Miss VERA SUNDELSON telephonically advised the writer that she had gone through all the family check stubs back to 1934, and found no record of any payment to FELIX INSLERMAN.

On February 8, 1949, the Washington Field Office was requested by teletype to interview J. WILNER SUNDELSON in an effort to verify INSLERMAN'S claim of employment as part-time chauffeur.

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Re: PHILIP RENO

The following investigation was conducted by SA JOSEPH F. McCORRY.

In accordance with Bureau teletype dated January 24, 1949, requesting that former associates of PHILIP RENO on the Social Security Board be interviewed, the following interviews were made:

On February 2, 1949, Mr. WALTER J. COUPER, presently a staff member of Industrial Relations Counselors, Inc., was interviewed at his office at 1270 6th Avenue, New York City. COUPER stated that he is not sure of the exact years, but around 1937, he was working for the Bureau of Unemployment Compensation, Social Security Board. Also working for this Bureau at the time was PHILIP RENO. At this same time, COUPER was president of the Social Security Board Union, and PHILIP RENO was vice-president. COUPER stated that he had little contact with PHILIP during working hours, but was in close touch with him in the union. COUPER advised that he feels reasonably positive that PHILIP was not a Communist or sympathizer, but was a "liberal", in the sense that he was concerned with the problems of the working man. COUPER pointed out that there was a small group of "radicals" in the union, who occasionally made trouble, but PHILIP always sided with COUPER in opposing this group. COUPER knew of no contacts of PHILIP and did not know PHILIP had a brother until he read the recent newspaper publicity on this case. During their association, COUPER never had any reason to doubt that PHILIP RENO was anything but a loyal employee.

On February 3, 1949, the writer interviewed Miss MARIE POTE at her office in the Engineering Department, the International Ladies Garment Workers Union, 1710 Broadway, New York City.

Miss POTE stated that she was employed on the Social Security Board in Washington from 1936 to September, 1941. At about mid-1936, PHILIP RENO came to work for the section over which Miss POTE was supervisor. Both were members of the independent Social Security Board Union. Although PHILIP was a good worker, he was part of the radical group in the union. In 1938, and after WALTER COUPER had left, the union joined the United Federal Workers of America, C.I.O. PHILIP quickly became chairman of their local. From the start, he sided with and supported the leftist group. In September of 1938,

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within a few months after the affiliation, a split developed in this local over the question of the union's following the Communist Party line. As a result, Miss POTE and about sixty others left the union. PHILIP RENO stayed, after supporting the leftist group in this matter. Miss POTE stated that she felt all along that PHILIP was a Communist, but had nothing to base it on except his attitude at the union meetings. She had no knowledge of any of his contacts, and never heard of CHAMBERS, or a "CARL" until the recent publicity. She had no suspicions that he was at any time involved in espionage activities. Miss POTE never met FRANKLIN RENO and did not know PHILIP had a brother.

On February 3, 1949, GLADYS ROSE ~~WEBBINK~~, nee ~~FRIEDMAN~~, was interviewed by SA NORMAN PHILCOX at her home at 17 Cohawney Road, Scarsdale, New York.

Mrs. WEBBINK stated that she worked for the Social Security Board from January, 1936 to August, 1948, and that PHILIP RENO was there from about 1936 to 1939. She stated that she was instrumental in affiliating their independent union with the U.F.W.A. and that PHILIP RENO later became president. She did not know RENO socially, but only through the job and the union. She advised he never gave any indication he was Communistically inclined, and appeared to have no contacts outside the office or union. She regarded him as an idealist. Mrs. WEBBINK did not know PHILIP had a brother and does not believe he would be involved in any clandestine activities.

By teletype dated February 3, 1949, the Newark Office was requested to interview Mr. W. C. BOWEN, who is Regional Director, National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis at Elizabeth, New Jersey.

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Reference Philadelphia letter to the Director dated January 7, 1949.

JACOB ~~BAKER~~, Econometrics Institute Incorporated, 500 5th Avenue, New York City, was interviewed by Special Agent FRANCIS J. GALLANT concerning ELEANOR NELSON SOYRING. BAKER recalled his association with ELEANOR NELSON began when both were officers in the United Federal Workers of America. This was described as a union of Federal employees, which he assisted in organizing about 1937. He had formerly been a Deputy Administrator in the WPA under HARRY ~~HOPKINS~~. He stated that there was rumor that some of the individuals connected with the union were Communists or Communist sympathizers. He believed that this might have been true, however, it was never brought to his attention during the period he was president of the union. He stated ELEANOR NELSON and PHILIP RENO another worker in the union and subject in this case, never indicated to him that they were Communists. His association with ELEANOR NELSON was almost entirely confined to the business of the union. He did not recall NELSON attempting to influence the advancement of particular government employees or place individuals in certain governmental positions. He described NELSON as a hard, tireless union worker who kept her outside activities to herself. He recalled on a few occasions driving NELSON home from work and may have stopped to have a drink at her apartment. However, he did not become closely acquainted with her outside affairs and interests. He understood through office gossip that she had a boyfriend named "DAVE". However, he had not been introduced to him. On his visit to NELSON'S apartment which was a second floor, walk up in the vicinity of New Hampshire Avenue and "N" Street at about 17th Street, Washington, D.C., he did not notice any evidence of a man living with her. It will be noted here that DAVID CARPENTER ~~ZIMMERMAN~~, also a subject in this case was alleged to have lived with ELEANOR NELSON about this time in 1937-1938.

BAKER stated he was not aware of any activity on the part of ELEANOR NELSON which would give him reason to consider her disloyal to the government. BAKER was shown pictures of the various subjects of this investigations and could not identify any as associations of ELEANOR NELSON.

In reference to PHILIP RENO, BAKER could only recall him as a worker in the union and one who was interested and active in it.

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Re: HENRY JULIAN WADLEIGH

Reference is made to Newark teletype dated January 14, 1949 suggesting R. I. ~~X~~ NOWELL be interviewed.

R. I. NOWELL, Vice President, Equitable Life Assurance Society of United States, was interviewed concerning HENRY JULIAN WADLEIGH. He stated he first became acquainted with WADLEIGH when both were employed by the Federal Farm Board, Washington, D. C. from 1930 until 1932. He recalled that WADLEIGH had taken his position with the Federal Farm Board upon his graduation from the University of Chicago. NOWELL described WADLEIGH as a keen, analytical economist and recalled he was considered a liberal in his political viewpoint. He stated he found WADLEIGH a cold individual and not very personable in his relations with his fellow employees. NOWELL advised he did not consider himself well enough acquainted with WADLEIGH to comment on his loyalty to the government. He did not recall any statements made by WADLEIGH or any conduct on his part which would give him grounds to question WADLEIGH'S loyalty.

He did not recall WADLEIGH being a member of any organization, either in the government or outside of the government, which would be considered Communistic. NOWELL was unable to give any information as to WADLEIGH'S associates outside of his employment. He did not recall the names of HAROLD WILSON, ELEANOR NELSON, or other subjects of this investigation as associates of WADLEIGH. He did recall a young girl employed in the office at that time; WADLEIGH and others were friendly with her. This girl, whose name NOWELL does not recall, made no attempt to hide the fact she was very pro-Communist. He elaborated on this by saying he recalled her to be sympathetic towards Russia. NOWELL added that his work at the time did not relate to the work WADLEIGH was performing and as a result his contact with him was very limited. He was not aware of WADLEIGH being engaged in the practice of taking home documents, or giving confidential or restricted government documents to individuals outside of the government.

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Re: GUENTHER GUSTAV RUMRICH

The following investigation was conducted by SA JOSEPH F. McCORRY.

In connection with the interview of GUENTHER GUSTAV RUMRICH by SA JOHN DANAHY on January 18, 1949, set out in referenced report, the matter entitled "GUENTHER GUSTAV RUMRICH, with aliases, ET AL; ESPIONAGE - G; INTERNAL SECURITY - G", was reviewed. This file review indicated that the New York Police Department detectives who assisted the State Department Special Agents in the arrest of RUMRICH on February 16, 1938 and subsequent questioning were ARTHUR SILK and JOHN MURRAY of the Alien Squad. The State Department Agents were THOMAS F. FITCH and CLIFFORD TUBBS. No other information pertinent to instant investigation was obtained.

On January 27, 1949, the writer re-interviewed RUMRICH, who is presently awaiting sentencing on a mail fraud charge. He could add nothing to his earlier story.

On the same date, the writer reviewed the State Department file on RUMRICH at the General Post Office Building, 34th Street and 8th Avenue, New York City. This file contained nothing of value to the instant case. It was ascertained at that office that CLIFFORD TUBBS is no longer with the State Department and is residing at 131 N. Friends Avenue, Whittier, California. THOMAS F. FITCH is presently the advisor to Director of Controls, State Department, Washington, D. C.

It was also ascertained at that office that HALL KINSEY, a Special Agent of the State Department in New York, still connected there, had participated in the arrest and questioning of RUMRICH in 1938. Accordingly, KINSEY was then interviewed. He remembers very little about the case, but stated he never heard any reference whatever to any Russian or Communist activity in connection with the RUMRICH case. He added that he was present when RUMRICH was arrested and participated in the subsequent interviewing and questioning of RUMRICH. At no time did RUMRICH indicate that he had any knowledge of any Russian espionage activity in this country or elsewhere.

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The Los Angeles and Washington Field Offices have been requested to locate and interview these persons by teletype of January 28, 1949.

On January 31, 1949, Detective ARTHUR SILK, presently attached to the Special Services Squad, New York Police Department, was interviewed by the writer. SILK stated that during the period between the arrest of RUMRICH in February, 1938 and his being turned over to the FBI about three days later, there was never any mention of any Russian espionage activities by RUMRICH, to his knowledge. He said that either he or his partner, MURRAY was with RUMRICH at practically all times during this period. As to RUMRICH'S detention at the Hotel New Yorker, SILK advised that he and MURRAY took turns guarding the prisoner, and that at no time did any person contact or interview RUMRICH, except the local State Department Special Agents, with whom he was personally acquainted.

Detective JOHN MURRAY of the 82nd Squad, Butler Street, Brooklyn, New York, was interviewed at the 82nd Precinct on the same date. MURRAY also stated that he had not heard any mention or reference to any Russian or Communist espionage activity during his connection with the RUMRICH case. While RUMRICH was in custody at the Hotel New Yorker, no person contacted or interviewed him except members of the staff of the local State Department Office, all of whom were known to MURRAY. MURRAY stated that there may have been one exception, Mr. ASHLEY NICHOLAS in the Passports Division, Department of State, Washington, D.C., came to New York in connection with the RUMRICH case, but MURRAY is not sure whether or not he interviewed RUMRICH at the Hotel New Yorker.

On February 1, 1949, photographs of ALGER HISS were exhibited to RUMRICH. After he examined them, he stated that they did not resemble the individual known to him as "Amur".

By teletype dated February 2, 1949, the Washington Field Office was requested to interview ASHLEY NICHOLAS.

On February 8, 1949, SA JOHN DANAHY and the writer interviewed NELSON ROCKEFELLER at his office at 30 Rockefeller Plaza, New York City. This was done in accordance with Bureau teletype to New York dated January 28, 1949.

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Mr. ROCKEFELLER stated that he has never been in Mobile, Alabama; that he has never met or heard of ARISTEDES BOBLES; and that he has never been engaged as a correspondent for any newspaper chain.

The results of this interview were set forth in a teletype to the Bureau dated February 8, 1949.

Assistant United States Attorney AMEDEO LAURITANO, Southern District of New York and the office of Assistant Attorney General DONEGAN were advised by the writer on February 10, 1949 that the RUMRICH phase of this investigation has been completed, and that no evidence has been obtained which would tend to substantiate the allegations made by RUMRICH.

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BORIS BYKOV, with aliases
Borris Bykov, Borris Hertz,
Colonel Bykov, Peter

The following investigation was conducted by Special Agent William J. McCarthy:

In order to identify BORIS BYKOV, all photographs in the Espionage Album and the Soviet Officials Album were exhibited to WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, and also a photograph of LEOPOLD TRIPPER. He failed to identify any of these photographs as being that of PETER, ~~X~~

An anonymous woman recently advised this office by telephone that approximately one year ago she had met a Colonel BYKOV and that this BYKOV resided with one WINIFRED MURY and that he posed as her husband and used the name MURY. She advised that they resided at 36 East 65th Street, New York City.

It was ascertained that the real estate agents for 36 East 65th Street were ~~X~~ PAYSON McL. MERRILL COMPANY.

Mr. TALBOT, of the PAYSON McL. MERRILL COMPANY, 1 East 57th Street, was interviewed on February 2, 1949, and advised that WINIFRED MURY was a sub-tenant and leased her apartment No. 2-B from one CLAIRE DE COSTA of 1 West 67th Street. He added that he had no contact with Miss MURY and knew nothing about her except that she was a slow payer. He stated that JOHN MACKEN, of 167 East 67th Street, was the part-time janitor of 36 East 65th Street.

JOHN MACKEN advised that WINIFRED MURY and her husband resided in apartment 2-B and had lived there for at least one year. He stated that he did not believe that the husband worked and that he could usually be found in the apartment. He advised that the MURYS were very nice people and that Mrs. MURY was an artist. He described Mr. MURY as follows:

Age:	55
Height:	5'11"
Weight:	180 lbs.
Hair:	Dark, either brown or black, straight
Mustache:	Small
Glasses:	No glasses
General:	Slightly lame, Jewish, speaks with an accent

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In view of the fact that MURY'S description was not similar to that of Colonel BORIS BYKOV, it was deemed advisable to interview Mr. MURY.

On February 2, 1949, WINIFRED MURY and a man who stated that his name was CYRIL BAIKOFF were interviewed. Mr. BAIKOFF stated that he was Miss MURY'S fiancée. He stated that he was born in Bessarabia and had resided in Yugoslavia for many years and had been a citizen of Yugoslavia until TITO came to power, at which time he renounced TITO and lost his citizenship and thus became stateless. He stated that he had been in the United States since 1939 and that he had applied for American citizenship and was presently waiting to receive same. He added that he had done work for Colonel NEWMAN and Colonel PRINCE, of G-2.

The following is a description of BAIKOFF, taken from observation and interview:

Age:	50
Height:	5'11"
Weight:	180 lbs.
Hair:	Black with a small amount of gray, straight and long
Eyes:	Brown
Face:	Large and square, wide forehead, regular nose
Complexion:	Medium
Mustache:	No mustache
Glasses:	No glasses---probably uses reading glasses
Peculiarities:	Suffering from a liver ailment
Languages:	Speaks Russian, French, Yugoslav and English with a slight accent

From the above description it will be noted that this BAIKOFF is not identical with the BORIS BYKOV, with aliases, who worked with WHITTAKER CHAMBERS.

Confidential Informant ND-440 was interviewed concerning WHITTAKER CHAMBERS and ALGER and PRISCILLA HISS. He stated that he did not personally know any of them, nor did he know anything about them which would be of assistance in this case. (R)(u)

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By letter dated January 11, 1949, the Bureau furnished this office with photographs of fifteen individuals who were assigned to the Soviet Embassy sometime during the period from 1936 to 1938. These photographs were exhibited to Confidential Informant [redacted] with a view towards identifying Colonel BYKOV or any other Soviet agent. ~~(S)~~

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On February 5, 1949, [redacted] reviewed the photographs of OUMANSKY and TROYANOVSKY and recognized them as Soviet officials. He did not recognize any of these individuals as having been engaged in espionage. ~~(S)~~

The following is a list of the individuals whose photographs were shown to [redacted]:

M. ~~(S)~~ GERASIMOV
 D. ~~(S)~~ CHUVAKHIN
 N. M. ~~(S)~~ KACHIRIN
 K. M. ~~(S)~~ KOUKIN
 A. M. ~~(S)~~ YAKIMICHEV
 V. M. ~~(S)~~ BEGUNOV
 V. A. ~~(S)~~ BURZIN
 G. ~~(S)~~ GRIGORIEV
 I. Y. ~~(S)~~ KLIMENKOV
 G. ~~(S)~~ GOKHMAN
 A. A. ~~(S)~~ TROYANOVSKY
 B. E. ~~(S)~~ SKVIRSKY
 N. I. ~~(S)~~ BOLOTNIKOV
 I. L. ~~(S)~~ OKUNEV
 C. A. ~~(S)~~ OUMANSKY ~~(S)~~

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Re: ELIZABETH ~~ROSSMAN~~
 aka Mrs. Edward ~~Everett~~

As set out in a letter dated February 2, 1949 from the Washington Field Office to the Bureau, it was reported that Washington Confidential Informant stated that she had learned from BETTY ~~ROSSMAN~~ that ROSSMAN had joined the Communist Party sometime prior to 1935 in New York and that subsequently ROSSMAN was sent to a Communist Party training school in Long Island, New York in about 1935 or 1936.

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The Informant continued that the Communist Party thereafter obtained a position for ROSSMAN in the Resettlement Administration in Washington, D. C., and also in the Federal Housing Administration, Washington, D. C.

According to the Informant, ROSSMAN remained active in the Communist Party in the District of Columbia until 1941 when she married EDWARD ~~EVERETT~~ who was an anti-Communist. After this marriage, ROSSMAN turned bitterly against the Communist Party and discontinued her activities.

The Informant further stated that ROSSMAN had been in the underground group of the Communist Party and that her Party activity was maintained through a contact. It was also recalled that ROSSMAN, on one occasion, had told the Informant that she was bored with her inactivity and had gone to MARTIN ~~CHANCEY~~, who at that time was the Communist Party Secretary in Washington, D. C. and asked him for additional Party work.

According to the same source, Washington Confidential Informant stated that ROSSMAN was a member of the Communist Party but had since discontinued her activity with the Party. She further stated that ROSSMAN'S husband, EDWARD EVERETT, knows nothing of her former Communist Party activity. *(Yes)*

The files of the Washington Field Office reflect that the name ELIZABETH ROSSMAN appeared on the active indices of the United American Spanish Aid Committee. *(S)* According to a highly confidential source available to the New York Office, the name ELIZABETH ROSSMAN, 2123 Eye Street, N. W., appeared in the address book of JULES ~~KORCHIEN~~ in 1946 with the additional notation "last month paid April ~~(Fischer)~~". *(S)*

In accordance with instructions contained in Bureau letter dated

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January 3, 1949, and Bureau teletype dated February 8, 1949, ELIZABETH ROSSMAN, who is now known as Mrs. EDWARD EVERETT, was interviewed for information in her possession concerning espionage activities of individuals mentioned in the present matter.

Mrs. EDWARD EVERETT, nee ELIZABETH ROSSMAN, Garth Apartments, Garth Road, Scarsdale, New York, advised SA'S DONALD E. SHANNON and ROBERT F. X. O'KEEFE on February 2, 1949 that she was born in New York City on July 28, 1905 and is a United States citizen. In 1930, Mrs. EVERETT stated, she graduated from M.I.T. with an engineering degree in architecture. For a short time after her graduation she resided in New York City and was employed by the construction firm of STONE AND WEBSTER.

During the period 1934-1935, Mrs. EVERETT was employed by the Works Project Administration, New York Housing Authority. In 1935 she obtained a position in Washington, D. C. in the Federal Resettlement Administration. This position was obtained primarily through the services of LANGDON POST, who was the Director of the New York City Housing Authority. In connection with this change of job, Mrs. EVERETT stated that POST apparently procured the position for her with the Resettlement Administration in order to pacify as well as remove her from the New York City Housing Authority. While with the New York City Housing Authority, she had engaged in a picketing demonstration which arose out of the dismissal of several of the housing employees. Mrs. EVERETT stated that she was one of the prime movers in this demonstration and was more or less the front runner for a group of dissatisfied employees employed by New York City Housing Authority. On reflection, Mrs. EVERETT stated that her position with the Resettlement Administration was probably secured on her own ability rather than on the fact that POST tried to shunt her out of the New York position.

From 1938 to 1942, Mrs. EVERETT was employed by the United States Housing Authority and was engaged particularly in working on housing problems in the southeastern part of the United States. Her superiors in the United States Housing Authority were JOHN W. BROOM, Regional Director for the southeast section of the United States Housing Authority, CATHERINE BOWAN, Research Division of United States Housing Authority, and Mrs. AZILE ALRON.

Mrs. EVERETT stated that during her employment in Washington from 1936 to 1942, she was active in various unions. She pointed out that she had been secretary of the W.P.A. Housing Employees Association. There-

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after, she was a member of the American Federation of Government Employees which was subsequently merged into the United Federal Workers. Mrs. EVERETT further stated that inasmuch as she was an architect, she had been a member of the Federation of Architects, Engineers, Chemists and Technicians Union. She likewise admitted that she was active, interested, and a contributor to the United American Spanish Aid Committee, which was an organization interested in assisting the Loyalist Forces in Spain during the Spanish Civil War.

The nature and purpose of the interview was explained to Mrs. EVERETT in general terms and at one point her attention was directed to published reports which noted the existence of a Communist apparatus and underground activity in Washington, D. C. during the years of her residence in that city. Mrs. EVERETT denied that she had ever been a member of the Communist Party in New York City or Washington, D. C. She further stated that she did not know any members of the Communist Party as such. She has surmised, however, from the activities of a number of her friends and co-workers that they might have been members of the Communist Party. She stated that she was a close friend of JULES KORCHIEN. She believed that he might have been a Communist Party member although she had no evidence of this fact. She came in contact with KORCHIEN in the Federation of Architects, Engineers, Chemists and Technicians inasmuch as he also was an architect. She further stated that she has not seen KORCHIEN recently inasmuch as her husband, EDWARD EVERETT, has taken a personal dislike to him and she was not aware of his current activities.

Mrs. EVERETT further said that she could be classified as a "radical" and an "ardent New Dealer." In explanation thereof, she stated that she had been vitally interested in union affairs, the rights of workers, and housing and economic problems. At one point in the interview, she made an outward expression of her praise of the Russian economic system and the theory of Communism, feeling that there were many sound principles contained therein.

Mrs. EVERETT stated that at no time was she engaged in the open activities of the Communist Party nor was she ever engaged in the underground activity of the Communist Party. She was particularly questioned, in view of her apparently cooperative attitude, as to whether she had ever operated either knowingly or possibly unknowingly through a contact on behalf of the Communist Party in Washington, D. C. She stated, however, that she had never done so. She further denied knowing or having had contact with an individual named MARTIN CHANCEY or of ever having approached him for the purpose of

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engaging in Communist Party activity.

Mrs. EVERETT frankly stated that because of her outlook on social and economic problems during her employment in Washington, D. C., she would have been considered possibly in a receptive mood by Communists. She stated, however, that to her recollection, she had never been approached for recruitment purposes by anyone affiliated with the Communist Party movement.

Mrs. EVERETT stated that she knew an individual by the name of MILTON FISCHER who was the Regional Director of the Federal Housing Authority and who was also a member of the Federation of New York Architects. She believes that any contact with him would have been because of their mutual interest in housing and architectural matters. She denied knowing that MILTON FISCHER had ever been a member of the Communist Party and believed that he had never been such a member.

Mrs. EVERETT also stated that she had come in contact with HENRY HILL COLLINS, who was on the staff of the Resettlement Administration in Washington, D. C. during her own tenure. She further stated that she visited, on one occasion, at the residence of HENRY HILL COLLINS for social purposes. She could not recall any other individuals connected with COLLINS.

Mrs. EVERETT further advised that she had never come in contact with ALGER HISS and knew of no association which might have existed between HISS and HENRY HILL COLLINS.

Names of other individuals prominent in the present investigation, including HAROLD WARE, JOHN ABT, WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, HAROLD GLASSER, and ALEXANDER STEVENS, with alias J. Peters, were suggested to Mrs. EVERETT, but she denied knowing or ever having had contact with them.

Mrs. EVERETT further denied that she had ever attended any Communist Party training school in New York as previously alleged by Washington Confidential Informant [redacted]. Concerning JULES KORCHIEN, it is to be noted that he was the paramour in 1946 of URSULA IRENE WASSERMAN, and resided at 110 Christopher Street, New York City. KORCHIEN has been active in Communist matters and was a partner of ABRAHAM BROTHMAN, who reportedly furnished industrial blue prints to JACOB GOLOS, a Soviet Agent. Mrs. EVERETT denied that she ever knew of URSULA IRENE WASSERMAN or of the nature of the relationship which existed between WASSERMAN and JULES KORCHIEN. She further stated that she knew of no activities carried on by KORCHIEN of a nature

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detrimental to the United States.

Mrs. EVERETT recalled that in the Spring of 1940 she had a chance meeting with a person who later said that he was a representative of TASS NEWS AGENCY. This meeting occurred on a train traveling between Washington and New York City. Although she could not recall the name of this representative, she stated that his wife was GENEVIEVE TAGGART. This person later introduced her to ELIZABETH HAWES who, at that time, was writing articles on housing for the New York newspaper "P. M." On another occasion, this same representative of TASS NEWS AGENCY took her to a social function which was being held at the Soviet Embassy in Washington, D. C. Mrs. EVERETT stated that these were her only contacts with the unknown representative of TASS NEWS AGENCY and it was her only visit or connection with the Soviet Embassy or other Soviet officials.

Mrs. EVERETT stated that during 1936 and 1937 she resided with her mother at 3036 O Street, Georgetown, Washington. From 1937 to 1939 she resided in an apartment on the 2100 block of Eye Street, N. W., Washington, D. C. According to information set forth above, this address was probably 2123 Eye Street, N. W., Washington, D. C. In 1939, she recalled, she was residing at 933 L Street, Washington, D. C., where she resided alone. From 1940 to 1942 she resided in the Westchester Apartments, Washington, D. C. In the Fall of 1940, Mrs. EVERETT, then ELIZABETH ROSSMAN, married EDWARD EVERETT, who is presently a corporate trust lawyer employed by the New York firm of Root, Ballantine, Harlan, Busby and Palmer.

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~RE: GRAND JURY PROCEEDINGS

During the period of instant report, the following individuals have testified before the Special Grand Jury in the Southern District of New York to which evidence in this case is being presented by THOMAS J. DONEGAN, Special Assistant to the Attorney General:

2/2/49

HANS ~~X~~INSLERMAN

2/3/49

WILLIAM ~~X~~SPIEGEL
ANNA ~~X~~SPIEGEL
WHITTAKER CHAMBERS
MAXIM LIEBER

2/8/49

MAXIM LIEBER
HAROLD GLASSER

2/9/49

HAROLD GLASSER
MEYER SCHAPIRO

2/10/49

ISAAC ~~X~~DOM ~~X~~LEVINE

2/15/49

WHITTAKER CHAMBERS
HEDE ~~X~~MASSING
ISADORE ~~X~~MILLER

On February 8, 1949, EDWARD C. MC LEAN, Counsel for ALGER HISS, informed MR. DONEGAN that inasmuch as LLOYD PAUL STRYKER has been retained to defend HISS in the trial of the perjury indictment, he was desirous of securing a postponement; on that date, a stipulation was signed postponing the trial until March 21, 1949 and extending until March 7, 1949 the period for filing motions with respect to the indictment.

With respect to the information furnished by a Confidential Informant of the Charlotte Division that one JOHN ~~X~~KORAL had stated his uncle, JOHN KORAL, had transported "top secret" State Department papers for ALGER HISS in 1937 and 1938 from Washington, D.C. to New York City, (Report of SA JOSEPH M. KELLY dated 1/21/49 at New York City, pp51 et seq.) MR. DONEGAN declared that inasmuch as investigation has failed to

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develop any substantiation of the allegation, he does not plan to call JOHN KORAL before the Grand Jury. It is noted that KORAL has denied and investigation has failed to develop that he has an uncle known as JOHN KORAL. No further investigation with respect to this phase of instant matter is contemplated.

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LEADS

BALTIMORE

AT BALTIMORE, MARYLAND

* Will continue to follow the progress of libel action instituted by ALGER HISS against WHITTAKER CHAMBERS in the U.S. District Court, Baltimore, Maryland.

Will endeavor to locate and interview former maids of WHITTAKER CHAMBERS known as EVELYN and HELEN, and further described as to residence in New York teletype to Baltimore dated February 9, 1949:

Will, if advisable and if no reason exists to the contrary, interview JOHN HENRY LEVIN, Attorney, Mercantile Building; Baltimore, who was an associate of ALGER HISS in the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, Washington, D.C. in 1933 and 1934.

Will check for any details available at the Bureau of Motor Vehicles, Baltimore, concerning the sale of a 1937 Ford car to Mrs. CHAMBERS, which transaction took place in 1938. (New York teletype to Baltimore and Washington Field, February 14, 1949)

AT RANDALLSTOWN, MARYLAND

Will check for any details available at SCHMIDT MOTOR COMPANY, Randallstown, concerning the sale of a 1937 Ford car to Mrs. CHAMBERS, which transaction took place in 1938. (New York teletype to Baltimore and Washington Field, February 14, 1949)

AT HYATTSVILLE, MARYLAND

Will interview LILLIAN STONE, now Mrs. HAROLD WEISBERG, who was the principal stenographer while ALGER HISS was associated with the NYE COMMITTEE. (San Francisco teletype to Baltimore, February 10, 1949)

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~BOSTONAT PETERBORO, NEW HAMPSHIRE

* Will make further attempts to verify the visit made to the summer residence of HARRY DEXTER WHITE during the summer of 1937, at which time HISS and CHAMBERS also stopped at Peterboro, New Hampshire.

AT BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS

Will interview HENRY HART, now on the faculty of Harvard Law School, concerning the employment of ALGER HISS in the Solicitor General's Office during HART'S tenure there. (New York teletype to Boston, February 11, 1949)

CHARLOTTEAT GREENVILLE, SOUTH CAROLINA

Will attempt to secure photograph of JOHN J. MATWIN, 122 Rhett Street, Greenville, and forward copies of the same to the Bureau, New York, Washington Field Office, and Los Angeles. (New York teletype to Charlotte, February 11, 1949)

CHICAGOAT CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

Will attempt to locate and interview GEORGE and ETHEL BLACKWELL, who were reported as associates of ALGER HISS. (Reference - report of SA JAMES L. KIRKLAND, Philadelphia, January 27, 1949, and Baltimore teletype to Chicago, February 8, 1949.)

Will interview WILLIAM F. EARLS, presently residing at the Monterey Hotel, 808 Junior Terrace, Chicago. The EARLS were former neighbors of ALGER HISS while the latter resided at 3210 P Street, Washington, D.C. (New York teletype to Chicago and Washington Field, February 11, 1949)

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EL PASO~~CONFIDENTIAL~~AT TILOS, NEW MEXICO

Will interview JOHN COLLIER, JR., former Commissioner of Indian Affairs, in an effort to identify the woman who succeeded CHAMBERS as a courier in the Washington, D.C. underground group in 1934. It is believed she worked in the Department of Indian Affairs as Secretary for one ANDRE EMEREE, a known Communist. (New York teletype to El Paso, February 14, 1949)

LITTLE ROCKAT LITTLE ROCK, ARKANSAS

Will reinterview Mrs. GEORGE CRESSLER, Mrs. NORMA B. BROWN, and PAUL BROWN, and exhibit photographs of CHAMBERS, his wife, and ALGER and PRISCILLA HISS for possible identification. (New York teletype, February 14, 1949, to Little Rock)

LOS ANGELESAT LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA

Will continue to interview exhaustively WILLIAM EDWARD CRANE for all information in his possession concerning his association with WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, DE SVESHNIKOFF, and other Soviet agents.

NEWARKAT NEWARK, NEW JERSEY

Will reinterview WATSON T. ROBERTS and exhibit photographs of WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, his wife, and ALGER and PRISCILLA HISS for possible identification. (New York teletype to Newark, February 14, 1949)

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Will contact Colonel and Mrs. HART GIBSON FOSTER, former neighbors of ALGER HISS and presently assigned to Picatinny Arsenal, Dover, New Jersey, for any information in their possession concerning ALGER and PRISCILLA HISS; their knowledge of a typewriter in the possession of the HISS family; and possible recollection of the identities of maids formerly employed by the HISSSES at Washington, D.C. (Washington Field teletype to Newark, February 15, 1949)

NEW HAVEN

AT THOMASTON, CONNECTICUT

* Will attempt to develop information to substantiate CHAMBERS' statement of his auto trip during the summer of 1937 with ALGER and PRISCILLA HISS, at which time they stopped at Thomaston, Connecticut.

AT NEW CANAAN, CONNECTICUT

Will interview JOHN C. MOORE, West Road, New Canaan, for information concerning ALGER HISS. It is to be noted that MOORE was contacted by HISS on December 19, 1948 at Telephone Number New Canaan 9-9409. (New York teletype to New Haven, February 14, 1949)

SAN FRANCISCO

AT SACRAMENTO, CALIFORNIA

Will interview WALTER WOHLKE, State Director, Bureau of Indian Affairs, Sacramento, in an effort to identify the unknown individual who was Secretary to ANDRE EMEREE at Washington, D.C., and obtain any information he may have concerning EMEREE herself. (Teletype from Washington Field to New York and San Francisco, February 4, 1949)

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~WASHINGTON FIELDAT WASHINGTON, DC

Will interview LEANDER BELL LOVELL, 1940 Biltmore Street, concerning his contacts with ELEANOR NELSON SOYRING, HENRY JULIAN WADLEIGH, DAVID CARPENTER, and other persons closely connected with the underground apparatus in Washington, D.C. (New York teletype to Washington Field, February 9, 1949)

Will interview CHARLES SHARKEY, presently believed to be President of the Labor Law Division, Department of Labor, who may be able to furnish information concerning WHITTAKER CHAMBERS and ALGER HISS and other individuals mentioned in the present matter. (Miami teletype to Washington Field and New York, February 9, 1949)

Will check the records of the Immigration and Naturalization Service and U.S. State Department for background information on HIDEO NODA, and furnish photograph of NODA, if available, to New York. (New York teletype to Washington Field, February 9, 1949)

Will interview HANS G. HERTZ, Astronomer, U.S. Naval Observatory, who may be able to furnish information concerning the background, activities, and associates of FRANKLIN VICTOR RENO. (Bureau letter to Washington Field, February 9, 1949)

Will reinterview HENRY JULIAN WADLEIGH concerning statements made by Mrs. WADLEIGH, his former wife. Will specifically endeavor to obtain from WADLEIGH the identity of the unknown professor of physics at Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, Maryland, who allegedly was one of two persons who induced WADLEIGH to enter into espionage activities. Will bring to WADLEIGH'S attention the facts set out in Bureau letter dated February 9, 1949 to Washington Field, which facts were developed during an interview with Mrs. WADLEIGH.

Will check for bank accounts of PRISCILLA HISS to determine if she made a withdrawal in early 1938 of \$500 which, according to CHAMBERS, was given to him by HISS. (New York teletype to Washington Field, February 14, 1949)

Will immediately prepare summaries of personal history and background or forward serials reflecting same on ELEANOR NELSON SOYRING to New York. (New York teletype to Washington Field, February 14, 1949)

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NEW YORK

AT NEW YORK, N. Y.

Will report the progress of prosecution of ALGER HISS, under indictment returned on December 15, 1948 in the Southern District of New York.

Will interview RALPH DE SOLA, Brooklyn, New York, concerning his meeting ALGER HISS at either a Communist Party meeting or social gathering of Communist Party members in Baltimore in the early 1930's.

Will obtain a photograph of LUCY KRAMER COHEN, nee LUCY KRAMER, and display same to WHITTAKER CHAMBERS for possible identification as a courier in Apparatus A.

Will interview WALTER CHARAK, known to the New York Office, who was friendly with Communist intellectuals and may have information or knowledge concerning WHITTAKER CHAMBERS or ALGER HISS.

Will interview J. LOVESTONE, known to the New York Office, for information concerning the activities of persons connected with the present investigation.

Will continue to interview WHITTAKER CHAMBERS and reduce the information furnished by him to a signed statement. This interview will be conducted in accordance with Bureau instructions previously furnished.

Will check the records of the New York State Department of Taxation and Finance and the Bureau of Motor Vehicles to determine if WILLIAM ROSEN, formerly of Washington, D.C., actually purchased an automobile and subsequently registered it in New York City while he was residing at 638 West 160th Street, New York City.

Will continue efforts to locate and identify BORIS BYKOV.

Will continue efforts to locate FANSLER-HISS typewriter and submit material prepared thereon to the FBI Laboratory.

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ADMINISTRATIVE DATA

The investigation in this case is being handled on a special basis and is receiving continuous and expeditious attention. All leads are being sent out to the interested offices by letter or teletype. Offices receiving such leads and offices receiving copies of this report should report the results of investigations with five copies for the Bureau, three for New York, and one designated for THOMAS J. DONEGAN, Special Assistant to the Attorney General, New York City.

Leads previously set out in referenced report are not being restated in this report.

During the period covered by this report Special Agents THOMAS G. SPENCER and FRANCIS X. PLANT have continued their exhaustive interview of WHITTAKER CHAMBERS and are in the process of reducing the information furnished by him to the form of a signed statement. The results of this interview are being withheld until it is completed, at which time the results will be set forth in their entirety. However, all leads developed from the questioning and interview are receiving appropriate and instant action.

Copies of this report have been designated for Albany and New Orleans for information purposes and leads previously set out for them by the New York and other offices are not being restated. The report is designated for information inasmuch as they are presently conducting investigation and it is believed the material herein will be of assistance to them.

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CONFIDENTIAL INFORMANTS

The Confidential Informants mentioned in the report of SA ROBERT F. X. O'KEEFE dated February 21, 1949 at New York, N. Y. are as follows:

- T-1: U. S. Office of Censorship; New York City;
- T-2: Consolidated Edison Company of New York; Irving Place,
New York City.

The above Confidential Informants have been designated with a temporary informant symbol because of the nature of the information supplied by them and in order to protect their identities.

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

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

NY FILE NO **65-14920** BEA

REPORT MADE AT NEW YORK	DATE WHEN MADE 2/21/49	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 1/28-2/16/49	REPORT MADE BY ROBERT F. X. O'KEEFE
TITLE JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was.; ALGER HISS; ET AL <i>ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE</i>			CHARACTER OF CASE PERJURY ESPIONAGE - R INTERNAL SECURITY - R

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

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MAXIM LIEBER, author's representative for known Communist writers, associated at length 1935-37 with CHAMBERS at summer residences and NY apartment. LIEBER denies meeting ALGER or PRISCILLA HISS; declined to state whether he suspected CHAMBERS was engaged in espionage for Comintern or that he, LIEBER, was approached to do work for Soviets. AMERICAN FEATURE WRITERS SYNDICATE organized NY 1934 by LIEBER and LLOYD CANTWELL, alias of CHAMBERS; company set up as cover for JOHN LOOMIS SHERMAN to do espionage work Japan. Dr. MEYER SCHAPIRO, friend of CHAMBERS since 1921, received \$600 from him in 12/36 for purchase of four Oriental rugs. Invoices of MASS. IMPORT CO. reflect purchase of rugs 12/23/36 for \$876.61 and delivery 12/29/36 to SCHAPIRO'S residence, NYC. Delivery receipt contradicts SCHAPIRO'S original statement of delivery direct to Washington, D.C. Efforts to trace rug delivery continuing. SCHAPIRO introduced HIDEO NODA to CHAMBERS about 1936. Investigation 1133 Broadway, NYC, indicates JOHN J. MATWIN possibly identical with individual mentioned by V. de SVESHNIKOFF. WILLIAM EDWARD CRANE resided NYC 1935, 1936; background of MARGARET GUTELIUS set forth. Investigation continuing to identify unknown woman who succeeded CHAMBERS as Comintern courier in 1934. MARK VAN DOREN, Columbia professor, learned directly of CHAMBERS' Communist Party membership in 1925 and by inference of CHAMBERS' underground activities. In 1938 CHAMBERS told VAN DOREN of

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APPROVED AND FORWARDED:	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES		
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5 - Bureau COPIES OF THIS REPORT 1 - Thomas J. Donegan, Sp. Asst. to Atty. Gen., New York City 1 - Albany (65-1574) (Info) 2 - Baltimore (65-1642) 2 - Boston (65-3251)		<i>Large</i>		Classified by <u>2305</u> Exempt from GDS, Category <u>1</u> Date of Declassification Indefinite <u>WAB/TJK</u> <u>11/25/75</u>