

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1

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

FILE NO. **65-1928 MD**

REPORT MADE AT BUFFALO, NEW YORK	DATE WHEN MADE 4-13-49	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 3/14, 17, 22, 23; 4/5, 7, 8/49	REPORT MADE BY ROBERT G. AULENBACHER
TITLE JAHAM		CHARACTER OF CASE PERJURY ESPIONAGE - R INTERNAL SECURITY - R	

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

*ASB
Bureau*

Long

*cc AAG Complete
4-21-49
FLJ:cm*

Photograph of **HELMMA OSTER** obtained and sent to New York. Mr. and Mrs. **U. WILLARD ORTLIP**, Houghton, NY, lived in the "Castle" from about 1921 to 1924, and from 1924 until 1940 lived adjacent to the "Castle". They do not remember **CHAMBERS**. Identity of individuals at Eastman-Kodak Co., Rochester, who handled microfilm (Grand Jury Exhibits 47 through 51) ascertained. **HANNAH PICKERING** first met **WAROLD WARE** in about 1925 in U.S. and worked under him in Russia with "Russian Reconstruction Farms" for about one year. States **WARE** remained in Russia until about 1929, returned to U.S. for short period, then returned to Russia. **WARE** believed employed by Russian Government during latter period. **PICKERING** did not see **WARE** again until about 1933, and then met him periodically in New York City, until his death in 1935. **WARE** lived in Washington, D.C., and operated Farm Research Bureau during this period. States all contacts with **WARE** were of personal nature and has no knowledge he ever engaged in espionage activities. **PICKERING** denies she ever became a Communist. Names of some individuals who knew **WARE** during period 1933-35 set forth.

-RUC-

DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES

REFERENCES:

- Bureau file 74-1333,
- New York teletype to Bureau, Buffalo and Philadelphia, dated January 25, 1949.
- Bureau letter to Buffalo dated February 23, 1949.
- Washington Field letter to Bureau dated February 28, 1949.

APPROVED AND FORWARDED: <i>H. G. Wagner</i> SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES
COPIES DESTROYED 848 DEC 16 1934 COPIES OF THIS REPORT 5 - Bureau 3 - New York (1-T.J. DONEGAN (SAAG)) 2 - Newark 2 - Washington Field 2 - Buffalo	<div style="font-size: 2em; font-weight: bold;">996</div>
	<div style="font-size: 1.5em; font-weight: bold;">RECORDED - 37</div> <div style="font-size: 1.5em; font-weight: bold;">INDEXED - 37</div> <div style="font-size: 1.5em; font-weight: bold;">EX-100</div>

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 9/12/84 BY SP8 BTJ/CA

BU 65-1928

REFERENCES: Reports of SA DONALD D. CONNORS, dated March 8 and 23, 1949, at Washington, D. C.
Buffalo letters to Bureau dated March 17 and 30, 1949.
Newark teletype to Bureau, New York and Buffalo dated March 16, 1949.
Buffalo teletype to Bureau, New York and Newark dated March 17, 1949.
Bureau letter to Washington Field dated March 14, 1949.
Report of SA PAUL A. ALKIER, dated March 29, 1949, at Newark.

DETAILS: AT ROCHESTER, NEW YORK

Miss WILMA CLARKE, Clerk, Payroll Office, Board of Education, Exchange Street, Rochester, advised that according to the payroll records of that office, THELMA OSTER was employed as a clerk and stenographer from September, 1931, to the end of September, 1934. According to these records, THELMA OSTER was laid off on May 5, 1933. However, she was immediately rehired on a temporary duty basis and worked in a temporary status during May, June and July, 1933. She was not associated with the Board of Education from the end of July, 1933, until the first of September, 1933, at which time she was rehired and continued steady employment until the end of September, 1934. There was no photograph of THELMA OSTER available at the Board of Education, Rochester.

Miss ANN BASSETT, Girls Advisor, East High School, Alexander Street, made available a copy of "The Orient", which is the annual Senior Class publication for East High School, Rochester. According to the 1928 edition of "The Orient", THELMA OSTER was graduated from East High School in January, 1928, after successfully completing a Commercial Course. Her birthdate was given as August 25, 1910. No place of birth was shown. Miss BASSETT advised that, according to her records, no information is available at East High School indicating possible disloyalty on the part of THELMA OSTER.

The 1928 edition of "The Orient" was sent to the New York Division for the purpose of displaying it to WITTAKER CHAMBERS. This publication was returned by the Reporting Agent to ANN BASSETT after it had been returned to this office by the New York Division.

AT HOUGHTON, NEW YORK

The following investigation was conducted by SA THOMAS J. JORDAN:

Kisseloff-1958

Mr. and Mrs. H. WILLARD ORTLIP, who are presently employed as Art instructors at Houghton College, Houghton, New York, stated they lived in the "Castle" from approximately 1921 to 1924, at which time they moved into Girth's Tavern, a building which was adjacent to the "Castle" grounds. They resided in Girth's Tavern until approximately 1940. Both Mr. and Mrs. ORTLIP stated that numerous artists moved in and out of the "Castle", but they do not recall the names of any of these individuals and stated they do not remember WHITTAKER CHAMBERS. Both advised that a Mrs. WALTER EVANS, a resident of Fort Lee, New Jersey, a Mrs. RICHTER, who is the mother of one ERNEST RICHTER, who is employed as a cashier at the First National Bank of Fort Lee, New Jersey, and one JOSEPH WEEHAM, who resides in Coytesville, New Jersey, are persons who would know most of the individuals who had lived in the "Castle" during the pertinent years..

AT ROCHESTER, NEW YORK

The following investigation was conducted by Reporting Agent:

HANNAH PICKERING advised that she presently resides at 57 Merriam Street, Rochester, and has been employed for several years as a Vocational Advisor with the New York State Employment Service, 34 State Street, Rochester.

HAWAH PICKERING advised that in February, 1922, she left the United States for the purpose of going to Poland to work as a relief worker, with the Quaker Mission. She remained in Poland with the Quaker Mission until approximately November, 1922, at which time she was transferred to Russia, where she worked in the same capacity. She remained in Russia as a relief worker until the end of 1923, at which time she returned to the United States. She stated definitely that she did not meet HAROLD WARE during her employment in either Poland or Russia mentioned above.

Immediately upon her return to the United States, she obtained a position as a clerk with the "All Russian Textile Syndicate", which at that time was located at 121 Broadway, New York City. This position was obtained through her knowledge of Russia, which she had acquired during her work as a relief worker. She stated that this was an American corporation with American directors and that the Chase National Bank of New York City did most of the financing for this corporation. She advised that the "All Russian Textile Syndicate" was under the direction of one ALEX GUMBERG, who at that time was a very important figure in New York financial circles. PICKERING stated that GUMBERG is now deceased. The purpose of this organization was to buy raw cotton for the purpose of shipping it to Russia for sale.

PICKERING remained with this organization until sometime in 1925, at which time she went to Russia at the request of HAROLD WARE to work

with the "Russian Reconstruction Farms". PICKERING stated that during the period of her employment with the "All Russian Textile Syndicate", she first made the acquaintance of HAROLD WARE. She could not give the circumstances surrounding their meeting nor how she happened to meet him. However, her best estimate concerning this matter was that she met HAROLD WARE through mutual acquaintances, one of whom she believed to be JESSICA SMITH, with whom she had previously become acquainted while associated with the Quaker Mission.

Concerning the purpose of the "Russian Reconstruction Farms", PICKERING stated this was an organization partly composed of Russians and partly of individuals who were manufacturing modern farm equipment and machinery which was shipped to Russia in an effort to introduce modern farming methods to the Russian people. She could not specifically state who sponsored this organization, but stated that, to the best of her knowledge, it was sponsored partly by the Russian Government and partly by manufacturers of farm equipment in the United States.

PICKERING stated that during this period she worked directly under HAROLD WARE and most of her work was done in WARE's office in Russia. She stated that her work for the most part concerned social work that arose as a result of the introduction of modern farm equipment on experimental farms. According to PICKERING, HAROLD WARE was in complete charge of this entire project. However, she could not state whether or not he received his salary directly from the Russian Government or whether it was received from funds provided by the Russian Reconstruction Farms. According to PICKERING, HAROLD WARE at this time had no official connection with the Russian Government and his contacts were limited entirely to those individuals who were sponsoring the Russian Reconstruction Farms. This particular period of employment for HANNAH PICKERING lasted approximately one year, at the end of which she returned to the United States.

The only individuals whom PICKERING could remember who were employed by Russian Reconstruction Farms during this period were Doctor PEARLSTEIN, first name unknown, and his wife, who came from Baltimore, Maryland, and one PHILIP SMITH. She has no information concerning the present whereabouts of Dr. PEARLSTEIN and his wife, but stated that the last she heard concerning PHILIP SMITH was to the effect that he was operating a dairy farm near Doylestown, Pennsylvania. She last heard concerning the whereabouts of PHILIP SMITH approximately eighteen years ago.

After her return to the United States, which was sometime during the year 1926, she obtained employment with the "Open Road" in New York City. She could not give the circumstances surrounding her obtaining this employment and added that it undoubtedly was arranged because of her

knowledge of Europe, which she had obtained as a result of her two previous trips.

In the Fall of 1927, she obtained employment in a clerical capacity with the Russian-American Chamber of Commerce in New York City. This employment was obtained through the efforts of ALEX GUMBERG, mentioned above. She remained here until the Fall of 1929, at which time she again became associated with the "Open Road" in New York City, as a travel promoter. She remained with this organization until the Fall of 1932. She stated that at this time the purpose of the "Open Road" was to arrange for residents of the United States to travel on vacation trips to Europe and that these trips were not arranged primarily for the purpose of visiting Russia, but included all the other countries of Europe. In the Fall of 1932, the amount of travel which was performed by American citizens to the European continent declined considerably, with the result that she severed all association with the "Open Road" and obtained employment as a travel promoter with "In Tourist" in New York City. She described this organization as a Russian travel organization. She obtained this employment with "In Tourist" as a result of a request made by individuals whose names she does not remember who were associated with "In Tourist". She remained with this organization as a travel promoter until the end of 1935, at which time she went to Washington, D. C.

Toward the latter part of 1935, she obtained employment in Washington, D. C., with the "Farm Research Corporation", which at that time was under the direction of one WEBSTER POWELL. PICKERING stated that the "Farm Research Corporation" was a private institution which gathered and disseminated agricultural information to those residents of the United States who would be interested in obtaining statistics and farming methods. She stated that the "Farm Research Corporation" from approximately 1933 to the time of the death of HAROLD WARE, which was in the Fall of 1935, was under the direction of HAROLD WARE. She stated definitely she was not associated with this organization during the period it was controlled by HAROLD WARE. She remained with the "Farm Research Corporation" until the Spring of 1938, at which time she returned to her family home in Yates County, which is about thirty miles from Elmira, New York. She remained there a short time and then proceeded to the World's Fair being held in New York City, and obtained a position there arranging tours, dinners and affairs of that nature for visiting dignitaries and visitors.

After the World's Fair closed, GUMBERG, mentioned above, died and she spent considerable time straightening out his affairs. This employment lasted until early 1940. For a short period of time thereafter she was employed as a helper by Dr. GEORGE RITELL, of New York City, who at that time was engaged in writing a book. Upon completion of this employment,

she returned to Rochester, New York, and has been employed by the New York State Employment Service as a Vocational Guidance Director.

Relative to the activities of HAROLD WARE, she advised that sometime before 1930, the exact date she could not remember, HAROLD WARE returned to this country from Russia and remained here a short period of time. He then returned to Russia and she did not have any contact whatsoever with him until approximately 1933, at which time HAROLD WARE again returned to this country and took up residence in Washington, D. C., and operated the "Farm Research Corporation", mentioned above.

PICKERING could not state definitely in what capacity HAROLD WARE was employed during the period from approximately 1930 to 1933 while he was in Russia, but stated that, to the best of her knowledge, he was employed directly by the Russian Government as a director or an overseer for one of their large community farms which the Russian Government was operating at that time. She had no information concerning his contacts during this period from 1930 to 1933. During the period from 1933 until the death of WARE in 1935, PICKERING stated that she lived in New York City and he lived with his wife, JESSICA SMITH, in Washington, D. C. During this period, HAROLD WARE made frequent trips to New York City, approximately once or twice a month and on practically all of these occasions, he contacted her while in New York City. PICKERING stated that these contacts were all of a personal nature. She could give no information concerning the real reason why HAROLD WARE made these trips from Washington to New York City, but surmised it was probably in connection with his business of operating the "Farm Research Bureau" in Washington, mentioned above.

PICKERING stated definitely that she does not know the identity of any individuals whom WARE may have contacted during these trips to New York City and added that she does not know ALGER HISS, WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WILLIAM EDWARD CRANE, MARGARET GUTENIUS or Colonel BYKOV, and added that, as far as she knew, HAROLD WARE did not know these individuals.

PICKERING advised that the following individuals knew HAROLD WARE during the early 1930's. However, she stated she was not cognizant of the relationship that may have existed between them. According to PICKERING, HAROLD WARE and the STEVENS brothers, DONALD and ROGER, were brought up in Arden, Delaware, and that, consequently, the STEVENS brothers knew HAROLD WARE during the early 1930's. She added that she thinks that the sister (first name unknown) of the STEVENS brothers was HAROLD WARE's first wife. However, she could not state whether HAROLD WARE was contacting his first wife during the early 1930's.

According to HANNAH PICKERING, one ~~HELEN BLACK~~, who is now associated with the Soufoto Agency in New York City, was acquainted with HAROLD WARE and had been for a considerable number of years. She stated definitely that she knows of no individual by the name of ~~THELMA OSTER~~ or ~~ANDREE EMERY~~, but could not state whether they might possibly have been in contact with HAROLD WARE during the early 1930's. She did state, however, that one HEDA MASSING and her husband, PAUL MASSING, were undoubtedly acquainted with HAROLD WARE during this period. She could give no information concerning their present whereabouts, stating that, to the best of her knowledge, they were in New York City. She could not state whether HAROLD WARE had any contact with LEM HARRIS during the early 1930's, but added that she had become acquainted with HARRIS while she was living in New York City. However, she cannot remember the circumstances surrounding the meeting.

Concerning the present whereabouts of JESSICA SMITH, HANNAH PICKERING stated that, as well as she could remember, JESSICA SMITH had remarried after the death of HAROLD WARE and was probably living in New York City. She stated that for some reason, which she cannot remember, she believes SMITH remarried an individual whose last name is ~~ABT~~. She could give no further information regarding this matter.

Relative to ~~DOROTHY DETZER~~, she stated she has had no contact whatsoever with her for approximately fifteen or twenty years and added that she believes that she is presently living in Washington, D. C. PICKERING stated that DETZER may possibly have known HAROLD WARE during the early 1930's. She stated that DETZER is the author of the book, "Appointment on the Hill". PICKERING stated that she herself had never become a member of the Communist Party, and, as far as she knows, HAROLD WARE had never become a member of the Party.

She denied any knowledge that HAROLD WARE had ever been engaged in any espionage activities and stated that the first time she received any information concerning this matter was during the recent hearings conducted by the House Un-American Activities Committee during the course of which HAROLD WARE's name was made public.

Relative to WEBSTER POWELL, mentioned above, who operated the Farm Research Bureau in Washington, D. C., after the death of HAROLD WARE, PICKERING stated she does not know for a fact, but she is of the opinion that WEBSTER POWELL knew HAROLD WARE at least from the period of 1933 to 1935. She could give no information concerning his present whereabouts, adding that she has not seen or heard of him since she left the Farm Research Bureau in 1938.

RE: DETERMINATION OF THE DATE OF MANUFACTURE OF
5 ROLLS OF FILM RECOVERED FROM THE HOME OF
JULY D. WHITTAKER CHAMBERS BY THE HOUSE COMMITTEE
ON UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES ON DECEMBER

AT ROCHESTER, NEW YORK

On December 21, 1948, SA ROBERT K. MC QUEEN, of the Washington Field Division, and WILLIAM A. WHEELER, Investigator for the House Committee on Un-American Activities, Washington, who had in his possession five rolls of microfilm obtained from CHAMBERS, which have been identified as Grand Jury Exhibits #47, 48, 49, 50 and 51, were taken by SA CHARLES J. HARKINS, of the Buffalo Division, to the office of Mr. CLARENCE L. WYND, Assistant to the General Manager of the Kodak Park Plant, Eastman-Kodak Company, Rochester, New York. Mr. WYND, in the presence of SA MC QUEEN, HCUA Investigator WHEELER and Agent HARKINS, handled and conducted a visual inspection of the microfilm identified as Grand Jury Exhibits 48, 49, 50 and 51, to determine the date of manufacture. By a visual inspection, Mr. WYND was unable to determine this fact and summoned to his office Mr. HENRY T. IRELAND and Mr. JOSEPH C. GOLAN, Superintendent and Assistant Superintendent, respectively, of the Cinc & Sheet Film Department of the Kodak Park Works, Eastman-Kodak Company, Rochester, to inspect the film. IRELAND and GOLAN handled and inspected this film in the presence of SA MC QUEEN, HCUA Investigator WHEELER and SA HARKINS, and they were unable to ascertain the code markings on the film to determine its date of manufacture.

The film was then transported by HCUA Investigator WHEELER, in the presence of SA MC QUEEN, SA HARKINS and Messrs. IRELAND and GOLAN, to the office of Dr. ALFRED E. ROBERTSON, Chemical Engineer of the Kodak Park Works, Eastman-Kodak Company, in order that a microscopic test might be performed on the film. Grand Jury Exhibits 48, 49, 50 and 51 were then handled and placed under a microscope by Dr. ROBERTSON in the presence of SA MC QUEEN, SA HARKINS, HCUA Investigator WHEELER and Messrs. IRELAND and GOLAN, and when it was possible to ascertain the code markings on Exhibits 48 and 49, Messrs. GOLAN and IRELAND examined Exhibits 48 and 49 through the microscope and were able to identify these two pieces of film as being manufactured by the Eastman-Kodak Company in Rochester, New York, during the period from July 1, 1937, to January 1, 1938, for Exhibit 48, and for Exhibit 49 determined this roll was manufactured during the period from January 1, 1937 to July 1, 1937. Messrs. IRELAND and GOLAN then placed identifying marks on Exhibits 48 and 49 and prepared notes of their inspection for future reference and testimony.

Grand Jury Exhibit 50 was examined under microscope by Dr. ROBERTSON and Messrs. GOLAN and IRELAND and they were not able to identify this roll of film as being manufactured by the Eastman-Kodak Company.

Exhibit 51 was likewise examined under microscope by Dr. ROBERTSON and Messrs. GOLAN and IRELAND and they determined that this film was manufactured by the Eastman-Kodak Company, but they were unable to determine the date of manufacture, as the area of the film where the code is located was too fogged to ascertain the code. Grand Jury Exhibits 50 and 51 were not initialed or marked in any way by GOLAN and IRELAND.

During the time spent in the office of Dr. ROBERTSON, the rolls of film were always in the constructive custody of HCUA Investigator WHEELER and no other action was taken on the film by Dr. ROBERTSON, other than to place the film under the microscope.

HCUA Investigator WHEELER, in possession of the rolls of film, accompanied by SA MC QUEEN, SA HARKINS and Messrs. GOLAN and IRELAND, then proceeded to the office of Mr. IVAR N. HULTMAN, Vice President of the Eastman Kodak Company and Assistant General Manager of the Kodak Park Works, to determine whether any other tests were possible to determine the manufacture date of Exhibits 50 and 51. In the presence of HCUA Investigator WHEELER, SA MC QUEEN, SA HARKINS and Messrs. GOLAN and IRELAND, Mr. HULTMAN handled and examined Grand Jury Exhibits 48, 49, 50 and 51, and advised that it was possible to conduct a chemical analysis test of Exhibits 50 and 51 to possibly determine the date of manufacture of this film, but it would be necessary to mutilate the film, and, consequently, this examination was not conducted.

Concerning Grand Jury Exhibit #47, it is not known whether this roll of film was handled or observed by the Eastman-Kodak officials set forth in this report.

HCUA Investigator WHEELER and SA MC QUEEN then left the office of Mr. HULTMAN, accompanied by SA CHARLES J. HARKINS on the same date, namely December 21, 1948, and proceeded to the office of the Resident Agency of the Bureau at Rochester, New York, and the film at this time was in the possession of HCUA Investigator WHEELER. On the same date, WHEELER and MC QUEEN left Rochester, New York, by plane.

The following names, titles and addresses of Kodak officials are set forth:

CLARENCE L. WYND, Assistant to the General Manager, Kodak Park Plant, Eastman-Kodak Company, Rochester, New York; residence, 37 W. Jefferson Road, Pittsford, New York.

HENRY T. IRELAND, Superintendent of the Cine & Sheet Film Department, Kodak Park Plant, Eastman Kodak Company, Rochester, New York; residence, 96 Thorndyke, Rochester.

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JOSEPH G. GOLAN, Assistant Superintendent, Cine & Sheet Film Department, Kodak Park Plant, Eastman Kodak Company, Rochester, New York; residence, Huntington Hills, Rochester, New York.

Dr. ALFRED E. ROBERTSON, Chemical Engineer, Kodak Park Plant, Eastman Kodak Company, Rochester, New York; residence, 206 Albemarle Street, Rochester, New York.

IVAR N. HULTMAN, Vice President, Eastman Kodak Company, and Assistant General Manager, Kodak Park Plant, Eastman Kodak Company, Rochester, New York; residence, 320 Rhinecliff Drive, Rochester.

-REFERRED UPON COMPLETION
TO THE OFFICE OF ORIGIN-

BU 65-1928

LEADS

THE NEWARK DIVISION

AT FORT LEE, NEW JERSEY

Will interview Mrs. WALTER EVANS and Mrs. RICHTER for the purpose of verifying CHAMBERS' residence in the "Castle" and to determine his reputation, associates and activities during this period.

AT COYTESVILLE, NEW JERSEY

Will interview JOSEPH NEEHAM for the same purpose.

The above leads were set out by referenced Buffalo teletype to the Bureau, New York and Newark, dated March 17, 1949.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

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

FILE NO. **65-1928 MD**

REPORT MADE AT BUFFALO, NEW YORK	DATE WHEN MADE 4-13-49	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 3/14, 17, 22, 23; 4/5, 7, 8/49	REPORT MADE BY ROBERT G. AULENBACHER
TITLE JAHAM			CHARACTER OF CASE PERJURY ESPIONAGE - R INTERNAL SECURITY - R

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

Photograph of THELMA OSTER obtained and sent to New York. Mr. and Mrs. H. WILLARD ORTLIP, Houghton, NY, lived in the "Castle" from about 1921 to 1924, and from 1924 until 1940 lived adjacent to the "Castle". They do not remember CHAMBERS. Identity of individuals at Eastman-Kodak Co., Rochester, who handled microfilm (Grand Jury Exhibits 47 through 51) ascertained. HANNAH PICKERING first met HAROLD WARE in about 1925 in U.S. and worked under him in Russia with "Russian Reconstruction Farms" for about one year. States WARE remained in Russia until about 1929, returned to U.S. for short period, then returned to Russia. WARE believed employed by Russian Government during latter period. PICKERING did not see WARE again until about 1933, and then met him periodically in New York City, until his death in 1935. WARE lived in Washington, D.C., and operated Farm Research Bureau during this period. States all contacts with WARE were of personal nature and has no knowledge he ever engaged in espionage activities. PICKERING denies she ever became a Communist. Names of some individuals who knew WARE during period 1933-35 set forth.

-RUC-

REFERENCES:

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- New York teletype to Bureau, Buffalo and Philadelphia, dated January 25, 1949.
- Bureau letter to Buffalo dated February 23, 1949.
- Washington Field letter to Bureau dated February 28, 1949.

APPROVED AND FORWARDED:	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES
5 - Bureau COPIES OF THIS REPORT 3 - New York (1-T.J. DONEGAN (SAAG)) 2 - Newark 2 - Washington Field 2 - Buffalo		<p style="font-size: 1.2em; font-weight: bold;">ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED</p> <p>DATE <u>9/12/84</u> BY <u>SP8 BJA/CA</u></p> <p style="font-size: 1.5em; font-weight: bold;">240, 1000</p>

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT

NEW YORK

FILE NO. 74-94

REPORT MADE AT WASHINGTON, D. C.	DATE WHEN MADE 3/15/49	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 3/9, 10/49	REPORT MADE BY JACK S. TURTON LFM
TITLE JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was. ET AL			CHARACTER OF CASE PERJURY, ESPIONAGE - R INTERNAL SECURITY - R

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

SARAH ANN JONES, Librarian, Bureau of Standards, furnished 16 Navy Department documents which correspond with Grand Jury exhibits 49 and 51. JONES is official competent to produce and identify Navy documents as coming from Bureau of Standards and is competent to testify as to availability of documents. Documents forwarded to Lab for examination.

*Bureau
Callahan
Monsieur
Jag*

6/15/49

-P-

~~DEFERRED RECORDING~~

REFERENCE:

New York teletype to Washington Field Office dated March 3, 1949.
New York teletype to Washington Field Office dated March 4, 1949.

DETAILS:

AT WASHINGTON, D. C.

*cc AAG Campbell
4-1-49*

GRAND JURY Exhibits No. 49 and 51, Navy Department Documents from Bureau of Standards

ASB con

The following is a joint report of Special Agent THOMAS J. BARRY and the writer.

HUGH ODISHAW, Assistant to the Director, National Bureau

APPROVED AND FORWARDED: <i>Key Stalder</i>	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES	
COPIES DESTROYED 848 DEC 16 1964	COPIES OF THIS REPORT 5-Bureau 3-New York (1 SAAG DONEGAN) 3-Washington Field Office 60 MAY 17 1949	74-1333-2997	SE 13 RECORDED - 37

Zickler - J. P. Jones

of Standards, was interviewed in his office, room 316, South Building, at the Bureau of Standards. Upon learning the facts of and the reason for the investigation ODISHAW referred the agents to Miss SARAH ANN JONES, Librarian, Bureau of Standards Library.

Miss JONES was interviewed in her office, Room 203, Northwest Building, Bureau of Standards. She stated she had been employed in the Library of the Bureau of Standards since November 1920 as Assistant Librarian until November 1, 1938 and has been Head Librarian since that time.

Miss JONES made available the following 16 Navy Department Bureau of Aeronautics Technical Orders and Technical Notes from her files which correspond to the Navy Department documents designated as Grand Jury Exhibits 49 and 51:

1. Technical Order 76-37, dated 3 December, 1937
2. Technical Order 77-37, dated 6 December, 1937
3. Technical Order 79-37, dated 8 December, 1937
4. Technical Order 82-37, dated 20 December, 1937
5. Technical Order 84-37, dated 27 December, 1937
6. Technical Order 1-38, dated 4 January, 1938
7. Technical Order 2-38, dated 5 January, 1938
8. Technical Order 2-38, dated 15 January, 1938
9. Technical Order 7-38, dated 31 January, 1938
10. Technical Order 8-38, dated 5 February, 1938
11. Technical Note 30-37, dated 6 December, 1937
12. Technical Note 31-37, dated 8 December, 1937
13. Technical Note 32-37, dated 23 December, 1937
14. Technical Note 33-37, dated 28 December, 1937
15. Technical Note 1-38, dated 11 January, 1938
16. Technical Note 6-38, dated 25 January, 1938

See next
Miss JONES stated that these documents as well as all similar Navy documents were kept on open file and thus would be available to any employee of the Bureau of Standards. She advised that a charge-out slip would be required of any person requesting the use of the material but that these slips were maintained for a period of two years and then destroyed. Miss JONES stated she knew and remembered ~~MARD PIGMAN~~ and that he could have had access to the documents but that she has

WFO 74-94

no recollection of him requesting them.

Miss JONES further advised that the technical notes and technical orders were received from the Bureau of Aeronautics by mail and stamped with a "Bureau of Standards" stamp and a separate date stamp. The material was stamped at the time it was entered in the periodical log usually within 24 hours after received at the Bureau of Standards. She further stated this material was not distributed or routed to any person or section that might be interested in the subject matter in the technical orders and technical notes but placed in file and made available. Miss JONES further indicated no classified material was kept in that specific Library but that any material of that nature was kept in one of three libraries maintained for classified material.

In explanation of the interrupted series of documents constituting Grand Jury 49 and 51 exhibits it was noted that there appeared four mimeograph "notices" sent to the Bureau of Standards from the Bureau of Aeronautics that read as follows:

"On account of being issued 'for official use only' the below publication is not being forwarded to you: Technical order No. 75-37 and 78-37. Bureau of Aeronautics."

This notice was stamped "Bureau of Standards, December 23, 1937". Three notices were on the same mimeograph form and pertain to :

1. Technical Order 83-37, stamped Bureau of Standards dated January 8, 1938
2. Technical Order 83-37, stamped Bureau of Standards dated January 13, 1938
3. Technical Order 64-37 and 68-37, stamped Bureau of Standards, dated February 1, 1938.

Miss JONES advised she is the person competent to produce and identify the Navy Department documents as coming from the Bureau of Standards and that she is competent to testify as to the availability of the documents.

HUGH ODISHAW, under whose jurisdiction the Library

Kisseloff-1971

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falls confirmed the competence of Miss JONES to testify to the above.

The documents received from the Bureau of Standards have been forwarded to the FBI Laboratory for examination and comparison with "strips A and B" as directed.

The following information is set out with reference to SARAH ANN JONES:

Residence: Apartment 404 Tilden Gardens, 3000 Tilden Street, N. W., Washington, D. C.
Residence phone: WOODLEY 5334, extension 404
Business address: Room 203 Northwest Building, National Bureau of Standards, Washington, D. C.
Business phone: ORDWAY 4040, extension 375.

-PENDING-

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT

NEW YORK

~~SECRET~~

NY FILE NO 65-14920. hd/chf

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

REPORT MADE AT NEW YORK	DATE WHEN MADE 3/22/49	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 3/5-16/49	REPORT MADE BY ROBERT F. X. O'KEEFE
TITLE JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS, ETAL.		CHARACTER OF CASE PERJURY ESPIONAGE - R INTERNAL SECURITY - R	

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS

DAVID LESSER, former CP member, stated photos of ALGER and PRISCILLA HISS resembled persons who attended WORKERS SCHOOL of CP, 1932-33. However, no positive verification obtained from LESSER or other sources. EARL BROWDER has no knowledge of HISS' CP membership or underground activity. BROWDER evidenced uncooperative attitude and decried campaign against CP and Soviet Union. No gasoline credit account for ALGER HISS located at NY oil companies. Additional efforts made to identify BORIS BYKOV through BENJAMIN GITLOW, Mrs. WALTER KRIVITSKY and ND 442, Former associates of ABRAHAM GEORGE SILVERMAN never suspected his CP affiliations or alleged underground activities. SILVERMAN released from NY employment because of disclosures before HCUA. Background and activities in CP apparatus of JOHN T. HERRMANN set forth.

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CLASSIFIED BY SP6/ATB
DECLASSIFY ON 25A-6
FOIA # 104807/405119
BOENT ASB
Catharina
Massburn
J. J.
6-12-06-12-15

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HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT
WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE~~

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SP7/ATB
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REASON - FCIM 11, 1-2.4.2
DATE OF REVIEW 3-29-91
PWR/Kes 3/27/81

REFERENCE:

Bureau file 74-1333,
Report of SA Robert F. X. O'Keefe, 3/10/49, at New York.

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cc AAG Campbell
4-5-49

ASB/cm

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ON 8-19-00 FOIA # 104807/405119

Classified by 2355
Exempt from GDS, Category 143
Date of Declassification Indefinite

#246,945
Classified by SP6/ATB
Declassify on: OADR 3/25/88

APPROVED AND FORWARDED: <i>Edward Scheidt</i> SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES
5-Bureau 1-Thomas J. Donegan, SAAG, NYC. 2-Baltimore 2-Los Angeles 2-Miami 2-Washington Field	1-Boston (Info) 1-Chicago (Info) 1-New Haven (Info) 1-Philadelphia (Info) 1-Richmond (Info) 1-San Francisco (Info) 6-New York
74-1333-2998 5-1-49 MAY 6 1949 RECORDED - 3 INDEXED - 3 CONFIDENTIAL	

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Re: ALGER HISS
(Alleged Attendance at Workers School,
1932-1933)

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The following investigation was conducted by SA JAMES P. MARTIN:

DAVID LESSER, 165 West End Avenue, Brooklyn, New York, telephoned this office and advised that he had some information that might pertain to ALGER HISS. Accordingly he was interviewed by SAS JAMES P. MARTIN and FRANCIS J. GALLANT.

LESSER said that he was born September 3, 1910 at New York City and that his father was ^{Dr. J. M. H.} HARRY LESSER and his mother GUSSIE GITTEL. He advised that he had joined the Young Communist League about 1931, and was a member of a unit of the Young Communist League located at 14th Street and 3rd Avenue, New York City, until about 1933. In March, 1933 he joined the Brighton Beach Unit of the Communist Party. LESSER said that he does not recall his sponsors for membership in the Communist Party, nor does he recall who urged him to join the Young Communist League. He said that the leader of the Brighton Beach Unit at the time he was a member was a man named Mr. PODOLSKY (phonetic), whose first name he cannot recall. According to DAVID LESSER, he had remained a member of the Communist Party for about one year and then left. He further advised that while he was a member of the Communist Party his Party name was DAVID LEESER and that he was then residing at 2118 Dean Street, Brooklyn, New York.

LESSER said that during the winter of 1932-1933 he had attended lectures at the Workers School in the course entitled "Principles of Communism", which course LESSER said was given by an instructor named ART STEIN. LESSER was unable to give a description of ART STEIN or to recall the names of any other persons who had attended this course at the same time. He related that there were three students, two men and one woman, who attended this course at the same time as LESSER did, who stood apart from the others in the class. LESSER said that these three individuals appeared to be more cultured, better dressed, and above the intelligence of the other members of this class in "Principles of Communism". He said that he had never known the names of these three individuals, but that he had seen photographs in the newspapers recently of ALGER HISS and PHISCILLA HISS, and he said that these photographs bore a resemblance to two of the three individuals he had mentioned as attending this class.

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A photograph of ALGER HISS was shown to DAVID LESSER and he said that this photograph appeared to resemble one of these students, whom he described as about 30 years of age at the time, 5'10 $\frac{1}{2}$ " in height, weight 160 to 165 pounds, hair dark (cannot remember whether black or brown), and good appearance. LESSER said that he was unable to state definitely that the photograph of ALGER HISS was that of the person who attended this class at the Workers School. He advised that he could merely state that this photograph appeared to resemble the person who was a fellow student of LESSER at the Workers School.

LESSER was also shown a photograph of PRISCILLA HISS and advised that he could not definitely state that this was a photograph of the woman who had attended classes in the "Principles of Communism" with LESSER, but that this photograph also bore a resemblance to the woman whom he had mentioned previously as attending this class in 1932-1933. He described this woman, who was a fellow student at the Workers School, as about 30 years of age at that time, height about 5'5", weight approximately 115 pounds, hair blond or light brown, build slim, appearance well dressed.

Photographs of DONALD HISS were also displayed to LESSER, but he said that these photographs bore no resemblance to anyone he had ever seen in attendance at the Workers School. LESSER said that he does recall another man who was one of the three more cultured persons he had described above, and he said that this man was about 5'10" or 5'11" in height, weight about 160 to 165 pounds, and had definitely blond hair.

LESSER related that these three individuals formed a small clique and entered and left class together and had nothing to do with the other members of this class at the Workers School.

According to LESSER, these classes of the Workers School were held on the first floor, that is, one flight up from the main floor of the Communist Party building on East 12th Street, New York City. He related that the classes in "Principles of Communism" started about 8 PM and lasted about 1 to 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ hours. LESSER said that this course in "Principles of Communism" seemed to be a popular course and that there were about 40 members in attendance at this class. However, he insisted that he cannot recall the names of any of the students who attended this class with him at the Workers School and advised further that he had no information in regard to the instructor except that this instructor's name was ART STEIN.

DAVID LESSER said that he suffered from nervous disorders. He related that he believes that the Communist Party conducts surveillances of

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him and has been doing so for several years. He further advised that the Communist Party has spread malicious rumors about him, especially in regard to his sex life. He related that he has had nothing to do with the Communist Party since about 1934, but says that the Party has never forgiven him for leaving its ranks and that this is why the Communist Party is still conducting surveillances of LESSER.

LESSER further said that he preferred not to testify in this case because if he were summoned to testify that alone would cause a resumption of his mental illness and probably would lead to his return to the hospital for treatment. He related that he had been a patient at the Brooklyn State Hospital and said that this was due to a nervous condition he had incurred while he was a seaman in the U. S. Navy during the last war. LESSER said that he is unemployed at present, although his usual occupation is that of tool and die maker. He said that he had lost several jobs in the last two years and he blamed his dismissal from various jobs on the fact that the Communist Party spread malicious rumors about him.

Confidential Informant T-1 advised that he had treated DAVID LESSER privately for mental disorders beginning about 1945 until 1946. This informant further said that he had conducted psychiatric examinations of DAVID LESSER at Brooklyn State Hospital, where LESSER had been a patient from December 16, 1946 to January 29, 1947. According to this informant, the psychiatric examinations of DAVID LESSER showed that LESSER suffered from dementia praecox of the paranoid type.

Confidential Informant T-1 advised that he believes that LESSER should still be confined for mental treatment, but says that his examinations of LESSER reflect that whatever LESSER says may have some basis in fact. Confidential Informant T-1 said that his psychiatric examinations of LESSER reflect that LESSER was telling the truth in regard to LESSER'S membership in the Communist Party, and T-1 advised that it is his belief that LESSER may speak rationally of events that occurred many years ago when LESSER was a member of the Communist Party. T-1 further said, however, that LESSER is inclined to exaggerate because of his mental condition and said that although some credence may be put in LESSER'S word, T-1 does not know how much.

In connection with ART STEIN, whom LESSER says was the instructor in the course "Principles of Communism" in 1932-1933, a check of the announcement of courses put out by the Workers School indicated that a person named ARTHUR STEIN in 1938 taught a course "Economics and Politics of Imperialism" and further that in 1940 this same person taught the course "Marxism-Leninism".

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In addition, a Confidential Informant of this office advised that ART STEIN of 190 Waverly Place, a printer with the "Daily Worker" had indicated to the Communist Party that he, STEIN, would be available to the Party as a teacher in Marxism and Political Economy.

Further, Confidential Informant [] has advised that ARTHUR STEIN was employed by the F AND D PRINTING COMPANY since 1935 when he became Vice President, and that since June 1, 1939 STEIN has been President of the F AND D PRINTING COMPANY. According to this informant, the F AND D PRINTING COMPANY was engaged as printers doing work from the building at 35 East 12th Street, New York City, and engaged in publishing the "Daily Worker", "The Worker", and the "Morning Freiheit".

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ARTHUR HYMAN STEIN on interview by SA JAMES P. MARTIN and SA FRANCIS J. GALLANT at his residence, 190 Waverly Place, Apartment 1B, New York City, advised he was born on October 24, 1904 at New York City, and is presently married to LOUISE HALPERN STEIN. He said further that his father, ABRAHAM STEIN, had been born in Rumania, and that his mother, REBECCA WELLSSTEIN, had been born in Russia. STEIN said that he has been employed since 1931 with the F AND D PRINTING COMPANY, which is located at 35 East 12th Street, New York City, the building that houses the Communist Party National Headquarters, and he has been President of the F & D PRINTING COMPANY since about 1939. He related that his company is mainly engaged in the printing of the "Daily Worker", "The Worker" and the "Morning Freiheit", but does do other printing jobs if such business happens to come along. STEIN said that he had made a trip to Russia in 1927 immediately after graduating from City College of New York, and he related that he became interested in Communism at that time, and advised that he is presently a member of the Communist Party, although he would not state when he had joined this Party.

/// ARTHUR HYMAN STEIN said that he had been a lecturer at the Workers School and had started lecturing there about 1932-1933. He advised further that he had lectured at the Workers School from about 1932-1933 until about 1942, and that thereafter he had lectured one year at the Jefferson School of Social Science. He related that he cannot recall what course he taught at the Workers School in 1932-1933 and advised further that he cannot recall who taught the course entitled "Principles of Communism" at that school at that time. STEIN said that he himself may have taught that course in 1932-1933 since he recalls that he did teach "Principles of Communism" at various times at the Workers School. He recalls that the courses of the Workers School were given at the building housing the National Headquarters of the Communist Party, 35 East 12th

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Street, New York City, and he said these courses were conducted on two floors, either the first floor above the main floor or the second floor above the main floor.

ARTHUR HYMAN STEIN was shown photographs of ALGER HISS and PRISCILLA HISS. After examining these STEIN said he can "in good conscience" say that he cannot recall ALGER HISS or PRISCILLA HISS by name or from these photographs, as ever having been students in any of his classes at the workers School. STEIN said further that he can never recall ever seeing ALGER HISS or PRISCILLA HISS under any circumstances, and said further that he knows nothing about ALGER or PRISCILLA HISS except what he has read in the newspapers recently.

STEIN also related that he cannot recall the names of any of the students who attended his class during the course he gave in 1932-1933 and he stated further that as a matter of fact he cannot remember the names of any of the students attending his courses at any time. In regard to this, he said that he had only given the lectures in these courses and gave no personal instruction, and accordingly had nothing to do with the students as individuals. He said that there was an attendance sheet and that he would merely look to see what seats were unoccupied and check off the names of any absentees through this procedure on this sheet. STEIN also said that he had never kept any personal records on his students and accordingly did not have the names of any of his students in his possession.

ARTHUR HYMAN STEIN volunteered the information that if he had been asked by the FBI about someone that he did know who was engaged in activities for the Communist Party, he might or might not answer the question put to him about this person truthfully. He said, however, that in this case he did not have to worry since he had no recollection whatsoever of ALGER or PRISCILLA HISS and knew nothing about them, either as students in his classes or in any other way. ARTHUR HYMAN STEIN was also asked if he was ever acquainted with WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, and he advised that he recalls that he has met CHAMBERS somewhere, but he does not think it was in connection with the "Daily Worker". He said that it may have been in connection with the "New Masses", with which he understands CHAMBERS was connected. However, he said that he had no knowledge of WHITTAKER CHAMBERS except that somewhere he has met him in the course of STEIN'S activities in the Communist Party.

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INTERVIEW WITH RALPH TOLEDANO, HARRY LAVINE AND EARL BROWDER

Reference is made to Bureau letter dated February 25, 1949 in which authority was granted to conduct interviews with RALPH TOLEDANO, HARRY LAVINE, and EARL BROWDER regarding the allegations of CHAMBERS that BROWDER admitted knowing CHAMBERS and ALGER HISS; that HISS was a member of the Communist Party; and that BROWDER had a couple of conferences with ALGER HISS. Reportedly, LAVINE heard TOLEDANO speak of the above admissions of EARL BROWDER.

HAROLD LAVINE and RALPH TOLEDANO were interviewed by Special Agent LAWRENCE W. SPILLANE in the offices of the "Newsweek" Magazine, Newsweek Building, Times Square, New York City.

LAVINE stated that he interviewed EARL BROWDER several weeks ago and at that time BROWDER told him that the HISS case was a "frame-up." He stated BROWDER told him that he knew CHAMBERS and considered CHAMBERS a neurotic, an irresponsible man, a TROTSKYIST, and a trouble maker; and that CHAMBERS had been a member of the Communist Party. BROWDER told LAVINE that the activities of CHAMBERS as reported by CHAMBERS were not possible inasmuch as he, BROWDER, had been the head of the Communist Party and he would have known of such activities. LAVINE stated that he asked BROWDER if HISS were a member of the Communist Party and the only answer he received from BROWDER was that he had met HISS.

At this point, TOLEDANO told LAVINE that several weeks before, LAVINE had indicated that BROWDER had said, that HISS was a member of the Communist Party.

LAVINE stated that he was unable to recall that BROWDER had made such a statement and he reiterated that BROWDER stated he had known HISS.

LAVINE further stated that HARRY WHITE sought out EARL BROWDER to seek his advice, according to BROWDER, but BROWDER did not elaborate on his association with HARRY WHITE.

RALPH TOLEDANO stated that he received information from RALPH DE SOLA that during the summer of 1936 or 1937 at a little town called Accokeek, which is located just outside of Washington, D.C., that RALPH DE SOLA was present at a party which was given by SALLY RINGE and LENORE THOMAS. DE SOLA told him that everyone present at this party was either a member of the Communist Party or was under Communist Party discipline; that ALGER HISS was invited to this party and he was introduced to other individuals at the party as one who shared their political views. TOLEDANO stated that SALLY RINGE was formerly employed by the WPA and that LENORE THOMAS married a Mr. STRAUS, who was formerly Bureau Chief of OPM.

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TOLEDANO stated that he is in the process of writing a book relative to the activities of CHAMBERS and other individuals who had associated with CHAMBERS and in delving into the background he was informed that NOEL FIELD was placed into the State Department, and DAVID ZABLODOWSKY was placed into the United Nations and into the State Department upon the recommendation of ALGER HISS.

He stated that GARDNER JACKSON told him that in 1947 JACKSON had sent a petition to a number of people including ALGER HISS relative to the 20th Anniversary of SACCO and VANZETTI; that JACKSON desired HISS to sign this petition but that HISS returned this petition to JACKSON and attached thereto a letter stating his reasons why he refused to sign this petition. TOLEDANO stated that JACKSON had placed an anti-Communist paragraph in this petition and he felt that that was the reason why HISS refused to sign this petition.

TOLEDANO stated that he met CHAMBERS in October or November, 1946 and at that time he had a very short discussion with him. During the early part of January, 1949 TOLEDANO invited CHAMBERS to visit him at his home for dinner and at that time they had a long discussion relative to CHAMBERS' life.

On March 10, 1949 EARL BROWDER was interviewed in his office at 55 West 42nd Street, New York City, by Special Agents JAMES R. SHINNERS and LAWRENCE W. SPILLANE. At the outset of the interview EARL BROWDER stated that several months ago he appeared before the Federal Grand Jury in the Southern District of New York and at that time he refused to answer any questions. He stated that at that time he decided to refuse to answer any questions relative to the activities of the Communist Party or in reference to any of his friends or associates. He stated that during the war he saw many persons, some of whom were high placed in United States Government agencies; and that these contacts at that time were for the furtherance of the war effort. He stated that since that time the newspapers have practically considered it a crime if any one had any contacts with him in the past. He stated he did not intend to answer any questions, since one question led to another and eventually he would be questioned about all of his friends and acquaintances.

BROWDER was informed at this time that information was desired as to his association with CHAMBERS and ALGER HISS. He stated that he personally never met CHAMBERS but he knew of him during the 1930's as a writer for some publications. He stated he doubted that CHAMBERS was a member of the Communist Party and that he had no knowledge as to CHAMBERS' activities or whether CHAMBERS was involved in any underground espionage group.

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BROWDER stated that he never knew ALGER HISS personally and the first time he ever heard the name ALGER HISS was when he was interviewed by Agents of this office in 1947 or 1948 at which time he was asked whether he knew ALGER HISS. He stated he had no knowledge as to the activities of ALGER HISS; that he did not know whether HISS was a member of the Communist Party; and that he did not know whether HISS was ever involved in any espionage activity. He further stated that he had no knowledge of the activities of any underground espionage groups which were functioning for Soviet Russia or for any other country.

In conclusion, BROWDER stated he wanted it known that in any interview relative to the Communist Party, the Soviet Union or relative to his friends and acquaintances that he would be uncooperative. BROWDER appeared bitter when he stated that the newspapers and the United States Government were conducting an insidious hysteria campaign against the Communist Party and the Soviet Union.

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The following investigation was conducted by SA JOSEPH F. MC CORPY.

Letter from Washington Field Office to Bureau dated March 7, 1949 requested that MRS. WORTHINGTON MINER be interviewed. MRS. MINER is the daughter of MRS. LEONORE FULLER, since deceased, who, as a government employee of many years service, had compiled a quantity of notes and comments on her associates in government service, particularly within the Agricultural Adjustment Administration.

It is noted that these documents are mentioned in the report of SA LUDWIG W. R. OBERNDORF dated February 2, 1949 at Washington, D.C.

On March 11, 1949 the writer interviewed MRS. WORTHINGTON MINER at her residence, 1 West 72nd Street, New York City. MRS. MINER stated that her mother, MRS. FULLER, had come to live with her after retiring from the government service in 1945. About 2 years ago her mother had died, while spending a vacation with her brother, former secretary of State, JAMES BYRNES, at his summer place at Spartanburg, South Carolina. MRS. MINER advised that she knew her mother had prepared a large quantity of written material through the years of her government employment, which consisted of comments and notes on her associates. These associates included ALGER HISS, LEE PRESSMAN, JEROME FRANK, and others.

After her mother's death, MRS. MINER packed all this material into two cartons and forwarded it to MR. BYRNES at Washington, D.C. She did this because she knew that her mother and MR. BYRNES were very close to each other sentimentally, and because she felt that MR. BYRNES, as her mother's brother, might desire to publish this material, knowing it to have been MRS. FULLER'S plan to someday incorporate this material into book form.

MRS. MINER also advised that shortly before her mother's death and while she was living at the MINER home in New York City, MR. ISAAC DOM LEVINE called on MRS. FULLER and had a conference with her about this written material. MRS. MINER does not know whether or not MRS. FULLER supplied any of her notes to LEVINE. Although MRS. MINER saw her mother's notes at the time of packing them, she stated that she went through them very rapidly and cannot recall their subject matter.

On March 15, 1949 a teletype was sent to the Bureau and

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Washington Field Office requesting the Bureau to advise Washington Field Office to interview MR. BYRNES concerning this material, if it was deemed advisable.

Re: 1937 Automobile Trip of ALGER HISS:

The following investigation was conducted by Special Agent (A) James T. Neagle.

By letter dated March 10, 1949 from the Washington Field Office, it was requested that the charge account records of certain oil companies located in New York City be reviewed for the purpose of ascertaining if ALGER or PRISCILLA HISS had a gasoline charge account in 1937 or anytime thereafter. This investigation was suggested in order that some verification of the auto trip of ALGER and PRISCILLA HISS to Connecticut and New Hampshire during the year 1937, with WHITTAKER CHAMBERS might be obtained.

W. F. LEHMANN, Assistant Credit Manager, Cities Service Oil Co., 70 Pine Street, New York City, advised that neither ALGER nor PRISCILLA HISS ever had a charge account with his company nor with any of their subsidiaries.

A similar request was received from the Baltimore Office by teletype dated March 15, 1949, to check the records of the SINCLAIR REFINING CO. 10 W. 51st St., New York City. LEE FULLER, Credit Manager of that concern advised that a thorough search of the records of the Sinclair Refining Co.; the Richfield Oil Co., and the Sherwood Oil Co., failed to reveal a charge account had ever been opened by either ALGER or PRISCILLA HISS.

In the same connection, by letter dated March 15, 1949, the Norfolk Office advised that according to MR. R. A. MORRISON, Credit Manager, Norfolk Division, Texas Oil Co., Norfolk, Virginia, a company rule is to destroy all credit slips after four years. As a precautionary measure, however, MR. MORRISON caused a check to be made of all available records in an effort to locate a HISS account. He stated, however, after such check, that neither credit slips nor any other evidence could be found to show that HISS had ever had an account with the above mentioned company.

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 Re: ~~BORIS BYKOV~~, was: ①

Borris Bykov, Borris Hertz,
 Colonel Bykov, "Peter" ~~BYKOV~~

The following investigation was conducted by Special Agents Robert C. Elount and James T. Neagle.

The files of the New York Office reflect that Mr. Louis Waldman, Attorney, 305 Broadway, was the attorney for General WALTER KRIVITSKY. On March 4, 1949, Mr. LOUIS WALDMAN advised that he had been the attorney for General KRIVITSKY and that he had heard KRIVITSKY mention BORIS BYKOV, but that he had no information concerning BYKOV.

Mr. WALDMAN advised that he was always very careful to have a representative of the Government present when General KRIVITSKY gave out information concerning Soviet Intelligence activities. He stated that he kept no file on the information that General KRIVITSKY had furnished. Mr. WALDMAN advised that PAUL JOHL was with the International Chamber of Commerce in Paris in the 1930's and that he and SUSAN TAFOLLETTE have the impression that JOHL worked with General KRIVITSKY or for him in either the German or Russian Service. Mr. WALDMAN advised that he has no facts upon which to base this assumption, but that he had received this impression in his dealings with KRIVITSKY.

The files of the New York Office reflect that PAUL JOHL was interviewed in late 1945 and at that time advised that he was associated with KRIVITSKY for several years prior to 1938, at which time he severed relations with him. He stated that in all his relationships with KRIVITSKY, the latter never mentioned the name of BORIS BYKOV to him other than stating that BYKOV was a dangerous individual. JOHL stated that KRIVITSKY was not a frank individual and did not speak to him or for him relative to his knowledge of Soviet Intelligence activities in this country.

JOHL further stated that he had no knowledge of the identity of BYKOV and did not know if he was presently in the United States, nor was he able to furnish a physical description of BYKOV. He was unable to identify the name, BORRIS HERTZ. He stated further that his relationship with KRIVITSKY was merely that of collaborating with him on some articles that he had written and therefore BYKOV was never discussed with him in any detail.

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The Baltimore Office has advised that JAN VALTIN stated that BENJAMIN GITLOV might know BORRIS HERTZ and therefore be in a position to advise whether BORRIS HERTZ and BORIS BYKOV might be identical.

On March 7, 1949, Mr. BENJAMIN GITLOV, 5 West 91st Street, advised that he knew no person by the name BORRIS HERTZ. Mr. GITLOV was given CHAMBERS' description of "PETER" and the description of BYKOV given by General KRIVITSKY and Mrs. KRIVITSKY and he was unable to name an agent fitting these descriptions. Mr. GITLOV stated that NICHOLAS DOZENBERG might be able to identify these individuals.

The following investigation was conducted by Special Agents John J. Ward and Francis X. Plant on March 8, 1949:

Confidential Informant [] was interviewed in an attempt to effect an identification of CHAMBERS' superior "PETER." The results of this interview are as follows:

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CHAMBERS' complete description of "PETERS" was read to the informant. She was unable to recall an agent fitting this description. CHAMBERS' description of "PETERS" wife was also read to the informant with negative results. The information furnished by WALTER KRIVITSKY to RUTH SHIPLEY of the State Department on June 28, 1939 was then read to the informant after appropriate paraphrasing. The informant then stated that she thought she knew the Colonel BYKOV, KRIVITSKY was talking about. She stated that while a title such as General or Colonel meant nothing in the strict sense, the Colonel BYKOV that KRIVITSKY was talking about was in fact a Colonel in the Red Army before he was in Intelligence.

She stated that he is a Latvian, worked in Rome about 1927 or 1928, and associated closely with ALFRED TILTIN. She said she met this Colonel BYKOV several times in Berlin, possibly in Moscow and probably in Vienna. She remembered meeting him with TILTIN sometime during 1927 and that both BYKOV and TILTIN were en route to Paris and had some connection with the Soviet Military Intelligence operation under the cover company "Legumes Sec."

ALFRED TILTIN is known to have been the chief Soviet Military Intelligence agent in the United States in the late 1920's. His wife, MARIA SCHUHL was arrested for espionage in Finland in 1935 and it has been recently ascertained that TILTIN was in the United States in 1937 and 1938.

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"Legumes Sec" was connected with the "OSTWAG" case which has been the subject of intensive investigation in the New York Office. (The informant stated she thought Colonel BYKOV'S true name was BASSOFF). It was then recalled that the informant had previously told agents of one, SERGE BASSOFF, an important Soviet Military Intelligence agent who had operated in Rome in the late 1920's.

It is to be noted that NICHOLAS DOZENBERG, a former Soviet Military Intelligence agent, described an individual known to him as RICHARD BASOV. BASOV as described by DOZENBERG, fits the description of SERGE BASSOFF as described by [redacted]. The information furnished on BASOV by DOZENBERG was then read to [redacted] and she stated that it was her opinion they were the same individual.

[redacted] stated that it was her recollection that BASSOFF'S wife had been employed as a secretary for General BERZIN who was formerly the head of Soviet Military Intelligence, but that BASSOFF had left his first wife and married a German Jewess.

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On the question of whether BASOV, known to DOZENBERG, and BASSOFF, known to [redacted] is the same as the agent, "PETER", known to CHAMBERS, the general descriptions appear to fit with the following two exceptions:

1. CHAMBERS stated that "PETER" spoke German with a Yiddish accent, indicating that he therefore was Jewish. DOZENBERG and [redacted] state that BASOV-BASSOFF was Latvian and non Jewish.
2. CHAMBERS described "PETER" as being in his late 40's in 1936. [redacted] and DOZENBERG agree that BASOV-BASSOFF would have been in his middle 30's in 1936.

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It is to be noted here that on May 10, 1945 WHITTAKER CHAMBERS was interviewed by agents of the New York Office and stated that he met "PETERS" sometime in 1936 and that at this time "PETER" appeared to be 36 or 37 years of age.

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General KRIVITSKY has stated that BORIS BYKOV worked with him in Soviet Military Intelligence in Rome in the late 1920's.

It will be noted that both DOZENBERG and [redacted] placed BASOV-BASSOFF there during that period.

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Mrs. WALTER KRIVITSKY was recently interviewed and stated that BORIS BYKOV, described by her husband, was 28 or 29 years of age in 1927. This would fit the age of BASOV-BASSOFF furnished by [redacted] and DOZENBERG. She stated however that BYKOV was an Austrian, whereas DOZENBERG and [redacted] described BASOV-BASSOFF as a Latvian.

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By letter dated March 8, 1949 the Bureau was requested to consider the advisability of checking with available [redacted] British sources for any information concerning BORIS BYKOV that may aid in his location and identification. By teletype dated March 10, 1949 and letter dated March 11, 1949 to the Bureau and Miami, the Bureau was requested to consider the advisability of checking with available European and British sources for a photograph of RICHARD BASOV. Miami was requested to interview NICHOLAS DOZENBERG in an effort to effect the identification of "PETER."

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Reference is made to Bureau letter dated February 3, 1949 requesting investigation concerning ABRAHAM GEORGE SILVERMAN.

On March 8, 1949, SA's JAMES R. SHINNERS and DONALD E. SHANNON interviewed JOSEPH JEMING in accordance with the request of the Washington Field Office by letter dated March 2, 1949. JEMING was interviewed at his office, 111 Eighth Avenue, at the New York Port Authority. JEMING stated that he was Chief of the Statistics Section under SILVERMAN, who was, at that time, Head of the Analysis Branch in the Army Air Force. JEMING stated that he joined the Army Air Force June 2, 1943 with the rank of First Lieutenant and was discharged with the rank of Major.

JEMING advised that he first became acquainted with SILVERMAN when they were employed together with the Army Air Force. He stated that he was not a personal friend of SILVERMAN but had become acquainted with him over the period that they worked together, and that he has recently been contacted by SILVERMAN concerning a business proposition. During the period of their association in the Air Corps, JEMING, at no time, became aware of any suspicious conduct or activities on the part of SILVERMAN. He, at no time, suspected SILVERMAN of being a Communist or of engaging in Communist espionage. He advised that during the week of January 20, 1949, at the request of SILVERMAN, they had lunch together to discuss a business proposition. At that time, SILVERMAN stated that he believed he could line up some work of a consulting nature concerning management problems and he would like to make such work available to JEMING, who was also interested in this type of work, in the event that SILVERMAN could not handle it. During this luncheon, JEMING spoke to SILVERMAN about his failure to answer questions before the House Un-American Activities Committee concerning the Hiss-Chambers Inquiry. JEMING stated to SILVERMAN that he could form but one opinion from his refusal to answer, and that was that SILVERMAN was a Communist. In reply to this, SILVERMAN stated that he was instructed by his counsel not to answer any questions before the House Un-American Activities Committee. He stated, however, that he had fully answered all questions during his appearance before the Federal Grand Jury, Southern District of New York. JEMING said that to this reply, he dropped his inquiries concerning the matter.

It was pointed out to JEMING that SILVERMAN is in a position to give further information concerning underground activities. JEMING was very

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cooperative, and voluntarily advised that he would contact SILVERMAN and attempt to have him tell his complete story. JEMING stated that SILVERMAN is hard-pressed financially at the present time in addition to being unemployed. It was JEMING'S impression that SILVERMAN has no intention of obtaining employment until after the HISS-CHAMBERS trial has been completed.

JEMING, at a later date, advised that he had been in touch with SILVERMAN and SILVERMAN stated that he would get in touch with him. SILVERMAN, on the following day, called JEMING and arranged to have lunch. At the time of the luncheon, SILVERMAN appeared with one JACK FIELD and inquired as to what JEMING desired to discuss with him about his situation. JEMING stated that he thought that if SILVERMAN had further information, he should give his complete story to the Federal Bureau of Investigation and make a clean breast of the entire matter. When JEMING questioned him concerning the allegations made by both CHAMBERS and BENTLEY, SILVERMAN had little to say and remained very non-committal, and the luncheon broke up with SILVERMAN stating that he had given all his information to the Grand Jury and did not desire to contact the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

On March 10, 1949, JOSEPH SENTURIA, Director of Market Controls, Textron Corporation, 37th Street and 5th Avenue, New York City, was interviewed by SA JAMES R. SHINNERS. It will be noted that SENTURIA was a fellow employee of SILVERMAN in the Analysis and Reports Branch during his Army Air Force employment from 1942 to 1945. SENTURIA stated that he first became acquainted with SILVERMAN when he was recommended by a mutual friend to fill a position of economist at the Railroad Retirement Board, where SILVERMAN was an official, on November 15, 1937. He stated that he worked directly under SILVERMAN until SILVERMAN was transferred about May, 1942 to the United States Army Air Force. SENTURIA advised that during the interim of several months after SILVERMAN'S departure, he headed the division of the Railroad Retirement Board which SILVERMAN had vacated. At the request of SILVERMAN, SENTURIA transferred to the Army Air Force and held a position of Assistant Chief under SILVERMAN. When questioned concerning the allegations made against SILVERMAN, SENTURIA stated that he was "shocked". He pointed out that from his observations both in the course of business and social relations with SILVERMAN, he was unable to ascertain how SILVERMAN could fit into the picture of an underground apparatus. He was unable to recall any acts or situations which would lead him to believe he would be guilty of the allegations against him. When questioned concerning other individuals, SENTURIA stated that he had been employed with IRVING KAPLAN in the Office of War Mobilization and Reconversion about 1945. SENTURIA stated that he

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held a parallel position to KAPLAN; however, he had very little contact with him. He stated he was very much surprised when KAPLAN'S name was brought up by the House Un-American Activities Committee. He was unable to recall any of the activities of KAPLAN which would cause him to suspect KAPLAN as being connected with an underground apparatus. SENTURIA advised that he was acquainted with NATHAN GREGORY SILVERMASTER. He stated that the only occasion he had to deal with SILVERMASTER concerned a study SILVERMASTER made of migratory labor in the Farm Credit Bureau. SENTURIA was interested in migratory railroad workers and made inquiry of SILVERMASTER in regard to this.

It is also interesting to note that SENTURIA was acquainted with SILVERMAN'S secretary, SYLVIA MILLER, who according to SENTURIA, was brought up on loyalty charges. He would not comment on the question of his association with MILLER other than to state it was "social."

SENTURIA stated that he has seen SILVERMAN on numerous occasions, the most recent being at lunch on March 10, the day of this interview. SENTURIA stated that he advised SILVERMAN he had an appointment with a Federal Bureau of Investigation agent and SILVERMAN commented to the effect that it would undoubtedly be regarding him. He stated that he has continued to see SILVERMAN because he has always found the latter a stimulating individual. He continued to state that as a result of these associations with SILVERMAN, he is "more than convinced" of SILVERMAN'S innocence of the allegations made against him. It will be noted that in the course of this interview, SENTURIA appeared to be highly nervous and chain smoked throughout the interview.

Reference is made to the Bureau letter dated February 23, 1949 requesting that MCKENZIE W. WITTEN be interviewed concerning ABRAHAM GEORGE SILVERMAN. WITTEN was interviewed at 285 Madison Avenue, New York City, which is the Young and Rubicam Advertising Agency by whom WITTEN is employed. WITTEN was interviewed by SA's FRANCIS J. GALLANT and JOHN F. SULLIVAN.

WITTEN advised that he first became acquainted with SILVERMAN when both were employed together in the Army Air Force, WITTEN stated that SILVERMAN was a civilian employee in charge of one of the sections under General B. E. MYERS. SILVERMAN was in charge of Analysis and Reports. WITTEN stated that SILVERMAN'S duties consisted of the gathering of production statistics and the analysis of production schedules which concerned the

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production of aircraft and aircraft equipment, and its availability to various theatres of operations which were conducting bombing missions. He was quite certain in stating that SILVERMAN had access to information and documents bearing secret classifications and it was his opinion that SILVERMAN would have access to top secret information which would be necessary in order to properly perform his duties. He believed that SILVERMAN had access to a great deal of information concerning the development and planning in connection with the B-29 project. WITTEN stated that SILVERMAN was included in many top level conferences of high Air Corps officials which were concerned with material, maintenance, and distribution under the direction of Brigadier General B. E. MYERS. He further advised that he was greatly shocked when the allegations were made against SILVERMAN by WHITTAKER CHAMBERS and ELIZABETH BENTLEY before the House Un-American Activities Committee. WITTEN thought back over his association with SILVERMAN and recalled that they did not come into daily contact with each other in view of the fact that their offices were on different floors of the building. He did state, however, that he had gone out socially with SILVERMAN on a few occasions and occasionally played cards with SILVERMAN and others in the Air Corps

He was unable to recall during the course of his association with SILVERMAN any event or circumstance which would make him suspicious of SILVERMAN or indicate that SILVERMAN was a Communist or pro-Russian. He stated that about one month ago, he received a call from LESTER KLEPPER, who was also a close friend of GEORGE SILVERMAN, and was invited to have lunch with KLEPPER and SILVERMAN. At this luncheon, there was also present another friend of SILVERMAN, one JACK FIELD, who resides at the Parc-Vendome Hotel. He stated that the purpose of the luncheon was to in some way assist SILVERMAN in view of the fact that he had gone through his savings and was without funds, and has been unable to obtain a position. They discussed ways in which SILVERMAN might get a position and agreed to advise him in the event that they heard of an opening in which SILVERMAN'S ability might be utilized in order that he might obtain employment and have some means of support. It was considered that SILVERMAN might open up some small business of his own and indicated that such a project would be financed by these friends of SILVERMAN. WITTEN stated that his reasons for attempting to assist SILVERMAN in this manner were due to the fact that he liked SILVERMAN, and in addition, the fact that no formal charges had been made against him over a period of many months. He also had a great respect for SILVERMAN'S ability as did other associates in the Air Corps, who did work with SILVERMAN and were in any way connected with him.

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Reference is made to the Washington Field letter dated February 25, 1949 to the Director requesting that former Lieutenant Colonel JEROME K. OHRBACH, formerly associated with GEORGE SILVERMAN in the Army Air Force Maintenance and Materials Distribution Division be interviewed.

JEROME OHRBACH was interviewed by SA's FRANCIS J. GALLANT and JOHN F. SULLIVAN on March 9, 1949 at his office in the Ohrbach Department Store, 14th Street and Broadway, New York City. OHRBACH stated that he first met GEORGE SILVERMAN when the latter was employed as a Civilian Section Chief in the Air Corps and OHRBACH was assistant to General B. E. MYERS. OHRBACH stated that SILVERMAN'S position with the Air Corps concerned airplane production, equipment, and its distribution to the various theatres of operations. SILVERMAN was also concerned with all statistics relating to production schedules concerning supplies and necessary equipment being manufactured for the use of the Air Corps. He advised that during his association with SILVERMAN, he came in contact with him on numerous occasions and had learned to respect the tremendous ability of SILVERMAN as evidenced by the fact that he received one of the highest civilian awards for the fine work he performed in his position with the Air Corps. In connection with SILVERMAN'S section, he was entitled to various classified information and documents; however, he believes that SILVERMAN, being a civilian, was not entitled to top secret information since that was restricted to Air Corps officers.

He believed, however, that it may be possible that SILVERMAN came in contact with such information in view of the important position he held relating to the entire Air Corps Program. He illustrated with the B-29 project, which had to do with the production of the planes and its distribution and use in various theatres of operation in the course of the war. In this connection, he stated that SILVERMAN was acquainted with the details of this program although he may not have been aware of the distant future plans concerning this program which was considered top secret information. OHRBACH was not certain whether or not SILVERMAN had a building pass which would entitle him to bring home material and documents to work on at night. However, he believed that in SILVERMAN'S position, as a section chief, he might have been entitled to such a pass as to permit him to take documents home to work on in the evening.

OHRBACH recalled that SILVERMAN left the Air Corps and went to work in Washington, D. C. where he believed he was making about \$20,000.00 a year.

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Subsequent to that time, OHRBACH stated that he was looking for someone to fill the position of an efficiency expert and to handle certain problems of an economic nature that had arisen in connection with the operation of his department store. As a result of this necessity and the fact that SILVERMAN'S background was such that he would fit into this particular type of work and his ability could be utilized to the benefit of the store, OHRBACH hired SILVERMAN and gave him a responsible position among the store executives from which he received an income in excess of \$10,000.00. OHRBACH stated that at the time the alleged charges of Communist underground activities on the part of SILVERMAN were made, SILVERMAN came to him and denied any part in such activities, and stated that such charges and allegations were fantastic. OHRBACH, at this time, suggested that SILVERMAN make a complete statement concerning any knowledge he may have of such activities. It was at this time that OHRBACH stated that he asked SILVERMAN if he was a Communist and SILVERMAN replied: "How can you think such a thing?" and SILVERMAN proceeded to relate to OHRBACH in very strong terms the fact that he was not a Communist.

On the basis of this, OHRBACH, through Mayor O'DWYER, arranged to have SILVERMAN represented by proper counsel and to make a complete statement concerning any information he had relative to such activities. OHRBACH stated since he was travelling considerably at this particular time, he had not followed this situation closely with SILVERMAN; however, after a great deal of publicity had been given to the allegations of CHAMBERS and Miss BENTLEY, OHRBACH decided that it was necessary for the best interests of the business if SILVERMAN was released. It was at this time SILVERMAN came to him and suggested that if necessary, he would resign his position until this entire matter was cleared up. OHRBACH stated that SILVERMAN left and he has not been in touch with him since that time.

OHRBACH stated that he had followed the accounts of these allegations in the paper and that he was very much surprised to hear the name of SILVERMAN mentioned. He could not recall any circumstances or activities on the part of SILVERMAN during his association with him which would lead him to believe that SILVERMAN was a Communist or pro-Russian. He stated that SILVERMAN had been interested in obtaining employment with the City of New York under Mayor O'DWYER; however, Mayor O'DWYER was not interested in obtaining the services of SILVERMAN. He stated, however, that when Mayor O'DWYER held the rank of General in the Army and was engaged in War Refugee work, he was assisted by OHRBACH, and SILVERMAN had written several speeches for O'DWYER.

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OHRBACH appeared to be cooperative; however, he was rather hesitant on elaborating in any way upon SILVERMAN'S relations with himself and Mayor O'DWYER in any business transactions outside of official positions held by SILVERMAN. He stated that he had had no outside business transactions with SILVERMAN other than as set forth above.

OHRBACH was unable to give any information concerning SILVERMAN'S friends and associates other than to state that one LESTER KLEPPER, who was formerly an associate of SILVERMAN, was engaged in performing SILVERMAN'S work at the Ohrbach Department Store. He also stated that LUDWIG ULLMAN was also an associate and friend of SILVERMAN who was employed in the Air Corps under SILVERMAN and closely associated with him. OHRBACH was unable to give any information concerning these individuals which would indicate they were Communists or active in Communist underground work.

OHRBACH volunteered to get in touch with SILVERMAN without making known the fact that he had been contacted by the Federal Bureau of Investigation in an attempt to have him come to the Federal Bureau of Investigation and make a complete statement concerning his knowledge of Communist underground activities in Washington, D. C.

On the following day, OHRBACH advised that he had made an attempt to see SILVERMAN; however, he talked to SILVERMAN telephonically and SILVERMAN stated that he was cold to any idea of speaking with the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

The interview with OHRBACH was brought to a close because of OHRBACH'S heavy schedule in preparing for a European business trip two days hence.

On March 15, 1949, WALTER CHARAK, who is known to the New York Office as a former friend of Communist intellectuals and contact of known Soviet espionage agents, was interviewed concerning his knowledge of Russian espionage activities, in the course of which he was asked concerning his knowledge and information of either WHITTAKER CHAMBERS or ALGER HISS. CHARAK was interviewed concerning his knowledge of underground activities on the part of WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, ALGER HISS, and other individuals mentioned in this investigation and the investigation entitled: "GREGORY; ESPIONAGE - R."

CHARAK was unable to identify any of these individuals and could give no information concerning the underground activities since he had no knowledge of such. He advised that during the period of the early 1930's and early 1940's, he had not been in Washington, D. C. which was the locale of Communist underground activities in the above mentioned cases.

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RE: JOHN THEODORE HERRMANN

On January 13, 1949, the New York Office by teletype, advised the Bureau and the Washington Field Office that in an interview that day by SAs Thomas G. Spencer and Francis X. Plant of the New York Office, CHAMBERS related that in connection with the original underground apparatus operated by HAROLD WARE, which included DONALD HISS, CHARLES KRAMER, VICTOR PERLO, HENRY HILL COLLINS, Jr., LEE PRESSMAN and NATHAN MITT, each of these individuals had his own separate cell consisting of 10 to 20 persons who were employed in the various government agencies in Washington, D. C. At this time these individuals were not abstracting any documents from the various government agencies, but were placed there so that their services might be used in the event an opportunity arose. One of the individuals in HAROLD WARE'S cell was JOHN HERRMANN who was a member of the Communist Party and who, at one time, was a member of the JOHN REED CLUB in New York City at the time that CHAMBERS was also a member of the Club. HERRMANN was married to JOSEPHINE HERBST who had been the author of two or three fairly well accepted novels and was considered a leading light in the literary world. HERRMANN and his wife, in about 1935 and 1936, lived in an apartment on the west side of New Hampshire Ave., between Massachusetts Avenue and DuPont Circle in Washington, D. C.

Sometime in about 1936 in a conversation between HERRMANN and CHAMBERS, the former said that a family by the name of SILVERMAN which consisted of a wife, husband, and child, was residing on 28th St. in Washington next door to the residence of ALGER and PRISCILLA HISS. (This SILVERMAN is not identical with A. GEORGE SILVERMAN mentioned prominently in this case). Further, that J. PETERS had instructed HAROLD WARE and JOHN HERRMANN late one evening to go to the SILVERMAN household and arrange to take SILVERMAN out of his house and get him away from Washington, D. C. As a matter of fact, HERRMANN and WARE accomplished this but CHAMBERS does not recall where they took SILVERMAN. CHAMBERS had no further information concerning the identity of SILVERMAN nor the present whereabouts of JOHN HERRMANN and his wife.

The Washington Field Division was requested to furnish any information available concerning JOHN HERRMANN, JOSEPHINE HERBST and SILVERMAN, and to take appropriate steps to locate these individuals.

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On January 28, 1949, by teletype from the New York Office, the Bureau and Washington Field were advised that CHAMBERS further stated concerning HERRMANN, that when CHAMBERS first received documents from ALGER HISS he photographed these documents himself either at his home or at the home of HERRMANN. He stated that HERRMANN had been brought to Washington to be an assistant to HAROLD WARE in the apparatus. CHAMBERS said that ROBERT COE received documents from HARRY DEXTER WHITE and gave them to him and he took them to HERRMANN'S apartment in Washington, D.C. where he photographed them. It was suggested that JOHN HERRMANN and his wife, JOSEPHINE HERBST, be located and thoroughly interviewed relative to their knowledge of this apparatus.

On February 3, 1949, the Washington Field Office advised the Bureau and the Philadelphia Office of the facts set out above relative to HERRMANN and HERBST and suggested that they be located and interviewed by the Philadelphia Office inasmuch as HERBST'S home was listed as Erwinna, Pa. It was indicated that there was further information concerning HERBST in "Who's Who" for 1949 under the name of JOSEPHINE FREY HERBST. Philadelphia was requested to submit a teletype on the results of the interview, to the Washington Field Office, in order that the investigation to locate SILVERMAN could be concluded at Washington.

On February 4, 1949, the Philadelphia Office advised the Bureau and the New York, Washington and Newark Offices by teletype, that inquiry at Erwinna, Pa., reflected that HERRMANN and HERBST were separated and that HERRMANN had not been in Erwinna for more than ten years. It had been determined that HERBST was living at 47 S. Fullerton Ave., Montclair, N.J.

On February 8, 1949, the Newark Office by teletype, advised the Bureau, the Washington and New York offices of the results of the interview with JOSEPHINE FREY HERBST at Montclair, N.J. (The results of the interview are subsequently set out in detail in the report of SA. Paul R. Alker, Newark, dated 2/11/49). MRS. HERBST did not know the present whereabouts of HERRMANN from whom she is divorced. She gave background information concerning him and named his relatives located in Michigan. The Newark teletype set out a description of HERRMANN and requested the Washington Field to endeavor to locate HERRMANN through a check of the WPA and the U. S. Coast Guard records. The Washington Field

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Office was also requested to examine OWI and Civil Service records for information relative to the dismissal of JOSEPHINE FREY HERBST from her position with OWI during World War II.

By separate teletype dated February 8, 1949, the Newark Office requested the Detroit Office to endeavor to locate HERRMANN through his relatives in Michigan.

The Washington Field Office by letter dated February 15, 1949 advised that HERRMANN'S full name was JOHN THEODORE HERRMANN. He and his former wife, JOSEPHINE HERBST, during 1935 and 1936 had resided at 1230 New Hampshire Avenue, N.W. Apt. 706 of the Bond Apartments, Washington, D. C. It was indicated that the Washington Field Office had not as yet located SILVERMAN.

The files of the U. S. Coast Guard, Washington, D. C., reflected that JOHN THEODORE HERRMANN, Serial No. 625-504 enlisted at New Orleans May 1, 1942, and served until his discharge on October 3, 1945, at which time he held the rank of LIEUT.(jg). He was promoted to full lieutenant in the Reserves on October 7, 1948, at which time he signed the oath that he had not been drawing disability compensation. HERRMANN took a physical examination at Curtis Bay, Maryland in October of 1948, to qualify him for this promotion to full lieutenant. His Coast Guard file also showed that he was born November 9, 1901 in Lansing, Michigan, and that he married his present wife, FLORENCE RUTH HERRMANN, on September 1, 1940. The last address given for HERRMANN was 305 8th Avenue, Brooklyn, N.Y., on April 16, 1946. The file showed his relatives as:

Father	HENRY HERRMANN, 811 North Washington Ave. Lansing, Michigan.
Brother	ROBERT HERRMANN (no address listed)
"	RICHARD HERRMANN, 619 Lapier St., Lansing, Michigan
Sister	MRS. DONALD TEEL, 1714 Lundberg Drive, Lansing, Michigan.

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The file further reflected ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ former employment as follows:

- Sept. 1921 to April 1942 - Transport Union, 544 Comp St., New Orleans, La.
- Sept. 1940 to May 1941 - Stevens, Davis Co., 1234 Jackson Pl, Chicago, Ill.
- 1938-1939 - Simon-Schuster Co., Rockefeller Center, New York, N.Y.

The Coast Guard file further showed that HERRMANN banked with the Union National Bank at Frenchtown, N.J., and the Union Building & Loan Association in Lansing, Michigan. The file indicated that HERRMANN had two insurance policies, one with the Veteran's Administration, and one with the Northwest Mutual Life Insurance Co.

The Veteran's Administration was contacted by the Washington Field Office and it was learned that HERRMANN'S file had been sent to the Baltimore Office of the Veteran's Administration on June 17, 1947. The Baltimore Office of the Veteran's Administration covered all of the State of Maryland.

The Northwest Mutual Life Insurance Company's files were checked at Washington, D. C., but there was no record of HERRMANN paying his premiums with that branch office of the company.

Photographs of HERRMANN were obtained through the U. S. Coast Guard and were transmitted to the Bureau and the New York and Baltimore Offices. The Baltimore Office was requested to contact the local office of the Veteran's Administration in an attempt to locate HERRMANN and if he were located, to interview him thoroughly regarding the apparatus of the Communist Party in which he was a part.

On February 15, 1949, by teletype, the Detroit Division advised the Bureau and the New York Division that JOHN HERRMANN'S post office address was Taylor's Island, Maryland, but he was then in Mexico City, Mexico, c/o Wells Fargo Express. The date of his planned return was not known. This information was obtained from his sister, MRS. DONALD TEEL, 1714 Lundberg Drive, Lansing, Mich. HERRMANN'S brothers were ROBERT C. HERRMANN, 923 Bay Circle, Coronada, California, and RICHARD HERRMANN, 218 N. Washington, Lansing, Michigan.

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By letter dated February 21, 1949, the Detroit Office further advised that MR. DONALD TEEL had indicated that probably the best source of information relative to the future plans of JOHN HERRMANN and his wife would be the mother of HERRMANN'S wife, MRS. FLORENCE WATE, Apt.C6, 305 8th Ave., Brooklyn, N.Y. MR. TEEL also suggested that possibly some information concerning the return of HERRMANN to the United States might be secured from the People's Loan, Savings & Deposit Bank, Cambridge, Maryland, where HERRMANN was known to do part of his banking.

On March 3, 1949, by teletype, the New York Office advised the Baltimore Office of the fact that HERRMANN banked with the People's Loan, Savings & Deposit Bank, Cambridge, Maryland, and requested that this bank be contacted for possible information concerning HERRMANN'S present location in Mexico, and his expected return to the United States.

On February 17, 1949, by teletype from the New York Office to the Bureau, Washington Field and Baltimore, the Bureau was requested to advise whether it might be possible to have HERRMANN interviewed in Mexico City. The Baltimore Office was requested to secure all information from Veteran's Administration files concerning HERRMANN and to furnish this information to the Bureau, the New York Office and the Washington Field Office.

On February 18, 1949, the Baltimore Office by teletype to the Bureau, New York, Washington Field and Richmond offices, advised that the Regional Office of the Veteran's Administration, Baltimore, on February 1, 1949, had forwarded HERRMANN'S complaint file to the Veteran's Administration Regional Office #3070, at Brooklyn, N.Y. Their file reflected that HERRMANN'S current address was 305 8th Ave., Brooklyn, N.Y. His current Vet's Administration Insurance payments were probably being made to Veteran's Administration District Office No.2, 346 Broadway, New York City. In the event that adequate information on HERRMANN could not be located by the New York Office through the above sources, HERRMANN'S insurance file was probably available at the Veteran's Administration District Office, 900 N. Lombardy St., Richmond, Va.

The records of the Veterans Administration District Office #2, 346 Broadway, New York City, were checked by Special Agent William O. McQue on February 28, 1949, and reflected that HERRMANN had two insurance

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policies No. 8488787 and No. FN-3454430. The record indicated his wife's name was FLORENCE RUTH HERRMANN, residing at 811 N. Washington Ave., Lansing, Michigan. As of October 13, 1948 HERRMANN was living at 305 8th Ave., Brooklyn, N.Y.

On February 28, 1949, MRS. FLORENCE TATE, 305 8th Ave., Apt. C6, Brooklyn, N.Y., was interviewed by Special Agent Roy J. Barloga of the New York Office. MRS. TATE advised that JOHN T. HERRMANN had married her daughter RUTH TATE about nine years ago. She stated that JOHN has been a writer for many years and has an income coming to him regularly from his deceased father's estate in Lansing, Michigan. His father had been connected with the Reo automobile concern in Michigan for a long time, she said. She indicated that JOHN T. HERRMANN was not regularly employed. For a long period of time he had been living by himself on his boat, the "Ruth Tate" which he had anchored somewhere in Chesapeake Bay on the Maryland shore, while his wife resided with her mother at 305 8th Ave., Brooklyn. About four months ago HERRMANN moved into the Brooklyn apartment with his wife and they lived together there until about the first of February 1949, when he and his wife left the United States and went to Mexico on a vacation trip. They were traveling through that country and intended to remain there for an indefinite period. MRS. TATE thought it was possible that they would return to the United States sometime this summer. They had no fixed residence in Mexico, but were moving around and could only be reached through Wells Fargo Express Co. The last she had heard about them they were in Mexico City around the 15th of February. She indicated that she would advise the New York Division as soon as she received word from HERRMANN as to his location in Mexico and as to his intended return to the United States. MRS. TATE stated that HERRMANN did his banking with a bank in Cambridge, Maryland, where regular payments from his father's estate were transmitted to his account and made available to him.

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2/27/49
On March 2, 1949, F. A. NEUBECK, Chief of the Administrative Division, Veterans Administration Regional Office, 37 Ryerson St., Brooklyn, N.Y., was contacted by Special Agent Roy J. Barloga of the New York Office. MR. NEUBECK made available his file on JOHN T. HERRMANN, which was maintained under No. C13525403. This file indicated that HERRMANN was born November 9, 1900 at Lansing, Michigan, and had enlisted in the Coast Guard on May 6, 1942 at New Orleans, La. He was honorably discharged at Seattle, Washington, on October 28, 1945, as a Lieutenant (jg). As of June 17, 1947, his address was Taylor's Island, Md.

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On June 12, 1947, HERRMANN filed an application for compensation for disability resulting from his service in the military forces. In his application he indicated that he registered for Selective Service at New Orleans, La., at which time he was living at 218 North Washington Ave., Lansing, Michigan. He claimed he was disabled due to varicose veins in his legs, pains in his ankles and a double hernia. He received no compensation due to the fact that his disability was less than 10%. In his application form he indicated that he was treated in 1937 for a sinus allergy by DR. B. F. DONALDSON, E. 61st St., New York City. In 1938 he was treated for an abscess by DR. SELINGER, E. 61st St. New York City. He indicated that persons who would know the condition of his health were FREDERICK SCHREIBER, 1710 K. St., N.W., Washington, D.C. (1944), FRANK GELDER, 101 Park Ave., New York City (1943), DAWN POWELL, 12 E. 10th St., New York City (1945). HERRMANN indicated that he was self employed as a writer and sales promoter. He had been doing this work for twenty four months prior to his entry into the Service and had been earning about \$600 per month. He had four years of college and had taken two years of special study in literature and arts at a school in Michigan. He claimed to be a writer by vocation and his entire income amounted to \$100 from the "servicemen's self help," and \$150.00 per month as income from his father's estate. The total value of JOHN T. HERRMANN'S estate was listed at \$8,100. He indicated he married JOSEPHINE HERBST in August 1925, at New York City, and divorced her in October, 1940, at Texarkana, Arkansas. In October 1940, at Texarkana, he married RUTH FLORENCE TATE, his present wife, who was formerly married to HOWARD LEVERETT of Sayville, Long Island in 1924. This marriage was dissolved in 1938 at New York City. HERRMANN indicated that he and his wife had no children, his father HENRY was deceased and his mother FLORENCE was also deceased. He claimed that prior to his alleged disability he had been able to augment his writing income by working as a traveling salesman, going from city to city in this country, but he was not able to do that any more.

Concerning his activity in the Coast Guard he indicated that he enlisted on December 2, 1942, as a Boatswain Mate 1st Class; became an Ensign May 20, 1943, and was appointed a Lieut. (jg) on March 1, 1944. While in the Navy he was treated for varicose veins and hernia in 1942. On September 26, 1947, his disability claim was disallowed.

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The Veterans Administration file further reflected that on April 29, 1948, HERRMANN sent a letter to the Veterans Administration Regional Office, Baltimore, Md., indicating that he was then living at Key West, Florida, c/o General Delivery. He was an applicant for employment at the U. S. Submarine Base at Key West, Florida, living on his boat temporarily, and he wanted the Veterans Administration to transmit evidence to him of his service-connected disability to aid him in obtaining his employment.

On November 3, 1948 HERRMANN changed his address from Taylor's Island, Maryland, to 305 8th Ave., Brooklyn, N.Y., and requested the Baltimore Regional Office to transfer his file to the Brooklyn Regional Office. The file further reflected that while in the Navy HERRMANN attended the following schools:

St. Augustine, Fla., Anti-submarine warfare - 6 weeks
 U. S. Coast Guard Academy, Officers Training - 12 weeks
 Boston, Mass., Navy (Loran Training) - 1 week

He was entitled to wear the American Theater of War ribbon; the European Theater of War ribbon with 1 Bronze Star for the capture of enemy radio station and trawler, Greenland, 8-9-44.

On January 25, 1949, HERRMANN submitted an application for education or training under Title 2, Public Law 346, 79th Congress (GI Bill of Rights). At that time he was living at 305 8th Ave., Brooklyn, N.Y. There was no further information concerning HERRMANN in the Veterans Administration file.

MR. NEUBECK advised that should he obtain any information within the next thirty days concerning the present location of HERRMANN, he would immediately advise the New York Office.

By teletype dated March 15, 1949, the Baltimore Office advised that the cashier of the People's Loan, Savings & Deposit Bank had received a letter from HERRMANN postmarked Mexico City, Mexico, 3/3/48, requesting that his bank statements be mailed to him c/o Wells Fargo Co., Mexico City, Mexico. HERRMANN'S wife telephonically contacted Starr Route Carrier, Cambridge, Md., approximately one month ago from Brooklyn, N.Y., and advised she and her husband contemplated a trip to South America. The carrier had no forwarding address for the HERRMANN'S. HERRMANN no longer owns any property at Taylor's Island, Md., but maintains a two-masted sailing boat which is presently reported as being docked there.

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The following investigation was conducted by Special Agent JAMES T. EAGLE.

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By letter dated February 23, 1949 and the report of Special Agent JOSEPH E. KELLER, at Washington, D.C. dated March 10, 1949 this office was requested to examine and furnish any pertinent information contained in the bulletin of the Federation of Architects, Engineers, Chemists and Technicians for June, 1934, page 16, which refers to DAVID ZITZBERMAN.

This page was found to be the back cover of the aforementioned bulletin. It is headed "National Officials of the Federation", and lists DAVID ZITZBERMAN, 210 North Calvert Street, Baltimore, Maryland as one of the Chapter Secretaries. The president, vice president and secretary-treasurer are respectively MILTON BLEZ, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, MAX ALFER, Chicago, and JULES KORCHEIN, New York City. Other chapter secretaries are:

<u>NAME</u>	<u>ADDRESS</u>
FRANK KOPFACKER	Chicago
JAMES H. BERGER	Philadelphia
MAX ALBER	Pittsburgh
O.H. TUCKER	St. Louis
DAVID IRWIN	Cleveland
LIONEL G. GALE	Newton Center, Mass.
RAY B. GLASS	Boston
W.A. WALDORF	Denver
P.T. Westers	Salt Lake
WILLIAM P. COOLEY	Jersey City
R.W. JOHNSON	Newburgh, N.Y.
R.A. HANKS	Knoxville
M. BAUM	Los Angeles
B.L. RYAN	San Francisco
R.T. PITTMAN	Birmingham
G.W. BRITAX	Harvey, Illinois
GUSTAV LAURE	Madswaska, Maine

Immediately under the above list is reproduced an application blank for membership in the FAECT. This is the only issue of the bulletin, published intermittently for the years 1934, 1935 and 1936, in which ZITZBERMAN is listed as a chapter secretary.

P E N D I N G

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LEADS~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
~~CONFIDENTIAL~~BALTIMORE:

At Baltimore, Maryland, will conduct investigation at the various residences set out in teletype dated March 14, 1949, from New York to Baltimore and the Bureau, for the purpose of verifying CHAMBERS' residence at the address given. It is also for the purpose of determining possible information concerning CHAMBERS and his associates.

Will photograph the building where the SPEIGELS resided, 12 E. Madison St., and a sufficient area surrounding the building, in order that same might be used for identification purposes. These photos should be immediately forwarded to the Los Angeles Office for display to WILLIAM EDWARD CRANE for the purpose of establishing the fact that this was the building where CRANE did photographic work.

Will photograph the building at 14 W. Frank Street where CRANE may have resided and forward same to Los Angeles for display to CRANE to determine if he actually resided there. Will also forward copies of the same photographs to New York for display to WHITTAKER CHAMBERS (N.Y. teletype to Baltimore 3/14/49).

LOS ANGELES:

*At Los Angeles, Calif., will continue to interview and obtain a signed statement from WILLIAM EDWARD CRANE containing all the information in his possession relating to his association with WHITTAKER CHAMBERS and other individuals previously mentioned in this case.

MIAMI:

At Miami, Fla., will interview NICHOLAS DOZENBERG in accordance with information and instructions set forth in New York letter to the Bureau and Miami dated March 11, 1949.

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WASHINGTON FIELD:

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At Washington, D. C., will continue investigation for the purpose of locating the pertinent apartment in Washington, D. C. which CHAMBERS has advised was utilized by DAVID VERNON ZIEBERMAN for performing photographic work. (Re: WFO report dated 3/10/49).

Will conduct additional investigation for the purpose of determining the source of deposits made in the account of ALGER and PRISCILLA HISS. (Report of SA. J. Bernard Cook (A) 3/14/49 at Wash.D.C.).

Will continue investigation to locate specimens prepared from the typewriter of ALGER HISS.

NEW YORK:

At Brooklyn, N.Y., will recontact FLORENCE TATE, 305 8th Ave., Apt. C6, the mother-in-law of JOHN T. HERRMANN, for information concerning the location of HERRMANN and his expected return to the U.S.

Will, upon locating HERRMANN, arrange to have him interviewed concerning his knowledge of the activities of the Communist apparatus in Washington, D. C., in which apparatus he was active according to Chambers, and will have him questioned concerning his knowledge of CHAMBERS and CHAMBERS' activities.

At New York, N.Y., will display photograph of THELMA OSTER to WHITTAKER CHAMBERS for the purpose of identifying OSTER as the individual who succeeded CHAMBERS as a courier for the HAROLD WARE group.

Will report the activities of the Grand Jury, SDNY, to which facts in the instant matter are being presented.

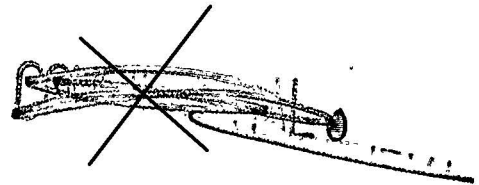
Will report the progress of the prosecution of ALGER HISS, under indictment for perjury returned on 12/15/48, SDNY.

Will prepare a comprehensive summary report for use during the HISS perjury trial.

REXO:CHF

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ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE



Copies of this report have been designated for the Boston, Chicago, New Haven, Philadelphia, Richmond and San Francisco Offices for information purposes inasmuch as these offices are presently, or possibly in the future will conduct investigation in this case, and it is believed that the material herein will be of assistance to them.

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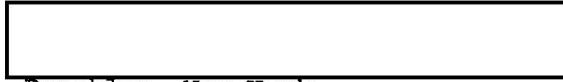
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CONFIDENTIAL INFORMANT

The identity of the confidential informant mentioned in the report of SA Robert F. X. O'Keefe, dated March 22, 1949, at New York City, is as follows:

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Brooklyn, New York.
He is being made a confidential informant because of the nature of the information furnished by him and also at his own request.

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
 THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT

NEW YORK

NY FILE NO. 65-14920 hd/chf

REPORT MADE AT NEW YORK	DATE WHEN MADE 3/25/49	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 3/5-16/49	REPORT MADE BY ROBERT F. X. O'KEEFE--
TITLE JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS, ETAL. CONFIDENTIAL		CHARACTER OF CASE PERJURY ESPIONAGE - R INTERNAL SECURITY - R	

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

DAVID LESSER, former CP member, stated photos of ALGER and PRISCILLA HISS resembled persons who attended WORKERS SCHOOL of CP, 1932-33. However, no positive verification obtained from LESSER or other sources. EARL BROWDER has no knowledge of HISS' CP membership or underground activity. BROWDER evidenced uncooperative attitude and decried campaign against CP and Soviet Union. No gasoline credit account for ALGER HISS located at NY oil companies. Additional efforts made to identify BORIS BYKOV through BENJAMIN GITLOW, Mrs. WALTER KRIVITSKY and MD 442. Former associates of ABRAHAM GEORGE SILVERMAN never suspected his CP affiliations or alleged underground activities. SILVERMAN released from NY employment because of disclosures before HCUA. Background and activities in CP apparatus of JOHN T. HERRMANN set forth.

#246,845

DECLASSIFIED BY SP7MAC/RS

ON 3/25/88

- P - ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
 HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT
 WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

REFERENCE: Bureau file 74-1333,
 Report of SA Robert F. X. O'Keefe, 3/10/49, at New York.

7-21-87
 SP7MAC/RS
 CLASS & EXT. BY 10320
 REASON - 11, 1-
 DATE 3-27-91
Putlock 3/27/81

APPROVED AND FORWARDED:	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES
(5) Bureau 1-Thomas J. Donegan, S.M.A.G., NYC. 2-Baltimore 2-Los Angeles 2-Miami 2-Washington Field	1-Boston (Info) 1-Chicago (Info) 1-New Haven (Info) 1-Philadelphia (Info) 1-Richmond (Info) 1-San Francisco (Info) 6-New York	CONFIDENTIAL