

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

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Form No. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT **NEW YORK**

NY FILE NO. **65-14920 EEE**

REPORT MADE AT NEW YORK	DATE WHEN MADE 5/17/49	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 20-5/10/49	REPORT MADE BY ROBERT F. K. O'NEESE
TITLE JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was. ALGER HISS		CHARACTER OF CASE PERJURY ESPIONAGE-R INTERNAL SECURITY-R	

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HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED**

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

DATE 11/5/81 BY SP2 mac/cw

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OTHERWISE.**

WHITTAKER CHAMBERS cannot recall details surrounding original receipt of typewriter note dated 3/4/38 and signed "H"; did not believe "H" referred to ALGER HISS. FBI Laboratory concluded typewriting not similar to that on Q5, Q6 through Q69. CHAMBERS believed he performed photographic work in apartment of JOHN T. HERMAN Washington, D.C., who was member of HAROLD HAREIS CP cell; HERMAN'S former wife met CHAMBERS as "CARL" during pertinent period but denies he made photos in D.C. apartment. KENNETH HUTCHINSON interviewed on possibility he sent note signed "H", but no confirmation received.

*copying all
6-9-49
FLI/cw*

CHAMBERS stated name of Colonel LAMB was suggested as one who could possibly obtain "Intelligence documents". CHAMBERS later discussed with ALGER HISS advisability of contacting LAMB. According to CHAMBERS, Colonel BYKOV encouraged "development" of LAMB but cautioned that HISS should not become involved. After one meeting by prearrangement in NYC with LEE PRESSMAN and LAMB, CHAMBERS broke off relations with LAMB. Information re background and credibility of LAMB set forth. In signed statement LAMB reviewed his relationships with ALGER HISS, WHITTAKER CHAMBERS and LEE PRESSMAN; claims he met HISS in 1924 when latter was attached to NYE Committee; claims he performed investigatory services for HISS and received about \$500.00 of HISS' personal funds. LAMB recalls meeting CHAMBERS in NYC, 1936 or 1937 but is unable to recall purpose or detailed circumstances of meeting; also identified photo of LEE PRESSMAN as individual with whom he had second NYC meeting. Additional associates of CHAMBERS interviewed. Bank accounts of ALGER and PRISCILLA HISS at NYC reviewed and source of deposits at Riggs National Bank, Washington, D.C. located; no pertinent transactions disclosed. JONATHAN NICHOLL, former Washington, D.C. correspondent of "New Republic", and wife, DORIS STEVENS, interviewed re allegations supposedly made to

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REASON FOR EXTENSION

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~~ALEXANDER BARMINE~~ that HISS was known to them as Communist; they furnished no additional competent information; allegations based on rumors and hearsay. Post-mortem inquiry conducted by insurance companies into death of ~~LAURENCE DUGGAN~~ disclosed correspondence confirming close relationship existed between ~~DUGGAN~~, ~~NOEL FIELD~~ and ~~ALGER HISS~~. ~~JESSICA SMITH~~ met ~~ALGER HISS~~ in Washington, D.C. during 1930s but declined to elaborate. ~~ALEXANDER STEVENS~~, wa: J. Peters, travelling on Hungarian passport, voluntarily "deported" himself from United States, 5/8/49. ~~FRANKLIN VICTOR RENO~~ identified as ~~LANCE CLARK~~, CP recruiter, by witness CP trial, SDNY. ~~VLADIMIR DE SVESHNIKOFF~~ testified before G.J. 4/19/49 and 4/26/49. During interview admitted that about 1924 or 1925, he procured technical data, patents, and military journals for ~~STEPANOFF~~. He turned documents over to ~~STEPANOFF~~ and thereafter to Russian couriers on clandestine meetings, NYC; After an interlude ~~DE SVESHNIKOFF~~ resumed activity for Soviet Espionage Apparatus in 1931. In July, 1934, he procured information on industrial and military patents and military books for ~~JOHN J. MATWIN~~. Details of meeting and manner of payments not clear in his mind. Failed to recall adequate description of Soviet contacts, ~~DE SVESHNIKOFF~~ identified ~~WILLIAM EDWARD CRANE~~ as one of couriers to whom he delivered Intelligence data. ~~CRANE~~ likewise confirmed identification. ~~DE SVESHNIKOFF~~ stated he ceased espionage operations at end of 1938 or early 1939. Freely admitted receipt of periodic payment for services and his knowledge that data destined for Russia. Former associates of ~~ABRAHAM GEORGE SILVERMAN~~, including ~~DAVID MARK POLAK~~, ~~MRS. JAMES M. SCHMITZ~~ and ~~BLACKWELL SMITH~~ interviewed. Could furnish no pertinent information of ~~SILVERMAN'S~~ Communist activities.

-- P. --

REFERENCE:

Bureau File #74-1333
 Bureau letters to New York and other offices dated 12/13/48 and 1/3/49.
 Report of SA ROBERT F. X. O'KEEFE, dated 4/25/49, at New York.

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RE: Note Dated March 4, 1938 signed "H.",
received by CHAMBERS, in which he was
addressed as "KARL".

On March 10, 1949, CHAMBERS advised SAS THOMAS G. SPENCER and FRANCIS X. PLANT that there was included in the envelope with the "typed documents" a small slip of paper typewritten addressed to "KARL" and signed "H.". He said that it read in effect, "If you have stopped playing around with my girlfriend, will you please take your things out of her closet as she wants to use it". CHAMBERS considered that "things" referred to equipment. He did not know whether "H." meant HENRY HILL COLLINS or JOHN HERRMANN, but did not think that "H." meant ALGER HISS. He said that he possibly had some photo equipment in COLLINS' apartment, but did not recall having left any there. He stated that it was possible that he had photo equipment in JOHN HERRMANN'S apartment, and he believed that he had done some photographic work there. In either case, he did not recall having taken any equipment from either apartment.

CHAMBERS did not recall any details concerning his original receipt of this slip of paper. He believed that he had given this slip of paper to RICHARD CLEVELAND, his attorney, at Baltimore, Maryland.

The Baltimore Office was advised of these facts and requested to obtain this slip of paper from CLEVELAND and forward it to the FBI Technical Laboratory for appropriate examination.

By teletype dated March 14, 1949, the Baltimore Office advised the Bureau and New York and the Washington Field Office that RICHARD F. CLEVELAND stated that he did not have that slip of paper, and he believed that CHAMBERS had never turned it over to him, although, he recalled CHAMBERS showing it to him and reading it. The Baltimore Office then contacted CHAMBERS and CHAMBERS said the only other possibility was that he had turned the note over to ROBERT STRIPLING, former House Committee on Un-American Activities Chief Investigator. The Washington Field Office was requested to contact HCUA in an effort to obtain the note.

By teletype dated March 31, 1949, the Bureau advised that it had in its possession the note and that CHAMBERS had originally turned it over to the HCUA.

By letter dated April 15, 1949, the Bureau transmitted to the New York Office two photostatic copies of this note. The note is

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typewritten and reads as follows:

"3/4/38

"Karl --

"If you have given up playing around with my girlfriend, she wishes you would take your stuff out of her closet, so she can use it for her clothes instead of yours!

H.

"

Also, transmitted with this note, were two photostatic copies of a memorandum which had been attached to the note. This memorandum is on stationery of the HCUA, is dated December 2, 1948, and is typewritten. This memorandum reads as follows:

"The attached slip of paper was handed to me Thursday, December 2nd at 2:10 P.M. by WHITTAKER CHAMBERS. He stated that it was a note that he had found in his files, which was given him when he was in Washington in 1938, and that the 'H.' referred to is either Henry Collins or John ~~Herman~~, who was the husband of Josephine Herbst.

MRS "He suggests that I attempt to locate the typewriter from which this note was typed. It was his opinion that it was on Henry Collins' typewriter or a typewriter owned by Josephine Herbst. "

At the bottom of this memorandum was handwritten the following:

"Bring in Webster ~~Powell~~, Chevy Chase. drop for ~~Hal Ware~~.
Also get John Herman."

The Bureau advised that the FBI Technical Laboratory had examined the note dated March 4, 1938 and had designated this document as Q167. It was determined that this specimen was a piece of white bond paper measuring 8" X 5.01" X .0030", and contained typewriting. The specimen contained no watermark and it was not possible to determine the age of Q167. The style of type used to type this specimen corresponded most closely to the standards maintained in the FBI Laboratory for Royal Standard Elite type, spaced twelve letters to the inch. This style of type was placed on Royal machines after January 30, 1920. It was concluded that the machine which typed Q167 was not used to type Q5, Q6 through Q69.

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In connection with the possibility that ^{Mrs.} ~~JOHN T. HERRMANN~~ had written the above-mentioned note, it was noted that concerning HERRMANN, CHAMBERS has stated that HERRMANN was a member of the Communist Party and at one time had been a member of the John Reed Club in New York City at the time that CHAMBERS was also a member of the club. CHAMBERS had related that in connection with the original underground apparatus operated by HAROLD WARE which included DONALD HISS and others, each of these individuals had his own separate cell consisting of ten to twenty persons who worked in the various government agencies in Washington, D.C. One of the individuals in HAROLD WARE'S cell was JOHN HERRMANN.

HERRMANN was married to JOSEPHINE HERBST, who had been the author of two or three fairly well accepted novels and was considered a leading light in the literary world. In about 1935 and 1936, according to CHAMBERS, HERRMANN and his wife lived in an apartment on New Hampshire Avenue in Washington, D.C.

CHAMBERS further stated that when he, CHAMBERS, had first received documents from ALGER HISS, he photographed these documents himself either at his home or at the home of HERRMANN. He said that HERRMANN had been brought to Washington to be an assistant to HAROLD WARE in the apparatus. CHAMBERS said that ROBERT COE received documents from HARRY DEXTER WHITE and gave them to him and CHAMBERS then took them to HERRMANN'S apartment in Washington, D.C. where he photographed them.

Subsequent investigation to locate JOHN HERRMANN has determined that HERRMANN is presently in Mexico City and has been there since approximately February, 1949. It appears that he intends to remain there for an indefinite period of time. The Bureau by teletype dated April 25, 1949, indicated that arrangements would be made to have HERRMANN interviewed in Mexico City concerning his acquaintance with CHAMBERS and his activities in the Communist espionage apparatus.

By New York teletype dated April 26, 1949, to the Bureau it was suggested that HERRMANN be questioned as to whether he wrote the above-mentioned note to CHAMBERS which was signed "H.". The Bureau was also requested to determine whether the HCUA had questioned HERRMANN concerning the writing of this note.

Concerning the former wife of JOHN T. HERRMANN, who is JOSEPHINE FREY HERBST, it is noted that she was interviewed by agents of the Newark Office at her home located at 47 South Fullerton Avenue, Montclair, New Jersey, on February 8, 1949. She stated that she had been formerly

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married to HERRMANN, but that they had separated in the Spring of 1935. She indicated that HERRMANN originally contacted HAROLD WARE in the Fall of 1933 for information on a play that he was planning to write which concerned farming subjects. She stated that HERRMANN went to Washington, D.C. in the Spring of 1934, at which time Mrs. HERBST stayed at her home in Erwinna, Pennsylvania. She joined HERRMANN in July of 1934 and stayed at an apartment with him until September, 1934. In September, 1934, she made a trip throughout the Middle West and returned to Washington in about October, 1934, for about two weeks and then went to New York City.

Shortly after Christmas, 1934, she made a trip to Cuba. She did not again go to Washington until about 1942, when she held a position for a period of about three months with the Office of War Information. Mrs. HERBST said she was visited by HERRMANN in New York prior to her leaving for Cuba. Upon her return from Cuba on April 1, 1935, HERRMANN was in the state of Nebraska. In June, 1935, she made a trip to Germany and HERRMANN came to see her off. Mrs. HERBST stated that this was the last time she saw JOHN HERRMANN.

Mrs. HERBST recalled meeting an individual introduced to her by HERRMANN as "CARL", whom she later identified through photographs in "Time Magazine" as being WHITTAKER CHAMBERS. She believed that CARL had been introduced to HERRMANN by HAROLD WARE. She said that CHAMBERS visited their apartment at Washington on two or three occasions while she was there, and from portions of conversations overheard by her, she deduced that CHAMBERS was collecting information for the Communist Party in New York City. At that time, HERRMANN was engaged in securing information of a political nature for the background of a play that he was writing.

Mrs. HERBST denied ever having seen CHAMBERS make any photographs in their apartment and she stated that she knew nothing of the connection between her former husband, CHAMBERS and HAROLD WARE.

By teletype to the New York Office dated March 31, 1949, the Bureau requested that in conducting an interview of KENNETH HUTCHINSON, that he be interviewed concerning the possibility that he had written the above-mentioned noted signed "H."

HUTCHINSON was the former husband of GERTRUDE HUTCHINSON. CHAMBERS had stated that in about 1925 for a period of about one year he had lived with GERTRUDE HUTCHINSON without benefit of marriage. He said that at that time, she was separated from her husband, KENNETH HUTCHINSON, who before

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the separation had asked CHAMBERS to keep away from his wife. CHAMBERS had agreed at that time to do so and did stay away from GERTRUDE HUTCHINSON for a period of time.

~~KENNETH W. HUTCHINSON~~ was interviewed on April 14, 1949 by agents of the New York Office, and he advised that he had met WHITTAKER CHAMBERS in about 1922 when both of them were studying at Columbia University, New York City. He knew him fairly well as a poet and writer at Columbia University, but claimed that he had not seen CHAMBERS, nor had anything at all to do with him since about 1925. He stated that he had never communicated with CHAMBERS after that date, nor did he know anything about CHAMBERS' activities since then, except that he had learned recently that CHAMBERS had been an editor for "Time Magazine".

HUTCHINSON said that in 1923, he married GERTRUDE ZIMMERMAN and began to live with her in New York City. CHAMBERS was also friendly with her and after their marriage, he visited them at their apartment on several occasions. At that time, GERTRUDE HUTCHINSON spoke fondly of CHAMBERS and since CHAMBERS had a likeable personality, HUTCHINSON became jealous of him. On one occasion, which was the last time that HUTCHINSON saw CHAMBERS, they had a long talk while riding together on a bus in New York City and HUTCHINSON asked CHAMBERS to stay away from his wife. CHAMBERS agreed to do so and actually did stay away from HUTCHINSON'S wife thereafter.

In 1927, HUTCHINSON divorced GERTRUDE HUTCHINSON and he later heard that CHAMBERS had again become friendly with her after the divorce. HUTCHINSON said that he knew nothing concerning the details of this relationship and he did not believe that CHAMBERS had had adulterous relations with GERTRUDE HUTCHINSON during the period that she was married to him.

Concerning HENRY HILL COLLINS, JR., it was noted that he was interviewed on December 5, 1948 at New York City, by SAS THOMAS G. SPENCER and NORMAN P. BAGWELL. When questioned concerning his knowledge of WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, he said that he had been interviewed on several occasions concerning this individual and during these interviews he had failed to recall any information concerning CHAMBERS or whether he had ever met him. He was now of the definite impression since the recent publicity in the CHAMBERS-HISS case that he saw a person, probably identical with CHAMBERS, who did not use that name in Washington, D.C. in the middle 1930's.

It was COLLINS' recollection that he saw CHAMBERS on several occasions at cocktail parties and other social affairs in Washington, D.C., and said that it was possible that CHAMBERS might have been a guest in COLLINS' home on such an occasion. COLLINS said that he remembered CHAMBERS

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as a newspaper man or a writer of some type. COLLINS denied that he had been engaged in any way whatsoever with CHAMBERS in any espionage activities or that he had furnished CHAMBERS or any other person any documentary material that came into his possession while he was a government employee.

On December 28, 1948, an attempt was made by SA JOHN B. GRIFFIN to speak to HENRY HILL COLLINS. COLLINS told SA GRIFFIN that he could not be of any assistance to the Federal Bureau of Investigation, and that he did not wish to be interviewed by representatives of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. He further stated that he had nothing to tell a representative of the Federal Bureau of Investigation and that he refused to see SA GRIFFIN or any member of the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

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Re: COLONEL DEAN IVAN LAMB,
Relations with WHITTAKER CHAMBERS

The following investigation was conducted by SA James R. Shinnors:

During the conduct of the questioning of WHITTAKER CHAMBERS he related on March 18, 1949 the following information concerning his relationships with Colonel DEAN IVAN LAMB:

CHAMBERS stated that sometime about 1935 the unknown subject "BILL", who was CHAMBERS' superior at that time in underground activity, originally mentioned the name of Colonel DEAN IVAN LAMB. CHAMBERS stated that he never heard of this individual before but at some future time learned that LAMB was allegedly an international adventurer; that at one time he was connected with the Chinese Air Force, and was also believed to be associated with a Central American Air Force, possibly Nicaragua. "BILL" proposed to CHAMBERS that the latter contact LAMB to determine if any "documents" could be secured through LAMB. CHAMBERS said he did not recall that any specific type of documents were referred to other than possibly "intelligence documents".

CHAMBERS recalled that he did not know what procedure to follow in making contact with Colonel LAMB. He determined that LAMB was located somewhere in New York City and subsequently discussed the matter with ALGER HISS. HISS suggested to CHAMBERS that he, HISS, make this contact with Colonel LAMB, which proposal was accepted by CHAMBERS. Shortly after this conversation, CHAMBERS stated, HISS came to New York City from Washington, D. C. and contacted Colonel LAMB. This meeting, CHAMBERS recalls, was not productive to the best of his knowledge. CHAMBERS admitted that he did not know any of the details of the meeting between LAMB and ALGER HISS and claimed that he had forgotten just where the meeting had taken place other than it possibly may have taken place in a hotel in New York City. CHAMBERS also stated he did not know if HISS had known Colonel LAMB previous to this or had any subsequent contact with him.

After Colonel BORIS BYKOV became CHAMBERS' superior in the underground, the latter related the episode involving Colonel LAMB and ALGER HISS. CHAMBERS stated that the purpose of his relating the story to BYKOV was more or less to show what a "crazy idea" the whole situation had been. CHAMBERS recalled that BYKOV'S reaction was just the opposite to what he had anticipated and expressed himself as being eager to approach LAMB again. At this juncture

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CHAMBERS recalled BYKOV said ALGER HISS should not in any way be involved in making the second contact. After some deliberation, CHAMBERS related, he and BYKOV decided to use LEE PRESSMAN in the second approach to Colonel LAMB. CHAMBERS did not know any of the particular details concerning the original meeting between PRESSMAN and LAMB other than they met in New York City. At this original meeting the matter of LAMB'S cooperating was more or less indefinite, that is, CHAMBERS said LAMB did not say "yes" nor did he say "no" as to the proposition made to him by PRESSMAN to obtain the documents. When PRESSMAN reported this information BYKOV decided that CHAMBERS should meet LAMB himself using "the utmost precaution." CHAMBERS recalls that he felt himself that he was apprehensive as to LAMB'S desire to be cooperative and was very much opposed to the whole operation of approaching and ultimately using Colonel LAMB. CHAMBERS said, however, that he did complete arrangements to meet Colonel LAMB in New York City.

CHAMBERS related that around 123rd or 124th Street and Riverside Drive, New York City, there is a long flight of stone steps, possibly forty in number, which lead from the park level up to Riverside Drive. CHAMBERS said that at a pre-arranged hour he stationed himself at the parapet at the top of the stairs where he could observe all activity in the park as well as the immediate vicinity where he was located. He said that he had instructed PRESSMAN to bring Colonel LAMB, after several changes of conveyances and the use of a circuitous route, to the foot of these stone steps. CHAMBERS went on to say that at the appointed hour he observed PRESSMAN and LAMB at the bottom of these steps and had a full view of them while they climbed the stairs. LAMB, CHAMBERS said, had no previous knowledge of where this meeting was to take place. CHAMBERS also said that when LAMB and PRESSMAN reached the top of the steps, he, CHAMBERS approached them. CHAMBERS claimed that at that time he instantly decided to break off all relations with LAMB. He said that he had a very brief conversation with him during which, to the best of his recollection, he said he was glad to meet LAMB and that any future contacts would be arranged through LEE PRESSMAN. CHAMBERS commented that he did not feel that PRESSMAN was using his own name in this particular operation.

After this brief meeting with LAMB, CHAMBERS stated that he took PRESSMAN with him and hurriedly departed from the scene, exited from Riverside Park via the same steps PRESSMAN and LAMB had originally used, and walked directly to 125th Street where they took a taxicab to make a hasty departure from the area. CHAMBERS said that following this contact with Colonel LAMB no further contact was had with Colonel LAMB.

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It may be pointed out that WHITTAKER CHAMBERS testified during the deposition hearing in Baltimore, Maryland on April 1, 1949 that it was his understanding that Colonel LAMB had deceased. CHAMBERS recalled that it was his impression that he remembered reading an obituary either in the New York "Sun" or "Time" Magazine to the effect that Colonel LAMB had died sometime in the mid 1940's. CHAMBERS stated subsequent to the deposition hearing in Baltimore that Mr. McLEAN, attorney for ALGER HISS, had expressed great interest in the circumstances surrounding CHAMBERS' association with Colonel LAMB.

Inquiry by the New York Office ascertained that Colonel LAMB was located at his residence 310 East 44th Street. On March 29 the original interview was made with Colonel LAMB by agents and he proceeded to relate his version concerning his relationships with ALGER HISS, WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, and LEE PRESSMAN, the details of which are set out in a signed statement.

During the conduct of the interviews with Colonel LAMB, he was questioned in great detail concerning his associations with the individuals mentioned immediately above. All the episodes set forth by Colonel LAMB were checked to verify their authenticity and also to determine as closely as possible the verification of specific dates. It may be pointed out that great difficulty was experienced in interviewing Colonel LAMB to ascertain specific dates and detailed circumstances which would assist in arriving at a logical chronology of events.

It will be noted in the signed statement of Colonel LAMB that he stated his first mission for ALGER HISS was to contact the Sperry Ordnance Company in Brooklyn, New York. This mission, LAMB stated, was in conjunction, as were all other requests in connection with HISS, with the Nye Committee, which was conducting a Congressional inquiry into the munitions business in the mid 1930's. Washington Field ascertained that as nearly as could be ascertained, ALGER HISS was associated with the Nye Committee from August, 1934 until July, 1935. Colonel LAMB placed his associations with ALGER HISS from approximately October, 1934 until Christmas, 1934.

As previously stated, ALGER HISS had requested Colonel LAMB to go to the Sperry Ordnance Company and obtain information relative to the sale, manufacture, destination, and dates of all guns with particular emphasis on the 75 mm. cannon and anti-aircraft guns. In this connection, LAMB stated he contacted Mr. THOMAS MORGAN, President of the Sperry Gyroscope, an individual whom he claims he met on several previous occasions in the early 1930's when he was employed as a test pilot and also as a broker in munitions and airplanes.

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Mr. MORGAN was interviewed at the offices of the Sperry Company, 30 Rockefeller Plaza, and circumstances as related by Colonel LAMB were related to him as well as photographs of Colonel LAMB. Mr. MORGAN stated, after viewing the photograph, that he vaguely recalled both the photograph and the name of Colonel LAMB but was unable to recount the circumstances related by Colonel LAMB. Mr. MORGAN pointed out that at the time the Nye Committee was conducting its Congressional probe he was quite concerned over the progress and work of the Nye Committee and appeared as a witness on several occasions. He stated that in the early 1930's the Sperry Ordnance Company, as described by Colonel LAMB, was merely a paper organization and had never manufactured any arms or munitions, but the company was in such shape that in the event business so warranted it, it could be set up into production in a short period of time. However, Mr. MORGAN said this company did not materialize.

It was also pointed out by Mr. MORGAN that at that time the employment situation in New York City was very poor and the officials of all companies in munitions were particularly interested in obtaining any business which would permit them to increase their personnel. He said that if anybody came to him with a proposition to make any sales they definitely would have been interested in him from the standpoint of obtaining business. However, Mr. MORGAN said, if anyone came seeking information, as apparently Colonel LAMB did, he would have been wary of his specific intentions and would have conducted an inquiry as to the purpose of his obtaining information. This situation existed, Mr. MORGAN said, because the Nye Committee had expressed definite interest in the Sperry operations and they were cautious as to whom they revealed any business operations or data concerning sales of either munitions or airplanes.

Mr. MORGAN said that it is very probable that Colonel LAMB did call on him as he so stated, but he believes that he would have directed him to another official of the Sperry Company to conduct any details concerning the purpose of his visit to the Sperry Company.

Mr. MORGAN added that he was more than reasonably sure that he would not have made any statement which would cause the files of the Sperry Company to be made available to Colonel LAMB unless there was a specific reason acceptable to the interested officials of the Sperry Company. For that reason, Mr. MORGAN said, he doubts the circumstances as related by Colonel LAMB as being plausible.

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It was also mentioned by Mr. MORGAN that considerable information on airplanes and guns was available in such form as would be open to almost anyone interested in guns or airplanes but that did not necessarily mean, in Mr. MORGAN'S opinion, that they would reveal the specific work of the Sperry Company. It would, instead, reflect the progress of the entire field of airplanes and munitions at that time.

It was also mentioned by Colonel LAMB that during his original conversations with ALGER HISS, he claims that he made available to HISS information relative to ELLIOT ROOSEVELT and his alleged sales of airplanes to Russia. It will be noted that Colonel LAMB said that he told Mr. HISS, and STEVEN RAUSHENBUSH, members of the Nye Committee, that CARTER TIFFANY was the business representative of ANTHONY FOKKER and that TIFFANY possessed the details of this transaction. Colonel LAMB stated that he told the Nye Committee of this data and that the Committee had served subpoena on CARTER TIFFANY and obtained the information as described by Colonel LAMB.

CARTER TIFFANY advised in an interview at his home, 116 Lincoln Street, Englewood, New Jersey, that he was the business representative of ANTHONY FOKKER and recalls the subpoena being served on him by the Nye Committee. Mr. TIFFANY was unable to recall the exact date on which the representatives of the Nye Committee came to his offices but indicated that complete details relative to this situation were available in an article written by FRANK TICHENOR, editor of "Aero Digest", New York City. Mr. TIFFANY said that he made available to Mr. TICHENOR the complete files relative to this situation approximately six weeks after they had taken place in 1934 or early 1935. TIFFANY stated that the actual situation was that ELLIOT ROOSEVELT, PAUL DOUGLAS, head of Douglas Aircraft, and ANTHONY FOKKER were involved in long negotiations in which fabulous sums of money were mentioned and also that the cancellation of the airplane contracts were involved as well as the alleged sale of planes to Russia by ELLIOT ROOSEVELT, but pointed out that after all the negotiations were conducted no final agreements were reached or carried out in this matter.

Inquiry at the offices of the "Aero Digest", New York City, ascertained through FRANK TICHENOR, editor of the "Aero Digest", that he did write an article as described by CARTER TIFFANY in October, 1936. TICHENOR said that he was in receipt of this information from CARTER TIFFANY for a considerable period of time before he published it. The article, written by Mr. TICHENOR, at that time stated that a subpoena signed by Senator GERALD NYE was served on CARTER TIFFANY by a Senate

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Process Server, DONALD Y. WEMPLE, on December 3, 1934. From this it will be noted that there is a verification of Colonel LAMB'S allegation because he advised that he supplied this information to the Nye Committee in October or November of 1934 and that shortly after he made this information available the Nye Committee obtained the designated information from the offices of CARTER TIFFANY. Colonel LAMB had previously related that this information he provided to ALGER HISS provided him with more or less of an entree to obtaining money from ALGER HISS for specific missions which are set forth in the signed statement of Colonel DERN IVAN LAMB.

Colonel LAMB also advised that he had made a copy of the ELLIOT ROOSEVELT affair prior to his meeting with ALGER HISS. He stated he originally made the report for the New York "Daily News", who refused to publish the story because it was considered "too hot". Colonel LAMB said that he retained several copies of this report and that when the Nye Committee started conducting its inquiry he made a copy of it available to JOSEPH C. de FIGUEROLA, who was also a broker in arms and munitions in the early 1930's. De FIGUEROLA stated upon interview that he was called before the Nye Committee and he remembers the report concerning ELLIOT ROOSEVELT as mentioned by Colonel LAMB. He said that he does not recall receiving a copy of this report as stated by Colonel LAMB but he recalls reading the report and refusing Colonel LAMB'S offer to use it when he was called before the Nye Committee for questioning. De FIGUEROLA stated that he had had contact with LAMB during the early 1930's but that LAMB never was employed by his concern at that time. De FIGUEROLA was the only person mentioned by Colonel LAMB as being in receipt of this alleged report which he claims he made available to ALGER HISS in the Fall of 1934.

With reference to the background of Colonel LAMB he advised he attended Staunton Military Academy, Staunton, Virginia to 1901. Following his graduation, he started a long series of episodes as a "soldier of fortune" which took him to various parts of the world. Colonel LAMB has published a book concerning the major part of his activity in Latin America in "The Incurable Filibuster". By Colonel LAMB'S own admission, he fought in numerous Latin American revolutions and was a member of the British Air Force during World War I.

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Available information from the files of the Bureau and Army investigation of Colonel LAMB relative to his being appointed as a major in the USAAF in World War II, reflect that although there is no information reflecting on Colonel LAMB'S loyalty to the United States there is question concerning his credibility. Colonel LAMB has been variously described by those interviewed in New York, and information set forth in the above referenced data, as being "an opportunist" and an individual who would "do anything for a buck". At the present time Colonel LAMB is not in good health and as noted in his signed statement, experienced great difficulty in recalling specific dates and circumstances relative to important points in the instant investigation. His health is of such nature that he cannot be questioned at any great length.

Individuals interviewed concerning Colonel LAMB'S background have similarly advised of his tendency to exaggerate stories beyond all proportion. It may be noted that during the interview with Mr. THOMAS MORGAN, he contacted General JOHN ALLARD, former Chief of Staff to General JAMES DOOLITTLE, and General ALLARD stated that he was an acquaintance of Colonel LAMB. He advised that his associations were primarily with the Quiet Birdmen and that he has little respect for Colonel LAMB'S reliability because of his tendency to be an "opportunist". General ALLARD was contacted by Mr. MORGAN because of General ALLARD'S appearance before the Nye Committee as a witness. Another individual who questioned LAMB'S credibility included FRANK TICHENOR of "Aero Digest".

On March 5, 1949 WHITTAKER CHAMBERS and Colonel LAMB were confronted with each other in the New York Office in the presence of SAs Thomas G. Spencer and James R. Shinnars. Colonel LAMB readily identified CHAMBERS as the individual whom he had previously met but insisted his meeting with CHAMBERS took place at Columbia University sometime around 1936 or 1937. CHAMBERS also identified Colonel LAMB as the individual whom he met during that period but insisted that his meeting with LAMB took place as previously described at 124th Street. It may be pointed out that previously Colonel LAMB had identified ALGER HISS from available photographs, as well as LEE PRESSMAN.

Frequent attempts have been made during the interviews with Colonel LAMB to obtain a chronology concerning his associations with the two unidentified men set forth in the accompanying signed statement. Colonel LAMB is unable to recall any circumstances which would assist him in definitely ascertaining circumstances or events which would assist in providing further details concerning these two meetings.

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In an effort to refresh Colonel LAMB'S recollection, he was accompanied by SAs James Neagle and James R. Shinnors to Riverside Park. He was accompanied to this area on Friday, April 1, 1949 and taken along the Riverside Drive route from 79th to 125th Street. Colonel LAMB voluntarily mentioned the site at 124th Street and Riverside Drive as the location he met one of the two unidentified men. Colonel LAMB is reasonably sure, however, that in these circumstances he met LEE PRESSMAN and is unable to recall the presence of WHITTAKER CHAMBERS with this meeting on Riverside Drive, but does not eliminate the possibility that CHAMBERS could have been present. LAMB testified before the Federal Grand Jury, Southern District of New York, on Tuesday, April 12 and Wednesday, April 13, where he related this testimony.

Set forth below is a signed statement supplied by Colonel LAMB relative to his associations with ALGER HISS, WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, and LEE PRESSMAN:

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Kisseloff-6335

April , 1949
New York, New York~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

"I, COLONEL DEAN IVAN LAMB, make the following statement to Special Agents JAMES R. SHINNERS and FRANCIS J. GALLANT, who have identified themselves to me as Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. I have been advised I need make no statement and that anything I say may be used against me. No threats or promises have been made to me by the above named agents to procure this statement.

"I was born January 25, 1886 at Cherry Flats, Pennsylvania, the second of two children of Mr. and Mrs. HENRY LAMB. I received my primary education in Pennsylvania and later attended Staunton, Virginia Military Academy until 1901.

"In 1928, I came to New York City, following an extended period of travel to various sections of the world particularly Latin America where I participated in many revolutions. I became employed as an airplane test pilot for various airplane manufacturers in the New York area in addition to being a broker in arms, munitions and airplanes. In the latter venture, I never had an office of my own but rather I had available to me office privileges with other individuals engaged in the aeronautical field.

"It was during this time in the Fall of 1934 that I had office privileges at the Sunsteadt Airplane Company, 2 West 45th Street, New York City, operated by EDWARD THORND-GRAY, that I was originally contacted by ALGER HISS. I cannot positively state at this time that it was at the Sunsteadt office I met HISS originally but I am not able to associate this meeting with any other location. I am positive this first meeting took place in an office rather than my apartment.

"This meeting, to the best of my recollection, took place in October 1934. The reason I feel this was the time of my original meeting with HISS was that the previous year, that is the Fall of 1933, I was engaged in writing my book, 'The Incurable Filibuster'. This book was prepared personally by me and made available to the publishers late in the fall of 1933 for publication in the Spring of 1934 and I am positive I did not meet HISS during the period I was writing my book. It is my recollection that my original meeting with ALGER HISS was made the fall following the publication of this book.

"When ALGER HISS contacted me at 2 West 45th Street, he introduced himself to me as a member or investigator of the Nye Committee.

"I am unable to recall specifically at this time the exact capacity HISS stated he had with the Nye Committee but there is no doubt in my mind that he was an official representative of that body. I cannot recall whether or not he displayed credentials to me identifying himself as an official representative of the Nye Committee or not. It is my belief, though, that he did display some credentials of identification.

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"At this original meeting, HISS explained to me the purpose and functions of the Nye Committee. I was given to understand that this Committee was conducting a Congressional inquiry into the munition industry in the United States. He then notified me that the reason he was contacting me was due to the fact that he had observed my name in the files of various munitions companies on the East Coast particularly New York. It was my impression that he was seeking information from me relative to my business associations with these various firms. As I reconstruct this first meeting with HISS, I remember he intimated rather definitely that I might be involved in some illegal transactions with certain unidentified Latin American countries. I wish to point out at this time that following my attendance at the Staunton Military Academy, I traveled extensively in Latin America for a number of years as I mentioned before and participated in many revolutions. It was because of my experiences in Latin America and the contacts I made with military leaders that I was conducting business negotiations with them in my capacity as broker in arms, munitions and airplanes. I believe also that when HISS made these insinuations to me, I objected to his remarks and told him that if I had conducted any illegal transactions that he should bring me before the Nye Committee for questioning.

"At this original meeting, I remember specifically that HISS mentioned my association with various munitions companies these included the Driggs Ordnance Company, New York City, Sperry Ordnance Company, Brooklyn, New York, and an unknown Philadelphia firm, the identity of which I am unable to recall at this time. I do remember that this Philadelphia firm which HISS referred to specialized in the manufacture of special arms and guns for sporting purposes and also sold World War I surplus guns such as machine guns and rifles. I also remember that HISS questioned me about my association with the Savage Arms Company, Utica, New York and other munitions firms the identity of which I am unable to recall at this time. The thing, however, I remember most specifically that HISS asked me about at this time was my dealings with the Amtorg Trading Company in New York City. This revelation by HISS surprised me because I was under the impression that the negotiations I had with Amtorg officials in the early 1930's were known only to a few close friends and never made part of any official records to my knowledge. Concerning these transactions with ~~Amtorg Trading Company~~, I wish to state that this was a personal enterprise which I had undertaken following the receipt of some information from a COLONEL BRANT, an acquaintance of mine assigned to Mitchell Field about 1931. COLONEL BRANT told me the

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"Russians were interested in purchasing 11,000 excess USAAF Liberty motors. COLONEL BRANT told me that this deal was blocked by the then President HERBERT HOOVER when the USAAF attempted itself to sell these motors to the Russians. I decided to contact the Amtorg officials personally in an attempt to sell them these motors in addition to other arms and ammunitions which I had available. My negotiations with Amtorg continued for a considerable period of time, maybe as long as one year, and negotiations reached a point where a final draft contract was prepared. I remember that when I took this contract to the Amtorg officials, the three men for whom I had carried on negotiations had suddenly 'vanished' and no other official at Amtorg was familiar with the previous negotiations to make a decision on this matter.

"I tried for several weeks to satisfy myself as to the reason these negotiations with Amtorg fell through until one day, I think in 1932, I contacted a close friend of mine, JAMES LA SALLE, and happened to mention my Amtorg experience. LA SALLE, as I recall, was a businessman in New York City at that time, located at 420 Lexington Avenue. LASALLE told me, and I do not know the source of his information, that the reason my negotiations with Amtorg were terminated was because ELLIOT ROOSEVELT had obtained sufficient financial backing from, I believe, the Export-Import Bank, Washington, D.C. As I remember, LA SALLE told me that ROOSEVELT sold the Amtorg officials five or six Boeing 'P-20' airplanes which retailed at \$40,000.00 list price or over \$100,000.00 a piece. He also told me that the firm of Carter Tiffany located in lower Manhattan was the business representative of ROOSEVELT in this deal. I was impressed, as I recall, by this transaction and later on I happened to mention it to SLOANE TAYLOR, reporter for the 'New York Daily News' and he saw possibilities of a 'good story'. I remember TAYLOR took me to meet HARVEY DUELL, who was either the City Editor or Managing Editor of the 'New York Daily News'. After I related this story concerning ELLIOT ROOSEVELT to him, it was thought by the officials of the 'New York Daily News' that it was 'too hot' to handle.

"The reason I mentioned this Amtorg affair in detail at this time is that when I talked with SLOANE TAYLOR, I prepared a two-page typewritten report of the ELLIOT ROOSEVELT incident for my personal files. As I will show later, this report played a prominent role in my early relationship with ALGER HISS.

"But going back to my original meeting with ALGER HISS, I recall he did not go into any details of his 'insinuations' regarding my 'shady' Latin American deals. I believe I terminated our first meeting

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"by asking him to leave the office in view of his insinuations.

"Following this first meeting, I did not see ALGER HISS again for a period of approximately a week or ten days when I received a telephone call, I believe in my apartment, from Mr. HISS requesting me to meet him for lunch at Longchamps Restaurant in the Empire State Building, 34th Street and Fifth Avenue. I kept this appointment with Mr. HISS and I remember he had a changed attitude from our first meeting. He told me that he did not think that I was involved in any criminal liability for my transactions with Latin American countries. Then he told me that he thought I could be useful to the Nye Committee as an investigator. He pointed out to me, however, that this was not a formal offer because the status of the Nye Committee was in jeopardy because of insufficient appropriations to continue the committee's inquiry. He stated that in the event additional appropriations were received by the Nye Committee, I would be hired by HISS to be an investigator at a salary of either six or eight hundred dollars a month in addition to expenses.

"At this point, I told HISS that I thought I had information in my possession that would assist them in obtaining additional appropriations. I then related to him the details of the information I had concerning ELLIOT ROOSEVELT which I have previously mentioned as coming from JAMES LA SALLE. I further told HISS that in addition to having a prepared report on this matter, I also knew where the cancelled checks and actual contract used by ROOSEVELT were maintained in the office of Carter Tiffany. I either had this information in my report or remember LA SALLE telling me the details. I remember that HISS expressed great interest in this information and requested that I make the report in my possession available to him at the New York offices of the Nye Committee which I believe were located at 441 Lexington Avenue, New York City.

"On the following day as requested by HISS, I brought to the offices of the Nye Committee the previously mentioned report concerning ELLIOT ROOSEVELT and turned it over to HISS in the presence of STEPHEN RAUSCHENBUSH, who to the best of my recollection was Secretary to Senator NYE. At this time, ALGER HISS read this report and then turned it over to STEPHEN RAUSCHENBUSH in my presence who also read its contents. I remember that when RAUSCHENBUSH finished reading the report, he expressed great satisfaction at receiving this information but immediately advised me that the Nye Committee was unable to make any remuneration to me for making this report available. I remember that when RAUSCHENBUSH made this statement to me in the presence of HISS, HISS looked at me and winked indicating to me the discussion we had the previous day that I would be hired as an investigator for the Nye Committee. I wish to point out at this time that at the luncheon engagement I had with HISS at Longchamps on the previous day, I was told by HISS that my appointment as an investigator

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"would be on a very hush-hush basis and that I was not to reveal my association with the Nye Committee to anyone. Remembering this remark, I placed significance in HISS' wink because it indicated to me that if the appointment was received, I would be hired by HISS evidently without the knowledge of RAUSCHENBUSH.

"I also remember that after RAUSCHENBUSH made the above remark to me about not receiving any money for this report that HISS told me privately that I should 'not pay too much attention to RAUSCHENBUSH.'

"It is my recollection that within a period of approximately three or four days after I made this report of ROOSEVELT available to the Nye Committee that HISS and RAUSCHENBUSH went to the offices of Carter Tiffany on Lower Manhattan with search warrants to look for the cancelled checks and contract I had previously described. I remember that HISS later told me that they had located these cancelled checks and contract and had them photostated and made part of the Committee's records. Shortly after this search was made at Carter Tiffany, Senator NYE visited President ROOSEVELT at the White House and obtained his permission to make requests for additional appropriations for the Nye Committee. I do not recall exactly where I received this information concerning the photostating of these documents or that they were used by Senator NYE in his conversation with President ROOSEVELT but I believe that ALGER HISS told me this at our next meeting or I read newspaper accounts advising Senator NYE had called on President ROOSEVELT and received his O.K. to request additional appropriations.

"At some period after the appropriations were granted, ALGER HISS again contacted me in New York. I believe this meeting also took place at Longchamps Restaurant. At this time, HISS told me that the Committee was going to obtain further appropriations from Congress to continue the munitions probe. It was at this time that HISS offered me an official position with the Nye Committee. I also remember that at this meeting he questioned me at great length concerning my experience as an investigator and also my experience with various revolutions in Latin America. We had briefly discussed these points at our second meeting.

"I told HISS of my numerous contacts in Latin America which I had made during the various revolutions in which I participated. I also told him that I had given oral reports to a CAPTAIN SAYLES of ONI sometime around 1924. This information I gave to CAPTAIN SAYLES dealt with various topics which were of interest to ONI relative to Latin America but I particularly remember providing information concerning

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"the Galapagos Islands which in my estimation was a strategic island which could be used as an attacking point at vital installations particularly at the Panama Canal. This seemed to impress HISS considerably.

"At this meeting, HISS outlined to me my functions with the Nye Committee. He again emphasized that I was not to reveal my identity with the Nye Committee to anyone and more particularly I was not to make any attempts to contact HISS either by mail or telephone. HISS told me that the reasons for these precautions was because 'his phone was tapped, his mail opened and his house watched by the "merchants of death"' meaning the munitions manufacturers. HISS told me that my first assignment would be to go to the Sperry Ordnance Company in Brooklyn, New York and obtain all available data regarding the manufacture, the shipment, destination and dates of all guns and ammunition sold by the Sperry Ordnance Company with particular emphasis placed on the 75 mm cannon and anti aircraft guns. Following these instructions, HISS gave me \$200.00 in cash which he told me was to be used as expense money. It was my specific understanding that this \$200.00 was not to be regarded as salary.

"I also wish to point out that at this meeting no contract was signed which would reflect my association with the Nye Committee but rather our discussion was merely a verbal agreement. It was my definite impression that I was to receive a salary of either six or eight hundred dollars per month plus expenses. I regarded the \$200.00 given to me by HISS at this meeting as being expenses only.

"Shortly after this meeting, probably the next day, I went to the main office of the Sperry Company. I am unable to state whether or not this company was known as the Sperry Gyroscope Company or Sperry Instrument Company. In any event, I do know that the Sperry Ordnance Company was a subsidiary organization. When I went to the Sperry Gyroscope Company, I contacted Mr. THOMAS MORGAN, president, with whom I had had previous contact about 1931 or 1932. I was not a close friend of Mr. MORGAN but I had been introduced to him by some official of that company whom I cannot recall at this time. When I went to Mr. MORGAN, I did not introduce myself as being from the Nye Committee but to my recollection there seemed to be some recognition between Mr. MORGAN and myself. By that I mean that Mr. MORGAN had heard of me because I was quite active as a test pilot around New York City at that time in addition to being engaged in the brokerage business. When I explained the purpose of my visit to the Sperry Ordnance Company, Mr. MORGAN sent me directly to the offices of the Ordnance Company and told the officials there to make available the data I had requested. It is not clear to me at this time whether or not Mr. MORGAN telephonically advised the officials of

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"my coming but I believe that was the method by which I was allowed to review the files at the Sperry Ordnance Company. I obtained all the data necessary from these files and shortly thereafter, possibly the next day, made up a detailed report. Remembering the specific instructions which ALGER HISS had previously made to me regarding my not contacting him under any circumstances, I did nothing with the report pending our next meeting.

"I cannot state exactly how long it was after I received my information from the Sperry Ordnance Company that I was contacted by Mr. HISS but it may have been approximately ten days to two weeks. When I was contacted by Mr. HISS, I turned over to him my report and he appeared quite pleased with its contents. As I recall there was no discussion concerning the contents of the report nor do I recall receiving any further instructions from Mr. HISS at this particular meeting. I believe this meeting took place at Longchamps Restaurant, although I cannot so state definitely. I am positive that I did not meet him at the offices of the Nye Committee in New York City because I specifically recall making only one trip to that office which I have previously mentioned.

"I believe that some time after I had this latter meeting with Mr. HISS in which I turned over my report from the Sperry Ordnance Company, I had another meeting with him in New York City, but I am unable to recall the purpose of this meeting. It is my general recollection, however, that at this meeting ALGER HISS gave me \$100.00 in cash and I believed at this time that I was to conduct another inquiry for him but I do not recall the circumstances surrounding such an occurrence. It is my recollection that I had received \$100.00 from him at this meeting and I am unable, as I previously stated, to recall any specific instructions forthcoming from Mr. HISS. It is entirely possible that I might have made another inquiry for him. It is also possible that HISS could have given me the \$100.00 at the time I turned over my Sperry report and gave me instructions for another inquiry which I cannot recall at this time. It just appears to me, however, that I saw HISS on one occasion in which he gave me instructions which I cannot remember. There is no doubt in my mind, however, concerning the receipt of \$100.00 from HISS.

"In the latter part of November, 1934, I received another visit from Mr. HISS in New York at which time he gave me an outline of my next mission. I believe that this meeting took place in the lobby of a well known midtown hotel in New York, the name of which I am not sure of at this time. It is entirely possible that this meeting could have taken place in the lobby of the Murray Hill Hotel formerly located at 41st Street and Park Avenue, New York City. In any event, the hotel I met him at was well known to me and I had no trouble in locating it at that time. At this meeting, HISS told me that he wanted me to go to

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"Washington, D.C. where I was to make contact at the offices of the Export License Bureau of the State Department where I was to obtain a specific letter regarding a large flying boat. I remember that HISS pointed out to me that it was impossible for the Nye Committee to obtain this particular letter and indicated that I may be able to make appropriate contacts in Washington at the Export License Bureau to obtain it. As I recall, the information requested dealt with the sale of a large flying boat to the Japanese Government and although I cannot recall the details at this time, I do remember telling HISS that in my estimation such a letter was non-existent. The reason I told HISS this was because I had close contacts regarding the production and sale of airplanes at that time, and I felt that should such a sale have taken place, I very probably would have heard about it from engineers and other individuals in the aeronautical field in New York City. I remember that when I made this observation to HISS, he objected and told me to go ahead and see if it would be possible to obtain this letter which he felt did exist and would be very important to the Nye Committee. I did not question HISS concerning a flying boat in view of the designated purpose of the Nye Committee in obtaining information regarding the munitions industry. At this meeting in the hotel lobby, ALGER HISS gave me \$200.00 in cash which I was to use as expense money on my trip to Washington. He gave me this money at the conclusion of our discussion.

"The following day I went to Washington, D.C. and it is my recollection that I took a night pullman. When I arrived in Washington, D.C. I went directly to the offices of the Export License Bureau in the State Department and made inquiry concerning this flying boat mentioned by HISS. I remember the individual I contacted was a Mr. GREEN. The reason I am sure that this party's name was GREEN was because there was a more or less mutual recognition probably because of the applications I possibly had filed with the Export License Bureau previously and the fact that I may have observed Mr. GREEN'S name on some of the applications originating in that office. I outlined the purpose of my trip to Mr. GREEN and he went directly to the file and made it available to me for my examination. My examination of this file did not reflect the existence of the letter requested by HISS and which I had previously told him I did not believe was available. I did ascertain from the information involved not the sale of a large flying boat to the Japanese Government but rather the sale of the design or blueprint to the Japanese. I took the information relative to this transaction from the file so that I would be able to prepare a report for Mr. HISS.

"I returned to New York on either the same day or the following day at which time I prepared my report. I am not sure whether or not I stayed in Washington over night but if I did I believe I stayed at the Martinique Hotel which is located on 16th Street about two blocks above the present Statler.

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"When I had returned to New York and drafted my report, I waited a considerable period of time anticipating my next contact with Mr. HISS. I believe that approximately three weeks passed or in any event it was shortly before Christmas that I decided to send ALGER HISS a Christmas card to his home in Washington, D.C. I cannot recall the exact time I sent this card but I believe that it was some time around December 20th. A short time thereafter, I believe it was between Christmas and New Years 1934, ALGER HISS came to New York and arranged a meeting at Longchamps Restaurant in the Empire State Building, 34th Street and Fifth Avenue. When I went to the restaurant to meet Mr. HISS, he immediately reprimanded me very severely for addressing the Christmas card to him which he stated was in direct contradiction to his specific orders outlined on one of our first meetings. I believe that I became very angry with HISS and told him that approximately seven weeks had passed since I began serving on the Nye Committee and I had not received any salary for my services. When I made this remark to Mr. HISS, he became very angry and said 'What money?'. I then reminded him of his original offer to me that I would be on the Nye Committee and would receive a salary of either six or eight hundred dollars per month plus expenses. When I told Mr. HISS this, he became very angry and promptly advised me that I was never on the Nye Committee but rather I was working directly for Mr. HISS. He then told me that the money which he had previously given to me, in the amount of \$500.00, was money that he took out of his own expenses. It was at this point that I suddenly realized that I had no witnesses or contract with which to substantiate my claims for reimbursement from the Nye Committee. HISS then accused me of 'not being able to do what I was told' and being an 'incapable investigator'. A heated argument took place at this point and I remember making some rash statements to HISS as to what I thought of him. This meeting was the last time I ever saw ALGER HISS.

"At this time I would like to mention a series of incidents regarding one of my meetings with HISS. I am unable to specifically state at what meeting this idea was brought up, but it had no direct bearing on my work that I was doing for Mr. HISS. I remember that during one of our conversations, HISS told me that if my work on the Nye Committee was completed he thought he had something lined up for me in Latin America. I cannot recall the exact details of our discussion but I believe he said that he wanted me to go to Latin America and obtain some definite data dealing with national resources, transportation, and business generally in Latin America for some country which I cannot recall at this time. I believe it was a European country and possibly Russia although I do not specifically recall Russia being mentioned. In any event, according to Mr. HISS, I would have to go to this European country which I cannot recall to receive my instructions as to the type of information they wanted and also to be placed on the payroll.

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"This original discussion in which HISS mentioned this proposed arrangement was very brief and we did not go into details concerning it. At a subsequent meeting, HISS became more specific on this proposal and stated that he thought this country would want me to obtain military information relative to army installations, soldiers, and equipment. I immediately declined this offer from Mr. HISS because as I told him I did not like the idea of 'spying' on my Latin American friends. No further details were discussed when I made this comment. As I said before, I cannot recall the identity of the country which I was to represent and there was no further discussion regarding this particular transaction.

"Shortly after the first of the year of 1935, I contacted a DUDLEY GILBERT who was sponsoring an anti-Communist organization which he was personally financing. I accepted an offer of Mr. GILBERT to do some investigative work for him and I remember on one of two occasions the Nye Committee and the name of STEPHEN RAUSCHENBUSH were mentioned. I remember specifically that GILBERT gave me a card with RAUSCHENBUSH'S name on it and said to make some inquiries regarding his background in Greenwich Village. I remember that I went down to Greenwich Village and attempted to locate the superintendent of the apartment house where RAUSCHENBUSH resided. I located him finally at a nearby bar. I remember having a lengthy discussion with this particular superintendent, whose identity I am unable to recall, and he gave me considerable information concerning RAUSCHENBUSH. I wish to point out that I did not introduce myself to him as being from any particular organization or agency and it is my belief that he thought I was a friend of Mr. RAUSCHENBUSH. The only thing I can remember at this time that he told me about RAUSCHENBUSH was the fact that he gave two lectures on Communism in Union Square which he had attended.

"Shortly after I gave this information on RAUSCHENBUSH to Mr. GILBERT, this organization folded. At this time, I again began to think about my relations with Mr. HISS and the Nye Committee. I then decided to go over to Jersey City, New Jersey and relate my experiences to MAJOR JOHN EOGHAN KELLY who at that time was, I believe, in the United States Army Reserve Corps. I related in a general way the information I had concerning HISS, the Nye Committee and RAUSCHENBUSH and it was decided that I would go with MAJOR KELLY to Washington, D.C. and relate my story to COLONEL GEORGE (?) THEILE; I am almost positive that was his name. I recall that we went to Washington in the early Spring of 1935 and I told my story to COLONEL THEILE. I am unable to recall whether or not KELLY was present at the time of my conversations with COLONEL THEILE. After I related my story, COLONEL THEILE asked me if I had any evidence to substantiate my allegations, such as letters, cancelled checks, or witnesses and when I replied in the negative, he stated he was of the opinion that nothing could be done in view of such circumstances.

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"Some time after I made my final contact with ALGER HISS, I recall meeting two unidentified men in New York City under what I recall as very unusual circumstances. To the best of my recollection, the episodes I am about to refer to took place in either 1936 or 1937. I cannot recall any circumstances surrounding these meetings which would assist me in providing closer approximations to the exact dates of these meetings.

"The only thing that I can positively recall in conjunction with meeting these two unidentified men was that I had resided with my wife at 27 West 88th Street from late 1936 to early 1938. It was because of this residence on the upper West Side that I remember having to travel a comparatively short distance to meet these two individuals.

"As I stated previously, I am unable to recall any circumstances which led up to my contacting these individuals. It very probably could have been that I had some previous appointment either social or business at which time arrangements could have been made which would have caused me to make the contacts. To the best of my recollection, the first meeting I had took place on the plaza at Columbia University at 116th Street between Broadway and Amsterdam Avenue. To my knowledge, I was told to be in front of the Alma Mater Statue which is located directly in front of the Columbia University Library at 11 a.m. on this particular day. This meeting could have taken place either in the Fall of the year or in the Springtime. In any event, the weather dictated the necessity of wearing topcoats which I recall I wore at that time. I remember that when I arrived at 116th Street and Broadway via the Seventh Avenue Subway and approached the steps leading to the Plaza toward the Alma Mater Statue, I walked directly to the Alma Mater Statue as per my instructions. When I arrived at the Statue, I turned to examine other individuals in the vicinity and at that time I noticed a man apparently approaching the Statue similarly to myself only from Amsterdam Avenue end of the Plaza. I do not recall whether or not there was any prearranged means of recognition but it is my recollection that there was some means of recognition, the details of which I do not know at this time. I believe that this recognition may have been in the form of a prearranged greeting or something similar to that but I cannot say that positively at this time. I am positive that this meeting did not include any physical prearrangements such as carrying a magazine or a newspaper as a means of identification.

"Concerning my meeting with this unidentified man, it is my impression that it was very brief in duration lasting approximately ten minutes. The conversation we had was, to my recollection at this time,

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"very innocuous to the extent of being pointless. I may have made inquiries regarding the purpose of the meeting but that point I cannot evaluate or recall at this time.

"The only thing I recall about this meeting is that I may have made inquiry as to this party's identity and he verbally told me his name and address which I wrote down either in his presence or immediately after we had parted. This name and address I subsequently learned was fictitious. This man that I met at Columbia University could be described, to the best of my recollection, as follows: 35 to 40 years of age, 150 lbs., a brushy mustache, tanned complexion, round face, no accent, no glasses. He wore a grey-green hat, gabardine topcoat; his appearance generally was not neat. I also recall that his hat appeared to me to have a brim a little wider than ordinarily worn by men at that time. The only thing I can remember concerning my appearance was that I wore a black turned-down brim hat and a black topcoat. This individual that I have described above I have substantially identified from photographs displayed to me and from personal observation in the New York Office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation on April 5, 1949, as being WHITTAKER CHAMBERS. I wish to state positively that there is absolutely no doubt in my mind that the individual I met at Columbia University and who I have described above is WHITTAKER CHAMBERS.

"Concerning my meeting with the second unidentified man, I likewise cannot recall at this time the circumstances which led up to this contact. It is my recollection that these two meetings were related to each other in some manner but I am unable to recall the link which may have existed. It is possible that I may have received instructions from the first man, whom I have identified as being CHAMBERS, to make this contact at a location I have since identified as being 125th Street and Riverside Drive. I also want to point out at this time that it is entirely possible that I may have carried out the contact at 125th Street and Riverside Drive prior to my meeting at Columbia University but I am not in a position to recall at this time the exact chronological events surrounding these meetings; but in any event, as I previously stated, I may have been told to go to Riverside Drive by Mr. CHAMBERS or I may have been involved in circumstances similar to those I previously set forth regarding my Columbia University contact in that I may have received my instructions either telephonically or as a result of some meeting either business or social. In any regard, the lapse of time between the two meetings was, to the best of my recollection, rather brief. I am not positive on this point because these two meetings could have been as much as a year apart but I am inclined to believe that they

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"took place within a short period of time, maybe a matter of days or weeks. I do not recall whether or not I was accompanied by somebody to this meeting at 125th Street and Riverside Drive but I am inclined to state that I went alone. I do not wish to eliminate the possibility, however, that I may have been accompanied by some other individual and I am not able to recall the circumstances at this time.

"The meeting at Riverside Drive took place at about dusk. This man that I met at Riverside Drive could be best described as follows: 130 lbs., 35 to 40 years of age, thin faced, small boned, dark hair, no glasses, slight accent, appeared foreign, deep-set dark eyes, clean shaven, dark suit, wore a dark felt hat, no mustache, large ears, thin lips, appearance not neat. I have identified this man from photographs displayed to me as being LIFE PRESSMAN.

"The reason I identified the site at 125th Street and Riverside Drive is that there is some vivid recollection in my mind concerning the presence of a long series of steps that went from the street level of 125th Street, Riverside Drive down to the base which was directly across from the 125th Street Ferry. I am unable to reconstruct in my own mind whether or not I walked down these steps I mentioned above or whether I walked from the base to a place near the top. In any event, I do recall meeting an individual and, like my meeting at Columbia University, I do not recall whether or not a prearranged means of identification was employed but it is my impression that there was a previous mutual understanding as to recognition. The meeting I had with this individual was very similar to my previous contact at Columbia University in that it was brief in duration and the topics discussed also struck me as being innocuous and pointless. I wish to point out at this time that there is a very good possibility that I met a third individual at this meeting at 125th Street and Riverside Drive although I cannot positively so state at this time. As I pointed out before, I am not sure of the sequence of these two meetings or the time element involved and it is possible, although I do not recall at this time, that I may have met "HITTAKER CHAMBERS in the company of this second unidentified man at 125th Street and Riverside Drive.

"As I said before, this second meeting was brief and at its conclusion I remember that I was very disgusted at being involved in apparent clandestine meetings. I remember thinking about these meetings several times and the mystery in which they were cloaked. Because no definite commitments were made by me to these two individuals and the

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"apparent innocuous character of the topics discussed, I immediately forgot about them which is the reason I believe my recollection concerning these circumstances is so hazy at the present time.

"Relative to the discussions I had with these two men which I previously stated were very brief, I am unable to recall the exact nature of these discussions but I am positive that they did not deal with business I may have been negotiating at that time. Likewise, I am also positive that the name of ALGER HISS was not discussed because I would very definitely have remembered such an occurrence in view of the 'heated' discussion we had at Christmas in 1934. I am also certain that my work on the Nye Committee was not discussed nor was I asked, to the best of my knowledge, anything relative to conducting any espionage work.

"I have read the preceding thirteen pages and instant page and the contents set forth relative to my observations and recollections are true and complete to the best of my knowledge at this time. I have read each page and initialed same to so indicate.

/S/ COLONEL DEAN IVAN LAMB

"Witnessed by:

James R. Shinnars, Special Agent, F.B.I., N.Y.
Francis J. Gallant, Special Agent, F.B.I., N.Y."

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F. MC CORMY.

The following investigation was conducted by SA JOSEPH

EDWARD E. LEWIS, a former classmate of CHAMBERS' at Columbia University, when interviewed at Washington, D.C. stated that he had recently received a letter from Professor FREDERICK G. MILLS, of Columbia University, asking for the pseudonym used by CHAMBERS when he saw LEWIS in 1937. In his letter, MILLS advised LEWIS that recalling this name was now very important.

In view of the above incident, Professor MILLS was interviewed at his office, 1819 Broadway, which is the offices of the Bureau of Economic Research, on April 1, 1949.

Professor MILLS advised that he has never met CHAMBERS, and only knows of him through the recent newspaper publicity, and the conversation of acquaintances. He is however, a close friend of DR. EDWARD E. LEWIS, who he has known for years. MILLS stated that he knows ALGER HISS only by sight. MILLS was invited to a dinner in honor of HISS at a New York hotel when HISS was appointed to the Carnegie Foundation for World Peace. Aside from this one occasion, MILLS has never seen HISS, and has never been approached by anyone representing HISS for any reason.

Last summer, at a dinner party in Vermont, MILLS, LEWIS and others were present. The HISS-CHAMBERS matter was discussed, and LEWIS told the story of seeing CHAMBERS in 1937, and CHAMBERS suggestion to LEWIS that he write to MAXIM LEIBER, who could be of assistance in selling some articles LEWIS had written. CHAMBERS told LEWIS to mention a certain name, which LEIBER would recognize as a pseudonym for CHAMBERS, but which name LEWIS had since forgotten.

After hearing this story at the dinner, MILLS gave it a lot of thought. He believed it possible that the pseudonym might have been GEORGE CROSLY, and since MILLS believes that CHAMBERS has denied under oath ever having used this name, the incident would be important. MILLS advised the writer that for that reason, and acting completely on his own initiative, and in the interest of justice, MILLS wrote to LEWIS, asking him to attempt to recall that fictitious name. MILLS places the time of his letter to LEWIS as

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about the end of January, 1949. He received a reply from LEWIS, advising that LEWIS was unable to recall the name. MILLS stated that his only interest in the matter was the possibility of clarifying the issue. He claimed that he has some friends who believe HISS is innocent, and the victim of malice. These friends are JAMES SHOTWELL and GRAYSON KIRK, both members of the faculty at Columbia University.

On the other hand, MILLS stated, two of his close friends, EDWARD LEWIS and ARTHUR E. BURNS, believe that anything that CHAMBERS says is true. ARTHUR BURNS is an associate at the Bureau of Economics Research.

On April 1, 1949, the writer interviewed Mr. CHARLES A. WAGNER, Book Editor of the "New York Daily Mirror" at his office at 235 East 45 Street, New York City. WAGNER was a classmate of CHAMBERS at Columbia University and was interviewed in order to obtain any knowledge he may have had of CHAMBERS' activities.

WAGNER advised that he became acquainted with CHAMBERS around 1920, when CHAMBERS offered to join the staff of "Morningside" a school publication. WAGNER was editor at that time. Soon WAGNER became very friendly with CHAMBERS, and they were together a great deal. CHAMBERS was an excellent writer and poet.

About 1921, CHAMBERS wrote a play entitled "A Play for Puppets," which was published in the "Morningside". This play appeared to be blasphemous. In order to prevent action being taken against the entire staff of the magazine, CHAMBERS told the Dean that he would take all the responsibility of both writing and publishing the play, and would withdraw from the university. WAGNER regarded this as an example of a good character. After this incident, CHAMBERS visited the campus many times and always saw WAGNER on these occasions. During this period, CHAMBERS was an excellent handball player and a very accomplished wrestler. After WAGNER graduated, he lost track of CHAMBERS until about 1934, when he met him on the street in Manhattan accidentally. They stopped in an automat restaurant and had a long talk. When talking about his activities, CHAMBERS acted very mysterious, and stated that his work was "very important." WAGNER guessed that CHAMBERS was working for the Communist Party, but cannot recall specifically what made him believe this. at Columbia

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CHAMBERS had never indicated any interest in Communism, and had favored the election of President COOLIDGE.

After the above incident, WAGNER did not see CHAMBERS until about 1937, when he again met him in New York accidentally. On this occasion, CHAMBERS was advised that WAGNER was then working in journalism. CHAMBERS then told WAGNER to be very careful of the Newspaper Guild, as it was loaded with Communists. He took great pains in telling this to WAGNER and told WAGNER that he was advising him of this fact because of his affection for WAGNER.

About 1945 or 1946, WAGNER, who was then working for the "New York Daily Mirror" went to see CHAMBERS, who was with "Time" magazine, hoping to get a position. CHAMBERS turned WAGNER down, telling WAGNER that "you're doing all right where you are." It was around this time that CHAMBERS, who was over-worked, suffered a heart attack, and got permission to do his work at his farm in Maryland.

WAGNER stated that he has heard rumors that the HISS group have seized upon this incident, and are apparently trying to indicate that CHAMBERS was mentally ill, and was confined in an institution during his absence from the "Time" magazine office.

WAGNER stated that he knows nothing about HISS, but because of his knowledge of CHAMBERS' character, he would believe anything that CHAMBERS says, as he knows CHAMBERS would never lie, particularly with malice. WAGNER added that he has always had a feeling of close affection and admiration for CHAMBERS.

WAGNER also advised that about a month or two ago, he was approached by A. J. LIEBLING, with whom he is acquainted and who writes for the "New Yorker" magazine. LIEBLING advised WAGNER that he was preparing a piece on CHAMBERS and wanted information from WAGNER. He told WAGNER that it was believed that CHAMBERS was a homosexual and wanted to know if WAGNER could corroborate this. WAGNER told the writer that there was never the slightest reason to believe this, and was amazed at LIEBLING'S statement. He claims that he told LIEBLING it was undoubtedly false, and that the HISS group must indeed be scraping the bottom of the barrel, to cause such a malicious rumor.

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

A review of the background and personal history of CHAMBERS indicates that in about late 1932 he moved from New York City to a farm house on Staten Island near Princess Bay on Maguire Avenue. While living there, CHAMBERS used the name of "ARTHUR DWYER". He lived there about six months.

At Staten Island, New York, SA WILLIAM STAPLETON ascertained that the Winter 1932-1933 telephone directory for Staten Island listed an "A. DWYER", at 151 Maguire Avenue, Staten Island; telephone number Totenville 8-1908. There was no later entry found for this DWYER.

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ALGER and PRISCILLA HISS - Bank Account

The following investigation was conducted by SA IAN D. MAC LENNAN (A) on the basis of information contained in the report of SA J. BERNARD COOK (A), dated March 14, 1949 at Washington, D. C., wherein was set forth information concerning the ALGER and PRISCILLA HISS accounts at the RIGGS NATIONAL BANK, Washington, D. C.

It was desired to trace the origin of deposits made to the aforesaid account of the HISSES at the RIGGS NATIONAL BANK. As set out in referenced report, a check in the sum of \$652.57 was drawn on the BOWERY SAVINGS BANK, New York City and deposited to the account of the HISSES on September 9, 1935 at the RIGGS NATIONAL BANK.

New York Confidential Informant T-1 advised that the above mentioned deposit consisted of the payment of a draft, payable to the order of the RIGGS NATIONAL BANK and drawn on the savings account of PRISCILLA HISS, Account #294497, in the amount of \$652.81 to close out the instant account. According to T-1, The BOWERY SAVINGS BANK paid the draft by means of a check in the sum of \$652.81, which was sent to the NATIONAL CITY BANK, the New York correspondent bank of the RIGGS NATIONAL BANK.

It is to be noted that there is a difference of 24¢ between the amount of the check in question and the amount credited by the RIGGS NATIONAL BANK, which T-1 advised undoubtedly represented collection charges of either the NATIONAL CITY BANK or the RIGGS NATIONAL BANK.

Account #294497 at the BOWERY SAVINGS BANK was originally opened by PRISCILLA HISS on November 23, 1931 as Account #251883 and was later assigned Account #294497. An inspection of this account reflected the following deposits and withdrawals:

11/23/31	Check	\$100.00	
3/5/32	Check	200.00	
4/22/32	Check	750.00	
6/1/32	Check	275.00	
9/1/32	Check	230.00	
10/10/32	Check	<u>250.00</u>	
			\$1,805.00
Interest Credits			97.89
			<u>\$1,902.89</u>

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5/22/33	\$250.00
6/8/33	250.00
7/1/33	250.02
7/11/33	250.04
7/27/33	250.02
9/6/35	<u>652.81</u>

\$1,902.89

An additional account was noted at the BOXERY SAVINGS BANK, #294494 for PRISCILLA HISS in trust for TIMOTHY HOBSON. This account was originally opened on October 10, 1932 with a deposit of \$1.00 and was closed on May 22, 1933 by the withdrawal of \$1.00.

As set out in the referenced report of SA J. BERNARD COOK (A) at Washington, D. C., it was noted that a deposit was made to the HISS account on June 10, 1940 in the sum of \$1,637.27. This check was drawn on the BANKERS TRUST COMPANY, New York City.

New York Confidential Informant T-2 advised all records of the BANKERS TRUST COMPANY which could be used to trace the above amount have been destroyed, these records including exchange records and debit sheets.

It was also noted in referenced report there were numerous deposits to the HISS account consisting of checks coming from the BANKERS TRUST COMPANY, New York City, in the sums of \$13.46, \$12.88 and \$11.92. These deposits were made between February 9, 1943 and August 27, 1948 on a regular and periodic monthly basis.

Confidential Informant T-2 could offer no explanation for the purpose of identifying the aforesaid amounts. In view of the size of the said deposits, no further efforts are being made to trace them.

Also set out in referenced report of SA J. BERNARD COOK (A) at Washington, D. C., it was noted that seven checks were drawn on the BANK OF MANHATTAN COMPANY, New York City, in the sum of \$100.00 each and were deposited to the account of ALGER HISS between the dates September, 1934 and March, 1935.

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New York Confidential Informant T-3 was contacted in an effort to locate an account for FRANCIS THAYER HOBSON at the BANK OF MANHATTAN COMPANY, in view of the probability that the regular deposits of \$100.00 monthly made to the HISS account at the RIGGS NATIONAL BANK, Washington, D. C., represented payments made by HOBSON to PRISCILLA HISS for the support of their son, TIMOTHY HOBSON.

It is to be noted that ^{MCS} FRANCIS THAYER HOBSON advised SA THOMAS G. SPENCER that he had been making \$100.00 monthly payments to PRISCILLA HISS and that his bank accounts during the period in question were at the BANK OF MANHATTAN COMPANY and the NATIONAL CITY BANK, both of New York City.

SA IRTIN FRANK DAVIS (A) examined the records of the BANK OF MANHATTAN COMPANY, Madison Avenue and 43rd Street Branch for the account of FRANCIS THAYER HOBSON. A test check was made of charges to this account during the period that the deposits from the BANK OF MANHATTAN COMPANY were being made to the HISS account at the RIGGS NATIONAL BANK, Washington, D. C. An examination of cancelled checks of the Recordak machine reflected that these deposits to the HISS account consisted of checks drawn to the order of PRISCILLA HISS by FRANCIS THAYER HOBSON. Further, in view of the probability that the three \$100.00 deposits to the HISS account, traced to the NATIONAL CITY BANK, also consisted of payments made by FRANCIS THAYER HOBSON, an attempt was made to locate an account for HOBSON at the NATIONAL CITY BANK covering the period June 6, 1934 to August 14, 1934.

Confidential Informant T-4 advised that an account was formerly maintained by THAYER HOBSON at the NATIONAL CITY BANK at their branch at Madison Avenue and 72nd Street, New York City. This account was closed on September 26, 1934. An examination of the Recordak film maintained at the Madison Avenue and 72nd Street Branch of the NATIONAL CITY BANK, for the period June, July and August, 1934, showed the following checks drawn to PRISCILLA HISS by FRANCIS THAYER HOBSON: June 5, 1934 - \$100.00; July 5, 1934 - \$100.00; August 3, 1934 - \$100.00.

It is to be noted that the dates of these checks correspond to the dates of deposits made to the HISS account at the RIGGS NATIONAL BANK, Washington, D. C., taking into consideration, however, the time required for clearance of these checks between Washington and New York City.

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The referenced report of J. BERNARD COOK (A) dated March 14, 1949 at Washington, D. C., indicated that deposits to the HISS account were made of checks drawn on the following New York banks:

CHEMICAL BANK AND TRUST COMPANY, August 26, 1948 - \$8.02

NEW YORK TRUST COMPANY, June 18, 1946 - \$.75

IRVING TRUST COMPANY, four checks at \$70.00 each - 1934

CORN EXCHANGE BANK, January 3, 1935 - Check \$16.50;
October 20, 1936 - Check in sum of \$100.00

CENTRAL HANOVER BANK AND TRUST COMPANY, two small items dated
November 20, 1944 and January 14, 1947

CHASE NATIONAL BANK, numerous small monthly deposits.

In view of the size of the above mentioned items, no further efforts are being made at this time to trace and identify them.

In addition to the numerous payments approximating \$100.00 per month made from 1934 through 1936 and drawn on the NATIONAL CITY BANK and the BANK OF MANHATTAN COMPANY, which in all probability were traced to support payments for TIMOTHY HOBSON and made by FRANCIS THAYER HOBSON, the referenced report of J. BERNARD COOK (A) at Washington, D. C., sets out additional deposits approximating \$100.00 a month during the period May, 1936 to September, 1945, drawn on the NATIONAL BANK OF NORWALK, Norwalk, Connecticut and in addition the following three items:

October 17, 1940 - \$600.00

October 6, 1941 - \$605.00

October 3, 1942 - \$700.00

In view of the likelihood that these checks represented monthly support payments or school expenses made by FRANCIS THAYER HOBSON to PRISCILLA HISS on behalf of their son, SA THOMAS G. SPENCER communicated with FRANCIS THAYER HOBSON at the WILLIAM MORROW PUBLISHING COMPANY for a possible explanation thereof. Mr. HOBSON stated that from 1934 to approximately 1936, he maintained checking accounts at the NATIONAL CITY BANK and the BANK OF MANHATTAN COMPANY in New York City; that subsequent thereto he maintained a

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bank account at the NATIONAL BANK OF NORWALK, Norwalk, Connecticut. He related that upon his divorce from PRISCILLA, a settlement was reached whereby he was to pay a certain sum, which he does not now recall, for the support of his son, TIMOTHY HOBSON. By mutual agreement, this sum was reduced from its original amount to \$100.00 sometime in 1931 or 1932. Mr. HOBSON related that he made these payments of \$100.00 a month regularly to PRISCILLA HISS and that he also paid for TIMOTHY HOBSON'S tuition, in addition to the monthly payments. He further stated that these tuition payments were in the amounts of \$600.00, \$605.00 and \$700.00 and were drawn on an account in Norwalk, Connecticut.

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INTERVIEW OF JONATHAN MITCHELL
AND DORIS STEVENS

Reference is made to the report of SA JOSEPH M. KELLY dated December 23, 1948, at New York City, in the captioned matter. Page 89 of the referenced report sets out that ALEXANDER GREGORY-~~GRAFF~~ BARMINE, a former Soviet Intelligence Agent who defected in 1937 at Athens, Greece, had advised that in 1945 or 1946 he dined with a couple who were residents of Westchester County. Within the course of the discussion of Communists in the United States Government these persons had mentioned ALGER HISS and referred to him as being a Communist. At that time BARMINE was unable to recall the identity of this couple. BARMINE has since advised SA FRANCIS X. PLANT of this office that he has determined that the couple referred to by him is JONATHAN MITCHELL, who was once a representative of the "New Republic" at Washington, D. C., and his wife, DORIS STEVENS. BARMINE advised that MITCHELL quit his position with the "New Republic" when that publication began to condone fellow travellers of Communism. He also advised that MITCHELL and his wife are close friends of WESTBROOK PEGLER, a columnist, and reside near PEGLER at Croton-on-Hudson, New York. BARMINE further advised that he was introduced to this couple by Colonel TRUMAN C. SMITH.

*See P 42
last para
see suggestion*

JONATHAN MITCHELL and his wife, DORIS STEVENS, were interviewed by SA JOHN J. DANAHY at their home, Mount Airy Road, Croton-on-Hudson, New York. JONATHAN MITCHELL advised that he first took up residence in Washington, D. C. in 1935 when he became the Washington correspondent of the "New Republic" magazine. He and Miss STEVENS had been married that same year. Both MITCHELL and his wife advised that shortly after their arrival in Washington they began to hear rumors of a Communist underground being organized and operated in the United States Government, particularly in the Agricultural Adjustment Administration. Miss STEVENS advised that at that time she was chairman of the Inter American Commission of Women and the activities of this group were closely co-related with those of the Carnegie Foundation.

With reference to this Communist underground, MITCHELL and his wife advised that they were unable to recall the exact source of the rumors which they had heard concerning this group but they were certain that their first information indicated that this underground was being formed among the associates of JEROME FRANK who was then Counsel of the AAA and this underground included GARDNER JACKSON, LEE PRESSMAN, NATHAN WITT, VICTOR PERLO.

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~~CHARLES KRAMER~~ and ALGER HISS. They insisted that the existence of this Communist underground was common knowledge among many active and former newspaper people in Washington and was a common topic of discussion at the Washington Press Club.

With reference to GARDNER JACKSON, JONATHAN MITCHELL stated that he had known him for many years, JACKSON being a former schoolmate of his. He stated that although he was not closely acquainted with him in school or in the years immediately following he renewed his friendship with him beginning in 1935 and has maintained a fairly close relationship here. He stated that JACKSON was, at one time, a member of this underground and has admitted the same to him since he is now opposed to the Communists because of incidents to be related hereafter. He described JACKSON as the son of a wealthy Colorado family who has a considerable fortune at his disposal and who, in his youth, spent a considerable amount of money on various philanthropic causes. It was this tendency on Jackson's part, he stated, to aid various causes, which first led him into association with and subsequent membership in the Communist Party. He stated that, eventually, in the late 1930s, JACKSON realized that he was being duped by the Party because of his wealth and the culminating factor in his break with the Party occurred in 1939 or 1940. MITCHELL stated that at this time JACKSON was conferring with ~~HARRY F. LUNDBERG~~ of the Seafarers Union of the Pacific and had occasion to meet him in a bar in Greenwich Village, New York. MITCHELL believes that JACKSON was supplying LUNDBERG with information concerning attempted Communist infiltration of the latter's Union. According to MITCHELL, JACKSON was found conferring with LUNDBERG by ~~JACK LAURENSEN~~ of the National Maritime Union and, subsequently, LAURENSEN waylaid JACKSON and beat him into unconsciousness. He beat him so badly that JACKSON spent many weeks thereafter in a hospital in an extremely critical condition.

MITCHELL states that JACKSON has told him that after his release from the hospital he and his wife called upon an Assistant District Attorney in New York County, whose name MITCHELL could not recall, and reported the beating to this Attorney. JACKSON states that he desired to have an assault warrant issued against LAURENSEN and told MITCHELL that he told the District Attorney that he would be able to identify LAURENSEN and desired him prosecuted. MITCHELL claims that JACKSON told him that he had been advised by this Assistant District Attorney to forget the matter, to go west and to change his name, otherwise he would be subject to further persecution. MITCHELL claims that JACKSON has told him that he subsequently ascertained that LAURENSEN'S wife was the former mistress of ~~BERNARD EARUCH~~ and that the latter, at the instigation of LAURENSEN'S wife, had made arrangements with the Assistant

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Mr & Mrs
 District Attorney. MITCHELL states that JACKSON thereafter fled to Cape Cod, Massachusetts, where he lived in semi-hiding for about two years.

MITCHELL states that JACKSON is now employed by the Welch Grape Juice Company as some sort of legal consultant in Washington, D. C. MITCHELL insists that if JACKSON could be persuaded to tell his story he would be able to furnish valuable incriminating evidence against ALGER HISS and the other members of the Washington underground. A review of the file indicates that GARDNER JACKSON has been interviewed on several occasions.

According to MITCHELL and his wife, this underground group in the AAA about 1935 prepared a report dealing with re-settlement of sharecroppers and tenant farmers and this report, which they claim was prepared by ALGER HISS, was so radical that it brought immediate protests from various farmers' groups. As a result of these protests to higher officials in the Administration, this entire group was notified by CHESTER DAVIS, who had consistently opposed them, that they would be dismissed. MITCHELL states that GARDNER JACKSON and ALGER HISS were appointed a committee of two by this group to protest their dismissal to HENRY WALLACE. They allegedly saw WALLACE who informed them that he was supporting DAVIS and that they would have to be dismissed because of the notoriety given to the report. According to MITCHELL, HISS thereafter went to Boston and saw ~~FELIX FRANKFURTER~~. HISS returned the following day and within a day or so was notified that he would be retained in the AAA. According to MITCHELL, JACKSON and the remainder of the group were highly incensed at this and JACKSON subsequently complained to FRANKFURTER who told JACKSON that HISS was extremely valuable and should not have his career interrupted and that he, FRANKFURTER, had called HENRY WALLACE and arranged for the continuance of ALGER HISS' employment. MITCHELL relates that JACKSON has told him that the entire group were extremely unfriendly to ALGER HISS for many months thereafter since they felt that ALGER HISS had used them as dupes to retain his own position.

MITCHELL and his wife further advised that they were rather close acquaintances of the late LAURENCE DUGGAN and his wife, HELEN. With reference to DUGGAN they stated "that the Attorney General had been extremely kind to DUGGAN'S family in clearing him of the so-called charges." They explained this by stating that although they considered the DUGGANS real friendly they were aware of the intellectual limitations of LAURENCE DUGGAN and they knew that on many occasion he had drifted dangerously close to Communism and may have, at one time, belonged to the Communist Party for a brief period. They stated that because of his intellectual limitations and his very strong anti-Fascist ideals they were certain that he had been used on one or more occasions by the Communist underground in Washington.

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DORIS STEVENS related that while she was chairman of the Inter American Commission of Women and was in close association with the Carnegie Endowment she became quite well acquainted with GEORGE A. FINCH who has been secretary for this Endowment for many years and is regarded as the foremost authority on International Law in the United States. She related that FINCH has told her that shortly after ALGER HISS first came to the Carnegie Endowment he suggested an early retirement for FINCH and told FINCH that he would make it worthwhile for him by arranging for a considerable pension. HISS thereafter brought in ELWOOD N. THOMPSON as his secretary. She described THOMPSON as a former assistant of HISS' in the State Department and stated that they have heard strong rumors, the source of which they cannot recall, that THOMPSON is also a member of the Communist Party or at least a fellow traveller. DORIS STEVENS stated that FINCH has told her that shortly after HISS was brought into the Carnegie Endowment FINCH had occasion to go to the State of Washington and while there a friend had advised him that ALGER HISS had been mentioned as a Communist in hearings held by the Joint Legislative Committee of the State of Washington conducting investigations of Communist activities at the University of Washington. She relates that FINCH thereafter returned to Washington but HISS and ELWOOD N. THOMPSON had meanwhile moved to New York and established their permanent office there.

She relates that FINCH at that time told her of an incident which he recalled which would tend to bear out these allegations of Communist sympathies on the part of HISS. This incident, according to DORIS STEVENS, occurred prior to the time that ALGER HISS left the State Department. The Carnegie Foundation, at the request of the State Department, had set up a special Atom Bomb committee to study the various uses, effects and international legal complications involved in the manufacture, production and possible use of the Atom Bomb. She related that DEAN ACHESON was then an under Secretary of the State Department and he and HISS were deputized to confer with the representatives of the Carnegie Foundation on the preparation of this report. According to STEVENS, FINCH has told her that in the course of discussions and conferences between officials of the Endowment and ACHESON and HISS, HISS was consistently urging FINCH to prepare the Carnegie Foundation report in such a manner that it would, to all intents and purposes, urge that the Atom Bomb be given to the Russians. HISS was supposedly so open in these exhortations, according to STEVENS, that he was constantly being reminded by ACHESON that he was taking an improper position since this was not the official position of the State Department at that time.

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With reference to BARMINE'S statement that JONATHAN MITCHELL and DORIS STEVENS had made allegations that HISS was a Communist, both of these individuals readily admitted that they had made these statements. They both recalled that the statements were made on numerous occasions in the course of an evening after dinner with BARMINE at the Yale Club in New York City. The conversation was so prolonged and intense that following dinner they adjourned to BARMINE'S apartment and the discussion continued well on into the morning until it became so late that they eventually spent the night at BARMINE'S apartment. However, neither MITCHELL nor Miss STEVENS appeared to be able to provide any first-hand information of Communist activities by ALGER HISS but based all of their statements on statements made either by GARDNER JACKSON or GEORGE A. FINCH or on what they described as common knowledge, gossip and rumors circularized about Washington during the past ten years. They suggested several persons who might possibly be able to furnish information concerning ALGER HISS. Among these were HERBERT FEIS, who was an Economic Advisor in the State Department for a period of 20 years and whom they believed to be extremely anti-Communist. They stated that FEIS was eased out of the State Department because he was part of the faction of CORDELL HULL and that he had consistently opposed ALGER HISS on many issues and might possibly be very angry with him. A review of the files reflects that FEIS has been interviewed at Princeton, New Jersey, on January 31, 1949, without developing any material information.

Another individual whom they suggested might possibly be able to furnish considerable information was LEO PASVOLSKY. They described him as a native born Russian, now a naturalized American citizen, who was employed at one time in the League of Nations and subsequently became head of the Post War Planning Division in the United States Department of State. They described PASVOLSKY as the one individual in the State Department whom the Communist element therein had to eliminate if the Communists were to control post-war policies of the United States. They stated that PASVOLSKY is a White Russian who has always been an enthusiastic supporter of an independent nation of Poland and they stated that ALGER HISS used SUMNER WELLS to block the activities of PASVOLSKY's Post War Planning Division and eventually emasculated it to such a degree that its activities were particularly negative. It is noted that LEO PASVOLSKY is presently employed at the Brookings Institute, Washington, D. C. and has likewise been interviewed without developing any material evidence.

The third individual whom they suggested might possibly have information concerning ALGER HISS' activities while in the State Department was

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one REDVERS OPIE. They described OPIE as a former employee of the British Embassy who, during the war, was Minister in Charge of Economic Matters. They stated that OPIE, because of the position that he held, made a point of knowing DEAN ACHESON very well and in this activity had occasion to know both ALGER and DONALD HISS very well. They stated that they are certain, because of statements made to them by OPIE, that he became convinced of the Communist tendencies of both ALGER and DONALD HISS.

Inquiry at the British Information Service in New York City by the writer reflects that REDVERS OPIE is presently employed at the Brookings Institute, Washington, D. C. It is believed that OPIE should be interviewed for any possible information he may have concerning ALGER HISS. ~~Xu~~

Mr. and Mrs. MITCHELL also stated that LLOYD HENDERSON, who is now Minister of the United States in Pakistan and who has been a long-time career employee in the State Department, also knows ALGER HISS very well and they believe he carries an intense dislike for HISS.

With reference to Colonel TRUMAN C. SMITH, JONATHAN MITCHELL and DORIS STEVENS stated that they are unacquainted with this individual and they are certain that it was not he who introduced them to ALEXANDER GREGORY-GRAFF BARNLINE. Accordingly, no effort is being made to interview Colonel TRUMAN C. SMITH at this time.

With reference to JONATHAN MITCHELL and DORIS STEVENS, a review of the 1946-47 edition of "Who's Who In America" reflects that JONATHAN MITCHELL is a writer who was born at Portland, Maine, September 2, 1895, the son of CHARLES BAKER and ELIZABETH EMERY MITCHELL. He graduated from Phillips Exeter Academy in 1917, was a student at Yale University, 1917 and 1918 and received an A.B. from Amherst College in 1921. He married DORIS STEVENS, a well-known feminist, August 31, 1935. He was a private in the United States Army in 1918, a reporter on the "New World" from 1921 to 1929 and the London and Paris correspondent of the paper from 1926 to 1928. From 1929 to 1935 he was a free lance contributor to newspapers and magazines and was the Washington correspondent of the "New Republic" from 1935 to 1941. He is a member of the Institute of Advanced Study at Princeton, New Jersey, since 1941; is a member of Phi Beta Kappa; sons of the American Revolution, the Yale Club and the National Press Club at Washington, D. C. He is listed as the author of "Goosesteps to Peace", in 1931.

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The same edition reflects that DORIS STEVENS was born in Omaha, Nebraska, October 26, 1892, the daughter of HENRY HEINDE BOURCK and CAROLYN KOOPMAN STEVENS. She received an A.B. from Oberlin College in 1911. She was married to DUDLEY FIELD MALONE in 1921, subsequently divorced, and is now married to JONATHAN MITCHELL. She was the organizer of the First National Convention of Women Voters, the Pan-American Pacific Exposition of 1915 and was the California Campaign Manager of the National Women's Party in 1916. In 1917 she was sentenced to 60 days imprisonment for attempting to petition President Wilson on behalf of national suffrage. In 1924 she was the manager of the National Campaign of Women for Congress and in 1928 she was arrested at Rambouillet, France for attempting to present an Equal Rights Treaty to the Pleni Potentiaries for the Pact of Paris. She was Chairman of the Inter American Commission of Women from 1928 to 1939, which Commission was created by the Sixth Pan-American Conference in 1928 and was continued by the Seventh and Eight Conferences of 1933 and 1938. She directed the work of the Commission which advocated before the Seventh Conference the adoption of two Equality Treaties with the result that 19 of the American Republics signed the Equal Rights Treaty. This was the first international agreement in history to equalize the status of men and women. She was director and editor of a research entitled, "Political and Civil Rights of Women," and prepared the reports of the Inter American Commission of Women to the Seventh and Eighth Pan-American Conferences. She is a member of the Women's Consultive Committee on Nationality", created by the Council of League of Nations from 1931 to 1936 and has been Vice President of the Mrs. William Boyce Thompson Foundation since 1942. She is a member of the National Council of the National Women's Party, the Association of University Women, the American Society of International Law, the American Institute of International Law and the American Academy of Political and Social Science. She is also a member of the Business and Professional Women's Club of New York, the Women's University Club of Paris. She is the author of the following works:

"Jailed For Freedom," published in 1920, and a French edition published in Paris in 1935; also

"Paintings and Drawings of Jeanette Scott, 1863-1937", (biographical sketch and arrangements by DORIS STEVENS WALPOLE), 1940.

She resides at Croton-on-Hudson, New York.

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Re: BEATRICE PITNEY LAMB
 Association with ALGER HISS

During the interview, previously set forth, of JOSEPH FREELAN, New York City, he stated that BEATRICE PITNEY LAMB of the Woodrow Wilson Foundation, was a former classmate of PRISCILLA HISS at Bryn Mawr and had business associations with ALGER HISS in conjunction with her work at the Woodrow Wilson Foundation.

MRS.
 Mrs. LAMB stated that she is editor of the United Nations "News", which is published by the Woodrow Wilson Foundation and in this conjunction had contacted the Carnegie Endowment to obtain a grant for the Woodrow Wilson Foundation. She said that her original contact with HISS took place in 1946 when she attended a press conference in the State Department, which HISS conducted for the purpose of relating his trip to London for the United Nations Security Council. She said that following this press conference she did not see HISS again until 1947 at the time negotiations were taking place relative to obtaining a grant of \$30,000 from the Carnegie Endowment, of which HISS was the head. She said that she had frequent conversations with HISS in this regard and it was during these conferences that HISS recalled to Mrs. LAMB that she had attended school with HISS' wife at Bryn Mawr. Mrs. LAMB stated that she recalled attending school with Mrs. HISS but stated that she did not have any associations with her either while at college or subsequent to this. She said that she invited the HISSSES to her home in the Fall of 1948 during the negotiations for the grant to the Woodrow Wilson Foundation. She said that no discussion took place relative to the hearings being conducted in Washington, D. C. by the Un-American Activities Committee.

Mrs. LAMB recalled that during the negotiations, HISS told her that he recalled meeting Mrs. LAMB originally during the period HISS served on the Nye Committee in Washington, D. C. Mrs. LAMB said that she did not question the statement at that time but is positive in her own mind that she did not meet ALGER HISS prior to the press conference previously mentioned in 1946. Mrs. LAMB said that at that time she was attached to the National League of Women Voters in Washington, D. C. but was not connected with any work in that organization at that time which would cause her to be personally interested in the activities of the Nye Committee to the extent she would be sent to cover any of the proceedings for the League of Women Voters.

Mrs. LAMB stated that she did not have any typewriter specimens in her possession from ALGER HISS.

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~RE: LAURENCE DUGGAN

By memorandum dated April 21, 1949, SAAG THOMAS J. DONEGAN advised that ARTHUR M. ROARK, JR., a private investigator, New York State Detective License Number 5041, who maintains an office at 2 Broadway, New York City, had called upon him.

Mr. ROARK conducted an investigation on behalf of insurance companies concerning the cause of the death of the late LAURENCE DUGGAN. Mr. ROARK advised Mr. DONEGAN that DUGGAN had insurance policies with the New York Life Insurance Company, the Home Life Insurance Company, and the Aetna Life Insurance Company. Mr. ROARK was retained by the Home Life Insurance Company and Aetna Life Insurance Company to conduct an investigation into the death of LAURENCE DUGGAN for the purpose of determining whether his fall from a window of his office was suicide, accidental, or because of foul play.

Mr. ROARK advised Mr. DONEGAN that he was of the personal opinion, as a result of his investigation, that DUGGAN'S death was a suicide.

In connection with his investigation, Mr. ROARK advised Mr. DONEGAN that he had obtained photostatic copies of a number of letters exchanged by LAURENCE DUGGAN and NOEL FIELD, and also a copy of a letter written by ALGER HISS to NOEL FIELD.

Mr. ROARK advised that he had talked with officials of the insurance companies and that they had agreed with him that he should make any information available to him also available to the FBI and the Department of Justice.

Mr. ROARK stated that he had talked with the Attorney General in Washington, D. C., and it had been suggested that he contact Mr. DONEGAN in New York, and also the FBI. Mr. ROARK advised Mr. DONEGAN that he had spoken to an official of the FBI in Washington, but was unable to recall the latter's name.

Mr. DONEGAN advised Mr. ROARK that he would inform this office of Mr. ROARK'S visit, and arrangements would be made for Mr. ROARK to be interviewed by an agent of this office.

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Mr. ROARK was interviewed on April 28, 1949, by SA JOHN J. DANAHY of the New York Office. At this time, Mr. ROARK reiterated the statements which he had previously made to Mr. DONEGAN, and which were set forth in Mr. DONEGAN'S memorandum. He further stated some of the reasons which had caused him to arrive at the opinion that LAURENCE DUGGAN had committed suicide. Among these, Mr. ROARK stated; was the testimony of a young man located at the New York City Police Department who had witnessed the body of LAURENCE DUGGAN in the course of its descent from the window to the street. ✓

This young man, whose name Mr. ROARK did not reveal, stated that he had seen the body at approximately the fifth floor, and at this time, the body was in a sitting position. Mr. ROARK stated that it has been his experience in previous investigations of this type, that when a person intentionally jumps from a window ledge, the body will generally remain in a sitting position in its descent to the street.

In addition, Mr. ROARK stated that he had ascertained that LAURENCE DUGGAN, just prior to his death, had mailed numerous Christmas cards to personal friends and business acquaintances. He had also ascertained from HELEN DUGGAN, the deceased's wife, that this was the first occasion known to her that DUGGAN had ever sent Christmas cards. ROARK believes that this might have been intentionally done by DUGGAN with a view to establishing his death as accidental, so as to obtain the full benefits of his insurance policies for his family.

Of further interest, ROARK stated, that in the course of his investigation, he had necessarily interviewed several mutual friends of both LAURENCE DUGGAN and ALGER HISS, and had ascertained from his conversations with these people that it appeared as though one of the defenses to be used in the forthcoming trial of ALGER HISS would be the allegation by the defendant, HISS, of moral turpitude on the part of WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, and the alleged exertion of an unnatural influence by CHAMBERS upon the step-son of HISS, TIMOTHY HOBSON.

In addition Mr. ROARK advised that although his investigation had concluded that LAURENCE DUGGAN'S death was an intentional suicide, and although he was supported by the attorneys representing the Home Life Insurance Company and the Aetna Life Insurance Company, the officials of these companies decided to make full payments to the widow of LAURENCE DUGGAN on the condition

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that she agreed that they were making these payments with the double indemnity only because, while they felt that Mr. DUGGAN'S death was a suicide, they would be unable to prove this in a court of law.

Mr. ROARK advised that the New York Life Insurance Company had conducted a very brief and apparently shallow investigation into the death of LAURENCE DUGGAN, and that within a few weeks had made full payment to his widow. ROARK advised that the action of the companies which he represented were probably influenced by the action of the New York Life Insurance Company, by a desire to avoid the notoriety which would result if the companies contested payments, and by possible "political influence". Mr. ROARK made no effort to explain what he meant by "political influence".

Mr. ROARK advised that as a result of the death of LAURENCE DUGGAN, his widow received the total of \$56,000 in life insurance payments based upon double indemnity for violent death.

In conclusion Mr. ROARK made available photostatic copies of thirteen letters and a memorandum. These photostatic copies were prepared by Mr. ROARK from originals which he procured from LAURENCE DUGGAN'S personal files, with the permission of Miss BESS N. TRINKS, Assistant to LAURENCE DUGGAN, at the Institute of International Education, 2 West 45th Street.

Mr. ROARK stated that in the event the Grand Jury presently sitting in New York desires to review the originals of these letters, he believes that Miss TRINKS would be the proper person upon whom to serve the subpoena duces tecum.

These letters and the memorandum are being listed chronologically as follows:

- (1) A letter from NOEL FIELD to LAURENCE DUGGAN, dated April 19, 1948, at Geneva, Switzerland, with enclosures.
- (2) A memorandum, "Proposed Inquiry on Conditions in Eastern Europe".
- (3) A letter from LAURENCE DUGGAN to ALGER HISS, dated April 27, 1948.
- (4) A letter from LAURENCE DUGGAN to NOEL FIELD, dated April 27, 1948.

*These letters are all of personal nature to which Noel Field is trying to obtain information in life writing field
Z.C. Jr.*

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- (5) A letter from ALGER HISS to NOEL FIELD, dated May 7, 1948. ✓
- (6) A letter from NOEL FIELD to LAURENCE DUGGAN, dated May 12, 1948, at Geneva, Switzerland. ✓
- (7) A letter from LAURENCE DUGGAN to JACK FISCHER of Harper's Magazine, dated June 10, 1948. ✓
- (8) A letter from JOHN FISCHER to LAURENCE DUGGAN, dated June 28, 1948. ✓
- (9) A letter from LAURENCE DUGGAN to JACK FISCHER, dated July 8, 1948. ✓
- (10) A letter from LAURENCE DUGGAN to JOSEPH BARNES, dated July 9, 1948. ✓
- (11) A letter from LAURENCE DUGGAN to NOEL FIELD, dated July 12, 1948.
- (12) A letter from JOSEPH BARNES to LAURENCE DUGGAN, dated July 13, 1948.
- (13) A letter from BESS N. TRINKS to JOSEPH BARNES, dated July 14, 1948. ✓
- (14) A letter from NOEL FIELD to LAURENCE DUGGAN, dated August 24, 1948.

Photostatic copies of the above correspondence temporarily furnished by Mr. ROARK, have been prepared by this office and are maintained as exhibits in the New York file. However, due to the poor nature of the photostats submitted by Mr. ROARK, portions of these letters are rather illegible. However, there is a sufficient quantity of writing readable enough to follow the general text of the letters.

Because of the alleged Communist sympathies of many of the persons mentioned in these letters, including JOSEPH BARNES, former editor of the now defunct "New York Star"; CEDRIC BELFRAGE, a subject of investigation in the Silvermaster Case; and BARTLEY CRUM, a former co-owner and editor of the previously mentioned "New York Star", the complete text of these letters, where legible, is being set forth as follows:

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"PERSONAL

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"Geneva, April 19, 1948.

✓
"Mr. Laurence Duggan,
"Director, Int. Institute of Education,
"46 Walworth Ave.,
"Scarsdale, N.Y.

"Dear Larry: L. DUGGAN

"Neither of us have heard - at least, directly - from each other, since the evening I spent at your house more than a year ago. I take it, there have been few, if any, important changes in your and Helen's lives. I'm assuming therefore that the Scarsdale address is still good. And, of course, you're still director of the Institute; if confirmation were needed, I have it on a circular of 'World Studytours' just received from Herman (and, from which I just note, incidentally, that I put the 'International' in the wrong place above!).

"If this element of stability enters my thoughts, it is not merely because of the general instability of life over here, but more particularly because at this juncture Herta and I aren't any longer directors of anything at all, except more or less, of our own fates. Since last October, the Unitarian Service Committee decided to dispense with our services, ostensibly because the Committee was at that time on the rocks financially. The underlying cause was a growing disagreement between the USC and the Fields on a number of important issues relating to relief policies and especially to personnel. That we should part company was in the long run almost inevitable, and if the USC had not taken the initiative, I would probably myself have been obliged to before long. (I don't remember whether I spoke to you about these matters when last we met; they lay at the bottom of my short American trip in January 1947.)

"During the past six months, Herta and I have been living the life of "privateers", - a rather pleasant experience after the preceding strenuous years, when we didn't even have time to take care of our physical wellbeing. The result was that I had a pretty thorough physical breakdown coincident with my departure from the office and have since been nursing a badly shattered health, the most acute symptom of which was an acute duodenal ulcer with all sorts of intestinal complications. During part of the winter, I convalesced in the mountains, the rest of the time, Herta (who fortunately has been thriving in her resumed status as housewife) has been taking care of me, with particular attention to my diet. Much of my time has been and is still being spent in doctors' offices, including the dentist, who found most of my teeth in terrible shape and is still trying to save Dr. Bogdonof's sundry bridges.

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"This is the reason why I've been going very slow in looking for new work and have been living on earned and unearned increment, pending the restoration of my health. The moment has now arrived, when I feel sufficiently well and have regained enough pep to sally forth again into this chaotic world, in order to do my bit in helping to unravel it and to earn Herta's and my keep. During this period of enforced rest, I have, of course, done quite a little bit of thinking as to what I'd most like to do and what I'm most fitted for. Several offers in the field of relief work have come my way, but I have not followed them up, since increasingly my mind has turned towards free-lance writing, with a view to making use of my long experience in European affairs.

"What form my future writing should take, is not yet clear to me; it would depend very much on possibilities. Not yet having written for a wider public and with few or no contacts in the publishing field, I am using the word 'free-lance' in a very broad and general sense. It might be magazine articles, reports for a foundation or institution interested in European affairs, maybe even newspaper stories, ultimately one or more books. All of this will become clearer when I have gathered material and written up some sample pieces. At present, the main thing is to go off fact-gathering, in the one side, and getting in touch with persons at home who might be interested in the product.

"In view of the woeful ignorance in America as regards the regions behind the "Iron Curtain", it is there that I propose to make my start as a budding reporter or what-have-you. I have set forth my tentative project in the enclosed memorandum, which I am sending to a small number of acquaintances in America for their comment and advice. Unfortunately, I have no personal contact to any likely magazine (such as New Republic) or publisher. For financial reasons, I do not - at least at this time - want to make the trip home and back again, especially in the absence of something definite to sell; when I return to Geneva in the Fall, I might still have to consider this, if it becomes essential, and if the prospects look good.

"Now, I suppose that the Institute would hardly be interested in the sort of thing I'm after - except possibly in the field of education; even there, I imagine you already have your sources of information. But it may be that among your many connections you might perhaps be able to think of one or the other who would be interested in this sort of thing. My dream - but it may be a pure phantasy - would be to become the Eastern European reporter or representative of some serious institution interested in publishing factual material on what is going on behind the curtain.

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"In this connection, I have also been thinking about the Carnegie Endowment. Some years ago, I read a notice about Alger Hiss' having been appointed Director (or was it President?) of the Endowment. I haven't heard from or of him since, but I suppose he is still with the Endowment. Since I don't have his address, I wonder if it would be asking you too much to get in touch with him and let him have a copy of my memorandum (I am adding an extra copy), telling him about -----(?) interest and asking him if he has any ideas or suggestions. Perhaps the simplest way of posting him as to Herta's and my present status would be to let him see this letter, and I'm subsequently also enclosing an extra copy.

"And now, dear folks, enough about 'business'. How are you all. Aside from my physical ailments, Herta and I are in pretty good spirits, though we often get annoyed, to put it mildly, at the rapidity with which we're aging. In fact, my hair is almost white and, mostly, when I meet acquaintances out of the past, I'm amazed to see how young they look compared to myself. I guess the strenuous years in relief work have left their mark.

"You know of course that my mother died last summer. Herta's mother is sick with some kind of heart disease in a Karlsruhe (or Marlsruhe) hospital and we shall be visiting her on our way to Poland. We shall travel to Poland by car since the Geneva car of the USC has been assigned to their big hospital near Katowice and we have offered to carry out the transfer.

"We have decided to hang on to our apartment here, since it would be hopeless to try to find something later on and we reckon on keeping Geneva as headquarters or as bridge to the West. It is a charming place and I only wish there were a chance of seeing you one and all over here. We've had so many friends in for a 'gemutliche evening', your visit would be the climax. Surely it is the duty of any director of an international institution to pay this old continent a visit from time to time, and Geneva is the best center from which to branch out. I'd kick myself around the block, however, if I thought you'd come here while we're away. Well, it's only two hours by plane from Prague to Geneva and four from Warsaw and we'd go twice that far to see you!

"With all our love and best wishes,

"Ever yours,

Noel

21 rue de Contamines
Geneva"

Kisseloff-6373

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"PROPOSED INQUIRY ON CONDITIONS IN EASTERN EUROPE

"1. General Considerations.

"An important factor in the 'cold war' now deviding East and West is the dearth of real information - and its replacement by a mass of half-information and misinformation - on the People's Democracies in Eastern Europe. This is in part due to the conscious choice of available material for propagandistic purposes, the suppression of news which does not serve these purposes, and the uncritical or deliberate publication of unverified and often false reports. In part, however, it is also due to the fact that relatively few serious and unprejudiced efforts to arrive at the truth have been made on the part of qualified American and other investigators. Such studies as have been made - quite aside from the prejudices of their authors and the political aims of the publishers - have usually been vitiated by inadequate background preparation, by superficiality and haste, by concentration on selected aspects or problems, and by consequent incopleteness and distorted perspective.

"The peoples of Eastern Europe are reconstructing and remodelling their countries along paths so new and untrodden, under such difficult circumstances, and in the face of such complex material and spiritual obstacles, that no visitor can hope to get a fair understanding of what is going on as a whole, without long prior study of, and acquaintance with, European developments during the past years, investigation of the principles and aims of the former and present regimes and painstaking inquiry on the spot into all aspects of thought, work and life in the countries concerned.

"2. Purpose of Investigation.

"It is my purpose to spend several months each in the countries of Eastern Europe and to devote myself to getting as complete a picture as possible of their basic tenets and goals, and to examining in detail the concrete application of these tenets and the means by which these goals are being realized. This will involve a prolonged stay in each country; observation of the functioning of governmental, semigovernmental and private institutions and undertakings, on a central and local scale; visits to the larger cities and to the countryside, as well as to the main industrial regions; 'getting the feel' of living conditions in town and country, and of the evolution of these conditions; study of the cultural life, the educational health and social security systems, church problems, etc.

"On the basis of these investigations, I propose to write a number of reports of varying length and intended for various uses (magazine articles, lectures, short monographs, etc., but which, taken together, would attempt to give a balanced over-all picture for ultimate publication in book-form. I have

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"two main series in mind: One dealing separately with individual countries, the other covering the entire area by subjects - such as Economic Planning, Agrarian Reform, Education - and showing the similarities and the differences between the various nations. The second series can of course only be undertaken at a later stage, while the first would gradually take shape in the course of the inquiry.

"3 Immediate Plans.

"Inasmuch as I have little experience in the field of journalism and few contacts in the publishing field, I intend to lay the groundwork for my plans by an initial exploratory trip to Poland, Czechoslovakia and possibly - Hungary during the coming summer months, beginning in May. In this manner, I shall establish necessary contacts in these countries, gather preliminary material and then prepare a number of sample reports for submission to prospective publishers in America and other Anglo-Saxon countries. I do not exclude the preparations, if occasion arises, of shorter and less complete stories on the spot and for immediate use, but the main work will be done after my return to Switzerland in September or October.

"Depending on the success of this first venture, I shall later return to the East for a longer stay, with the intention of covering as many other Eastern countries as possible, as far North as Finland and as far South as Greece.

"4 Autobiographical Note.

"My background and experience give me certain qualifications for accomplishing the task outlined above. Born in London, England, of American parents, in 1904, I spent my childhood in Switzerland, studied at Harvard (international law, political science), did a year of social work in Massachusetts, was for ten years a drafting officer in the former Eastern European Division of the State Department in Washington, and, since 1936, have again lived in Europe, principally in Switzerland, first as an official of the former League of Nations, and subsequently as European Director of the Unitarian Service Committee until last October.

"Besides being tri-lingual (English, French, and German) and knowing Russian fairly well, with a smattering of Italian and Spanish, my years of work in Europe, especially as reliefworker during the war and the post-war years, have given me an unusual insight and understanding of things European. As director of an American relief agency, I came in close contact with hundreds of Europeans of all walks of life and many nationalities; many of them now play a part in the reconstruction of their ravaged countries. My visit to Poland last year was made particularly interesting through meeting numerous friends and acquaintances I had known in exile; as representative of an agency assisting in post-war rehabilitation, I had the opportunity to talk with leaders in government and private institutions.

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"My writing capacity, is evidenced by the fact that in all positions I have filled in the past, a large part of my time was taken up with the preparation of longer or shorter reports, many of which have been published - though rarely under my name. In Washington, I did a considerable amount of ghost-writing of speeches; the League published a lengthy study I prepared on arms manufacture and trade; a portion of the publicity issued by the Unitarian Service Committee on its work in Europe was written by me or based on my reports. I have received frequent testimonials on my ability as a writer.

"My preoccupation with world, particularly European, problems dates back to the days of the First World War, when, as a highschool student in Switzerland, I took an active part in the international youth movement for peace. This interest was the guiding force in all my later activities, both in college and in nearly 25 years of work.

"April 14, 1948.

~~"Noel H. Field~~
21 rue de Contamines,
Geneva, Switzerland"

"April 27, 1948

"PERSONAL

"Mr. Alger Hiss
"Carnegie Endowment for International Peace
"405 West 117 Street
"New York 27, New York

"Dear Alger:

"After you have read over the enclosed letter, with attachment, from Noel Field, would you give me a ring?

"Sincerely yours,

"Laurence Duggan" *LD*

"Enclosure

"LD: jw"

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"April 27, 1948

"PERSONAL

"Mr. Noel H. Field
"21 rue de Contamines
"Geneva, Switzerland

"Dear Noel:

"Helen and I were as excited as our kids frequently are when your letter arrived with its news of you and Herta. It seems ages since we saw you both together and we long to see you both again. Sometime before we are too decrepit, we should have a little vacation trip together, to get fully reacquainted, even if it were only to float down the Potomac to Captain Frank's Cove.

"Your letter brought us the news of your mother's death. We knew nothing of it. Trandy had not mentioned it nor did Hermann when we spoke by telephone just before he went out to Cleveland. We had great affection for her and great admiration too. Seldom does one find a person of such independence of judgment and transparent honesty combined with tolerance and good humor. We feel wiser for having known her.

"I have already sent off to Alger Hiss a copy of your letter to me, along with the enclosures, with the request that he call me so that we can confer on next steps. I have some pretty good connections with book publishers - Harpers and MacMillan among the big ones, but my acquaintance in the magazine world is not so extensive. More of this after talking with Alger.

"I always paid a lot of attention to your advice and just to show you that I still respect it, I am seriously contemplating a trip to Europe for about a month this summer. I have been invited to the Congress of British and Dominion Universities and want to take in the UNESCO Conference to organize an International Association of Universities. I would be over there more or less between July 19 and August 19. I would expect to get to Switzerland, and - just to see the Fields - maybe Czecho and Hungary. More of this soon.

"We passed through an uneventful winter - except for slight tragedies. I did something to my back shovelling out the driveway after the big snow and still have to restrain my gestures when breaking into oratorical flourishes. The kids are all well and Helen is indestructible.

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"Helen says that she will write Herta soon - and you will hear from me before long.

"Yours, as ever,

"Laurence Duggan"

LD: jw

"May 7, 1948

"Dear Noel:

"Larry has sent me a copy of your letter to him of April 19. I have read it with ~~interest~~ and was indeed glad to get first-hand news of you and Herta. I hope that your health is now fully regained.

"The Endowment does not have occasion to use reporting officers, and our own current program is concentrated on the United Nations, so that I do not see any way that we could work out any arrangement covering your interesting project. I think, on the other hand, that you would be well advised to establish regular writing connections with periodicals in this country. This would make you known as a reporter on eastern Europe and I feel sure that once a few contacts were established they would be kept going. Last night, I spoke to Miss Freda Kirchwey of the Nation about you, and she said that she would write directly to you. She indicated very real interest in having you do a series of articles for the Nation. I have sent her a copy of your memorandum and hope that you will be hearing from her.

"Larry tells me that he will be speaking to the people in charge of publishing Harper's Magazine and will let you know the results of his inquiry. There would certainly be nothing inconsistent in writing regularly for the Nation with occasional longer articles for Harper's. I think, particularly after you have had several articles published, you would have every good chance of getting occasional articles into the United Nations World (385 Madison Avenue, New York 17), of which Louis Dolivet is the International Editor. I do not know the protocol about writing both for the Nation and the New Republic at the same time.

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"I suppose this would depend upon the regularity of any arrangement you might make with Miss Kirchwey. Certainly I would see no impediment to occasional articles in both journals. You might, in any event, want to write to Michael Straight at the New Republic. Incidentally, as you probably know, he and Dolivet have some sort of family connection. Dolivet is either Michael's brother-in-law or is Michael's wife's brother-in-law.

"I do hope that things work along these lines and shall be interested to hear of future developments.

"With all best wishes to you and to Herta,

"Ever sincerely yours,

"Alger Hiss

"Mr. Noel Field
" 21, rue de Contamines
"Geneva, Switzerland"

"Personal

"Geneva, May 12, 1948

"Dear Larry:

"Thanks ever so much for writing me so quickly and acting so promptly. Yesterday, I also had a letter from Alger - he's probably told you about it. You and he have bucked me up no end. I have, frankly, had moments of considerable despondency during the past months. The arrival of your letter was for both of us the most joyous event in a long while. Gee, your mentioning Captain Frank's Cove - how many memories it brought back. Those days on the 'Escape' were truly the happiest in our lives. Every time I tell somebody about our boating expeditions, I am overwhelmed by pangs of nostalgia. I wonder whether we'd really be able to enjoy it as much today? At this moment, there's a heavy thunderstorm going on outside - Herta and I just stood on the balcony watching it, and I asked myself whether I'd still have the stamina to ride it out on a little boat.....

"I spent last week in England, mainly to visit ~~Erica~~, who has gone there to see her desperately sick father. I took the occasion to discuss my projects with a number of persons in the publishing field, including the New Statesman and Nation; something may come of it in due course; the establishing

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"of personal contacts was in any case useful. I had lunch with an old League acquaintance of mine, ~~Ziliacus~~, whose name was in the headlines that very day. He took a great interest in my plans and promised to write to Michael Straight, ~~Freda Kirchwey~~, ~~Cedric Belfridge~~, ~~Bartly Crum~~ and ~~Jo Barnes~~. I believe the latter is also a friend of yours - if you have an occasion to mention me to him sometime, it might be helpful. I also had a few minutes with ~~Johannes Steel~~ in Paris; he is on his way to Prague and Warsaw and we expect to talk at greater length in one or the other of these places.

"But the great news is your contemplated European trip and the possibility of seeing you. Do be sure to let us have your itinerary well ahead of time, so we can plan a get-together. And if there's anything I can do for you in advance of your trip, by all means call upon me. I suppose there's no chance of Helen's coming over too; that would be just too wonderful!

"If you could peek into our apartment right now, you'd be very much reminded of the last days before the Field departure for Europe in 1936. We're trying to get off tomorrow evening, but present evidence and past experience makes Friday appear more likely. Last night, I didn't go to bed at all, but sorted through an enormous accumulation of private files since our arrival from Marseille in 1942 - three suitcases full, which by 7:30 this morning I had reduced to one suitcase plus several huge piles for the trash collector. We not only have to pack for the journey, but also clear up the place for some friends who will live here while we're away. As usual we got started much too late - therein the Fields, I fear, have changed very little during the past twelve years.

"Well, I'm dropping off to sleep at the typewriter, so it's time to bid you au revoir.

"Ever yours,

"Noel"

"June 10, 1948

"Mr. ~~Jack Fisher~~
"Harper's Magazine
"49 East 33 Street
"New York 16, New York

"Dear Jack:

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"I enclose copy of a memorandum which I received a short while ago from a close personal friend of mine, Noel Field.

"Although the memorandum gives a brief biographical note about Mr. Field, I would like to add that he is one of my closest personal friends and a person in whose integrity I can vouch.

"The memorandum explains Mr. Field's purposes. Would Harper's be interested in seeing any articles which might come out of his proposed trip to eastern Europe? I realize that in asking this question I am presuming a good deal, since you have never seen any of Mr. Field's writings. However, what I really want to know is whether you think he should be at all encouraged to believe that Harper's might be interested in his writings.

"Sincerely yours,

"Laurence Duggan"

"Enclosure

"LD: jw"

"June 28, 1948

"Dear Larry:

"I have discussed the proposal in your letter of June 10th with the magazine editors, and I am glad to report that they feel it is quite possible that Mr. Field's trip to Europe might result in some articles for the magazine. If he would like to discuss these possibilities in some detail, I would be delighted to arrange an appointment for him with ~~Merle Miller~~ or ~~Russell Lynes~~.

"Sincerely,

"John Fischer"

"Mr. Laurence Duggan
"Institute of International Education
"2 West 45th Street
"New York 19, New York

"John Fischer/cb
"cc: Magazine"

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"July 8, 1948

"Mr. John Fischer
"Harper & Brothers
"49 East 33 Street
New York 16, New York

"Dear Jack:

"Thank you for your letter about my friend Noel Field. Since Mr. Field is now in Europe - where he has been for some time - it will not be possible for him to meet with Messrs. Miller and Lynes. I am taking the liberty of writing Mr. Field, simply telling him that it might be that Harpers would be interested in some of his articles and suggesting that he communicate directly with Messrs. Miller and Lynes when he had something to show them. I think you can rest assured that he will not in any way abuse this possibility by holding himself out as a special writer for Harper & Brothers. He is not that kind of a person.

"Sincerely,

"Laurence Duggan"

LD: jw"

"July 9, 1948

"Mr. Joseph Barnes
"STAR
"164 Duane Street
"New York 13, New York

"Dear Mr. Barnes:

"I enclose copy of a memorandum which I received a short while ago from a close personal friend of mine, Noel Field.

"Although the memorandum gives a brief biographical note about Mr. Field, I would like to add that he is one of my closest personal friends and a person in whose integrity I can vouch.

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"The memorandum explains Mr. Field's purposes. Would the STAR be interested in seeing any articles which might come out of his proposed trip to eastern Europe? I realize that in asking this question I am presuming a good deal since you have never seen any of Mr. Field's writings. However, what I really want to know is whether you think he should be at all encouraged to believe that the STAR might be interested in his writings.

"Sincerely yours,

"Enclosure

"Laurence Duggan"

"Signed in the absence
of Mr. Duggan"

"LD: jw"

"July 12, 1948

"Mr. Noel H. Field
"21 rue de Contamines
"Geneva, Switzerland

"Dear Noel:

"I have a letter from my good friend John Fischer, one of the editors of Harper's Magazine, who says 'it is quite possible that Mr. Field's trip to Europe might result in some articles for the magazine.' Somehow he got the idea from my letter to him that you were in this country and suggested that you drop in and have a talk. I have clarified this now and have written him that I was advising you of their interest and of my suggestion to you that when you had anything that you thought might interest them, you send it to either Merle Miller or Russell Lynes, at Harper's, 49 East 33 Street, New York 16, New York.

"Harper's does not pay very well, but there is a good deal of prestige connected with articles that appear in their magazine.

"I have also written to my friend Joe Barnes who along with Bartley Crum purchased the New York newspaper PM, which is now appearing under the title Star. I will let you know when I hear from him.

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"I am making a quick trip to England, France and the Low countries to attend a meeting first of British and Dominion Universities and then a Conference of UNESCO on the formation of an International Association of Universities. I will be in Paris for a week, July 26 to 31, but it will be just impossible for me to get to Switzerland. My address in Paris is American University Union, 173 Boulevard Saint Germain.

"I am sorry that our paths won't cross this summer but let's keep in touch with one another because I feel certain that either you will be in this country the coming year or I will again be in Europe and this time Central and Eastern Europe. Helen and the children are away for the summer with Helen's mother in the Catskills. She joins me in sending our affectionate regards to both of you.

"Sincerely,

"Laurence Duggan"

"LD: jw

"Dictated but not signed by LD"

"July 13, 1948

"Mr. Laurence Duggan
"Institute of International Education
"2 West 45 Street
"New York 19, NY

"Dear Larry:-

"Thank you very much for sending me the material about Noel Field. I have never met him, but I have known about him for a long time, and what I know is good.

"The memo is dated back in April, and I wonder if you could tell me where he is now, or what are his present plans. If you could give me an address I would be glad to write to him directly and to outline the kind of information I would have to have before I can give a final decision on whether or not we could use his writings on Eastern Europe.

"With best regards,

"Joseph Barnes
"Editor"

"jb;ml"

X

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"July 14, 1948

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"Mr. Joseph Barnes, Editor
"STAR
"164 Duane Street
New York 13, New York

"Dear Mr. Barnes:

"Your letter of July 13 to Mr. Duggan has been received in his absence. Mr. Duggan sailed for Europe on July 9 and will be back in the United States the latter part of August.

"At present Mr. Field is traveling on the Continent but we have continued to send mail to him at the address in Switzerland which is: 21 rue de Contamines, Geneva.

"Sincerely yours,

"Bess N. Trinks
"Assistant to the President"

"BT: jw"

"Field, N. H.
"Hotel Bristol
"Warsaw, August 24, 1948

"Mr. Laurence Duggan,
"Director
"Institute of International Education,
"2 West 45th Street
"New York 19, N.Y., U.S.A.

"Dear Larry:

"Your letter of July 12 only reached me after my recent return from an extensive trip through the Western territories of Poland and a week's holiday in the mountains. I was very disappointed to learn that we shall not be able to see each other this summer. If I'd had your letter sooner, I might have made

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"an airplane dash to Paris at the end of July, but by the time I found it, you were probably back in your office in New York.

"I am no end grateful to you for having contacted John Fischer and Joe Barnes. I shall certainly get in touch with Harper's, but probably not till after my return to Geneva in October. After arriving in Poland - where Herta and I have been ever since the latter part of May - I quickly abandoned the idea of writing anything currently (other than copious notes). The more I dug in, the more I felt that I really knew nothing and that, if I really wanted to do something thorough and substantial, I'd have to spend much time checking, coordinating, selecting, analyzing, etc. Moreover, I spent a lot of time learning the language, which I now read fluently, though I don't yet speak it properly. Some people thought I was crazy to waste my time on learning the language, but I'm more than ever convinced that I did the right thing, because it is only through voluminous reading that the things I see and hear begin to make real sense.

"I had a letter some time ago from Cedric Belfrage, asking me to write something for the first issue of a planned 'Time-in-reverse'. I got the letter much too late to make the deadline, but offered to collaborate in the future. I've had no answer and have no idea whether the magazine was still-born or not. If you could drop me a line as to its success or failure and as to just what it represents, I'd very much appreciate it. I think they were planning to call the magazine 'National Gazette', but they may have changed their minds.

"I'm leaving tomorrow by plane for Wroclaw to attend the Int. Congress of Intellectuals.* Then I rejoin Herta in Warsaw for another ten days or a fortnight, before leaving definitely for Czechoslovakia, where we intend to stay about a month. Then we return to Geneva, around the middle of October, to cogitate and write. You'll probably get this too late to reach me still at the Hotel Bristol in Warsaw (we'll certainly be there through the first week of September). The last few days in Poland we shall probably be at the 'Szpital im. Kosciuszko, Piekary, Slaskie'. After the 14th or 15th, our address will be c/o Dr. Karel Haspl, Karlova 8, Prag I, Cz.

"With Herta's and my best regards to both of you,
"Affectionately yours,
"Noel"

"* On which I intend to write an article hot off the press."

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THELMA OSTER
Alleged Courier of
HAROLD WARE Group

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

By letter to the Bureau dated February 28, 1949, Washington Field Office advised that the unknown subject described by CHAMBERS as his successor as courier for the HAROLD WARE underground group has been identified as THELMA OSTER. Records located in the Archives at Washington, D. C., indicate that OSTER was a senior stenographer, CAF-3, Secretary to Chief of Planning Section of the Indians Rehabilitation Division, Land Utilization Section, Resettlement Administration, U. S. Department of Agriculture, when EMEREE was the Chief of Planning Section. EMEREE is the individual who drove to Washington in 1934 with CHAMBERS, J. PETERS and the then unknown woman who was to replace CHAMBERS in the WARE apparatus.

OSTER'S file at the U. S. Department of Agriculture reflects that she was employed just previous to the employment mentioned above as secretary to ANDREE EMEREE in New York City for approximately nine months. This file further reflects that OSTER was born August 25, 1910 in Rochester, New York.

On October 25, 1948, it was known to the New York Office that THELMA OSTER was residing at 11 Cranberry Street, Brooklyn, New York and was employed by the Progressive Party, 39 Park Avenue, New York City. As of April 18, 1949, Miss OSTER still continues her residence at 11 Cranberry Street, Brooklyn, New York. She is presently employed by the law firm of PRESSMAN, CAMER and WITT, 9 East 42nd Street, New York City.

Miss MARY McGAIR, who was Personnel Director at the Office of Indian Affairs during the time EMEREE and OSTER were employed there was interviewed by the writer on March 4, 1949 at her office at 205 East 42nd Street, New York City. She stated that EMEREE was employed as Chief of Planning for about 8 to 10 months in 1934-1935, and that she resigned voluntarily. EMEREE had been brought into the Division by WARD SHEPHARD, who prevailed

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upon JOHN COLLIER, the then Commissioner, to hire her. COLLIER interviewed EMEREE and she was installed as Chief of Planning. She was not qualified for this position and according to MC GAIR, was only hired because of SHEPHERD'S interest in her. EMEREE later complained to other employees that SHEPHERD was embarrassing her with his attentions and later gave this as a reason for resigning.

MC GAIR knew of no evidence which would indicate that EMEREE was engaged in Communist or espionage activities. Insofar as OSTER was concerned, MC GAIR does not remember her, and remarked that although EMEREE undoubtedly had a secretary, she does not remember who it was.

On March 10, 1949 the writer reinterviewed JOHN COLLIER at his residence. COLLIER stated that he had received a letter from WARD SHEPHERD, in which SHEPHERD stated that he had been interviewed by FBI agents concerning ANDREE EMEREE. COLLIER advised that this letter refreshed his recollection and that he now recalled her. However, he claimed that all he remembered about her, was that she was a very attractive woman, and that he had heard rumors to the effect that SHEPHERD had been carrying on an affair with her. COLLIER denied any knowledge as to whether EMEREE was hired through the influence of SHEPHERD. He stated that he does not remember interviewing her, but remarked that he undoubtedly did, since, as Commissioner, he interviewed all prospective employees.

COLLIER was specially questioned as to the identity of EMEREE'S secretary. He stated that he wasn't sure she had one, and wouldn't remember her in any event. He was then asked if he recalled an employee named THELMA OSTER. COLLIER replied that the name was not at all familiar to him, and he recalls no such employee.

At the time of the interview with MISS MC GAIR, she had mentioned that recently in a casual conversation, with a MISS ELLIOTT, an associate in the New York State Social Welfare Office at 205 East 42nd Street, MISS ELLIOTT had mentioned that she had heard about ANDREE EMEREE from another source.

Accordingly, MISS LULU JEAN ELLIOTT was interviewed by the writer at 205 East 42nd Street. MISS ELLIOTT stated that she never met MISS EMEREE but that a friend of hers, one MRS. F. MILLER had known EMEREE and had briefly mentioned her.

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MRS. F.F. MILLER, nee AGNES RUMAN, was interviewed by the writer at her home, 5 Gracie Square. She advised that she was doing graduate work in economics at Brookings Institute, Washington, D.C., in 1931. At that time, the school had just awarded an annual scholarship award to a MRS. MARTHA MISKOLCZY who had just graduated from Bryn Mawr College. This woman was a Hungarian and as Mrs. MILLER later learned, was identical with ANDREE EBEREE. This MRS. MISKOLCZY related that she had a husband in Budapest, who was a police official. Mrs. MILLER stated that she did not care for MISKOLCZY as she appeared to be more interested in social life than in economics or education. Shortly thereafter, Mrs. MILLER went to China, and did not return to the United States until 1937. After her return to New York and between November, 1937 and February 1938, she saw an article and photo of EBEREE in the "New York Times" Sunday Edition, in connection with the American Association of University Women. MILLER recognized the photo as the woman she had known in 1931 as MISKOLCZY.

During the brief period that MILLER was in contact with MISKOLCZY which was one semester at Brookings Institute, she saw no evidence that MISKOLCZY was in any way interested in or engaged in Communist activity. In fact, her interests appeared to be just the opposite with her love for expensive clothes, social activities, etc.

Mrs. MILLER stated she never knew or heard of anyone named THELMA OSTER.

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RE: JESSICA SMITH

OK
This investigation was conducted at the request of the Bureau inasmuch as Mrs. ~~JOHN ABT'S~~ name appeared in the letter of Mrs. VICTOR PERLO to the President.

JESSICA SMITH was interviewed by SA JOHN F. SULLIVAN in the office of HAROLD I. CAMMER, of the law firm of PRESSMAN, WITT and CAMMER, 9 East 40th Street New York City. Mr. CAMMER was present as Attorney for JESSICA SMITH.

JESSICA SMITH is known to the New York Office to be active in Communist Party affairs. She was born November 29, 1895, at Madison, New Jersey, the daughter of ~~WALTER GRANVILLE SMITH~~ and ~~JESSICA STOUT~~. *Smith* She is a graduate of Swathmore College. She was employed after graduation for one year in 1916 by the Philadelphia North American newspaper, and the following year became active in the National American Woman's Suffragist Movement.

In 1922, she made her first trip to Russia with a Quaker Relief Mission, remaining until 1927, assisting in carrying out a program for the reconversion of Russian farms. She again visited Russia as a tourist in 1935 and 1945. She speaks, reads, and writes Russian. Investigation in the GREGORY Case showed that she was in close contact with J. PETERS. Investigation as to her activities further revealed that she is extremely active in Soviet affairs in the United States; and was a frequent visitor with ~~EUGENE D. KISSELEV~~, Russian Consul General

She is editor and publisher of Soviet Russia Today, former editor of the Soviet Union Review, Washington, D. C., Chairman of the Publication Committee of the National Council of American Soviet Friendship. She is in constant contact with ~~ALEXANDER TRACTENBERG~~.

In her interview, she confirmed her personal history as set out above and related that she married ~~HAROLD WARE~~ in 1925 from whom she was separated in 1929 until WARE was killed. *Ware* By WARE she had one child, DAVID. She is also the stepmother of ~~JUDITH WARE~~, a daughter of HAROLD WARE by a previous marriage to ~~CLARISA SMITH~~. *Ware* JUDITH lived with JESSICA until her (JUDITH'S) marriage. DAVID resides with JESSICA. In March, 1937, JESSICA married ~~JOHN J. ABT~~. They reside at 444 Central Park West, New York City.

JESSICA stated that she has no other employment than with "Soviet Russia Today" except writing and lecturing. She denied that she has used the name ~~MARCIA T. SCOTT~~ in her writing. She advised that she wrote an article which was published in "The Communist Magazine". It was rewritten and did not appear under her name. She recalled that she had used the name ~~MARCIA DOWNING~~ and possibly one or two others in writing for "Soviet Russia Today". Otherwise, she has used her correct names of SMITH, ABT and WARE. *AK+MCS*

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She stated that she did not live with ABT during 1937-1938 while he was with the government in Washington, D. C. She would come down on weekends from New York. During this period, she claimed ABT lived with his parents. She could not remember the address.

She recalled that she had met ALGER HISS and his wife at cocktail parties in Washington during the 1930s, but would not elaborate on the contact. She did not recall DONALD HISS.

With respect to the following individuals, when asked whether she knew them, she answered, "No comment": HENRY HILL COLLINS, JR., J. PETERS, VICTOR PERLO, Mrs. VICTOR PERLO, JACOB GALOS.

She claimed that she never met NATHAN GREGORY SILVERMASTER, COLONEL BYKOV, WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, ELIZABETH BENTLEY, or FRED FALLOW.

She stated to her knowledge, she had never been in HENRY HILL COLLINS' apartment on St. Mathew's Court.

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 Mrs Mrs ALEXANDER STEVENS, WAS.

Reference is made to the previous investigation and reports made in this matter concerning ALEXANDER STEVENS, WAS. and the allegation made by WHITTAKER CHAMBERS that STEVENS was active as a head of Communist underground activities in the United States during the same period when he, CHAMBERS, was also so engaged. It is also to be recalled that STEVENS was subpoenaed in the HISS matter before the Special Grand Jury hearing testimony in the United States District Court, Southern District of New York and that prior and subsequent to the issuance of said subpoena, attempts were made to interview STEVENS with no tangible results. It is further to be recalled that deportation proceedings were instituted and were pending against STEVENS before the Immigration and Naturalization Service, New York City.

On May 8, 1949, at 10 A.M., ALEXANDER STEVENS boarded Flight #632 of KLM Royal Dutch Air Lines, ultimately destined to Hungary for permanent residence. According to the manifest, which was inspected by SA CHESTER A. REILLY, STEVENS was travelling on Hungarian passport #221991, dated May 5, 1949 at Washington, D. C. This passport contained no visas for travel to any other country except Hungary. The manifest indicated that STEVENS was a national of Hungary having been born August 11, 1894 at Csap, Hungary. He entered the United States in September, 1929.

Announcement of STEVENS' departure was also made by EDWARD J. SHAUGHNESSEY, District Director of the Immigration and Naturalization Service. It appeared that although a deportation order was contemplated, STEVENS departed from the United States voluntarily. Also present at the time of departure was CAROL KING, well known New York attorney, who has appeared for Communists before deportation boards and who after the departure of STEVENS issued a statement, prepared by STEVENS, to the press. This statement in part read that STEVENS preferred to leave the United States "in order to eliminate confusion and hysteria around me which has been used to hide the real issues involved in the drive to deprive non-citizens of their constitutional rights in deportation proceedings".

STEVENS was not accompanied by his wife, ANNE SILVER, who previously shared an apartment with him at 83-46 118th Street, Kew Gardens, Queens, New York.

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FRANKLIN VICTOR RENO, wa.:
Lance Clark

During the trial of the Communist Party leaders presently being conducted at the United States District Court, Southern District of New York, CHARLES W. NICODEMUS, a witness for the Government, testified that one LANCE CLARK recruited him into the Communist Party in 1937 in Maryland.

It is to be recalled that one of the aliases of FRANKLIN VICTOR RENO was LANCE CLARK and he used this latter name, according to his own statement, as a Party name.

On April 22, 1949, CHARLES W. NICODEMUS, after completing his testimony in the above mentioned trial, was shown a photograph of FRANKLIN VICTOR RENO by SA CHARLES F. HEINER. NICODEMUS immediately identified the photograph of RENO as LANCE CLARK, whom he further identified as "the fellow who took me into the Party in 1937". NICODEMUS stated that he did not know CLARK by the name of FRANKLIN VICTOR RENO.

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FELIX A. INSLEMAN

On March 3, 1949, SAAG THOMAS J. DONEGAN confidentially advised that the former RUTH LOZBERG, a friend of VIRGINIA LOTUS and MILDRED HORNING, both of whom were friends of the INSLEMANS, had visited the INSLEMAN home in Baltimore in the Spring of 1938 with Mr. and Mrs. RICHARD LOTUS and Mrs. MILDRED HORNING.

By teletype dated March 10, 1949, the Albany Office advised that the former RUTH LOZBERG is now RUTH EISEN of Cooper Village, New York City, and formerly resided with her parents at 2351 Sedgwick Avenue. At the latter address it was ascertained that RUTH EISEN'S present address is 430 East 20th Street, New York City.

Mrs. RUTH LOZBERG EISEN was interviewed at her residence, 430 East 20th Street, New York City, by SA ROBERT C. BLOUNT. She advised that she first met FELIX INSLEMAN through MILDRED HORNING about a year prior to INSLEMAN'S marriage. She stated that MILDRED HORNING and Mrs. INSLEMAN had been schoolmates together, and that she was a close personal friend of Mrs. HORNING. She stated that approximately Easter of 1938, she and MILDRED HORNING accompanied RICHARD and VIRGINIA LOTUS to Baltimore where they visited at the INSLEMAN home.

Mrs. EISEN advised that she knew at that time that INSLEMAN was interested in photography and observed some photographic equipment, the exact nature of which she is unable to recall. She stated that she had no idea at that time that he was in anyway connected with Communist Party activities or Communist espionage groups, and outside of her acquaintance with the INSLEMANS through MILDRED HORNING, she knew very little of their private lives.

She stated that she had no idea of the nature of INSLEMAN'S employment at that or any other time, and was extremely surprised to read that WHITTAKER CHAMBERS had accused INSLEMAN of performing photographic work for him on behalf of a Communist group.

Mrs. EISEN stated that she last saw the INSLEMANS in the Summer of 1947 when she visited the home of MILDRED HORNING at Argyle, New York. Mrs. EISEN was unable to furnish any additional information concerning the INSLEMANS, their past activities, or background.

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Re: VLADIMIR V. de SVESHNIKOFF

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

Referenced report of SA MAURICE A. TAYLOR dated April 18, 1949 at Washington, D. C. reflected that VLADIMIR V. de SVESHNIKOFF was re-interviewed at the Washington Field Office on April 14, 1949 and also that he had indicated that he was subpoenaed to testify before the Grand Jury in the Southern District of New York on April 19, 1949.

On that date de SVESHNIKOFF testified briefly before the Grand Jury in the Southern District of New York. Upon the conclusion of de SVESHNIKOFF'S brief testimony before the Grand Jury, he advised SA JAMES P. MARTIN in the presence of Special Assistant to the Attorney General THOMAS J. DONEGAN that he had further information to give to the Federal Bureau of Investigation concerning his activities and he stated that he now "wished to tell all."

It is noted that prior to de SVESHNIKOFF'S appearance before the Grand Jury, WILLIAM EDWARD CRANE had observed de SVESHNIKOFF entering the witness room for Grand Jury witnesses and CRANE had, at that time, positively identified de SVESHNIKOFF as one of the former Czarist Russians who had furnished him military journals for delivery to either WHITTAKER CHAMBERS or Colonel BYKOV about 1935-1936.

VLADIMIR V. de SVESHNIKOFF was interviewed at the New York Office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation by Special Agents THOMAS G. SPENCER and JAMES P. MARTIN on April 19, 1949,

It is noted that despite de SVESHNIKOFF'S allegation that he was "willing to tell all" to the Federal Bureau of Investigation, de SVESHNIKOFF appeared evasive throughout the course of this interview. De SVESHNIKOFF claimed that he had a very bad memory and that he could remember no descriptions, names, dates or surrounding circumstances concerning his work for the Soviet Espionage Apparatus.

De SVESHNIKOFF said that about 1924, he had written an article for the "New York Times", which was slightly critical of the Communist regime in Russia. He advised that about that time he had become acquainted with a Russian named PETER EFIMOVICH STEPANOFF, whom he had met in one of the Russian colonies in New York City. He advised that he could not recall who had

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introduced him to STEPANOFF and also that he could not recall the names of any other persons who might know STEPANOFF except JOHN J. MATWIN. He related that at that time STEPANOFF had an office on Broadway in New York City in the vicinity of 28th Street but he said he could not recall the address of this office.

According to de SVESHNIKOFF, STEPANOFF had spoken to him about this article which de SVESHNIKOFF had written for the "New York Times". STEPANOFF told de SVESHNIKOFF that the Communist regime in Russia was doing a good deal to aid the poor peasants there. STEPANOFF also told de SVESHNIKOFF that he could be of assistance in helping the Russian Government to aid the poor peasants in Russia by securing certain information from Washington, D. C. Further, STEPANOFF told de SVESHNIKOFF that he would receive payment for any material that he could furnish to STEPANOFF, which material STEPANOFF would in turn furnish to the Russian Government. Thereupon, de SVESHNIKOFF agreed to this and STEPANOFF asked de SVESHNIKOFF to secure any industrial or military patents that de SVESHNIKOFF could secure in Washington, D. C. STEPANOFF also asked de SVESHNIKOFF to attempt to secure any military books or journals containing military information and to turn these over to STEPANOFF.

De SVESHNIKOFF said that when STEPANOFF told him that he would receive payment for any such material, he agreed to STEPANOFF'S proposition.

According to de SVESHNIKOFF, he then, about 1924 or 1925, started to secure from the United States Patent Office, copies of patents relating to industrial matters and to military matters and turning same over to STEPANOFF. In addition, de SVESHNIKOFF said he secured military books concerning United States Army matters, in particular those relating to guns and mechanization and turned same over to STEPANOFF. De SVESHNIKOFF said he secured these military books and military journals from the United States Government Printing Office and from the War Library by asking for same and paying a small fee. He said that he had no difficulty in securing these books and was never asked why he wanted same.

According to de SVESHNIKOFF, he turned this material over to STEPANOFF and received payment from STEPANOFF at STEPANOFF'S office at New York City. These transactions were handled in this manner for a short while

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but then STEPANOFF introduced de SVESHNIKOFF to other individuals and these individuals would meet de SVESHNIKOFF at pre-arranged meetings, generally on a street in New York City, and would secure the copies of patents and military books from de SVESHNIKOFF in this manner. De SVESHNIKOFF said that he would then receive payment from these couriers from STEPANOFF'S Apparatus upon the delivery by de SVESHNIKOFF of said material to these couriers. De SVESHNIKOFF said that he understood that this material was going to the Russian Government and he knew that he was being paid for same. He related, however, that he could not remember the names or descriptions of any of these individuals he had dealt with outside of PETER EFIMOVICH STEPANOFF. He described STEPANOFF as being short, bald headed, middle age, and wearing glasses sometimes. He was unable to furnish any further description of STEPANOFF and advised that he had not known STEPANOFF to be connected with the Russian Military Purchasing Commission or to ever have been associated with Amtorg.

De SVESHNIKOFF said that from about 1924 or 1925, he continued to secure copies of military and industrial patents and copies of military books and journals and delivering same to couriers from STEPANOFF'S Apparatus until he went to Cavite, Philippine Islands in the employ of the United States Navy about the beginning of September, 1928. He said that at that time he discontinued this work for this Soviet Espionage Apparatus group.

Inasmuch as de SVESHNIKOFF'S previous record of employment had shown that he was employed from August, 1927 to August 31, 1928 at the United States Naval Gun Factory in the Navy Yard, Washington, D. C., de SVESHNIKOFF was questioned as to whether he had turned over any information from the Naval Gun Factory to this Espionage Apparatus. He advised that he had not attempted to secure any information from the Naval Gun Factory for the purpose of delivering same to the Soviet Espionage Apparatus. He said that his job at the Naval Gun Factory had not permitted access to any secret information and he further said that he had never been asked to secure any information concerning Naval matters. He stated further that he had never secured or attempted to secure any information in regard to Naval matters at any time.

De SVESHNIKOFF said that while working at the United States Naval Station at Cavite, Philippine Islands, he had not secured any information for the purpose of transmitting same to any outside authorities. He said that he had been employed on Cavite by the United States Navy from about the

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beginning of September, 1928 until about the middle of May, 1929. Thereafter, he returned to the United States and was employed from the beginning of October, 1930 until about the beginning of July, 1931 by a company known as ELECTRIC FURNACE ABRASIVE PRODUCERS. He advised that from the period September 1, 1928 to July 1, 1931, he had ceased his operations in regard to securing information for the Soviet Apparatus.

Shortly after he discontinued his work for ELECTRIC FURNACE ABRASIVE PRODUCERS about July, 1931, de SVESHNIKOFF said he resumed his work for this Soviet Espionage Apparatus. He relates that he does not know who contacted him and asked him to resume this work but advised that he recalls that someone did contact him and ask him to secure the same material he had been securing before, namely, industrial and military patents and military books and journals and to turn same over to couriers who would ultimately deliver these to the Russian Government. In this regard, de SVESHNIKOFF said that it is his recollection that PETER EFIMOVICH STEPANOFF had returned to Russia prior to de SVESHNIKOFF'S resumption of activities for the Soviet Espionage Apparatus. He said he is not certain of this and advised that possibly STEPANOFF may have still been in New York City in 1931 and that STEPANOFF may have been the person who urged him to resume this work. However, he said that to the best of his recollection, STEPANOFF had returned to Russia sometime prior to 1928 and he said he has never seen or heard of STEPANOFF since and believes that STEPANOFF never returned to the United States.

De SVESHNIKOFF said that he does recall that JOHN J. MATWIN shared STEPANOFF'S office in New York City with STEPANOFF at sometime prior to 1928, and he says that he further recalls that JOHN J. MATWIN took over STEPANOFF'S office when STEPANOFF returned to Russia and that later MATWIN moved his office to 1133 Broadway, New York City.

De SVESHNIKOFF said that from about August, 1931 until the end of 1938 or the beginning of 1939, he secured from the United States Patent Office in Washington, D. C., copies of patents dealing with industrial and military matters. He said that for the same period of time, he also secured from the United States Printing Office in Washington, D. C. and from the War Library, Washington, D. C., any books or journals he could secure relating to military matters of the United States Army. He advised that during this time he turned this material over to couriers, whom he knew were working for the Soviet Government. He advised that he turned this material over to these couriers on the average of twice a month with the exception of about two periods of several months each when the members of this Soviet Apparatus refused to deal with

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de SVESHNIKOFF, saying that de SVESHNIKOFF was not securing important enough material for them. With regard to these two periods of inactivity for the Soviet Apparatus, de SVESHNIKOFF says he cannot recall what years these were but he said that after a lapse of a few months on each of these two occasions, he was always recontacted by couriers from the Soviet Apparatus and asked to continue to secure the same material he had been securing for them.

De SVESHNIKOFF recalls that shortly before he went to Russia in July 1934, JOHN J. MATWIN had asked him to secure industrial patents and military books for MATWIN. He said that he believes that MATWIN was interested in some specific industrial patents and books dealing with certain military information but he cannot recall specifically what material MATWIN asked him to secure. He does recall that he secured material of this nature and turned same over to JOHN J. MATWIN and received payment from MATWIN for this.

De SVESHNIKOFF further recalls that after he returned from Russia in September 1934, he had other dealings with MATWIN of a similar nature. However, he said that his dealings with MATWIN for these industrial patents and military books were not of a continuing nature. He explained this by saying that MATWIN would come to him and ask him to secure certain copies of industrial patents and certain military books. When de SVESHNIKOFF secured same and turned these over to MATWIN, he would be paid by MATWIN and there would be no further transaction until MATWIN again came to him and asked him to secure some other specific industrial patent or military book or books. However, de SVESHNIKOFF recalls several of such dealings both prior to his trip to Russia and for awhile after he returned from Russia to the United States. He is unable to recall when MATWIN last asked him to secure any such information and advised that to the best of his recollection it was a couple of years before 1939. De SVESHNIKOFF says he can recall turning over copies of industrial patents which he had secured from the United States Patent Office and also copies of military books which he had secured from the United States Government Printing Office or from the War Library to MATWIN in Washington, D. C. and also at MATWIN'S office at 1133 Broadway, New York City.

De SVESHNIKOFF said that he does not remember that MATWIN told him specifically that this material MATWIN was securing from de SVESHNIKOFF was to go to the Russian Government. However, he said that he took this for granted in his dealings with MATWIN since he knew that MATWIN had been allied with PETER EFIMOVICH STEPANOFF.

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De SVESHNIKOFF said that he had worked for MATWIN'S company which he recalled was the ENGINEERING MACHINERY COMPANY of 1133 Broadway, New York City in the years 1942-1943. He said, however, that this work for MATWIN at that time consisted merely of searching patents at the United States Patent Office and representing MATWIN in business dealings in Washington, D. C. He advised that at that time MATWIN had not requested him to secure copies of patents or to secure any military books or journals or copies of any information whatsoever from Government sources.

De SVESHNIKOFF said that after he returned from Russia in September, 1934; he continued to secure copies of industrial and military patents and copies of military books and journals and turned same over to couriers from the Soviet Apparatus about twice a month. He advised that about 1935 or 1936, he had been utilizing a Major HUNT to secure some of these military books and journals for him from the United States War Department. He said that he was unable to recall the first name of Major HUNT but he did recall that Major HUNT was a retired United States Army officer who had been in the United States Army in the First World War in the Infantry. He further recalled that Major HUNT had resided in an apartment house on H Street between 17th Street and Connecticut Avenue, opposite the Transportation Building in Washington, D. C. De SVESHNIKOFF said that this apartment house has since been torn down but that he does recall that Major HUNT lived there about 1935 or 1936. De SVESHNIKOFF said that he does not know the present whereabouts of Major HUNT and advised that he has had no dealings with Major HUNT since about 1936. He said that Major HUNT secured military books and journals from the War Department and delivered same to de SVESHNIKOFF and de SVESHNIKOFF says that he had told Major HUNT that this material was going to the Russian Government and that Major HUNT received payment for this material knowing that it would be delivered to the Russian Government.

De SVESHNIKOFF said that he split the money he got from the Soviet Apparatus with Major HUNT, in payment to Major HUNT for the military books and journals that Major HUNT got from the War Department. Further, de SVESHNIKOFF said that he did not know how Major HUNT secured said military books from the War Department and had never questioned Major HUNT in regard to this. However, he said there was no doubt whatsoever but that Major HUNT knew that said military books were to go to the Russian Government since he, de SVESHNIKOFF had told Major HUNT about this when he first asked him to secure these books.

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De SVESHNIKOFF recalls that about the end of 1935 or the beginning of 1936, the courier from the Soviet Apparatus told de SVESHNIKOFF that it was important that de SVESHNIKOFF secure information regarding military armaments of the Japanese Army. De SVESHNIKOFF attempted to have Major HUNT secure this information from the War Department but Major HUNT later told de SVESHNIKOFF that he, HUNT, had gotten into trouble in trying to secure information from the War Department regarding the United States knowledge of the military armaments of the Japanese Army. De SVESHNIKOFF does not know whether it is true or not true that Major HUNT had gotten into trouble in attempting to secure this information, but he does know that Major HUNT told him this and he said that both he and Major HUNT had then dropped their attempts to secure this information about the Japanese Army.

De SVESHNIKOFF said that he had had no dealings with Major HUNT since about 1936 and he related that Major HUNT had dealt solely with him and had been developed solely by him to furnish these military books. He said that accordingly, Major HUNT had no dealings, to his knowledge, with any other persons from this Soviet Apparatus.

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VLADIMIR DE SVESHNIKOFF related that though he would meet couriers from the Soviet Apparatus about twice a month, he never knew the names of these couriers and at the present time could not recall descriptions of any of these couriers with whom he dealt. He stated that upon his delivering these industrial and military patents and military books and journals to these unknown couriers he would receive sums of money, some of which were as high as \$100.00 and some as low as \$25.00. He said that he understood that these moneys were received by him because he was turning over these copies of patents and of military journals to these couriers for delivery to the Russian Government. ~~X~~ u

He related that at times these unknown couriers from the Soviet Apparatus would meet him in Washington, D. C., where he would turn over this material to them. Generally, however, he would come to New York City from Washington, D. C., and meet these unknown couriers at prearranged meeting places, generally on street corners in New York City. He did recall that on at least several occasions he met these unknown couriers in the vicinity of Central Park. He could recall that at least once or twice he delivered said material to these unknown couriers at the north end of Central Park and he could recall other occasions when he met these couriers on the west side of Central Park, but he could not recall any exact meeting places. He said that he also on at least two occasions met the couriers from the Soviet Apparatus and delivered material to them on street corners in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and he said that he could also recall that on at least one occasion he delivered to an unknown courier in Baltimore, Maryland.

DE SVESHNIKOFF said that he was contacted a few times by telephone in Washington, D. C., and told where to meet these unknown couriers. He advised that on these occasions the person speaking to him would furnish no name but would merely indicate that he would meet DE SVESHNIKOFF at a certain place on a certain date. He said that generally, however, the courier upon meeting him would set a prearranged date and meeting place for their next meeting. If there was another courier going to meet him at this next meeting he would be introduced to this courier at the time that the next meeting was arranged, that is, the introduction would be made by the old courier with whom he had been dealing.

Despite the fact that DE SVESHNIKOFF said that it would be necessary for him to recognize the courier when he would meet him on the street corners, he said that at the present time he could not recall the description of a single one of the couriers that he did meet throughout his operations with the Soviet Apparatus. ~~X~~ u

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DE SVESHNIKOFF also said that outside of PETER EFIMOVICH STEPANOFF, who he said was evidently in charge of the Soviet Apparatus when DE SVESHNIKOFF began to work for them about 1924 or 1925, DE SVESHNIKOFF could not remember ever having met anyone who seemed to be a chief or superior in the Soviet Apparatus. He advised that any instructions he received as to what material he was to furnish, or any instructions as to where and when he was to meet these couriers came from the individual couriers and not from any leader of this apparatus. He said also that he could not recall ever meeting any red-haired Russian, in connection with the operations of the Soviet Apparatus or in any other way, and he particularly denied knowing any Russian who answered the description of Colonel BYKOV. When questioned specifically as to whether he had ever known anyone in connection with his work for the Soviet Apparatus or otherwise who answered the description of the unknown subject "BILL," DE SVESHNIKOFF said that he could recall no one whom he had ever known who answered this description. X u

DE SVESHNIKOFF said that he did recall that at one time he was informed by one of these unknown couriers from the Soviet Apparatus that he, DE SVESHNIKOFF, was to use the cover name "ROBERT." DE SVESHNIKOFF said that he did not, however, recall anyone ever using this name in connection with DE SVESHNIKOFF and he said that he knew that he himself had never used this name in his work for the Apparatus. However, he said that this was apparently his cover name in his work for the Soviet Apparatus.

WILLIAM EDWARD CRANE then voluntarily appeared before DE SVESHNIKOFF during the course of this interview. DE SVESHNIKOFF said that he recognized CRANE and that he recalled that he had delivered military journals and military books to CRANE, who was, he said, a courier for the Soviet Apparatus. DE SVESHNIKOFF said that he had been unable previously to recognize a photograph of CRANE as that of any person with whom he had dealt in the Soviet Apparatus. However, he said that upon seeing CRANE he recognized this individual as one of the couriers to whom he had delivered military books, knowing that the same were going to the Russian Government. He further advised that he could recall receiving payments of money from CRANE. DE SVESHNIKOFF said that he recalled meeting CRANE on several occasions in New York City, but he said that he could not recall about what year it was that he met CRANE.

During this physical confrontation CRANE mentioned to DE SVESHNIKOFF that he, CRANE, recalled that he, DE SVESHNIKOFF, had, during one of these meetings where CRANE received military books from DE SVESHNIKOFF, spoken about a Russian moving picture which had depicted callisthenics for Russian boys and girls. DE SVESHNIKOFF then said that he recalled having seen such a moving

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picture and that he further recalled that he had thought that these callisthenics for Russian youths a very good thing and that he had spoken to several people in approval of this moving picture. DE SVESHNIKOFF said that he could not recall specifically speaking to CRANE about this but advised that it was quite probable that he did so, since the incident about the moving picture remained in his mind.

CRANE mentioned to DE SVESHNIKOFF that he had first met DE SVESHNIKOFF in Central Park at New York City at which time DE SVESHNIKOFF was accompanied by the unknown subject "BILL" and by another former Czarist Russian. However, DE SVESHNIKOFF said that he could not recall the circumstances of his first meeting with CRANE and related also that he could not even remember about what year he may have first met CRANE. He said that he specifically could not recall ever having met CRANE in company with any other individuals.

CRANE then related to DE SVESHNIKOFF the physical descriptions of the unknown subject "BILL" and also of Colonel BYKOV. DE SVESHNIKOFF said that while it was possible that he may have met both the unknown subject "BILL" and Colonel BYKOV and also that he dealt with them in his work for the Soviet Apparatus, he could not at the present time recall either the unknown subject "BILL" or Colonel BYKOV, by name or from description.

After this physical confrontation, WILLIAM EDWARD CRANE advised that there was no doubt in his mind in regard to the fact that VLADIMIR DE SVESHNIKOFF was the person whom CRANE had first mentioned as Russian No. 2. He said that he recalled that DE SVESHNIKOFF was the person who met him and delivered military journals to him during the period about 1935-1936. He said he recalled that he used to pay DE SVESHNIKOFF the sum of about \$100.00 per month and he recalled further that later on, on orders of either Colonel BYKOV or CHAMBERS, the amount paid to DE SVESHNIKOFF was cut to \$75.00. CRANE said that he believed the money that he gave to DE SVESHNIKOFF was received from the unknown subject "BILL" or from Colonel BYKOV, probably the latter. He also said, however, that this money may have come from BYKOV or unknown subject BILL through WHITTAKER CHAMBERS and thence to CRANE. However, he said that he was certain that this money came to him from the Soviet Espionage Apparatus and he in turn gave this money to DE SVESHNIKOFF upon receipt of military journals from DE SVESHNIKOFF.

DE SVESHNIKOFF said that he could not recall exactly how many couriers he dealt with from the Soviet Apparatus but that he would say that there were at least several. He advised that about the end of 1938 or the beginning of 1939 the courier to whom he was delivering material at that time told him that "We are going back to Russia." DE SVESHNIKOV said that from u

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this he assumed that all operations of the Soviet Apparatus terminated at that time. He said that he himself thereafter transmitted no material to anyone and that he engaged in no activities of securing copies of patents or copies of Government books for transmittal to any outside source thereafter. ~~u~~ u

In regard to the material he secured, DE SVESHNIKOFF said that the copies of industrial patents that he got from the U. S. Patent Office dealt mainly with advances in petroleum and petroleum refineries and also with metallurgy. He advised that copies of military patents that he secured dealt with the design of gun changes, changes in the mechanization of the U. S. Army, particularly Army trucks. He said that the military books that he secured dealt with new advances and changes in gun mounts, gun chassis and changes in the designs of the guns themselves. He recalled that some of the military books he secured and turned over to couriers from the Soviet Apparatus were marked "restricted" but DE SVESHNIKOFF still maintained that he got these military books from the U. S. Government Printing Office or from the War Library, with the exception of military books he secured through Major HUNT, which books he said came from somewhere in the War Department.

DE SVESHNIKOFF said that he had no trouble whatsoever in securing these military books or the copies of industrial or military patents. He insisted that he furnished his name in a request for said books at the Government Printing Office or the War Library and followed the same procedure at the U. S. Patent Office in securing copies of the patents. He said that thereupon he paid a small fee for a copy of these and he was furnished same without being asked why he wanted it.

It was pointed out to DE SVESHNIKOFF that the Soviet Apparatus could have secured this material in a similar manner without paying DE SVESHNIKOFF the large sums of money that they did. DE SVESHNIKOFF said that he thought of this too, but that since the Russians were willing to pay him and he could get these copies of patents and books with so little effort, he continued to do this, figuring that the Russians would never know how easy it was for him to get this material.

DE SVESHNIKOFF alleged that he had never secured any Government documents from anyone at any time for transmittal to the Soviet Apparatus. He said that he had turned over to this Apparatus only copies of industrial and military patents and copies of military books and journals, the latter all relating to Army matters.

DE SVESHNIKOFF further said that he had never done any photography work for the Soviet Apparatus and had never deemed it necessary that any of his

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material be photographed. He explained that the material he turned over to the couriers from this Apparatus did not have to be returned, and consequently it was his impression that it was forwarded through the Apparatus to the Soviet Government in Russia.

DE SVESHNIKOFF also said that he had never utilized the services of anyone in securing material for the Soviet Apparatus except Major HUNT. DE SVESHNIKOFF was asked if he had ever secured payments from the couriers, some of which payments were to be transmitted by him to other individuals. He at first denied ever receiving any such payments, but later said that he had told the couriers for the Soviet Apparatus that he had another person who was assisting him in securing data. He said that he had then asked the Soviet Apparatus for an increase in the amount of money paid to him so that he could pay this other individual. However, he alleged that there never was any such other individual and that he had merely used this device in order to secure a larger payment from the Soviet Apparatus. DE SVESHNIKOFF said that he told the couriers from the Soviet Apparatus that he had to split this money with someone else but he said "I really split it with myself." DE SVESHNIKOFF specifically denied that he had ever made any payments of money secured from the Soviet Apparatus to JOHN J. MATWIN. He also denied that MATWIN had ever secured any material and turned same over to DE SVESHNIKOFF for delivery to the Soviet Apparatus. He said that the situation had been the other way around in that he had turned material over to MATWIN but that he believed that in those dealings MATWIN was acting for himself and not for the Soviet Apparatus, with whom DE SVESHNIKOFF continued to deal. He said that he believed this was true even though he also assumed that MATWIN was turning material secured from DE SVESHNIKOFF over to the Russian Government. DE SVESHNIKOFF said that he had this impression because he still continued his meetings with couriers from the Soviet Apparatus even while he was dealing with MATWIN.

VLADIMIR DE SVESHNIKOFF said that he was not willing to give a signed statement setting out the above facts.

Special Assistant to the Attorney General THOMAS J. DONEGAN advised that VLADIMIR DE SVESHNIKOFF had been served on April 19, 1949, with a subpoena calling for his reappearance before the Grand Jury in the Southern District of New York on April 26, 1949.

On April 20, 1949, VLADIMIR DE SVESHNIKOFF contacted Special Agent James P. Martin by telephone and advised that he had remained overnight in New York City for personal reasons. He stated that he would be willing to accompan

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Special Agent James P. Martin to the vicinity of 1133 Broadway in an attempt to locate the office which PETER EFIMOVICH STEPANOFF had used in that vicinity when DE SVESHNIKOFF first started to work for the Soviet Apparatus.

Accordingly, Special Agents Robert F. X. O'Keefe and James P. Martin accompanied VLADIMIR DE SVESHNIKOFF to 1133 Broadway and DE SVESHNIKOFF traversed several blocks above and below this address but advised that he was unable to locate the building which had housed the office of PETER EFIMOVICH STEPANOFF. He identified the building 1133 Broadway as the building which had housed the office of JOHN J. MATWIN and he said that he could recall coming to that building and turning over copies of patents and military books to JOHN J. MATWIN in MATWIN'S office in that building. However, he said that he was unable to recall what years that had been except that it was a few years prior to 1939.

On April 20, 1949, DE SVESHNIKOFF was asked again if he could recall the names or descriptions of any of the persons who had dealt with him in the Soviet Apparatus. He said that he could recall no names or descriptions except the names JOHN J. MATWIN, PETER EFIMOVICH STEPANOFF and Major HUNT, which previously had been furnished by him. & u

DE SVESHNIKOFF said that he had remained over in New York City to contact an employment agency to see if he could secure another job. He said that the particular employment agency he had contacted that day had on one occasion almost secured a job for him with the Remington Arms Company, Bridgeport, Connecticut. He advised that this had been about the end of September, 1943, and that he had almost secured a good job in the Remington Arms Company at Bridgeport, Connecticut, at that time but had been turned down at the last minute. DE SVESHNIKOFF denied knowing anyone who was employed in Remington Arms at that time.

The interviews with DE SVESHNIKOFF were then concluded. DE SVESHNIKOFF advised that he was returning to Washington, D. C., on April 20, 1949.

NICHOLAS ANTONOFF, 8409 Talbot Street, Kew Gardens, Long Island, New York, advised that he had been with the "Russian Military Purchasing Commission during the first World War and that subsequently he had been employed with ANTORG TRADING COMPANY from December, 1921, to about August, 1930, as head of the Petroleum Purchasing Department. & u

Mr. ANTONOFF said that he recalled JOHN J. MATWIN and had known MATWIN as a member of the Russian Military Purchasing Commission during the & u

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First World War. he said that about 1922 or 1923 he had cashed some checks for MATWIN which checks were returned to him marked "not sufficient funds." He said that he had later spoken to MATWIN, who promised to repay this money but had never done so. ANTONOFF said that he had not seen or heard of MATWIN since about 1923 and advised that he knew nothing about the recent activities of JOHN J. MATWIN. & u

ANTONOFF further recalled that he had known a person named DE SVESHNIKOFF in connection with the Russian Military Purchasing Commission during the first World War. He further identified the photographs of DE SVESHNIKOFF as being of a person he had known at that time. However, he said that he knew nothing concerning DE SVESHNIKOFF, stating that he just vaguely recalled this person. & u

ANTONOFF did say that he recalled a man named PETER STEPANOVICH STEPANOFF who had been a member of the Russian Military Purchasing Commission during the first World War. He said that this STEPANOFF was completely bald, that is, he had no hair on his head and no eyebrows, and he said that because of this he recalled STEPANOFF very distinctly. He advised that STEPANOFF at that time was about forty years of age. He related that STEPANOFF was about five feet, seven inches in height, very heavy, about 180 to 190 pounds and spoke English. & u

ANTONOFF related that he had met STEPANOFF about 1924 and that at that time STEPANOFF said that he had returned to Russia through Canada after the first World War and then subsequently had come back to the United States again through Canada. ANTONOFF said that he remembered STEPANOFF'S telling him this and that STEPANOFF related that the American authorities had not even known that he, STEPANOFF, had been back to Russia at all, since his entries and exits were through Canada. ANTONOFF said that he did remember that about 1924 STEPANOFF had an office in New York City and was engaged in some business that dealt with machinery. However, ANTONOFF could not remember the address or approximate location of this office of STEPANOFF and he related that he never saw or heard of STEPANOFF after 1924. ANTONOFF did not know of any connection between STEPANOFF and JOHN J. MATWIN or between STEPANOFF and VLADIMIR DE SVESHNIKOFF. & u

A check of the records of the Court Clerk, Supreme Court, New York County, on the names ORDNANCE ENGINEERING & TESTING COMPANY, ORDNANCE RESEARCH COMPANY, ENGINEERING MACHINERY COMPANY, MACHINERY ENGINEERING COMPANY, PETER

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~~Peter~~ ~~STEPANOFF~~ and ~~JOHN J. MATWIN~~ disclosed no record of these companies or individuals' ever filing a record of doing business under any of these names.

However, the records of New York County Clerk at the Hall of Records, Chambers Street, New York City, disclosed a certificate for doing business of the firm name ORDNANCE ENGINEERING COMPANY. This certificate was filed on September 5, 1918, and reflected that ~~PETER E. STEPANOFF~~ certified that he intends to conduct the business of making tests and installing machines in and supervising ammunition factories under the firm name and style of ORDNANCE ENGINEERING COMPANY at the Flatiron Building, corner of 23rd Street and Broadway, New York City, Borough of Manhattan.

This certificate further alleged that PETER E. STEPANOFF is the sole and exclusive owner of said company and was signed by PETER E. STEPANOFF, who gave his address as 982 Whitlock Avenue, New York City. This certificate was prepared by MAX SALOMON, attorney and counselor, 5 Beekman Street, Manhattan, New York.

A check of the telephone directories of New York City failed to reflect any attorney in Manhattan, New York, with the name MAX SALOMON at the present time.

A check of the records of the Credit Bureau of Greater New York reflected no credit record on any person named PETER STEFANOFF.

On April 26, 1949, VLADIMIR DE SVESHNIKOFF testified before the Grand Jury in the Southern District of New York.

On interview that day DE SVESHNIKOFF advised that he recalled the Flatiron Building, located at the corner of 23rd Street and Broadway, New York City, since the offices of the Russian Military Purchasing Commission had been located there during the first World War. He said that this building was definitely not the one where STEPANOFF'S office was located at the time DE SVESHNIKOFF dealt with STEPANOFF beginning about 1924-1925.

DE SVESHNIKOFF said that he now recalls that he did meet a member of the Soviet Espionage Apparatus, who was known to him as "BILL." He says that he recalls meeting someone in this Apparatus who was known to DE SVESHNIKOFF as "BILL" but he cannot recall the description of this "BILL" or anything at all concerning "BILL." He says he does not recall what part "BILL" played in the operations of the Apparatus, nor does he recall ever seeing "BILL" in company with CRANE. He could furnish no information

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whatsoever concerning "BILL" except that he vaguely recalls contacting or being contacted by a member of the Soviet Espionage Apparatus who was known as "BILL." Further he recalls that this contact occurred at least twice and took place in some restaurant. However, he cannot remember in what city or in what year or years said contacts took place or any circumstances surrounding said contacts. Further, he does not recall that "BILL" was any leader in the Apparatus.

DE SVESHNIKOFF voluntarily delivered a sheaf of typewritten papers, mainly letters written by JOHN J. MATWIN to DE SVESHNIKOFF, and copies of DE SVESHNIKOFF'S answers to MATWIN, during the years 1942-1943. These have been forwarded to the FBI Laboratory for comparison examinations.

DE SVESHNIKOFF advised that he is still unable to recall any further descriptions or names of persons who dealt with him in connection with Soviet Espionage. ~~Q~~ u

~~X~~ DE SVESHNIKOFF, after examining a photograph of ALEXANDER PETROVITCH ULANOVSKI, with aliases, said that he is reasonably certain that he has seen this individual in the past but that he can recall nothing else concerning ULANOVSKI. It is noted that ULANOVSKI was from 1931-1932 the superior of ROBERT GORDON SWITZ in a Soviet Apparatus in New York City where he was known as ~~X~~ "WALTER" and also from 1932 to 1934 was the superior of WHITTAKER CHAMBERS in a Soviet Espionage Apparatus in New York City where ULANOVSKI was known to CHAMBERS as ~~X~~ "VULRICH" and "WALTER." ~~Q~~ u

However DE SVESHNIKOFF said he could not recall under what circumstances he had known ULANOVSKI or whether or not it was in connection with Soviet espionage. He said that all he could recall was that he was reasonably certain that at some time he had met the individual appearing in this photograph of ULANOVSKI. ~~Q~~ u

DE SVESHNIKOFF advised that he was returning to Washington, D. C., on April 26, 1949.

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RE: ~~IRENE PERLA GLAS, nee Goldstein, was.,~~
~~Irene Morska, Irene Morska Glas~~

The following investigation was conducted by Special Agent Robert C. Blount.

WILLIAM EDWARD CRANE has advised that he met a couple named GLASS or GLASSER in San Francisco in 1933, who were connected in some way with the underground. He stated that this couple, at that time, lived in the Sunset district of San Francisco.

The San Francisco office advised by teletype, dated February 28, 1949, that the couple mentioned by CRANE was probably identical with IRENE PERLA GLAS and ANATOLE GLAS, who resided 1819 17th Avenue, San Francisco, California in 1933, which is in the Sunset district, and who are now residing at 137 West 12th Street, New York City.

The San Francisco office requested that the New York Office obtain a photograph of IRENE GLAS for exhibition to WILLIAM EDWARD CRANE.

On March 29, 1949, photographs and motion pictures of IRENE GLAS were taken as she emerged from 137 West 12th Street by Principal Photographer Arthur J. Bourque.

On April 19, 1949, photographs of IRENE GLAS were exhibited to WILLIAM EDWARD CRANE, at New York City, who was unable to identify IRENE GLAS as being the person whom he met in San Francisco in 1933.

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~Re: ABRAHAM GEORGE SILVERMAN^D

Reference is made to letter to the Bureau dated April 18, 1949 from the Washington Field Office requesting that BLACKWELL SMITH, former Assistant General Counsel, NRA, be interviewed regarding SILVERMAN.

Mr. BLACKWELL SMITH, former Assistant General Counsel, NRA, was interviewed in his office at 521 Fifth Avenue, New York City by SA Francis J. Gallant. Mr. SMITH stated that he was formerly Assistant to DONALD RICHBERG, former General Counsel, NRA, Washington, D. C. He stated that in his position as Assistant to RICHBERG he was responsible for certain policy matters pertaining to the legal branch of NRA. He advised that he was acquainted with the name ABRAHAM GEORGE SILVERMAN through the recent publicity in connection with the allegations made by WHITTAKER CHAMBERS. He stated that he did not recall SILVERMAN as being a former employee in NRA for the Labor Advisory Board and was unable to give any information concerning SILVERMAN'S background or activities in connection with the allegations made by ELIZABETH BENTLEY and WHITTAKER CHAMBERS.

Reference is made to the letter dated March 21, 1949 from the Washington Field Office to the Bureau requesting that DAVID MARK POLAK of 35 East 85th Street, New York City, be interviewed for pertinent information concerning the associates and activities of SILVERMAN.

DAVID MARK POLAK, 1435 Lexington Avenue, New York City, was interviewed by SAs Francis J. Gallant and Donald M. McInerney. POLAK advised that he had been employed by the Public Works Administration in Washington, D. C. conducting statistical and research work about 1933. He advised that he is presently employed by the Eastern Sound Studios at 550 Fifth Avenue, New York. He advised that he was formerly in the United States Army Signal Corps and had been attached to the United States Army Air Force during the early part of World War II. His position in the United States Army Air Corps was that of Assistant Chief of the Statistics Section, Headquarters, Army Air Force Material Command from approximately February, 1941 to August 1, 1942. He said that he had the rank of Major during this period and had been brought into the Air Corps by another officer named JAMES POWELL. He stated that he was employed under Brigadier General BENNETT MEYERS and his immediate superior was Lieutenant Colonel CLARENCE FAITH. POLAK advised that in the early part of 1942, about February, he recalled that GEORGE SILVERMAN was brought to the Air Corps and placed in charge of the Analysis and Plans Branch of the Material Command. It was POLAK'S understanding that SILVERMAN had been brought into the Air Corps

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by General MEYERS, however, that it was rumored that SILVERMAN had certain influential contacts in the White House. In connection with this, he associated the name of LAUCHLIN CURRIE.

SILVERMAN was placed in charge of the Statistical Division and became a superior of POLAK. However, SILVERMAN was a civilian and POLAK at that time held the rank of Major. POLAK recalled that SILVERMAN was also responsible for bringing in certain individuals who were placed in his section and he recalled JOSEPH SENTURIA as being one of these individuals. He also stated that a LESTER KLEPPER and OSCAR ALTMAN and Major LUDWIG GULMAN were also known to be very close to SILVERMAN.

POLAK stated that this was his first meeting with GEORGE SILVERMAN and that his relations for the short period of time he worked with him were rather close, however, he did not become as closely associated with SILVERMAN as he believed some other individuals such as KLEPPER and SENTURIA had. He recalled that he had invited SILVERMAN to his home for dinner on at least one occasion and had visited with his wife in the SILVERMAN home on at least two occasions. However, this was the extent of POLAK'S social connection with SILVERMAN.

As the result of this association both at business and socially, POLAK was unable to give any information which would indicate SILVERMAN'S sympathies towards the Communist Party or a pro-Russian attitude. He advised that SILVERMAN at no time had ever indicated to him his interest in Communism. POLAK stated that over a period of weeks he believed that SILVERMAN became very antagonistic towards him. He mentioned that on one occasion a safe had been left open in their unit and there were inquiries made concerning this matter which he believed to have been found to be the carelessness of someone in the section. He recalled that SILVERMAN blamed him for this neglect and as a result of this, a great bridge was brought about in his relations with SILVERMAN.

He stated that when he read in the newspapers the charges that were made against SILVERMAN he was very shocked and at the time he attempted to look back upon his relations with SILVERMAN to see if there had been any indication by SILVERMAN'S conduct which would bear out the allegations made by ELIZABETH BENTLEY and WHITTAKER CHAMBERS. He advised that he was unable to recall any conduct on the part of SILVERMAN which would indicate disloyalty to the United States Government. POLAK advised that he was acquainted with VICTOR PERLO, whom he had come in contact with during the days of the NRA in 1933 at which time PERLO was employed by LEON

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HENDERSON. He was unable to give any information concerning VICTOR PERLO'S background or Communist underground activity. POLAK stated that the work which he handled while working in SILVERMAN'S Unit could be considered secret and confidential and that such matters came to the attention of SILVERMAN in the regular course of his everyday duties.

He also believed that SILVERMAN would be entitled to take material to his home in the evening in order that he may work on such material. However, he could not state that he had observed SILVERMAN take home any material in the evening. POLAK was unable to give any further information concerning SILVERMAN'S background and associates.

Reference is made to the Washington Field Office letter to the Bureau dated March 31, 1949 requesting the New York Office to interview Mrs. JAMES N. SCHMITZ, 300 West 23rd Street, New York City, formerly Secretary to GEORGE SILVERMAN for approximately four months during 1943 at the United States Army Air Force Analysis and Plans Branch.

Mrs. JAMES N. SCHMITZ was interviewed at her apartment at 300 West 23rd Street, New York City, Apartment 7, by SAs Francis J. Gallant and James P. Martin. Mrs. SCHMITZ stated that she had been employed by the United States Army Air Force from December 19, 1942 until June of 1943 at which time she left the Government service and returned to New York to join her husband who was in the Merchant Marine.

She stated that during her employment with the Air Corps she had been employed as the Secretary to GEORGE SILVERMAN for approximately four months prior to her resignation. She believed that the former secretary to SILVERMAN was Mrs. ESTHER GANLEY who was originally from Lowell, Massachusetts. She recalled that upon her resignation a Miss MARJORIE RAASCH took her position as secretary to SILVERMAN. Mrs. SCHMITZ stated that she had been quite shocked and surprised at the recent publicity concerning allegations made against SILVERMAN by ELIZABETH BENTLEY and WHITTAKER CHAMBERS.

She stated that from her association with SILVERMAN it was never indicated to her that he was a Communist or sympathetic towards the Communist Party or that he was sympathetic towards the Russians. She recalled that SILVERMAN'S closest associates during the period of time she was his secretary were JOSEPH SENTURIA, who was always with SILVERMAN and with whom SILVERMAN lunched almost daily, and FOSTER ADAMS and LESTER KLEPPER, both of whom were very close to SILVERMAN in their work in the Analysis and Plans Section.

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She also mentioned that an Army officer named ULLMAN and a Captain PRAETORIUS were also believed to be close friends of SILVERMAN. Of this group mentioned above, Mrs. SCHMITZ believed that they were acquainted with each other probably prior to their work in the Army Air Force and often saw each other after working hours at the Air Force.

Mrs. SCHMITZ also recalled that SILVERMAN often received telephone calls from VICTOR PERLO, HARRY DEXTER WHITE, and LAUGHLIN CURRIE, who have been mentioned in the course of this investigation. Mrs. SCHMITZ stated that she often times would be asked by SILVERMAN to deliver papers and documents to other Sections, particularly the combined Chiefs of Staff for their attention.

She also recalled delivering documents on probably one occasion to an individual named IRVING, whose last name she did not recall. She also stated that she recalled the name of HELEN BINGE as being a contact of SILVERMAN and believed that she was employed by the Social Security Board although she would not be certain that this was correct. She advised that she had access to the safe maintained in SILVERMAN'S office where confidential and secret documents were maintained overnight.

In addition to Mrs. SCHMITZ, SILVERMAN and a Captain LONGSTREET also had access to this particular safe. Mrs. SCHMITZ did not recall any irregularities existing in connection with the handling of documents of a classified nature which would come to the attention of the Analysis and Plans Section. She believed that it was possible that SILVERMAN had, and probably other individuals in the Section, took home documents at night in order that they might work on them. However, she was not acquainted with the procedure relative to taking home documents of a classified nature.

Mrs. SCHMITZ was asked if she had available any address book or telephone directory which she utilized during the period she was secretary to SILVERMAN. She stated that there had been such a directory which was turned over to her successor upon her resignation. She stated that during her association with SILVERMAN she did not recall the name of ALGER HISS as being a contact of SILVERMAN. Neither did she recall the name of HENRY HILL COLLINS as being an associate of SILVERMAN.

She did state that SILVERMAN had been contacted on various occasions by HARRY DEXTER WHITE, VICTOR PERLO, LAUGHLIN CURRIE and GREGORY SILVERMASTER.

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Mrs. SCHMITZ was unable to give any further information concerning SILVERMAN and his contacts and activities during the period she was acquainted with him. She stated that she confined her contacts with SILVERMAN exclusively to the business at hand and at no time was in his company socially after working hours. She had no information which would bear out the allegations which have been made against SILVERMAN by Miss BENTLEY or WHITTAKER CHAMBERS.

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Reference is made to the report of the Chicago Division by SA WESLEY A. ANDERSON, dated April 18, 1949, requesting that JAMES A. DAILEY, former Railroad Retirement Board Member, at the time GEORGE SILVERMAN was hired, be interviewed.

Mr. JAMES A. DAILEY was interviewed by SAS JAMES T. NEAGLE and FRANCIS J. GALLANT at his home, Ossining, New York. He advised that he was formerly the representative of the railroad industry on the Railroad Retirement Board until August of 1938. He was one of the original members of the Board. He recalled that A. GEORGE SILVERMAN was brought to the Board by the Chairman, MURRAY LATIMER. He believed SILVERMAN was hired without his knowledge and by approval of other Board members. He believed SILVERMAN was hired as an economist and later became Director of Research. DAILEY stated that he had very little contact with SILVERMAN and knew very little about his personal life. He was unable to recall SILVERMAN'S activity with the Board other than to state that SILVERMAN'S section, the Statistical Section, had a peculiar group and were the source of administrative difficulty to the Board. He was unable to state as to any Communist activity on the part of SILVERMAN or the statistical group. DAILEY suggested that his assistant, HOWARD SHEA, also of Ossining, New York, might be able to give more detailed information concerning SILVERMAN.

HOWARD SHEA, 69 Spring Street, Ossining, New York, was interviewed at his residence by the above Special Agents. He stated that he had been employed by the Railroad Retirement Board from December, 1935, until he resigned August, 1948. During his employment, he held an administrative position under JAMES A. DAILEY, a Board Member. SHEA stated that MURRAY LATIMER, another Board Member, was in charge of the Legal Division, Actuary Division and the Research Division. He believed that SILVERMAN was brought to the Board by LATIMER and became an economist in the Research Division. He recalled that ISADORE LUBIN, a prime official in the Commerce Department on unemployment and who may have testified concerning the court test of the Railroad Retirement Act, was rumored to be a close acquaintance of SILVERMAN and may have assisted him in his government employment.

SHEA further recalled that among the researchers and economists, there was a "left-wing group" of which SILVERMAN was a member. He stated he often listened to them but never was considered one of them. He described them as always agitating for some particular point of view and appeared to be anti-capitalistic in the views on how their work should be executed. He also believed that some of this left-wing group engaged in picketing at various strikes around Washington.

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SHEA stated that SILVERMAN'S assistant was JOSEPH SENTURIA and his secretary was JESSICA BUCKLEY who later married another employee, HENRY RHINE. SHEA considered these individuals members of the left wing group who were always causing administrative difficulty with their agitation and anti-capitalistic views.

SHEA advised from his contacts with SILVERMAN, he could not say that SILVERMAN was a Communist or sympathetic towards Communism, however, he associated with individuals as above mentioned. SHEA was unable to give any information indicating that SILVERMAN might be a member of a Communist underground group.

SHEA felt that because of his administrative and having only occasional contact with SILVERMAN and the individuals employed under him, he was not close enough to them to give information which would assist in the investigation.

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LEADS

BALTIMORE

* AT BALTIMORE, MARYLAND

Will report and follow developments, preliminary motions in the slander action instituted by ALGER HISS v. WHITTAKER CHAMBERS in the United States District Court, Baltimore, Maryland.

WASHINGTON FIELD

* AT WASHINGTON, D.C.

Will continue to develop information pertinent to all phases of the present investigation in accordance with instructions set forth in reference letter.

NEW YORK

AT NEW YORK CITY

Will follow and report progress of prosecution in the matter of United States against ALGER HISS presently pending in United States District Court, Southern District of New York, the trial date for which has been set as 5/23/49.

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It is to be noted that the trial date for the HISS Case under a perjury indictment in the United States District Court, for the Southern District of New York has been set for May 23, 1949. It is therefore suggested that all leads presently outstanding be completed and report submitted at the earliest possible date.

This case is receiving continuous and expeditious attention and all leads have been previously set forth by teletype-letter to the appropriate offices and are not being restated herein.

A copy of this report is being designated for the Los Angeles Office for information purposes inasmuch as there are pending there investigations closely associated with the present matter.

Reference is made to Bureau letter dated 4/26/49 which made reference to the report of SA MAURICE A. TAYLOR, dated April 18, 1949, at Washington, D.C., wherein the results of a interview with VLADIMIR DE SVESHNIKOFF were reported. The reference Bureau letter instructed that the results of the investigation requested in SA TAYLOR'S report should be reported in the case file entitled, "JOHN JAMES MATWIN, was.; ESPIONAGE-R", Bureau File #65-57899.

In accordance with the aforesaid instructions, further investigation concerning DE SVESHNIKOFF should be conducted and reported in the above-mentioned file of MATWIN. However, insofar as any information which is developed in the DE SVESHNIKOFF investigation concerns the activities of WHITTAKER CHAMBERS or ALGER HISS in Soviet espionage, this should be reported in JAHAM CASE.

It is to be noted that in the instant report, information was secured from DE SVESHNIKOFF regarding the activities of Major JOHN HUNT. This information was forwarded to the Washington Field Office by teletype dated 4/20/49, with the request that the Washington Field identify and locate Major HUNT.

It is to be noted that according to teletype dated 5/2/49, from the Washington Field Office to the Bureau, Washington Field Office presently has a matter entitled, "JOHN STUART HUNT; MRS. JOSEPHINE HUNT nee KAPSCH; ESPIONAGE-R". In view of the foregoing, no leads are being set forth in the JAHAM CASE concerning Major HUNT, in view of the apparently pending investigation concerning him in the Washington Field Office.

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ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE (Continued)

In accordance with general Bureau instructions previously issued in this matter, the New York Office has opened a case entitled, "IRENE PERLA GLAS, was.; SECURITY MATTER-C" New York File #100-94585, and information concerning this individual's activities will, in the future, be reported in that file.

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CONFIDENTIAL INFORMANTS

The Confidential Informants mentioned in the report of SA ROBERT F. X. O'KEEFE, dated May 17, 1949, at New York, are identified as follows:

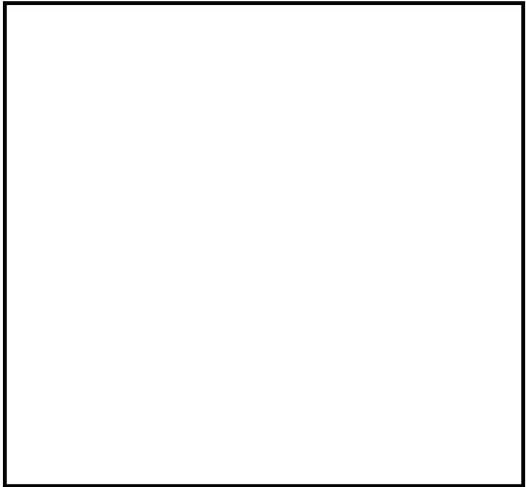
b7D

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The above-mentioned persons are being made confidential informants at their own request and because of the nature of the information furnished by them.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT **NEW YORK**

NY FILE NO. **65-14920 EMM**

REPORT MADE AT NEW YORK	DATE WHEN MADE 5/17/49	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 4/20-5/10/49	REPORT MADE BY ROBERT F. X. O'KEEFE
TITLE JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was; ALGER HISS		CHARACTER OF CASE PERJURY ESPIONAGE-R INTERNAL SECURITY-R	

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SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

WHITTAKER CHAMBERS cannot recall details surrounding original receipt of typewritten note dated 3/4/38 and signed "H"; did not believe "H" referred to ALGER HISS. FBI Laboratory concluded typewriting not similar to that on Q5, Q6 through Q69. CHAMBERS believed he performed photographic work in apartment of JOHN T. HERMANN Washington, D.C., who was member of HAROLD WARE'S CP cell; HERMANN'S former wife met CHAMBERS as "CARL" during pertinent period but denies he made photos in D.C. apartment. KENNETH HUTCHINSON interviewed on possibility he sent note signed "H", but no confirmation received.

CHAMBERS stated name of Colonel LAMB was suggested as one who could possibly obtain "Intelligence documents". CHAMBERS later discussed with ALGER HISS advisability of contacting LAMB. According to CHAMBERS, Colonel BYKOV encouraged "development" of LAMB but cautioned that HISS should not become involved. After one meeting by prearrangement in NYC with LEE PRESSMAN and LAMB, CHAMBERS broke off relations with LAMB. Information re background and credibility of LAMB set forth. In signed statement LAMB reviewed his relationships with ALGER HISS, WHITTAKER CHAMBERS and LEE PRESSMAN; claims he met HISS in 1924 when latter was attached to NYE Committee; claims he performed investigatory services for HISS and received about \$500.00 of HISS' personal funds. LAMB recalls meeting CHAMBERS in NYC, 1936 or 1937 but is unable to recall purpose or detailed circumstances of meeting; also identified photo of LEE PRESSMAN as individual with whom he had second NYC meeting. Additional associates of CHAMBERS interviewed. Bank accounts of ALGER and PRISCILLA HISS at NYC reviewed and source of deposits at Riggs National Bank, Washington, D.C. located; no pertinent transactions disclosed. JONATHAN MITCHELL, former Washington, D.C. correspondent of "New Republic", and wife, DORIS STEVENS, interviewed re allegations supposedly made to

per prior Release
 ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
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 DATE 11/5/81 BY SP7 mac/ca
 88,444

APPROVED AND FORWARDED:	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES	
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		3224	
COPIES OF THIS REPORT		CLASSIFIED AND EXTENDED BY SP7 mac/ca 11/5/81	
5-Bureau		REASON FOR EXTENSION	
1-THOMAS J. DONEGAN, SAAG		FCIM, II, 1-2.4.2	
2-Baltimore		DATE OF REVIEW FOR	
1-Los Angeles (info)		DECLASSIFICATION	
2-Washington Field		11/5/91	
6-New York		88,444	

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Kisseloff-6423