

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 3/25/49	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 3/23/49	REPORT MADE BY EDWARD F. HUMMER EFH:MFL
TITLE JAY D. WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was. Etal			CHARACTER OF CASE PERJURY, ESPIONAGE - R. INTERNAL SECURITY - R.

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

DR. EDWARD E. LEWIS, Howard University, advised he first met WHITTAKER CHAMBERS September 1920, at Columbia University and, consequently, became fast friends; friendship lasted until 1924 or 1925, when CHAMBERS entered the Communist Party. LEWIS saw CHAMBERS in Washington, Fall 1937, at which time, CHAMBERS stated he was about to break with Communist Party. CHAMBERS instrumental in having LEWIS correspond with MAXIM LIEBER in which CHAMBERS was referred to under an assumed name; the name not recalled by LEWIS. LEWIS recalls meeting ALGER HISS on two occasions in 1934, while with AAA, on which occasions HISS and his associates were more interested in the bankruptcy of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company as the largest single land owner in the South than in the economic welfare of the share-croppers.

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REFERENCE: Bureau file 74-1333
 ce AAG Campbell
 4-7-49
 AS Beard
 Teletype from New York dated March 21, 1949

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DETAILS: AT WASHINGTON, D. C.

Instant investigation predicated upon reference teletype

APPROVED AND FORWARDED: <i>Guy Stadel</i> SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES
COPIES DESTROYED 848 DEC 16 1964	74-1333-3016
COPIES OF THIS REPORT 5 - Bureau 1 - THOMAS J. DONEGAN (AUSAG) 3 - New York 2 - Chicago 3 - Washington Field	RECORDED - 125 INDEXED - 125 34 MAY 16 1949

60 MAY 17 1949
Stadel
J. E. Jones

advising that EDWARD LEWIS was very friendly with, and roomed with, WHITTAKER CHAMBERS while attending Columbia University.

DR. EDWARD E. LEWIS, Professor at Howard University for the past twenty years, and who resides at 1778 Hobart Street, Northwest, Washington, D. C., was interviewed at his home and advised that he first became acquainted with WHITTAKER CHAMBERS in September 1920, at Columbia University when they met and soon became good friends. LEWIS stated that he found CHAMBERS to be an extremely interesting man who resided in Long Island and commuted daily to Columbia. LEWIS stated that he, himself, lived in Long Island, the son of a Methodist minister, but week days resided near Columbia University and commuted to his home only on week ends. LEWIS stated as a result of his friendship with CHAMBERS, CHAMBERS became more or less part of the LEWIS family, and LEWIS' father, particularly, became devoted to WHITTAKER CHAMBERS. LEWIS further stated that CHAMBERS went on vacations with the family in the summer time so that for the next two or three years he, LEWIS, saw a great deal of CHAMBERS.

At this time, LEWIS stated that CHAMBERS had some "radical bent" in his make-up but, at the time, he did not consider it serious. LEWIS stated that he, himself, in his undergraduate work, majored in mathematics and not economics. He and CHAMBERS lived together as roommates just for a few weeks but saw one another almost daily. LEWIS stated that CHAMBERS did not complete his undergraduate work at Columbia University, but resigned from the University and never went back. At the time of his resignation, LEWIS stated that CHAMBERS was the editor of a campus publication, which publication printed a poem extolling free love. As a result, the alumni kicked up quite a bit of rumpus over the poem and while CHAMBERS was not the author of the poem, as editor, he was responsible for its publication. JOHN ERSKINE, in particular, was opposed to CHAMBERS, with the result that CHAMBERS became disgusted and quit the University. LEWIS stated, however, that he continued to see CHAMBERS after this incident and was still quite fond of him. LEWIS stated that he was graduated from Columbia University but continued doing post-graduate work there, but began to see CHAMBERS less and less until finally CHAMBERS drifted away.

LEWIS stated he did not know the reason why CHAMBERS drifted away from him, but since reading CHAMBERS' testimony and the fact that he, CHAMBERS, entered the Communist Party in 1925, LEWIS believes that, obviously, this was the reason CHAMBERS drifted away and did not continue the intimate friendship as LEWIS was not in sympathy with the Communist ideology. LEWIS stated that, obviously, CHAMBERS did not want to involve LEWIS or his family in the Communist movement, and for that reason might involve the lack of further contact with him.

LEWIS stated that he saw CHAMBERS in 1929, but the relation between the two men at this time was one of casual acquaintance instead of real friends. LEWIS stated he did not see CHAMBERS, to his recollection, from 1929 until the Fall of 1937, when he saw CHAMBERS in Washington in the Fall of 1937, accidentally. CHAMBERS came over to LEWIS' apartment and stayed approximately thirty minutes and talked only about family affairs.

Within a short time after that, CHAMBERS again met LEWIS in the Fall of 1937, and told LEWIS that he was about to leave the Communist Party. To the best of DR. LEWIS' recollection, this was in September or October 1937. DR. LEWIS recalls that at this time, CHAMBERS was "all stirred up", giving LEWIS the impression that CHAMBERS might be in trouble. He further gave DR. LEWIS the impression that he, CHAMBERS, did not want any documentary evidence linking CHAMBERS with any crime. DR. LEWIS stated that on this occasion, CHAMBERS told him that he was afraid for his life. LEWIS stated he thought at this time, that this was a joke, as he could see no reason why CHAMBERS would fear for his life. After reading the testimony, however, LEWIS stated he can now understand why CHAMBERS was in fear of his life, as he, CHAMBERS, was in the conspiratorial end of the Party and, naturally, feared retaliation, but LEWIS definitely recalls CHAMBERS stating that he was in fear of bodily harm, as he was about to pull out of the Communist Party. He cannot recall on this occasion whether CHAMBERS used any other name, but would not doubt it because he stated CHAMBERS more or less always emphasized the dramatics in life. Concerning CHAMBERS' exact words on this occasion, DR. LEWIS stated he could not recall them, but he has the impression that CHAMBERS' departure from the Communists in the Fall of 1937, was developing, and that things were taking their own time.

LEWIS stated he has never seen or met MRS. WHITTAKER CHAMBERS and oddly enough, he, LEWIS, never met WHITTAKER CHAMBERS' mother or father. He recalls from CHAMBERS' own conversation at college that CHAMBERS' father had been in the advertising business, probably with the Colgate Toothpaste firm, and that his mother was a highly cultured woman. CHAMBERS often spoke of his younger brother who, unfortunately, took his own life. LEWIS further stated that from conversations with CHAMBERS, that CHAMBERS' father made a good living and educated WHITTAKER well.

DR. LEWIS stated that in 1937, he, LEWIS, had written an article or two of a popular nature which he tried to sell. On the occasion in the Fall of 1937, of meeting CHAMBERS, he told CHAMBERS about these articles and CHAMBERS suggested a man in New York who was a literary agent by the name of MAXIM LIEBER. CHAMBERS told LEWIS to write to LIEBER and to mention that "so and so sends his best regards. LEWIS stated that CHAMBERS gave him some name to use in this regard, but he cannot recollect what name it was. LEWIS stated that he doubted very much whether it was GEORGE, and he has never known CHAMBERS to go under

the name of GEORGE CROSLY. CHAMBERS further gave him the impression that CHAMBERS and LIEBER were very intimate friends. LEWIS stated that he did correspond with LIEBER and made a trip to New York to see him. He has since looked through his files for his own copy of the initial correspondence with LIEBER, but cannot find the same.

Since the HISS-CHAMBERS controversy first appeared in the press, DR. LEWIS stated that he had occasion to discuss the publicity with DR. FREDERICK C. MILLS, Professor of Statistics at Columbia University, at a dinner party. During the party, the conversation turned to the HISS-CHAMBERS case, and LEWIS told the story about meeting CHAMBERS in 1937, and CHAMBERS recommending LIEBER and his suggestion that greetings be sent from CHAMBERS to LIEBER, using, however, a fictitious name. Following this dinner conversation, DR. LEWIS stated that he received a letter from Professor MILLS in which MILLS recalled this dinner conversation with LEWIS and wanted to check up on it, as the name that CHAMBERS was going by was now very important, according to MILLS. As a result, LEWIS stated he went through his papers but could not find the initial correspondence. He did find a letter from LIEBER. This letter is as follows, and is on the letterhead of MAXIM LIEBER, Authors and Representative, 545 Fifth Avenue, New York City, Murray Hill 2-3135--3136. The letter is dated July 13, 1938 and is as follows:

"MR. EDWARD E. LEWIS
111 Elm Street
West Haven, Conn.

"Dear MR. LEWIS:

"However much I enjoyed your article, 'Monetary Therapy: The Perennial Cure-All', I nevertheless think that selling it would be a difficult problem, particularly as two of the most likely markets have already rejected the piece. But we will see what can be done.

"During the summer months, I am spending only Mondays and Tuesdays of each week at the office and if you happen to be in town on either of these days, I shall certainly be happy to have you call on me.

"Sincerely,

/s/ MAXIM LIEBER"

DR. LEWIS did not know what interest Professor MILLS has in wanting to know the exact name that he, LEWIS, referred to CHAMBERS but LEWIS does know that WILLIAM REMINGTON, who was identified by ELIZABETH TERRILL BENTLEY as a member of the Communist Party, and who was recently

the subject of considerable publicity in the paper due to the top loyalty board clearing him of disloyalty, had been one of Professor MILLS' students and REMINGTON wrote MILLS for a character letter in his defense. LEWIS stated that he replied by letter to DR. MILLS to the effect that he was very vague about the exact name used in the LIEBER correspondence.

Following the initial letter to LIEBER, LEWIS stated that in the winter of 1938, he went to New York and saw LIEBER and the first thing LIEBER said to him was, "that was an awfully funny letter you wrote me." LEWIS stated that he told LIEBER on this occasion that CHAMBERS told him to use another name, but LEWIS stated there was no doubt that LIEBER knew the name that he, LEWIS, was referring to in the letter, as they referred to CHAMBERS by name in the conversations had in LIEBER's office. LEWIS stated that later, he received the letter from LIEBER which is quoted above and which is dated July 13, 1938.

Concerning the character of WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, DR. LEWIS stated that CHAMBERS was a tough specimen physically, being a handball enthusiast, and to his knowledge, was never sick a day while attending Columbia University. In short, he was a healthy specimen. Mentally, LEWIS stated that CHAMBERS was peculiar and in some respects could be referred to as a "screwball" but at the same time, he was very brilliant with some flair for being a bit different. He had a tendency to overdramatize, and LEWIS thought that this tendency still continues in CHAMBERS and cited as evidence the placing of the documents in a pumpkin. At Columbia, LEWIS stated that CHAMBERS was a great reader and was above average mentally. LEWIS stated that he would be amazed if there was any trace of insanity in the CHAMBERS family, and certainly there was none in CHAMBERS, himself. Morally, LEWIS stated that CHAMBERS was reasonably outstanding and was, more or less, "super normal" who liked the ladies, but at no time was there any aspersions cast on his moral reputation. Again, DR. LEWIS stated that he would be amazed if CHAMBERS was homosexual as he showed no sign of this in his college days.

LEWIS stated, however, that he has been aware of the fact that rumors are floating around that CHAMBERS is obviously either a homosexual or mentally unbalanced, and he cited that during the past summer, he and his wife, while on vacation, had a conversation with JEAN ALLAWAY, whose husband is HOWARD ALLAWAY who worked for PM newspaper, later the New York Star, now defunct. LEWIS stated that naturally, the conversation came around to the HISS-CHAMBERS controversy and MRS. ALLAWAY admitted she did not know CHAMBERS or HISS, but that she did hear rumors that CHAMBERS was a complete "screwball"; that CHAMBERS had a complex to get HISS; that CHAMBERS was a homosexual, and as a result of these characteristics, she noted that all of CHAMBERS' venom was directed against HISS and not against other persons in the apparatus. LEWIS stated that naturally, he defended CHAMBERS' character, but cited this incident as examples of the tendency of others to take HISS' part in this controversy and try to rationalize CHAMBERS' action in accusing HISS. He further cited the fact that MRS. ALLAWAY is a very educated person, receiving a PhD Degree from Yale University.

Concerning ALGER HISS, DR. LEWIS stated that in 1934, he and DR. ABRAM L. HARRIS, colored, then a professor at Howard University, and now a professor at the University of Chicago, were interested in agricultural economics, especially the plight of the share-cropper in the southern states. LEWIS stated that this problem was acute, as 1934 was in the midst of the depression. LEWIS stated that both he and HARRIS thought they had the solution and one Sunday went to the home of JEROME FRANK and outlined a program of investigation. LEWIS stated that in addition to FRANK, ALGER HISS was present and he believes C. B. (BEANIE) BALDWIN, now connected with the Progressive Party, further, one or two girls, were present, but LEWIS cannot recall their names.

After outlining the program of investigation, LEWIS stated that FRANK, HISS and the others were very enthusiastic over the proposal and wanted further time to think about it. LEWIS stated that this meeting occurred on Sunday at the home of JEROME FRANK. The following Tuesday, LEWIS stated that he and DR. HARRIS invited the whole crowd to luncheon at Howard University. During the luncheon, however, LEWIS stated that HISS, FRANK, and the others talked almost in legalistic terms and stated that the LEWIS proposal was "peeled dynamite."

POLITICAL

During the conversation, DR. LEWIS recalls definitely that the name of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company was mentioned many times, as it was brought out that at the time, the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company was the largest single landowner in the South, due to the thousands of foreclosures of farms which the Metropolitan had to take over. LEWIS stated that, basically, the proposal of both he and HARRIS was to help the southern farmer, especially the southern share-cropper. One of the remedies, of course, was to raise the land values of southern farms and thus aid the share-cropper. During the luncheon conversation, however, LEWIS stated that HISS, FRANK and the others were more interested in keeping land values down and, therefore, bankrupt the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company. This conversation DR. LEWIS has remembered to this day, as he thought this proposal was very fantastic.

HISS, FRANK and the others kept referring to the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company as a big company and, therefore, as an evil one. As a result, LEWIS stated that both he and HARRIS were speechless. LEWIS was asked specifically whether he could recall the remarks of ALGER HISS at this luncheon conference and LEWIS stated that he definitely recalls that HISS was in the general agreement with the proposals made concerning the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company and the desire to see the company bankrupt. LEWIS stated that it never occurred to HISS, FRANK and the others what the bankruptcy of the Metropolitan would mean to the economy of the country and to the welfare of the hundreds of thousands of policy holders. LEWIS stated that definitely HISS made no protest and LEWIS further stated that the whole crowd, meaning HISS, FRANK and the others, were much more radical than people at the time felt. As a result, LEWIS

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stated that HISS and the others wanted to drop the investigation proposed by he and HARRIS.

DR. LEWIS stated that he could give no further information concerning CHAMBERS or HISS. He suggested that perhaps CLIFTON FADDMAN, a graduate of Columbia, and who is connected with "Information Please", a radio program; CHARLES WAGNER, the book editor of the New York Daily News; and MYER SHAPIRO, Professor of Art at Columbia University, might recall knowing CHAMBERS at Columbia University.

- P E N D I N G -

Kisseloff-8943

LEADS

THE NEW YORK FIELD OFFICE

AT NEW YORK CITY, NEW YORK

If it has not already done so, New York is requested to interview Professor FREDERICK C. MILLS concerning WHITTAKER CHAMBERS.

If it has not already done so, will interview CLIFTON FADIMAN, CHARLES WAGNER, of the New York Daily News; Professor MYER SHAPIRO, Professor of Art at Columbia University.

THE CHICAGO FIELD OFFICE

AT CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

Will interview Professor ABRAM L. HARRIS (colored), Chicago University, concerning ALGER HISS and his recollection of the events mentioned in this report, together with other information he may have concerning ALGER HISS. DR. HARRIS should also be interviewed for any information he has concerning ELEANOR NELSON, it being noted that PAUL R. PORTER, of the State Department, and former husband of ELEANOR NELSON, has suggested the name of DR. ABRAM L. HARRIS as a person who might be in a position to furnish background information concerning NELSON and her activities and contacts in the late 1930's, especially the pertinent period of this investigation.

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

 Form No. 1
 THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT

NEW YORK

FILE NO.

74-94

REPORT MADE AT WASHINGTON, D. C.	DATE WHEN MADE 3/25/49	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 3/23/49	REPORT MADE BY EDWARD F. HUMMER	EFH:MFL
TITLE JAY D. WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was. Etal			CHARACTER OF CASE PERJURY, ESPIONAGE - R INTERNAL SECURITY - R	

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

DR. EDWARD E. LEWIS, Howard University, advised he first met WHITTAKER CHAMBERS September 1920, at Columbia University and, consequently, became fast friends; friendship lasted until 1924 or 1925, when CHAMBERS entered the Communist Party. LEWIS saw CHAMBERS in Washington, Fall 1937, at which time, CHAMBERS stated he was about to break with Communist Party. CHAMBERS instrumental in having LEWIS correspond with MAXIM LIEBER in which CHAMBERS was referred to under an assumed name; the name not recalled by LEWIS. LEWIS recalls meeting ALGER HISS on two occasions in 1934, while with AAA, on which occasions HISS and his associates were more interested in the bankruptcy of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company as the largest single land owner in the South than in the economic welfare of the share-croppers.

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REFERENCE:

Bureau file 74-1333
 Teletype from New York dated March 21, 1949

DETAILS:

AT WASHINGTON, D. C.

Instant investigation predicated upon reference teletype

APPROVED AND FORWARDED:	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES	
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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT

NEW YORK CITY

FILE NO. 100-25417

REPORT MADE AT SAN FRANCISCO	DATE WHEN MADE 3/23/49	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 3/4, 7, 10, 11, 14-16, 18/49.	REPORT MADE BY DAVID EDWIN TODD hc
TITLE JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was., etal			CHARACTER OF CASE PERJURY; ESPIONAGE - R; INTERNAL SECURITY - R,

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

HELEN RINCE advised that she first met ABRAHAM GEORGE SILVERMAN at Boston prior to 1931. At first she would admit only casual acquaintance with him, but after detailed questioning, admitted they were close friends, but stated she never had met SILVERMAN's wife. She declined to further discuss the extent of her acquaintance with SILVERMAN, but claimed her association with him provided a psychological outlet for her in that she felt free to "act silly." She denied any knowledge of espionage or Communist activities on the part of SILVERMAN, herself, her sister, SALLY GOLDMARK, or any other acquaintances. She said her association with SILVERMAN terminated in the summer of 1947 when he sent her a message that in view of the fact that he had been subpoenaed to testify before the Grand Jury in New York City it would be unwise for her to see him. She denied knowing either RALPH DESOLA or HELEN WINNER. She said that LENORA THOMAS STRAUSS and CHARLES WAGNER were friends of her sister, SALLY GOLDMARK, and had resided with SALLY at Accokeek, Maryland. She declined to continue the interview further and subsequently consulted with ERNEST BESIG, an attorney who is head of the American Civil Liberties Union, who advised her that she need answer no further questions of agents at San Francisco. She previously had expressed a willingness to be interviewed on her return to New York City.

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REFERENCES: Bureau File No. 74-1333;
Washington Field letter to Director March 9, 1949;
New York teletype to San Francisco March 9, 1949;
San Francisco teletypes to Bureau and New York March 11 and 14, 1949.

*cc AAG Campbell
4-1-49*

ASB:ew

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APPROVED AND FORWARDED <i>[Signature]</i>	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES
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		Kisseloff-8946

MAY 26 1949

PEERS FILES

SF 100-25417

DETAILS:

At San Francisco, California

HELEN HENRIETTA RINGE was located at the Whitcomb Hotel at 8:35 PM, March 9, 1949, and was first contacted telephonically by agents utilizing the house telephone in the lobby. At this time Miss RINGE stated she was very busy inasmuch as she was a delegate to the YWCA convention presently being held at San Francisco, but stated she would be glad to converse with agents in any matter of interest to the Government.

She was interviewed from 8:53 PM until 9:30 PM in Room 545 of the Whitcomb Hotel by Special Agents CHARLES F. BRUSCH and the writer. At 9:30 PM the interview was terminated at her request and she agreed to appear at the San Francisco Office later that evening to continue the interview. The reason for terminating the interview at that time was that Miss RINGE claimed to have an appointment which she had to keep.

The interview was continued beginning at 11:09 PM at the San Francisco Office, at which time Miss RINGE brought with her a friend, BEATRICE STERN, of 1035 Lombard Street, San Francisco, and requested that she be interviewed in Mrs. STERN's presence. Miss RINGE was advised that the matter was strictly confidential and unless Mrs. STERN was representing her as her attorney she could not be present during the interview. It was pointed out to Miss RINGE that she had every right to an attorney if she felt the need of one, at which time she stated that since she had nothing to hide she did not feel that an attorney was necessary and she would be willing to continue the interview. The interview was continued until 12:10 AM, at which time the interview was terminated at Miss RINGE's request, she stating that she felt if she continued further she would be too fatigued to do her work properly the following day. She agreed to meet with interviewing agents the following morning of March 11, 1949, for a continuation of the interview.

She was again contacted at 11:20 AM, March 11, 1949, at which time she stated that in view of the gravity of the situation, which she "did not take lightly", she felt she needed the services of an attorney and believed that her primary concern should be her own self-protection. She was advised that this was certainly her right, and the interview was terminated.

In accordance with telephonic instructions of Inspector H. B. FLETCHER of the Bureau, an effort was made to re-contact HELEN RINGE on March 18, 1949, and at 12:42 PM she was contacted telephonically by Special Agent CHARLES F. BRUSCH, at which time she advised that she had consulted a reputable local attorney who had advised her that it was within her rights in insisting that any interview be deferred until her return to New York City.

Subsequently, ERNEST BESIG telephonically contacted both Special Agent in Charge HARRY H. KIMBALL and Special Agent CHARLES F. BRUSCH, and advised that he had been retained as counsel by HELEN RINGE, and that he desired that

Kisseloff-8947

agents of this office have no further contact with his client or the results would be that he would obtain a warrant charging the agents with "disturbing the peace." BESIG alleged his client informed him that efforts had been made to use pressure and to coerce Miss RINGE into making a statement after she had insisted upon her right to receive advice from her counsel. It is to be pointed out that the allegations made by BESIG were absolutely without foundation. No further efforts were made to continue the interview with Miss RINGE.

The following information was developed during the course of the interviews:

At the outset of the interview which was conducted in the early evening of March 10, 1949, Miss RINGE advised she had frequently had occasion to be interviewed by Bureau Agents with regard to Government employees whom she had supervised, and she desired to know with what individual the Bureau was concerned at this time. She was then advised that this was not a routine applicant investigation.

Miss RINGE then advised that she herself had a long record of Government employment and that all her background information was contained in records of the Civil Service Commission, and that the Civil Service Commission recently had notified her of her eligibility for employment with the Government on the grounds that she had been cleared in a loyalty investigation. She stated she presumed this loyalty investigation had been conducted by the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

Miss RINGE was then told that this investigation related to ABRAHAM GEORGE SILVERMAN. She was asked to volunteer any information she had in connection with SILVERMAN. She stated at that time that SILVERMAN was only a casual acquaintance of hers. She made no effort to volunteer any information. She was then asked when she had first met SILVERMAN, to which she replied that it was many years ago in Boston, at a time when he was employed on the Babson or Massachusetts Institute of Technology Faculty and it was in 1931. She said they had met socially and that they were introduced by one CREYTON HILL, who also was on the Babson Staff.

Kisseloff-8948

She said that SILVERMAN had been an interesting person and that they had had a number of similarities of interest, and that it had come as a great surprise to her when she had learned that SILVERMAN had been subpoenaed before the House Committee investigating Un-American activities. She stated that about a year ago, or approximately the summer of 1947, at which time HELEN RINGE was employed at Washington, D.C., and SILVERMAN was residing in New York City, that she, Miss RINGE, had occasion to make a trip from Washington to New York City, and prior to making this trip, she wrote SILVERMAN a note telling him that she would arrive in New York City on the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad at a certain time and she suggested that he might meet her at the train. She said she was met at the train by a person from his office who told her that SILVERMAN had been subpoenaed to testify before the Federal Grand Jury at New York City in a very serious matter, and that there were serious charges against him. She said the person who met her advised that SILVERMAN suggested it would be unwise for her to see SILVERMAN. She said she had had no contact with SILVERMAN since this incident.

She was questioned concerning the friends and associates of SILVERMAN. She stated she had known that HARRY DEXTER WHITE had been a friend of SILVERMAN, although she herself never had met WHITE, nor had she ever discussed the details of the association between WHITE and SILVERMAN, except that she recalled SILVERMAN once mentioned that he had known WHITE in the graduate school at Harvard University.

Miss RINGE said she had no knowledge whatever which would lead her to believe that SILVERMAN was a Communist or a Communist Party member. She stated that she herself never had attended any Communist Party meetings.

Miss RINGE was then questioned with regard to her sister, SALLY RINGE GOLDMARK. She said that SALLY GOLDMARK had resided near Washington, D.C., at the same time that she, HELEN, was working in Washington, D.C., but that they had not resided at the same residence -- her sister living in a home she had rented at Accokock, Maryland. She was asked whether her sister, SALLY, is a Communist, to which she replied that she did not think so. She was asked whether she would know if this were so, to which she replied that it never had occurred to her that her sister might be a member of the Communist Party.

The questioning was then directed to the activities of SILVERMAN and she was asked where SILVERMAN resided in Washington, D.C. She stated that it was some place on 15th Street, N.W., but she could not recall the number. At this point Miss RINGE insisted upon terminating the first part of the interview and agreed to appear at the office later that evening.

The interview was continued by again questioning Miss RINGE with regard to her association with SILVERMAN, at which time she stated SILVERMAN had visited her at her home in Washington, D.C., but that she had not visited him at his residence. She was asked to estimate how frequently these visits took place, which she said she could not do. She was then asked if the visits exceeded ten and she stated they had. She was then asked if she had seen him as many as fifty times and she stated she had. She was then asked if she had seen him in excess of one hundred times and she stated that she thought she had inasmuch as her acquaintance with SILVERMAN had covered a span of some fifteen years, and that most of the association took place while she and SILVERMAN both were residing in Washington, D.C.

She was asked if there were occasions when she had met SILVERMAN alone, and she said, "Yes, there were," and that there were also occasions where her friends had been present when SILVERMAN was present at her home. She said they had taken no trips together outside Washington, D.C., but admitted that SILVERMAN had once visited her at the home of Mrs. ALFRED NAJAR at Chestertown, New York, during a summer vacation. She said that Mrs. NAJAR was a friend of hers and that Mrs. NAJAR met SILVERMAN.

Kisseloff-8949

She was asked whether she ever had met SILVERMAN's wife and she stated she never had met Mrs. SILVERMAN. She was asked whether there was some explanation in SILVERMAN's domestic life for that, to which she replied it was "hard to say." She was asked if he ever had so indicated this, which question she did not answer, and after a long pause she was asked if that was something

she could not answer, to which she replied that she was pondering the question. She was then advised that she did not need to answer any questions which might tend to either degrade or incriminate her, to which she replied, "Then let's talk about something else."

She then volunteered that she had told her sister, EDNA LARCHER, 108 East 86th Street, New York City, regarding the incident of SILVERMAN being subpoenaed before the New York Grand Jury and the fact that she had not seen SILVERMAN since that time. She stated she did not know anything concerning the reasons he had been subpoenaed before the Grand Jury and that she knew nothing concerning any Communist activities; She did state, however, that she knew Communists did not reveal their Communist associations to other persons.

She was then questioned concerning the extent of her sister, SALLY's, association with SILVERMAN, and she stated that as far as she knew it was only when SALLY met him in her, HELEN's, home. She again stated that she knew of absolutely no association of SALLY with the Communist Party.

She was asked if she ever had discussed or compared ideologies, or discussed Communism pro or con with SILVERMAN, and she stated no, to the best of her remembrance, she never had had any such discussions. She was asked if SILVERMAN ever had made any effort to have her do favors for him and she stated, "No, none."

At this point she stated she would try to explain somewhat her association with SILVERMAN. She said that fundamentally she herself was a very serious person and that SILVERMAN was the one individual whom she knew with whom she could relax and act ridiculous and "silly," and she was never serious with him, and it was an outlet enabling her to get away from the strain of her work. She said he was the sort of person she needed in this regard.

She was asked whether she knew SILVERMAN's duty in connection with his official Government work and she said yes, she knew generally the type of work which was done by him while he resided in Washington.

She was then questioned concerning LENORE THOMAS. She stated LENORE THOMAS was a girl who had resided at Accokeek, Maryland, with her sister, SALLY, and that she had known her both as LENORE THOMAS and by her married name, LENORE STRAUSS, and she knew she had been a long-time acquaintance of her sister.

She stated she did not know RALPH DESOLA, nor did she know anyone named HELEN WINNER. She stated that CHARLES WAGNER was an architect who had resided at Accokeek, Maryland, with her sister, SALLY, and LENORE THOMAS. She described this place at Accokeek as a large country house about twenty-three miles from Washington, D.C., in a remote section opposite Mt. Vernon. She stated her sister moved there in approximately 1934 and resided there until she was married in the spring of 1942. She stated she did not know when CHARLES WAGNER first began living there, but it was before 1938 she thought, and that CHARLES WAGNER was drafted into the Navy in 1940. She stated she knew of no association

Kisseloff-8950

between SILVERMAN and WAGNER. She said she occasionally has met HELEN FULLER, but did not remember the circumstances clearly. She did not know if HELEN FULLER knew SILVERMAN.

At this point she requested that the interview be terminated for the evening, it being 12:10 AM, March 11, 1949, and she agreed to the continuation of the interview later in the morning.

At this time she stated she did not know what to do with regard to continuing the interview. She stated she was willing to discuss the matter with agents upon her arrival in New York City, but preferred not to discuss it further at San Francisco.

She stated she had realized from the questioning that her sister, SALLY RINGE GOLDMARK, in Okanagan, Washington, had been interviewed and she was greatly disturbed concerning this, and she felt she desired the services of an attorney and preferred to retain an attorney in New York City rather than in San Francisco. She was advised that if this was her desire it certainly was her right.

She appeared at this time to be near hysteria and she volunteered tearfully that she would swear and lay down her life that she never had done one thing knowingly disloyal to the United States or to aid or abet any Communist and she felt that her conscience was clear. She said she believed she should have an attorney and more time at her disposal before answering any further questions.

She was asked if she would be willing to furnish her itinerary in the event it was necessary to contact her again. She furnished her itinerary willingly, stating that she would leave San Francisco for Pacific Grove, California, on March 14, 1949, where she would remain until March 16, 1949, departing from Pacific Grove for Seattle, Washington, and arriving there March 17, 1949. She said she would stay at the Olympic Hotel until March 19, 1949, proceeding to Okanagan, Washington, to visit her sister, SALLY, for three days, departing from Okanagan March 23, 1949, and that she would arrive in New York City on March 27, 1949.

She stated she could be reached in New York at 340 East 72nd Street, telephone RHineland 4-4416, in care of Mrs. RICHARD DALA. The interview was then terminated.

At Albany, California

It was determined from the Post Office at Albany that ALBERT E. RUTAN, who formerly resided at 511 Cornell Avenue, Albany, presently resides at 73 Fuller Avenue, Chatham, New Jersey. He furnished this address to the Post Office on June 13, 1947.

It was determined from Mrs. J. DREW, 524 Cornell Avenue, Albany, that RUTAN is an employee in the Executive Offices of the Standard Oil Corporation at either Newark, New Jersey, or New York City.

Kisseloff-8951

REFERRED UPON COMPLETION TO THE OFFICE OF ORIGIN

LEADS

NEWARK OFFICE

At Chatham, New Jersey, will locate and interview ALBERT E. RUTAN, 73 Fuller Avenue, who, according to records of the Army Air Forces, was a former Security Officer in the Analysis and Plans Branch of the Army Air Forces at Washington, D.C., from 1942 to 1945.

It is to be pointed out that ABRAHAM GEORGE SILVERMAN was employed by the Army Air Forces from 1942 to 1943 as Chief of the Analysis and Plans Branch which was then under the Deputy Chief of Staff, Materiel, who was then a General ECCLES. In this capacity it was SILVERMAN's responsibility to have this section analyze, systematize, and tabulate all information relative to B-29 production, modification, theatre diversion and supplies. These reports were of a highly classified and secret nature.

According to the allegation of ELIZABETH BENTLEY, SILVERMAN indirectly furnished classified information which was transmitted to the Soviet Government.

Newark should interview RUTAN to establish

- 1) The method of handling secret and classified information in this section;
- 2) RUTAN should be questioned concerning SILVERMAN's associates and activities during the time of his employment; and
- 3) RUTAN should be questioned as to whether it would be possible for SILVERMAN or any other individuals in this section to take top secret information to their homes for further study and analysis.

(This lead is being set out initially in this report)

Kisseloff-8952

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

950

Form No. 1

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

FILE NO. **74-94**

REPORT MADE AT WASHINGTON, D. C.	DATE WHEN MADE MAR 23 1949	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 3/3,4,14/49	REPORT MADE BY DONALD D. CONNORS DDC/mmd
TITLE JAHAM		CHARACTER OF CASE PERJURY ESPIONAGE - R INTERNAL SECURITY - R	

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

*ASB
Bullock
Cattaneo
Mossburg
Joffe*

Chronology of so-called "Pumpkin Papers" set out from time delivered to WILLIAM A. WHEELER and DONALD T. APPELL of the House Committee on Un-American Activities, on December 2, 1948, by JAY D. WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, until present, including all markings placed on films and action taken with respect to films by individuals handling them. Pumpkin microfilms, on December 13, 1948, marked at New York City as Grand Jury Exhibits 47 through 51. Exhibit table distinguishes exhibits and indicates all markings on each.

- P -

REFERENCE:

Bureau File 74-1333.
Teletype from New York City to Bureau and Washington Field Office, dated March 3, 1949.
Letter from Washington Field Office to Bureau and Houston, dated March 4, 1949.
Report of SA ROBERT K. McQUEEN, dated December 23, 1948, at Washington, D. C.

*cc AAG Campbell
4-5-49
ASB*

DETAILS: AT WASHINGTON, D. C.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

It is to be noted at the outset of this report that it deals with the five microfilms that were given by JAY D. WHITTAKER CHAMBERS to WILLIAM A. WHEELER and DONALD T. APPELL of the House Committee on Un-American Activities, and which were later introduced to the New York Grand Jury in this matter by Representative RICHARD M. NIXON, and identified as Grand Jury Exhibits 47, 48, 49, 50, and 51, on December 13, 1948. On page 14 of this report are set

APPROVED AND FORWARDED: <i>Gary Walker</i> SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES
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out in some detail the exact markings on each of these Grand Jury Exhibits, and the circumstances surrounding these markings; i.e., when and by whom these markings were placed thereon. In addition the portion of this report dealing with the chronology of these films sets out the the identities of the individuals who handled these films, and the action they took with respect to the film, including any markings made thereon by them. This chronology is set out in day to day sequence.

CHRONOLOGY

DECEMBER 2, 1948

At approximately 10:45 P. M. WILLIAM A. WHEELER, an Investigator employed by the HCUA, who resides at 3924 Southern Avenue, S. E., Washington, D. C., and DONALD T. APPELL, an Investigator employed by the HCUA, who resides at 3241 Terrace Drive, Silver Hill, Maryland, received from JAY D. WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, at his farm near Westminster, Maryland, five rolls of .35mm film, which CHAMBERS took from a hollowed-out pumpkin. Two rolls of this film were already processed, and three rolls were unprocessed. The processed film was wrapped in waxed paper, and, according to WHEELER and APPELL, before they unwrapped this package they assumed that the package contained only one roll of film. The unprocessed film was in three aluminum cylinders. The rim on one of these cylinders was badly bent. WHEELER and APPELL, after receiving this film from CHAMBERS, proceeded immediately by car to the American Cafe, a public eating place, which they have said is located on the main street of Westminster, Maryland, arriving at this Cafe at about 11:00 P. M. In the American Cafe, WHEELER and APPELL unwrapped the already developed film, and WHEELER marked it "12-2-48 W". APPELL marked the film with a "T".

It is to be understood that at this time only the already processed or developed film was marked, and that the markings on each strip of film are identical. No one else in this Cafe examined or handled the film, although WHEELER and APPELL have indicated that several individuals were in this Cafe and may have seen WHEELER and APPELL look at and mark the film, although no one exhibited undue curiosity. At this time the aluminum cylinders containing the unprocessed film were also marked in a similar manner by WHEELER and APPELL. When this marking was completed, WHEELER and APPELL left the American Cafe and proceeded by car to Washington, D. C., arriving in Washington about midnight. APPELL dropped WHEELER at the latter's home, and then APPELL went to his own home with the film, which he placed in a handkerchief drawer in a bureau in his bedroom just before he retired. On this day, according to WHEELER and APPELL, no one other than themselves and CHAMBERS handled this film.

DECEMBER 3, 1948

At about 9:00 A. M. APPELL in an automobile, with the film, picked up WHEELER at the latter's home, and drove to the office of the HCUA, 226 Old House Office Building, where the film was delivered into the hands of ROBERT STRIPLING, Chief Investigator of the HCUA. While STRIPLING was in custody of this film, WHEELER returned to his home and procured an enlarger, which he brought back to the HCUA office. With the use of this enlarger, STRIPLING, WHEELER and APPELL read the developed film until, according to WHEELER, they observed the words "Confidential State Department." WHEELER and APPELL have both advised that no one was present at this reading except the two of them and STRIPLING. After these words, quoted above, were noted STRIPLING, according to APPELL and WHEELER, told APPELL to take the three rolls of unprocessed film to the Veterans Administration to be processed there by one PHILLIP L. SCHMITZ. STRIPLING instructed WHEELER to take the two processed rolls of film to the home of one LON THOMAS, 2043 Glebe Road, Arlington, Virginia, and to make prints of them in THOMAS' home photographic laboratory. APPELL and WHEELER both state that up to this point on this day the film was in the constant sight of both APPELL and STRIPLING, and handled by no one other than those two. WHEELER has advised that except for the time when he was enroute home for the enlarger and return to the office the film was in his sight at all times, and handled by no one except himself, APPELL and STRIPLING. After STRIPLING had issued the instructions quoted above, APPELL, with the three unprocessed rolls of film, proceeded to the Veterans Administration where he and PHILLIP L. SCHMITZ in the darkroom at the Veterans Administration processed the three rolls of film. APPELL recalls that one individual, known to him only as GESSELL, a superior of SCHMITZ, looked at the film after it was processed. APPELL states that no one but himself, SCHMITZ and GESSELL saw or handled the film. After this processing, APPELL took the three rolls of film to the home of LON THOMAS, arriving there at about 4:00 P. M.

In the meantime, WHEELER, with the two rolls of developed film had proceeded to the home of THOMAS, arriving there about 10:00 A. M. WHEELER stated that he and THOMAS made prints from these two rolls of film. After APPELL arrived, APPELL, WHEELER and THOMAS made prints from two of the three rolls which APPELL had with him. The other roll is the light-struck roll, and is completely black, and on which no negatives can be observed.

At about 6:15 P. M., APPELL, with some of the prints which had been made, left THOMAS' residence and returned to the HCUA office. At about 7:00 P. M., WHEELER, with all of the microfilm given to him and APPELL by CHAMBERS on the previous day, left the home of THOMAS and returned to the office of the HCUA.

On this date the following markings were placed by WHEELER on the three microfilms developed by SCHMITZ "12-3-48 W". APPELL placed the single letter "T" on all the microfilms developed by SCHMITZ.

WHEELER advised that when he brought the microfilm to the office of the HCUA, a photographer, whose identity is unknown, employed by the ACME PHOTOGRAPH CORPORATION, made a news photograph of the film. After this picture was made, the film was placed in the office safe. This news picture, according to WHEELER, has been introduced into evidence before the New York Grand Jury in this matter. This picture shows LEWIS I. RUSSELL, C. E. MCKILLIPS, ROBERT GASTON, DONALD APPELL, ROBERT STRIPLING and WILLIAM WHEELER grouped about the film, which is, for the purposes of the photograph, resting on a table. The films in this picture are rolled up. WHEELER has advised that after the film was placed in the office safe, C. E. MCKILLIPS, an Investigator of the HCUA, guarded the safe throughout the entire night. MCKILLIPS was relieved on the morning of December 4, 1948, by the United States Capital Police. It is to be noted that the United States Capital Police, since relieving MCKILLIPS, have maintained a twenty-four hour a day guard on the safe.

With regard to the individuals in the picture mentioned above, it is noted that LEWIS I. RUSSELL was at that time an Investigator, and is now the Chief Investigator of the HCUA. ROBERT GASTON at that time was an Investigator of the HCUA, but is no longer employed by the HCUA. WHEELER and APPELL have advised that GASTON never handled these films and took no action with regard to them.

With regard to the events of this date, Mr. PHILLIP L. SCHMITZ, Document Analyst, Room 1190 Veterans Administration Building, Washington, D. C., who resides at 413 Atlantic, S. E., advised Special Agent EDWARD M. MULLIN on March 4, 1949, that at about 10:00 A. M. on December 3, 1948, DONALD T. APPELL of the HCUA came to SCHMITZ with three rolls of undeveloped film, and a letter, bearing the date December 3, 1948, addressed to Mr. JOHN R. GALBRAITH, Director of Inspections and Investigations Section. This letter, from ROBERT E. STRIPLING, Chief Investigator, HCUA, requested Mr. GALBRAITH to permit the development within his section of the Veterans Administration of three rolls of .35-mm film, which were in the possession of the bearer of the letter; i. e., DONALD T. APPELL. GALBRAITH approved this request, and took APPELL to Mr. HAROLD GESELL, Chief of the Identification and Detection Section, Veterans Administration, who in turn requested SCHMITZ to do the actual development of the films. According to SCHMITZ, who is a former employee of the FBI Laboratory, APPELL remained with SCHMITZ during the development of the films. SCHMITZ recalls that the first roll of film developed entirely black and was of the opinion that it had been previously exposed to light. The other films developed in such a fashion as to be legible

WFO-74-94

but not extremely clear. SCHMITZ advised that GESELL was not in the darkroom during this development, but after the development did view the films inasmuch as he, GESELL, was interested in whether or not films exposed so many years ago would develop so as to be legible. SCHMITZ advised, and APPELL has also advised that no one saw these films except APPELL, SCHMITZ, and GESELL. SCHMITZ advised that APPELL took the three rolls of film with him when he left SCHMITZ' laboratory. It is the opinion of APPELL that GESELL was not interested in the content of the films, but that his interest was of a technical nature as explained above.

With regard to the other events of this date, Mr. LON THOMAS, Assistant Examiner of Questioned Documents, United States Treasury, who resides at 2043 Glebe Road, Arlington, Virginia, advised Special Agent EDWARD M. MULLIN on March 4, 1949, that at about 8:30 A. M. on December 3, 1948, he received a telephone call at his home from WILLIAM WHEELER, with whom he is acquainted. It is noted that THOMAS is certain of this date inasmuch as he was on Annual Leave at the time. THOMAS recalls that WHEELER requested him to make some .35-mm prints, and that upon receiving THOMAS' assurance that this could be done, WHEELER arrived at about 9:45 or 10:00 A. M. with two developed rolls of .35-mm film. THOMAS recalls that he and WHEELER went immediately to his laboratory and began making prints from the film. At about 4:00 P. M. on the same date DONALD T. APPELL arrived with three more rolls of .35-mm film, one of which was entirely black. After the arrival of APPELL, THOMAS, WHEELER and APPELL made prints from the two legible rolls of film brought by APPELL. THOMAS recalls that APPELL left about 6:00 P. M. with some of the prints, and that after approximately another hour, WHEELER, with the remaining prints and all of the original film, left the home of THOMAS.

DECEMBER 4, 1948

According to WHEELER and APPELL the film remained in the HCUA safe during this entire day. It is noted that the Capital Police, after relieving McKILLIPS, guarded this safe during the entire period. Both WHEELER and APPELL have indicated that there is some possibility that ROBERT STRIPLING may have had occasion to remove the film from the safe on this date, but both individuals doubt that he actually did remove the film.

DECEMBER 5, 1948

At about 7:00 A. M., according to WHEELER, he removed the films from the HCUA safe, and drove with them to the home of LON THOMAS, where he and THOMAS made one print of each frame. The films were never out of the sight of WHEELER on this occasion, and were handled only by himself and THOMAS. It is noted that these prints, according to WHEELER, are the ones which were

Kisseloff-8958

WFO-74-94

displayed to the New York Grand Jury on December 6, 1948. After these prints were made, WHEELER returned directly from the home of THOMAS to the Old House Office Building, and placed the films in the HCUA safe, at about 1:00 P. M. On this date WHEELER placed the following on one of these rolls of film "12-5-48 1-X" He placed the following data on one of the other rolls of film "12-5-48 W 1-B." On one of the other rolls of this film WHEELER placed the following "12-5-48 1-A W"

THOMAS on March 4, 1949, advised Special Agent MULLIN that WILLIAM WHEELER with the microfilms which THOMAS had seen previously on December 3, 1948, arrived at his, THOMAS', home on the morning of December 5, 1948, and that he and WHEELER had made prints from three rolls of this film. He stated that WHEELER had helped him make these prints, that no one else had seen or handled the films, and that the films had never left the sight of WHEELER. He further advised that WHEELER had departed from his house at about 12:30 P. M., and that WHEELER had taken the film and the prints with him.

DECEMBER 6, 1948, through, DECEMBER 12, 1948

The films in this interval reposed in the safe of the HCUA. The individuals listed below have stated that ROBERT E. STRIPLING had occasion to refer to these films very seldom and may have removed them from the safe to examine them during this interval. However, these individuals have stated that to the best of their knowledge and belief (and within these bounds can so testify) that the films did not leave the office of the HCUA and were handled by none other but STRIPLING himself.

Mrs. ROSELLA A. PURDY, Secretary, HCUA,
Residence 215 C Street, S. E.
Miss ANNE D. TURNER, Stenographer, HCUA
Residence 1725 New Hampshire Avenue, N. W.
Miss CAROLINE GRAHAM, Clerk, HCUA
Residence 816 Massachusetts Avenue, N. E.

It is to be noted at this point that all three of these individuals at that time knew the combination to the HCUA safe and had access to it. According to these individuals, and according to WHEELER and APPELL, the only other individuals who knew this combination were WHEELER, STRIPLING, and LEWIS RUSSELL. RUSSELL has advised that he has never removed the microfilms from the office safe. STRIPLING is, of course, unavailable for interview by this office.

Kisseloff-8959

DECEMBER 13, 1948

At about 6:30 A. M. all of the microfilms were taken from the HCUA SAFE by WHEELER and placed in a large envelope, which envelope was placed by WHEELER in his coat pocket. WHEELER with the films and in the company of APPELL and RICHARD M. NIXON, Member of Congress, boarded the 7:00 A. M. train to New York City. WHEELER stated that due to a train wreck somewhere between New York and Washington, their train was delayed, and did not arrive at New York City until about 3:00 P. M. During this trip the films were in the actual custody of WHEELER, and he has stated that he did not remove them from his pocket. After this party arrived at New York City, the film was carried by WHEELER to the site of the Grand Jury Hearing. WHEELER advised that just prior to the time Representative NIXON presented this film to the Grand Jury, he, WHEELER, handed the film to NIXON. By the term "just prior" WHEELER advised that he meant "about five or ten minutes." It is noted that Representative NIXON had this film in his possession for about one hour according to WHEELER, during which hour this film was presented by Representative NIXON to the Grand Jury. After the Grand Jury had examined the film it was returned to WHEELER by Representative NIXON and taken by WHEELER to the New York office of T. J. DONEGAN, Special Assistant to the Attorney General. At Mr. DONEGAN's office, according to WHEELER, this film was handled by Mr. DONEGAN, Mr. ALEX CAMPBELL, United States Department of Justice, United States Attorney FRANCIS X. McGOHEY, Representative NIXON and Assistant Attorney General RAYMOND P. WHEARTY. This film was also handled in the office of Mr. DONEGAN by a young lady thought by WHEELER to be the Secretary to Mr. DONEGAN. WHEELER does not know the identity of this young lady.

While this film was in Mr. DONEGAN's office, it was marked as Grand Jury Exhibits in a manner set out hereinafter. After this marking was completed, WHEELER, with the film in his pocket, boarded a train which arrived in Washington, D. C., about midnight, and immediately upon arrival at Washington, placed the film in the HCUA safe. It is to be noted that this film was in the constructive custody of WHEELER during this entire trip, except when Representative NIXON presented this material to the Grand Jury. It was handled by a person other than WHEELER only on this occasion, and, as explained above, in the office of Mr. T. J. DONEGAN.

Up to this point this film has been spoken of as one unit. It should be noted that the five separate microfilms while in the office of Mr. T. J. DONEGAN were marked as Grand Jury Exhibits 47 through 51 and they were marked in the following manner, according to WHEELER:

Kisseloff-8960

G. J. Exhibit #47. -- This exhibit is Dupont film and was already developed when handed over to WHEELER and APPELL by CHAMBERS. In Mr. DONEGAN's office, this film was marked by WHEELER "12-13-48" and by the unidentified young lady with initials which appeared to be "L. F. G." "G. J. #47."

G. J. Exhibit #48. -- This exhibit is Eastman Kodak film and was already developed when delivered to WHEELER and APPELL by CHAMBERS. In Mr. DONEGAN's office it was marked as follows by WHEELER "12-13-48", and by the unidentified lady in Mr. DONEGAN's office it was marked "G. J. #48", and with the initials which appeared to be "I. F. G."

G. J. Exhibit #49. -- This exhibit is Eastman Kodak film, undeveloped when handed over by CHAMBERS, and contained in an aluminum cylinder. In the office of Mr. DONEGAN this film was marked "12-13-48" by WHEELER, and by the unidentified young lady "G. J. #49" and initials which appear to be "I. F. G."

G. J. Exhibit #50 -- This is the light-struck film on which no legible negatives could be developed. In Mr. T. J. DONEGAN's office it was marked "12-13-48" by WHEELER and "G. J. #50" by the unidentified young lady, whose initials on this film appear to be "I. F. G."

G. J. Exhibit #51 -- This is Eastman Kodak film, undeveloped and contained in an aluminum cylinder when handed over by CHAMBERS. In the office of Mr. T. J. DONEGAN, WILLIAM WHEELER marked this film "12-13-48", and the unidentified young lady marked it "G. J. #51" and with initials which appeared to be "I. F. G."

DECEMBER 14, 1948

At about 11:00 A. M., WHEELER took exhibits #49, 50, and 51 only from the safe at the HCUA, and with the film in his pocket, brought it to the office of the Assistant Director M. A. LADD of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. Shortly thereafter, in the company of Inspector H. B. FLETCHER of the FBI, WHEELER took these films from Mr. LADD's office to the FBI Laboratory, where copies of them were made by LYNDA SHANYFELT, FBI Laboratory Photographer. WHEELER then returned the film to the office safe in the HCUA offices. According to WHEELER, the remainder of the film, i. e., exhibits #47 and 48, remained in the safe while WHEELER had exhibits #49, 50 and 51 in his possession. WHEELER states that exhibits #49, 50, and 51 were not out of his sight while he had them out of the office safe on this date.

At about 4:30 P. M. on this date, WHEELER took exhibit #48 from the office safe, leaving the other exhibits in the safe, and brought it to the office of Assistant Director M. A. LADD, FBI, where the procedure outlined above with respect to exhibits 49 through 51 was repeated with exhibit #48.

Kisseloff-8961

WFO-74-94

At about 6:00 P. M. on this date, WHEELER took exhibit #47 only from the HCUA safe leaving in the safe the other exhibits, and brought exhibit #47 to the office of the Assistant Director M. A. LADD where the procedure outlined above was followed. WHEELER has stated that while he had an exhibit or exhibits out of the HCUA safe, this exhibit or exhibits remained in his sight at all times during this time, and he has further advised that after each of these three trips to the FBI he replaced the exhibit or exhibits in his possession in the HCUA safe immediately upon arrival at the HCUA office.

DECEMBER 15, 1948, to DECEMBER 20, 1948

During this interval the films reposed in the safe at the HCUA. The conditions noted above with respect to the interval from December 6, 1948, until December 12, 1948 also obtained during this period from December 15, 1948, until December 20, 1948.

DECEMBER 20, 1948

At about 7:00 P. M., according to WHEELER, he removed all of the films which had been turned over to him by CHAMBERS on December 2, 1948, and afterward (12-13-48) labelled G. J. Exhibits #47 through 51, and placed the films in an envelope, which envelope was placed in his pocket. WHEELER then proceeded to Union Station, Washington, D. C., where with Special Agent ROBERT K. McQUEEN, of the Washington Field Office, FBI, he boarded the Pennsylvania Railroad for Rochester, New York, at about 8:00 P. M. WHEELER advised, and Special Agent McQUEEN corroborated, that they had a bedroom on this train, and that while WHEELER slept the film was under the pillow used by WHEELER. No one other than WHEELER and Special Agent McQUEEN saw or handled this envelope, and the film was not out of the envelope except for a brief period when WHEELER displayed it to Special Agent McQUEEN. It is noted that the film was in the custody of WHEELER from the time he took it from the safe until midnight.

DECEMBER 21, 1948

At Rochester, New York, this train was met at about 9:10 A. M. by Special Agent CHARLES HARKINS of the Rochester Resident Agency of the FBI, and WHEELER, with the film in his pocket, and in the company of Special Agent McQUEEN, was driven by Special Agent HARKINS, in a Bureau car, to the KODAK PARK WORKS of the EASTMAN KODAK COMPANY, and Exhibits 48, 49, 50 and 51 were all handled by HENRY T. IRELAND, Superintendent of the Cine and Sheet Film Department, Kodak Park Works, Eastman Kodak Company, Rochester, New York, and by JOSEPH C. GOLAN, Assistant Superintendent of the Cine and Sheet Film Department. During the period these films were handled by the above named individuals, who conducted a visual and microscopic test only of the film to determine the date of its manufacture, the film was in the constructive custody of WILLIAM A. WHEELER, and was never out of his sight. The results of this examination are set out in the referenced report of Special Agent ROBERT A. McQUEEN. G. J. Exhibit #48 was initialed at this time in the following manner by GOLAN and "J. C. G. 12-21-48 H.I."

Kisseloff-8962

WFO-74-94

G. J. Exhibit #49 was initialed in the following manner by GOLAN and IRELAND at this time "J. C. G. 12-21-48 H.I."

G. J. Exhibit #50 and #51 were examined by but not initialed or otherwise identified by GOLAN and IRELAND. G. J. Exhibit #47 was not examined by GOLAN and IRELAND, but it is WHEELER's opinion that they observed it. While Exhibits 48 through 51 were being examined, Exhibit #47 was in WHEELER's pocket.

At the conclusion of these tests and examinations, WHEELER (with the film in his pocket) and Special Agent McQUEEN proceeded to the Rochester FBI Resident Agency, from which they went by cab to the Rochester Airport. There they caught the 5:00 P. M. plane for Newark, New Jersey, arriving in Newark at about 6:50 P. M. Upon their arrival at Newark, they proceeded immediately, via Pennsylvania Railroad, to Brunswick, New Jersey, arriving at Brunswick at about 9:33 P. M. In Brunswick they occupied one room at the Roger Smith Hotel, and WHEELER slept with the films under his pillow. It is to be noted that during this entire twenty-four hour period the films were in the constructive custody of WHEELER and were not out of his sight during the entire twenty four hour period. Both WHEELER and Special Agent McQUEEN have advised that these films were handled by a few other officials at the Eastman Kodak Company in that these officials had the film in their hands for a few moments but took no other action with respect to the film. The identities of these individuals are unknown to WHEELER and Special Agent McQUEEN.

DECEMBER 22, 1948

On the morning of this date WHEELER with the films inclosed in an envelope and placed in his pocket, in the company of Special Agent McQUEEN, rode in a Dupont Company car from Brunswick, New Jersey, to the Dupont Plant at Parlin, New Jersey. At Parlin, New Jersey, G. J. Exhibit #47 was handled by GEORGE F. HUNTER, Chief Supervisor, Finishing area, Dupont Photograph Productions Department, and by WALTER DEWEY BALDSIEFEN, Group Leader in Charge of Emulsion Research, Dupont Photo Productions Department. These individuals subjected this film to an examination and a sensitometric test, which is a physical examination dealing with the sensitivity of film emulsion. It is not a chemical test. The results of these tests are set out in the referenced report of Special Agent ROBERT K. McQUEEN. BALDSIEFEN identified G. J. Exhibit #47 by placing the following marks on it "12-22-48 W. D. B." HUNTER marked G. J. Exhibit in the following manner: "12-22-48 G. F. H." G. J. Exhibits 48 through 51 were not observed or handled by anyone in the Dupont Company and remained in WHEELER's pocket throughout this day. At the conclusion of these tests, WHEELER replaced G. J. Exhibit #47 in the envelope with the rest of the films, placed the envelope in his pocket and returned to Brunswick with Special Agent McQUEEN. At Brunswick they boarded the 2:09 P. M. Pennsylvania Railroad.

Kisseloff-8963

WFO-74-94

train for Washington, D. C., and arrived at Washington at 6:15 P. M. WHEELER placed the films in the HCUA office safe immediately after arrival in Washington, D. C. It is to be noted that these films remained in the constructive custody of WILLIAM A. WHEELER throughout this twenty-four hour period, until they were placed by him in the HCUA safe, and these films were never out of his sight during this period. It is to be noted that both WHEELER and Special Agent McQUEEN have said that one or two other individuals at Dupont handled Exhibit #47 in that these individuals had the film in their hands for a few moments. The identity of these individuals, who took no other action whatsoever with respect to the film, is unknown.

DECEMBER 23, 1948, until February 14, 1949

During this interval the films remained in the office safe at the HCUA office, subject to the circumstances noted above in similar periods where it was stated that it is possible that STRIPLING from time to time, and very seldom, had occasion to examine these films.

FEBRUARY 15, 1949.

At about 9:00 A. M. on this date, C. E. McKILLIPS removed G. J. Exhibits 47 through 51 from the HCUA safe and brought them to the office of Mr. VINCENT RUSSO, United States Department of Justice. McKILLIPS, with the films and Mr. RUSSO, then proceeded to the office of Inspector H. B. FLETCHER of the FBI. Inspector FLETCHER then escorted them to the office of J. A. SIZOO, FBI Laboratory, where the films were examined. Laboratory records indicate that the films entered the Laboratory at 10:00 A. M., and in the custody of McKILLIPS left the Laboratory at 3:15 P. M. McKILLIPS was in sight of the films at all times, and they never left his constructive custody. McKILLIPS has advised that he proceeded directly from the Department of Justice Building to the HCUA safe and immediately upon arrival there placed the exhibits in the safe.

FEBRUARY 15, 1949 to MARCH 15, 1949

It is the opinion of WHEELER, APPELL, McKILLIPS and LEWIS RUSSELL, and the three HCUA employees mentioned on page six of this report that the films have been out of the safe on only one occasion on March 14, 1949, at which time WHEELER in the HCUA office examined the films to verify that his notes reflected exactly the markings on each film.

Kisseloff-8964

WFO-74-94

Names, occupations and addresses of individuals handling G. J. Exhibits
47 through 51:

DONALD T. APPELL, Investigator for the HCUA
3241 Terrace Drive, Silver Hill, Maryland

WALTER DEWEY BALDSIEFFEN, Group Leader in Charge of Emulsion Research,
Dupont Photograph Productions Department, Parlin, New Jersey,
residence unknown

HAROLD GESELL
8 Lee Avenue
Takoma Park, Maryland

JOSEPH C. GOLAN, Assistant Superintendent of Cine and Sheet Film
Department, Kodak Park Works, Eastman Kodak Company, Rochester, N. Y.
Residence, Huntington Hills, Rochester, New York

CAROLINE GRAHAM, Office Employee, HCUA
816 Massachusetts Avenue, N. E., Washington, D. C.
(It will be recalled that CAROLINE GRAHAM had the combination to
the HCUA safe and may have handled the films in removing them from
the safe.)

GEORGE F. HUNTER, Chief Supervisor Finishing Area, Dupont Photograph
Productions Department, Parlin, New Jersey.
Residence unknown.

HENRY T. IRELAND, Superintendent of Cine and Sheet Film Department,
Kodak Park Works, Eastman Kodak Company
96 Thorndyke, Rochester, New York

C. E. MCKILLIPS, HCUA Investigator
3415 38th Street, N. W., Washington, D. C.

Mrs. ROSELLE A. PURDY, Office Employee, HCUA
215 C Street, N. E.
Washington, D. C.

Kisseloff-8965

(Remarks pertaining to CAROLINE GRAHAM, above, apply to Mrs. PURDY)

LON THOMAS, Assistant Examiner of Questioned Documents,
United States Treasury Department,
2043 Glebe Road, Arlington, Virginia

WFO-74-94

Miss ANNE D. TURNER, Office employee, HCUA
1725 New Hampshire Avenue, N. W.
Washington, D. C.
(Remarks applicable to Mrs. PURDY and CAROLINE GRAHAM apply to Miss
TURNER).

ROBERT E. STRIPLING, Former Chief Investigator, HCUA
Residence, San Augustin, Texas

WILLIAM A. WHEELER, HCUA Investigator
3924 Southern Avenue, S. E.
WASHINGTON, D. C.

PHILLIP L. SCHMITZ, Document Analyst, Veterans Administration,
Residence 413 Atlantic Street, S. E.
(SCHMITZ is a former employee of the FBI Laboratory.)

RICHARD M. NIXON, Member of the House of Representatives,
United States Congress.

Kisseloff-8966

WFO-74-94

The purpose of this table is to arrange in one place a list of these Exhibits showing their nature and the markings which have been placed on each Exhibit.

Grand Jury Exhibit #47

This is a Dupont film and was already developed when handed over by CHAMBERS to WHEELER and APPELL on December 2, 1948.

On December 2, 1948, WHEELER placed the following markings on this film: "12-2-48 W". On this same date APPELL placed the single letter "T" on this film.

On December 5, 1948, WHEELER placed the following markings on this film: "12-5-48 1-A W".

On December 13, 1948, in T. J. DONEGAN's office, WHEELER placed the following markings on this file "12-13-48." On this same date the unidentified woman in Mr. DONEGAN's office placed initials which appeared to be "L.F.G." and "G.J. #47" on this film.

On December 22, 1948, GEORGE F. HUNTER of the Dupont Corporation placed the following markings on this film: "12-22-48 G.F.H."

On December 22, 1948, WALTER D. BALDSIEFEN placed the following markings on this film: "12-22-48 W. D. B."

Grand Jury Exhibit #48

This is Eastman Kodak film, and was already developed when handed over by CHAMBERS to WHEELER and APPELL, on December 2, 1948.

On December 2, 1948, WHEELER placed the following marks on this film: "12-2-48 W". On this same date APPELL marked this film with the single letter "T".

On December 5, 1948, WHEELER marked this film as follows: "12-5-48 W 1-B"

On December 13, 1948, this film was marked by WHEELER "12-13-48" and by the unidentified employee in the office of Mr. T. J. DONEGAN it was marked "G.J. #48" and with the initials which appear to be "L.F. G. "

On December 21, 1948, this film was marked by IRELAND and GOLAN of the Eastman Company in the following manner: "J.C.G. 12-21-48 HI".

Kisseloff-8967

Grand Jury Exhibit #49

This is Eastman Kodak film, undeveloped and contained in aluminum cylinder when turned over by CHAMBERS to WHEELER and APPELL on December 2, 1948. This film was marked by WHEELER in the following manner "W 12-3-48" and by APPELL with the single letter "T".

WFO-74-94

On December 13, 1948, this film was marked in the following manner by WHEELER "12-13-48" and was marked "G. J. #49" and with initials appearing to be "I.F.G." by the unidentified employee in the office of Mr. DONEGAN.

On December 21, 1948, this film was initialed by GOLAN and IRELAND in the following manner: "HI
JCG 12-21-48".

Grand Jury Exhibit #50

This is the light-struck film and was marked by APPELL on 12-3-48 in the following fashion: "T 12-3-48"

In Mr. DONEGAN's office on December 13, 1948, this film was marked "12-13-48" by WHEELER and by the unidentified employee of Mr. DONEGAN's office it was marked "G.J. #50" and by initials which appear to be "I.F.G."

Grand Jury Exhibit #51

This is Eastman Kodak film, undeveloped and contained in aluminum cylinder when turned over by CHAMBERS to WHEELER and APPELL.

On December 3, 1948, this film was marked by WHEELER "12-3-48 W" and marked by APPELL with the single letter "T".

On December 5, 1948, this exhibit was marked by WHEELER "12-5-48 1-X."

On December 13, 1948, this film was marked by WHEELER "12-13-48" and by the unidentified woman "G. J. #51." and with the initials which appear to be "I.F.G."

In addition to these exhibits it is to be noted that there are three more corollary exhibits, namely G. J. Exhibits #49A, 50A and 51A, which are the aluminum containers in which Grand Jury Exhibits #49 through 51 were contained. It is observed that G. J. Exhibit 49-A, which was so marked in Mr. DONEGAN's office contained G. J. Exhibit #50. WHEELER and APPELL have advised that they do not know whether G. J. Exhibit #50-A contained G. J. Exhibit #51 or G. J. Exhibit #49, and they do not know which of the exhibits (49 or 51) was contained in G. J. Exhibit #51-A. APPELL explains that when he took the films from these containers in SCHMITZ' darkroom, and developed the film, he could not remember from which container he took which roll of film. All of the A exhibits were identified "12-2-48 W & T" by WHEELER and APPELL in the American Cafe at Westminster, Maryland, at about 11:00 P. M., December 2, 1948. They were identified in Mr. DONEGAN's office on December 13, 1948, in a manner similar to that set out above with respect to the primary exhibits.

PENDING

Kisseloff-8968

ADMINISTRATIVE

It is to be noted that WHEELER is of the opinion that these films may have been viewed by several members of Congress whose identities he does not know, at various times, unknown to him, while the films were in the HCUA safe in the custody of STRIPLING, and APPELL is of the same opinion. WHEELER and APPELL both advise, however, that the films, as far as their knowledge extends, were completely within the constructive custody of STRIPLING at all times except, as set out in this report, when STRIPLING requested APPELL or WHEELER to take some action with regard to the films, such as having them developed and prints made, etc.

STRIPLING's present address has been ascertained as San Augustin, Texas, and a lead was set out for the Houston Division on March 4, 1949, to interview him in this matter.

It is also within the recollection of WHEELER that on a date, which he generally places within the period January 1 to January 10, 1949, an unidentified photographer, representing the King Features Syndicate, took a picture of the microfilms in their containers, which picture was taken in the office of the HCUA, and that on this occasion the films were within sight of and in the custody of STRIPLING.

It is noted that CHAMBERS himself placed no markings on these films.

Kisseloff-8969

LEADS

THE BUFFALO DIVISION

At Rochester, New York

Will determine the identity of those individuals at the Kodak Park Works, Eastman Kodak Company, who handled the microfilms listed as Grand Jury Exhibits 47 through 51, and ascertain what action, if any, beyond the mere handling that these individuals took with respect to the microfilms. The activities of GOLAN and IRELAND in this connection can be disregarded inasmuch as it is fully reported herein. The addresses of IRELAND and GOLAN should be verified, however. The addresses appearing herein have been taken from a Rochester City Directory, and the possibilities exist that GOLAN and IRELAND may have moved from these places.

THE NEWARK DIVISION

At Parlin, New Jersey

At Dupont Photograph Productions Department, will ascertain what individuals other than HUNTER and BALDSIEFEN handled Grand Jury Exhibit #47, and ascertain what action, if any, these individuals took with respect to this exhibit.

It will also determine the residence addresses of HUNTER and BALDSIEFEN.

The Buffalo and Newark Divisions should afford these leads immediate and preferred attention in view of the early trial date of this case.

It is also to be noted that the fact that these films had been given Grand Jury Exhibit numbers is not to be divulged.

Kisseloff-8970

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1

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

FILE NO. **74-94**

REPORT MADE AT WASHINGTON, D. C.	DATE WHEN MADE MAR 23 1949	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 3/3,4,14/49	REPORT MADE BY DONALD D. CONNORS DDC/rmd
TITLE: JAHAM			CHARACTER OF CASE PERJURY ESPIONAGE -- R INTERNAL SECURITY -- R

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

Chronology of so-called "Pumpkin Papers" set out from time delivered to WILLIAM A. WHEELER and DONALD T. APPELL of the House Committee on Un-American Activities, on December 2, 1948, by JAY D. WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, until present, including all markings placed on films and action taken with respect to films by individuals handling them. Pumpkin microfilms, on December 13, 1948, marked at New York City as Grand Jury Exhibits 47 through 51. Exhibit table distinguishes exhibits and indicates all markings on each.

- P -

REFERENCE: Bureau File 74-1333.
Teletype from New York City to Bureau and Washington Field Office, dated March 3, 1949.
Letter from Washington Field Office to Bureau and Houston, dated March 4, 1949.
Report of SA ROBERT K. McQUEEN, dated December 23, 1948, at Washington, D. C.

DETAILS: AT WASHINGTON, D. C.

It is to be noted at the outset of this report that it deals with the five microfilms that were given by JAY D. WHITTAKER CHAMBERS to WILLIAM A. WHEELER and DONALD T. APPELL of the House Committee on Un-American Activities, and which were later introduced to the New York Grand Jury in this matter by Representative RICHARD M. NIXON, and identified as Grand Jury Exhibits 47, 48, 49, 50, and 51, on December 13, 1948. On page 14 of this report are set

APPROVED AND FORWARDED:	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES		
COPIES OF THIS REPORT ⑤ - Bureau 3 - New York 1 - T. J. DONEGAN (SAAG), New York 2 - Buffalo 2 - Newark 3 - Washington Field		Kisseloff-8971		

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 3/23/49	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 1/3, 11, 13, 14, 17-19, 24-26, 31; 2/1, 4, 8; 3/14-17/49	REPORT MADE BY JOHN B. VAN ETTEN EKT
TITLE J. DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS, ETAL			CHARACTER OF CASE PERJURY; ESPIONAGE - R; INTERNAL SECURITY - R

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

Specific dates of ALGER HISS' employment with U. S. Senate Munitions Committee not established as no personnel record available. Munitions Committee records reviewed at National Archives disclose memos, letters, and expense statements from ALGER HISS falling between the dates of 8-3-34 and 7-11-35. Former co-employees of ALGER HISS at Nye Committee interviewed. Photostatic copies of letters, memos, and expense statements submitted to FBI Laboratory, and results of examination set out. Statements of travel set out.

247

P.

REFERENCE:

Bureau file 74-1333
Bureau letter dated December 22, 1948

*1948
Callahan
Mossburg
13
DIRECTOR'S OFFICE*

DETAILS:

*cc AAG Campbell
4-7-49
ASB*

AT WASHINGTON, D. C.

Referenced letter requested that the employment of ALGER HISS with the U. S. Senate Munitions Committee, commonly known as the Nye Committee, be verified.

Kisseloff-8972

GEORGE THOMPSON, Acting Senate Disbursing Officer, stated there are no personnel files or no other personnel records with the exception of

APPROVED AND FORWARDED: <i>Henry H. Hall</i>	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES
<i>Oil</i>		5 A-5074-1333-3019
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348 DEC 16 1964		

salary vouchers for the Committee and staff employees of the Gerald P. Nye Committee. The only personnel records known to be available by THOMPSON are the personnel records of the agency from whom the particular individuals are on loan.

The personnel file of ALGER HISS in the custody of the Department of Agriculture was reviewed by Special Agent JACK S. TURTON. These personnel records made no reference to ALGER HISS' going over to the Nye Committee. These records reflect the following pertaining to HISS' employment at the Department of Agriculture:

HISS was appointed Principle Attorney at Agricultural Adjustment Administration at \$6,000 per annum; effective May 12, 1933. The above employment was terminated March 22, 1934, at which time HISS was appointed Special Attorney, Agricultural Adjustment Administration, at \$6,800 per annum to terminate not later than June 21, 1934. On June 22, 1934 this appointment was extended to July 21, 1934. Effective July 22, 1934 the employment was extended to terminate October 21, 1934. Effective July 1, 1934 HISS' salary was reduced from \$6,800 to \$6,500 per annum. HISS was appointed Special Attorney, P-7, in the Agricultural Adjustment Administration at \$6,500 per annum, effective October 5, 1934. In his resignation dated March 2, 1935, HISS resigned from the Agricultural Adjustment Administration to be effective April 4, 1935. No reason was given for this termination. The resignation was accepted by letter dated April 13, 1935. HISS' address at that time was given as 2831 28th Street, N. W.

Special Agents CHESTER C. CRAWFORD, HARRY K. CLAYTON, JOHN W. SWANSON, PAUL H. HOGE, EDWARD M. MULLIN, WILLIAM J. STATEN, and R. R. NICHOLS reviewed all of the records of the Nye Committee which are presently maintained at the National Archives. These records reflect that ALGER HISS was employed as an investigator but the specific dates of his employment were not indicated. The review of these records disclosed various letters, memos, and expense statements from ALGER HISS falling in between the dates of August 3, 1934 and July 11, 1935. This is pointed out to give an indication of the period of HISS' association with the Committee.

Referenced letter requested that the identity of fellow employees on the Committee who may have seen WHITTAKER CHAMBERS and have correspondence from ALGER HISS be ascertained.

WFO 74-94

The following information was obtained from a review of the Congressional Directories:

May 1934
73rd Congress
Second Session
Special Committee on Investigation of the Munitions Industry
Chairmen:

GERALD P. NYE (N.Dak.)
JAMES P. POPE (Idaho)
HOMER T. BONE (Washington)
BENNETT CHAMP CLARK (Mo.)
WALTER F. GEORGE (Ga.)
W. WARREN BARBOUR (N.J.)
ARTHUR H. VANDENBERG (Mich.)

April 1936
74th Congress
Second Session
Special Committee on Investigation of the Munitions Industry
Chairmen:

GERALD P. NYE (N. Dak.)
JAMES P. POPE (Idaho).
HOMER T. BONE (Washington).
BENNETT CHAMP CLARK (Mo.).
WALTER F. GEORGE (Ga.)
W. WARREN BARBOUR (N.J.)
ARTHUR H. VANDENBERG (Mich.)
Secretary STEPHEN RAUSHENBUSH.

From miscellaneous sources of the Nye Committee records, the Special Agents previously identified as reviewing the Nye Committee records at National Archives, prepared a list of some 100 names of various Nye Committee employees.

STEPHEN RAUSHENBUSH, a supervisory official with the Nye Committee under whose direction ALGER HISS worked, was furnished the list of some 100 persons known to have been employed by the Nye Committee. Referring to this list, RAUSHENBUSH advised which persons he believed knew ALGER HISS. Those persons named by RAUSHENBUSH formed the initial basis for the interviews to be reported in this report. Those persons who were interviewed in turn indicated the names of persons who were thought to have known ALGER HISS.

On January 25, 1949, Special Agents DONALD D. CONNORS and THOMAS J. BARRY interviewed STEPHEN RAUSHENBUSH, the former official of the Nye Committee, at his office, 1100 E Street, S. E. RAUSHENBUSH is now an official of the Public Affairs Institute at that address and resides at 3503 Lowell Street, N. W. RAUSHENBUSH advised that while ALGER HISS was on loan from the Department of Agriculture to the Nye Committee, he, HISS, worked under the supervision of RAUSHENBUSH. RAUSHENBUSH said that HISS worked for the Nye Committee for approximately seven months and that RAUSHENBUSH was fairly well acquainted with HISS during this period of time. RAUSHENBUSH advised he had no letters or other material typed by HISS and that he had seen HISS very infrequently since the time they were both employed by the Nye Committee. He stated that HISS was the type of person who kept company only with those persons who could help him. RAUSHENBUSH stated he had had no close personal relationship with ALGER HISS and that although he had seen HISS several times since the dissolution of the Nye Committee, these were at social gatherings where each happened to be present. He said he has not been in the HISS home nor has HISS been in his, RAUSHENBUSH's, home. RAUSHENBUSH advised he believed ALGER HISS to be innocent.

RAUSHENBUSH recalled he had been interviewed by newspaper writers subsequent to ALGER HISS' statement that RAUSHENBUSH might have known WHITTAKER CHAMBERS under the alias of GEORGE CROSLY. RAUSHENBUSH stated he could not recall CHAMBERS as CHAMBERS or as GEORGE CROSLY, and upon reviewing the photographs of CHAMBERS taken in 1931 and 1936, stated he could not recall this individual. RAUSHENBUSH commented that he had fully expected to see ALGER HISS ultimately become a Supreme Court Justice up until the time of the CHAMBERS disclosures.

On February 3, 1949 former Senator GERALD P. NYE was interviewed by Special Agents THOMAS J. BARRY and DONALD D. CONNORS at the Senator's Office, Room 919, Dupont Circle Building. NYE, who appeared extremely cooperative, advised that he has always had a high opinion of HISS but that he has been so disturbed by CHAMBERS' testimony that he himself spent about an hour with the records of the Nye Committee in the Archives Building in an effort to determine whether or not these records show any action on the part of HISS that might be construed as disloyal to the United States. NYE advised that he has taken a position that the whole truth of this matter must be brought out and that HISS' guilt or innocence must be established beyond question. NYE advised that it was his recollection that HISS had been recommended for a position on the Nye Committee by Senator BONE from Washington, now a Federal Judge in California, and JEROME FRANK. NYE stated that he could not vouch for the accuracy of the above information.

NYE further advised that HISS was well acquainted with Senator ARTHUR VANDENBERG and that he had often heard VANDENBERG speak well of HISS. NYE also said that he recalled that allegations were made by persons unknown to him that STEPHEN RAUSHENBUSH, prominent member of the Nye Committee, was a Communist Party member or a radical. It is noted that NYE did not have a clear recollection of these charges nor did he have a clear recollection of the origin of these charges. NYE stated that in an effort to "clear the air", the Committee held a hearing and asked RAUSHENBUSH for a statement in connection with the charges. NYE stated that RAUSHENBUSH advised them that he was not a Communist Party member, that he was not in sympathy with the Communists, and that he did not consider himself a radical but that if he was to be a source of embarrassment to the Nye Committee he would gladly resign. NYE advised that this resignation was refused because he and other Committee members held an extremely high opinion of RAUSHENBUSH.

NYE said that within his recollection, shortly after this incident, similar charges or allegations were made against HISS by sources beyond the recollection of NYE. NYE stated that a similar hearing was held for HISS and that HISS, at this time, advised he was not a member of the Communist Party, he was not in sympathy with Communist principles, and that it was considered that he was cleared of the charges.

NYE advised that he did not know CHAMBERS and that he could not recall meeting GEORGE CROSLY. NYE failed to recognize the pictures of CHAMBERS as anyone he had ever seen. He stated that he had occasional dealings with a number of newspapermen during the Nye Committee days and that he could not recall many of them. He was, however, fairly certain that he had never seen CHAMBERS. NYE further advised that he had no letters or other typewritten communications from HISS.

GERALD NYE stated that he had on no occasion any reason to question the activities or associates of ALGER HISS and had never had any reason to believe that HISS was engaged in subversive activities.

On February 3, 1949 STEPHEN RAUSHENBUSH was interviewed by Special Agents DONALD D. CONNORS and THOMAS J. BARRY. As previously indicated GERALD P. NYE stated that RAUSHENBUSH was the subject of an inquiry by the Committee in that RAUSHENBUSH had been charged with being a Communist Party member or sympathetic to the Communist cause. NYE was unable to furnish the name or names of those who originated these charges, and recalled this incident in a vague manner. NYE also stated that ALGER HISS was the subject of an identical inquiry which came a few days or a few weeks after the inquiry concerning RAUSHENBUSH. Both RAUSHENBUSH and HISS, according to NYE, denied they were members of the Communist Party or that they were sympathetic in any manner to the Communist line. Both offered to resign if they were to be a source of embarrassment to the Senate Munitions Committee. The resignation of each was refused and each was cleared of the charges.

RAUSHENBUSH, when asked if HISS were ever the subject of an inquiry by the NYE Committee into any political viewpoints of his, flatly denied that such an inquiry had ever been held in connection with HISS. RAUSHENBUSH advised that the only inquiry of which he was aware was the one which had himself as its subject. RAUSHENBUSH advised that there were certain vague groundless charges to the effect that he was a "Radical" and that the Committee held a hearing to determine the validity of these charges. The term "Radical" as used by RAUSHENBUSH, he later explained, meant a certain sympathy with the Communist Party line and with the aims of Soviet Russia. RAUSHENBUSH advised that he was never at any time a member of the Communist Party nor was he in any manner sympathetic with the aims or ends of the Communist Party or with the foreign policy of Soviet Russia.

RAUSHENBUSH was unable to recall where these charges originated. He stated that the hearing was held as a formality in order to give him a chance to clear himself. He admitted that he had offered to resign if he were to be a source of embarrassment but added that his resignation was not accepted. RAUSHENBUSH advised that it would be impossible for a similar hearing to have been held with HISS as the subject of the hearing without this incident coming to RAUSHENBUSH's attention inasmuch as RAUSHENBUSH was HISS' superior. RAUSHENBUSH advised that ALGER HISS had visited him at RAUSHENBUSH'S house in about November, 1948, in order to inquire about any correspondence from HISS which RAUSHENBUSH might have. RAUSHENBUSH advised HISS that he had no correspondence from HISS.

It will be recalled that at the House Committee on Un-American Activities HISS had stated that "STEVE RAUSHENBUSH" was one of those individuals who probably would recognize CHAMBERS or CROSLY. RAUSHENBUSH was approached by reporters in this connection before his visit from HISS at which time he told reporters that he was totally unable to recall any GEORGE CROSLY and was unable to recognize any pictures of CHAMBERS. When HISS visited RAUSHENBUSH he did not question RAUSHENBUSH concerning CROSLY but stated he had intended to do so until he had seen newspaper stories indicating that RAUSHENBUSH did not know CHAMBERS.

RAUSHENBUSH advised that HISS was recommended for the position with the Nye Committee by JEROME FRANK and a former Senator BONE from Washington, now believed to be a Federal Judge in California.

RAUSHENBUSH stated that toward the closing days of the Nye Committee there was a rumor to the effect that LYDIA LEE was a Communist. RAUSHENBUSH stated that no inquiry was made at this time inasmuch as the Nye Committee was winding up its affairs. He further advised, although questioned closely in this connection, that he could not recall the origin of these charges nor could he recall any one specific individual who had made the statement that LEE was or might be a Communist. He added that the function of LEE at this time was to index the various Nye Committee reports.

RAUSHENBUSH advised that he had no reason to question the activities or associates of ALGER HISS and had no reason to believe him engaged in subversive activities or connected with any Communist group.

The following interviews were conducted by Special Agents DONALD D. CONNORS and THOMAS BARRY on January 26, 1949:

Mrs. RAUSHENBUSH did not recognize the pictures of WHITTAKER CHAMBERS and stated she had never met CHAMBERS as CROSLY or by any other alias. Mrs. RAUSHENBUSH advised that she knew HISS slightly while working with the Nye Committee and had seen him occasionally since. She advised that they had mutual acquaintances and indicated that TOM DONALD and DOROTHEA BLAISDELL were well acquainted with ALGER HISS. She advised that the following individuals were also well acquainted with HISS: HAROLD STEIN, a local Attorney; GARDNER JACKSON, a local Attorney and former employee of the NLRB; SIGMUND TIMBERG, Attorney and USDJ employee; and JAMES ROYE, local Attorney. Mrs. RAUSHENBUSH could furnish no further information and had no correspondence from HISS. Mrs. RAUSHENBUSH advised she had no reason to believe that HISS at any time was engaged in subversive activities and she was unaware of any Communist contacts he might have had.

Mr. LOUIS R. BECKER, who resides at 1751 Lanier Place, N. W., and who is employed by the NLRB, advised that he as a member of the Nye Committee had worked with HISS during that period and that he had accompanied HISS to Wilmington, Delaware in connection with a probe into the Dupont Company's activities. BECKER advised that he had seen HISS on only one occasion since the dissolution of the Nye Committee and that he had no correspondence from HISS whatsoever.

BECKER advised he knew of no one by the name GEORGE CROSLY. BECKER recognized the photo exhibited as those of WHITTAKER CHAMBERS but advised that he was familiar with CHAMBERS' photo because of the press publication and photos, and had not seen him before to his knowledge. BECKER advised he had no reason to question the associates or activities of ALGER HISS and knew of no reason to suspect him of activities with the Communist Party of a subversive nature.

Mrs. RUTH B. PENN, employee of the Treasury Department at 709 12th Street, N. W., who resides at 1232 Irving Street, N. W., advised that she had a very slight acquaintance with HISS when both were employed by the Nye Committee and that she had not seen HISS since the dissolution of this Committee. She was unable to recognize the pictures of WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, and advised that she had never seen CHAMBERS under any alias. Mrs. PENN did not know PRISCILLA HISS. Mrs. PENN recalled that ALGER HISS had made one trip to New York City in connection with his Nye Committee assignments. Mrs. PENN advised she had no reason to question the associates or activities of ALGER HISS and knew of no reason to suspect him of activities with the Communist Party of a subversive nature.

WFO 74-94

On January 31, 1949, Special Agents DONALD D. CONNORS and THOMAS J. BARRY interviewed LOUIS (no middle name) SHERMAN at Room 813, 1200 15th Street, N. W., Headquarters Building of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, where SHERMAN is employed as an Attorney.

SHERMAN advised that he knew HISS as a fellow employee on the Munitions Committee but was not socially acquainted with HISS and did not have a close acquaintanceship with HISS. SHERMAN stated that his function in the Committee was that of an Independent Research and that this employment precluded his knowing many of the members of the Committee. SHERMAN advised that he had never carried on any correspondence with HISS and that he had nothing typed by HISS. He further advised that he did not know PRISCILLA HISS.

SHERMAN recognized the pictures of WHITTAKER CHAMBERS from the newspaper photographs of CHAMBERS but advised that he had not known CHAMBERS under any of his aliases. SHERMAN stated that he had no reason to believe ALGER HISS was engaged in subversive activities and had no reason to question his loyalty to the United States.

On January 31, 1949, Special Agents DONALD D. CONNORS and THOMAS J. BARRY interviewed MARGIE M. MARKLEY (Mrs. GEORGE H. MARKLEY) at her home at 1012 Urell Place, N. W., who furnished the following information:

At the outset of the interview Mrs. MARKLEY advised that she believed HISS to be innocent. Mrs. MARKLEY was secretary to STEPHEN RAUSHENBUSH for approximately two years while both were on the Senate Munitions Committee and stated she had known HISS for a "good part" of the two years. She firmly believes in what she termed the integrity of ALGER HISS and stated that she knew that HISS had refused offers to several well-paying positions because he wanted to remain in the government service and wanted to be able to do something for the country. ALGER HISS "had an ideal burning inside of him" and his ideals were "fine and good". Mrs. MARKLEY was unable to describe exactly what these ideals were but stated that HISS did not believe that everything was all wrong and that he alone was right. She further advised that HISS had no desire to reform the country but that he was motivated by an intense desire to do good. Mrs. MARKLEY was of the opinion that ALGER HISS did not desire to change the present form of the United States Government.

Mrs. MARKLEY several times heard RAUSHENBUSH, HISS, and other members of the Committee in conference, at which time they "talked with their hearts". At these times she was filled with an intense admiration of HISS and RAUSHENBUSH and she knew "the inner man of each was fine and good". She

had no social contact with HISS and was very slightly acquainted with PRISCILLA HISS. She had seen PRISCILLA only very infrequently when both happened to be lunching in the same place. ALGER HISS had no secretary while he served with the Committee. Mrs. MARKLEY had at no time and she did not now believe that HISS was or could be a member of the Communist Party. She advised that the doctrines of the Communist Party and the character of HISS would be in conflict.

In regard to Mrs. MARKLEY's acquaintance with PRISCILLA HISS, Special Agent HARRY K. CLAYTON has advised that while he was reviewing the records of the Nye Committee in the National Archives, he recalled a letter from an individual named MARKLEY, which letter recommended a vacation spot in Vermont or another New England state. Mrs. MARKLEY denied that she had ever been in correspondence with ALGER or PRISCILLA HISS. It is noted that the language of this letter mentioned by Special Agent CLAYTON indicated that the writer of the letter knew PRISCILLA HISS well enough to call her "PROSSIE". It is noted that Mrs. MARKLEY also denied more than a casual acquaintance with PRISCILLA HISS. Mrs. MARKLEY did indicate that she had taken one trip through New England in about 1932. Mrs. MARKLEY stated that she might have written a letter to HISS for RAUSHENBUSH as part of her secretarial duties and that it was possible that she had signed the letter with her own name instead of RAUSHENBUSH'S name.

Mrs. MARKLEY advised that she had seen HISS only upon one occasion since the Nye Committee days and that this was a chance meeting on the street. She further advised that she had not been approached by any member of the House Committee on Un-American Activities or by an attorney representing any individual. She failed to recognize the photographs of WHITTAKER CHAMBERS except to say that they resemble the newspaper pictures of CHAMBERS. She stated that she did not know CHAMBERS and had not met him under any of his aliases. Mrs. MARKLEY advised that even if HISS were proved guilty by facts, she would still believe that HISS was a "good man" and that he could not betray his country. Mrs. MARKLEY indicated that she believed that truth was not objective but resided in the "inner man". Mrs. MARKLEY advised that she was highly pleased to read the remark that DEAN ACHESON had made in connection with his friendship for ALGER HISS.

On February 4, 1949 Special Agents DONALD D. CONNORS and THOMAS J. BARRY interviewed Mrs. HAROLD WEISBERG nee LILLIAN STONE, of 3222 North Nottingham, Arlington, Virginia, at her place of employment in the Reconstruction Finance Corporation where she is employed as a claims examiner. Mrs. WEISBERG advised that she while not being HISS' private secretary, had taken most of his dictation while they both had worked on the Nye Committee. She said that she had been employed there prior to HISS' coming to the Nye Committee and also for a few months after he left. Mrs. WEISBERG said that she has not had

any contact whatsoever with HISS since HISS left the Nye Committee; that she had only been in his home on one occasion and that was to take some dictation which she typed up the next day in her office at the Nye Committee. She said that while she was in the home she did not observe any typewriter and she does not recall any conversation being made on the occasion concerning a typewriter. She said, however, that she did know that HISS did do some of his reports at home as was the practice with most of the other investigators during the periods that the Nye Committee was very busy. She was not sure if these reports that were typed outside the office went into the record or whether they were typed by the girls in the office. She advised further that she had a speaking acquaintance with Mrs. HISS and that Mrs. HISS had come into the office and "helped out" during the rush period. She did not know whether she was formally employed or whether she was just helping out on her own. She said that during her entire period of contact with ALGER HISS she never saw or heard anything that would lead her to believe that HISS was not a loyal American citizen. She said that it was her opinion that HISS was entirely innocent of the charges and that he was entirely dedicated to peace, proof of this being the work he did at the San Francisco Conference. She was sure that he would have no part in delivering confidential information to any foreign power including Russia. She said that she never remembered him ever saying anything that would indicate that he was at all sympathetic to Russia more so than to any other country.

Mrs. WEISBERG went on to state that she herself had never been approached by anyone and asked to get information from the Nye Committee nor was she ever asked to join the Communist Party. She said that she had never heard of or met WHITTAKER CHAMBERS while at the Nye Committee nor did she ever know of anyone by the names of CARL CARLSON or GEORGE CROSLY. She failed to identify pictures of WHITTAKER CHAMBERS which were exhibited to her.

It is to be noted that the Washington Field Office files reflect from confidential sources that LILLIAN STONE WEISBERG is carried on the current active list of the members of the Washington Bookshop Association as of December 13, 1947 and that LILLIAN STONE was an active member of the Washington League of Women Shoppers and that the name of LILLIAN STONE appeared in the active indices of the Washington Committee for Democratic Action. Washington Field Office files further reflect that HAROLD WEISBERG, her husband, was one of the ten State Department employees fired on June 23, 1947 because they were suspected of Communism or Communistic tendencies, and that later the State Department revised their position and permitted all ten employees to resign without prejudice but did not restore them to their jobs. Also that the WEISBERGS were personal friends of Congressman MARCANTONIO but it is not known if they are in contact with him at the present time.

WFO 74-94

Referenced letter requests that it be ascertained if any pertinent typewritten correspondence appears in the files of the Nye Committee. Those agents reviewing the records of the Nye Committee at the National Archives secured photostatic copies of every document which might possibly have been written by ALGER HISS. These documents were typewritten correspondence in the form of letters, memoranda, and expense statements of which the photostatic copies were forwarded to the FBI Laboratory from the Washington Field Office under letters of transmittal dated January 19, 1949; January 24, 1949; January 26, 1949; and January 28, 1949. The results of the Laboratory's examination are set out in the reports of the FBI Laboratory dated January 25, 1949; January 26, 1949; January 28, 1949; and January 31, 1949, which refer to specimens Kc 343 through Kc 348; Kc 360 through Kc 362; Kc 368; Kc 369; and Kc 381 respectively. The conclusion reached in all instances as a result of the Laboratory's examination was that the machines used to type the above numbered specimens were not used to type Q5 or Q6 through Q69.

The New York Office was furnished copies of the above mentioned Laboratory reports and the descriptions of these specimens are set forth therein.

Four expense statements submitted by ALGER HISS are set out below to indicate the dates and places of travel performed by HISS during his association with the U. S. Senate Munitions Committee:

"November 12, 1934.

"To Stephen Raushenbush

EXPENSE ACCOUNT OF ALGER HISS

November 7 to 9 (inclusive)

Covering trip to Wilmington, Delaware

11/7/34

Kisseloff-8982

Railroad ticket from Washington to Wilmington \$ 3.94
(see receipt attached)

Taxi from Wilmington station to hotel .50

Subsistence, November 7 to 9, inclusive 15.00

Total \$19.44

Washington, D. C.

/s/ ALGER HISS
ALGER HISS "

"November 20, 1934"

"Trip to Wilmington, Delaware, November 14 to 16, Inclusive.

November 14, 1934, railway ticket, Washington to Wilmington.....	\$ 3.94
November 14, 1934, taxi, Senate Office Building to station.....	.25
November 14, 1934, Streetcar fare, station to hotel, Wilmington.....	.08
November 16, 1934, streetcar fare, hotel to station, Wilmington08
November 16, 1934, railway fare, Wilmington to Washington.....	3.94

Subsistence

November 14 to 16, 1934, inclusive	<u>15.00</u>
Total.....	<u>\$23.29</u>

/s/ ALGER HISS

ALGER HISS"

Kisseloff-8983

WFO 74-94

"EXPENSE ACCOUNT

ALGER HISS

Trip to Wilmington and Return, November 21 to 23,
1934, Inclusive

November 21, 1934:

Taxi from Senate Office Building to station	\$.25
Fare, Washington to Wilmington (see receipt attached)	3.99

November 23, 1934.

Streetcar fare, hotel to Wilmington station08
Fare, Wilmington to Washington (see receipt attached)	3.94

Subsistence

November 21 to 23, 1934, inclusive.....	<u>15.00</u>
Total	<u>\$23.26</u>

/s/ ALGER HISS

Alger Hiss

Kisseloff-8984

Washington, D. C.
November 24, 1934 "

"June 6, 1935.

To the U. S. Senate Munitions Committee,
408 Senate Office Building,
Washington, D. C.

Statement of expenses incurred on trip to
New York City; June 3-5, 1935, inclusive.

June 3	Railroad fare, Washington, D. C. to New York (receipt attached)	\$ 8.14
June 5	Railroad fare, New York City to Washington, D. C. (receipt attached)	8.14
June 3-5	Subsistence, 3 days at \$5 a day	<u>15.00</u>
	Total	\$31.28

s/s ALGER HISS"

Photostatic copies of the above expense statements were submitted to the FBI Laboratory and assigned specimen symbols Kc 353, Kc 354, Kc 352, and Kc 351 respectively, the examination results of which were indicated previously in this report.

Kisseloff-8985

P E N D I N G

WFO 74-94

ADMINISTRATIVE SHEET

Leads were set out to interview the persons listed as follows who were believed to have known ALGER HISS at the Nye Committee:

GALE SHERIDAN - San Francisco by teletype dated 1-27-49.
PAUL J. KERN - New York by letter dated 1-25-49.
KING DERR, - Pittsburgh by teletype dated 1-28-49.
LAWRENCE BROWN - Philadelphia by letter dated 1-25-49.
JOEL EARNEST - New York by letter dated 1-25-49.
HAROLD RUTTENBERG - Cincinnati by letter dated 1-25-49.
NEWMAN ARNOLD TOLLES - Albany by letter dated 1-25-49.
LEONARD DOOB - New Haven by letter dated 1-25-49.

The following persons were fellow employees of ALGER HISS at the Nye Committee whose interviews have been reported as indicated below:

CALVIN J. NICHOLAS, WFO JAHAM report dated 2-14-49, by Special Agent L.W.R. OBERNDORF, page 5.

BEN T. MOORE, WFO JAHAM report dated 1-28-49, by Special Agent COURTLAND JONES, page 100.

By teletype dated 1-26-49, WFO requested permission to interview LYDIA LEE, which was not granted by the Bureau.

Kisseloff-8986

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 3/23/49	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 1/3, 11, 13, 14, 17-19, 24-26, 31; 2/1, 4, 8; 3/11-17/49	REPORT MADE BY JOHN B. VAN ETTEN EKT
TITLE J. DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS, ETAL.			CHARACTER OF CASE PERJURY; ESPIONAGE - R; INTERNAL SECURITY - R.

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

Specific dates of ALGER HISS' employment with U. S. Senate Munitions Committee not established as no personnel record available. Munitions Committee records reviewed at National Archives disclose memos, letters, and expense statements from ALGER HISS falling between the dates of 8-3-34 and 7-11-35. Former co-employees of ALGER HISS at Nye Committee interviewed. Photostatic copies of letters, memos, and expense statements submitted to FBI Laboratory, and results of examination set out. Statements of travel set out.

P.

REFERENCE:

Bureau file 74-1333
Bureau letter dated December 22, 1948

DETAILS:

AT WASHINGTON, D. C.

Referenced letter requested that the employment of ALGER HISS with the U. S. Senate Munitions Committee, commonly known as the Nye Committee, be verified.

GEORGE THOMPSON, Acting Senate Disbursing Officer, stated there are no personnel files or no other personnel records with the exception of

APPROVED AND FORWARDED:	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES		
COPIES OF THIS REPORT ⑤ - Bureau 1 - Special Assistant USA THOMAS J. DONEGAN 3 - New York 3 - Washington Field		Kisseloff-8987		