

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

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FBI, SAN FRANCISCO 2-28-49 7-10 PM PST T J F  
DIRECTOR AND SACS, LOS ANGELES AND NEW YORK URGENT X

JAHAM. RE LA TEL FEBRUARY FOURTEEN AND SF TEL FEBRUARY SIXTEEN. ANATOLE GLAS, AND WIFE IRENE, RESIDED ONE EIGHT ONE NINE SEVENTEENTH AVE, SAN FRANCISCO, IN NINETEEN THIRTYFOUR, WHICH IS LOCATED SUNSET DISTRICT.

I AND NS RECORDS REFLECT ANATOLE NACHMAN GLUZMAN BORN FEBRUARY TWENTY, EIGHTYSEVEN, NOWY DWOR, POLAND. ENTERED U.S. FROM CANADA DECEMBER TWENTYSIX, TWENTYTWO, AND NATURALIZED SAN FRANCISCO JULY TWO, TWENTYEIGHT, CHANGING NAME TO ANATOLE GLAS. IRENE PERLA GLAS, NEE GOLDSTEIN, BORN PLOCK, POLAND, NOVEMBER TWENTY, EIGHTYNINE, ENTERED U.S. FROM CANADA, DECEMBER TWENTYSIX, TWENTYTWO, AND NATURALIZED SAN FRANCISCO APRIL ONE, TWENTYNINE, UNDER NAME IRENE POLA GLAS. ANATOLE FORMERLY EMPLOYED WESTERN SUGAR AND REFINING COMPANY, CALIFORNIA STEEL PRODUCTS COMPANY, AND PACIFIC GAS AND ELECTRIC COMPANY. THEY HAVE TWO CHILDREN, VIOLET GLAS

BAJOR  
BAJOR, BORN SAN FRANCISCO NINETEEN TWENTYSIX, AND NINE GLAS EICHMAN, BORN RUSSIA, NINETEEN FIFTEEN. [REDACTED] FIRST MET IRENE ABOUT

NINETEEN THIRTYNINE AND IRENE TOOK [REDACTED] TO MEETINGS OF CONGRESS OF AMERICAN WRITERS. IRENE WAS THEN US RECORDED IRENE MORSKA-GLAS, AND WAS CORESPONDENT FOR WUOTE PEOPLE-S VOICE UNQUOTE, DETROIT PAPER, AND QUOTE MORNING CHRONICLE UNQUOTE, TORONTO PAPER. ANATOLE AND IRENE LEFT SAN FRANCISCO JANUARY, NINETEEN FORTYTWO, FOR CORPUS CHRISTI, TEXAS, AND NEW YORK CITY, WHERE ANATOLE WAS TO EMPLOYED BY AMERICAN SMELTING AND REFINING COMPANY AS AN ENGINEER. S. BLONSKI OF SAN FRANCISCO HAS ADVISED THAT

- CORR - LINE THIRTEEN, FIRST WORD "BAJOR". Kisseloff-9112

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b7D

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PAGE TWO

IRENE USING THE PEN NAME IRENE MORSKA, WAS CORRESPONDENT OF POLISH LANGUAGE NEWSPAPER QUOTE ROBOTNIK UNQUOTE, PUBLISHED IN CANADA, AND THAT PRIOR TO ENTRY TO U.S., ANATOLE WAS A POLISH DIPLOMAT STATIONED IN CANADA W. SOKOLOWSKY, FORMER POLISH CONSUL, SAN FRANCISCO, ADVISED HE WAS NOT ACQUAINTED WITH ANATOLE AND IRENE BUT THAT DURING THE WAR, THE POLISH GOVERNMENT IN EXILE HAD ADVISED HIM BY LETTER THAT A POLISH COMMUNIST AGENT NAMED QUOTE MORSKA UNQUOTE WAS REPORTEDLY OPERATING ON THE WEST COAST. MORSKA IS THE POLISH WORD MEANING SEA OR OCEAN. SOURCES AVAILABLE TO THIS OFFICE REFLECT BOTH GLAS CHILDREN ARE ACTIVE IN COMMUNIST PARTY AT SAN FRANCISCO. [REDACTED] HAS DETERMINED FROM VIOLET GLAS BAJOR THAT ANATOLE AND IRENE NOW RESIDE ONE THREE SEVEN WEST TWELFTH ST., NEW YORK CITY, AND ANATOLE EMPLOYED AS AND R COMPANY AND IRENE IS CONTEMPLATING A RETURN TO POLAND IN NEAR FUTURE. NO PHOTOGRAPH OF IRENE AVAILABLE, I AND NS, AND NONE LOCATED OTHER INVESTIGATION. SUGGEST NYC SECURE PHOTO IRENE FOR EXHIBITION TO CRANE AT LOS ANGELES. IRENE DESCRIBED IN NINETEEN FORTY AS AGE FIFTY <sup>153</sup> ~~FIFTH~~ <sup>2843</sup> AA

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PECLINCHE

~~TOUXX TROUBLE ON LINE, WILL ATTEMPT REPEAT LAST PATXX PART.~~

HE DESCRIBED IN NINETEEN FORTY AS AGE FIFTY, FIVE FEET TWO INCHES TO FIVE FEET FOUR INCHES, ONE HUNDRED THIRTY TO ONE HUNDRED FORTY LBS., BUILD, DUMPY, HAIR DARK, SOMETIMES DYED DARK RED, MEDIUM COMPLEXION, SPOKE WITH AN ACCENT, SEXY, SULTRY AND THEATRICAL, AND APPEARED MUCH YOUNGER THAT SHE ACTUALLY WAS. WAS INTERESTED IN DRAMATICS AND WRITING. OF JEWISH NATIONALITY BUT NOT JEWISH APPEARANCE. ANATOLE DESCRIBED NINETEEN FORTY AS AGE FIFTY, FIVE FEET SIX INCHES, ONE SIXTYFOUR LBS., BROWN EYES, DARK BROWN HAIR, QUIET, INTELLIGENT, HAVING VIOLENT TEMPER WHEN ANGRY.

Kisseloff-9113

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KIMBALL



EM AND ACK IN O PLS

WA 10-25 PM OK FBI WA

NYC 10-25PM EST OK FBI NYC EMCG

BQS PLS REPEAT LINES 17-18-19 OF PAGE TWO WA

"IRENE DESCRIBED IN NINETEEN FORTY AS AGE FIFTY, FIVE FETTX. FEET TWO  
INCHES TO FIVE FEET FOUR INCHES, ONE JUNDRED THIRTY TO ONE HUNDRED FORY  
LBS., BUKXX BILD , DUMPY, HAIR DARK, SOMETIMES DYED DARK RED, ETC"

IS IT OK

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Kisseloff-9114

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56  
Tom Fletcher  
#B 1742

CONF 2 STNS

WASHINGTON 50 LOS ANGELES 3 FROM NEW YORK 24 8-47P

DIRECTOR AND SAC URGENT

Handwritten initials and signatures, including 'S. J. J.' and a large signature.

① JAHAM, PERJURY, ESP. R. RE LOS ANGELES TEL FEB. NINETEENTH, NINETEEN FORTYNINE SETTING FORTH INFORMATION OBTAINED FROM INTERVIEW WITH CRANE. CHAMBERS STATES HAS NO INDEPENDENT RECOLLECTION OF CRANE RETURNING MONEY BELT TO HIM IN NYC. ADMITS, HOWEVER, THIS POSSIBLY COULD HAVE BEEN DONE. SUGGEST CRANE BE QUESTIONED AS TO ANY KNOWLEDGE HE MAY HAVE RELATIVE TO USE OF THIS MONEY ON WEST COAST. RE CRANE-S HAVING MET BYKOV SHORTLY AFTER ARRIVAL NYC IN MAY NINETEEN THIRTYFIVE, CHAMBERS DOES NOT BELIEVE THIS IS TRUE AS HE IS OF OPINION BYKOV DID NOT ARRIVE UNTIL EITHER MIDDLE OR LATTER PART NINETEEN THIRTYSIX. INFORMATION AVAILABLE TO BUREAU ALSO INDICATES BYKOV DID NOT ARRIVE US UNTIL JUNE NINETEEN THIRTYSIX. CHAMBERS STATES HE HAS NO RECOL-

LECTION HAVING INTRODUCED CRANE TO INDIVIDUAL DESCRIBED ON PAGE TWO OF REFERENCED TEL AS BEING IN OR ABOUT TO COME IN THE APPARATUS OR WAS A CP MEMBER. CHAMBERS DOES RECALL THE "CHINESE STUDENT" REFERRED TO BY CRANE. BELIEVES THAT THE CHINAMAN WAS BROUGHT TO HIM BY EITHER DAVID CARPENTER OR J. PETERS. DOES NOT RECALL ANY DESCRIPTION, BUT STATES THIS INDIVIDUAL DID NOT WORK BUT WAS A STUDENT. TO CHAMBERS KNOWLEDGE, CHINAMAN PERFORMED NO WORK FOR APPARATUS NOR WAS ANY

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74-1333-3045

EX-1

Handwritten initials 'AJ'.

END OF PAGE ONE

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PAGE TWO

REQUESTED OF HIM. HE ALSO RECALLED THAT THIS CHINESE STUDENT ASSOCIATED WITH ANOTHER CHINAMAN WHO HAD SOME CONNECTION WITH METROPOLITAN POLICE DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, D.C. CHAMBERS BELIEVES THAT IT WAS FOR THIS REASON THAT THEY DID NOT USE THIS INDIVIDUAL. CHAMBERS DENIES THAT CRANE EVER PHOTOGRAPHED FOR HIM JUSTICE DEPT. DOCUMENTS. AS IS STATED IN OURLET OF TODAY-S DATE FORWARDED YOU AMSD, CHAMBERS CLAIMS ONLY JUSTICE DEPARTMENT CONTACT WAS ALGER HISS AND THIS WAS PRIOR TO CRANE-S ARRIVAL IN EAST. CHAMBERS STATES HE NEVER MADE ANY INDEX OF DOCUMENTS PHOTOGRAPHED. CHAMBERS DENIES THAT CRANE EVER DROVE HIM FROM BALTIMORE TO WASHINGTON IN THE MORNING TO RETURN DOCUMENTS. CHAMBERS STATED THAT HE FOLLOWED POLICY OF RETURNING ALL DOCUMENTS THE SAME NIGHT THAT HE RECEIVED THEM. NOTED THAT ACCORDING TO INFORMATION RECEIVED FROM JULIAN WADLEIGH, DOCUMENTS HE FURNISHED TO DAVID CARPENTER WERE RETURNED TO WADLEIGH BY CARPENTER THE FOLLOWING MORNING SOMEWHERE ENROUTE TO THE LATTER-S PLACE OF EMPLOYMENT IN WASHINGTON, D.C. CHAMBERS HAS NO KNOWLEDGE OF CRANE HAVING RENTED APARTMENT IN BALTIMORE, MD. RELATIVE TO CRANE-S USE OF THE NAME ~~X~~FELIX, CHAMBERS STATES THAT IT IS POSSIBLE HE INSTRUCTED CRANE NOT TO USE THIS NAME, BUT HE HAS NO DEFINITE RECOLLECTION OF THIS. STATES FURTHER THAT HE DOES NOT KNOW OR DID NOT KNOW OF ANY "CHIEF IN THE OLD DAYS" BEING NAMED FELIX.

SCHEIDT

Kisseloff-9116

*Transcript 2*

# FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT **NEW YORK**

WFO FILE NO. **74-94**

REPORT MADE AT <b>WASHINGTON, D. C.</b>	DATE WHEN MADE <b>3/30/49</b>	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE <b>2/28-3/24/49</b>	REPORT MADE BY <b>JAMES FREW</b> <b>JIF</b> <b>HMC</b>
TITLE <b>JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was, etal</b>			CHARACTER OF CASE <b>PERJURY; INTERNAL SECURITY - R</b> <b>ESPIONAGE - R</b>

**SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:** RE: **PHILIP RENO**. Additional fellow employees of PHILIP RENO at Social Security and Farm Credit Administration interviewed and all stated they never knew him to be a Communist, to be acquainted with **ALGER HISS** or **WHITTAKER CHAMBERS**, or to have disclosed confidential government information to any unauthorized persons. T-2 advised RENO was close associate of **ELEANOR NELSON**, **HENRY RHINE**, **IRWIN ELBER**, **ARTHUR STEIN** and **SAMUEL ZIBIT**. All except ZIBIT appeared to have been union associates of RENO and all were active in Communist Party activities in D. C., and therefore not interviewed. Information re ZIBIT and STEIN set out.

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REFERENCE: Bureau File No. 74-1333

DETAILS: AT WASHINGTON, D. C.

*cc AAG Campbell*  
*H-7-49*

RE: PHILIP RENO

**DEFERRED RECORDING**

*ASBcm* This is a joint report of Special Agents JOHN J. MASSE and the writer.

INTERVIEWS WITH FORMER ASSOCIATES AT FARM CREDIT ADMINISTRATION AND SOCIAL SECURITY ADMINISTRATION

HIRAM S. PHILLIPS, Chief of Personnel Standards Branch, Division of Merits, Federal Security Agency, advised that he was formerly a fellow employee with PHILIP RENO at Farm Credit Administration, Washington, D. C.,

Kisseloff-9117

APPROVED AND FORWARDED: <i>[Signature]</i>	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES	
COPIES DESTROYED		74-1333-3046	RECORDED
5 - Bureau 1 - Thomas J. Donegan, SAAG 3 - New York    4 - Washington Field 2 - Baltimore    (3 - 100-20378) 2 - Pittsburgh 1 - Denver (inf)		FBI 31 MAY 17 1949	INDEXED

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from about January, 1935 to the Spring of 1936; he stated that he also subsequently worked with RENO for several years at the Social Security Board. He advised that he got to know RENO quite well, both officially and socially, but that he has had only occasional contacts with RENO since the latter was transferred to Denver, Colorado in about 1941. Mr. PHILLIPS stated that he could recall that RENO had been active in the local union of federal employees at Social Security Board. He categorically stated that in all his contacts with RENO he never had "a particle of doubt" concerning RENO's loyalty to the United States. He further advised that the local union had been considered to contain a "left-wing element", but that it was his opinion that RENO was not considered a part of that left-wing element. He said that nothing ever came to his attention which caused him to feel that RENO was either affiliated with or in sympathy with Communism. He further stated that RENO had handled no information of a restricted nature while he knew him and as far as he knew, RENO has never given any government information to un-authorized persons; he added that he would be very much surprised if RENO were involved in any subversive or un-American activities whatsoever. PHILLIPS also stated that he had met PHILLIP RENO's brother once or twice casually, but that he had no information concerning him. He also said that he had no knowledge of HISS or CHAMBERS and knew of no association between them and PHILLIP RENO. Mr. PHILLIPS concluded by stating that in his opinion PHILLIP RENO was "100% American", and that he never saw nor heard anything which might indicate otherwise. Mr. PHILLIPS named the following individuals as former associates of PHILLIP RENO at Farm Credit Administration and/or Social Security Board:

PHILLIP MAYER; ERNEST HOGE; CHARLES D. MILLS; DON BURROWS;  
CORNELIUS COCHRANE; WILLIAM L. MITCHELL.

PHILLIP MAYER, Chief of Issuance and Forms Branch, ECA, advised that he was a fellow employee of PHILLIP RENO at Farm Credit Administration in about 1935-1936 and that he had occasional contacts with RENO thereafter until about 1942. He said he could recall that RENO had been active in the local union of federal employees, and he described RENO as "certainly a liberal"; he characterized RENO as a liberal because of his strong interest in unionism and New Deal policies. He stated that nothing had occurred during his association with RENO which caused him to suspect that RENO was interested in or affiliated with Communism or that he had any friends or associates who were so interested. He said that RENO had never been involved in any subversive or un-American activities as far as he knew and added that he had no information regarding any possible association between RENO and CHAMBERS or HISS. He further advised that he had met PHILLIP RENO's brother on one occasion but that he knew nothing concerning him. He added that he has never questioned RENO's loyalty to the United States as nothing had ever arisen to cause him to suspect RENO in any way. He named Dr. ERNEST ENGQUIST as a former association of PHILLIP RENO at Farm Credit Administration.



Dr. ERNEST J. ENGQUIST, Chief of Retail Trade Census, Bureau of Census, advised that in about 1935 he had been PHILIP RENO's immediate supervisor at Farm Credit Administration and that he got to know him quite well, including social contacts. He said he has had no contact with RENO since 1939. He advised that RENO had been active in the local union of federal employees but that nothing had ever occurred to cause him to question RENO's loyalty. He said there was no indication that RENO was affiliated with or in sympathy with Communism. He described RENO as "soft-spoken, intelligent and a well regarded union representative." He said that he met PHILIP RENO's brother on several occasions, casually but he had no information concerning the brother. Dr. ENGQUIST further stated that as far as he knew, PHILIP RENO had never been involved in the giving of government information to unauthorized persons. He also stated that he never heard CHAMBERS or HISS mentioned prior to the recent publicity and that there was no connection between them and PHILIP RENO as far as he knew.

ERNEST L. HOGE, Chief of Classification Branch, Federal Security Agency, also stated that he had been a fellow employee of PHILIP RENO at Farm Credit Administration and later at Social Security Board, and that his contacts with RENO continued until about 1941. He said that he had always held the highest respect for RENO, that he considered him "exceptionally intelligent" and that in his opinion, RENO might be described as a "strong liberal". He said that by describing PHILIP RENO as a strong liberal he meant that RENO had been very much interested in New Deal ideas, in union movements, and in the advancement of Social Security generally. He said that to his knowledge, PHILIP RENO had never been associated with the Communist Party. He further stated that he "couldn't imagine that PHILIP RENO would engage in espionage activities or be disloyal in any way to the United States. He said that no information ever came to his attention which might suggest such a possibility. He, also, advised that he met PHILIP RENO's brother on several occasions but said that he could recall nothing specific concerning him except that his occupation was that of an astronomer or mathematician. He further advised that he had no personal knowledge of CHAMBERS or HISS nor any information which might indicate association between them and PHILIP RENO.

CHARLES E. HILLS, Assistant Chief, Foreign Service Planning, State Department, advised that he had been a fellow employee of PHILIP RENO at Farm Credit Administration in about 1935-1936. He stated, however, that after a six-weeks training course which both he and PHILIP RENO took, he had few personal contacts with PHILIP RENO thereafter. He advised that he recalled that PHILIP RENO had been active in the local union; that he was considered to be a liberal, in the New Deal sense, and added that PHILIP RENO had no Communist affiliations or sympathies at that time as far as he knew. He added that he had never questioned

RENO's loyalty nor had he ever heard anyone else raise a question in that regard. He said as far as he knew RENO never engaged in any subversive or un-American activities. He also never disclosed government information to an unauthorized person. MILLS remarked he had no recollection of PHILIP RENO's brother and that he had never heard the names CHAMBERS and HISS mentioned in connection with PHILIP RENO.

DON BURROWS, Deputy Director of Budget, U. S. Air Force, advised that he had formerly known PHILIP RENO at Farm Credit Administration as a fellow employee and that he had had personal contact with him for a few months only. He said that he knew RENO at that time had been interested in the union movement but nothing has ever come to his attention which cause him to question RENO's loyalty or to suspect that he might have been involved in subversive or un-American activities or interest. He said he never knew PHILIP RENO had a brother and that he had no knowledge concerning any personal association between PHILIP RENO and CHAMBERS or HISS.

CORNELLIUS COCHRANE, 6811 Fairfax Road, Edgemoor, Maryland, advised he is now employed as Executive Secretary of the American Ethical Union, 2 West 64th Street, New York City. He stated he had formerly been Chief of a division as Social Security Board and that PHILIP RENO had been employed in one of the sections under his supervision for approximately two years. He described RENO as an "alert, very able employee". He said that RENO had been active in the local union at Social Security Board but that nothing had ever arisen as far as he knew which might raise any question regarding RENO's loyalty. He said that RENO at that time never handled any restricted information and that he had never been involved in giving any government information to unauthorized persons as far as he knew. He advised he never knew that PHILIP RENO had a brother and he had no knowledge of the HISS-CHAMBERS apparatus prior to recent publicity. He said PHILIP RENO never had any connection with such an apparatus as far as he knew.

WILLIAM L. MITCHELL, Deputy Commissioner, Social Security Administration, advised that he had known PHILIP RENO during the latter's employment at Social Security and that he had come to know PHILIP RENO quite well due to RENO's activities with the local union. He said that RENO had been employed under his supervision, and also stated that RENO had frequently represented the union in grievances meetings before MITCHELL. He stated that PHILIP RENO had handled no restricted or classified information and added that he had never disclosed any confidential information to unauthorized person as far as he knew. He said that he had considered PHILIP RENO an intelligent representative of the union and said that he was one of the "more stable and well balanced of the union group." He said that he had been of the opinion that a number of the individuals interested in the union at that time were "liberals" and explained by that he meant they showed a strong interest in union work and New Deal ideologies. He stated, however,

that no information had ever come to his attention which might indicate that any of the union members, including PHILLIP RENO, might have actually been affiliated with or interested in the Communist Party. He further stated that he had never questioned RENO's loyalty to the United States and that he had no knowledge of any contact between PHILLIP RENO and CHAMBERS or HLSS. He said that RENO had never engaged in any subversive or un-American activity as far as he knew. Mr. MITCHELL stated that as far as he could recall MARVIN BLOOM had been the president of the local after PHILLIP RENO had held that office. He expressed the opinion that BLOOM probably had been an associate of PHILLIP RENO. He also supplied the name of SAMUEL SCHMERLER as another union associate of PHILLIP RENO.

MARVIN BLOOM, Chief of the Benefit Branch, Bureau of Employment Security, Social Security Administration, advised that he had known PHILLIP RENO at Social Security Board from about 1936 to 1941, as a fellow employee and also through mutual union activities. He said that PHILLIP RENO had been president of the local union at Social Security for several years and that during that time he, BLOOM, had been chairman of several committees of the local union. He said no information had ever come to his attention which might indicate that PHILLIP RENO had been sympathetic with or connected with the Communist Party. He also said that he had no knowledge of any contact between PHILLIP RENO and CHAMBERS or HLSS. He further stated that PHILLIP RENO never handled any restricted information as far as he knows and added that RENO had never given government information to any unauthorized persons. He further advised that he never knew PHILLIP RENO's brother but said he could recall having read in the newspapers recently that FRANKLIN RENO, brother of PHILLIP, appeared before the Grand Jury in New York City. Mr. BLOOM also stated that he has never had any cause to question RENO's loyalty to the United States. He cited the following incident, however:

He recalled that while PHILLIP RENO was president of the local in 1940 there had been a split in the union regarding the national policy of aid to the allies. The majority of the local members favored no aid to the allies. This was while the non-aggression pact between Germany and Russia was in effect. Mr. BLOOM recalled that RENO and himself both agreed with the majority.

Mr. BLOOM stated that in June, 1941, after Germany attacked Russia, the opinion of the majority changed to favor aid to the allies.

The Washington Field Office files reflect the following information was contained in the report of Special Agent JOSEPH H. ZIEGLER, dated June 11, 1948 at Washington, D. C., in the case entitled "MARVIN KENNETH BLOOM, aka,

Chief, Benefit Unit (Economic Analyst), Social Security Administration, Washington, D. C.; LGE:

Confidential informants stated that BLOOM attended a meeting of the Washington Committee for Democratic Action May 15, 1940; that he was on a membership list of the Washington Bookshop Association, with dues paid to July 1, 1943; that he was on the active indices of the Washington Peace Mobilization Chapter of the American Peace Mobilization, as of February 17, 1947; that he was on the membership list of the Washington Committee for Democratic Action as of January 21, 1941; and that he was a close associate of alleged Communist sympathizers and Communist Party members.

SAMUEL SCHMERLER advised that he is currently employed by R. Mars Company, 410 First Street, Southeast, Washington, D. C., and that he was formerly employed by the Social Security Board from 1936 to 1948. He said that he had had some other job for a short period after leaving Social Security and prior to his employment with R. Mars Company, working both in Washington, D. C. and Baltimore, Maryland. SCHMERLER stated he knew nothing about KEMO or any one else concerning disloyalty or any subversive activities. He stated that he had known PHILIP RENO some years ago and that his relation with him was confined strictly to union activities. He expressed reluctance to discuss his past activities or activities of his associates or acquaintances. The names of subjects in the JAHAN case were mentioned to SCHMERLER and he indicated he knew none of them except PHILIP RENO and ELEANOR NELSON. He stated he last saw ELEANOR NELSON at a meeting of the Progressive Party about four months ago. He stated he did not think that he should discuss past activities of his associates or himself without first consulting his attorney. He said he was certain he had no information concerning any subversive or un-American activities, or any information agents of the FBI might be interested in. He said he would notify the agents as to whether or not he would consent to reinterview.

Reference is made to the letter dated February 15, 1949, in instant case, from Baltimore to the Director, copies to New York and Washington Field Offices, wherein the following information is set out:

"Confidential informants of the Baltimore Office have advised that ELEANOR NELSON LOYRING does not openly engage in Communist Party activities locally. She has, however, according to these informants, evidenced an interest in and has done some work for the Progressive Party of Maryland. It is likewise known that several local leaders of the Communist Party, including PHILIP FRANKFELD, MAURICE BRAVERMAN, HAROLD BUCHMAN and SAMUEL SCHMERLER,

have been in contact with SOYRING during the past several months. Since ELEANOR NELSON SOYRING appeared before the Federal Grand Jury in New York in December, 1948, she has almost continuously been in a drunken and hysterical condition as a result of which several efforts have been made by local leaders of the Communist Party to have SOYRING leave Baltimore or enter a sanitarium for psychiatric treatment. She is at the present time temporarily residing at the home of SAMUEL and HELEN SCHMERLER, local Communists, 5603 Jonquil Avenue, Baltimore, Maryland. However, SOYRING still maintains her apartment at 2115 St. Paul Street, Baltimore, Maryland."

The Washington Field Office files reflect that the following information is contained in the report of Special Agent KENNERLY CORBETT, dated April 12, 1948 at Washington, D. C., in the matter entitled "SAMUEL SCHMERLER, Senior Political Consultant, Bureau of Old Age and Survivors Insurance, FSA, Baltimore, Maryland; IGE:

Washington T-1, a former member of the Communist Party who has furnished reliable information to the FBI and who assisted in the forming of numerous front organizations for the Communist Party and who is acquainted with national and local Communist figures, stated that SCHMERLER was an active member of the Communist Party as unit organizer and later as section organizer from 1937 to 1942 and that his wife, HELEN SCHMERLER was also a member of the Communist Party. He said that SCHMERLER admitted membership in the Washington Committee for Democratic Action and the American League for Peace and Democracy.

Washington T-2, of established reliability who is acquainted with and who has associated with many known and admitted Communists, advised that SCHMERLER attempted to recruit him in the Communist Party in 1939. He also said that SCHMERLER appeared in the active indices of the Washington Committee for Democratic Action, American Youth Congress, United Spanish Aid Committee; and that SCHMERLER was formerly a member of the Washington Bookshop Association. He said that SCHMERLER also admitted participation in activities of the American Peace Mobilization, Brentwood Peace Club, and American Youth Congress. The report reflects that SCHMERLER was given a loyalty hearing in 1942 by the Social Security Board, where he was represented by Attorneys BENJAMIN ASIA and MORTON STAVIS, both reported by reliable informants to be members of the Communist Party.

No further interview with SCHMERLER is contemplated by Washington Field Office unless he contacts this office.

Details of PHILIP RENO's employment at Farm Credit Administration and Social Security Board have been set out in previous reports. However, it is to be noted that PHILIP RENO was employed at the Farm Credit Administration from December, 1934 to November, 1936; was employed by Social



Security Board, Federal Security Agency, from April, 1936 to May, 1941 when he was transferred to the Denver, Colorado office of the Social Security Board, Federal Security Agency; he resigned at Denver, Colorado, May 21, 1943, "resignation due to anticipation of military service."

INFORMATION RE OTHER ASSOCIATES OF PHILIP RENO

Washington T-2 furnished the following information re SAM ZIBIT in 1941 as reflected in the files of the Washington Field Office:

"ZIBIT works at the Social Security Agency and is active in Local 10 of the United Federal Workers of America. He is a trusted lieutenant of CRAIG VINCENT and GEORGE CAMPBELL and has been a friend of leaders of UFWA for some years. I have no personal knowledge of his activities but I would consider him a person to investigate because of his friends."

"ZIBIT was a particular friend of PHILIP RENO, former president of UFWA, Local 10, but he was transferred to Denver. This man, RENO, was vice-president of the D. C. Council, UFWA when ARTHUR STEIN was its president and was so well considered by STEIN and other leaders of the CIO in D. C., that his wife RUTH was for some time the private secretary to SYDNEY KATZ, Secretary of the Maryland and D. C. Industrial Union Council-CIO. This means being in the inner circle of the Communist Party and ZIBIT was friendly with all of these people."

Washington T-3, a member of the Communist Party, who over a long period of time has furnished reliable information, advised that ZIBIT was active in the Communist Party in Washington, D. C., in 1948 and was elected to the City Committee in the District of Columbia Communist Party convention held August 27 and 28, 1948. Confidential informant further stated that ZIBIT was in charge of the trade union commission, one of a number of commissions organized to work under the City Committee. The Washington Field Office files indicate that ZIBIT was formerly employed by the Social Security Board as an Assistant Statistician in 1943 and that his residence was 3921 Elbert Avenue, Alexandria, Virginia. Investigation at the above address disclosed that a SAMUEL ZIBIT and his wife, MILDRED, moved from that address on March 1, 1949 to 408 North Kanawha Street, Beckley, West Virginia and that SAMUEL ZIBIT was employed as a statistician by the United Mine Workers in connection with their public health program.

By letter dated March 16, 1949, the Pittsburgh Office was requested to interview SAMUEL ZIBIT re his knowledge of the activities of PHILIP RENO, and RENO's brother FRANKLIN VICTOR RENO. Pittsburgh Office was furnished the above background information re SAMUEL ZIBIT in the above letter.

Kisseloff-9124

Washington T-2 in 1941 also furnished the following information regarding PHILIP RENO:

"PHILIP RENO was formerly president of the Social Security local of the UFWA and vice-president of the D. C. Council. He was unquestionably a Communist and indicated this in every activity and his wife, RUTH RENO, held a very important confidential position of secretary to SYDNEY KATZ, who is secretary of the Maryland and D. C. Industrial Council, CIO.

"She was also active in the Women's Trade Union League of the District of Columbia and was one of those who kept that organization dominated by the Communist Party and kept out any women who were not sympathetic with that angle. RENO was very close to ELEANOR NELSON, HENRY RHINE, IRWIN ELBER, etc., of the UFWA and was also an intimate of ARTHUR STEIN whom I know definitely to be a Communist.

"RENO became ill with diabetes and had to drop the union work. Later got a transfer back to his home which, I believe, was Denver, Colorado. Mrs. RENO was also a member of the UOWA, Local 27 and when there was a division of opinion in the local between the conservative and radical, or Communist side, she invariably took the latter. I am certain that only a prominent Communist could rate having his wife act as the secretary to SYDNEY KATZ."

ELEANOR NELSON

In view of the fact that ELEANOR NELSON is carried as a subject in the JAHAM case and has appeared before the Grand Jury in New York, no background information is being set forth regarding her at this time.

HENRY RHINE

HENRY RHINE was the subject of an Internal Security - C investigation by the Washington Field Office in 1943. The files of this office reflect that in January, 1943, Washington T-2 advised that it had come to the informants attention that RENO had reportedly been called to New York by the Executive Committee of the Communist Party and reprimanded as a result of a protest by JOHN P. ANDERSON. Informant stated that RHINE had been told that he was not effective in his current work and that he would have to resign his position with UFWA. RHINE was subsequently sent to Philadelphia to work in a union in a minor position. By letter dated February 7, 1949, the above information concerning RHINE was furnished to the New York Office which at that time was giving consideration to interviewing HENRY RHINE.

IRWIN ELBER

Washington Field Office files contain a report of Special Agent JAMES MICHAEL TEAHEN dated May 5, 1945 at San Francisco, California, entitled, "FREDERICK IRWIN ELBER, was, ERWIN ELBER, IRWIN F. ELBER, IZADORE IRWIN APPLEBERG, FREDERICK IRWIN, FREDERICK IRWIN APPLEBAUM, IRVING FREDERICK ELBER; Internal Security - C". The above report reflects that ELBER was employed by the Vallejo Housing Authority, resided at 2526 34th Avenue, San Francisco, California. It also reflected that he was Trade Union Director of the California Labor School, a Communist dominated institution. Report further reflected that ELBER had contacted ROY HUDSON, National Communist Political Association functionary and Chicago and San Francisco Party officials prior to accepting the Labor School position.

Washington T-2 also advised in 1941 that IRWIN ELBER was an organizer of the UFWA-CIO and his real name was APPLEBAUM. Informant stated his name had been changed legally. Informant advised that ELBER was an intimate friend of ELEANOR NELSON and that ELBER, ELEANOR NELSON and HELEN MILLER controlled the UFWA completely. Informant stated, "He was aware that I knew he was a Communist and did not attempt to conceal it." In view of ELBER's union affiliation and his acquaintance with RENO, through the union, no specific lead is being set out to have ELBER interviewed at this time.

ARTHUR STEIN

Reference is made to the report of Special Agent JESSE F. FARR, dated January 28, 1949 at Baltimore, Maryland in the JAHAM case.

Page 8 of the above report reflects that [redacted] advised that among the correspondence FRANKLIN VICTOR RENO maintained at the Wind Tunnel Building at Aberdeen Proving Grounds, there were miscellaneous Christmas cards, invitations and announcements from several persons including "ANNETTE and ARTHUR STEIN".

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b7D

Page 29 of the above report reflects that Dr. ELVIN S. MARTIN, of the Aberdeen Proving Grounds, stated that among the associates of RENO at the Baltimore Research Laboratory was ARTHUR STEIN who had worked under RENO and whom RENO favored and recommended for promotion.

Page 41 of the above report reflects the following regarding ARTHUR STEIN:

"Baltimore confidential informant [redacted] reported that ARTHUR STEIN, a civilian employee at the Ballistics Research Laboratory, was suspected

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by him to be a Communist but informant was unable to furnish any substantial information to corroborate his suspicions. It is to be noted that FRANKLIN VICTOR RENO's relationship to ARTHUR STEIN is set forth above under the interview with ELVIN S. MARTIN.

There is no information in the files of the Washington Field Office to indicate that the "ANNETTE and ARTHUR STEIN" mentioned in the above report have been identified or interviewed.

The Washington Field Office files reflect that the ARTHUR STEIN mentioned by Washington T-2 as being an intimate friend of PHILIP RENO is presently a member of the National Anti-Discrimination Committee of the United Public Workers of America-CIO.

Washington T-1 stated that ARTHUR STEIN and ANNIE STEIN, was, Mrs. ARTHUR STEIN, ANNIE STECKLER, SYLVIA STECKLER, nee VOTASINSKY, are self-admitted members of the Communist Party and that STEIN himself is on a very high level in the Communist Party. The STEIN's are considered by the informant to be fanatic, to live for the Communist Party and in the informants opinion, would never change their ideas. Both have been identified by reliable informants as being in close and frequent association with Communists and persons alleged to be involved in a Soviet espionage conspiracy.

The Washington Field Office files further reflect that ARTHUR STEIN was with the National Industrial Recovery Administration in Washington, D. C., from September, 1934 until September 10, 1935 when he was appointed an assistant statistician with the Work Projects Administration. On March 4, 1941, he transferred to the Federal Works Agency. He appears to have been employed with the FWA until 1943 when he became an official of the United Federal Workers of America-CIO.

It is to be noted that FRANKLIN VICTOR RENO, brother of PHILIP, was employed as a statistician September 10, 1935 until June 30, 1937 with the WPA. On July 26, 1937, FRANKLIN RENO entered on duty at the Aberdeen Proving Grounds.

It is not know if the ARTHUR STEIN (WFO) is identical with the ARTHUR STEIN (Baltimore). However, it is possible that the ARTHUR STEIN (WFO) while employed with the WPA from 1935 until 1941 could have been assigned to the Aberdeen Proving Grounds.

In view of the fact that the Washington Field Office files indicated that PHILIP RENO's only association with ARTHUR STEIN was in connection with union activities, it is not contemplated that ARTHUR STEIN will be interviewed regarding PHILIP RENO only. No specific lead is being set out in this report for the Baltimore Office to de-

WFO No. 100-20378

termine whether the ARTHUR STEIN (WFO) is identical with the ARTHUR STEIN (Baltimore), however, the Baltimore Office is being requested to conduct the necessary investigation to determine whether the ARTHUR STEIN (WFO) is identical with the ARTHUR STEIN (Baltimore) in connection with the case entitled "FRANKLIN VICTOR RENO, Internal Security - R, Espionage - R".

- P E N D I N G -

Kisseloff-9128



WFO No. 100-20378

LEADS

PITTSBURGH OFFICE

AT BECKLEY, WEST VIRGINIA:

Will locate and interview SAMUEL ZIBIT, reported to be residing at 408 North Kanawha Street, Beckley, West Virginia and to be employed as a statistician by the United Mine Workers in connection with the Public Health Program.

Will interview ZIBIT thoroughly regarding his knowledge of the activities of PHILIP RENO in particular and for information concerning the activities of his brother, FRANKLIN VICTOR RENO who has stated that he used the Communist Party name of LANCE CLARK. Also, whether he, ZIBIT, knew of the existence of the WHITTAKER CHAMBERS apparatus and information he may have regarding the furnishing of government information to unauthorized persons. It is requested that WFO be advised of the results of the above investigation.

It is to be noted that ZIBIT was named as a close friend of PHILIP RENO when both were employed at the Social Security Administration and both were active in Local 10 of the United Federal Workers of America-CIO. It is also to be noted that Washington T-3 advised that ZIBIT was active in the Communist Party in Washington, D. C., in 1948 and was elected to the City Committee of the District of Columbia Communist Party convention held August 27 and 28, 1948.

WASHINGTON FIELD OFFICE

AT WASHINGTON, D. C.

Will follow and report any pertinent developments regarding PHILIP RENO in this case and in the case entitled "JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was, et al, ESPIONAGE - R, INTERNAL SECURITY - R, PERJURY", WFO file No. 74-94.

One copy of this report is being furnished the Denver Office in order to complete their file on the subject.

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WFO No. 100-20378

CONFIDENTIAL INFORMANTS

T-1 -

T-2 -

T-3 -



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Kisseloff-9130

# FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT **NEW YORK**

WFO FILE NO. **74-94**

<b>REPORT MADE AT</b> WASHINGTON, D. C.	<b>DATE WHEN MADE</b> 3/30/49	<b>PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE</b> 2/28-3/24/49	<b>REPORT MADE BY</b> JAMES FREW JIF HM:
<b>TITLE</b> JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was, etal			<b>CHARACTER OF CASE</b> PERJURY; INTERNAL SECURITY - R ESPIONAGE - R

**SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:** RE: PHILIP RENO. Additional fellow employees of PHILIP RENO at Social Security and Farm Credit Administration interviewed and all stated they never knew him to be a Communist, to be acquainted with ALGER HISS or WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, or to have disclosed confidential government information to any unauthorized persons. T-2 advised RENO was close associate of ELEANOR NELSON, HENRY RHINE, IRWIN EILBER, ARTHUR STEIN and SAMUEL ZIBIT. All except ZIBIT appeared to have been union associates of RENO and all were active in Communist Party activities in D. C., and therefore not interviewed. Information re ZIBIT and STEIN set out.

- P -

**REFERENCE:** Bureau File No. 74-1333

**DETAILS:** AT WASHINGTON, D. C.

RE: PHILIP RENO

This is a joint report of Special Agents JOHN J. MASSE and the writer.

INTERVIEWS WITH FORMER ASSOCIATES AT FARM CREDIT ADMINISTRATION AND SOCIAL SECURITY ADMINISTRATION

HIRAM S. PHILLIPS, Chief of Personnel Standards Branch, Division of Merits, Federal Security Agency, advised that he was formerly a fellow employee with PHILIP RENO at Farm Credit Administration, Washington, D. C.,

<b>APPROVED AND FORWARDED:</b>	<b>SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE</b>	<b>DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES</b>	
<b>COPIES OF THIS REPORT</b> ⑤ - Bureau 1 - Thomas J. Donegan, SAAG 3 - New York 4 - Washington Field 2 - Baltimore (3 - 100-20378) 2 - Pittsburgh 1 - Denver (inf)		Kisseloff-9131	

# FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

65179/DMH/LRP/PLJ/cc

Form No. 1  
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT NEW YORK

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

FILE NO. 74-94

REPORT MADE AT WASHINGTON, D. C.	DATE WHEN MADE MAR 16 1949	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 2/7 to 3/4/49	REPORT MADE BY LUDWIG W. R. OBERNDORF dmh ep
TITLE JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was ETAL		CHARACTER OF CASE PERJURY ESPIONAGE - R INTERNAL SECURITY - R	

**SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:**

J. WILNER SUNDELSON does not recall FELIX INSLERMAN. CLARENCE R. MASON interviewed. Employment record of HANS INSLERMAN set out. WILLIAM EDWARD CRANE subscriber to telephone RA 1445 in 1937. Dr. FREDERICK A. BLOSSOM interviewed. Background of JOHN THEODORE HERRMANN set out. THOMAS F. FITCH interviewed re allegations of GUENTHER GUSTAV RUMRICH. Information concerning TEIJI KOIDE and HIDEO NODA set out. Interviews with ROBERT W. SHACKLETON, POLLY SHACKLETON, H. STEWART MC DONALD, G. HAYDEN RAYNOR, SAM HERMAN, DONALD B. MAC GUINEAS, THOMAS FLAVIN and WILLIAM L. KEITT, friends and associates of ALGER HISS, failed to develop pertinent information. HENRY G. FERGUSON, HAROLD & KATHERINE A. KELLOCK and ROBERT C. LITCHFIELD interviewed concerning association with SALLY RINGE and LENORE THOMAS. CLARA REUSS denies conversation with PRISCILLA HISS. Bryn-Mawr Club minute book reviewed.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.

REFERENCE: Bureau file 74-1333  
Bureau letter dated January 3, 1949  
Bureau letter dated December 13, 1948

8-1-00  
 CLASSIFIED BY: [unclear]  
 DECLASSIFY ON: 25X  
 3-14-93

266,586  
 CLASSIFIED BY: SP7 mac/HUB  
 DECLASSIFY ON: OADR  
 Per Reading Room Release  
 cc AAG Campbell  
 4-5-49  
 ASB

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
 DATE 7-21-82 BY SP7 mac/HUB  
 266,586

APPROVED AND FORWARDED: <i>Guy Hottel</i> SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES 77-1333-13047
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WFO 74-94

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DETAILS:

AT WASHINGTON, D.C.

FELIX INSLERMAN

New York teletype of February 8, 1949, requested this office to interview J. WILNER SUNDELSON in connection with the possible employment by his family of FELIX INSLERMAN. SUNDELSON was interviewed by Special Agent DONALD D. CONNORS on February 9, 1949, at his office, Room 907, 800 Connecticut Avenue, in the ECA Building. SUNDELSON advised that he could not recognize a picture of INSLERMAN as any chauffeur employed by his family nor did the description of INSLERMAN fit that of any chauffeur whom he could recall. SUNDELSON advised that his family had resided at 444 Central Park West, New York City, from September 1937 until recently and they had resided at 211 Central Park West from 1932 until September 1937. He recalls the September 1937 date because during this month he began teaching at Rutgers University. It is noted that INSLERMAN has claimed employment as part-time chauffeur for the SUNDELSON family from 1935 until 1936 at 444 Central Park West, New York City.

SUNDELSON stated that the only two chauffeurs he recalled were a young man from the Middle West who was a student and described by SUNDELSON as being tall, thin and blond, and an Italian whom SUNDELSON recalled vaguely but was positive did not fit the description of INSLERMAN. SUNDELSON further advised that he was sure his family employed no chauffeurs while they resided at 444 Central Park West. He said at this time he was old enough to drive and did drive the family car almost exclusively and that in about 1938 his mother gave him the car and he had never employed a chauffeur. SUNDELSON admitted that his mother might have hired a chauffeur without his knowledge but he stated that this possibility was extremely remote.

SUNDELSON further stated that his mother travelled extensively and usually wintered in Florida and she could have employed a chauffeur there for a brief period without his knowledge. He stated, however, that his mother was an extremely methodical woman and if she had hired a chauffeur she would, in all probability, have kept a record of the payments made to him in connection with her ordinary business records.

It will be recalled that a search of the home of FELIX INSLERMAN in Cambridge, New York, disclosed personal correspondence from BUD & JOE MASON, written on stationery of the U.S. Geological Survey.

Special Agent WILLIAM J. STATEN ascertained that CLARENCE R. MASON, also known as BUD, is presently employed as a photogrammetric engineer with the U.S. Geological Survey, having started his employment as a rodman on March 1, 1934. His present address was ascertained to be 2424 North 16th Street, Arlington, Virginia. His personnel file reflected that he was born January 18, 1905, at Bristol, Virginia, attended Duke University, the New York

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Electrical School, and received an A.B. degree from Emory & Henry University. He had previously been employed as a sheet metal worker in Bristol, Virginia, with the Fitzgerald Corporation in Richmond, Virginia, with the Chrysler Corporation at Detroit, Michigan, as a heater in the auto assembly plant, and as a professional baseball player. This file also reflected that MASON's wife was named JOSEPHINE.

On February 23, 1949, Special Agents ADRIAN W. MAGUIRE and JOSEPH E. KELLER interviewed MASON at his residence, 2424 North 16th Street, Apartment 1, Arlington, Virginia.

MASON furnished information concerning his background substantially identical with that obtained from his personnel file. He advised he had never been stationed in Baltimore, Maryland, and had never been a resident of that city. He is not acquainted with MARY KNETTLES, FRANKLIN VICTOR RENO or STAN ASKLOF. When asked if he was acquainted with FELIX INSLERMAN he replied that he did know INSLERMAN and also his wife, ELIZABETH INSLERMAN. He explained his acquaintance in the following manner.

In March or April 1944 he was on official assignment with the U.S. Geological Survey as a topographer in the vicinity of Cambridge, New York. This assignment entailed the mapping of that area. On arrival in this vicinity he and a rodman named WALDO BROWNELL set up shop on the road opposite INSLERMAN's farm. On the day of their arrival a woman, whom he later came to know as Mrs. INSLERMAN, came up to him and inquired if he was a telephone man inasmuch as she desired to have a telephone installed and asked whether MASON was going to install a telephone at the INSLERMAN farm. He advised her that he was not a telephone man. He and BROWNELL remained in that area for approximately two months performing their official duties for the U.S. Geological Survey. Inasmuch as water was available at a well located on the INSLERMAN farm, he and BROWNELL ate their lunches there daily. In this manner he became acquainted with Mrs. INSLERMAN. During the period of his assignment in the vicinity of the INSLERMAN farm at Cambridge, New York, he did not see INSLERMAN and learned from Mrs. INSLERMAN that her husband was employed at that time by the Republic Aviation Corporation in New York City, that INSLERMAN lived in town, and that he did not return to his home daily.

On one occasion, which was a Sunday, Mrs. INSLERMAN invited MASON and his wife, JOSEPHINE, to the INSLERMAN home for a social visit. On that occasion FELIX INSLERMAN was present and to the best of MASON's recollection that was the only time he talked with FELIX INSLERMAN. This visit was approximately 30 minutes in duration and MASON believes that Mrs. INSLERMAN's mother or father was present at that time. He stated that this visit and all his contacts with Mrs. INSLERMAN were strictly of a social nature. The subject of Communism was never discussed and neither Mrs. INSLERMAN nor FELIX INSLERMAN in any way indicated that they were Communists or that they

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desired MASON and his wife to join any secret or underground movement. MASON stated that from his contact and association with the INSLERMANS he had no reason at all to be suspicious of them.

MASON was asked if he corresponded with the INSLERMANS and very openly admitted that both he and his wife had done so. He stated that after he left the vicinity of the INSLERMAN farm and was transferred to Petersburg, New York, he received correspondence from Mrs. INSLERMAN who incidentally did all the writing for the INSLERMANS. In all MASON received approximately six or seven letters. With the exception of a Christmas card received in 1948 no correspondence has transpired for the past two years. He advised that all correspondence which he had received from the INSLERMANS had been destroyed. He stated further that FELIX INSLERMAN never displayed more than a normal interest in the type of work in which MASON was engaged. After MASON finished mapping the area surrounding INSLERMAN's home, he furnished INSLERMAN with a map of that area of his own volition. He pointed out that this particular map was a matter of public information and could be purchased at the U.S. Geological Survey for a very nominal sum. He furnished this map to INSLERMAN since he thought the latter might be interested in it since the INSLERMAN farm was in that area.

MASON recalled that he felt rather certain that he had seen a very expensive camera at INSLERMAN's farm in Cambridge, New York, and although he could not recall the make of the camera, stated that he believed it was a Leica. MASON reiterated that he was definitely not acquainted with MARY KNETTLES and that he had absolutely no information linking INSLERMAN with any subversive apparatus.

By teletype dated January 10, 1949, the Albany Office advised that HANS INSLERMAN, East Borne Avenue, Long Branch, New Jersey, a civilian radio engineer with the U.S. Army at Fort Monmouth, New Jersey, was the brother of FELIX A. INSLERMAN and requested this office to verify his employment with the Army. The records of the Civil Service Commission reflect that HANS E. INSLERMAN, born February 18, 1909, received a temporary appointment as a junior radio engineer on August 31, 1935, and was assigned to Fort Monmouth Signal Corps Laboratory, Fort Monmouth, New Jersey. The latest record indicates that as of August 16, 1942, he was employed as senior radio engineer and assigned to Camp Evans, New Jersey. His residence address as of June 1936 was indicated as Box 33, Oceanport, New Jersey. This information was furnished to the Bureau and Newark by teletype on January 13, 1949.

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~WILLIAM EDWARD CRANE

New York teletype of February 11, 1949, requested this office to ascertain the subscriber to telephone number RA 1445 in 1937 and to determine if WILLIAM EDWARD CRANE and MARGARET GUTELIUS resided at 1301 Longfellow Street, NW, Washington, D.C., in 1937.

The following investigation was conducted by Special Agent JOHN B. VAN ETTEN.

The Washington address telephone directory, Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone Company, published for April and October 1937, lists telephone number RA 1445 for a WILLIAM EDWARD CRANE, 1301 Longfellow Street, NW.

C. C. AUXIER of the Francis Blundon Real Estate Company, 805 H Street, NW, advised that this company's records reflect that CRANE resided at Apartment 301, 1301 Longfellow Street, NW, from May 1, 1937 to November 30, 1937.

Mr. and Mrs. NATHAN LEWIS, 522 Irving Street, NW, formerly resided in the basement apartment of 1301 Longfellow Street, NW, where Mr. LEWIS acted as caretaker for the apartments. They recalled WILLIAM E. CRANE residing in Apartment 301 and a woman whom they believed to be CRANE's wife residing there with him. The LEWISES did not know where CRANE was employed and did not know whether his wife was employed or unemployed.

Mr. and Mrs. RAYMOND L. EHLERS, Mrs. WILLIAM HOPPENJANS, Mrs. STELLA FIELLY and Mrs. W. M. CARTER, all residents of 1301 Longfellow Street, NW, during the time of CRANE's residence there, could furnish no information concerning CRANE or his wife and were unable to identify them.

ALLEGED ASSOCIATES OF HAROLD WARE

Bureau teletype of February 4, 1949, requested this office to interview Dr. FREDERICK AUGUSTUS BLOSSOM, an alleged contact of HAROLD WARE.

BLOSSOM, who lives at 125 5th Street, NE, Washington, D.C., was interviewed February 14, 1949, by Special Agents JOHN J. WALSH and EDWARD F. HUMMER. BLOSSOM stated that the name HAROLD WARE was familiar to him but he had never met WARE under any circumstances, that WARE had never been in his home, that WARE was dead before he, BLOSSOM, came to Washington, and further that there had never been any meetings of any kind held at his home, either in New York or Washington, D.C. He was asked if he was acquainted with ALGER HISS, WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, VICTOR PERLO, NATHANIEL WITT, HENRY H. COLLINS, JR., CHARLES KRAMER, HELEN FULLER, GEORGE SILVERMAN and LEN DeCAUX. He said he believed he had met CHARLES KRAMER on one occasion but he was not acquainted with the other individuals except that he recognized their names from newspaper publicity in this case.

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BLOSSOM volunteered information that he was greatly heartened by the courageous stand taken by DEAN ACHESON who affirmed his friendship for ALGER HISS when questioned by the Senate in connection with his appointment as Secretary of State.

Newark teletype of February 8, 1949, requested this office to locate JOHN HERRMANN through WPA and U.S. Coast Guard records. It will be recalled that HERRMANN has been described as a member of HAROLD WARE's underground group in Washington, D.C.

The following investigation was conducted by Special Agent WILLIAM J. STATEN.

The files of the United States Coast Guard located in Washington, D.C., reflect that JOHN THEODORE HERRMANN, serial number 625-504, enlisted in New Orleans on May 1, 1942, and served until his discharge on October 3, 1945, at which time he held the rank of Lieutenant (jg). He was promoted to full Lieutenant in the Reserves on October 7, 1948, at which time he signed an oath that he had not been drawing disability compensation. (Mrs. HERBST related that she thought he was drawing compensation for injuries received while in the service.)

HERRMANN took a physical examination at Curtis Bay, Maryland, in October of 1948 to qualify him for this promotion to full Lieutenant. This file also shows that he was born November 9, 1901, in Lansing, Michigan, and had married his present wife, FLORENCE RUTH HERRMANN on September 1, 1940. The last address given for HERRMANN in the Coast Guard files was 305 8th Avenue, Brooklyn, New York, on April 16, 1946. The file shows relatives as ROBERT HERRMANN, brother, no address listed; RICHARD HERRMANN, brother, 619 Lapiet Street, Lansing, Michigan; Mrs. DONALD TEEL, sister, 1714 Lundbergh Drive, Lansing; HENRY HERRMANN, father, 811 North Washington Avenue, Lansing. (Mrs. HERBST believes the father to be deceased.)

This file reflects former employments as September 1921<sup>4/1?</sup> to April 1942 with the Transport Union, 544 Comp Street, New Orleans, Louisiana; September 1940 to May 1941, Stevens Davis Company, 1234 Jackson Place, Chicago, Illinois; and 1938 and 1939 with the Simon-Schuster Company, Rockefeller Center, New York City.

This file shows HERRMANN banked with the Union National Bank at Frenchtown, New Jersey, and the Union Building & Loan Association in Lansing, Michigan.

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This file further shows that HIERMANN has two insurance policies, one with the Veterans Administration and one with the Northwest Mutual Life Insurance Company. The Veterans Administration was contacted by this office and it was disclosed that HIERMANN's file was sent to the Baltimore Office of the Veterans Administration on June 17, 1947. The Veterans Administration advised that the Baltimore Office covers all of the state of Maryland.

The Northwest Mutual Life Insurance Company's files were checked but they had no record of HERMANN's paying his premiums with this branch office.

Photographs of HERMAN were obtained from the Coast Guard and were transmitted to the Bureau and the New York and Baltimore Offices by letter on February 15, 1949.

#### ALLEGATIONS OF GUENTHER GUSTAV RUMRICH

New York teletype, dated January 28, 1949, set forth the allegations of GUENTHER GUSTAV RUMRICH concerning the alleged visit of a State Department employee, described as "ANUR", to RUMRICH at the Hotel New Yorker in New York City, and requested this office to interview THOMAS F. FITCH with respect to RUMRICH's allegation.

Mr. THOMAS F. FITCH advised Special Agent EDWARD F. HUMMER that he was the agent in charge of the New York Office of the State Department from March 17, 1937, until February 29, 1940, when he was transferred to Washington and became the chief special agent of the Department of State Investigation Division.

About February 1938 a person, first name unknown but who used the last name of WESTON, called the New York Passport Office of the Department of State from the Hotel Taft and represented himself to be Secretary of State CORDELL HULL and asked for a number of blank passports, about 25, to be submitted immediately to the Hotel Taft. FITCH stated that at that time he and an Assistant United States Attorney were on their way from New Orleans to New York and upon arrival in New York City were met by Special Agent L. CLIFFORD TUBBS of the State Department who advised them that the State Department was holding WESTON in the New York office. TUBBS advised FITCH that a dummy package had been prepared upon instructions of the State Department in Washington for delivery to the Hotel Taft which delivery was to be covered by New York City detectives and State Department investigators.

At the Taft Hotel instructions were received that the package was to be delivered to Grand Central Station and from there again to be delivered to Kings Tavern in downtown New York. In the end RUMRICH called for the package and was immediately arrested. FITCH stated that he and Assistant United States Attorney DUNIGAN interviewed RUMRICH who admitted his true identity and that he was in the employ of German agents.

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FITCH stated that for two or three days before being turned over to the FBI RUMRICH was kept at the Hotel New Yorker under guard and in custody with RUMRICH's permission. At the Hotel New Yorker someone was with RUMRICH at all times. As far as FITCH could recall no logs were maintained which would reflect the names of persons who might have interviewed RUMRICH or reflecting RUMRICH's movements. He stated that positively no one visited RUMRICH at the Hotel New Yorker and he is positive that ALGER HISS in particular did not visit RUMRICH. In fact, FITCH doubted whether ALGER HISS would have known about the matter.

FITCH stated that the only persons who had access to RUMRICH at the Hotel New Yorker were JOHN MURRAY and ARTHUR SILK, New York City detectives, Special Agents L. CLIFFORD TUBBS, ROBERT L. BANNERMAN and HALL KINSEY, who is still with the New York office of the State Department. FITCH stated that his own son, ROBERT FITCH, who was employed by the State Department in New York at that time, may have been to the Hotel New Yorker but he doubts this very much and took it upon himself to state that his son did not see RUMRICH. ROBERT FITCH is presently associated with the South Shore Hospital, Chicago, Illinois.

FITCH advised that if anyone from Washington did visit RUMRICH at the Hotel New Yorker, this fact would have been reported to him by the persons mentioned above. This did not take place.

ROBERT L. BANNERMAN, who is now employed by CIA, advised Special Agent EDWARD F. HUMMER that he recalled the RUMRICH case very well and that it was his impression that someone from Washington did come to the Hotel New Yorker and interviewed RUMRICH. He stated that at the time he did not know ALGER HISS and would say off-hand that it definitely was not ALGER HISS who made the trip. BANNERMAN recalled that RUMRICH was detained at the Hotel New Yorker for approximately four or five days and that if someone did come up to talk to RUMRICH it would have been in the presence of one or more of the persons who had RUMRICH in custody and that the identity of such a person would have been made known to either himself or Mr. FITCH. In any event the most logical persons who would come from Washington would be a person from the Passport Division and probably Mr. ASHLEY NICHOLAS.

Mr. BANNERMAN also stated that if RUMRICH recently made a statement to FBI agents that he feared for his wife who was supposed to be in Missoula, Montana, at the time, this was not so as RUMRICH was arrested in New York at his home and his wife was present.

Mr. ASHLEY NICHOLAS, assistant to Mrs. SHIPLEY of the Passport Division, advised Special Agent EDWARD F. HUMMER that it is his recollection that no one from Washington went to New York and interviewed RUMRICH at the Hotel New Yorker, that if anyone had gone it would have been he, and that he definitely did not make the trip. Mr. NICHOLAS stated that it was positively not ALGER HISS and that in fact HISS would not have known that RUMRICH was in custody.

These interviews were conducted on February 3, 1949.

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Referral/Consult

INFORMATION CONCERNING TEIJI KOIDE & HIDES NODA

In connection with the investigation of WILLIAM EDWARD CRANE, the Los Angeles Office by teletype of February 14, 1949, requested this office to obtain a photograph of TEIJI KOIDE.

The following investigation was conducted by Special Agent HERBERT S. HAWKINS.

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MASAMORI KOJIMA, 757 College Avenue, Haverford, Pennsylvania, a student at Haverford College, and living with the W. H. COLLINS family, stated on July 25, 1944, that KOIDE's closest friend, RYOHEICHI FUJII, was living with him at 5215 South Kimbark Avenue in Chicago. FUJII was with KOIDE at the Heart Mountain Relocation Project and helped KOIDE with his work.

Mr. A. YANES, landlord and neighbor at the Kimbark address, stated that KOIDE associates with RYOICHI FUJII who is suspected of subversive activities and was once reported to the FBI.

The report reflected that KOIDE's alien registration number was 5689319 and social security number was 351-20-9929.

Dr. BEN MARK CHERRINGTON, professor at Denver University, stated that he first met KOIDE through Reverend EYRA COX, Methodist minister in Denver, in 1926. COX was interested in KOIDE because KOIDE's father had been an ordained Methodist minister in Japan before his death. KOIDE lived in CHERRINGTON's basement apartment from September 1926 to June 1929 and assisted CHERRINGTON's wife in her household duties. CHERRINGTON again saw KOIDE in 1937, 1938 and 1939 while he was living in the vicinity of Fort Lupton and doing farm work in that district, exact location unknown. He next heard from KOIDE between 1939 and 1942 while KOIDE was in California and saw him in Denver in the fall of 1942 while KOIDE was at the Heart Mountain Project. KOIDE had a good scholastic record and gave special attention to the special seminar of Foreign Relations where he addressed the gathering numerous times on Japan and its political conditions. CHERRINGTON stated: "I highly recommend this young man for government confidential employment with the following reservation and be sure to include this reservation: To my knowledge the subject is not naturalized unless he has done so within the past three years. He respects the United States Government and all the principles for which it stands, but at heart he is a Japanese and sees and thinks only of the things that will help the masses of Japan. For example, if America offers things that will help Japan he would support such movements, but if, we will say that perhaps Russia offered a plan which would be better to his mind than America's, he would support the former with all his might." KOIDE neither drank nor smoked, had excellent morals, and is a person of intense passions, either liking or hating to excess. He had a marked and intense hatred for the ruling powers of Japan and all his sympathies are with the masses of his country. When scrap iron was being sent to Japan he was very outspoken of the danger it might present for America and told Dr. CHERRINGTON of those dangers.

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A War Relocation Authority file in the National Archives reflected that the English given name of ~~TEIJI KOIDE~~ is JOE. He was born June 12, 1900, in Japan and received his education at Akashi Shogakko in Tokyo, Japan, from 1907 to 1914, at Aoyama Middle School in Tokyo from 1914 to 1919, and at the University of Denver, Denver, Colorado, from 1925 to 1929. He lived at 480 California Street, Los Angeles, from August 1939 to May 1942 and in Fort Lupton, Colorado, from May 1938 to June 1939. His father, IWAJIRO KOIDE, was listed as a farmer in Tottori, Japan. His religion was listed as "none." From 1931 to 1941 he did free lance translating for the Los Angeles Japanese Daily News at 107 North Los Angeles Street; for the Japanese-California Daily News at 325 East Second Street; and for the Sangyo-Nippo News at 329 Jackson Street, Los Angeles.

KOIDE was No. 10522 at the Heart Mountain Relocation Center, Heart Mountain, Wyoming, entering on September 5, 1942. He was given indefinite leave on July 24, 1943, and went to Chicago where he accepted the hospitality of ELMER L. SHIRRELL, Relocation Supervisor, WRA, 226 West Jackson Boulevard, Chicago. His personal property was shipped from Heart Mountain to him in care of Mr. K. KUROKAWA, P.O. Box 54, Fort Lupton, Colorado.

His references, other than given in his OSS file, were listed as YOSHITAKA TAKAGI, 120 West 21st Street, New York City, ex-secretary of the American Japanese Commission for Democracy; MASAMORI KOJIMA, 7-4-C Rowher, R.C., McGehee, Arkansas, teacher; ERNEST IYAMA, 1201-D, Topas, R.C., Utah, S. R. Welfare Department; and GEORGE WATANABE, 908 Lincoln, Boulder, Colorado, instructor in the Navy language school.

A friend was listed as TAKASHI FUKOMOTO, P.O. Box 174, Centerfield, Utah.

Immigration and Naturalization Service records reflect that TEIJI KOIDE, also known as ANDREW KOIDA, has alien registration No. 5689319, and was born June 12, 1900, in Yonago, Tottori, Japan. He arrived in the United States on January 15, 1919, on the SS Shinyo Maru at San Francisco. He has a birthmark or a blood spot on his right arm. His occupation was listed as artist and he was living at 488 California Street, Los Angeles, as of December 20, 1940. On August 19, 1944, he was living c/o BRUCE ROGERS, P.O. Box 2601, Washington, D.C., and was at 2146 Q Building, 26th and Constitution Avenue, Washington, D.C. He also listed at the same time a residence at Willow Beach, near Los Angeles, California.

On December 15, 1944, he made application for a reentry permit to the United States, stating that he was going to a confidential destination for a confidential reason. His address was c/o OSS, Washington, D.C. A memorandum in the file, dated September 26, 1945, reflected that the OSS stated that due to cessation of hostilities it would not be necessary to send KOIDE overseas and therefore his application for reentry permit was withdrawn. His father was listed as IWAJIRO KOIDE, living at 1778 Haight Street, San Francisco. He has a brother, TOICHI KOIDE, living in Japan.

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No record was found in the Passport Division or the Security and Investigations Division of the State Department.

No record, information, or correspondence regarding Issei or Nisei Group transferred from OSS to the United States Strategic Bombing Survey Mission to Japan was found in the administrative records relative to the United States Strategic Survey Mission in the National Archives.

Photographs of KOIDE were furnished to the San Francisco and Los Angeles Offices by letter of March 1, 1949.

Bureau teletype of January 18, 1949, requested this office to check the records of the Immigration and Naturalization Service and of the Department of State for pertinent information concerning HIDEO NODA.

The following investigation was conducted by Special Agent HERBERT S. HAWKINS.

No record was found on HIDEO NODA in the files of the Immigration and Naturalization Service or in the files of the Security and Investigations Division, State Department.

His passport file reflected that HIDEO NODA was born December 13, 1922, at R.D. #3, Phoenix, Arizona. His father, EMPACHI NODA, and mother, AYANO HASADA, were born in Japan. HIDEO NODA stated that he left the United States on the Kamakura Maru from San Francisco in August 1932 with his mother, three brothers and two sisters. He now has applied to come back to the United States to live at Route 1, Box 195, Clarksburg, California, with his brother, TAKARA NODA. His father died in the United States in May 1932 and came to the United States about 1918, living continuously in Arizona. NODA's mother took the children to Japan upon her husband's death and HIDEO was a student until December 1941, a teacher in 1942 and 1943, and in the Japanese army from December 1943 until May 1947. His brothers and sisters are listed as:

TAKARA NODA, born November 20, 1918, Hiroshima, residence Hiroshima, Japan.

YOSHIE KAREMOTO, born June 8, 1921, Phoenix, Arizona, residence Seabrooks, New Hampshire.

TOMIKO KONO, born April 27, 1924, Phoenix, residence Hiroshima.

MITSUAKI NODA, born April 25, 1925, Phoenix, residence Clarksburg, California.

NARIMASA NODA, born August 26, 1930, Phoenix, residence Clarksburg, California.

The brothers MITSUAKI and NARIMASA NODA last saw HIDEO NODA in June 1948 in Hiroshima, Japan.

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This information was taken on November 1, 1948, in Kobe, Japan, from HIDEO NODA by JOHN W. BURNETT, American Vice Consul, who conducted the interview and administered the oath in Japanese. He stated that HIDEO NODA speaks no English.

NODA's description is as follows:

Height	5'3 $\frac{1}{2}$ "
Hair	Black
Eyes	Brown
Scars	Operation scar on back of head.

His mother, Mrs. AYANO, resides in Korenaza Okimura, Saikigun, Hiroshima, Japan, and also lists a legal address at Route 1, Box 185, Clarksburg, California.

Places of residence for HIDEO NODA were listed from January 1941 to December 1943 at the home of his mother in Hiroshima; from December 1943 to May 1947 with the Japanese army in China, Manchuria and Siberia; and from May 1947 to date with his mother in Hiroshima.

His activities from the time he left the United States to the present were listed as from September 1932 to March 1938, student in the Primary School at Hiroshima; from April 1938 to December 1941, student in the Sango Commercial School in Hiroshima; from December 1941 to August 1942, farmer in Hiroshima; from August 1942 to December 1943, assistant teacher in the Oki Primary School at Hiroshima; from December 1943, to May 1947, in the Japanese army in China, Nanking from December 1943 to January 1944, Hankow, January 1944 to February 1944, Gisho, February 1944 to June 1945, Hsinking, Manchuria from June 1945 to September 1945, prisoner of war in Chita, Siberia, from September 1945 to May 1947; from May 1947 until date of interview, farmer in Hiroshima.

A certificate of loss of nationality in the United States was in the file, dated February 17, 1949. It was attested that HIDEO NODA acquired nationality in the United States by virtue of birth in the United States and expatriated himself by serving as a Japanese national in the armed forces of Japan from 1943 to 1945.

A photograph of HIDEO NODA was furnished to the Bureau and the New York Office by letter of March 2, 1949.

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FRIENDS & ASSOCIATES OF ALGER HISS

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It will be recalled that when ALGER HISS left Washington, D.C., in February 1947 he had planned to occupy the apartment of POLLY SHACKLETON in New York City.

On February 2, 1949, ROBERT W. SHACKLETON was interviewed at his office at 2405 Old Auditors Building, Independence Avenue and 14th Street, SW, by Special Agent DONALD D. CONNORS. This building is now partly occupied by the State Department and SHACKLETON is employed as a picture editor with the International News and Press Section of the International Broadcasting Division of the State Department.

SHACKLETON advised that he was not acquainted with ALGER HISS prior to February 1947 at which time HISS requested that he be allowed to use the apartment of the SHACKLETONS for two or three weeks beginning about February 14 and extending through the first week in March. SHACKLETON explained that he and his wife were contemplating a trip to the Virgin Islands and that a friend of his wife, whose identity SHACKLETON did not know, was well acquainted with ALGER HISS and knew that HISS was looking for a place in New York where he might reside temporarily. SHACKLETON recalled that this friend telephoned his wife and told her that ALGER HISS would be grateful for the use of the apartment. SHACKLETON advised that HISS, himself, came to the apartment to make arrangements for the use of it. SHACKLETON stated that he was favorably impressed with HISS and on the strength of the reference by his wife's friend, he saw no reason why HISS should not use the apartment. SHACKLETON said that the apartment was given to HISS completely furnished and it was SHACKLETON's understanding that HISS was to live there only until he succeeded in finding a place for him and his family. SHACKLETON said that so far as he knew, HISS' family was still in Washington and did not join HISS at the apartment which is located at 14 East 66th Street, Manhattan, New York City. SHACKLETON emphasized the fact that this was the only time he had met HISS and he stated that he was fairly certain that this was likewise the only time his wife had ever met HISS.

SHACKLETON failed to recognize the pictures of WHITTAKER CHAMBERS and advised that he had never known CHAMBERS under any of CHAMBERS' aliases. He further stated that he had no typewritten communications from HISS and that the only communication that he had from HISS was a brief, hand-written note which HISS had left in the apartment prior to the SHACKLETONS' return, with a check. SHACKLETON further advised that HISS had left no papers or other personal effects in the apartment.

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On the same date Mrs. ~~POLEY SHACKLETON~~ was interviewed by Agent CONNORS at her home at 1255 37th Street, NW. She advised that she had not met ALGER HISS until about February 14, 1948, at which time HISS had personally made arrangements with her and her husband so that he might use the SHACKLETONS' apartment for about three weeks. Mrs. SHACKLETON advised that she had been called by Mrs. WALTER LOUCHEIM of the 2800 block of O Street, NW, who is a mutual friend of hers and of HISS. Mrs. LOUCHEIM, knowing that the SHACKLETONS were contemplating a trip, suggested that they allow HISS to use their apartment. Mrs. SHACKLETON advised that inasmuch as she was slightly acquainted with DONALD & CATHERINE HISS and knew ALGER HISS by reputation and thought highly of Mrs. LOUCHEIM, she was willing to allow HISS the use of their apartment. Mrs. SHACKLETON advised that she has known DONALD HISS for about seven years and she had met him and his wife often at social gatherings in Georgetown. She did not know PRISCILLA HISS.

Mrs. SHACKLETON advised that she had no typewritten correspondence from ALGER HISS and that she had not seen him since February 1947, except on one occasion in April 1947 when she encountered him in the dining car of a train from New York to Washington. Mrs. SHACKLETON advised that she did not know WHITTAKER CHAMBERS and failed to recognize the pictures of CHAMBERS.

Mrs. SHACKLETON volunteered the information that she found it difficult to believe that ALGER or DONALD HISS could be members of the Communist Party. She said that although she had been in the home of DONALD HISS on several occasions and had moved in a circle of his acquaintances, she had never been solicited for donations to or membership in the Communist Party and she does not recall that the Party was ever a topic of conversation. She also advised that HISS had left no papers or personal effects in the SHACKLETONS' apartment.

It is noted that Mrs. WALTER LOUCHEIM, 2824 O Street, NW, has been interviewed in connection with this case.

Mr. H. STEWART MC DONALD, a lawyer whose office is Room 605, 1025 Connecticut Avenue, NW, was interviewed in the Washington Field Office by Special Agent WILLIAM J. STATEN on March 4, 1949.

MC DONALD advised that he had been an employee of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration from January 1934 for about three years. During his stay with that agency he had become well acquainted with ALGER HISS and regarded him in the highest esteem as both a lawyer and a person.

MC DONALD advised that he did not believe HISS was capable of doing any of the things he had been accused of and hopes the courts free HISS. Even if HISS is convicted, MC DONALD said he doubts very much whether he would even then believe in HISS' guilt. MC DONALD advised he had never seen HISS take any documents that did not belong to him. He was not aware of HISS' affiliations with any subversive groups and he had never been in HISS' home nor had HISS ever been in MC DONALD's home.

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MC DONALD further advised that he knew JOHN ABT and during that time ABT had been an alleged Communist but MC DONALD said he did not believe that ABT advocated the overthrow of the government of the United States. MC DONALD went on to say that he, too, "was guilty of treason if HISS was," in that they both had been engaged in the work of the AAA which included a lot of unconstitutional legislation.

On February 28, 1949, G. HAYDEN RAYNOR was interviewed by Special Agent DONALD D. CONNORS in RAYNOR's office at Room 6011 New State Department Building. RAYNOR resides at 6607 32nd Place, NW. RAYNOR advised that he joined the State Department about 1943 and at the time had made the acquaintance of ALGER HISS. RAYNOR recalled that HISS served as secretary to STETTINIUS during the San Francisco United Nations Conference at which RAYNOR was present. RAYNOR stated that HISS brought in a group of people to this secretariat and most of them were West Coast attorneys who had been Harvard Law School classmates of HISS. RAYNOR was unable to recall the names of these individuals but suggested that EASTON ROTHWELL may know these individuals.

It is noted that ROTHWELL is currently with the Hoover Library at Stanford University and has been interviewed by the San Francisco Office.

RAYNOR, who is now Special Assistant to the Director, Office of European Affairs, advised he has only a slight acquaintance with HISS and had no social contacts with him. He advised he had never received any correspondence from HISS and that he did not know WHITTAKER CHAMBERS. RAYNOR said he recalled HISS as being very close with STANLEY HORNBECK, former United States Ambassador to The Netherlands. He said this association began while HORNBECK was in charge of the Far Eastern Office and HISS worked for him in the middle 1930's. RAYNOR suggested that HORNBECK, EDWARD STETTINIUS and FRANCIS B. SAYRE may have been the individuals who fathered HISS' career in the State Department, although he advised he could by no means be sure of this.

SAM HERMAN, assistant to the legal counsel, Office of the Legal Advisor, State Department, was interviewed on February 24, 1949, at his office in the Walker Johnson Building, by Special Agent JOHN B. VAN ETTEN.

In August 1934 he was employed in the Opinion Section of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration as a low-level attorney under FRANCIS SHEA and TELFORD TAYLOR. Other than a nodding acquaintance with ALGER HISS, HERMAN advised he had no contact with HISS subsequent to HISS' leaving AAA. HERMAN could furnish the names of no specific attorneys with whom HISS was particularly close and stated as far as HISS' work there was concerned, he was in close contact with a great number of the attorneys. HERMAN has never attended a social function where HISS was present and has no knowledge of HISS' social acquaintances.

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Because of recent publicity given ALGER HISS, HERMAN has made an effort to recall anything which might have occurred to make him question HISS' activities. HERMAN advised he was unable to think of anything which would aid in the present investigation and he wished to go on record as saying that the whole affair was a complete surprise to him as he regarded HISS as one of the most able and trustworthy attorneys he had come in contact with while in government work.

HERMAN examined the photographs of WHITTAKER CHAMBERS and Mrs. CHAMBERS and advised he could not identify these individuals.

On March 7, 1949, Mr. DONALD B. MAC GUINEAS was interviewed at his office, Room 3634, Department of Justice, by Special Agent HERBERT S. HAWKINS. He stated he knew ALGER HISS in the Agricultural Adjustment Administration only slightly and their acquaintanceship ended outside the office. He never received any correspondence from HISS and knew of no one who had received correspondence from HISS. He stated he was not able to name any acquaintances of ALGER HISS. MAC GUINEAS advised that his direct superior was JOHN ABT. He was not socially acquainted with Mr. ABT and knew nothing concerning ABT's personal friends.

Special Agent FRANCIS R. MC GINTY ascertained on March 2, 1949, from the personnel file of FOREST R. BLACK at the Personnel Section, Room 2310, Bureau of Internal Revenue, that BLACK entered on duty as principal attorney for the Bureau of Internal Revenue on December 21, 1942 and died on September 19, 1943.

The report of Special Agent JOHN E. DAVIS, dated February 18, 1949, at Atlanta, Georgia, in the instant case requested this office to interview FRANCES FAULCONER and LAVANTIA SAMPSON for information concerning ALGER HISS and for any information they may have with regard to the papers of Mrs. LENORA B. FULLER.

On March 2, 1949, Miss LAVANTIA M. SAMPSON, special assistant to the solicitor of the Department of Agriculture was interviewed at her office, Room 1022 South Building, by Special Agent DONALD D. CONNORS. She was unable to furnish any direct information in connection with ALGER HISS that she had not previously furnished. A previous interview with Miss SAMPSON is set out in the writer's report of March 1, 1949, at Washington, D.C.

With respect to the records of Mrs. FULLER, Miss SAMPSON advised that Mrs. FULLER took these records to New York in 1945 at which time she made her home with her daughter, Mrs. WORTHINGTON MINER, who now resides at 1 West 72nd Street, New York City. Miss SAMPSON advised she had seen these records infrequently and was not acquainted with the subject matter of these documents except that they dealt generally with employees of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration.

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On the same date Special Agent ~~HOWARD~~ D. CONNORS learned from Miss FRANCES FAULCONER, Room 5043 South Building, Department of Agriculture, that she was unable to furnish any other pertinent details with respect to this matter.

Mr. THOMAS FLAVIN was interviewed in his office, Room 111, Administration Building, Department of Agriculture, by Special Agent FRANCIS R. MC GINTY. FLAVIN advised he was employed as an associate attorney in the Office of General Counsel JEROME FRANK in June 1934, and was assigned to the Litigation Section. His immediate supervisor was JOHN ABT. FLAVIN stated he recalled first meeting ALGER HISS when he came to Washington for his initial interview at the Department of Agriculture sometime during the winter of 1934. This meeting with HISS was just a casual introduction. He further stated ALGER HISS, JOHN ABT and LEO PRESSMAN were the so-called "big boys" of the Department. Mr. FLAVIN recalls these specific individuals seemed to have commanded quite a bit of respect and as a newcomer entering the office, he had little occasion to associate with ALGER HISS. In fact, he recalls ALGER HISS' coming into his office only one or twice on routine business and he was never in a position to know him intimately. He stated JOHN ABT mentioned him occasionally in relation to business transactions and from his general observations he believes JOHN ABT and HISS were very good social friends outside the office. FLAVIN recalls that both JOHN ABT and ALGER HISS remained aloof from the younger attorneys and as a result, he can recall no intimate associates of HISS in the office with the exception of JOHN ABT.

FLAVIN advised he never received any correspondence, either typewritten or personal, from ALGER HISS nor was he ever socially acquainted in any way outside the office with him. He could cite no specific knowledge concerning HISS' activities or the activities of any of his close friends.

Special Agent FRANCIS R. MC GINTY reviewed the records of the Department of Agriculture which reflect that ROBERT H. COX, born February 7, 1896, at Ripley, Mississippi, was appointed on January 1, 1935, to the Office of General Counsel, Agricultural Adjustment Administration, and resigned May 21, 1935, to accept employment with the Veterans Administration. Mr. H. J. BERTOLA, Veterans Administration, advised that records reflect ROBERT H. COX, rating specialist, died on July 7, 1945.

On March 8, 1949, Mr. WILLIAM LAWRENCE KEITT was interviewed at his home, 2014 Tunlaw Road, NW, Washington, D.C., by Special Agent FRANCIS R. MC GINTY. KEITT advised that he was with the Agricultural Adjustment Administration during 1935 and 1936. He only met ALGER HISS on one occasion and that was during his initial interview for the position with AAA. On that occasion he was favorably impressed by HISS, particularly concerning his manners and courtesy. KEITT said at that time he was in no position to judge ALGER HISS or know any of his personal friends. He never received any correspondence from HISS and was not socially acquainted with him. From general observation, however, JOHN ABT seemed to be a close acquaintance of ALGER HISS but beyond that KEITT knew of no particular friends of HISS. KEITT advised that during most of his employment with AAA, HISS worked for some committee which conducted most of its work on the Hill and as a result HISS was out of the Department of Agriculture office most of the time.

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Investigation concerning allegations that ALGER and PRISCILLA HISS visited SALLY RINGE and LENORE THOMAS at Accokeek, Maryland

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By teletype dated February 16, 1949 the New York Office furnished the results of an interview with JACOB BAKER, concerning SALLY RINGE and LENORE THOMAS who had an estate at Accokeek, Maryland where RALPH DeSOLA stated that he had met ALGER HISS. Bureau teletype of February 23, 1949 requested that the interviews which are set out below be conducted.

HAROLD KELLOCK was interviewed by Special Agent Edward F. Hummer on February 25, 1949 at his apartment in the Monmouth Hotel, apartment 402, 1819 G Street, NW, Washington, D.C.

Mr. KELLOCK advised that he was acquainted with Mr. HENRY G. FERGUSON, who resides in Washington, D.C. on California Street, NW, and who was the owner of a large piece of property which was rented to LENORE THOMAS and SALLY RINGE. KELLOCK stated that he was not acquainted with ALGER HISS or his wife, PRISCILLA HISS, or with WHITTAKER CHAMBERS. He was shown pictures of all three and stated he could not identify any of them and to his knowledge has never seen these individuals before. KELLOCK stated that his wife, KATHERINE, may have suggested SALLY RINGE and LENORE THOMAS to the FERGUSONS in making arrangements for the rental of the property at Accokeek, Maryland.

By way of background, Mr. KELLOCK stated that he was the "contact man" for the Russian Embassy from 1933 to 1937 or 1938; that he was recommended for this position by the Chase National Bank. His job was to interpret the news appearing in American newspapers for the Russian Ambassador and to make sure that the Russians were not taken in by persons who immediately made contact with them upon formal recognition by this government in 1933. KELLOCK stated that at the time BEATRICE HEIMAN was employed at the Russian Embassy, but he does not know whether she is acquainted with ALGER HISS. KELLOCK claimed that he does know of HAROLD WARE, but does not recall having ever met him. He was aware that HAROLD WARE was the son of ELLA REEVES BLOOR, better known in Communist Party circles as Mother BLOOR. He stated also that JESSICA SMITH, now the wife of JOHN ABT, also worked for the Russian Embassy. JESSICA SMITH was the third wife of HAROLD WARE. KELLOCK stated that he never met JOHN ABT although he heard that he married JESSICA SMITH immediately after HAROLD WARE's death. He recalled meeting JESSICA SMITH in New York and she told him about marrying ABT.

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Mr. KELLOCK stated that to his knowledge Mr. FERGUSON was not a member of the Communist Party or even a Communist sympathizer. KELLOCK stated that while he served with the Russian Embassy he was on very friendly terms with Ambassador TROYANOVSKY, but when CONSTANTINE OUMANSKY was appointed Ambassador to succeed TROYANOVSKY, he was shortly thereafter discharged, as OUMANSKY had no further use of his services. KELLOCK described OUMANSKY as a "know it all" and, therefore, he did not need anyone to interpret the news or to make contact with any Americans.

Concerning the FERGUSONS who rented the property to LENORE THOMAS and SALLY RINGE, KELLOCK stated that he has never known either Mr. or Mrs. FERGUSON to be amateur ornithologists, but instead both were vitally interested in Indian lore and set up a small museum modeled after an Indian village. This museum is located near their property in Maryland.

Concerning RALPH DESOLA and his wife, HELEN WINTER, KELLOCK stated that the names are vaguely familiar, but he can recall no further information concerning them. He recalls meeting JACOB BAKER, and further recalls that he was acquainted with HENRY ALSBERG who was his classmate and who did not like JACOB BAKER. KELLOCK stated that he recalls meeting BAKER at the estate at Accokeek, Maryland. Concerning ALSBERG, KELLOCK described him as being an anarchist.

KELLOCK was asked if he knew an individual by the name of CHARLES KRAMER and he stated that he did know a CHARLES KRAMER and that he met him at the RINGE and THOMAS place in Maryland. He further described this KRAMER as being redheaded with red kinky hair, which was a brilliant red. This KRAMER was very jolly mannered and interested in volley ball which was played on the estate. KELLOCK stated that he recently saw the name of CHARLES KRAMER in the newspapers in connection with this case and that after talking the matter over with FERGUSON, both he and FERGUSON are not quite sure if the CHARLES KRAMER of their acquaintance is identical with the CHARLES KRAMER of the newspaper publicity. It is here noted, however, that CHARLES KRAMER known to the Bureau, does have red hair.

Concerning the estate in Accokeek, Maryland, KELLOCK stated that lots of friends went to this place over the week-end. KELLOCK met some whom he never saw there again. He stated that the chief interest there was volley ball and there was a game going on at all times. It was not uncommon for RINGE and THOMAS to have from two to ten visitors over a week-end. KELLOCK further stated that he recalls meeting LAWRENCE DUGGAN, who recently committed suicide, and it is further his recollection that he met DUGGAN at the home of RINGE and THOMAS in Maryland.

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KELLOCK stated that there was an individual by the name of CHARLES WAGNER, who later served in the Navy and is connected with an architect's office in Washington, who also roomed at this house in Accokeek, rented at the time by RINGE and THOMAS. Later WAGNER purchased a piece of the property from the FERGUSONS and built his own home on the property. He resides at Accokeek, but is employed in Washington, D.C.

Mrs. KATHERINE A. KELLOCK was interviewed on the same day in her apartment and she stated that she recalled taking LENORE THOMAS and SALLY RINGE to the FERGUSON Farm at Accokeek, Maryland, which was known as "Longview". She stated that the FERGUSONS were independently wealthy and at the time had considerable difficulty in renting Longview to suitable tenants. She stated that she had been acquainted with the FERGUSONS for over twenty-two years.

Mrs. KELLOCK described Longview, the home of LENORE THOMAS and SALLY RINGE, as a week-end club. At the time this property was considered by the FERGUSONS to be a white elephant and previous tenants could not even pay the rent.

In August, 1935, LENORE THOMAS was employed by the Resettlement Administration and was brought in to the Resettlement Administration on an art project the purpose of which was to provide teachers for resettled schools. LENORE THOMAS was a sculptress.

Prior to this time SALLY RINGE and LENORE THOMAS were living together in Virginia. Mrs. KELLOCK introduced them to ALICE FERGUSON which resulted in the two girls leasing the FERGUSON home called Longview.

Concerning the numerous guests and week-end parties at Longview, Mrs. KELLOCK stated that there were no such things as invitations; that people just showed up and were served a buffet luncheon. Mrs. KELLOCK herself never knew the second names of many of the persons present and they were introduced to one another only by their first names, it being that informal. She recalls even meeting ISAIAH BOYMAN, who was president of Johns Hopkins University, at this place on one occasion.

Mrs. KELLOCK then got out her photograph scrapbook and showed the interviewing agents many small snapshots of the property in question, the volley ball courts and many of the guests there on the particular days the pictures were taken. She has a picture of SALLY RINGE and LENORE THOMAS.

Mrs. KELLOCK stated that she was invited to Longview for a party in honor of TUGWELL, but did not go. She claims that she does not know ALGER HISS.

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Mrs. KELLOCK stated that later the FERGUSONS sold the main farm known as Longview, but sold a patch of it to SALLY RINGE and LENORE THOMAS who erected a small house on the property now known as Carver's Hill. Mrs. KELLOCK again stated she was not acquainted with ALGER HISS, PRISCILLA HISS or WHITTAKER CHAMBERS and that if the HISSes were regular guests at Longview, she certainly would have remembered them as Mrs. KELLOCK claims she was acquainted with those guests who were present on six or more occasions.

Mrs. KELLOCK claims that political discussions did not take place at Longview and, therefore, she does not know the political persuasions of SALLY RINGE or LENORE THOMAS. *Mrs. STRAUSS*

Later LENORE THOMAS married ROBERT STRAUSS and SALLY RINGE married a man by the name of GOLDMARK. Mrs. KELLOCK recalls meeting GOLDMARK on the volley ball courts on the property. She recalls knowing a man by the name of JACOB BAKER who was later a WPA official, but she never met him at Longview. She recalls meeting a HELEN RINGE and an ALICE RINGE, sisters of SALLY RINGE. She described HELEN RINGE as a big blonde who was employed at the Social Security Board. Concerning the name ABRAHAM GEORGE SILVERMAN, Mrs. KELLOCK claims that she never heard of him. SALLY RINGE at the time was employed by the National Youth Administration.

Concerning the allegation that SALLY RINGE and LENORE THOMAS were living together as Lesbians, Mrs. KELLOCK stated she doubts this very much and described the two girls as just a case of two girls living together. SALLY was an excellent cook and LENORE worked mainly at her job as a sculptress.

Concerning the guests at this estate, Mrs. KELLOCK stated that it was a mixed group and swarms of people went there often. Mrs. KELLOCK stated that she never met HAROLD WARE, but was well acquainted with JESSICA SMITH as both were employed for a time by the Quaker Relief Mission in Europe. Mrs. KELLOCK stated that she served in Poland, Germany and Russia and came under HERBERT HOOVER's American Relief Administration. Mrs. KELLOCK stated that she became well acquainted with JESSICA SMITH in Russia long before JESSICA SMITH married HAROLD WARE. Mrs. KELLOCK stated she never met HAROLD WARE's family, but did recall meeting JESSICA SMITH's father who was an artist and resided at the time on Long Island. Mrs. KELLOCK stated that it is her recollection that HAROLD WARE was in Russia the same time JESSICA SMITH was there and the two may have met there. It is noted that ROBERT STEVENS WARE, son of HAROLD WARE, on interview stated that HAROLD WARE resided in Russia from 1921 to 1931. Mrs. KELLOCK was in Poland in 1921, in Vienna and Germany in 1922 and in Russia from 1922 to 1923.

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Concerning the allegation that Mr. FERGUSON was an ornithologist, she stated that FERGUSON was never interested in birds, but often had persons come down to his estate who spent their time counting birds.

Mrs. KELLOCK claims that she does not know the political persuasions of the FERGUSONS, JESSICA SMITH, HAROLD WARE, SALLY RINGE or LENORE THOMAS. To substantiate this Mrs. KELLOCK stated she was present there on Pearl Harbor Day and recalls hearing the radio announcement of the bombing of Pearl Harbor which she immediately told the persons playing volley ball at the time. However, she stated the game went on and no one seemed interested.

Concerning CHARLES KRAMER, Mrs. KELLOCK stated that there was such an individual and he had red hair, freckled face and was very tough looking. She thought this CHARLES KRAMER was an architect. Mrs. KELLOCK further stated that she never met anyone at Longview who was an inventor of a multi-lens camera. She stated if there had been such an individual she certainly would have known about it as she was interested in photography.

Mrs. KELLOCK claims that she does not know JOHN ABT, who married JESSICA SMITH. Concerning the guests at Longview, Mrs. KELLOCK claims that it was literally a Union Station the crowds came and changed constantly. Mrs. KELLOCK further stated that to her knowledge, no one connected with Longview either as occupants or as guests, were members of the Communist Party.

Mr. HENRY G. FERGUSON was interviewed by Special Agent Edward F. Hummer and Herbert S. Hawkins at his office in the U.S. Geological Survey, Department of Interior, Room 4218, Federal Works Agency Building, on March 1, 1949.

Mrs. JONATHAN GOLDMARK

Mr. FERGUSON stated that he rented "Longview" part of his estate at Accokeek, Maryland, to LENORE THOMAS and SALLY RINGE. LENORE THOMAS married ROBERT STRAUSS around 1942 and SALLY RINGE is married to JONATHAN GOLDMARK. SALLY RINGE is also known as IRMA RINGE, and went with her husband, GOLDMARK, to a ranch in Oregon. Mr. FERGUSON advised that a group of people who were often visiting with RINGE and THOMAS got together for volley ball games at Longview. The STRAUSSes built a home nearby on property bought from a Mr. CLAGGETT and still live there. FERGUSON was able to identify CHARLES KRAMER as being a frequent visitor to Longview while it was rented by SALLY RINGE and LENORE THOMAS. SALLY RINGE had three sisters, of whom ALICE was an invalid who had had sleeping sickness, HELEN, a blonde who is in New York City working for the YWCA, and QUEENIE who is married to a Philippine Government Agent and was interned when she was caught in Manila during the war.

IRMA RINGE

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Mr. FERGUSON had never heard of ABRAHAM GEORGE SILVERMAN. He stated that CHARLES WAGNER was a visitor at Longview, that he bought a home from Mrs. FERGUSON and that he lives there now. REXFORD TUGWELL was a frequent visitor there and seemed to Mr. FERGUSON to be the ring leader of a group of literary and artistic people. FERGUSON never heard of JACOB BAKER, RALPH DeSOLA (although he remembers a RALPH) and the wife of DeSOLA, HELEN WINTER, was also not known. FERGUSON never heard any reference to the Communist Party made at Longview, but had the general impression that they were all "advanced liberals", i.e. New Dealers, but definitely not Communists. SALLY RINGE was anti-English and had German relatives, although he qualified the first statement by stating she was anti-English only in a mild way. FERGUSON never talked politics with CHARLIE KRAMER and has never noticed any peculiarities concerning SALLY RINGE or LENORE THOMAS. He stated that he believes that they were just roommates. FERGUSON advised that he never heard any discussions concerning a multi-lens camera and the name CHARLES WOOD COLLIER means nothing to him. He was able to recall JESSICA SMITH as one of this crowd who was a frequent visitor and he described her as a striking blonde beauty. The name HAROLD WARE meant nothing to him, although Mother BLOOR, HAROLD WARE's mother, was recognized as a Communist organizer from newspapers he had read. He believes that he recalls being introduced to JOHN ABT at Longview but did not know that JESSICA SMITH is married to him. HELEN WARE and CLARENCE C. CAPPEL meant nothing to him, as did ROSE CLINTON and CHARLES or ROSE COE.

Mr. FERGUSON stated that LENORE THOMAS worked for the WPA as a sculptress and made some animals for the Greenbelt Playground. She was very friendly with REXFORD TUGWELL. FERGUSON stated that DICK KENAH, an artist who owns a home in Longview now and does model work for a branch of the War Department, was a visitor at Longview and would probably have some information concerning these people. The names WALTER SASSAMAN, VICTOR FERLO, GERALD GRAZE, HELEN FULLER, LEN DeCAUX, DR. BENJAMIN WEININGER, PEGGY BENNETT, MARY BELL GORMAN and HAROLD POSNER meant nothing to him. He was not sure whether he had ever met HENRY HILL COLLINS. He further stated that a Dr. DUB, a Psychiatrist connected with St. Elizabeth's Hospital, was a visitor at Longview and might be acquainted with some of the crowd at Longview. He stated that Mr. and Mrs. KELLOCK visited him and his wife and not RINGE and THOMAS, although he believes he introduced LENORE THOMAS to them. The name HERBERT HERRING meant nothing to him. FERGUSON stated that the groups visiting THOMAS and RINGE would range from four to over twelve people on a week-end. Mrs. FERGUSON is interested in Indian lore and archaeology and is not an amateur ornithologist. SALLY RINGE was an enthusiastic ornithologist, first becoming interested in bird lore at Longview through a joint geological survey and Audubon Society who made a bird count in this neighborhood. MARGARET VALLIANT was recalled as a visitor at Longview and nothing was known concerning her. FERGUSON stated that he had never been approached by any of this group concerning his position at the Geological Survey other than usual questions about the nature of his work. He was never asked for any confidential information.

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Mr. FERGUSON stated that his wife sold Longview to a Meteorologist by the name of BREECE (phonetic). Mr. and Mrs. FAEHLE rented Longview after THOMAS and RINGE left. Mrs. FAEHLE was a woman draftsman in the government and had two daughters. FERGUSON stated that he still sees a good deal of Mrs. STRAUSS and stated that Mr. STRAUSS is a general Contractor and has a building business in the neighborhood called the Southern Maryland Industry. Mr. STRAUSS comes into Washington about once a week and does some writing for an aviation magazine. His brother MICHAEL STRAUSS, who was a visitor at Longview is head of the Reclamation Bureau. FERGUSON stated that no invitations were ever issued at Longview and it seemed to him that it was more of an open house for literary and artistic people rather than political groups. STRAUSS was connected with the Southern Conference for Human Welfare.

A picture of ALGER HISS was shown to Mr. FERGUSON, who stated that he could not say definitely that ALGER HISS was not a visitor at Longview during the time that THOMAS and RINGE occupied the premises and he could not say that HISS was there. He stated that HISS' picture looked like a young man who might have been there, but he would not commit himself. FERGUSON further stated that he did not know of any Communist Party affiliation or sympathies on the part of the occupants of Longview or any of their guests.

Mrs. HENRY G. FERGUSON, also known as ALICE FERGUSON, was interviewed at her home, 2330 California Street, NW, on the afternoon of Tuesday, March 1, 1949. At the outset of the interview Mrs. FERGUSON was shown a picture of ALGER HISS and stated that she could not recollect seeing him at Longview. On the other hand, she did not want to say that he was not there, as she claimed she had a very poor memory in this regard. She was likewise shown a picture of Mrs. ALGER HISS, also known as PRISCILLA HISS, and gave the same answer, namely, that she could not say definitely that she was not a visitor at Longview or that she was a visitor. She was shown a picture of WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, and she stated that she never saw that person before. The picture, incidentally, was a 1931 picture of CHAMBERS. She was shown two photographs of CHARLES KRAMER and immediately identified him as a person who had striking red hair and identified him by the name of CHARLES KRAMER. She described his wife's name as MILDRED.

Mrs. FERGUSON stated that CHARLES KRAMER and his wife were very frequent guests of LENORE THOMAS and SALLY RINGE at Longview, and distinctly remembers him because of his style of English and diction, stating that KRAMER was an interesting conversationalist and she often liked to hear him speak. In fact, Mrs. FERGUSON stated that some time after LENORE THOMAS and SALLY RINGE vacated the premises, the premises were actually rented by CHARLES KRAMER and his wife MILDRED. Mrs. FERGUSON stated that the KRAMERS made very poor tenants in that the life in the country was too rugged for MILDRED KRAMER and their child stating that the premise of Longview was never intended as a winter residence in that it had no central heating plant; however, the two

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girls, LENORE THOMAS and SALLY RINGE, rented it as an all-year-round home for several years. Mrs. FERGUSON could not state exactly when the girls lived at Longview but guessed that it was about the same time that they built the home. She stated this was about the same time that they were married.

Mrs. FERGUSON advised that she was acquainted with ROBERT STRAUSS, husband of LENORE THOMAS, who was a frequent visitor at Longview. She advised that she was acquainted with JOHNNY GOLDMARK, husband of SALLY RINGE, who was also a frequent visitor at Longview. Mrs. FERGUSON stated he came down there towards the last part of the girls' stay at Longview. When questioned regarding ROBERT HERRING, she advised that she was not acquainted with him. Mrs. FERGUSON recalled that SALLY RINGE had three sisters, one of whom was afflicted with sleeping sickness. Another sister, whom she recalled as HELEN, a blonde, had a government job at one time but is presently in New York City occupying the position of Head of Personnel at the YWCA. Mrs. FERGUSON stated that she was not acquainted with ABRAHAM GEORGE SILVERMAN.

She advised that the occupants and guests at Longview did not exhibit a very strong interest in ornithology; in fact, SALLY RINGE wasn't actually interested in any particular thing. She was a gay sort of person but one whom Mrs. FERGUSON did not admire too much. Mrs. FERGUSON explained that she did not know of the Audubon Society ever having visited Longview or the vicinity but that the Geological Survey had for about seventeen years come down to Longview and its neighboring surroundings and had counted birds. Mrs. FERGUSON explained that she believed that SALLY and LENORE were nothing more than good friends and seriously doubted that they were ever Lesbians. As regards CHARLES KRAMER, he played volley ball on the court located at Mrs. FERGUSON's place. She believed that he visited Longview to visit with the people there rather than because he was especially interested in volley ball.

Mrs. FERGUSON related that she knew JESSICA SMITH slightly. She recalled that she had a son, DAVID, to whom she was rather devoted and who, as she recalls, was sick; Mrs. FERGUSON believed it was JESSICA's purpose to rent a country estate for DAVID who allegedly was suffering from a tuberculosis condition. Mrs. FERGUSON recalled that JESSICA was a guest of SALLY and LENORE probably three or four times. She did not know that JESSICA was married. Mrs. FERGUSON advised that she was not acquainted with anyone by the name of HAROLD WARE and did not know him as a guest at Longview. Mrs. FERGUSON stated that the name HELEN WARE CAPPEL does not mean any thing to her. As far as she could ascertain, RINGE and THOMAS had no political beliefs except that you might term them "liberals". They were the type of people who seemed to be satisfied just as long as someone was pushing the world along and getting things done. She further described them and their associates as "New Thoughtists" and who were slightly opposed to what Mrs. FERGUSON called a police state. However, Russia was never

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referred to as being a police state by anyone of the group. Mrs. FERGUSON stated that she had received the impression that the girls were not too interested in international affairs, and as far as she knew, the only time they were ever out of this country was on a visit to Mexico. RINGE and THOMAS seemed to be interested in the Parent Teachers Association and at one time had attempted to busy themselves with a group of girls at Accokeek, Maryland in the nature of a girl scout movement. However, Mrs. FERGUSON explained SALLY was the type who could not follow any one thing through, especially if it bored her. She tried the girl scout movement for a couple of months and then gave it up. Mrs. FERGUSON went on to relate that SALLY RINGE and LENORE THOMAS worked for new causes but at no time had ever indicated that they were Communists or were interested in Communism.

Mrs. FERGUSON recalled that SALLY had a position with the Federal government and that LENORE was a sculptress. Mrs. FERGUSON stated she would classify both of them as New Dealers; however, she felt absolutely certain that they were not disloyal. Mrs. FERGUSON explained that she did not know anyone by the name of JOHN ABT, now the husband of JESSICA SMITH. She advised that HAROLD KELLOCK was a guest at Longview. He was one of the group which came there primarily to play volley ball. Mrs. FERGUSON stated that it was Mrs. KELLOCK who in a way was responsible for the two girls being introduced to Mrs. FERGUSON. She explained that Mrs. KELLOCK had told RINGE and THOMAS that Mrs. FERGUSON had a house to rent. Mrs. FERGUSON recalled this was about November and that she explained to the girls that the cottage was more of a summer residence and did not have a central heating plant, which would make the cottage unlivable during the winter. However, they took it and remained there year round.

The names RALPH DeSOLA and JACOB BAKER did not mean anything to Mrs. FERGUSON. Mrs. FERGUSON stated they had all kinds of guests there and it was difficult for her to recall many of their names, especially as most of them were known by first names. However, she did recall one of the guests as being REXFORD TUGWELL. Among others who visited the Longview was ADRIAN DORNBUSH (phonetic). Mrs. FERGUSON explained that it was he who accompanied Mrs. ELEANOR ROOSEVELT at certain social events. Another guest was INSLEY HOPPER. She stated that he came down to Longview quite a few times. As regards Mr. and Mrs. CHARLES WOOD COLLIER, she stated that she might have heard the name but could not definitely state that she was acquainted with the couple. She recalled MARGARET VALLIANT as a person with whom she was acquainted in that she was hostess at one of the worst parties Mrs. FERGUSON had ever attended. She recalled MARGARET as being a musician and living in Washington, D.C. Mrs. FERGUSON stated she met MARGARET at SALLY and LENORE's and, as she recalled, MARGARET lived at 2400 16th Street. Mrs. FERGUSON stated she did not believe that MARGARET was interested in Communism.

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When interrogated concerning the multi-lens aerial camera, Mrs. FERGUSON stated that she never heard any discussion concerning it at Longview. She explained that the people who attended there were mostly interested in art, especially modern art, and she obtained the impression that they would probably not be interested in engineering and things like that. Mrs. FERGUSON related that CHARLIE WAGNER lived at Longview with the two girls for quite some time. She explained that he fitted in very lovely with their scheme of living and shared the expenses of running the home.

As regards VICTOR PERLO, Mrs. FERGUSON stated that the name sounded familiar, but she could not recall anything definite concerning him. Mrs. FERGUSON related that, after SALLY and LENORE moved away, a Mrs. FAINLEY rented Longview and stayed a couple of years. She believed that someone with a name similar to PERLO stayed with the FAINLEYS and helped them pay the rent. The last she heard of Mr. FAINLEY was about a year ago when he wrote from San Francisco asking Mrs. FERGUSON's husband to help Mr. FAINLEY obtain a position.

The names GEORGE SILVERMAN, CHARLES COE, WALTER SASSAMAN, NATHAN WITT, HENRY HILL COLLINS, and Dr. WEININGER were not recalled by Mrs. FERGUSON as being people with whom she was acquainted. The two girls, THOMAS and RINGE, as well as most of their friends and associates had no religious interests whatsoever. Mrs. FERGUSON could not recall anyone ever visiting Longview who was employed at the Bureau of Standards. As regards the type of literature which RINGE and THOMAS read and subscribed to, Mrs. FERGUSON stated that it was mostly current books and magazines. She explained that she never saw the DAILY WORKER or any Communist literature in their home. She further stated that she does not know of any organizations to which they belong. Mrs. FERGUSON stated that SALLY RINGE and CHARLES WAGNER, when they lived at Longview and were commuting to Washington, did so in their own cars. Mrs. FERGUSON stated that all the visitors at Longview were white people.

Baltimore teletype of March 3, 1949, requested this office to interview CHARLES F. WAGNER, 1927 11th Street, NW, Washington, D.C., who resided at Longview in the late 1930's or early 1940's to determine what information he had concerning the alleged visit by ALGER HISS to Longview while it was rented to LENORE THOMAS and SALLY RINGE. It will be noted that WAGNER was also mentioned by HAROLD KELLOCK.

WAGNER was interviewed on March 4, 1949 at his residence by Special Agent Edward F. Hummer and furnished the following information:

He was not acquainted with ALGER HISS or DONALD HISS but had heard their names mentioned in the circles in which he associated. He stated, however, that the names came up in a very laudatory manner and he assumed that the HISSes were "bright young men" employed by the government. WAGNER referred to ALGER HISS as a stuffed shirt in the State Department judging from his high position there. WAGNER was not

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acquainted with CHAMBERS and offered the opinion that CHAMBERS was "obviously cracked up". When asked whether he had any information in this regard WAGNER stated he had made this statement because he could not imagine anyone making a statement about a person so highly regarded as ALGER HISS without being mentally off balance.

WAGNER was out of the country in Stockholm, Sweden, during most of the year 1937 and therefore was not in a position to know whether ALGER HISS visited Longview. As far as he knew SALLY RINGE and LENORE THOMAS were not members of the Communist Party. WAGNER stated he would not know a Communist if he saw one or heard one. He did not know JACOB BAKER or RALPH DeSOLA and never knew THOMAS or RINGE to associate with any known members of the Communist Party. He identified the photograph of CHARLES KRAMER and stated that he often saw KRAMER at Longview, Accokeek, Maryland. He added that he did not believe the things that had been written about KRAMER in the newspapers. He is also acquainted with HELEN RINGE, ALICE RINGE, and another sister known as QUEENIE. He stated that immediately after LENORE THOMAS STRAUSS was interviewed by Baltimore agents she contacted him and advised him of the Federal Bureau of Investigation contact and that the Baltimore agents desired to know whether ALGER HISS was at Longview on July 4, 1937. He stated that both him and LENORE THOMAS laughed about this matter as he could not recall where he was specifically on this date except that he had been out of the country.

On March 3, 1949, ROBERT O. LITCHFIELD was interviewed at the National Press Club, 14th and F Streets, NW, Washington, D.C. regarding any knowledge he may have had about ALGER HISS being present at Longview, Accokeek, Maryland over the week-end of July 4, 1937. LITCHFIELD stated that he went down to Longview on many Sundays in 1937 and 1938 and knew SALLY RINGE and LENORE THOMAS, and has seen CHARLIE WAGNER at the volley ball gatherings at the home of RINGE and THOMAS. He never saw ALGER HISS at Longview and has never met ALGER HISS at any other time.

LITCHFIELD stated that he went down to Longview to see HENRY G. FERGUSON and his wife and played volley ball on week-ends. SALLY RINGE and LENORE THOMAS were close friends of REXFORD TUGWELL. Both RINGE and THOMAS were ardent New Dealers and he qualified this statement by saying that they were extreme liberals, but he never knew them to be members of the Communist Party or necessarily follow the Communist Party line. He stated that he rarely saw the girls alone.

LITCHFIELD advised that CARLTON SKINNER who is head of an Information Branch in the Interior Department is a close friend of BOB STRAUSS who married LENORE THOMAS. He also stated that THOMAS B. NOLAN who is a Chief Geologist at the U.S. Geological Survey was another visitor to Longview who knew most of the other visitors at this place. He also stated that REXFORD TUGWELL's wife GRACE often visited Longview. LITCHFIELD recalls JESSICA SMITH but stated that he never saw

her at Longview and hasn't seen her since 1928. JESSICA SMITH worked for the Soviet Information Bureau. The names HAROLD WARE and JOHN ABT meant nothing to Mr. LITCHFIELD. LITCHFIELD was able to recall seeing a kinky, orange haired man at Longview but the name CHARLES KRAMER meant nothing to him.

#### Interview with CLARA HEUSS

By teletype dated February 7, 1949, the New York office requested this office to interview CLARA HEUSS regarding a statement allegedly made by PRISCILLA HISS to Mrs. HEUSS regarding WILLIAM L. WHITE's book, in which Mrs. HISS allegedly stated that the book was all wrong since ALGER HISS had been in Russia and saw the facts differently. Mrs. HEUSS advised Special Agent Edward F. Hummer that she did not have any conversation with Mr. WHITE. She does not recall having any such conversation with Mrs. HISS. Mrs. HEUSS stated that she only met Mrs. HISS alone on three occasions, but met her in a group with other people several times. At no time did the subject of WILLIAM L. WHITE's book enter into any discussion with Mrs. HISS. By way of explanation Mrs. HEUSS stated that undoubtedly WILLIAM L. WHITE is referring to another individual, who is a mutual friend, whom she refused to identify, who on one occasion told her Mrs. HEUSS, that WILLIAM L. WHITE should never have criticized the Russian clothes and the Russian way of life in his book "Report on the Russians". Mrs. HEUSS stated that she is considered a friend of Mrs. HISS and when the publicity in this matter broke in the papers, she wrote PRISCILLA HISS inviting her to stay at her home in Georgetown if she, Mrs. HISS, should ever come to Washington to attend any Congressional hearings, etc. Mrs. HEUSS advised that she knew no person as BEATRICE HEIMAN and did not know whether Mr. or Mrs. ALGER HISS knew her.

Re: Document Entitled, "President's Report  
for the Year 1936<sup>th</sup>. (K-249)

On March 1, 1949, Special Agents Edward E. Linehan and Courtland J. Jones returned to Mrs. HENRY L. ABBOTT, the document entitled, "President's Report for the Year, 1936<sup>th</sup>", which Mrs. ABBOTT had made available to Agent Linehan.

Report of Special Agent Courtland J. Jones, dated January 29, 1949, reflected that Mrs. ABBOTT when interviewed had in her possession the minute book for the Bryn-Mawr Club, Washington, D.C., and when questioned concerning any typewriting specimens she might have which emanated from the ALGER HISS residence, she produced this document. The FBI Laboratory thereafter identified it as having been typed on the same machine which typed documents turned over by WHITTAKER CHAMBERS.

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An examination was made of the minute book in question by Agent Jones and it was determined that the book is entitled, "Bryn-Mawr Club Minute Book, 1931-32-33-34-35-36-37". On page 112, the following caption appears:

"May Meeting"

"On Tuesday, May 18, Mrs. EDWIN C. KELTON was hostess for the Bryn Mawr Club at the last meeting of the year which was held at the Officers Club at Fort Humphreys, D.C. After tea, the business meeting was held with the President, Mrs. HISS, presiding.

"In the absence of Mrs. HULBURT, Chairman of the Nominating Committee, Mrs. STRAUSS of the Committee, was called upon to present the slate for the officers of the Club for the year 1937-38.

"It was then moved, seconded, and carried that the secretary cast a unanimous ballot and the following officers were elected:

"Mrs. HENRY ABBOTT, President  
Mrs. WALTER GARDNER, Treasurer-Vice President  
Mrs. EMILY STORER, Secretary

"It was moved, seconded, carried that a vote of thanks be given to the retiring officers for their work during the past year:

"The President, Mrs. HISS, then read her annual report which was accepted and is appended hereto. ...

signed: FLORENCE H. KELTON,  
Secretary

The document in question was appended to page 112 of this book. The document refers to incidents which occurred at meetings of the Bryn-Mawr Club for the past year and a perusal of the minutes of this period reflects mention is made of these events as described in the document.

Mrs. HENRY L. ABBOTT stated that she intended to return the minute book to the secretary of the Bryn Mawr Club, Mrs. JAMES W. DICKEY, and that originally she, Mrs. ABBOTT, had secured the book at the instigation of Mrs. PRISCILLA HISS. Mrs. HISS is not acquainted with Mrs. DICKEY and desired to review the minute book to determine the names of her friends and associates in 1935, 1936 and 1937. Mrs. ABBOTT and Mrs. HISS reviewed the book in the fall of 1948.

On March 4, 1949, Mrs. JAMES W. DICKEY, 8 West Lenox Avenue, Chevy Chase, Maryland, was interviewed by Special Agent Jones, at which time she advised she had received the minute book in question

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from Mrs. ABBOTT on that date. She reiterated information previously furnished that she is the elected secretary of the Bryn Mawr Club for the year 1948 and that her term of office expires in May, 1949, when the new officers are elected.

By teletype dated March 4, 1949, the Bureau and New York Division were advised that Mrs. DICKEY is the proper individual to subpoena in the event the document, "President's Report for the Year 1936" is introduced into evidence.

- P E N D I N G -

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LEADS

WASHINGTON FIELD OFFICE

AT WASHINGTON, D.C.:

Will continue to develop information pertinent to this investigation and conclude the investigation requested in referenced Bureau letters.

\* \* \* \* \*

This matter is receiving constant and preferred investigative attention in this office and leads are being handled as they are received.

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~~ADMINISTRATIVE~~

By teletype dated February 14, 1949, the New York office requested all pertinent serials concerning the personal history and background of ELEANOR NELSON SOYRING. By letter dated March 1, 1949, the New York office was furnished the material it desired in referenced teletype.

By teletype dated February 15, 1949, New York Office requested this office to interview Dr. MARGARET NICHOLSON, a local pediatricist who was alleged by ESTHER CHAMBERS to have been recommended to her by PRISCILLA HISS. The results of this interview were furnished to the Bureau, New York and Baltimore by letter dated March 1, 1949

By teletype dated February 14, 1949, the New York Office requested this office to ascertain the present location of DANIEL MURPHY and MARY McGAIR with respect to the investigation of ANDREE EMEREE. By letter dated February 23, 1949, to the Bureau, New York, San Francisco and St. Paul, the latter two offices were requested to locate and interview MURPHY who is associated with the Office of Indian Affairs, U.S. Department of the Interior. By letter dated February 25, 1949, the New York Office was furnished the address of MARY McGAIR, 71 West 12th Street, apartment C-3 and was requested to conduct the desired interview.

By letter dated February 25, 1949, the Los Angeles office was requested to locate MARGARET B. PORTER, nee BENNETT who was employed as an attorney at the AAA during the period when ALGER HISS was employed there.

By teletype dated January 21, 1949, the New York Office requested this office to review its files regarding DAVID ZIMMERMAN with alias DAVIS CARPENTER.

By letter dated February 8, 1949, the Bureau and New York were notified that no pertinent information was available in Washington Field Office files concerning this individual.

The New York Office was requested to furnish the Savannah Office a photograph of DAVID ZIMMERMAN, with alias DAVID CARPENTER to determine if he is identical with one DAVID WINSTON ZIMMERMAN of Orangeburg, S. C.

Bureau letter of January 3, 1949, requested this office to furnish photographs of all male employees of the Soviet Embassy during the years 1936 to 1938 to the New York Office. By letter dated January 11, 1949, all available photographs were furnished to the New York Office.

By teletype dated February 9, 1949, the New York office requested an interview with LEANDER BELL LOVELL. By teletype dated February 24, 1944

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the Bureau and New York were notified that LOVELL is presently employed by the U.S. Army in Frankfurt, Germany and is therefore not available for interview.

By letter dated February 15, 1949, the Baltimore Office was requested to contact the Office of the Veterans Administration for information as to the present whereabouts of JOHN THEODORE HERRMANN and to interview him if found in that division.

By letter dated March 1, 1949 the St Louis office was requested to report all information contained in the records of the U.S. Strategic Bombing Survey Mission to Japan in 1945 concerning TEIJI KOIDE.

By letter dated March 7, 1949, the New York Office was requested to interview Mrs. WORTHINGTON MINOR, 1 West 72nd Street, New York City, in an effort to locate the records maintained at one time by Mrs. LENORA B. FULLER, deceased.

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# FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

65179/DMH/LRP/PLJ/cc

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

FILE NO. **74-94**

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

REPORT MADE AT <b>WASHINGTON, D. C.</b>	DATE WHEN MADE <b>MAR 16 1949</b>	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE <b>2/7 to 3/4/49</b>	REPORT MADE BY <b>LUDWIG W. R. OBERNDORF</b> dmh ep
TITLE <b>JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was ETAL</b>			CHARACTER OF CASE <b>PERJURY ESPIONAGE - R INTERNAL SECURITY - R</b>

**SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:**

8-7-0 72077404807/205119  
CLASSIFIED BY SP7MAC/JS  
DECLASSIFY ON: 25X1

J. WILNER SUNDELSON does not recall FELIX INSLERMAN. CLARENCE R. MASON interviewed. Employment record of HANS INSLERMAN set out. WILLIAM EDWARD CRANE subscriber to telephone RA 1445 in 1937. Dr. FREDERICK A. BLOSSOM interviewed. Background of JOHN THEODORE HERRMANN set out. THOMAS F. FITCH interviewed re allegations of GUENTHER GUSTAV RUMRICH. Information concerning TEIJI KOIDE and HIDEO NODA set out. Interviews with ROBERT W. SHACKLETON, POLLY SHACKLETON, H. STEWART MC DONALD, G. HAYDEN RAYNOR, SAM HERMAN, DONALD B. MAC GUINEAS, THOMAS FLAVIN and WILLIAM L. KEITT, friends and associates of ALGER HISS, failed to develop pertinent information. HENRY G. FERGUSON, HAROLD & KATHERINE A. KELLOCK and ROBERT O. LITCHFIELD interviewed concerning association with SALLY RINGE and LENORE THOMAS. CLARA HEUSS denies conversation with PRISCILLA HISS. Bryn-Mawr Club minute book reviewed.

- P -

REFERENCE: Bureau file 74-1333  
Bureau letter dated January 3, 1949  
Bureau letter dated December 13, 1948

~~CLASSIFIED BY: SP7MAC/JS  
DECLASSIFY ON: 25X1  
7-21-82  
ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT  
WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.~~

FOI/PA # <b>266,586</b>
APPEAL #
CIVIL ACT. #
E.O. # <b>12356</b>
DATE <b>7-21-82</b> INITIALS <b>JS</b>

~~ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 7-21-82 BY SP7MAC/JS~~

APPROVED AND FORWARDED:  <b>(S) JS (C.A.) JS</b>	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES		
		<b>74</b>	<b>1333</b>	<b>3047</b>
COPIES OF THIS REPORT				
<b>5-Bureau</b> <b>3-New York. (1-THOMAS J. DONEGAN, SAAG, Kisseloff-9167</b> <b>New York)</b> <b>3-Washington Field</b>				

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DETAILS:

AT WASHINGTON, D.C.

FELIX INSLERMAN

New York teletype of February 8, 1949, requested this office to interview J. WILNER SUNDELSON in connection with the possible employment by his family of FELIX INSLERMAN. SUNDELSON was interviewed by Special Agent DONALD D. CONNORS on February 9, 1949, at his office, Room 907, 800 Connecticut Avenue, in the ECA Building. SUNDELSON advised that he could not recognize a picture of INSLERMAN as any chauffeur employed by his family nor did the description of INSLERMAN fit that of any chauffeur whom he could recall. SUNDELSON advised that his family had resided at 444 Central Park West, New York City, from September 1937 until recently and they had resided at 211 Central Park West from 1932 until September 1937. He recalls the September 1937 date because during this month he began teaching at Rutgers University. It is noted that INSLERMAN has claimed employment as part-time chauffeur for the SUNDELSON family from 1935 until 1936 at 444 Central Park West, New York City.

SUNDELSON stated that the only two chauffeurs he recalled were a young man from the Middle West who was a student and described by SUNDELSON as being tall, thin and blond, and an Italian whom SUNDELSON recalled vaguely but was positive did not fit the description of INSLERMAN. SUNDELSON further advised that he was sure his family employed no chauffeurs while they resided at 444 Central Park West. He said at this time he was old enough to drive and did drive the family car almost exclusively and that in about 1938 his mother gave him the car and he had never employed a chauffeur. SUNDELSON admitted that his mother might have hired a chauffeur without his knowledge but he stated that this possibility was extremely remote.

SUNDELSON further stated that his mother travelled extensively and usually wintered in Florida and she could have employed a chauffeur there for a brief period without his knowledge. He stated, however, that his mother was an extremely methodical woman and if she had hired a chauffeur she would, in all probability, have kept a record of the payments made to him in connection with her ordinary business records.

It will be recalled that a search of the home of FELIX INSLERMAN in Cambridge, New York, disclosed personal correspondence from BUD & JOE MASON, written on stationery of the U.S. Geological Survey.

Special Agent WILLIAM J. STATEN ascertained that CLARENCE R. MASON, also known as BUD, is presently employed as a photogrammetric engineer with the U.S. Geological Survey, having started his employment as a rodman on March 1, 1934. His present address was ascertained to be 2424 North 16th Street, Arlington, Virginia. His personnel file reflected that he was born January 18, 1905, at Bristol, Virginia, attended Duke University, the New York

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Electrical School, and received an A.B. degree from Emory & Henry University. He had previously been employed as a sheet metal worker in Bristol, Virginia, with the Fitzgerald Corporation in Richmond, Virginia, with the Chrysler Corporation at Detroit, Michigan, as a heater in the auto assembly plant, and as a professional baseball player. This file also reflected that MASON's wife was named JOSEPHINE.

On February 23, 1949, Special Agents ADRIAN W. MAGUIRE and JOSEPH E. KELLER interviewed MASON at his residence, 2424 North 16th Street, Apartment 1, Arlington, Virginia.

MASON furnished information concerning his background substantially identical with that obtained from his personnel file. He advised he had never been stationed in Baltimore, Maryland, and had never been a resident of that city. He is not acquainted with MARY KNETTLES, FRANKLIN VICTOR RENO or STAN ASKLOF. When asked if he was acquainted with FELIX INSLERMAN he replied that he did know INSLERMAN and also his wife, ELIZABETH INSLERMAN. He explained his acquaintance in the following manner.

In March or April 1944 he was on official assignment with the U.S. Geological Survey as a topographer in the vicinity of Cambridge, New York. This assignment entailed the mapping of that area. On arrival in this vicinity he and a rodman named WALDO BROWNELL set up shop on the road opposite INSLERMAN's farm. On the day of their arrival a woman, whom he later came to know as Mrs. INSLERMAN, came up to him and inquired if he was a telephone man inasmuch as she desired to have a telephone installed and asked whether MASON was going to install a telephone at the INSLERMAN farm. He advised her that he was not a telephone man. He and BROWNELL remained in that area for approximately two months performing their official duties for the U.S. Geological Survey. Inasmuch as water was available at a well located on the INSLERMAN farm, he and BROWNELL ate their lunches there daily. In this manner he became acquainted with Mrs. INSLERMAN. During the period of his assignment in the vicinity of the INSLERMAN farm at Cambridge, New York, he did not see INSLERMAN and learned from Mrs. INSLERMAN that her husband was employed at that time by the Republic Aviation Corporation in New York City, that INSLERMAN lived in town, and that he did not return to his home daily.

On one occasion, which was a Sunday, Mrs. INSLERMAN invited MASON and his wife, JOSEPHINE, to the INSLERMAN home for a social visit. On that occasion FELIX INSLERMAN was present and to the best of MASON's recollection that was the only time he talked with FELIX INSLERMAN. This visit was approximately 30 minutes in duration and MASON believes that Mrs. INSLERMAN's mother or father was present at that time. He stated that this visit and all his contacts with Mrs. INSLERMAN were strictly of a social nature. The subject of Communism was never discussed and neither Mrs. INSLERMAN nor FELIX INSLERMAN in any way indicated that they were Communists or that they

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desired MASON and his wife to join any secret or underground movement. MASON stated that from his contact and association with the INSLEMANs he had no reason at all to be suspicious of them.

MASON was asked if he corresponded with the INSLEMANs and very openly admitted that both he and his wife had done so. He stated that after he left the vicinity of the INSLEMAN farm and was transferred to Petersburg, New York, he received correspondence from Mrs. INSLEMAN who incidentally did all the writing for the INSLEMANs. In all MASON received approximately six or seven letters. With the exception of a Christmas card received in 1948 no correspondence has transpired for the past two years. He advised that all correspondence which he had received from the INSLEMANs had been destroyed. He stated further that FELIX INSLEMAN never displayed more than a normal interest in the type of work in which MASON was engaged. After MASON finished mapping the area surrounding INSLEMAN's home, he furnished INSLEMAN with a map of that area of his own volition. He pointed out that this particular map was a matter of public information and could be purchased at the U.S. Geological Survey for a very nominal sum. He furnished this map to INSLEMAN since he thought the latter might be interested in it since the INSLEMAN farm was in that area.

MASON recalled that he felt rather certain that he had seen a very expensive camera at INSLEMAN's farm in Cambridge, New York, and although he could not recall the make of the camera, stated that he believed it was a Leica. MASON reiterated that he was definitely not acquainted with MARY KNETTLES and that he had absolutely no information linking INSLEMAN with any subversive apparatus.

By teletype dated January 10, 1949, the Albany Office advised that HANS INSLEMAN, East Borne Avenue, Long Branch, New Jersey, a civilian radio engineer with the U.S. Army at Fort Monmouth, New Jersey, was the brother of FELIX A. INSLEMAN and requested this office to verify his employment with the Army. The records of the Civil Service Commission reflect that HANS E. INSLEMAN, born February 18, 1909, received a temporary appointment as a junior radio engineer on August 31, 1935, and was assigned to Fort Monmouth Signal Corps Laboratory, Fort Monmouth, New Jersey. The latest record indicates that as of August 16, 1942, he was employed as senior radio engineer and assigned to Camp Evans, New Jersey. His residence address as of June 1936 was indicated as Box 33, Oceanport, New Jersey. This information was furnished to the Bureau and Newark by teletype on January 13, 1949.

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WILLIAM EDWARD CRANE

New York teletype of February 11, 1949, requested this office to ascertain the subscriber to telephone number RA 1445 in 1937 and to determine if WILLIAM EDWARD CRANE and MARGARET GUTELIUS resided at 1301 Longfellow Street, NW, Washington, D.C., in 1937.

The following investigation was conducted by Special Agent JOHN B. VAN ETTEN.

The Washington address telephone directory, Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone Company, published for April and October 1937, lists telephone number RA 1445 for a WILLIAM EDWARD CRANE, 1301 Longfellow Street, NW.

G. C. AUXIER of the Francis Blundon Real Estate Company, 805 H Street, NW, advised that this company's records reflect that CRANE resided at Apartment 301, 1301 Longfellow Street, NW, from May 1, 1937 to November 30, 1937.

Mr. and Mrs. NATHAN LEWIS, 522 Irving Street, NW, formerly resided in the basement apartment of 1301 Longfellow Street, NW, where Mr. LEWIS acted as caretaker for the apartments. They recalled WILLIAM E. CRANE residing in Apartment 301 and a woman whom they believed to be CRANE's wife residing there with him. The LEWISES did not know where CRANE was employed and did not know whether his wife was employed or unemployed.

Mr. and Mrs. RAYMOND L. EHLERS, Mrs. WILLIAM HOPPENJANS, Mrs. STELLA FIELLY and Mrs. W. M. CARTER, all residents of 1301 Longfellow Street, NW, during the time of CRANE's residence there, could furnish no information concerning CRANE or his wife and were unable to identify them.

ALLEGED ASSOCIATES OF HAROLD WARE

Bureau teletype of February 4, 1949, requested this office to interview Dr. FREDERICK AUGUSTUS BLOSSOM, an alleged contact of HAROLD WARE.

BLOSSOM, who lives at 125 5th Street, NE, Washington, D.C., was interviewed February 14, 1949, by Special Agents JOHN J. WALSH and EDWARD F. HUMMER. BLOSSOM stated that the name HAROLD WARE was familiar to him but he had never met WARE under any circumstances, that WARE had never been in his home, that WARE was dead before he, BLOSSOM, came to Washington, and further that there had never been any meetings of any kind held at his home, either in New York or Washington, D.C. He was asked if he was acquainted with ALGER HISS, WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, VICTOR PERLO, NATHANIEL WITT, HENRY H. COLLINS, JR., CHARLES KRAMER, HELEN FULLER, GEORGE SILVERMAN and LEN DeCAUX. He said he believed he had met CHARLES KRAMER on one occasion but he was not acquainted with the other individuals except that he recognized their names from newspaper publicity in this case.

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BLOSSOM volunteered information that he was greatly heartened by the courageous stand taken by DEAN ACHESON who affirmed his friendship for ALGER HISS when questioned by the Senate in connection with his appointment as Secretary of State.

Newark teletype of February 8, 1949, requested this office to locate JOHN HERRMANN through WPA and U.S. Coast Guard records. It will be recalled that HERRMANN has been described as a member of HAROLD WARE's underground group in Washington, D.C.

The following investigation was conducted by Special Agent WILLIAM J. STATEN.

The files of the United States Coast Guard located in Washington, D.C., reflect that JOHN THEODORE HERRMANN, serial number 625-504, enlisted in New Orleans on May 1, 1942, and served until his discharge on October 3, 1945, at which time he held the rank of Lieutenant (jg). He was promoted to full Lieutenant in the Reserves on October 7, 1948, at which time he signed an oath that he had not been drawing disability compensation. (Mrs. HERBST related that she thought he was drawing compensation for injuries received while in the service.)

HERRMANN took a physical examination at Curtis Bay, Maryland, in October of 1948 to qualify him for this promotion to full Lieutenant. This file also shows that he was born November 9, 1901, in Lansing, Michigan, and had married his present wife, FLORENCE RUTH HERRMANN on September 1, 1940. The last address given for HERRMANN in the Coast Guard files was 305 8th Avenue, Brooklyn, New York, on April 16, 1946. The file shows relatives as ROBERT HERRMANN, brother, no address listed; RICHARD HERRMANN, brother, 619 Lapiet Street, Lansing, Michigan; Mrs. DONALD TEEL, sister, 1714 Lundbergh Drive, Lansing; HENRY HERRMANN, father, 811 North Washington Avenue, Lansing. (Mrs. HERBST believes the father to be deceased.)

This file reflects former employments as September 1921 to April 1942 with the Transport Union, 544 Comp Street, New Orleans, Louisiana; September 1940 to May 1941, Stevens Davis Company, 1234 Jackson Place, Chicago, Illinois; and 1938 and 1939 with the Simon-Schuster Company, Rockefeller Center, New York City.

This file shows HERRMANN banked with the Union National Bank at Frenchtown, New Jersey, and the Union Building & Loan Association in Lansing, Michigan.

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This file further shows that HERRMANN has two insurance policies, one with the Veterans Administration and one with the Northwest Mutual Life Insurance Company. The Veterans Administration was contacted by this office and it was disclosed that HERRMANN's file was sent to the Baltimore Office of the Veterans Administration on June 17, 1947. The Veterans Administration advised that the Baltimore Office covers all of the state of Maryland.

The Northwest Mutual Life Insurance Company's files were checked but they had no record of HERRMANN's paying his premiums with this branch office.

Photographs of HERMAN were obtained from the Coast Guard and were transmitted to the Bureau and the New York and Baltimore Offices by letter on February 15, 1949.

ALLEGATIONS OF GUENTHER GUSTAV RUMRICH

New York teletype, dated January 28, 1949, set forth the allegations of GUENTHER GUSTAV RUMRICH concerning the alleged visit of a State Department employee, described as "ANUR", to RUMRICH at the Hotel New Yorker in New York City, and requested this office to interview THOMAS F. FITCH with respect to RUMRICH's allegation.

Mr. THOMAS F. FITCH advised Special Agent EDWARD F. HUMMER that he was the agent in charge of the New York Office of the State Department from March 17, 1937, until February 29, 1940, when he was transferred to Washington and became the chief special agent of the Department of State Investigation Division.

About February 1938 a person, first name unknown but who used the last name of WESTON, called the New York Passport Office of the Department of State from the Hotel Taft and represented himself to be Secretary of State CORDELL HULL and asked for a number of blank passports, about 25, to be submitted immediately to the Hotel Taft. FITCH stated that at that time he and an Assistant United States Attorney were on their way from New Orleans to New York and upon arrival in New York City were met by Special Agent L. CLIFFORD TUBBS of the State Department who advised them that the State Department was holding WESTON in the New York office. TUBBS advised FITCH that a dummy package had been prepared upon instructions of the State Department in Washington for delivery to the Hotel Taft which delivery was to be covered by New York City detectives and State Department investigators.

At the Taft Hotel instructions were received that the package was to be delivered to Grand Central Station and from there again to be delivered to Kings Tavern in downtown New York. In the end RUMRICH called for the package and was immediately arrested. FITCH stated that he and Assistant United States Attorney DUNIGAN interviewed RUMRICH who admitted his true identity and that he was in the employ of German agents.

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FITCH stated that for two or three days before being turned over to the FBI RUMRICH was kept at the Hotel New Yorker under guard and in custody with RUMRICH's permission. At the Hotel New Yorker someone was with RUMRICH at all times. As far as FITCH could recall no logs were maintained which would reflect the names of persons who might have interviewed RUMRICH or reflecting RUMRICH's movements. He stated that positively no one visited RUMRICH at the Hotel New Yorker and he is positive that ALGER HISS in particular did not visit RUMRICH. In fact, FITCH doubted whether ALGER HISS would have known about the matter.

FITCH stated that the only persons who had access to RUMRICH at the Hotel New Yorker were JOHN MURRAY and ARTHUR SILK, New York City detectives, Special Agents L. CLIFFORD TUBBS, ROBERT L. BANNERMAN and HALL KINSEY, who is still with the New York office of the State Department. FITCH stated that his own son, ROBERT FITCH, who was employed by the State Department in New York at that time, may have been to the Hotel New Yorker but he doubts this very much and took it upon himself to state that his son did not see RUMRICH. ROBERT FITCH is presently associated with the South Shore Hospital, Chicago, Illinois.

FITCH advised that if anyone from Washington did visit RUMRICH at the Hotel New Yorker, this fact would have been reported to him by the persons mentioned above. This did not take place.

ROBERT L. BANNERMAN, who is now employed by CIA, advised Special Agent EDWARD F. HUMMER that he recalled the RUMRICH case very well and that it was his impression that someone from Washington did come to the Hotel New Yorker and interviewed RUMRICH. He stated that at the time he did not know ALGER HISS and would say off-hand that it definitely was not ALGER HISS who made the trip. BANNERMAN recalled that RUMRICH was detained at the Hotel New Yorker for approximately four or five days and that if someone did come up to talk to RUMRICH it would have been in the presence of one or more of the persons who had RUMRICH in custody and that the identity of such a person would have been made known to either himself or Mr. FITCH. In any event the most logical persons who would come from Washington would be a person from the Passport Division and probably Mr. ASHLEY NICHOLAS.

Mr. BANNERMAN also stated that if RUMRICH recently made a statement to FBI agents that he feared for his wife who was supposed to be in Missoula, Montana, at the time, this was not so as RUMRICH was arrested in New York at his home and his wife was present.

Mr. ASHLEY NICHOLAS, assistant to Mrs. SHIPLEY of the Passport Division, advised Special Agent EDWARD F. HUMMER that it is his recollection that no one from Washington went to New York and interviewed RUMRICH at the Hotel New Yorker, that if anyone had gone it would have been he, and that he definitely did not make the trip. Mr. NICHOLAS stated that it was positively not ALGER HISS and that in fact HISS would not have known that RUMRICH was in custody.

These interviews were conducted on February 3, 1949.

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~INFORMATION CONCERNING TEIJI KOIDE & HIDEO NODA

In connection with the investigation of WILLIAM EDWARD CRANE, the Los Angeles Office by teletype of February 14, 1949, requested this office to obtain a photograph of TEIJI KOIDE.

The following investigation was conducted by Special Agent HERBERT S. HAWKINS.

(U) LOSS records reflect that TEIJI KOIDE was employed on August 14, 1944, and transferred to the U.S. Strategic Bombing Survey Mission on December 1, 1945. A personal history statement, dated June 25, 1944, reflects KOIDE was born on June 12, 1900, in Yonago, Tottari, Japan. He arrived in the United States in January 1920 at San Francisco. His father, IWAJIRO KOIDE, and mother, YEN, are both deceased. He was married in Chicago on January 20, 1944, to YUJO GUSHIKEN. His mother-in-law, USHI GUSHIKEN, resides at Route 2, Brighton, Colorado, c/o NEIL SANDLIN, and he has two brothers-in-law, KOKO and GEORGE GUSHIKEN, who were both in the U.S. Army. His references were listed as Dr. BEN MARK CHERRINGTON, University of Denver, Colorado; AARON FEFERMAN, Mercury Printing Press, 755 North Western Avenue, Los Angeles; MASAMORI KOJIMA, 757 College Avenue, Haverford, Pa.; YOSHITAKA GAKAGI, JACD, 72 West 52nd Street, New York City; and PHILLIP W. BARBER, 74 River Road, Cos Cob, Connecticut. Mr. BARBER was chief of Resettlement in Washington, D.C., and is now with the Institute of Public Relations in New York City. He is also counsel for the Allied Printing Trade in New York City. (S) (X) (C)

(U) KOIDE's employment was listed as free lance translator, 1932 to 1941; janitor, Temple Apartments, 1400 Temple Street, Los Angeles, Calif., from February to December 1941, with MOSABURO TANAKA as supervisor; translator for DORO weekly newspaper, 755 North Western Avenue, Los Angeles, from December 1941 to May 1942; lecturer on current events for 13 weeks from May to September 1942 at the Santa Anita Assembly Center, Arcadia, California; librarian, Heart Mountain Relocation Project, Heart Mountain, Wyoming, from September 1942 to August 1943 with GUY ROBERTSON, project director, as supervisor; lathe operator; Bloomfield Industries, 3333 South Wells Street, Chicago, Illinois, from August 1943 to June 1944, with AL SCHWARZ as supervisor. (S) (X) (C)

(U) Residences of KOIDE were listed as Apartment 307, 5215 South Kimbark Avenue, Chicago, Illinois, January 1944 to June 1944; 5027 South Harper Avenue, Chicago, from September 1943 to January 1944; YMCA Hotel, 826 Wabash Avenue, Chicago, from July to September 1943; Heart Mountain Relocation Center, Wyoming, from September 1942 to August 1943; Santa Anita Assembly Center, Arcadia, California, from May to September 1942; 488 California Street, Los Angeles, from Autumn 1939 to May 1942; Denver and Fort Lupton, Colorado, from Spring 1937 to Summer 1939; and 100 block of North Edgewear Road, Los Angeles, from 1933 to Spring 1937. (S) (X) (C)

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(U) A CIA security file, dated July 14, 1944, reflected that extensive inquiries were made in the 100 block of North and South Edgewear Street in Los Angeles with negative results. KOIDE was not listed in city directories from 1933 to 1937. A neighborhood investigation was also made in the vicinity of 488 California Street, Los Angeles, with negative results. (S) (C)

MASAMORI KOJIMA, 757 College Avenue, Haverford, Pennsylvania, a student at Haverford College, and living with the W. H. COLLINS family, stated on July 25, 1944, that KOIDE's closest friend, RYOHEICHI FUJII, was living with him at 5215 South Kimbark Avenue in Chicago. FUJII was with KOIDE at the Heart Mountain Relocation Project and helped KOIDE with his work.

Mr. A. YANES, landlord and neighbor at the Kimbark address, stated that KOIDE associates with RYOICHI FUJII who is suspected of subversive activities and was once reported to the FBI.

The report reflected that KOIDE's alien registration number was 5689319 and social security number was 351-20-9929.

Dr. BEN MARK CHERRINGTON, professor at Denver University, stated that he first met KOIDE through Reverend EYRA COX, Methodist minister in Denver, in 1926. COX was interested in KOIDE because KOIDE's father had been an ordained Methodist minister in Japan before his death. KOIDE lived in CHERRINGTON's basement apartment from September 1926 to June 1929 and assisted CHERRINGTON's wife in her household duties. CHERRINGTON again saw KOIDE in 1937, 1938 and 1939 while he was living in the vicinity of Fort Lupton and doing farm work in that district, exact location unknown. He next heard from KOIDE between 1939 and 1942 while KOIDE was in California and saw him in Denver in the fall of 1942 while KOIDE was at the Heart Mountain Project. KOIDE had a good scholastic record and gave special attention to the special seminar of Foreign Relations where he addressed the gathering numerous times on Japan and its political conditions. CHERRINGTON stated: "I highly recommend this young man for government confidential employment with the following reservation and be sure to include this reservation: To my knowledge the subject is not naturalized unless he has done so within the past three years. He respects the United States Government and all the principles for which it stands, but at heart he is a Japanese and sees and thinks only of the things that will help the masses of Japan. For example, if America offers things that will help Japan he would support such movements, but if, we will say that perhaps Russia offered a plan which would be better to his mind than America's, he would support the former with all his might." KOIDE neither drank nor smoked, had excellent morals, and is a person of intense passions, either liking or hating to excess. He had a marked and intense hatred for the ruling powers of Japan and all his sympathies are with the masses of his country. When scrap iron was being sent to Japan he was very outspoken of the danger it might present for America and told Dr. CHERRINGTON of those dangers.

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A War Relocation Authority file in the National Archives reflected that the English given name of TEIJI KOIDE is JOE. He was born June 12, 1900, in Japan and received his education at Akashi Shogakko in Tokyo, Japan, from 1907 to 1914, at Aoyama Middle School in Tokyo from 1914 to 1919, and at the University of Denver, Denver, Colorado, from 1925 to 1929. He lived at 480 California Street, Los Angeles, from August 1939 to May 1942 and in Fort Lupton, Colorado, from May 1938 to June 1939. His father, IWAJIRO KOIDE, was listed as a farmer in Tottori, Japan. His religion was listed as "none." From 1931 to 1941 he did free lance translating for the Los Angeles Japanese Daily News at 107 North Los Angeles Street; for the Japanese-California Daily News at 325 East Second Street; and for the Sangyo-Nippo News at 329 Jackson Street, Los Angeles.

KOIDE was No. 10522 at the Heart Mountain Relocation Center, Heart Mountain, Wyoming, entering on September 5, 1942. He was given indefinite leave on July 24, 1943, and went to Chicago where he accepted the hospitality of ELMER L. SHIRRELL, Relocation Supervisor, WRA, 226 West Jackson Boulevard, Chicago. His personal property was shipped from Heart Mountain to him in care of Mr. K. KUROKAWA, P.O. Box 54, Fort Lupton, Colorado.

His references, other than given in his OSS file, were listed as YOSHITAKA TAKAGI, 120 West 21st Street, New York City, ex-secretary of the American Japanese Commission for Democracy; MASAMORI KOJIMA, 7-4-C Rowher, R.C., McGehee, Arkansas, teacher; ERNEST IYAMA, 1201-D, Topas, R.C., Utah, S. R. Welfare Department; and GEORGE WATANABE, 908 Lincoln, Boulder, Colorado, instructor in the Navy language school.

A friend was listed as TAKASHI FUKOMOTO, P.O. Box 174, Centerfield, Utah.

Immigration and Naturalization Service records reflect that TEIJI KOIDE, also known as ANDREW KOIDA, has alien registration No. 5689319, and was born June 12, 1900, in Yonago, Tottori, Japan. He arrived in the United States on January 15, 1919, on the SS Shinyo Maru at San Francisco. He has a birthmark or a blood spot on his right arm. His occupation was listed as artist and he was living at 488 California Street, Los Angeles, as of December 20, 1940. On August 19, 1944, he was living c/o BRUCE ROGERS, P.O. Box 2601, Washington, D.C., and was at 2146 Q Building, 26th and Constitution Avenue, Washington, D.C. He also listed at the same time a residence at Willow Beach, near Los Angeles, California.

On December 15, 1944, he made application for a reentry permit to the United States, stating that he was going to a confidential destination for a confidential reason. His address was c/o OSS, Washington, D.C. A memorandum in the file, dated September 26, 1945, reflected that the OSS stated that due to cessation of hostilities it would not be necessary to send KOIDE overseas and therefore his application for reentry permit was withdrawn. His father was listed as IWAJIRO KOIDE, living at 1778 Haight Street, San Francisco. He has a brother, TOICHI KOIDE, living in Japan.

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No record was found in the Passport Division or the Security and Investigations Division of the State Department.

No record, information, or correspondence regarding Issei or Nisei Group transferred from OSS to the United States Strategic Bombing Survey Mission to Japan was found in the administrative records relative to the United States Strategic Survey Mission in the National Archives.

Photographs of KOIDE were furnished to the San Francisco and Los Angeles Offices by letter of March 1, 1949.

Bureau teletype of January 18, 1949, requested this office to check the records of the Immigration and Naturalization Service and of the Department of State for pertinent information concerning HIDEO NODA.

The following investigation was conducted by Special Agent HERBERT S. HAWKINS.

No record was found on HIDEO NODA in the files of the Immigration and Naturalization Service or in the files of the Security and Investigations Division, State Department.

His passport file reflected that HIDEO NODA was born December 13, 1922, at R.D. #3, Phoenix, Arizona. His father, EMPACHI NODA, and mother, AYANO HASADA, were born in Japan. HIDEO NODA stated that he left the United States on the Kamakura Maru from San Francisco in August 1932 with his mother, three brothers and two sisters. He now has applied to come back to the United States to live at Route 1, Box 195, Clarksburg, California, with his brother, TAKARA NODA. His father died in the United States in May 1932 and came to the United States about 1918, living continuously in Arizona. NODA's mother took the children to Japan upon her husband's death and HIDEO was a student until December 1941, a teacher in 1942 and 1943, and in the Japanese army from December 1943 until May 1947. His brothers and sisters are listed as:

TAKARA NODA, born November 20, 1918, Hiroshima, residence Hiroshima, Japan.

YOSHIE KAREMOTO, born June 8, 1921, Phoenix, Arizona, residence Seabrooks, New Hampshire.

TOMIYO KONO, born April 27, 1924, Phoenix, residence Hiroshima.

MITSUAKI NODA, born April 25, 1925, Phoenix, residence Clarksburg, California.

NARIMASA NODA, born August 26, 1930, Phoenix, residence Clarksburg, California.

The brothers MITSUAKI and NARIMASA NODA last saw HIDEO NODA in June 1948 in Hiroshima, Japan.

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This information was taken on November 1, 1948, in Kobe, Japan, from HIDEO NODA by JOHN W. BURNETT, American Vice Consul, who conducted the interview and administered the oath in Japanese. He stated that HIDEO NODA speaks no English.

NODA's description is as follows:

Height	5'3½"
Hair	Black
Eyes	Brown
Scars	Operation scar on back of head

His mother, Mrs. AYANO, resides in Korenaza Okimura, Saikigun, Hiroshima, Japan, and also lists a legal address at Route 1, Box 185, Clarksburg, California.

Places of residence for HIDEO NODA were listed from January 1941 to December 1943 at the home of his mother in Hiroshima; from December 1943 to May 1947 with the Japanese army in China, Manchuria and Siberia; and from May 1947 to date with his mother in Hiroshima.

His activities from the time he left the United States to the present were listed as from September 1932 to March 1938, student in the Primary School at Hiroshima; from April 1938 to December 1941, student in the Sango Commercial School in Hiroshima; from December 1941 to August 1942, farmer in Hiroshima; from August 1942 to December 1943, assistant teacher in the Oki Primary School at Hiroshima; from December 1943, to May 1947, in the Japanese army in China, Nanking from December 1943 to January 1944, Hankow, January 1944 to February 1944, Gisho, February 1944 to June 1945, Hsinking, Manchuria from June 1945 to September 1945, prisoner of war in Chita, Siberia, from September 1945 to May 1947; from May 1947 until date of interview, farmer in Hiroshima.

A certificate of loss of nationality in the United States was in the file, dated February 17, 1949. It was attested that HIDEO NODA acquired nationality in the United States by virtue of birth in the United States and expatriated himself by serving as a Japanese national in the armed forces of Japan from 1943 to 1945.

A photograph of HIDEO NODA was furnished to the Bureau and the New York Office by letter of March 2, 1949.

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~FRIENDS & ASSOCIATES OF ALGER HISS

It will be recalled that when ALGER HISS left Washington, D.C., in February 1947 he had planned to occupy the apartment of POLLY SHACKLETON in New York City.

On February 2, 1949, ROBERT W. SHACKLETON was interviewed at his office at 2405 Old Auditors Building, Independence Avenue and 14th Street, SW, by Special Agent DONALD D. CONNORS. This building is now partly occupied by the State Department and SHACKLETON is employed as a picture editor with the International News and Press Section of the International Broadcasting Division of the State Department.

SHACKLETON advised that he was not acquainted with ALGER HISS prior to February 1947 at which time HISS requested that he be allowed to use the apartment of the SHACKLETONS for two or three weeks beginning about February 14 and extending through the first week in March. SHACKLETON explained that he and his wife were contemplating a trip to the Virgin Islands and that a friend of his wife, whose identity SHACKLETON did not know, was well acquainted with ALGER HISS and knew that HISS was looking for a place in New York where he might reside temporarily. SHACKLETON recalled that this friend telephoned his wife and told her that ALGER HISS would be grateful for the use of the apartment. SHACKLETON advised that HISS, himself, came to the apartment to make arrangements for the use of it. SHACKLETON stated that he was favorably impressed with HISS and on the strength of the reference by his wife's friend, he saw no reason why HISS should not use the apartment. SHACKLETON said that the apartment was given to HISS completely furnished and it was SHACKLETON's understanding that HISS was to live there only until he succeeded in finding a place for him and his family. SHACKLETON said that so far as he knew, HISS' family was still in Washington and did not join HISS at the apartment which is located at 14 East 66th Street, Manhattan, New York City. SHACKLETON emphasized the fact that this was the only time he had met HISS and he stated that he was fairly certain that this was likewise the only time his wife had ever met HISS.

SHACKLETON failed to recognize the pictures of WHITTAKER CHAMBERS and advised that he had never known CHAMBERS under any of CHAMBERS' aliases. He further stated that he had no typewritten communications from HISS and that the only communication that he had from HISS was a brief, hand-written note which HISS had left in the apartment prior to the SHACKLETONS' return, with a check. SHACKLETON further advised that HISS had left no papers or other personal effects in the apartment.

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On the same date Mrs. POLLY SHACKLETON was interviewed by Agent CONNORS at her home at 1255 37th Street, NW. She advised that she had not met ALGER HISS until about February 14, 1948, at which time HISS had personally made arrangements with her and her husband so that he might use the SHACKLETONS' apartment for about three weeks. Mrs. SHACKLETON advised that she had been called by Mrs. WALTER LOUCHEIM of the 2800 block of O Street, NW, who is a mutual friend of hers and of HISS. Mrs. LOUCHEIM, knowing that the SHACKLETONS were contemplating a trip, suggested that they allow HISS to use their apartment. Mrs. SHACKLETON advised that inasmuch as she was slightly acquainted with DONALD & CATHERINE HISS and knew ALGER HISS by reputation and thought highly of Mrs. LOUCHEIM, she was willing to allow HISS the use of their apartment. Mrs. SHACKLETON advised that she has known DONALD HISS for about seven years and she had met him and his wife often at social gatherings in Georgetown. She did not know PRISCILLA HISS.

Mrs. SHACKLETON advised that she had no typewritten correspondence from ALGER HISS and that she had not seen him since February 1947, except on one occasion in April 1947 when she encountered him in the dining car of a train from New York to Washington. Mrs. SHACKLETON advised that she did not know WHITTAKER CHAMBERS and failed to recognize the pictures of CHAMBERS.

Mrs. SHACKLETON volunteered the information that she found it difficult to believe that ALGER or DONALD HISS could be members of the Communist Party. She said that although she had been in the home of DONALD HISS on several occasions and had moved in a circle of his acquaintances, she had never been solicited for donations to or membership in the Communist Party and she does not recall that the Party was ever a topic of conversation. She also advised that HISS had left no papers or personal effects in the SHACKLETONS' apartment.

It is noted that Mrs. WALTER LOUCHEIM, 2824 O Street, NW, has been interviewed in connection with this case.

Mr. H. STEWART MC DONALD, a lawyer whose office is Room 605, 1025 Connecticut Avenue, NW, was interviewed in the Washington Field Office by Special Agent WILLIAM J. STATEN on March 4, 1949.

MC DONALD advised that he had been an employee of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration from January 1934 for about three years. During his stay with that agency he had become well acquainted with ALGER HISS and regarded him in the highest esteem as both a lawyer and a person.

MC DONALD advised that he did not believe HISS was capable of doing any of the things he had been accused of and hopes the courts free HISS. Even if HISS is convicted, MC DONALD said he doubts very much whether he would even then believe in HISS' guilt. MC DONALD advised he had never seen HISS take any documents that did not belong to him. He was not aware of HISS' affiliations with any subversive groups and he had never been in HISS' home nor had HISS ever been in MC DONALD's home.

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MC DONALD further advised that he knew JOHN ABT and during that time ABT had been an alleged Communist but MC DONALD said he did not believe that ABT advocated the overthrow of the government of the United States. MC DONALD went on to say that he, too, "was guilty of treason if HISS was," in that they both had been engaged in the work of the AAA which included a lot of unconstitutional legislation.

On February 28, 1949, G. HAYDEN RAYNOR was interviewed by Special Agent DONALD D. CONNORS in RAYNOR's office at Room 6011 New State Department Building. RAYNOR resides at 6607 32nd Place, NW. RAYNOR advised that he joined the State Department about 1943 and at the time had made the acquaintance of ALGER HISS. RAYNOR recalled that HISS served as secretary to STETTINIUS during the San Francisco United Nations Conference at which RAYNOR was present. RAYNOR stated that HISS brought in a group of people to this secretariat and most of them were West Coast attorneys who had been Harvard Law School classmates of HISS. RAYNOR was unable to recall the names of these individuals but suggested that EASTON ROTHWELL may know these individuals.

It is noted that ROTHWELL is currently with the Hoover Library at Stanford University and has been interviewed by the San Francisco Office.

RAYNOR, who is now Special Assistant to the Director, Office of European Affairs, advised he has only a slight acquaintance with HISS and had no social contacts with him. He advised he had never received any correspondence from HISS and that he did not know WHITTAKER CHAMBERS. RAYNOR said he recalled HISS as being very close with STANLEY HORNBECK, former United States Ambassador to The Netherlands. He said this association began while HORNBECK was in charge of the Far Eastern Office and HISS worked for him in the middle 1930's. RAYNOR suggested that HORNBECK, EDWARD STETTINIUS and FRANCIS B. SAYRE may have been the individuals who fathered HISS' career in the State Department, although he advised he could by no means be sure of this.

SAM HERMAN, assistant to the legal counsel, Office of the Legal Advisor, State Department, was interviewed on February 24, 1949, at his office in the Walker Johnson Building, by Special Agent JOHN B. VAN ETEN.

In August 1934 he was employed in the Opinion Section of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration as a low-level attorney under FRANCIS SHEA and TELFORD TAYLOR. Other than a nodding acquaintance with ALGER HISS, HERMAN advised he had no contact with HISS subsequent to HISS' leaving AAA. HERMAN could furnish the names of no specific attorneys with whom HISS was particularly close and stated as far as HISS' work there was concerned, he was in close contact with a great number of the attorneys. HERMAN has never attended a social function where HISS was present and has no knowledge of HISS' social acquaintances.

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Because of recent publicity given ALGER HISS, HERMAN has made an effort to recall anything which might have occurred to make him question HISS' activities. HERMAN advised he was unable to think of anything which would aid in the present investigation and he wished to go on record as saying that the whole affair was a complete surprise to him as he regarded HISS as one of the most able and trustworthy attorneys he had come in contact with while in government work.

HERMAN examined the photographs of WHITTAKER CHAMBERS and Mrs. CHAMBERS and advised he could not identify these individuals.

On March 7, 1949, Mr. DONALD B. MAC GUINEAS was interviewed at his office, Room 3634, Department of Justice, by Special Agent HERBERT S. HAWKINS. He stated he knew ALGER HISS in the Agricultural Adjustment Administration only slightly and their acquaintanceship ended outside the office. He never received any correspondence from HISS and knew of no one who had received correspondence from HISS. He stated he was not able to name any acquaintances of ALGER HISS. MAC GUINEAS advised that his direct superior was JOHN ABT. He was not socially acquainted with Mr. ABT and knew nothing concerning ABT's personal friends.

Special Agent FRANCIS R. MC GINTY ascertained on March 2, 1949, from the personnel file of FOREST R. BLACK at the Personnel Section, Room 2310, Bureau of Internal Revenue, that BLACK entered on duty as principal attorney for the Bureau of Internal Revenue on December 21, 1942 and died on September 19, 1943.

The report of Special Agent JOHN E. DAVIS, dated February 18, 1949, at Atlanta, Georgia, in the instant case requested this office to interview FRANCES FAULCONER and LAVANTIA SAMPSON for information concerning ALGER HISS and for any information they may have with regard to the papers of Mrs. LENORA B. FULLER.

On March 2, 1949, Miss LAVANTIA M. SAMPSON, special assistant to the solicitor of the Department of Agriculture was interviewed at her office, Room 1022 South Building, by Special Agent DONALD D. CONNORS. She was unable to furnish any direct information in connection with ALGER HISS that she had not previously furnished. A previous interview with Miss SAMPSON is set out in the writer's report of March 1, 1949, at Washington, D.C.

With respect to the records of Mrs. FULLER, Miss SAMPSON advised that Mrs. FULLER took these records to New York in 1945 at which time she made her home with her daughter, Mrs. WORTHINGTON MINER, who now resides at 1 West 72nd Street, New York City. Miss SAMPSON advised she had seen these records infrequently and was not acquainted with the subject matter of these documents except that they dealt generally with employees of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration.

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On the same date Special Agent DONALD D. CONNORS learned from Miss FRANCES FAULCONER, Room 5043 South Building, Department of Agriculture, that she was unable to furnish any other pertinent details with respect to this matter.

Mr. THOMAS FLAVIN was interviewed in his office, Room 111, Administration Building, Department of Agriculture, by Special Agent FRANCIS R. MC GINTY. FLAVIN advised he was employed as an associate attorney in the Office of General Counsel JEROME FRANK in June 1934, and was assigned to the Litigation Section. His immediate supervisor was JOHN ABT. FLAVIN stated he recalled first meeting ALGER HISS when he came to Washington for his initial interview at the Department of Agriculture sometime during the winter of 1934. This meeting with HISS was just a casual introduction. He further stated ALGER HISS, JOHN ABT and LEE PRESSMAN were the so-called "big boys" of the Department. Mr. FLAVIN recalls these specific individuals seemed to have commanded quite a bit of respect and as a newcomer entering the office, he had little occasion to associate with ALGER HISS. In fact, he recalls ALGER HISS' coming into his office only one or twice on routine business and he was never in a position to know him intimately. He stated JOHN ABT mentioned him occasionally in relation to business transactions and from his general observations he believes JOHN ABT and HISS were very good social friends outside the office. FLAVIN recalls that both JOHN ABT and ALGER HISS remained aloof from the younger attorneys and as a result, he can recall no intimate associates of HISS in the office with the exception of JOHN ABT.

FLAVIN advised he never received any correspondence, either typewritten or personal, from ALGER HISS nor was he ever socially acquainted in any way outside the office with him. He could cite no specific knowledge concerning 'HISS' activities or the activities of any of his close friends.

Special Agent FRANCIS R. MC GINTY reviewed the records of the Department of Agriculture which reflect that ROBERT H. COX, born February 7, 1896, at Ripley, Mississippi, was appointed on January 1, 1935, to the Office of General Counsel, Agricultural Adjustment Administration, and resigned May 21, 1935, to accept employment with the Veterans Administration. Mr. H. J. BERTOLA, Veterans Administration, advised that records reflect ROBERT H. COX, rating specialist, died on July 7, 1945.

On March 8, 1949, Mr. WILLIAM LAWRENCE KEITT was interviewed at his home, 2014 Tunlaw Road, NW, Washington, D.C., by Special Agent FRANCIS R. MC GINTY. KEITT advised that he was with the Agricultural Adjustment Administration during 1935 and 1936. He only met ALGER HISS on one occasion and that was during his initial interview for the position with AAA. On that occasion he was favorably impressed by HISS, particularly concerning his manners and courtesy. KEITT said at that time he was in no position to judge ALGER HISS or know any of his personal friends. He never received any correspondence from HISS and was not socially acquainted with him. From general observation, however, JOHN ABT seemed to be a close acquaintance of ALGER HISS but beyond that KEITT knew of no particular friends of HISS. KEITT advised that during most of his employment with AAA, HISS worked for some committee which conducted most of its work on the Hill and as a result HISS was out of the Department of Agriculture office most of the time.

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Investigation concerning allegations that ALGER and PRISCILLA HISS visited SALLY RINGE and LENORE THOMAS at Accokeek, Maryland

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By teletype dated February 16, 1949 the New York Office furnished the results of an interview with JACOB BAKER, concerning SALLY RINGE and LENORE THOMAS who had an estate at Accokeek, Maryland where RALPH DeSOLA stated that he had met ALGER HISS. Bureau teletype of February 23, 1949 requested that the interviews which are set out below be conducted.

HAROLD KELLOCK was interviewed by Special Agent Edward F. Hummer on February 25, 1949 at his apartment in the Monmouth Hotel, apartment 402, 1819 G Street, NW, Washington, D.C.

Mr. KELLOCK advised that he was acquainted with Mr. HENRY G. FERGUSON, who resides in Washington, D.C. on California Street, NW, and who was the owner of a large piece of property which was rented to LENORE THOMAS and SALLY RINGE. KELLOCK stated that he was not acquainted with ALGER HISS or his wife, PRISCILLA HISS, or with WHITTAKER CHAMBERS. He was shown pictures of all three and stated he could not identify any of them and to his knowledge has never seen these individuals before. KELLOCK stated that his wife, KATHERINE, may have suggested SALLY RINGE and LENORE THOMAS to the FERGUSONS in making arrangements for the rental of the property at Accokeek, Maryland.

By way of background, Mr. KELLOCK stated that he was the "contact man" for the Russian Embassy from 1933 to 1937 or 1938; that he was recommended for this position by the Chase National Bank. His job was to interpret the news appearing in American newspapers for the Russian Ambassador and to make sure that the Russians were not taken in by persons who immediately made contact with them upon formal recognition by this government in 1933. KELLOCK stated that at the time BEATRICE HEILMAN was employed at the Russian Embassy, but he does not know whether she is acquainted with ALGER HISS. KELLOCK claimed that he does know of HAROLD WARE, but does not recall having ever met him. He was aware that HAROLD WARE was the son of ELLA REEVE BLOOR, better known in Communist Party circles as Mother BLOOR. He stated also that JESSICA SMITH, now the wife of JOHN ABT, also worked for the Russian Embassy. JESSICA SMITH was the third wife of HAROLD WARE. KELLOCK stated that he never met JOHN ABT although he heard that he married JESSICA SMITH immediately after HAROLD WARE's death. He recalled meeting JESSICA SMITH in New York and she told him about marrying ABT.

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Mr. KELLOCK stated that to his knowledge Mr. FERGUSON was not a member of the Communist Party or even a Communist sympathizer. KELLOCK stated that while he served with the Russian Embassy he was on very friendly terms with Ambassador TROYANOVSKY, but when CONSTANTINE OUMANSKY was appointed Ambassador to succeed TROYANOVSKY, he was shortly thereafter discharged, as OUMANSKY had no further use of his services. KELLOCK described OUMANSKY as a "know it all" and, therefore, he did not need anyone to interpret the news or to make contact with any Americans.

Concerning the FERGUSONS who rented the property to LENORE THOMAS and SALLY RINGE, KELLOCK stated that he has never known either Mr. or Mrs. FERGUSON to be amateur ornithologists, but instead both were vitally interested in Indian lore and set up a small museum modeled after an Indian village. This museum is located near their property in Maryland.

Concerning RALPH DESOLA and his wife, HELEN WINTER, KELLOCK stated that the names are vaguely familiar, but he can recall no further information concerning them. He recalls meeting JACOB BAKER, and further recalls that he was acquainted with HENRY ALSBERG who was his classmate and who did not like JACOB BAKER. KELLOCK stated that he recalls meeting BAKER at the estate at Accokeek, Maryland. Concerning ALSBERG, KELLOCK described him as being an anarchist.

KELLOCK was asked if he knew an individual by the name of CHARLES KRAMER and he stated that he did know a CHARLES KRAMER and that he met him at the RINGE and THOMAS place in Maryland. He further described this KRAMER as being redheaded with red kinky hair, which was a brilliant red. This KRAMER was very jolly mannered and interested in volley ball which was played on the estate. KELLOCK stated that he recently saw the name of CHARLES KRAMER in the newspapers in connection with this case and that after talking the matter over with FERGUSON, both he and FERGUSON are not quite sure if the CHARLES KRAMER of their acquaintance is identical with the CHARLES KRAMER of the newspaper publicity. It is here noted, however, that CHARLES KRAMER known to the Bureau, does have red hair.

Concerning the estate in Accokeek, Maryland, KELLOCK stated that lots of friends went to this place over the week-end. KELLOCK met some whom he never saw there again. He stated that the chief interest there was volley ball and there was a game going on at all times. It was not uncommon for RINGE and THOMAS to have from two to ten visitors over a week-end. KELLOCK further stated that he recalls meeting LAWRENCE DUGGAN, who recently committed suicide, and it is further his recollection that he met DUGGAN at the home of RINGE and THOMAS in Maryland.

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KELLOCK stated that there was an individual by the name of CHARLES WAGNER, who later served in the Navy and is connected with an architect's office in Washington, who also roomed at this house in Accokeek rented at the time by RINGE and THOMAS. Later WAGNER purchased a piece of the property from the FERGUSONS and built his own home on the property. He resides at Accokeek, but is employed in Washington, D.C.

Mrs. KATHERINE A. KELLOCK was interviewed on the same day in her apartment and she stated that she recalled taking LENORE THOMAS and SALLY RINGE to the FERGUSON Farm at Accokeek, Maryland, which was known as "Longview". She stated that the FERGUSONS were independently wealthy and at the time had considerable difficulty in renting Longview to suitable tenants. She stated that she had been acquainted with the FERGUSONS for over twenty-two years.

Mrs. KELLOCK described Longview, the home of LENORE THOMAS and SALLY RINGE, as a week-end club. At the time this property was considered by the FERGUSONS to be a white elephant and previous tenants could not even pay the rent.

In August, 1935, LENORE THOMAS was employed by the Resettlement Administration and was brought in to the Resettlement Administration on an art project the purpose of which was to provide teachers for resettled schools. LENORE THOMAS was a sculptress.

Prior to this time SALLY RINGE and LENORE THOMAS were living together in Virginia. Mrs. KELLOCK introduced them to ALICE FERGUSON which resulted in the two girls leasing the FERGUSON home called Longview.

Concerning the numerous guests and week-end parties at Longview, Mrs. KELLOCK stated that there were no such things as invitations; that people just showed up and were served a buffet luncheon. Mrs. KELLOCK herself never knew the second names of many of the persons present and they were introduced to one another only by their first names, it being that informal. She recalls even meeting ISAIAH BOYMAN, who was president of Johns Hopkins University, at this place on one occasion.

Mrs. KELLOCK then got out her photograph scrapbook and showed the interviewing agents many small snapshots of the property in question, the volley ball courts and many of the guests there on the particular days the pictures were taken. She has a picture of SALLY RINGE and LENORE THOMAS.

Mrs. KELLOCK stated that she was invited to Longview for a party in honor of TUGWELL, but did not go. She claims that she does not know ALGER HISS.

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Mrs. KELLOCK stated that later the FERGUSONS sold the main farm known as Longview, but sold a patch of it to SALLY RINGE and LENORE THOMAS who erected a small house on the property now known as Carver's Hill. Mrs. KELLOCK again stated she was not acquainted with ALGER HISS, PRISCILLA HISS or WHITTAKER CHAMBERS and that if the HISSes were regular guests at Longview, she certainly would have remembered them as Mrs. KELLOCK claims she was acquainted with those guests who were present on six or more occasions.

Mrs. KELLOCK claims that political discussions did not take place at Longview and, therefore, she does not know the political persuasions of SALLY RINGE or LENORE THOMAS.

Later LENORE THOMAS married ROBERT STRAUSS and SALLY RINGE married a man by the name of GOLDMARK. Mrs. KELLOCK recalls meeting GOLDMARK on the volley ball courts on the property. She recalls knowing a man by the name of JACOB BAKER who was later a WPA official, but she never met him at Longview. She recalls meeting a HELEN RINGE and an ALICE RINGE, sisters of SALLY RINGE. She described HELEN RINGE as a big blonde who was employed at the Social Security Board. Concerning the name ABRAHAM GEORGE SILVERMAN, Mrs. KELLOCK claims that she never heard of him. SALLY RINGE at the time was employed by the National Youth Administration.

Concerning the allegation that SALLY RINGE and LENORE THOMAS were living together as Lesbians, Mrs. KELLOCK stated she doubts this very much and described the two girls as just a case of two girls living together. SALLY was an excellent cook and LENORE worked mainly at her job as a sculptress.

Concerning the guests at this estate, Mrs. KELLOCK stated that it was a mixed group and swarms of people went there often. Mrs. KELLOCK stated that she never met HAROLD WARE, but was well acquainted with JESSICA SMITH as both were employed for a time by the Quaker Relief Mission in Europe. Mrs. KELLOCK stated that she served in Poland, Germany and Russia and came under HERBERT HOOPER's American Relief Administration. Mrs. KELLOCK stated that she became well acquainted with JESSICA SMITH in Russia long before JESSICA SMITH married HAROLD WARE. Mrs. KELLOCK stated she never met HAROLD WARE's family, but did recall meeting JESSICA SMITH's father who was an artist and resided at the time on Long Island. Mrs. KELLOCK stated that it is her recollection that HAROLD WARE was in Russia the same time JESSICA SMITH was there and the two may have met there. It is noted that ROBERT STEVENS WARE, son of HAROLD WARE, on interview stated that HAROLD WARE resided in Russia from 1921 to 1931. Mrs. KELLOCK was in Poland in 1921, in Vienna and Germany in 1922 and in Russia from 1922 to 1923.

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Concerning the allegation that Mr. FERGUSON was an ornithologist, she stated that FERGUSON was never interested in birds, but often had persons come down to his estate who spent their time counting birds.

Mrs. KELLOCK claims that she does not know the political persuasions of the FERGUSONS, JESSICA SMITH, HAROLD WARE, SALLY RINGE or LENORE THOMAS. To substantiate this Mrs. KELLOCK stated she was present there on Pearl Harbor Day and recalls hearing the radio announcement of the bombing of Pearl Harbor which she immediately told the persons playing volley ball at the time. However, she stated the game went on and no one seemed interested.

Concerning CHARLES KRAMER, Mrs. KELLOCK stated that there was such an individual and he had red hair, freckled face and was very tough looking. She thought this CHARLES KRAMER was an architect. Mrs. KELLOCK further stated that she never met anyone at Longview who was an inventor of a multi-lens camera. She stated if there had been such an individual she certainly would have known about it as she was interested in photography.

Mrs. KELLOCK claims that she does not know JOHN ABT, who married JESSICA SMITH. Concerning the guests at Longview, Mrs. KELLOCK claims that it was literally a Union Station the crowds came and changed constantly. Mrs. KELLOCK further stated that to her knowledge, no one connected with Longview either as occupants or as guests, were members of the Communist Party.

Mr. HENRY G. FERGUSON was interviewed by Special Agent Edward F. Hummer and Herbert S. Hawkins at his office in the U.S. Geological Survey, Department of Interior, Room 4218, Federal Works Agency Building, on March 1, 1949.

Mr. FERGUSON stated that he rented \*Longview\* part of his estate at Accokeek, Maryland, to LENORE THOMAS and SALLY RINGE. LENORE THOMAS married ROBERT STRAUSS around 1942 and SALLY RINGE is married to JONATHAN GOLDMARK. SALLY RINGE is also known as IRMA RINGE, and went with her husband, GOLDMARK, to a ranch in Oregon. Mr. FERGUSON advised that a group of people who were often visiting with RINGE and THOMAS got together for volley ball games at Longview. The STRAUSSes built a home nearby on property bought from a Mr. CLAGGETT and still live there. FERGUSON was able to identify CHARLES KRAMER as being a frequent visitor to Longview while it was rented by SALLY RINGE and LENORE THOMAS. SALLY RINGE had three sisters, of whom ALICE was an invalid who had had sleeping sickness, HELEN, a blonde who is in New York City working for the YWCA, and QUEENIE who is married to a Philippine Government Agent and was interned when she was caught in Manila during the war.

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Mr. FERGUSON had never heard of ABRAHAM GEORGE SILVERMAN. He stated that CHARLES WAGNER was a visitor at Longview, that he bought a home from Mrs. FERGUSON and that he lives there now. REXFORD TUGWELL was a frequent visitor there and seemed to Mr. FERGUSON to be the ring leader of a group of literary and artistic people. FERGUSON never heard of JACOB BAKER, RALPH DeSOLA (although he remembers a RALPH) and the wife of DeSOLA, HELEN WINTER, was also not known. FERGUSON never heard any reference to the Communist Party made at Longview, but had the general impression that they were all "advanced liberals", i.e. New Dealers, but definitely not Communists. SALLY RINGE was anti-English and had German relatives, although he qualified the first statement by stating she was anti-English only in a mild way. FERGUSON never talked politics with CHARLIE KRAMER and has never noticed any peculiarities concerning SALLY RINGE or LENORE THOMAS. He stated that he believes that they were just roommates. FERGUSON advised that he never heard any discussions concerning a multi-lens camera and the name CHARLES WOOD COLLIER means nothing to him. He was able to recall JESSICA SMITH as one of this crowd who was a frequent visitor and he described her as a striking blonde beauty. The name HAROLD WARE meant nothing to him, although Mother BLOOR, HAROLD WARE's mother, was recognized as a Communist organizer from newspapers he had read. He believes that he recalls being introduced to JOHN ABT at Longview but did not know that JESSICA SMITH is married to him. HELEN WARE and CLARENCE C. CAPPEL meant nothing to him, as did ROSE CLINTON and CHARLES or ROSE COE.

Mr. FERGUSON stated that LENORE THOMAS worked for the WPA as a sculptress and made some animals for the Greenbelt Playground. She was very friendly with REXFORD TUGWELL. FERGUSON stated that DICK KENAH, an artist who owns a home in Longview now and does model work for a branch of the War Department, was a visitor at Longview and would probably have some information concerning these people. The names WALTER SASSAMAN, VICTOR FERLO, GERALD GRAZE, HELEN FULLER, LEN DeCAUX, DR. BENJAMIN WEININGER, PEGGY BENNETT, MARY BELL GORMAN and HAROLD POSNER meant nothing to him. He was not sure whether he had ever met HENRY HILL COLLINS. He further stated that a Dr. DUB, a Psychiatrist connected with St. Elizabeth's Hospital, was a visitor at Longview and might be acquainted with some of the crowd at Longview. He stated that Mr. and Mrs. KELLOCK visited him and his wife and not RINGE and THOMAS, although he believes he introduced LENORE THOMAS to them. The name HERBERT HERRING meant nothing to him. FERGUSON stated that the groups visiting THOMAS and RINGE would range from four to over twelve people on a week-end. Mrs. FERGUSON is interested in Indian lore and archaeology and is not an amateur ornithologist. SALLY RINGE was an enthusiastic ornithologist, first becoming interested in bird lore at Longview through a joint geological survey and Audubon Society who made a bird count in this neighborhood. MARGARET VALLIANT was recalled as a visitor at Longview and nothing was known concerning her. FERGUSON stated that he had never been approached by any of this group concerning his position at the Geological Survey other than usual questions about the nature of his work. He was never asked for any confidential information.

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Mr. FERGUSON stated that his wife sold Longview to a Meteorologist by the name of BREECE (phonetic). Mr. and Mrs. FAEHLE rented Longview after THOMAS and RINGE left. Mrs. FAEHLE was a woman draftsman in the government and had two daughters. FERGUSON stated that he still sees a good deal of Mrs. STRAUSS and stated that Mr. STRAUSS is a general Contractor and has a building business in the neighborhood called the Southern Maryland Industry. Mr. STRAUSS comes into Washington about once a week and does some writing for an aviation magazine. His brother MICHAEL STRAUSS, who was a visitor at Longview is head of the Reclamation Bureau. FERGUSON stated that no invitations were ever issued at Longview and it seemed to him that it was more of an open house for literary and artistic people rather than political groups. STRAUSS was connected with the Southern Conference for Human Welfare.

A picture of ALGER HISS was shown to Mr. FERGUSON, who stated that he could not say definitely that ALGER HISS was not a visitor at Longview during the time that THOMAS and RINGE occupied the premises and he could not say that HISS was there. He stated that HISS' picture looked like a young man who might have been there, but he would not commit himself. FERGUSON further stated that he did not know of any Communist Party affiliation or sympathies on the part of the occupants of Longview or any of their guests.

Mrs. HENRY G. FERGUSON, also known as ALICE FERGUSON, was interviewed at her home, 2330 California Street, NW, on the afternoon of Tuesday, March 1, 1949. At the outset of the interview Mrs. FERGUSON was shown a picture of ALGER HISS and stated that she could not recollect seeing him at Longview. On the other hand, she did not want to say that he was not there, as she claimed she had a very poor memory in this regard. She was likewise shown a picture of Mrs. ALGER HISS, also known as FRISCILLA HISS, and gave the same answer, namely, that she could not say definitely that she was not a visitor at Longview or that she was a visitor. She was shown a picture of WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, and she stated that she never saw that person before. The picture, incidentally, was a 1931 picture of CHAMBERS. She was shown two photographs of CHARLES KRAMER and immediately identified him as a person who had striking red hair and identified him by the name of CHARLES KRAMER. She described his wife's name as MILDRED.

Mrs. FERGUSON stated that CHARLES KRAMER and his wife were very frequent guests of LENORE THOMAS and SALLY RINGE at Longview, and distinctly remembers him because of his style of English and diction, stating that KRAMER was an interesting conversationalist and she often liked to hear him speak. In fact, Mrs. FERGUSON stated that some time after LENORE THOMAS and SALLY RINGE vacated the premises, the premises were actually rented by CHARLES KRAMER and his wife MILDRED. Mrs. FERGUSON stated that the KRAMERS made very poor tenants in that the life in the country was too rugged for MILDRED KRAMER and their child stating that the premise of Longview was never intended as a winter residence in that it had no central heating plant; however, the two

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girls, LENORE THOMAS and SALLY RINGE, rented it as an all-year-round home for several years. Mrs. FERGUSON could not state exactly when the girls lived at Longview but guessed that it was about the same time that they built the home. She stated this was about the same time that they were married.

Mrs. FERGUSON advised that she was acquainted with ROBERT STRAUSS, husband of LENORE THOMAS, who was a frequent visitor at Longview. She advised that she was acquainted with JOHNNY GOLDMARK, husband of SALLY RINGE, who was also a frequent visitor at Longview. Mrs. FERGUSON stated he came down there towards the last part of the girls' stay at Longview. When questioned regarding ROBERT HERRING, she advised that she was not acquainted with him. Mrs. FERGUSON recalled that SALLY RINGE had three sisters, one of whom was afflicted with sleeping sickness. Another sister, whom she recalled as HELEN, a blonde, had a government job at one time but is presently in New York City occupying the position of Head of Personnel at the YWCA. Mrs. FERGUSON stated that she was not acquainted with ABRAHAM GEORGE SILVERMAN.

She advised that the occupants and guests at Longview did not exhibit a very strong interest in ornithology; in fact, SALLY RINGE wasn't actually interested in any particular thing. She was a gay sort of person but one whom Mrs. FERGUSON did not admire too much. Mrs. FERGUSON explained that she did not know of the Audubon Society ever having visited Longview or the vicinity but that the Geological Survey had for about seventeen years come down to Longview and its neighboring surroundings and had counted birds. Mrs. FERGUSON explained that she believed that SALLY and LENORE were nothing more than good friends and seriously doubted that they were ever Lesbians. As regards CHARLES KRAMER, he played volley ball on the court located at Mrs. FERGUSON's place. She believed that he visited Longview to visit with the people there rather than because he was especially interested in, volley ball.

Mrs. FERGUSON related that she knew JESSICA SMITH slightly. She recalled that she had a son, DAVID, to whom she was rather devoted and who, as she recalls, was sick; Mrs. FERGUSON believed it was JESSICA's purpose to rent a country estate for DAVID who allegedly was suffering from a tuberculosis condition. Mrs. FERGUSON recalled that JESSICA was a guest of SALLY and LENORE probably three or four times. She did not know that JESSICA was married. Mrs. FERGUSON advised that she was not acquainted with anyone by the name of HAROLD WARE and did not know him as a guest at Longview. Mrs. FERGUSON stated that the name HELEN WARE CAPPEL does not mean any thing to her. As far as she could ascertain, RINGE and THOMAS had no political beliefs except that you might term them "liberals". They were the type of people who seemed to be satisfied just as long as someone was pushing the world along and getting things done. She further described them and their associates as "New Thoughtists" and who were slightly opposed to what Mrs. FERGUSON called a police state. However, Russia was never

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referred to as being a police state by anyone of the group. Mrs. FERGUSON stated that she had received the impression that the girls were not too interested in international affairs, and as far as she knew, the only time they were ever out of this country was on a visit to Mexico. RINGE and THOMAS seemed to be interested in the Parent Teachers Association and at one time had attempted to busy themselves with a group of girls at Accokeek, Maryland in the nature of a girl scout movement. However, Mrs. FERGUSON explained SALLY was the type who could not follow any one thing through, especially if it bored her. She tried the girl scout movement for a couple of months and then gave it up. Mrs. FERGUSON went on to relate that SALLY RINGE and LENORE THOMAS worked for new causes but at no time had ever indicated that they were Communists or were interested in Communism.

Mrs. FERGUSON recalled that SALLY had a position with the Federal government and that LENORE was a sculptress. Mrs. FERGUSON stated she would classify both of them as New Dealers; however, she felt absolutely certain that they were not disloyal. Mrs. FERGUSON explained that she did not know anyone by the name of JOHN ABT, now the husband of JESSICA SMITH. She advised that HAROLD KELLOCK was a guest at Longview. He was one of the group which came there primarily to play volley ball. Mrs. FERGUSON stated that it was Mrs. KELLOCK who in a way was responsible for the two girls being introduced to Mrs. FERGUSON. She explained that Mrs. KELLOCK had told RINGE and THOMAS that Mrs. FERGUSON had a house to rent. Mrs. FERGUSON recalled this was about November and that she explained to the girls that the cottage was more of a summer residence and did not have a central heating plant, which would make the cottage unlivable during the winter. However, they took it and remained there year round.

The names RALPH DeSOLA and JACOB BAKER did not mean anything to Mrs. FERGUSON. Mrs. FERGUSON stated they had all kinds of guests there and it was difficult for her to recall many of their names, especially as most of them were known by first names. However, she did recall one of the guests as being REXFORD TUGWELL. Among others who visited the Longview was ADRIAN DORNBUSH (phonetic). Mrs. FERGUSON explained that it was he who accompanied Mrs. ELEANOR ROOSEVELT at certain social events. Another guest was INSLEY HOPPER. She stated that he came down to Longview quite a few times. As regards Mr. and Mrs. CHARLES WOOD COLLIER, she stated that she might have heard the name but could not definitely state that she was acquainted with the couple. She recalled MARGARET VALLIANT as a person with whom she was acquainted in that she was hostess at one of the worst parties Mrs. FERGUSON had ever attended. She recalled MARGARET as being a musician and living in Washington, D.C. Mrs. FERGUSON stated she met MARGARET at SALLY and LENORE's and, as she recalled, MARGARET lived at 2400 16th Street. Mrs. FERGUSON stated she did not believe that MARGARET was interested in Communism. u

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When interrogated concerning the multi-lens aerial camera, Mrs. FERGUSON stated that she never heard any discussion concerning it at Longview. She explained that the people who attended there were mostly interested in art, especially modern art, and she obtained the impression that they would probably not be interested in engineering and things like that. Mrs. FERGUSON related that CHARLIE WAGNER lived at Longview with the two girls for quite some time. She explained that he fitted in very lovely with their scheme of living and shared the expenses of running the home.

As regards VICTOR PERLO, Mrs. FERGUSON stated that the name sounded familiar, but she could not recall anything definite concerning him. Mrs. FERGUSON related that, after SALLY and LENORE moved away, a Mrs. FAINLEY rented Longview and stayed a couple of years. She believed that someone with a name similar to PERLO stayed with the FAINLEYS and helped them pay the rent. The last she heard of Mr. FAINLEY was about a year ago when he wrote from San Francisco asking Mrs. FERGUSON's husband to help Mr. FAINLEY obtain a position.

The names GEORGE SILVERMAN, CHARLES COE, WALTER SASSAMAN, NATHAN WITT, HENRY HILL COLLINS, and Dr. WEININGER were not recalled by Mrs. FERGUSON as being people with whom she was acquainted. The two girls, THOMAS and RINGE, as well as most of their friends and associates had no religious interests whatsoever. Mrs. FERGUSON could not recall anyone ever visiting Longview who was employed at the Bureau of Standards. As regards the type of literature which RINGE and THOMAS read and subscribed to, Mrs. FERGUSON stated that it was mostly current books and magazines. She explained that she never saw the DAILY WORKER or any Communist literature in their home. She further stated that she does not know of any organizations to which they belong. Mrs. FERGUSON stated that SALLY RINGE and CHARLES WAGNER, when they lived at Longview and were commuting to Washington, did so in their own cars. Mrs. FERGUSON stated that all the visitors at Longview were white people.

Baltimore teletype of March 3, 1949, requested this office to interview CHARLES F. WAGNER, 1927 11th Street, NW, Washington, D.C., who resided at Longview in the late 1930's or early 1940's to determine what information he had concerning the alleged visit by ALGER HISS to Longview while it was rented to LENORE THOMAS and SALLY RINGE. It will be noted that WAGNER was also mentioned by HAROLD KELLOCK.

WAGNER was interviewed on March 4, 1949 at his residence by Special Agent Edward F. Hummer and furnished the following information:

He was not acquainted with ALGER HISS or DONALD HISS but had heard their names mentioned in the circles in which he associated. He stated, however, that the names came up in a very laudatory manner and he assumed that the HISSes were "bright young men" employed by the government. WAGNER referred to ALGER HISS as a stuffed shirt in the State Department judging from his high position there. WAGNER was not

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acquainted with CHAMBERS and offered the opinion that CHAMBERS was "obviously cracked up". When asked whether he had any information in this regard WAGNER stated he had made this statement because he could not imagine anyone making a statement about a person so highly regarded as ALGER HISS without being mentally off balance.

WAGNER was out of the country in Stockholm, Sweden, during most of the year 1937 and therefore was not in a position to know whether ALGER HISS visited Longview. As far as he knew SALLY RINGE and LENORE THOMAS were not members of the Communist Party. WAGNER stated he would not know a Communist if he saw one or heard one. He did not know JACOB BAKER or RALPH DeSOLA and never knew THOMAS or RINGE to associate with any known members of the Communist Party. He identified the photograph of CHARLES KRAMER and stated that he often saw KRAMER at Longview, Accokeek, Maryland. He added that he did not believe the things that had been written about KRAMER in the newspapers. He is also acquainted with HELEN RINGE, ALICE RINGE, and another sister known as QUEENIE. He stated that immediately after LENORE THOMAS STRAUSS was interviewed by Baltimore agents she contacted him and advised him of the Federal Bureau of Investigation contact and that the Baltimore agents desired to know whether ALGER HISS was at Longview on July 4, 1937. He stated that both him and LENORE THOMAS laughed about this matter as he could not recall where he was specifically on this date except that he had been out of the country.

On March 3, 1949, ROBERT O. LITCHFIELD was interviewed at the National Press Club, 14th and F Streets, NW, Washington, D.C. regarding any knowledge he may have had about ALGER HISS being present at Longview, Accokeek, Maryland over the week-end of July 4, 1937. LITCHFIELD stated that he went down to Longview on many Sundays in 1937 and 1938 and knew SALLY RINGE and LENORE THOMAS, and has seen CHARLIE WAGNER at the volley ball gatherings at the home of RINGE and THOMAS. He never saw ALGER HISS at Longview and has never met ALGER HISS at any other time.

LITCHFIELD stated that he went down to Longview to see HENRY G. FERGUSON and his wife and played volley ball on week-ends. SALLY RINGE and LENORE THOMAS were close friends of REXFORD TUGWELL. Both RINGE and THOMAS were ardent New Dealers and he qualified this statement by saying that they were extreme liberals, but he never knew them to be members of the Communist Party or necessarily follow the Communist Party line. He stated that he rarely saw the girls alone.

LITCHFIELD advised that CARLTON SKINNER who is head of an Information Branch in the Interior Department is a close friend of BOB STRAUSS who married LENORE THOMAS. He also stated that THOMAS B. NOLAN who is a Chief Geologist at the U.S. Geological Survey was another visitor to Longview who knew most of the other visitors at this place. He also stated that REXFORD TUGWELL's wife GRACE often visited Longview. LITCHFIELD recalls JESSICA SMITH but stated that he never saw

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her at Longview and hasn't seen her since 1928. JESSICA SMITH worked for the Soviet Information Bureau. The names HAROLD WARE and JOHN ABT meant nothing to Mr. LITCHFIELD. LITCHFIELD was able to recall seeing a kinky, orange haired man at Longview but the name CHARLES KRAMER meant nothing to him.

Interview with CLARA HEUSS

By teletype dated February 7, 1949, the New York office requested this office to interview CLARA HEUSS regarding a statement allegedly made by PRISCILLA HISS to Mrs. HEUSS regarding WILLIAM L. WHITE's book, in which Mrs. HISS allegedly stated that the book was all wrong since ALGER HISS had been in Russia and saw the facts differently. Mrs. HEUSS advised Special Agent Edward F. Hummer that she did not have any conversation with Mr. WHITE. She does not recall having any such conversation with Mrs. HISS. Mrs. HEUSS stated that she only met Mrs. HISS alone on three occasions, but met her in a group with other people several times. At no time did the subject of WILLIAM L. WHITE's book enter into any discussion with Mrs. HISS. By way of explanation Mrs. HEUSS stated that undoubtedly WILLIAM L. WHITE is referring to another individual, who is a mutual friend, whom she refused to identify, who on one occasion told her Mrs. HEUSS, that WILLIAM L. WHITE should never have criticized the Russian clothes and the Russian way of life in his book "Report on the Russians". Mrs. HEUSS stated that she is considered a friend of Mrs. HISS and when the publicity in this matter broke in the papers, she wrote PRISCILLA HISS inviting her to stay at her home in Georgetown if she, Mrs. HISS, should ever come to Washington to attend any Congressional hearings, etc. Mrs. HEUSS advised that she knew no person as BEATRICE HEIMAN and did not know whether Mr. or Mrs. ALGER HISS knew her.

Re: Document Entitled, "President's Report  
for the Year 1936". (K-249)

On March 1, 1949, Special Agents Edward E. Linehan and Courtland J. Jones returned to Mrs. HENRY L. ABBOTT, the document entitled, "President's Report for the Year, 1936", which Mrs. ABBOTT had made available to Agent Linehan.

Report of Special Agent Courtland J. Jones, dated January 29, 1949, reflected that Mrs. ABBOTT when interviewed had in her possession the minute book for the Bryn-Mawr Club, Washington, D.C., and when questioned concerning any typewriting specimens she might have which emanated from the ALGER HISS residence, she produced this document. The FBI Laboratory thereafter identified it as having been typed on the same machine which typed documents turned over by WHITTAKER CHAMBERS.

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An examination was made of the minute book in question by Agent Jones and it was determined that the book is entitled, "Bryn-Mawr Club Minute Book, 1931-32-33-34-35-36-37". On page 112, the following caption appears:

"May Meeting"

"On Tuesday, May 18, Mrs. EDWIN C. KELTON was hostess for the Bryn Mawr Club at the last meeting of the year which was held at the Officers Club at Fort Humphreys, D.C. After tea, the business meeting was held with the President, Mrs. HISS, presiding.

"In the absence of Mrs. HULBURT, Chairman of the Nominating Committee, Mrs. STRAUSS of the Committee, was called upon to present the slate for the officers of the Club for the year 1937-38.

"It was then moved, seconded, and carried that the secretary cast a unanimous ballot and the following officers were elected:

"Mrs. HENRY ABBOTT, President  
 Mrs. WALTER GARDNER, Treasurer-Vice President  
 Mrs. EMILY STORER, Secretary

"It was moved, seconded, carried that a vote of thanks be given to the retiring officers for their work during the past year:

"The President, Mrs. HISS, then read her annual report which was accepted and is appended hereto. ...

signed: FLORENCE H. KELTON,  
 Secretary "

The document in question was appended to page 112 of this book. The document refers to incidents which occurred at meetings of the Bryn-Mawr Club for the past year and a perusal of the minutes of this period reflects mention is made of these events as described in the document.

Mrs. HENRY L. ABBOTT stated that she intended to return the minute book to the secretary of the Bryn Mawr Club, Mrs. JAMES W. DICKEY, and that originally she, Mrs. ABBOTT, had secured the book at the instigation of Mrs. PRISCILLA HISS. Mrs. HISS is not acquainted with Mrs. DICKEY and desired to review the minute book to determine the names of her friends and associates in 1935, 1936 and 1937. Mrs. ABBOTT and Mrs. HISS reviewed the book in the fall of 1948.

On March 4, 1949, Mrs. JAMES W. DICKEY, 8 West Lenox Avenue, Chevy Chase, Maryland, was interviewed by Special Agent Jones, at which time she advised she had received the minute book in question

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from Mrs. ABBOTT on that date. She reiterated information previously furnished that she is the elected secretary of the Bryn Mawr Club for the year 1948 and that her term of office expires in May, 1949, when the new officers are elected.

By teletype dated March 4, 1949, the Bureau and New York Division were advised that Mrs. DICKEY is the proper individual to subpoena in the event the document, "President's Report for the Year 1936" is introduced into evidence.

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LEADS

WASHINGTON FIELD OFFICE

AT WASHINGTON, D.C.:

Will continue to develop information pertinent to this investigation and conclude the investigation requested in referenced Bureau letters.

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This matter is receiving constant and preferred investigative attention in this office and leads are being handled as they are received.

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ADMINISTRATIVE

By teletype dated February 14, 1949, the New York office requested all pertinent serials concerning the personal history and background of ELEANOR NELSON SOYRING. By letter dated March 1, 1949, the New York office was furnished the material it desired in referenced teletype.

By teletype dated February 15, 1949, New York Office requested this office to interview Dr. MARGARET NICHOLSON, a local pediatricist who was alleged by ESTHER CHAMBERS to have been recommended to her by PRISCILLA HISS. The results of this interview were furnished to the Bureau, New York and Baltimore by letter dated March 1, 1949

By teletype dated February 14, 1949, the New York Office requested this office to ascertain the present location of DANIEL MURPHY and MARY Mc GAIR with respect to the investigation of ANDREE EMEREE. By letter dated February 23, 1949, to the Bureau, New York, San Francisco and St. Paul, the latter two offices were requested to locate and interview MURPHY who is associated with the Office of Indian Affairs, U.S. Department of the Interior. By letter dated February 25, 1949, the New York Office was furnished the address of MARY McGAIR, 71 West 12th Street, apartment C-3 and was requested to conduct the desired interview.

By letter dated February 25, 1949, the Los Angeles office was requested to locate MARGARET B. PORTER, nee BENNETT who was employed as an attorney at the AAA during the period when ALGER HISS was employed there.

By teletype dated January 21, 1949, the New York Office requested this office to review its files regarding DAVID ZIMMERMAN with alias DAVIS CARPENTER.

By letter dated February 8, 1949, the Bureau and New York were notified that no pertinent information was available in Washington Field Office files concerning this individual.

The New York Office was requested to furnish the Savannah Office a photograph of DAVID ZIMMERMAN, with alias DAVID CARPENTER to determine if he is identical with one DAVID WINSTON ZIMMERMAN of Orangeburg, S. C.

Bureau letter of January 3, 1949, requested this office to furnish photographs of all male employees of the Soviet Embassy during the years 1936 to 1938 to the New York Office. By letter dated January 11, 1949, all available photographs were furnished to the New York Office.

By teletype dated February 9, 1949, the New York office requested an interview with LEANDER BELL LOVELL. By teletype dated February 24, 1944

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the Bureau and New York were notified that LOVELL is presently employed by the U.S. Army in Frankfurt, Germany and is therefore not available for interview.

By letter dated February 15, 1949, the Baltimore Office was requested to contact the Office of the Veterans Administration for information as to the present whereabouts of JOHN THEODORE HERRMANN and to interview him if found in that division.

By letter dated March 1, 1949 the St Louis office was requested to report all information contained in the records of the U.S. Strategic Bombing Survey Mission to Japan in 1945 concerning TEIJI KOIDE.

By letter dated March 7, 1949, the New York Office was requested to interview Mrs. WORTHINGTON MINOR, 1 West 72nd Street, New York City, in an effort to locate the records maintained at one time by Mrs. LENORA B. FULLER, deceased.

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