



United States Department of Justice  
Federal Bureau of Investigation  
New York, N. Y.



IN REPLY, PLEASE REFER TO  
FILE No. \_\_\_\_\_

70619

D-89198 BU

December 21, 1948

Director, FBI

Attention: FBI Laboratory

Re: JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS  
PERJURY  
ESPIONAGE - R

*JR*

Dear Sir:

By teletype dated December 16, 1948, the Washington Field Office advised that ALGER HISS was listed as counsellor for the American Geographic Society, New York City.

The enclosed three pieces of correspondence were obtained from the files of the American Geographic Society, New York City. It is desired that the typewritten material appearing on these three enclosed specimens be compared with the questioned and known documents that are in possession of the Bureau. Some of these documents were turned over by JAY WHITTAKER CHAMBERS and are reputed to be written on the typewriter that belonged to ALGER HISS and his wife, PRISCILLA. It is further desired that the enclosed three letters be returned to this office after a comparison has been made. It is necessary that these letters be returned to the American Geographical Society.

*K89  
K90  
K90  
nonident  
m*

Very truly yours,

~~DECLASSIFIED~~ ~~RECORDING~~

*Edward Scheidt*

EDWARD SCHEIDT,  
SAC

# 74-1333

*266586*  
ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 7/15/87 BY sp7mac/bld

DES:RAA  
65-14920

Enc. 3

REGISTERED MAIL

RECORDED - 84

INDEXED - 84

74-1333-5311  
F B I  
3 DEC 31 1948

cc - Washington Field

*Jr*

*Lab 12-23-48  
ref: Linc*

ONE AND SPECIMENS RETURNED IN LAB  
FOR LAB. ACTION AND TO FILE  
12-23-48 *Linc*

*[Signature]*

Kisseloff-2150

REPORT  
of the



FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
WASHINGTON D. C.

*gm*

To:

SAC, New York

70618

December 23, 1948

Enclosed follows the report of the FBI Laboratory on the examination of evidence received from your office on December 23, 1948.

Re:

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER (ALGERIA)  
FUGITIVE  
ESPIONAGE - R

*J. Edgar Hoover*  
John Edgar Hoover, Director

YOUR FILE NO.

RECORDED NO. 84  
LAB. NO.

65-14890  
74-1235 -531  
D-60198 NY

Examination requested by:

New York

Reference:

Letter dated December 21, 1948

Deleted Copy Sent *Allen Weinstein*  
by Letter *10-16-74 THB/bas*

Examination requested:

Document

Specimens:

- K88 A typewritten letter dated December 20, 1947 beginning "Dear Dr. Wright: I am enclosing a copy of the memorandum..." and signed "Alger Hiss."
- K90 A typewritten letter dated January 5, 1948 beginning "Dear Dr. Wright: The memorandum on area studies..." and signed "Alger Hiss."
- K91 A typewritten letter dated September 29, 1948 beginning "Dear Dr. Wright: I shall count on being present..." and signed "Alger Hiss."

Result of Examination:

It was concluded that the machines which were used to type K88 through K91 were not used to type any of the questioned evidence which has been received in connection with this case. It was also concluded that the machines used to type K88 through K91 were not used to type any of the known specimens which have been identified with Q8 through Q10.

Specimens K88 through K91 will be returned to the New York office as soon as photographic copies have been completed.

- Mr. Tolson
- Mr. E. A. Tamm
- Mr. Clegg
- Mr. Glavin
- Mr. Ladd
- Mr. Nichols
- Mr. Rosen
- Mr. Tracy
- Mr. Egan
- Mr. Gurnea
- Mr. Harbo
- Mr. Mohr
- Mr. Pennington
- Mr. Quinn Tamm
- Tele. Room
- Mr. Nease
- Miss Gandy

1-Philadelphia  
1-Baltimore  
1-Washington Field

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION  
MAILED 14  
DEC 23 1948 P.M.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

RECEIVED  
F. B. I.  
U. S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE  
DEC 23 5 19 PM '48

*RH*  
*[Signature]*

Kisseloff-2151



TOP SECRET

REPORT of the



FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION WASHINGTON D. C.

December 23, 1948

JM

Washington Field

To: There follows the report of the FBI Laboratory on the examination of evidence received from your office on December 23, 1948.

J. Edgar Hoover John Edgar Hoover, Director

Re: J. D. WHITTAKER CHAMBERLAIN, with aliases; ALGER HISS; SECURITY, INTERNAL SECURITY - R; INTERNAL SECURITY - R

RECORDED - 84

74-96 74-1333 532 -8416 BU

Washington Field

YOUR FILE NO. FBI FILE NO. LAB. NO.

Examination requested by: Letter - December 23, 1948

Reference: Document Deleted Copy Sent Allen Weinstein by Letter 10-16-74 THB/las

Examination requested:

Specimens:

K94 Letter addressed to "Mr. JEROME FRANK, Department of Agriculture, Washington, D.C.", dated May 5, 1933 and signed "ALGER HISS" bearing seven typewriter specimens.

RESULT OF EXAMINATION:

The typewriting appearing on specimen K94 was not typed by the machine which was used to type 6 through 69. K94 will be returned to the Field Office upon the completion of the photography.

2 - New York

- Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
DEC 23 1948
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Handwritten signatures and initials, including 'RC' and '12'

D-89216

# Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT 70616

TO : Director, FBI                      Attn: FBI Laboratory

DATE: December 23, 1948

FROM : *Jed* GUY HOTTEL, SAC, Washington Field

SUBJECT: J. D. WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was;  
ALGER HISS  
PERJURY; ESPIONAGE - R;  
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

*Q-1*

Attached herewith is a letter, typewritten, and signed by ALGER HISS, dated May 5, 1933, and on a letterhead bearing the address "Sixty-three Wall Street, New York", addressed to Mr. JEROME FRANK, Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., which letter was obtained from Mr. C. A. LOCKE, Investigations Division, Department of Agriculture, by Special Agent JACK S. TURTON, on December 23, 1948.

The attached letter is for typewriting comparison with known specimens in instant case, and should be returned to the Washington Field Office when the examination is completed.

JST:cl  
74-94  
Enclosure

cc - New York

74-1333  
DEC 31 1948

Kisseloff-2153

*RECORDED - 84*  
*Lake record*  
*12-23-48*  
*ACFI*  
COPIES DESTROYED  
20 JUN 17 1964

*John*  
*FIVE*

*K94*  
*None ident*  
*Q6-7-069*

74-1333



United States Department of Justice  
Federal Bureau of Investigation

Mr. Tolson	.....
Mr. Clegg	.....
Mr. Glavin	.....
Mr. Ladd	.....
Mr. Nichols	.....
Mr. Rosen	.....
Mr. Tracy	.....
Mr. Egan	.....
Mr. Gurnea	.....
Mr. Harbo	.....
Mr. Mohr	.....
Mr. Pennington	.....
Mr. Quinn Tamm	.....
Mr. Nease	.....
Miss Gandy	.....

IN REPLY, PLEASE REFER TO  
FILE NO. \_\_\_\_\_

New York, N. Y.  
December 23, 1948

125-

20-11  
40-102  
H-137  
Hester  
J.P.P.

Director, FBI

Attention: Assistant Director L. B. Nichols

Re: JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS  
Perjury, Espionage R.

Dear Sir:

Reference is made to my telephone conversation of today with Assistant Director L. B. Nichols, with reference to information appearing in the press purporting to set forth the subject matter of the interview by this office on December 10th with LAURENCE DUGGAN. As I advised Mr. Nichols, at no time has anyone at this office furnished any details whatsoever to the press regarding the subject matter of this interview.

There is enclosed a clipping from the New York Post of December 23, 1948, which reflects the information regarding the details of the Duggan interview was not attributed to this office. The story, which has a Washington, D.C., dateline of December 23, 1948, by James A. Wechsler, Post Home News Correspondent, states that Duggan's story to the FBI "was obtained in part today from a highly authoritative source." Wechsler's story then sets forth the alleged details of this interview, and thereafter indicates in brackets information reflecting in substance that in New York I had declined to comment on the subject matter of the interview.

~~DEFERRED RECORDING~~

For the Bureau's convenience in comparing the information in the Wechsler story regarding the Duggan interview with the actual interview, there is attached a copy of teletype from this office to the Bureau of December 10, 1948, summarizing the interview with Duggan. There is enclosed also copy of memorandum dated December 23rd, submitted by SA William McCarthy, who with SA John J. Danahy, conducted the Duggan interview, pointing out the inaccuracy in the Post story in that Duggan did not state to Agents that he had been propositioned to work for the Chambers group.

There is also enclosed, for the Bureau's further information, copy of a memorandum dictated December 21, 1948, by ASAC A. H. Belmont, regarding a conversation on that date between Mr. Belmont and Assistant Director L. B. Nichols, the next to last paragraph of which sets forth Mr. Nichols' instructions as to what the press should be told in answer to inquiries as to whether we had interviewed Duggan.

COPIES DESTROYED  
20 5 DEC 18 1964

62 JAN 11 1949

RECORDED - 84

INDEXED - 84

74-1333-533

3 DEC 31 1948

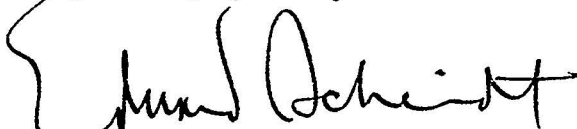
ES:MT

Kisseloff-2154

FILED  
P-1  
P-1

The information subsequently furnished to the press has been in strict conformity with these instructions.

Very truly yours,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "Edward Scheidt". The signature is written in dark ink and is positioned above the typed name.

EDWARD SCHEIDT  
SAC

Enclosures 4

# Duggan Was Invited Into Spy Ring, He Told His FBI Questioners

By JAMES A. WECHSLER  
Post Home News Correspondent

Washington, Dec. 23—Laurence Duggan's own story to the FBI, related under interrogation a little more than a week before the former State Dept. official plunged to his death in New York, was obtained in part today from a highly authoritative source.

Duggan, now cleared by Rep. Nixon (R-Cal.) of the House Un-American Activities Committee of any connection with espionage, was asked by FBI agents what he knew of the alleged Communist underground spy apparatus within the government which Whittaker Chambers has described to the committee and to the Federal grand jury in New York.

Duggan replied that he had been approached by a person—whose name has not been disclosed—with an offer to admit Duggan to the ring which was feeding Chambers state secrets. Duggan said he had rejected

the invitation.

Duggan at that time held a key post in the State Dept., where he was an adviser on Latin-American affairs and for a time chief of the division of Latin-American Republics.

[In New York, Edward E. Scheidt, agent-in-charge for the FBI, refused to comply with a request of Rep. Mundt (R-S. D.) of the committee that he explain why Duggan had been questioned.

[Scheidt reiterated that "the FBI questions many people."

"We were asked if we had talked to Mr. Duggan and we said 'Yes,'" Scheidt said.

"Would the FBI disclose the tenor of the report it filed? "No comment on that," said Scheidt.

"Did anything come out of the FBI questioning of Mr. Duggan that would clear him of suspicion in the Justice Dept.'s espionage investigation?"

"I wouldn't comment on that one way or another."

Duggan's death—he plunged 16 floors from his office at the Institute of International Education, 2 W. 45th St.—has precipitated an unprecedented internal

## Washington Bureau Special

battle in the Un-American Activities Committee.

As members of the group assembled in executive session to hear Francis B. Sayre, former Assistant Secretary of State, Rep. Hebert (D-La.), a committee member, renewed his attack on the handling of Isaac Don Levine's testimony on Duggan.

Hebert, reached by telephone at New Orleans, said he does not plan to participate in any further committee meetings before January, but added:

"What they have done is disgusting and nothing that any of them say now can remove the effects."

Hebert's new denunciation of the activities of his colleagues followed an admission by Rep. Nixon that Duggan has been "cleared" of any allegations of espionage.

Nixon made this statement on the basis of Chambers' assertion that he never received any documents from Duggan, who plunged to his death Monday night in New York.

Rep. Rankin (D-Miss.), who admitted he was asleep when Rep. Mundt released the transcript of Levine's secret testimony Monday night, also protested that Mundt's action was "unfortunate."

ENCLOSURE

Kisseloff-2156



NEW YORK, NEW YORK  
DECEMBER 10, 1948

BUREAU

URGENT

JAY DAVID WHITAKER CHAMBERS, WAS, PERJURY, IS-R. LAWRENCE DUGGAN, PRESENTLY DIRECTOR OF THE INSTITUTE OF INTERNATIONAL EDUCATION, INTERVIEWED AT HIS RESIDENCE IN SCARSDALE, NY, TODAY. ADVISED THAT HE KNEW ALGER HISS FAIRLY WELL FROM ABOUT NINETEEN THIRTY FOUR ON. SAW HIM INFREQUENTLY. NEVER WORKED IN SAME SECTION WITH HIM, THOUGH HIS WIFE IN STATE DEPT. DID NOT KNOW HISS, AS A COMMUNIST, OR A MEMBER OF A CP FRONT. DID NOT KNOW OR SUSPECT THAT ALGER HISS WAS ENGAGED IN SOVIET ESPIONAGE. WAS NEVER APPROACHED BY ALGER HISS TO WORK IN THE INTEREST OF THE SOVIETS, OR THE COMMUNIST INTERNATIONAL. ALSO KNEW DONALD HISS BUT WAS NEVER APPROACHED BY HIM OR DID HE KNOW THAT HE WAS A COMMUNIST OR A CP FRONT. DUGGAN STATED HE KNEW NOEL FIELD VERY WELL BOTH AS A COWORKER AND A NEIGHBOR SINCE THEY LIVED IN THE SAME APARTMENT HOUSE DURING NINETEEN THIRTY THREE DASH THIRTY FIVE. NEVER APPROACHED BY NOEL FIELD TO WORK FOR SOVIETS OR COMMUNIST INTERNATIONAL. NEVER SUSPECTED THAT NOEL FIELD WAS IN THIS BUSINESS. IS PRETTY CERTAIN THAT ALGER HISS KNEW NOEL FIELD. THINKS HE HAS MET HEDE MASSING AS HEDE ~~ASSING~~ BUT CANNOT RECALL CIRCUMSTANCES. MAY HAVE BEEN THROUGH NOEL FIELD. DENIES THAT HEDE MASSING EVER PROPOSITIONED HIM OR SAID ANYTHING THAT HE RECOGNIZED AS A REQUEST TO COOPERATE WITH HER IN SOVIET OR COMMUNIST INTERNATIONAL WORK. IS SURE THAT HE NEVER MET ANYONE AT THE INSTIGATION OF HEDE MASSING AT ANY

JJD:AMG  
65-14920

ENCLOSURE

Kisseloff-2157

74-1333-533

NY 65-14920

-2-

NEW YORK, NEW YORK  
DECEMBER 10, 1948

BUREAU

URGENT

PLACE. CANNOT RECALL INCIDENT WHEN HEDE WENT TO HIS HOUSE IN  
NINETEEN THIRTY EIGHT. DUGGAN'S WIFE RECOGNIZED HEDE AS SOMEONE  
BUT COULD NOT PLACE WHERE. COULD NOT RECALL INCIDENT  
RECALL THAT THE DUGGANS HAD A HOUSE IN WASHINGTON IN  
THIRTY EIGHT. DUGGAN DENIES THAT HE WAS EVER A MEMBER  
OF THE CP OR ANY CP FRONT OR THAT HE EVER DID ANY WORK ON BEHALF  
OF THE COMMUNIST INTERNATIONAL OR THE SOVIETS OR ANY FOREIGN POWER.  
DUGGAN RECALLS THAT HE WAS APPROACHED TWICE TO DO SOMETHING IN HIS  
OFFICIAL CAPACITY AT THE STATE DEPT. IN THE INTEREST OF THE SOVIETS  
OR THE COMMUNIST INTERNATIONAL. THE FIRST TIME WAS BY FREDERICK  
VANDERBILT FIELD, A PROMINENT WALTHY, PROCOMMUNIST, WHO WAS A  
CLASSMATE OF DUGGAN'S AT HARVARD IN NINETEEN THIRTY SEVEN. FREDERICK  
FIELD CALLED DUGGAN IN NINETEEN THIRTY SIX OR THIRTY SEVEN WHEN  
DUGGAN WAS AT THE STATE DEPT. AND INVITED DUGGAN TO MEET HIM IN  
HIS HOTEL AFTER WORK. DUGGAN WENT TO THE HOTEL AND HAD A DRINK  
AND HAD A CONVERSATION WITH FIELD AND FIELD SAID SOMETHING WHICH  
INDICATED TO DUGGAN THAT HE, FIELD, WANTED DUGGAN TO DO SOMETHING  
AT THE STATE DEPT. WHICH WOULD BE TO THE ADVANTAGE OF THE SOVIETS  
OR THE COMMUNIST INTERNATIONAL. DUGGAN RECOGNIZED THIS PROPOSITION  
OF FIELD AND ANSWERED IN SUCH A WAY THAT FIELD DID NOT PURSUE THE

Kisseloff-2158

MATTER FURTHER. DUGGAN CANNOT RECALL JUST WHAT THE REQUEST OR PROPOSITION WAS. HE IS SURE IT WAS NOT SO DEFINITE AS A REQUEST TO REMOVE PAPERS FROM THE DEPT. FILES. DUGGAN STATED THAT HE SUSPECTED THAT FIELD WAS A COMMUNIST AT THE TIME. THE SECOND INSTANCE OCCURRED WHEN DUGGAN WAS APPROACHED BY HENRY COLLINS (A SUBJECT IN THE SILVERMASTER CASE) IN NINETEEN THIRTY SEVEN OR THIRTY EIGHT, PROBABLY IN JUNE. DUGGAN HAD KNOWN COLLINS SOCIALLY FOR A FEW YEARS. ON THIS DAY THEY HAD LUNCH AND WERE TAKING A WALK WHEN COLLINS MADE A STATEMENT WHICH DEFINITELY INDICATED TO DUGGAN THAT COLLINS WANTED HIM TO DO SOMETHING FOR THE SOVIETS OR THE COMMUNIST INTERNATIONAL. DUGGAN CANNOT REMEMBER JUST WHAT WAS SAID, BUT SO ANSWERED THAT COLLINS DID NOT FOLLOW THE MATTER FURTHER. DUGGAN STATED THAT THE REQUEST WAS NOT TO EXAMINE ANY PAPERS FROM THE STATE DEPARTMENT FILES. DUGGAN STATED THAT HE DID NOT KNOW COLLINS AS A COMMUNIST OR MEMBER OF CP GROUPS. DUGGAN STATED HE KNEW HARRY DEXTER ~~FIELD~~ BUT ONLY IN THEIR GOVERNMENT WORK. DID NOT RECOGNIZE PHOTOS OF ELIZABETH BENSELY, ANATOLE GROMOV, JOSEPH GREGG, VASSILI SUBILIN, PAVEL KLARIN, WILLY BRANDES, CHARLES ALKIN, BERNARD REDMONT, WILLIAM LUDWIG ULLMANN, W. GREGORY SILVERMASTER, AND PAUL MASSING. DUGGAN DID NOT KNOW WHITTAKER CHAMBERS. HE KNEW HENRY JULIAN WADSWORTH AS A COLLEAGUE IN STATE DEPT. DID NOT KNOW HIM AS A COMMUNIST OR A MEMBER OF ANY CP

NY 65-14920

-4-

FRONT OR AS A PERSON ENGAGED IN ANY ACTIVITY IN BEHALF OF THE  
SOVIETS OR THE COMMUNIST INTERNATIONAL. THE NAME HAROLD ~~WILSON~~  
WAS NOT KNOWN TO DUGGAN.

SCHEIDT

5  
Kisseloff-2160



United States Department of Justice  
Federal Bureau of Investigation

New York, New York  
December 23, 1948

MR. SCHEIDT	FOR VICTORY
MR. BELMONT	BUY
MR. WELLS	UNITED STATES
MR. COLLIER	WAR
MR. GRANVILLE	BONDS
MR. HUNTER	AND
MR. JAMES	STAMPS
MR. KENNEDY	FOR VICTORY
MR. LADD	BUY
MR. NICHOLS	UNITED STATES
MR. ROSEN	WAR
MR. TRACY	BONDS
MR. WATSON	AND
PROPERTY CLERK	STAMPS
TRAINING UNIT	

IN REPLY, PLEASE REFER TO  
FILE No. \_\_\_\_\_

MEMO

RE: JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS  
PERJURY  
INTERNAL SECURITY - R  
ESPIONAGE - R

The "New York Post" story of Thursday, December 23, 1948, concerning the FBI questioning of LAWRENCE DUGGAN, contains a statement that DUGGAN was questioned by the FBI a little more than a week before he plunged to his death in New York. The story states that DUGGAN was asked what he knew of the alleged Communist underground spy apparatus within the Government which WHITTAKER CHAMBERS has described to the House Committee on Un-American Activities and the Federal Grand Jury in New York. DUGGAN is alleged to have stated that he had been approached by a person, whose name has not been disclosed, with an offer to admit DUGGAN to the ring which was feeding CHAMBERS State secrets. DUGGAN rejected the invitation.

This information concerning the interview is inaccurate. DUGGAN did not state to the interviewing agents that he had ever been approached by any individual with an offer to admit him to any ring which was feeding State secrets to CHAMBERS. He did, however, state that he had been approached by FREDERICK VANDERBILT FIELD, a classmate of his at Harvard. He rejected FIELD's approach. He could not recall just what FIELD wanted him to do but he knew it was something in the interest of the Communist International or the Soviet Union. During the interview, he also stated that he had been approached by HENRY HILL COLLINS to do something in the interest of the Communist International or the Soviet Union. He rejected this approach by COLLINS. He could not recall just what he was to do for COLLINS.

During the interview, DUGGAN could not recall ever having been approached by HEDE MASSING and he denied that he ever went to see her superior or anyone else at her suggestion.

WILLIAM J. MCCARTHY  
SA

Kisseloff-2161

WJM:CTC  
65-14920

ENCLOSURE

F. B. I.	
DEC 23 1948	
N. Y. C.	
ROUTED TO	FILE



COPY

New York, N. Y.  
December 21, 1948

MEMO

RE: JAY DAVID WHITAKER CHAMBERS  
Perjury, Internal Security R,  
Espionage R.

At 3:30 PM today, I advised Assistant Director L. B. Nichols of the Bureau that NORMA ABRAMS, of the "Daily News", had informed me that, in connection with the death of LAURENCE DUGGAN, Congressman Lundt had issued a statement to the press today to the effect that he had been in touch with Commissioner Wallander of the New York Police Department and had requested a thorough, detailed investigation into the incident because of the possibility of foul play. It was pointed out to Mr. Nichols that it was possible, because of the criticism directed against the House Committee at the time of Harry Dexter White's death, that this is a means of forestalling criticism in this incident. I advised Mr. Nichols that we have no information indicating that Duggan was scheduled to appear before the House Committee, but that Congressman Lundt has stated that Duggan was not under subpoena and the newspapers have been carrying stories to the effect that the House Committee was endeavoring to have Duggan appear.

I further informed Mr. Nichols that a representative of another agency (CIA) informed me today that he had an interview with Duggan scheduled for this morning and that Duggan's secretary cancelled the interview yesterday, advising that Duggan was going to Washington today. Consequently, the interview was postponed until next Monday. Mr. Nichols stated he would try to ascertain if Duggan were scheduled to appear before the House Committee today in Washington. I told Mr. Nichols that the agents have been instructed to keep on the alert for any information which would tend to show that Duggan was going to Washington to appear before the House Committee. I also informed Mr. Nichols that our interview with Duggan and his wife on December 10th was congenial. Mr. Nichols inquired whether Duggan was ever before the Grand Jury. I advised him that Duggan never appeared before the GJ and that I did not think that the GJ intended to subpoena him.

I informed Mr. Nichols that undoubtedly the newspapers here would make inquiries of us to find out whether we interviewed Duggan. Mr. Nichols was advised that Alger Hiss is coming out with the statement that Duggan was persecuted and I also pointed out to him that probably Mrs. Duggan will mention the fact that the FBI interviewed her and her husband. Mr. Nichols advised that, as a matter of fact, he

AHB:CTC  
65-14920

Kisseloff-2162

had received inquiries from a representative of the Scripps-Howard papers in Washington and that he had informed this representative that we had interviewed Duggan. I advised Mr. Nichols that Nelson Frank of the "World Telegram" had come to see me and had asked directly whether we had interviewed Duggan but that I had stalled him on this. Mr. Nichols suggested that I call Mr. Frank and inform him that we had interviewed Duggan as we have a lot of other people; that the interview was a friendly one but that we should not reveal any details of the interview. He advised that we could inform Frank that it would have been a dereliction of our duty if we had not interviewed Duggan.

Inasmuch as Miss Norma Abrams also made inquiries of me concerning this, I called her and advised her in accordance with the above. I placed a call for Nelson Frank at his office and left word for him to call me back.

A. H. BELMONT  
ASAC

Kisseloff-2163

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1

This Case Originated At: NEW YORK

DE File No. 74-77

Report Made At DETROIT, MICH.	Date Made 12/23/48	Period 12/18, 20, 21, 22/48	Report Made By MAHLON F. COLLIER	VAK
TITLE ① JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, Was; ALGER HISS, Et AL			CHARACTER PERJURY; ESPIONAGE - R; INTERNAL SECURITY - R	

SYNOPSIS:

LARRY S. DAVIDOW unable to substantiate his press release statement. CRDE-189 from own knowledge as former Party functionary, does not know JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS or ALGER HISS as having been connected in any way with Communist Party or Comintern apparatus. Suggested interviews submitted by CRDE-189 set out. RALPH L. FANSLER, brother-in-law of Subject ALGER HISS, unable to produce any typewritten communications he or his family received from ALGER or PRISCILLA HISS. FANSLER furnished names and addresses of other members of family.

*221*

*7/15/87*  
- RUC -

REFERENCES:

Bureau telephone calls to Detroit on December 18 and 19, 1948.

New York teletype to Detroit, December 18, 1948.

Approved *W. J. Connor* SAC

Copies

- ⑤ - Bureau
- 3 - Baltimore
- 2 - Boston
- 2 - Chicago
- 2 - Indianapolis
- 3 - New York
- 2 - Norfolk
- 2 - Philadelphia
- 2 - Pittsburgh
- 2 - Washington Field
- 2 - Detroit

*1cc First AG  
12-30-48  
FLJ:am*

74-1333 534  
F B I  
3 DEC 31 1948  
RECORDED - 84  
INDEXED - 84  
ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 7/15/87 BY *sp7mac/ldk*  
EX-103  
SECRET

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20 5 DEC 17 1964

Kisseloff-2164

*1 Files - J. J. Jones - 1/15/77*  
*33 JAN 1949 308*

(DE 74-77)

Detroit teletype to Bureau, December 18, 1948.

Detroit teletype to Bureau, December 20, 1948.

New York teletype to Detroit, December 21, 1948.

DETAILS:

This report is a joint investigation of Special Agents JOSEPH HYBLE, MORTIMER WATSON and MAHLON F. COLLER.

In accordance with the telephonic instructions received from the Bureau in the referenced telephone call of December 18, 1948, Special Agent MORTIMER WATSON and Special Agent THOMAS D. WEBB interviewed LARRY S. DAVIDOW at his residence, 25831 Concord, Huntington Woods, Michigan. Mr. DAVIDOW stated that he first met FOSTER DULLES in 1943, which fact he, LARRY DAVIDOW, mentioned to BEN MANDEL, Chief Investigator of the House Committee on un-American activities. In November, 1946, BEN MANDEL wrote LARRY DAVIDOW stating that ALGER HISS was being considered by FOSTER DULLES for the position of President of the Carnegie Foundation and that he, MANDEL, knew people in Washington who could establish HISS as a Communist. BEN MANDEL did not reveal to LARRY DAVIDOW the identity of the people in Washington who could prove HISS's Party membership.

In 1946, LARRY DAVIDOW wrote FOSTER DULLES stating that it could be proven that HISS was a Communist. Mr. DULLES replied sometime during the same month, stating that he knew HISS personally and could vouch for his patriotism. Mr. DAVIDOW stated that he had no further information. DAVIDOW further stated that he had furnished his correspondence with DULLES to FULTON LEWIS, JR., who used it in a radio broadcast.

Mr. DAVIDOW further stated that he believes that ISAAC DON LEVINE, Editor of "Plain Talk", New York City, and BEN STOLBERG, an author in New York City, might know people who could establish HISS's Communist connections.

In accordance with the referenced telephone call of December 19, 1948, Special Agent JOSEPH HYBLE interviewed CIDE-189. This Informant advised that while he was in Washington, D.C., in 1946, he had heard that FOSTER DULLES was contemplating recommending ALGER HISS for the position of President of the Carnegie Foundation, and upon returning

(DE 74-77)

to Detroit, mentioned this to LARRY S. DAVIDOW, who thereupon sent a letter to DULLES setting out the fact that ALGER HISS is a Communist and objecting to the recommendation made.

The Informant stated that he had seen ALGER HISS's name in the Dies Committee list of Communists and collaborators, that was drawn up in 1941. From his own knowledge, Informant does not know CHAMBERS or HISS as having been Party members, nor connected in any way with espionage activities. He also stated that he does not know the identities of others who allegedly wrote letters to DULLES in 1946. He advised that the information concerning DULLES recommendation was conveyed to DAVIDOW who based his letter on that information. DAVIDOW, according to the Informant, does not know the identity of others who may have written to DULLES.

The Informant suggested that MAX BEDACHT be considered for an interview and might possibly be cooperative as he possesses a wealth of information relative to members of the upper division in the Party and possibly concerning CHAMBERS and HESS. BEDACHT, according to the Informant, was recently expelled from the International Workers Order and the Party. In 1932, BEDACHT was liaison between the Politburo and the OGPU. It was in the latter part of 1932 that BEDACHT requested that the Informant recommend a chemical engineer to meet with a "higher up". This was arranged and the meeting was kept with an individual whom the Informant believes was LEON JOSEPH. This he later verified by viewing a photograph of LEON JOSEPH and identifying him as the individual whom BEDACHT referred to as the "higher up" and who met with the Informant and the chemical engineer recommended. BEDACHT then advised the Informant to no longer utilize this chemical engineer for any Party or front activities.

[redacted] also recommended LISTON OAK, Managing Editor of "The New Leader", a publication located at 7 East 15th Street, New York 3, New York, who joined the Party about 1926 or 1927 and left in about 1936, because of his experiences in the Spanish Revolution. Informant advised that OAK was a member of the Intelligentsia Section of the Party. Informant stated that OAK may know HISS and CHAMBERS, and is believed to be very cooperative.

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Also recommended by the Informant for interview is ROBERT GLADNICK, Representative, International Garment Workers Union, Post Office Box 351, Huntington, West Virginia. GLADNICK was a tank commander in the Spanish Revolution and also left the Party in approximately 1936. Informant stated that GLADNICK has knowledge of the entire setup in the recruiting of Party members during that time, some of whom were recruited from the Intelligentsia Section of the Party. He is described as very cooperative, if interviewed by the Bureau.

The John Reed Club, the Informant stated, represented at that time the intelligent section of the Party and later became a front organization such as possibly the American Writers. This Club included members of the Party who were on a higher intelligence level and who did not associate with the lower levels of the Party.

RALPH L. FANSLER, 1546 Montclair, Detroit, Michigan, brother of PRISCILLA HISS, nee FANSLER, and brother-in-law of Subject ALGER HISS, was interviewed on December 22, 1948, in accordance with the request set out in the referenced teletype of the New York Division dated December 21, 1948. Mr. RALPH FANSLER was unable to produce any typewritten communications from ALGER or PRISCILLA HISS, either to himself or to any member of his family. RALPH FANSLER could recall only one typewritten communication ever received from PRISCILLA HISS, and this was a copy of an article appearing in some magazine dealing with some phase of the life of poet WALT WHITMAN. This communication was believed to have been received in 1940 or 1941, at which time PRISCILLA HISS was employed by the Library of Congress. It was not known whether or not the communication was written on the personal typewriter of PRISCILLA and ALGER HISS or if it was written on a typewriter in the Library of Congress. Mr. FANSLER stated that he had made a search for this writing with negative results. Special Agents MAHLON COLLIER and JOSEPH HYBLE searched through a voluminous manuscript of an unpublished book dealing with the life of WALT WHITMAN but were unable to locate the communication.

Mr. RALPH FANSLER stated that his sister, PRISCILLA was a graduate of Bryn Mawr and that he was of the opinion that she wrote a thesis prior to the time of her graduation, which thesis may have been written on the typewriter in question. He further stated that ALGER HISS was a graduate of John Hopkins College and the Harvard Law School and that one of these schools may have a thesis written by ALGER HISS on the typewriter in question.

(DE 74-77)

Mr. FANSLER stated that the following are the living members of his family who may have in their possession some typewritten communications either from the Subject, ALGER HISS, or PRISCILLA HISS,

Brother- TOM FANSLER, National Safety Council,  
New Opera House Building, Chicago, Illinois.  
Residence: 1400 Lake Shore Drive, Chicago

Sister-in-law Mrs. HELEN KNOWLES FANSLER, wife of HENRY  
FANSLER, deceased, Route 1, Cedarlane Farm,  
Preston, Maryland.

Sister Miss CONDE DAISY FANSLER, 738 West Oceanview  
Avenue, Norfolk, Virginia.

Niece Mrs. PRISCILLA SCHENK, nee FANSLER, wife of  
MORRIS SCHENK, residing in Indianapolis,  
Indiana. MORRIS SCHENK is either a doctor  
or studying medicine and may be attending  
Butler University.

Niece Mrs. BEN TILLMAN MOORE, nee MARGO FANSLER,  
daughter of HENRY FANSLER. Mr. MOORE is  
reported to be employed by the State  
Department in Washington, D.C. and is  
said to be very outspoken in his denunciation  
of the Subject CHAMBERS. MARGO MOORE has been  
a very close friend of PRISCILLA HISS.

Mr. FANSLER stated that the family feels that Subject HISS is innocent of any of the charges made and theorizes that the Subject, CHAMBERS, has made his charges at the instigation of HENRY LUCE of Time Magazine who is trying to hurt THOMAS CORCORAN, the law partner of Subject ALGER HISS.

Of possible interest to the Bureau is the fact that JANE KAMM, daughter of RALPH FANSLER and niece of Subject HISS, was employed as a scientist on the Atomic Bomb Project at Los Alamos, along with her husband, ROBERT KAMM. Mr. and Mrs. KAMM are now in Melbourne, Australia where ROBERT KAMM is employed as a Senior Lecturer in Meteorology by the University of Melbourne.

- REFERRED UPON COMPLETION TO THE OFFICE OF ORIGIN -

(DE 74-77)

THE BALTIMORE DIVISION

At Baltimore, Maryland

Will contact the John Hopkins College and endeavor to locate a thesis written by Subject ALGER HISS possibly on the typewriter in question.

At Preston, Maryland

Will contact Mrs. HENRY KNOWLES, sister-in-law of Subject ALGER HISS, Route One, Cedarlane Farm, and endeavor to secure any typewritten communications from ALGER or PRISCILLA HISS.

THE BOSTON DIVISION

At Boston, Massachusetts

Will endeavor to secure from the Harvard Law School, any typewritten material furnished by ALGER HISS which may possibly have been written on the typewriter in question.

THE CHICAGO DIVISION

At Chicago, Illinois

Will contact Mr. THOMAS FANSLER, brother-in-law of Subject ALGER HISS, employed by the National Safety Council, New Opera House Building, and residing at 1400 Lake Shore Drive, and endeavor to secure any typewritten communications from either PRISCILLA or ALGER HISS.

(DE 74-77)

THE INDIANAPOLIS DIVISION

At Indianapolis, Indiana

Will endeavor to locate Mrs. MORRIS SCHENK, nee PRISCILLA FANSLER, niece of Subject ALGER HISS, and secure any typewritten communications from PRISCILLA or ALGER HISS. MORRIS SCHENK is believed to be a doctor or intern in Indianapolis and may possibly be attending Butler University.

THE NEW YORK DIVISION

At New York, New York

Will, upon the receipt of Bureau authorization, interview MAX BEDACHT, recently expelled from membership of the IWO and the Communist Party, for information concerning his knowledge of ALGER HISS's membership in the CP. Should authority be received for this interview, BEDACHT should be thoroughly questioned as to his activities in the Party, as well as Comintern espionage activities. CRDE-189 advised that BEDACHT has knowledge of these activities and believes he will be cooperative. This observation by the Informant is based on BEDACHT's personality as possessing a fear complex.

Will, also upon receipt of Bureau authority, interview LISTON OAK, Managing Editor of "The New Leader", 7 East 15th Street, New York 3, New York, for any information concerning ALGER HISS's membership in the Communist Party.

Will interview ISAAC DON LEVINE, Editor of "Plain Talk" and BEN STOLBERG, an author, both of whom were recommended by LARRY S. DAVIDOW as people who could possibly establish HISS's Communist connections.

(DE 74-77)

THE NORFOLK DIVISION

At Norfolk, Virginia

Will contact Miss CONDE DAISY FANSLER, sister-in-law of Subject HISS, 738 West Oceanview Avenue, Norfolk, and endeavor to secure from her any typewritten material furnished by ALGER or PRISCILLA HISS.

THE PHILADELPHIA DIVISION

At Bryn Mawr, Pennsylvania

Will contact Bryn Mawr and endeavor to locate a typewritten thesis believed to have been written by PRISCILLA HISS possibly on the typewriter in question.

THE PITTSBURGH DIVISION

At Huntington, West Virginia

Will, upon receipt of Bureau authorization, interview ROBERT GLADNICK, representative, International Garment Workers Union, Post Office Box 351, Huntington, West Virginia, for any information concerning his knowledge of Party membership of ALGER HISS.

THE WASHINGTON FIELD DIVISION

At Washington, D.C.

Will locate and interview Mrs. BEN TILLMAN MOORE, nee MARGO FANSLER, niece of the Subject, ALGER HISS, and secure from her any typewritten communications from PRISCILLA or ALGER HISS. BEN TILLMAN MOORE is reported to be employed by the State Department and very outspoken in his denunciation of Subject CHAMBERS. Mrs. MOORE is reported to be a close friend of PRISCILLA HISS.



FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1

This Case Originated At: NEW YORK

DE File No. 74-77

Report Made At DETROIT, MICH.	Date Made 12/23/48	Period 12/18, 20, 21, 22/48	Report Made By MAHLON F. COLLIER V&K
TITLE JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, Was; ALGER HISS, Et AL		CHARACTER PERJURY; ESPIONAGE - R; INTERNAL SECURITY - R	

SYNOPSIS:

LARRY S. DAVIDOW unable to substantiate his press release statement. CRDE-189 from own knowledge as former Party functionary, does not know JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS or ALGER HISS as having been connected in any way with Communist Party or Comintern apparatus. Suggested interviews submitted by CRDE-189 set out. RALPH L. FANSLER, brother-in-law of Subject ALGER HISS, unable to produce any typewritten communications he or his family received from ALGER or PRISCILLA HISS. FANSLER furnished names and addresses of other members of family.

- RUC -

REFERENCES:

Bureau telephone calls to Detroit on December 18 and 19, 1948.

New York teletype to Detroit, December 18, 1948.

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2 - Indianapolis			
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2 - Norfolk			

(DE 74-77)

Will interview BEN MANDEL, Investigative Committee on un-American activities. MANDEL, according to DAVIDSON, knew people in Washington who could establish Party connection.

- REFERRED UPON COMPLETION TO THE OFFICE OF OR

- 9 -

Kisseloff-2173

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# FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT

NEW YORK

FILE NO. 65-3917 fm

REPORT MADE AT <b>NEWARK</b>	DATE WHEN MADE <b>12/23/48</b>	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE <b>12/23/48</b>	REPORT MADE BY <b>PAUL E. ALGER</b>
TITLE <b>JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHALBERS, was; ALGER HISS</b>		CHARACTER OF CASE <b>FEBJURY ESPIONAGE - R</b>	

**SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:**

Mrs. THOMAS C. FOA, former secretary of FANSLER-MARTIN, unable to recall having typed any personal correspondence for FANSLER and believes he wrote all such correspondence in longhand. She has no personal or business letters of her own and cannot recall ever having written letters to her friends or relatives on typewriter in possession of the firm. States FANSLER had account at Fourth Street National Bank, Philadelphia, which was located in same building as FANSLER-MARTIN, now torn down, and the Philadelphia National Bank. She cannot recall the identity of any close friends or clients of FANSLER. Recalls typing correspondence to BERTAN \_\_\_\_\_, nephew of LOUIS HOFFMAN, now deceased, former partner of FANSLER. Believes HARRY L. MARTIN can supply the last name of BERTAN.

*Related copy furnished  
Allen Weinstein of  
2-14-74  
RD York FOIA  
S. Byrd 45 4-1-74*

*RECORDING*

-RUC-

**REFERENCE:**

Bureau teletype to Newark dated 12/22/48.  
Newark teletype to Bureau, New York and Philadelphia dated 12/23/48.

**DETAILS:**

Mrs. THOMAS C. FOA, Rosemont Avenue, Nowfield, New Jersey, former secretary of the firm of FANSLER-MARTIN, states she is unable to recall ever having written letters on the typewriter in the office of this firm to any relatives of FANSLER or ever having written any personal letters for him. She states that passage of time has dimmed her memory but it is her recollection that all letters of a personal nature were written by FANSLER in longhand.

Kisseloff-2174

APPROVED AND FORWARDED: *S.K.M. [Signature]* SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

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# FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT

**NEW YORK**

**NY**

FILE NO.

**65-3017 2m**

REPORT MADE AT <b>NEWARK</b>	DATE WHEN MADE <b>12/23/48</b>	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE <b>12/23/48</b>	REPORT MADE BY <b>PAUL R. ALKER</b>
TITLE <b>JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was; ALGER HISS</b>			CHARACTER OF CASE <b>PERJURY ESPIONAGE - R</b>

**SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:**

Mrs. THOMAS C. FOX, former secretary of FANSLER-MARTIN, unable to recall having typed any personal correspondence for FANSLER and believes he wrote all such correspondence in longhand. She has no personal or business letters of her own and cannot recall ever having written letters to her friends or relatives on typewriter in possession of the firm. States FANSLER had account at Fourth Street National Bank, Philadelphia, which was located in same building as FANSLER-MARTIN, now torn down, and the Philadelphia National Bank. She cannot recall the identity of any close friends or clients of FANSLER. Recalls typing correspondence to BERTAN \_\_\_\_\_, nephew of LOUIS HOFFMAN, now deceased, former partner of FANSLER. Believes HARRY L. MARTIN can supply the last name of BERTAN.

-RUC-

**REFERENCE:**

Bureau teletype to Newark dated 12/22/48.  
Newark teletype to Bureau, New York and Philadelphia dated 12/23/48.

**DETAILS:**

Mrs. THOMAS C. FOX, Rossmont Avenue, Newfield, New Jersey, former secretary of the firm of FANSLER-MARTIN, states she is unable to recall ever having written letters on the typewriter in the office of this firm to any relatives of FANSLER or ever having written any personal letters for him. She states that passage of time has dimmed her memory but it is her recollection that all letters of a personal nature were written by FANSLER in longhand.

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<p>COPIES OF THIS REPORT</p> <p>⑤ Bureau 3 New York 2 Philadelphia (Info) 2 Newark</p>		

III 65-3917

Mrs. FOX does not have in her possession any business or personal correspondence of her own written on instant typewriter and cannot recall ever having written any personal correspondence to anyone on it.

Mrs. FOX recalls that FANSLER had an account at the Fourth Street National Bank, Philadelphia, which occupied the ground floor of the building in which FANSLER-MARTIN was located. She related that this building has since been torn down and she does not know if the bank is still in existence. Another account was maintained by FANSLER in the Philadelphia National Bank, Chestnut Street between Fourth and Fifth Streets. According to Mrs. FOX she regularly went to this bank to transact business for FANSLER.

Close friends and clients of FANSLER are not recalled by Mrs. FOX and she remarked that she is unable to recall the name of even one customer of the firm. In this regard she suggested contact with HARRY L. MARTIN, former partner of FANSLER, who is still agent for the Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company. Mrs. FOX was able to recall typing correspondence on instant typewriter to BERTAN \_\_\_\_\_, nephew of LOUIS HOFFMAN, now deceased, a former partner of FANSLER. She states that MARTIN will be able to furnish the last name of BERTAN.

Mrs. FOX stated that she is entirely willing to be of whatever assistance she can but that she is frankly unable to recall much of what transpired during the period of her employment with FANSLER-MARTIN because of the passage of time.

REFERRED UPON COMPLETION TO THE OFFICE OF ORIGIN

Kisseloff-2176

NR 65-3917

ADMINISTRATIVE

Interview with Mrs. FOX was conducted by Special Agent HARRY E. WELSH.

Copies of this report are being designated for the Philadelphia Office for information purposes inasmuch as the names of banks in which FAUSLER had an account is being set out and suggestions made by Mrs. FOX as to information in the possession of HARRY L. MARTIN is contained herein. No leads are being set out since it is probable that the Philadelphia Office is already in possession of this information.

Bureau teletype to Newark dated December 22, 1948 suggested checking bank records as bank may have correspondence of interest to this investigation.

# FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED **NEW YORK**

FILE NO. **65-2440 MEMCG**

REPORT MADE AT <b>PHILADELPHIA, PA.</b>	DATE WHEN MADE <b>DEC 23 1948</b>	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE <b>12-16, 18, 20/23-48</b>	REPORT MADE BY <b>JAMES L. KIRKLAND</b>
TITLE <b>JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS., ET AL</b>		CHARACTER OF CASE <b>PERJURY ESPIONAGE - R</b>	

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8  
H

**SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:**

Attempts to locate records of sale of Woodstock Typewriter to FANSLER-MARTIN partnership and to identify serial number of this typewriter unsuccessful. Laboratory has identified specimens submitted by Phila. as written on same typewriter as some of questioned specimens. Additional specimens submitted. Investigation Norristown, Pa. re RUSSELL INGRAM negative.

- P -

*Deleted copy furnished Allen Weinstein on afternoon of 12-14-74 RD/John POTA S. Burtus 9-9-74*

*R-1*

**REFERENCES:**

Bureau File 74-1333.  
Report of SA JAMES L. KIRKLAND, dated at Philadelphia, Pa., 12-17-48.  
Bureau teletype to New York, Boston, Baltimore, and Philadelphia, dated 12-20-48.

**DETAILS:** AT PHILADELPHIA, PA.

This is the joint investigation of SA JOSEPH E. FLAHERTY, PHILIP KOCHENDERFER, WILLIAM H. NAYLOR, and the writer.

HARRY L. MARTIN, former partner of THOMAS FANSLER, has been re-interviewed regarding the possible existence of partnership records. MARTIN explained that the FANSLER-MARTIN partnership was a partnership "in name only," that no partnership agreement papers were drawn.

*1cc Airtel G Campbell 12-30-48 FLJ:ent*

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and that therefore when the partnership was dissolved there were no dissolution papers involved. He stated that the partnership never employed any attorneys and never registered its name under any legal requirements of the city of Philadelphia or state of Pennsylvania. He remarked that as far as actual records were concerned, there were no partnership records, that the only thing carrying partnership name consisted of letterheads used in the course of the business.

MARTIN advised that no partnership books were kept, and that no joint bank account was maintained; that there was merely a mutual understanding between FANSLER and himself concerning payment of partnership expenses, which were divided equally. He also said that inasmuch as no partnership records had been maintained as such, that it had never been necessary to have an audit made by any outside accountants, nor had an inventory of office equipment ever been prepared, to the best of his knowledge.

MARTIN continued that upon the dissolution of the partnership FANSLER, being the senior partner, had taken whatever minor records may have existed with him, and that he, MARTIN, retained in his possession no records whatsoever concerning the partnership.

By teletype dated December 14, 1948 the Chicago Office advised that although no exact records of serial numbers issued by the Woodstock Typewriter Company were maintained for the years 1925 to 1930 that a trade-in manual for the use of dealers lists the following approximate serial numbers assigned to typewriters at the beginning of each year, as follows:

1925	-	131,000
1926	-	145,000
1927	-	160,000
1928	-	177,000
1929	-	204,000
1930	-	240,000
1931	-	276,000

In view of the fact that THOMAS GRADY, the salesman who sold the new Woodstock typewriter to the FANSLER-MARTIN partnership, resigned on December 3, 1927, ~~what~~ would appear, therefore, that the serial number of the typewriter sold to FANSLER-MARTIN would be less than 177,000.

RICHARD SAYERS, Sr., President of the VICTORY TYPEWRITER COMPANY, was re-interviewed concerning the taking over of the Philadelphia Agency of the Woodstock Typewriter Company and advised that the physical properties, consisting of typewriters and typewriter parts, were taken over in November 1946,

but that absolutely no records were received from the Philadelphia agency of Woodstock Typewriter Agency at the time. He stated that the man in charge of the Philadelphia Agency in November of 1946 was JOHN GALLAGHER.

FORMER WOODSTOCK EMPLOYEES INTERVIEWED

JOHN GALLAGHER, 2007 S. Redfield Street, advised that he had been in charge of the Philadelphia Agency for the WOODSTOCK TYPEWRITER COMPANY in November of 1946, and that approximately two or three weeks prior to the closing of the agency Mr. H. N. WEBSTER, then Manager for WOODSTOCK at Washington, D.C., came to Philadelphia with instructions concerning the closing of the Philadelphia Agency. GALLAGHER advised that upon instructions received from WEBSTER he had turned a number of records of the Philadelphia Agency, and that to the best of his knowledge these records consisted of all repair records, and probably included the Philadelphia Office copy of customers' invoices. He said that he believed he had returned inventory stock cards, which cards contained a complete history of all typewriters received at the Philadelphia Agency, to the factory at Woodstock, Illinois, and that he believed he had directed these cards to Mr. H. N. JOHNSON, Treasurer. He stated that WEBSTER was now WOODSTOCK's Southwestern Zone Manager at Dallas, Texas.

GALLAGHER continued that he had been a repair man for the WOODSTOCK COMPANY at Philadelphia during 1927 and was acquainted with THOMAS GRADY. When questioned concerning sales by the Philadelphia Agency during the approximate period around 1927 he stated that sales had amounted to approximately fifty typewriters a month, and that all of the typewriters sold about that time would not have been "on the shelf" for more than three months inasmuch as the typewriters received from the factory were "moving" rapidly. He said that it was customary to receive typewriters from the factory in quantities of twenty or twenty-five, and that in so far as he can recall the serial numbers of each of the groups of typewriters received would run consecutively. GALLAGHER advised that he recalled this particular model typewriter since it had no "typebar links."

GALLAGHER was questioned closely concerning any possible records he might have maintained in his own possession. GALLAGHER advised that the only record he had maintained was a list of customers which he had copied from the records of the agency at the time he determined it was going to be turned over to the VICTORY TYPEWRITER COMPANY. He said that this list consisted solely of persons who had brought typewriters to the agency for repair during approximately the last five years of the existence of the Philadelphia Agency. After examination of this list GALLAGHER pointed out that there were a number of names on the list of individuals and companies

whose typewriters contained serial numbers which would have been manufactured around 1927. These names were indicated to the reporting agent, and investigation concerning them will be set forth in a later section of this report. The list in question has been forwarded to the Milwaukee Office with the request that it be exhibited to THOMAS GRADY. In the event GRADY is able to identify any of the names as customers to whom he sold a new WOODSTOCK typewriter in 1927, attempts will be made to determine the serial numbers of these machines, having in mind that the identification of such serial numbers might be of assistance in narrowing the group of serial numbers in which the machine purchased by FANSLER-MARTIN is contained.

By teletype dated December 21, 1948 the Dallas Office advised that H. N. WEBSTER, now WOODSTOCK TYPEWRITER COMPANY Southwestern Zone Manager, had stated that in 1946 he had closed out eight eastern offices of the WOODSTOCK COMPANY, including the office at Philadelphia. According to WEBSTER, all old records at Philadelphia, consisting of repair records, were burned, and only current records at that time were kept and inventory stock records were returned to the factory in Woodstock, Illinois. WEBSTER has stated that these are the instructions he gave to GALLAGHER at Philadelphia, and that this procedure was made by him and of the company due to the shortage of file space.

By teletype dated December 20, 1948 the Chicago Office advised that Mr. MELVIN O. JOHNSON, Secretary-Treasurer of the WOODSTOCK TYPEWRITER COMPANY, at Woodstock, Illinois, had been unable to locate Philadelphia branch records, and did not recall the receipt of stock records from Philadelphia although he believed that some records had been received and were later destroyed. A search of the available files pertaining to stock, service and sales, revealed no pertinent records. Mr. JOHNSON had indicated that he would make further inquiries at the plant and exhaust all possibilities concerning the location of Philadelphia Agency records.

JOHN O. CAROW, 5313 Locust Street, Philadelphia, presently employed by the REMINGTON-RAND COMPANY, advised that he had come to Philadelphia on November 26, in either 1926 or 1927, from Detroit, where he had been Manager of the local branch of the WOODSTOCK TYPEWRITER COMPANY. He had been assigned to Philadelphia by the company to manage the Philadelphia Agency. He further said he recalled THOMAS GRADY, the salesman, and said that he had hired GRADY shortly after he, CAROW, had come to Philadelphia, and that GRADY had remained in the employ of the Philadelphia Agency for seven or eight months but that it had been necessary to ask for GRADY's resignation due to a lack of sales volume on his part. He indicated that GRADY's record had been clean, and that all machines charged to him had been returned to the company at the time of his resignation. He insisted that the only reason for GRADY's dismissal was lack of sales volume.

CAROW was questioned concerning the possibility that any typewriters might have been missing from the records of the typewriter agency and advised that he had never experienced the loss of a typewriter through theft at the Philadelphia Agency prior to 1933.

CAROW was asked to identify all persons who had been in charge of the Philadelphia Agency from 1925 until the time the agency closed. He furnished the following identities:

SAM WARD  
JOHN CAROW  
CHARLES PARKER  
JOSEPH GWYN  
H. E. STEINKE  
JACK KREIFELS  
JOHN GALLAGHER

CAROW advised that SAM WARD might be located by investigation at St. Louis, Missouri, and that JOSEPH GWYN was believed to be with REMINGTON-RAND at Birmingham, Alabama. He likewise furnished the location of STEINKE at Philadelphia. CAROW could give no information concerning the whereabouts of CHARLES PARKER. CAROW likewise advised that monthly reports had been submitted to the home office of the WOODSTOCK TYPEWRITER COMPANY, and that it had never been the practice to have an outside agency audit the records at Philadelphia, nor, to his knowledge, had an internal audit ever been conducted by the company. He said that all records received by him were, in turn, turned over to CHARLES PARKER, his immediate successor, and that he retained absolutely no records in his possession or know of no records which would assist in the identification of a sale of a typewriter to the FANSIER-MARTIN partnership.

By teletype dated December 21, 1948, the St. Louis Office advised that it had located SAM V. WARD, now a realtor in St. Louis, who had advised that he had been Branch Manager for the WOODSTOCK TYPEWRITER COMPANY from September 1922 until October 1926, that THOMAS GRADY had been employed by him as a sales representative, and that he considered GRADY a reputable and highly intelligent employee. He said that the office force consisted of approximately eight employees, and that there had been considerable turnover. According to WARD, he had left all records in the possession of JOHN CAROW and JAMES HACKNEY, who was then Sales Manager. WARD believed that HACKNEY was now employed as a Portable Sales Representative for the REMINGTON-RAND COMPANY at Buffalo, New York. He further advised that upon the completion of each month all typewriters sold on trial or on loan were a matter of record, which record indicated the name of the purchaser, and that these records were directed each month to the WOODSTOCK TYPEWRITER

COMPANY at Woodstock, Illinois. With regard to the apparent conflict in the statements of WARD and CAROW concerning the period of employment of THOMAS GRADY, it should be noted that according to the records of the home office of the WOODSTOCK TYPEWRITER COMPANY, GRADY was employed for a period by the Philadelphia Agency during 1925 and 1926, after which there was a lapse of employment, followed by his re-employment during a portion of 1927.

The Buffalo Office has been requested to locate and interview JAMES HACKNEY for any knowledge he might have of assistance to the instant investigation.

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HAROLD E. STEINKE, 7040 West Garrett Road, advised that he had been Manager of the WOODSTOCK TYPEWRITER COMPANY from February 1939 to March of 1940, and that all records of the company received by him had been turned over to his successor, JACK KREIFELS. STEINKE said that the records of the company had never been audited to his knowledge by any outside agency, but that it was possible that the records had been audited internally by FRANK SWAHLSTEDT, then Treasurer. SWAHLSTEDT has since died, and has been succeeded by Mr. N. O. JOHNSON, with whom the Chicago Office has maintained contact in the instant investigation.

*Okala*  
STEINKE furnished the address of JOSEPH PARKER, who succeeded JOHN CAROW as Manager for the Philadelphia Agency, as being 284 Mount View Avenue, San Jose, California. The San Francisco Office has been requested to locate and interview PARKER concerning the records of the Philadelphia Agency.

Mr. JACK KREIFELS, 943 Pratt Street, advised that he had been Manager of the Philadelphia WOODSTOCK AGENCY from September of 1939 until shortly before the agency was closed, that he had taken over the records of the company from the previous Manager and had maintained possession of these records until H. N. WEBSTER, Washington, D.C., representative of WOODSTOCK, had come to Philadelphia with instructions concerning the closing of the Philadelphia Office. He advised that he had actually terminated his employment with WOODSTOCK prior to the dissolution of the Philadelphia Agency, and that the remaining properties had been placed in the custody of JOHN GALLAGHER. He added that there had never been an audit conducted of the



agency records by either an outside firm or by company representatives, and that he, KREIFELS, had destroyed no records, nor did he retain any company records for his personal use at the time he left the agency. He said that at the time he took charge of the agency he was given a complete inventory of the property in the Philadelphia Office, and upon his arrival he checked his inventory and found it to be exactly correct. Further, that once each month he made a complete inventory of all stock on hand which was sent to the home office. KREIFELS recalled a secretary for the Philadelphia Agency by the name of ELIZABETH PARKS. This secretary had likewise been previously mentioned by JOHN CAROW as having an excellent memory. According to KREIFELS, Miss PARKS had been transferred to the Washington, D.C. Office of the WOODSTOCK TYPEWRITER COMPANY and had subsequently obtained a government job in Washington. KREIFELS advised that she could easily be located through the Washington Office of WOODSTOCK, which he thinks is still in existence.

KREIFELS still maintains a typewriter repair service in his home, and the machines currently in his possession were examined and it was found that he had machines with the following serial numbers:

351422  
400682  
536013  
542386  
547451  
607066

In addition there were some reconditioned machines available, from which KREIFELS advised that the original number had been removed and a new number inserted. These numbers are as follows:

RKS 28194  
RKS 28124  
RN 18017

KREIFELS explained that the rebuilt machines are handled at the factory, at which point a complete record of original serial numbers should be maintained.

SPECIMENS SUBMITTED AND WOODSTOCK TYPEWRITERS TRACED

In referenced report it was noted that two carbon specimens obtained from HARRY MARTIN were submitted to the Bureau for comparison purposes. These specimens were letters dated January 14, 1929 and February 19, 1930.

By report dated December 13, 1948 the Laboratory has advised that a definite conclusion could not be reached in a comparison of these two letters with some of the questioned specimens, and that with others it was concluded that the carbons submitted had not been typed on the machines used to type the other questioned specimens.

Referenced report also indicated the submission of a letter addressed to Miss EMMA L. ~~HELLINGS~~, The Free Library, Logan Square, Philadelphia, Pa., postmarked December 6, 1931, and signed by DAISY ~~FANSLER~~.

By report dated December 15, 1948 the Laboratory advised that it had been concluded that the typewriting appearing on this document had been typed with the machine which had typed a number of questioned documents.

By letter dated December 20, 1948, the Philadelphia Office has furnished to the Laboratory specimens taken from a WOODSTOCK TYPEWRITER, Serial Number 162364. These specimens were received from Mr. JOSEPH M. ~~HOLAHAN~~, 7821 Fayette Street, who typed the specimens on a letter, explaining that the typewriter was in his possession, and forwarded the letter to the Philadelphia Office as a result of newspaper publicity appearing in the instant investigation.

By letter dated December 21, 1948 typewriting specimens were forwarded to the Laboratory from Woodstock typewriter, serial number N168988.

By letter dated December 22, 1948 additional specimens obtained from WOODSTOCK typewriters N-169085 and N-157542 have been submitted to the Laboratory for comparison purposes,

These specimens have been submitted inasmuch as it has been impossible to obtain the original purchase of each typewriter and since the serial number indicates manufacture probably during the year 1927.

As previously set forth, JOHN GALLAGHER, the last person in possession of records of the Philadelphia Agency of WOODSTOCK, furnished a list of individuals and companies for whom repairs had been performed by the Philadelphia Agency within the approximate last five years of its existence. Mr. GALLAGHER noted a number of names which he believed had had repairs performed wherein the typewriters had serial numbers indicating manufacture approximately in 1927. Investigation regarding these names is set forth below, and was made in an attempt to establish, if possible, the date of purchase in 1927 of new WOODSTOCK typewriters which would indicate more closely the group of serial numbers in which the serial number of the machine purchased by FANSLER-MARTIN would be contained.



At J. H. TERRY, INC., Drexel Building, Philadelphia, it was determined that typewriter number N-169653 had been purchased as a new machine during the month of July 1928, exact date unknown, and that the salesman from whom it was purchased was one VINCENT E. SLEIGH. The record books of J. H. TERRY reflect that this machine had been paid for on September 4, 1928 in the amount of \$67.50, net, and included the turning in of an old UNDERWOOD typewriter. The information was received from Miss CATHERINE T. WOODS, Secretary.

From Mr. ISAAC GASS, Drexel Building, it was determined that WOODSTOCK typewriter #N-210524 had been purchased approximately in 1932 from HERMAN MAYER, 101 West Avenue, Jenkintown. Inasmuch as the serial number of this machine indicates manufacture subsequent to 1927, no further inquiry was made concerning it. At the Down-Town Club in the Ledger Building, through Mr. JACOB DOWEY, Assistant Manager, it was determined that WOODSTOCK typewriter 8J161256 (16" carriage) had been purchased in 1935 from a woman who cannot be identified by Mr. DOWEY or other club officials.

From Mr. HERBERT BRYAN, formerly in the Bourse Building, now at 4031 Bonsell Avenue, Drexel Hill, Pa., it was determined that he had WOODSTOCK typewriter N-202387, but was only able to advise that he had purchased this machine nearly twenty years ago. The serial number, however, indicates that the machine was manufactured subsequent to 1927.

At the U. S. REVIEW, 500 Walnut Street, Mr. ROBERT R. DEARDON, III, President, advised that the U. S. REVIEW had only purchased four WOODSTOCK typewriters, all of which had been purchased as new machines from the WOODSTOCK COMPANY, but bore serial numbers as follows:

N-471696  
N-474449  
N-476554  
N-476568

Inasmuch as these numbers are obviously of machines manufactured of much more recent date, no further inquiry was made.

At the BANES-MEYER COMPANY, 3915 Powelton Avenue, through Miss EMILY M. ZUCHNITT, it was determined that the serial number of the WOODSTOCK Typewriter in the possession of BANES-MEYER was HN-142439E. She was unable to furnish any record as to the exact date this machine was purchased, and could advise only that it was purchased sometime prior to 1929. Inasmuch as this machine appears to have been manufactured prior to 1926, no further investigation concerning it was made,

Another name pointed out by Mr. GALLAGHER was Mr. EBERLY, 26th and Columbia. This machine is now in the possession of SAMUEL HERMAN,

2601 Columbia Avenue, and bears serial number 168988. It was not possible to trace the ownership and purchase of this machine, and therefore specimens were taken from the machine and have been submitted to the Bureau as indicated above.

Mr. LOUIS KAYE, President of RYDERS, INC., 4862-64 North Broad Street, is in possession of WOODSTOCK typewriter N-151727. Mr. KAYE advised that no records exist covering the purchase of this machine, and that the accountant who handled such purchases has been dead for a number of years. Inasmuch as the serial number would indicate manufacture prior to 1927, no specimens were taken from the machine.

Another name listed by Mr. GALLAGHER was Mr. J. W. HARMER, Fidelity-Philadelphia Trust Building. This machine has been located in the possession of Mrs. MOLLIE HARMER, 212 Rochelle Avenue, and bears serial number N-275396. Mrs. HARMER was unable to furnish information concerning the date of purchase of this machine, and inasmuch as the serial number indicates manufacture in a period considerably after 1927, no further investigation was made concerning the machine.

Another name indicated by GALLAGHER as having a machine with a serial number manufactured approximately in 1927 was that of E. S. THOMPSON, 2216 Chestnut Street. It was ascertained that THOMPSON had turned in an old WOODSTOCK typewriter to JACK KREIFELS approximately October 1948. The records of THOMPSON's cash expenditures reflect the purchase of a typewriter on January 25, 1948 for \$55.00. THOMPSON has advised that he believes this item was for the purchase of the WOODSTOCK typewriter turned in by him to KREIFELS but that he cannot be positive of this.

During the interview with JACK KREIFELS set forth above it was determined that the serial number of the machine received by him from THOMPSON was number 174453.

On December 14, 1948 information was received from J. SIEGMUND LEVIN, 1217 North Franklin Street, that he was in possession of an old WOODSTOCK typewriter. Mr. LEVIN was subsequently contacted in order to ascertain the serial number of this machine. It was determined that this number was N-188729E. Mr. LEVIN's only recollection was that he had purchased the machine new probably in the Summer of 1929, but that he had no record which would show the date of purchase. Inasmuch as the machine appears to have been manufactured subsequent to January 1, 1928, no further investigation was conducted concerning this machine.

MISCELLANEOUS

By teletype dated December 18, 1948 the Bureau advised that information had been received from the Atlanta Office concerning RUSSELL INGRAM, of Cartersville, Georgia, who had allegedly furnished information to the effect that he had been paid money by DONALD HISS or someone working for HISS to deliver sealed papers in Washington, D.C. and New York City during 1938. This teletype instructed the Philadelphia Office to verify INGRAM's employment during 1937-38 at the THOMPSON-WYMAN COMPANY, Norristown, Pa., and to determine his reputation and whether or not he was known to have been in Washington or New York during this period. By teletype dated December 20, 1948 the Bureau was advised that investigation at Norristown at the THOMPSON-WEINMAN COMPANY reflected that inquiry of the following employees of that company--EDWARD BIDDY, MALICHI McGHEE, and HAROLD NELSON, as well as TOM McEVER, Manager, all of whom originate at Cartersville, Georgia, showed that the above-mentioned individuals had never heard of anyone named RUSSELL or HORACE INGRAM. It was determined, however, that one JACK INGRAM resembled the description given in the Bureau teletype mentioned above, with the exception of the fact that JACK INGRAM has coal-black hair and that he is approximately 38 to 40 years of age. It was determined that JACK INGRAM worked for the Pennsylvania branch of THOMPSON-WEINMAN COMPANY for a period of approximately three or four weeks sometime during the period between 1931 and 1936; that JACK INGRAM may also have worked for the company at its office in Cartersville, Georgia.

According to McEVER, no local records exist concerning company activities prior to 1942, at which time a fire destroyed all files. The above-mentioned individuals advised that JACK INGRAM had the reputation of being a heavy drinker but that it was understood that he had reformed about two years previously. They advised that if sober INGRAM would be reliable, that his family is reliable and well regarded in Cartersville. None of the above-mentioned individuals was intimately acquainted with JACK INGRAM. They advised that while he resided in Pennsylvania he lived in a shack on the company premises and cooked his own meals, and that in so far as they knew, he returned directly to Cartersville, Georgia upon leaving the Pennsylvania plant.

These individuals had no knowledge of any trips on the part of JACK INGRAM to either New York or Washington, D.C.

The records of the Norristown Police Department and the Montgomery County Prison were checked, with negative results.

Indices of the Philadelphia Office regarding JACK RUSSELL and HORACE INGRAM were negative.

- P E N D I N G -

Kisseloff-2188

PH 65-2440

L E A D S

THE SAN FRANCISCO DIVISION

AT SAN JOSE, CALIFORNIA

Will interview Mr. CHARLES PARKER, 284 Mount View Avenue, for any information he may have regarding the records of the Philadelphia Agency of the WOODSTOCK TYPEWRITER COMPANY. This lead was set out by teletype dated December 21, 1948.

THE BUFFALO OFFICE

AT BUFFALO, NEW YORK

Will locate Mr. JAMES HACKNEY through REMINGTON-RAND for any information he may have regarding the records of the Philadelphia Agency of WOODSTOCK COMPANY and/or THOMAS GRADY. This lead was set out by teletype dated December 21, 1948.

THE MILWAUKEE DIVISION

AT WAUWATOSA, WISCONSIN

Will exhibit the typewritten lists obtained from JOHN GALLAGHER to THOMAS GRADY in order that GRADY might identify any names to whom he can recall having sold a WOODSTOCK typewriter in 1927. This lead was set out by special delivery letter dated Dec. 20, 1948.

THE WASHINGTON FIELD OFFICE

AT WASHINGTON, D.C.

Through the Washington Agency of the WOODSTOCK TYPEWRITER COMPANY will attempt to locate the present whereabouts of ELIZABETH PARKS, a former employee of the Philadelphia Agency of WOODSTOCK, and interview Miss PARKS concerning any knowledge she may have of the records of the WOODSTOCK AGENCY at Philadelphia. This lead has not been previously set out in any form.

PH 65-2440

THE PHILADELPHIA OFFICE

AT PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA

Upon receipt of information from Milwaukee resulting from the interview with THOMAS GRADY, will attempt to trace any machines indicated by GRADY in order to narrow the range of serial numbers within which the machine sold to FANSLER-MARTIN might fall.

Will report Laboratory findings with regard to typewriting specimens submitted concerning WOODSTOCK typewriters numbers 157542, 162364, 168988, and 169085.

## FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED ~~NEW YORK~~ NEW YORK

FILE NO. 65-2440 MEMcG

REPORT MADE AT PHILADELPHIA, PA.	DATE WHEN MADE DEC 23 1948	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 12-16,18,20/23-48	REPORT MADE BY JAMES L. KIRKLAND
TITLE JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS., ET AL		CHARACTER OF CASE PERJURY ESPIONAGE - R	
SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:  Attempts to locate records of sale of Woodstock Typewriter to FANSLER-MARTIN partnership and to identify serial number of this typewriter unsuccessful. Laboratory has identified specimens submitted by Phila. as written on same typewriter as some of questioned specimens. Additional specimens submitted. Investigation Norristown, Pa. re RUSSELL INGRAM negative.  - P -			
REFERENCES:  Bureau File 74-1333. Report of SA JAMES L. KIRKLAND, dated at Philadelphia, Pa., 12-17-48. Bureau teletype to New York, Boston, Baltimore, and Philadelphia, dated 12-20-48.			
DETAILS:  <u>AT PHILADELPHIA, PA.</u>  This is the joint investigation of SA JOSEPH E. FLAHERTY, PHILIP KOCHENDERFER, WILLIAM H. NAYLOR, and the writer.  HARRY L. MARTIN, former partner of THOMAS FANSLER, has been re-interviewed regarding the possible existence of partnership records. MARTIN explained that the FANSLER-MARTIN partnership was a partnership "in name only," that no partnership agreement papers were drawn,			
APPROVED AND FORWARDED:	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES	
COPIES OF THIS REPORT 5 - Bureau 3 - New York (1-Spec.assistant to the Attorney General, THOMAS J. DONEGAN) 2 - Milwaukee 2 - San Francisco 2 - Washington Field 2 - Atlanta 2 - Phila. 2 - Buffalo			

Kisseloff-2191

and that therefore when the partnership was dissolved there were no dissolution papers involved. He stated that the partnership never employed any attorneys and never registered its name under any legal requirements of the city of Philadelphia or state of Pennsylvania. He remarked that as far as actual records were concerned, there were no partnership records, that the only thing carrying partnership name consisted of letterheads used in the course of the business.

MARTIN advised that no partnership books were kept, and that no joint bank account was maintained; that there was merely a mutual understanding between FANSLER and himself concerning payment of partnership expenses, which were divided equally. He also said that inasmuch as no partnership records had been maintained as such, that it had never been necessary to have an audit made by any outside accountants, nor had an inventory of office equipment ever been prepared, to the best of his knowledge.

MARTIN continued that upon the dissolution of the partnership FANSLER, being the senior partner, had taken whatever minor records may have existed with him, and that he, MARTIN, retained in his possession no records whatsoever concerning the partnership.

By teletype dated December 14, 1948 the Chicago Office advised that although no exact records of serial numbers issued by the Woodstock Typewriter Company were maintained for the years 1925 to 1930 that a trade-in manual for the use of dealers lists the following approximate serial numbers assigned to typewriters at the beginning of each year, as follows:

1925	-	131,000
1926	-	145,000
1927	-	160,000
1928	-	177,000
1929	-	204,000
1930	-	240,000
1931	-	276,000

*#230099 (Fansler-Martin & His  
Suggested)*

In view of the fact that THOMAS GRADY, the salesman who sold the new Woodstock typewriter to the FANSLER-MARTIN partnership, resigned on December 3, 1927, ~~and~~ it would appear, therefore, that the serial number of the typewriter sold to FANSLER-MARTIN would be less than 177,000.

RICHARD SAYERS, Sr., President of the VICTORY TYPEWRITER COMPANY, was re-interviewed concerning the taking over of the Philadelphia Agency of the Woodstock Typewriter Company and advised that the physical properties, consisting of typewriters and typewriter parts, were taken over in November 1946,



but that absolutely no records were received from the Philadelphia agency of Woodstock Typewriter Agency at the time. He stated that the man in charge of the Philadelphia Agency in November of 1946 was JOHN GALLAGHER.

FORMER WOODSTOCK EMPLOYEES INTERVIEWED

JOHN GALLAGHER, 2007 S. Redfield Street, advised that he had been in charge of the Philadelphia Agency for the WOODSTOCK TYPEWRITER COMPANY in November of 1946, and that approximately two or three weeks prior to the closing of the agency Mr. H. N. WEBSTER, then Manager for WOODSTOCK at Washington, D.C., came to Philadelphia with instructions concerning the closing of the Philadelphia Agency. GALLAGHER advised that upon instructions received from WEBSTER he had turned a number of records of the Philadelphia Agency, and that to the best of his knowledge these records consisted of all repair records, and probably included the Philadelphia Office copy of customers' invoices. He said that he believed he had returned inventory stock cards, which cards contained a complete history of all typewriters received at the Philadelphia Agency, to the factory at Woodstock, Illinois, and that he believed he had directed these cards to Mr. H. N. JOHNSON, Treasurer. He stated that WEBSTER was now WOODSTOCK's Southwestern Zone Manager at Dallas, Texas.

GALLAGHER continued that he had been a repair man for the WOODSTOCK COMPANY at Philadelphia during 1927 and was acquainted with THOMAS GRADY. When questioned concerning sales by the Philadelphia Agency during the approximate period around 1927 he stated that sales had amounted to approximately fifty typewriters a month, and that all of the typewriters sold about that time would not have been "on the shelf" for more than three months inasmuch as the typewriters received from the factory were "moving" rapidly. He said that it was customary to receive typewriters from the factory in quantities of twenty or twenty-five, and that in so far as he can recall the serial numbers of each of the groups of typewriters received would run consecutively. GALLAGHER advised that he recalled this particular model typewriter since it had no "typebar links."

GALLAGHER was questioned closely concerning any possible records he might have maintained in his own possession. GALLAGHER advised that the only record he had maintained was a list of customers which he had copied from the records of the agency at the time he determined it was going to be turned over to the VICTORY TYPEWRITER COMPANY. He said that this list consisted solely of persons who had brought typewriters to the agency for repair during approximately the last five years of the existence of the Philadelphia Agency. After examination of this list GALLAGHER pointed out that there were a number of names on the list of individuals and companies

whose typewriters contained serial numbers which would have been manufactured around 1927. These names were indicated to the reporting agent, and investigation concerning them will be set forth in a later section of this report. The list in question has been forwarded to the Milwaukee Office with the request that it be exhibited to THOMAS GRADY. In the event GRADY is able to identify any of the names as customers to whom he sold a new WOODSTOCK typewriter in 1927, attempts will be made to determine the serial numbers of these machines, having in mind that the identification of such serial numbers might be of assistance in narrowing the group of serial numbers in which the machine purchased by FANSLER-MARTIN is contained.

By teletype dated December 21, 1948 the Dallas Office advised that H. N. WEBSTER, now WOODSTOCK TYPEWRITER COMPANY Southwestern Zone Manager, had stated that in 1946 he had closed out eight eastern offices of the WOODSTOCK COMPANY, including the office at Philadelphia. According to WEBSTER, all old records at Philadelphia, consisting of repair records, were burned, and only current records at that time were kept and inventory stock records were returned to the factory in Woodstock, Illinois. WEBSTER has stated that these are the instructions he gave to GALLAGHER at Philadelphia, and that this procedure was made by him and of the company due to the shortage of file space.

By teletype dated December 20, 1948 the Chicago Office advised that Mr. MELVIN O. JOHNSON, Secretary-Treasurer of the WOODSTOCK TYPEWRITER COMPANY, at Woodstock, Illinois, had been unable to locate Philadelphia branch records, and did not recall the receipt of stock records from Philadelphia although he believed that some records had been received and were later destroyed. A search of the available files pertaining to stock, service and sales, revealed no pertinent records. Mr. JOHNSON had indicated that he would make further inquiries at the plant and exhaust all possibilities concerning the location of Philadelphia Agency records.

JOHN O. CAROW, 5313 Locust Street, Philadelphia, presently employed by the REMINGTON-RAND COMPANY, advised that he had come to Philadelphia on November 26, in either 1926 or 1927, from Detroit, where he had been Manager of the local branch of the WOODSTOCK TYPEWRITER COMPANY. He had been assigned to Philadelphia by the company to manage the Philadelphia Agency. He further said he recalled THOMAS GRADY, the salesman, and said that he had hired GRADY shortly after he, CAROW, had come to Philadelphia, and that GRADY had remained in the employ of the Philadelphia Agency for seven or eight months but that it had been necessary to ask for GRADY's resignation due to a lack of sales volume on his part. He indicated that GRADY's record had been clean, and that all machines charged to him had been returned to the company at the time of his resignation. He insisted that the only reason for GRADY's dismissal was lack of sales volume.

CAROW was questioned concerning the possibility that any typewriters might have been missing from the records of the typewriter agency and advised that he had never experienced the loss of a typewriter through theft at the Philadelphia Agency prior to 1933.

CAROW was asked to identify all persons who had been in charge of the Philadelphia Agency from 1925 until the time the agency closed. He furnished the following identities:

SAM WARD  
JOHN CAROW  
CHARLES PARKER  
JOSEPH GWYN  
H. E. STEINKE  
JACK KREIFELS  
JOHN GALLAGHER

CAROW advised that SAM WARD might be located by investigation at St. Louis, Missouri, and that JOSEPH GWYN was believed to be with REMINGTON-RAND at Birmingham, Alabama. He likewise furnished the location of STEINKE at Philadelphia. CAROW could give no information concerning the whereabouts of CHARLES PARKER. CAROW likewise advised that monthly reports had been submitted to the home office of the WOODSTOCK TYPEWRITER COMPANY, and that it had never been the practice to have an outside agency audit the records at Philadelphia, nor, to his knowledge, had an internal audit ever been conducted by the company. He said that all records received by him were, in turn, turned over to CHARLES PARKER, his immediate successor, and that he retained absolutely no records in his possession or know of no records which would assist in the identification of a sale of a typewriter to the FANSLER-MARTIN partnership.

By teletype dated December 21, 1948, the St. Louis Office advised that it had located SAM V. WARD, now a realtor in St. Louis, who had advised that he had been Branch Manager for the WOODSTOCK TYPEWRITER COMPANY from September 1922 until October 1926, that THOMAS GRADY had been employed by him as a sales representative, and that he considered GRADY a reputable and highly intelligent employee. He said that the office force consisted of approximately eight employees, and that there had been considerable turnover. According to WARD, he had left all records in the possession of JOHN CAROW and JAMES HACKNEY, who was then Sales Manager. WARD believed that HACKNEY was now employed as a Portable Sales Representative for the REMINGTON-RAND COMPANY at Buffalo, New York. He further advised that upon the completion of each month all typewriters sold on trial or on loan were a matter of record, which record indicated the name of the purchaser, and that these records were directed each month to the WOODSTOCK TYPEWRITER

COMPANY at Woodstock, Illinois. With regard to the apparent conflict in the statements of WARD and CAROW concerning the period of employment of THOMAS GRADY, it should be noted that according to the records of the home office of the WOODSTOCK TYPEWRITER COMPANY, GRADY was employed for a period by the Philadelphia Agency during 1925 and 1926, after which there was a lapse of employment, followed by his re-employment during a portion of 1927.

The Buffalo Office has been requested to locate and interview JAMES HACKNEY for any knowledge he might have of assistance to the instant investigation.

By teletype dated December 21, 1948 the Birmingham Office advised that the offices of REMINGTON-RAND in Birmingham had stated that JOSEPH P. GWYN had previously been employed as a salesman by that company at Montgomery, Alabama, and Birmingham, Alabama, but that GWYN had died approximately five years ago, and that no information was available at REMINGTON-RAND regarding the records of the WOODSTOCK TYPEWRITER AGENCY at Philadelphia.

HAROLD E. STEINKE, 7040 West Garrett Road, advised that he had been Manager of the WOODSTOCK TYPEWRITER COMPANY from February 1939 to March of 1940, and that all records of the company received by him had been turned over to his successor, JACK KREIFELS. STEINKE said that the records of the company had never been audited to his knowledge by any outside agency, but that it was possible that the records had been audited internally by FRANK SWAHLSTEDT, then Treasurer. SWAHLSTEDT has since died, and has been succeeded by Mr. N. O. JOHNSON, with whom the Chicago Office has maintained contact in the instant investigation.

STEINKE furnished the address of JOSEPH PARKER, who succeeded JOHN CAROW as Manager for the Philadelphia Agency, as being 284 Mount View Avenue, San Jose, California. The San Francisco Office has been requested to locate and interview PARKER concerning the records of the Philadelphia Agency.

Mr. JACK KREIFELS, 943 Pratt Street, advised that he had been Manager of the Philadelphia WOODSTOCK AGENCY from September of 1939 until shortly before the agency was closed, that he had taken over the records of the company from the previous Manager and had maintained possession of these records until H. N. WEBSTER, Washington, D.C., representative of WOODSTOCK, had come to Philadelphia with instructions concerning the closing of the Philadelphia Office. He advised that he had actually terminated his employment with WOODSTOCK prior to the dissolution of the Philadelphia Agency, and that the remaining properties had been placed in the custody of JOHN GALLAGHER. He added that there had never been an audit conducted of the

agency records by either an outside firm or by company representatives, and that he, KREIFELS, had destroyed no records, nor did he retain any company records for his personal use at the time he left the agency. He said that at the time he took charge of the agency he was given a complete inventory of the property in the Philadelphia Office, and upon his arrival he checked his inventory and found it to be exactly correct. Further, that once each month he made a complete inventory of all stock on hand which was sent to the home office. KREIFELS recalled a secretary for the Philadelphia Agency by the name of ELIZABETH PARKS. This secretary had likewise been previously mentioned by JOHN CAROW as having an excellent memory. According to KREIFELS, Miss PARKS had been transferred to the Washington, D.C. Office of the WOODSTOCK TYPEWRITER COMPANY and had subsequently obtained a government job in Washington. KREIFELS advised that she could easily be located through the Washington Office of WOODSTOCK, which he thinks is still in existence.

KREIFELS still maintains a typewriter repair service in his home, and the machines currently in his possession were examined and it was found that he had machines with the following serial numbers:

351422  
400682  
536013  
542386  
547451  
607066

In addition there were some reconditioned machines available, from which KREIFELS advised that the original number had been removed and a new number inserted. These numbers are as follows:

RKS 28194  
RKS 28124  
RN 18017

KREIFELS explained that the rebuilt machines are handled at the factory, at which point a complete record of original serial numbers should be maintained.

SPECIMENS SUBMITTED AND WOODSTOCK TYPEWRITERS TRACED

In referenced report it was noted that two carbon specimens obtained from HARRY MARTIN were submitted to the Bureau for comparison purposes. These specimens were letters dated January 14, 1929 and February 19, 1930.



By report dated December 13, 1948 the Laboratory has advised that a definite conclusion could not be reached in a comparison of these two letters with some of the questioned specimens, and that with others it was concluded that the carbons submitted had not been typed on the machines used to type the other questioned specimens.

Referenced report also indicated the submission of a letter addressed to Miss EMMA L. HELLINGS, The Free Library, Logan Square, Philadelphia, Pa., postmarked December 6, 1931, and signed by DAISY FANSLER.

By report dated December 15, 1948 the Laboratory advised that it had been concluded that the typewriting appearing on this document had been typed with the machine which had typed a number of questioned documents.

By letter dated December 20, 1948, the Philadelphia Office has furnished to the Laboratory specimens taken from a WOODSTOCK TYPEWRITER, Serial Number 162364. These specimens were received from Mr. JOSEPH M. HOLAHAN, 7821 Fayette Street, who typed the specimens on a letter, explaining that the typewriter was in his possession, and forwarded the letter to the Philadelphia Office as a result of newspaper publicity appearing in the instant investigation.

By letter dated December 21, 1948 typewriting specimens were forwarded to the Laboratory from Woodstock typewriter, serial number N168988.

By letter dated December 22, 1948 additional specimens obtained from WOODSTOCK typewriters N-169085 and N-157542 have been submitted to the Laboratory for comparison purposes.

These specimens have been submitted inasmuch as it has been impossible to obtain the original purchase of each typewriter and since the serial number indicates manufacture probably during the year 1927.

As previously set forth, JOHN GALLAGHER, the last person in possession of records of the Philadelphia Agency of WOODSTOCK, furnished a list of individuals and companies for whom repairs had been performed by the Philadelphia Agency within the approximate last five years of its existence. Mr. GALLAGHER noted a number of names which he believed had had repairs performed wherein the typewriters had serial numbers indicating manufacture approximately in 1927. Investigation regarding these names is set forth below, and was made in an attempt to establish, if possible, the date of purchase in 1927 of new WOODSTOCK typewriters which would indicate more closely the group of serial numbers in which the serial number of the machine purchased by FANSLER-MARTIN would be contained.

At J. H. TERRY, INC., Drexel Building, Philadelphia, it was determined that typewriter number N-169653 had been purchased as a new machine during the month of July 1928, exact date unknown, and that the salesman from whom it was purchased was one VINCENT E. SLEIGH. The record books of J. H. TERRY reflect that this machine had been paid for on September 4, 1928 in the amount of \$67.50 net, and included the turning in of an old UNDERWOOD typewriter. The information was received from Miss CATHERINE T. WOODS, Secretary.

From Mr. ISAAC GASS, Drexel Building, it was determined that WOODSTOCK typewriter #N-210524 had been purchased approximately in 1932 from HERMAN MAYER, 101 West Avenue, Jenkintown. Inasmuch as the serial number of this machine indicates manufacture subsequent to 1927, no further inquiry was made concerning it. At the Down-Town Club in the Ledger Building, through Mr. JACOB DOWEY, Assistant Manager, it was determined that WOODSTOCK typewriter 8J161256 (16" carriage) had been purchased in 1935 from a woman who cannot be identified by Mr. DOWEY or other club officials.

From Mr. HERBERT BRYAN, formerly in the Bourse Building, now at 4031 Bonsell Avenue, Drexel Hill, Pa., it was determined that he had WOODSTOCK typewriter N-202387, but was only able to advise that he had purchased this machine nearly twenty years ago. The serial number, however, indicates that the machine was manufactured subsequent to 1927.

At the U. S. REVIEW, 500 Walnut Street, Mr. ROBERT R. DEARDON, III, President, advised that the U. S. REVIEW had only purchased four WOODSTOCK typewriters, all of which had been purchased as new machines from the WOODSTOCK COMPANY, but bore serial numbers as follows:

N-471696  
N-474449  
N-476554  
N-476568

Inasmuch as these numbers are obviously of machines manufactured of much more recent date, no further inquiry was made.

At the BANES-MEYER COMPANY, 3915 Powelton Avenue, through Miss EMILY M. ZUCHNITT, it was determined that the serial number of the WOODSTOCK Typewriter in the possession of BANES-MEYER was HN-142439E. She was unable to furnish any record as to the exact date this machine was purchased, and could advise only that it was purchased sometime prior to 1929. Inasmuch as this machine appears to have been manufactured prior to 1926, no further investigation concerning it was made.

Another name pointed out by Mr. GALLAGHER was Mr. EBERLY, 26th and Columbia. This machine is now in the possession of SAMUEL HERMAN,



2601 Columbia Avenue, and bears serial number 168988. It was not possible to trace the ownership and purchase of this machine, and therefore specimens were taken from the machine and have been submitted to the Bureau as indicated above.

Mr. LOUIS KAYE, President of RYDERS, INC., 4862-64 North Broad Street, is in possession of WOODSTOCK typewriter N-151727. Mr. KAYE advised that no records exist covering the purchase of this machine, and that the accountant who handled such purchases has been dead for a number of years. Inasmuch as the serial number would indicate manufacture prior to 1927, no specimens were taken from the machine.

Another name listed by Mr. GALLAGHER was Mr. J. W. HARMER, Fidelity-Philadelphia Trust Building. This machine has been located in the possession of Mrs. MOLLIE HARMER, 212 Rochelle Avenue, and bears serial number N-275396. Mrs. HARMER was unable to furnish information concerning the date of purchase of this machine, and inasmuch as the serial number indicates manufacture in a period considerably after 1927, no further investigation was made concerning the machine.

Another name indicated by GALLAGHER as having a machine with a serial number manufactured approximately in 1947 was that of E. S. THOMPSON, 2216 Chestnut Street. It was ascertained that THOMPSON had turned in an old WOODSTOCK typewriter to JACK KREIFELS approximately October 1948. The records of THOMPSON's cash expenditures reflect the purchase of a typewriter on January 25, 1948 for \$55.00. THOMPSON has advised that he believes this item was for the purchase of the WOODSTOCK typewriter turned in by him to KREIFELS but that he cannot be positive of this.

During the interview with JACK KREIFELS set forth above it was determined that the serial number of the machine received by him from THOMPSON was number 174453.

On December 14, 1948 information was received from J. SIEGMUND LEVIN, 1217 North Franklin Street, that he was in possession of an old WOODSTOCK typewriter. Mr. LEVIN was subsequently contacted in order to ascertain the serial number of this machine. It was determined that this number was N-188729E. Mr. LEVIN's only recollection was that he had purchased the machine new probably in the Summer of 1929, but that he had no record which would show the date of purchase. Inasmuch as the machine appears to have been manufactured subsequent to January 1, 1928, no further investigation was conducted concerning this machine.

MISCELLANEOUS

By teletype dated December 18, 1948 the Bureau advised that information had been received from the Atlanta Office concerning RUSSELL INGRAM, of Cartersville, Georgia, who had allegedly furnished information to the effect that he had been paid money by DONALD HISS or someone working for HISS to deliver sealed papers in Washington, D.C. and New York City during 1938. This teletype instructed the Philadelphia Office to verify INGRAM's employment during 1937-38 at the THOMPSON-WYMAN COMPANY, Norristown, Pa., and to determine his reputation and whether or not he was known to have been in Washington or New York during this period. By teletype dated December 20, 1948 the Bureau was advised that investigation at Norristown at the THOMPSON-WEINMAN COMPANY reflected that inquiry of the following employees of that company--EDWARD BIDDY, MALICHI MCGHEE, and HAROLD NELSON, as well as TOM McEVER, Manager, all of whom originate at Cartersville, Georgia, showed that the above-mentioned individuals had never heard of anyone named RUSSELL or HORACE INGRAM. It was determined, however, that one JACK INGRAM resembled the description given in the Bureau teletype mentioned above, with the exception of the fact that JACK INGRAM has coal-black hair and that he is approximately 38 to 40 years of age. It was determined that JACK INGRAM worked for the Pennsylvania branch of THOMPSON-WEINMAN COMPANY for a period of approximately three or four weeks sometime during the period between 1931 and 1936; that JACK INGRAM may also have worked for the company at its office in Cartersville, Georgia.

According to McEVER, no local records exist concerning company activities prior to 1942, at which time a fire destroyed all files. The above-mentioned individuals advised that JACK INGRAM had the reputation of being a heavy drinker but that it was understood that he had reformed about two years previously. They advised that if sober INGRAM would be reliable, that his family is reliable and well regarded in Cartersville. None of the above-mentioned individuals was intimately acquainted with JACK INGRAM. They advised that while he resided in Pennsylvania he lived in a shack on the company premises and cooked his own meals, and that in so far as they knew, he returned directly to Cartersville, Georgia upon leaving the Pennsylvania plant.

These individuals had no knowledge of any trips on the part of JACK INGRAM to either New York or Washington, D.C..

The records of the Norristown Police Department and the Montgomery County Prison were checked, with negative results.

Indices of the Philadelphia Office regarding JACK RUSSELL and HORACE INGRAM were negative.

- P E N D I N G -

Kisseloff-2201

PH 65-2440

L E A D S

THE SAN FRANCISCO DIVISION

AT SAN JOSE, CALIFORNIA

Will interview Mr. CHARLES PARKER, 284 Mount View Avenue, for any information he may have regarding the records of the Philadelphia Agency of the WOODSTOCK TYPEWRITER COMPANY. This lead was set out by teletype dated December 21, 1948.

THE BUFFALO OFFICE

AT BUFFALO, NEW YORK

Will locate Mr. JAMES HACKNEY through REMINGTON-RAND for any information he may have regarding the records of the Philadelphia Agency of WOODSTOCK COMPANY and/or THOMAS GRADY. This lead was set out by teletype dated December 21, 1948.

THE MILWAUKEE DIVISION

AT WAUWATOSA, WISCONSIN

Will exhibit the typewritten lists obtained from JOHN GALLAGHER to THOMAS GRADY in order that GRADY might identify any names to whom he can recall having sold a WOODSTOCK typewriter in 1927. This lead was set out by special delivery letter dated Dec. 20, 1948.

THE WASHINGTON FIELD OFFICE

AT WASHINGTON, D.C.

Through the Washington Agency of the WOODSTOCK TYPEWRITER COMPANY will attempt to locate the present whereabouts of ELIZABETH PARKS, a former employee of the Philadelphia Agency of WOODSTOCK, and interview Miss PARKS concerning any knowledge she may have of the records of the WOODSTOCK AGENCY at Philadelphia. This lead has not been previously set out in any form.

PH 65-2440

THE PHILADELPHIA OFFICE

AT PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA

Upon receipt of information from Milwaukee resulting from the interview with THOMAS GRADY, will attempt to trace any machines indicated by GRADY in order to narrow the range of serial numbers within which the machine sold to FANSLER-MARTIN might fall.

Will report Laboratory findings with regard to typewriting specimens submitted concerning WOODSTOCK typewriters numbers 157542, 162364, 168988, and 169085.

D-89221 BU

# Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI                      Attn: FBI Laboratory                      DATE: December 24, 1948

*Handwritten initials*

FROM : GUY HOTTEL, SAC, Washington Field

SUBJECT: J. D. WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was;  
ALGER HISS  
PERJURY; ESPIONAGE - R;  
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

*Handwritten initials*

*Handwritten: No 1/11*

*Handwritten: 74-1333*

*Handwritten: KPS*

Attached hereto is a typewritten letter, signed by ALGER HISS, on the letterhead of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, and dated November 3, 1947. The letter was addressed to Mr. ROBERT E. LAMOND, Assistant Secretary, The Real Estate Title Insurance Company, 503 - E Street, N. W., Washington, D. C., and was obtained from the Columbia Title Insurance Company, on December 23, 1948, by Special Agents CARL N. DETEMPLE and WILLIAM H. ATKINSON of the Washington Field Office.

The attached specimen is for comparison with <sup>questioned</sup> ~~known~~ typewriting specimens in instant case, and should be returned to the Washington Field Office when the examination is completed.

SPECIMENS RETAINED IN LAB FOR LAB. ACTION AND REPORT

CMD:cl  
74-94  
Enclosure

12/24/48 jl  
RECORDED - 84

74-1333-537

F B I  
3 DEC 31 1948

cc - New York

*Handwritten: Lab report 12/24/48 RCF/jl*

Kisseloff-2204

*Handwritten signature*

REPORT  
of the



FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
WASHINGTON D. C.

SAC, Washington Field

December 24, 1948

There follows the report of the FBI Laboratory on the examination of evidence received from your office on December 24, 1948.

J. D. WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, with aliases;  
ALGER HISS  
PERJURY; ESPIONAGE - R;  
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

*J. Edgar Hoover*  
John Edgar Hoover, Director

RECORDED - 84

YOUR FILE NO. *71-94*  
FBI FILE NO. *71-1333*  
LAB. NO. *D-89221 BU*

Examination requested by: *Washington Field*

Date: *12-16-48*  
by *Lester T. R. B. / 601*

Reference: *Letter dated December 24, 1948*

Examination requested: *Document*

Specimens:

K95 Letter typewritten on letterhead stationery of Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, New York, New York, dated November 3, 1947, to Mr. Robert E. Lunsford, Assistant Secretary, The Real Estate Title Insurance Company, 503 K Street N. W., Washington 1, D. C., signed ALGER HISS.

RESULTS OF EXAMINATION:

It was concluded that the typewriter which was used to type the specimen listed above as K95 was not used to type 46 through 469.

Specimen K95 is returned herewith to the Washington Field Office, no photographic copies being retained in the Bureau's files.

ENCLOSURE

COPIES DESTROYED  
20 5 DEC 17 1956

2	New York
1	Philadelphia
1	Baltimore
DEC 24 1948	
RCF:JL	

- Mr. Rosen
- Mr. Tracy
- Mr. Egan
- Mr. Gurnea
- Mr. Harbo
- Mr. Mohr
- Mr. Pennington
- Mr. Quinn Tamm
- Mr. Nease
- Miss Gandy

Kisseloff-2205

# FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT

NEW YORK CITY

FILE NO 65-658

REPORT MADE AT <b>DENVER, COLORADO</b>	DATE WHEN MADE <b>12-24-48</b>	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE <b>12-17-23-48</b>	REPORT MADE BY <b>EDWIN O. JOHNSON</b>
TITLE <b>CHANGED: <sup>(1)</sup> JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was; ALGER HISS</b>			CHARACTER OF CASE <b>PERJURY ESPIONAGE - R</b>

**SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:**

NORMAN C. PIXLER, former fellow government employee of PHILIP RENO, states that PHILIP RENO was member of C.P. and attempted to recruit him into the C.P. in 1942. JOHN WELLS BRINTON, close friend of PHILIP RENO, although admitted C. P. connection, refused to answer any questions indicating any CP affiliation or activity on the part of PHILIP RENO. Other former fellow employees interviewed but no evidence of CP activities of PHILIP RENO prior to 1944 developed. PHILIP RENO reportedly now in Albuquerque, New Mexico, and brother FRANKLIN VICTOR RENO believed to be in Agua Caliente, Hot Springs, Arizona.

- P -

~~DEFERRED RECORDING~~

CC TO: Chicago  
REQ. REC'D: 12-18-48  
NOV 16 1964  
ANS. BY: [Signature]  
[Signature]

**REFERENCE:**

Report of Special Agent E. O. JOHNSON dated December 12, 1948, at Denver, Colorado.  
Teletype from New York City to Denver and Richmond dated December 16, 1948.  
Bureau letter to Washington Field dated December 13, 1948.  
Bureau teletype to Denver dated December 17, 1948.

**DETAILS:**

The title of this case has been changed to include the additional subject, ALGER HISS.

This is a joint report by Special Agent JOSEPH O. LEARNED and the Reporting Agent.

1cc - Asst AG  
12-20-48  
FLI cont

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN  
OTHERWISE

Classified by: [Signature]  
Declassify on: OADR 9-19-89  
291-805

APPROVED AND FORWARDED: [Signature]	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES
COPIES OF THIS REPORT see next page		74-1333-538 RECORDED - 84 INDEXED - 84 DEC 31 1948
COPIES DESTROYED 20 5 DEC 17 1964		[Signature]



Dn. File No. 65-658

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Copies of this report:

- ⑤ - Bureau
- 3 - New York City (AMSD) ( 65-14920)
- 1 - Special Assistant to the Attorney General  
T. J. DONEGAN, New York City
- 2 - Albany
- 2 - Baltimore (Inf.) (65-1642)
- 2 - Chicago
- 2 - EL Paso
- 2 - Indianapolis
- 2 - Portland
- 2 - Phoenix
- 2 - San Francisco
- 2 - Washington
- 3 - Denver

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Kisseloff-2207

Dn. File No. 65-658

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

By teletype dated December 16, 1948, the New York City Division requested the Denver, Colorado, and Richmond, Virginia, Offices to locate and interview JOHN L. KELLEY now at the University of Colorado, and EDWARD J. McSHANE now at the University of Virginia, in view of the fact that FRANKLIN VICTOR RENO had stated that he had been working on a book which was tentatively entitled "Exterior Ballistics up to 1945". This book was being prepared in collaboration with the above named professors McSHANE and KELLEY, who were former fellow workers in the Aberdeen Proving Grounds. RENO admitted that from time to time he had forwarded restricted material obtained from Aberdeen Research Laboratory Library to McSHANE and KELLEY, and that he had charged out various restricted material for research purposes, and that some may not have been charged out in the usual manner.

AT BOULDER, COLORADO

Exhaustive inquiries were made on the campus of the University of Colorado, the Credit Bureau at Boulder, and the Post Office Department in an effort to locate JOHN L. KELLEY; however, such an individual was not known at Boulder or on the University campus. Similar inquiries were made on the campuses of the University of Denver and the Colorado School of Mines at Golden, Colorado, which were unproductive in locating a JOHN L. KELLEY. New York City and Baltimore by teletype dated December 17, 1948, were, therefore, requested to furnish more accurate information relative to JOHN L. KELLEY's whereabouts. By teletype dated December 17, 1948, Baltimore advised Denver that according to records at the Aberdeen Proving Grounds, JOHN L. KELLEY showed his address as the Department of Mathematics University of California, Berkeley, California. This teletype which was also directed to New York City, requested New York City to set out the lead to interview JOHN L. KELLEY to the San Francisco Office.

AT DENVER, COLORADO

By letter dated December 13, 1948, from the Bureau to Washington Field, the Bureau pointed out it was the Attorney General's request that a check be made to determine the personnel and names of all persons, departmental-wise who were associated with various individuals, among them PHILIP RENO, it being anticipated that they may be subpoenaed before a New York Federal Grand Jury.

By teletype dated December 17, 1948, the Bureau advised Denver that interviews should be conducted with co-employees, immediate superiors of PHILIP RENO regardless of Communist Party connections and that they be interviewed for the purpose of determining Communist Party activities and sympathies of RENO and whether he is known to have removed official documents from the government agencies where he was employed for delivery to unauthorized persons, also if he is known to have orally informed any unauthorized persons concerning the information he had obtained through his government employment.

RESULTS OF INTERVIEWS WITH FORMER  
FELLOW EMPLOYEES

CHARLES A. GRAHAM, Attorney  
2345 Route Road  
Lakewood, Colorado  
Office 828 Symes Building  
Denver, Colorado

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

GRAHAM was interviewed by Special Agents JOSEPH C. LEARNED and the Reporting Agent on December 21, 1948, at his residence.

GRAHAM stated he acted as PHILIP RENO's attorney within the past few months as the result of PHILIP RENO being subpoenaed before the Denver Federal Grand Jury. GRAHAM stated that he would answer any questions propounded to him regarding RENO that would not violate his Attorney-Client relationship with RENO.

GRAHAM stated that he first became acquainted with RENO in Denver, Colorado sometime during 1937, 1938, or 1939, when he met him at a Colorado conference of Social Welfare in Denver, Colorado. GRAHAM stated that when he was appointed Chairman of the Ninth Region War Labor Board with headquarters in Denver, Colorado, in November, 1942, he contacted PHILIP RENO for RENO's assistance in recommending various individuals who might be interested in working in that office. GRAHAM explained that he had the problem of setting up a large office in a short space of time and contacted many individuals requesting their assistance in securing personnel. He stated RENO worked from November, 1942, to April or May, 1943, as an Economist in this office. GRAHAM stated that several individuals were recommended to him by PHILIP RENO for employment but that he is not sure of the identity of all these individuals. GRAHAM stated that NORMAN C. PIXLER, DWIGHT SPENCER, RALPH PRICE, RAYMOND LA VALLE, and GERALD MATCHETTE may have been the individuals who had been recommended to him by RENO.

GRAHAM stated that in 1943 one NORMAN PIXLER made certain charges before the Ninth Regional War Labor Board to the effect that there were certain members of the Communist Party employed in that office, one of whom was PHILIP RENO. GRAHAM stated that he had conducted an exhaustive investigation at that time and had come to the conclusion that PIXLER, because of receiving a low efficiency rating and because of information GRAHAM had obtained from PIXLER's past employers, was a liar and that he, GRAHAM did not place credence in PIXLER's accusations.

GRAHAM explained that upon the death of RENO's wife, RUTH RENO, PHILIP resigned his government position and he did not see RENO again until the 1944 Political Campaign in Denver, Colorado, at which time, he, GRAHAM, ran as a Democratic candidate for the First Congressional District of Colorado. He stated RENO was employed by the CIO Political Action Committee

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during that campaign and greatly assisted in the Graham Congressional Campaign.

GRAHAM stated that in 1946 several associates and he organized the Rocky Mountain Council for Social Action which was to be a political organization in promoting various progressive candidates for the 1946 elections in Denver, Colorado. GRAHAM stated that RENO worked for this council and that he was in close contact with RENO during this time. GRAHAM stated that there was no Communist Control or influence in this Rocky Mountain Council for Social Action and that PHILIP RENO's activities in this Council were under his, GRAHAM's, supervision.

GRAHAM stated that in 1947 he had learned of a political clash between the Communist Party and Philip Reno on political questions. GRAHAM stated that during the years 1942 and 1943, he had no reason to believe PHILIP RENO was a member of the Communist Party but that in 1947 and 1948, because of various political maneuvers of the Communist Party in Denver in connection with the Progressive Party he had come to the conclusion that RENO was a member of the Communist Party.

GRAHAM explained that he was the leader in the organizing of the Progressive Party in the State of Colorado, and that PHILIP RENO and DWIGHT SPENCER assisted him in the organization of Wallace For President movement. Sometime in the spring of 1948 GRAHAM stated he had learned PHILIP RENO had been kicked out of the Communist Party by ARTHUR BARRY, the head of the Communist Party in Colorado, because of their political differences. GRAHAM stated that because various individuals under the control of the Communist Party leaders had infiltrated and taken over the leadership of the Progressive Party in Colorado, he was now in a better position to determine the Communist Party affiliations of many of his associates. GRAHAM explained that although RENO had been a member of the Communist Party, RENO did remain loyal to him, GRAHAM, in GRAHAM's fight with the Communist Party over the political activities and organization of the Progressive Party.

GRAHAM stated further that in view of the fact that RENO told him and an Assistant United States Attorney in Denver, Colorado, that he had been a member of the Communist Party since 1944, GRAHAM stated that he could categorically state that he knew now of RENO's affiliation with the Communist Party. GRAHAM further stated he is of the opinion that although RENO is no longer a member of the Communist Party, he is still a Marxist-Leninist Socialist or Communist at heart. GRAHAM stated he feels that RENO merely objects to the manner in which the present leadership of the Communist Party is running that organization.

GRAHAM stated further that during RENO's employment at the War Labor Board there were no official government papers which were restricted; also that he did not know of any occasion when PHILIP RENO had turned over any official

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documents of the War Labor Board to any unauthorized persons or furnished to unauthorized persons any information which could have come to RENO's attention during his employment at the Board. GRAHAM further stated that it is quite possible that there were four, five, six, seven, or eight Communists at the Ninth Regional Office of the War Labor Board during the years 1942 and 1943 although he was not aware of their affiliation and probable activities at that time. GRAHAM stated that if he had known conclusively that there were any members of the Communist Party in his office, he would have fired them from their positions. GRAHAM stated further that he feels he may be called upon to represent RENO in any future legal action and, therefore, did not desire to sign any statement regarding the information furnished above.

CECELIA SCHEUNEMANN  
1549 Franklin Street  
Denver, Colorado

CECELIA SCHEUNEMANN is the wife of EDWARD SCHEUNEMANN, an attorney associated with CHARLES A. GRAHAM. She was interviewed on December 21, 1948, in the presence of and in the office of her husband.

Mrs. SCHEUNEMANN was the subject of a former Hatch Act investigation and she is no longer in Federal employ.

Mrs. SCHEUNEMANN stated that she was employed by the National Labor Relations Board in Chicago prior to her coming to Denver, Colorado, in the latter part of 1942. She had been CHARLES A. GRAHAM's secretary in Chicago, and, therefore, came to Denver upon his suggestion. Shortly after her becoming associated with the War Labor Board, Ninth Region, Denver, Colorado, PHILIP RENO was employed. Being new in Denver, among her first friends were PHILIP RENO and his wife who then resided on Vallejo Street and she was invited to the RENO home for breakfast one Sunday and there met her present husband, who was then a friend of RENO's, and later married him.

Mrs. SCHEUNEMANN denies she had any knowledge of Communist Party activities on the part of PHILIP RENO and she does not know of any instance of PHILIP RENO's delivering to unauthorized persons any documents or material obtained as an employee of the War Labor Board. She was not aware that PHILIP RENO ever orally gave information obtained from the War Labor Board to any unauthorized person; she did not notice any Communist literature being distributed at the offices of the War Labor Board; and she also denied any activity on her part in the Communist Party in Denver during her employment with the War Labor Board.

Confidential Informant [redacted] reported to the Denver Field Office that BETTY GANNETT, also known as BETTY GRAYSON, would be in Denver on May 23 and 24, 1945. He reported that this woman is the Membership Director of the Communist Party from their National Headquarters in New York. He further reported that on the evening of May 24, 1945, at about 8 P.M. a group of Communist Party members met at the home of GEORGE R. BOHM, 360 Adams Street in Denver. He described this group as a white collar and professional group within the Communist Party. BETTY GANNETT appeared at this meeting with TRACY ROGERS, then Acting President of the Communist Party in Colorado. The informant reported that Mrs. SCHEUNEMANN was among those present appearing with her husband, EDWARD J. SCHEUNEMANN. He further stated that this employee not only

b2  
b7D

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Dn: File No. 65-658

contributed at the meeting but also solicited funds from other members there for the Communist Party.

EDWARD J. SCHEUNEMANN  
1549 Franklin Street  
Attorney-at-law  
Offices 828 Symes Building  
Denver, Colorado

*File*

Mr. SCHEUNEMANN advised that following the return of FRANKLIN VICTOR RENO and his brother PHILIP RENO to Denver from New York City December 18, 1948, he was contacted by them for advice. It was mutually agreed PHILIP RENO should immediately proceed to his home in Albuquerque, New Mexico, by bus and that FRANKLIN VICTOR RENO who is in ill health, should go to the Agua Caliente, Hot Springs, Arizona. SCHEUNEMANN personally made FRANKLIN's plane and hotel reservation. Being associated with Attorney CHARLES A. GRAHAM, SCHEUNEMANN will probably be called upon to represent the RENO brothers in any future legal action; however, Mr. SCHEUNEMANN agreed to discuss his knowledge of PHILIP RENO's activities insofar as it would not be in opposition to his Attorney-Client relationship.

Mr. SCHEUNEMANN stated that he first became acquainted with PHILIP RENO at the University of Colorado in about 1935 and 1936 but that when he, Mr. SCHEUNEMANN graduated he immediately went to Washington, D. C. to work for the U. S. Government, first with the National Labor Relations Board under the Federal Housing Administration and later with the Office of Price Administration. PHILIP RENO was in Washington, D. C. and late in the year 1940 PHILIP RENO and his wife had rented a large house in East Falls Church, Virginia. SCHEUNEMANN being single, rented a room in the RENO home and lived there for a period of around one year. With regards to SCHEUNEMANN's knowledge of PHILIP RENO's activities in Washington, he stated that he did not know of any Communist Party activities or affiliation on the part of PHILIP RENO but did know RENO was active as an officer of the Federal Employees Union and was therefore closely associated with ELEANOR NELSON. SCHEUNEMANN recalls that he met ELEANOR NELSON on one occasion but does not remember the exact circumstances; however, she did not to his knowledge visit in the RENO home.

SCHEUNEMANN stated that with regards to PHILIP RENO's associates in Washington, D. C. he could recall only the following:

CRAIG and JOYCE WINCENT, CRAIG VINCENT being a Colorado University Graduate;  
SIDNEY KATZ, an officer of the CIO COUNCIL in Washington, D. C.; and  
HERBERT FUCHS.

Mr. SCHEUNEMANN is now aware of RENO's Communist Party activities but this information comes primarily from his being associated with RENO's attorney.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Dn. File No. 65/658

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~  
SCHEUNEMANN explained that although he was a friend of PHILIP RENO during the time that the latter worked for the war Labor Board in Denver, Colorado he did not know at that time that PHILIP RENO was or could have been a member of and active in the Communist Party.

It is to be noted that investigation of SCHEUNEMANN by the Denver Office revealed among other things, that Confidential Informant DR-4, a member of the Communist Party, stated that he attended Communist Party meetings at which meetings SCHEUNEMANN was also in attendance, on March 15, May 10, June 1, and June 29, 1945.

AT PUEBLO, COLORADO

JOHN WELLS BRINTON  
1225 Taylor Avenue  
Pueblo, Colorado

On December 22, 1948, BRINTON was interviewed by Special Agents JOSEPH C. LEARNED and ALVIN D. HEWITT at the Post Office Building in Pueblo, Colorado.

BRINTON stated he first met PHILIP RENO at the University of Colorado, Boulder, Colorado, during 1931 or 1932, when both of them were in attendance at that institution. In 1940 BRINTON stated when he secured a position with the Bureau of Census, Washington, D. C., he again renewed his acquaintanceship with RENO in Washington, D. C. BRINTON explained that during the year 1940 and the early part of 1941, he BRINTON, was employed at the National Resources Planning Board, the U. S. Housing Authority, and the Federal Works Agency. BRINTON stated that on almost every weekend, his wife, ALBINA and he visited PHILIP RENO and his wife at RENO's residence near East Falls Church, Virginia. BRINTON stated in view of the fact that RENO was very active in the Local at the Social Security Board of the Federal Workers Union, CIO, and he BRINTON was active in the same union, at the various government agencies at which he was employed, most of their discussions concerned union activity. BRINTON stated that PHILIP RENO and he for many years had held similar philosophical ideas concerning government and political sciences. BRINTON stated that during the time he knew PHILIP RENO in Washington, D. C. he had no knowledge of RENO participating in any way in the activities of the Communist Party. He stated further he had no information that RENO was a member of the Communist Party at that time. BRINTON further stated, however that he, BRINTON, had attended meetings and was a member of the American Peace Mobilization and other liberal organizations, the names of which he does not recall, but is of the opinion were organizations which were subsequently designated as subversive by the Attorney General.

BRINTON stated that in late 1941 after many years of contemplation he decided to give up his government work and become a labor organizer and join the Communist Party. BRINTON stated he secured a position as a labor



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organizer for the Warehouse and Distributing Workers Union of the International Longshoremen's Union, CIO, in Baltimore, Maryland. BRINTON stated it was in Baltimore, immediately upon taking this position that he made application to and was accepted into the Communist Party.

While still employed in this position he recalls in 1943 upon the death of RUTH RENO, PHILIP RENO came to Baltimore and lived with him, BRINTON, at 3337 Windsor Avenue for a few weeks. BRINTON stated that RENO secured at this time a position of editing the newspaper for the Industrial Union of Marine and Shipyard workers, CIO. BRINTON stated that he preferred not to answer a question propounded to him whether or not RENO was a member of the Communist Party to his knowledge at that time in Baltimore. BRINTON further stated he preferred not to answer questions propounded to him if he knew whether or not PHILIP RENO, while a student at the University of Colorado, while RENO was a Federal Government employee in Washington, D. C. and Denver, Colorado, while BRINTON was associated with RENO for the years 1946 and 1947 and 1948, in Denver, Colorado, was a member of, affiliated with, or held any sympathies with the Communist Party.

BRINTON advised that he resigned from the American Communist Party in the Spring of 1948 for reasons he preferred not to explain but that he still considers himself a Marxist-Leninist Socialist. BRINTON further elaborated this statement by saying he is a communist but is unaffiliated at the present time. BRINTON also stated that he would not object to answering any questions regarding himself but that he preferred not to answer any questions regarding the Communist Party activities or affiliations of anyone else. BRINTON stated further that he is aware of the fact that it may be necessary for him to decide in the future whether or not he would have to answer such questions as propounded to him during a hearing of the Federal Grand Jury.

BRINTON stated that during the many years of association with PHILIP RENO RENO had never told him of any connection between FRANKLIN VICTOR RENO or PHILIP RENO with any individual engaged in Soviet Union Espionage or intelligence work. BRINTON stated further that he had only met FRANKLIN RENO on one or two occasions and did not know whether or not FRANKLIN RENO had ever been a member of the Communist Party or held any sympathies for Communism. Mr. BRINTON stated further that while he was engaged in Union activity he had met ELEANOR NELSON on several occasions but had never visited her or attended any meetings in her residence.

BRINTON stated he preferred not to answer a question propounded to him as to whether or not PHILIP RENO is still a member of the Communist Party.

BRINTON stated further that he preferred not to sign any statements he made which have been reported above.

Investigation by the Denver Office of BRINTON reveals that he was elected

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in May, 1946, to the State Executive Committee of the Communist Party of Colorado, as reported by Confidential Informant [redacted] In the early part of May, 1948, BRINTON resigned his position with the Party, apparently because of the Communist Party's expulsion of PHILIP RENO in the Spring of 1948. This information was furnished by Confidential Informant [redacted]

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AT DENVER, COLORADO

DR. HEBERT HARPER  
321 Equitable Building  
Denver, Colorado

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Dr. HARPER is and has been Regional Director of the Social Security Administration of the Federal Government for several years. He recalls PHILIP RENO as an employee in his agency in about 1941 and 1942 but does not recall how PHILIP RENO happened to come to his agency. Dr. HARPER, from personal knowledge, does not possess any information concerning any Communist Party affiliation or activities on the part of PHILIP RENO while the latter was employed in the Social Security Administration; however, he explained that he has in his mind the impression that PHILIP RENO was "leftish" or "extremely liberal" but cannot recall why he has this impression or whether it was just as the result of a rumor at the time of PHILIP RENO's employment or after he left the Social Security Administration. Dr. HARPER is certain it never came to his attention that PHILIP RENO ever extracted any government documents for delivery to unauthorized persons or that he violated his employment by giving orally any government information to unauthorized persons.

Dr. HARPER does not recall who PHILIP RENO's close associates were at the Social Security Administration but will endeavor to make discreet inquiries concerning who they might have been. He does state that Mr. JOHN GROSS was PHILIP RENO's supervisor in the Social Security Administration; however, Mr. GROSS is presently with the ECA stationed in Norway. Dr. HARPER also suggested that Mr. IVAN P. ASAY, who was his executive assistant in the Social Security Administration during the pertinent years would have known PHILIP RENO. The names FRANK JOHNSON and E. J. BURNETT, present employees of the Social Security Administration, were furnished as with this organization in 1942.

FRANK JOHNSON  
Social Security Administration  
Equitable Building  
Denver, Colorado

JOHNSON is Associate Regional Representative of the Bureau of Employment, Social Security Administration; however, he advised that in 1942, he was employed as a clearance officer. He recalls PHILIP RENO as working as a coordinator of the mails and he believes he had lunch with him on possibly two or three occasions, however, JOHNSON stated that he does not know

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whether PHILIP RENO was a member of the Communist Party or engaged in any activities connected with it. He recalls he was considered rather "radical" meaning that RENO felt the government should have more social agencies. JOHNSON did not have any information indicating PHILIP RENO ever took government documents or material and handed them over to unauthorized persons nor does he recall exactly with whom PHILIP RENO associated while in the Social Security Administration. He has the impression back in his mind that PHILIP RENO had friends in the old NYA group in Denver but that he is unable to recall the names of any of the group. He does remember that CRAIG VINCENT and wife were friends of PHILIP RENO but he bases this on PHILIP RENO's conversation concerning CRAIG VINCENT and wife who were apparently in Washington, D. C. JOHNSON also recalls a AMER. TEHMAN and PALMER BOGGS and believes they might have been friends of PHILIP RENO.

NORMAN C. PIXLER  
1750 South Franklin Street  
Denver, Colorado

In August, 1945, NORMAN C. PIXLER who at that time was employed by the Plumbers Union Council of Denver, was interviewed by Special Agent E. FRED WILKINSON and furnished certain information regarding PHILIP RENO. PIXLER was re-interviewed on December 21, 1948, and furnished the following voluntary signed statement concerning his knowledge of the Communist Party activities and affiliations of PHILIP RENO:

Denver, Colo.  
Dec. 23, 1948

"I, NORMAN C. PIXLER, make the following voluntary statement to Edwin O. Johnson and Joseph C. Learned, who have identified themselves to me as Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

"I met Philip Reno in 1942 sometime in June, when I was employed with the NYA and he was employed with the Social Security Board in Denver. At that time Reno was active in the organization of the local of the Office and Professional Workers Union, CIO, within the Social Security Board. During the month of November, the exact day I do not recall, of 1942 Philip Reno asked me if I had much training in economics and I told him that I had. Reno told me that Charles Graham was seeking employees for the Ninth Regional Office of the War Labor Board and suggested that I make application for a position with that office, which I did. Soon after that I secured a position with that office as an Economist. Reno also secured a position in that office as an Economist. One day early in December, of 1942, Dwight Spencer, who was an employee of that office asked me to come to his residence later on in the week. I told him I would come. He reminded me of his invitation one or two times after that and I asked Spencer if I should bring my wife and he replied that I should not, but that I should come about eight o'clock. I went to Spencer's residence which was

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located at a motel on South Santa Fe and West Alameda. Dwight and Mary Spencer, Bill McMurphy and his wife, Charles Binna and Philip Reno were at the residence or arrived shortly after I arrived. Soon after my arrival Mary Spencer and Mrs. McMurphy left the residence. Reno said "Let's get down to business" and for about half an hour Reno did most of the talking attacking the capitalistic system. Reno said that they had been watching me for some time and wanted me to join the Communist Party. Reno said that it would be in a government worker's cell. Reno pointed out to me the various theories of Communism. Reno told me I would go a long way in my work in the War Labor Board if I joined the Communist Party. Spencer, Binna and McMurphy added suggestions from time to time pointing out why I should join the Communist Party but Reno did most of the talking. Reno inquired of me if I thought my wife would integrate herself into the Communist Party as had Mary Spencer, the wife of Dwight Spencer. I told Reno that I was not sure that I understood Communism and I was a little confused and would have to think it over. Reno said that the dues would be a certain percentage of my salary, the exact percentage, I cannot positively say, but I think it was 10 per cent. After the discussion, Mary Spencer and Mrs. McMurphy returned and there was no further discussion regarding my joining the Communist Party. About three days after this meeting, I had lunch in the Breakfast Shop across the street from the Shirley Savoy Hotel with Philip Reno, Dwight Spencer, Bill McMurphy and Glenn Earle. Earle was also an employee of the Ninth Regional Office of the War Labor Board. Bill McMurphy was still employed or had recently quit his job with the NYA. At this luncheon Reno again asked me to join the Communist Party and explained various theories of Communism and again reminded of the benefits I would derive by being a member of the Communist Party. Earle, McMurphy and Spencer also made several comments of the benefits of being members of the Communist Party.

"I told them that I was not ready yet to join the Communist Party and suggested that we hold another meeting-

"About three or four days later upon the invitation of Glenn Earle I went to his residence somewhere in East Denver east of City Park. Only Phil Reno and Glenn Earle were present. Again the question came up about my joining the Communist Party and at this meeting I started stating a few objections to Communism and especially how Communism was working in the Soviet Union. I also interjected the Trotsky question into the discussion. Reno answered by pointing out that Trotsky was a traitor and not a true Communist. About three or four days later Glenn Earle invited me out one afternoon during working hours for a cup of coffee. We went to a Chinese Restaurant across the street from the Midland Savings building on 17th Street. Earle told me of the benefits he had derived by joining the Communist Party. He said that his wife had also joined the Communist Party and that she had integrated herself into the Communist movement by joining various groups such as the Women's Shoppers. Earle cautioned me not to use

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the name Party but to use the name Church when referring to the Communist Party. At this meeting I pointed out my objections to Communism.

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"At the time Reno, Spencer and Earle were putting pressure on me to join the Communist Party I was being processed by the Personnel Office for promotion from a P1 Labor Economist to a P2 Labor Economist. Reno was not the least hesitant about reminding me that this promotion was the result of his efforts and that the promotion was only the beginning if I went along.

"Immediately after these efforts to persuade me to join the Communist Party I noticed that Spencer, Reno, and Earle gave me the cold shoulder at the office. However, about a month later Earle invited me over to his house and I indicated that I was not interested in going to his house for any meeting. During those four separate discussions Reno, Spencer and Earle, all employees of the Ninth Regional Office of WLB told me at one time or another that they were members of the Communist Party. Binna and McMurphy told me in my discussions with them that they also were members of the Communist Party.

"Sometime during the latter part of 1942 Dwight Spencer introduced Eugene ~~Vervalen~~ and myself to a Naomi ~~Dartenoff~~ who was an employee of the Social Security Board. I remember her telling me that she had known Philip Reno in Washington and had attended a Communist Summer Camp somewhere in Virginia or Maryland when Phil Reno was present in the camp.

"I remember seeing Dwight Spencer on several occasions placing copies of the Daily Worker in WLB large manila type envelopes and distributing them to Reno, Earle and others during office hours.

"While Reno was attempting to recruit me into the Communist Party he gave me some Communist literature which I kept and am now turning it over to the F.B.I. The literature is: Two copies of the New Masses dated Dec. 8, 1942 and Dec. 22, 1942; a copy of the Worker, dated December 13, 1942; a copy of the Constitution of the U.S.S.R.; Browder's leaflet on 'Production for Victory'; a copy of Browder's 'Victory and After'; a copy of Flynn's 'Women in the War.' Spencer gave me a copy of the Daily Worker in the WLB Office. The date of the paper is January 20, 1943, and was given to me at the time when the involved individuals were tapering off on putting the pressure on me to join the Communist Party. All of the above pamphlets, leaflets and periodicals were given to me by Reno, except the Daily Worker at the first and subsequent sessions for the possible purpose of educating me in the philosophy and workings of Communism. As of this date I have initialed and dated each of the above referred to literature.

"I have read this statement consisting of five pages and have made certain corrections additions and omissions which have been initialed by me as well as putting my full signature at the bottom of each page. This statement of facts is true to the best of my knowledge.

"Witnessed: /s/ E. O. Johnson, FBI, Denver, 12-23-48  
/s/ J. C. Learned, FBI, Denver, 12-23-48"

/s/ Harold G. ...

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The pieces of literature described above in the signed statement were received by Special Agent JOSEPH C. LARNED and initialled by him and are being retained for evidentiary value. The above signed statement is also being retained in the Denver Office for evidentiary value.

PIXLER further stated that in 1942 one EUGENE VERVALEN who is presently employed at the Denver Bureau of Public Welfare and he, PIXLER, were introduced by DWIGHT SPENCER to NAOMI BARTENOFF and that the three of them had several drinks at the Albany Hotel Bar. PIXLER stated BARTENOFF at that time was an employee of the Social Security Board and was spending a few months in Denver, Colorado. PIXLER stated he had received subsequent to that time, letters from BARTENOFF with return address of 23 Grove Street, Apartment 6, New York City. He stated further that he had heard from VERVALEN that VERVALEN had visited BARTENOFF some time in 1945 or 1946 in New York City and that VERVALEN was of the opinion that BARTENOFF no longer held the same political philosophy which indicated to PIXLER that she is no longer connected in any way with the Communist movement. Concerning BARTENOFF, PIXLER stated he believed she was a graduate of the Syracuse University, resident of New York City, born of Russian-Jewish parents and was very intelligent. PIXLER stated that he recalls telling VERVALEN a few days after he was originally approached by RENO to join the Communist Party of the circumstances under which he was requested to join the party. PIXLER stated that he thinks that VERVALEN might remember the conversation. PIXLER was further of the opinion that Dean EDWARD C. KING, Boulder, Colorado, could verify the fact that he, PIXLER had told the officials of the FBI that he had been requested to join the Communist Party by RENO.

\* \* \* \* \*

Confidential Informant   reported in November, 1941, that PHILIP RENO was an under-cover Agent for the Communist Party and that he was at that time employed by the Social Security Administration; however, this informant did not give information indicating on what his opinion and statement were based.

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As the result of investigation in Denver, Colorado, and particularly through interviews with Mr. CHARLES A. GRAHAM and NORMAN C. PIXLER, the names of various former fellow workers of PHILIP RENO were determined. Consequently by teletype dated December 20, 1948, Portland was requested to locate and interview L. RAYMOND LAVALLE, last known to be a teacher at the Oregon State College at Corvallis, Oregon, LAVALLE being a member of the Veterans Commission, Communist Party, District 19, while in Denver in 1946 and 1947. Washington Field was requested to interview HERBERT FUCHS, FUCHS having been with the NLRB and also MARTIN CURASCH former contract Administrator of the National Housing Authority.

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Indianapolis was requested to interview EUGENE EMIL CLAYTON, Revenue Agent, Treasury Department. El Paso was requested to interview DANIEL T. WILDES, reportedly at Santa Fe, New Mexico. All of the above former associates of PHILIP RENO at the Ninth Region War Labor Board, Denver, Colorado, 1943 and 1944 were reported to be either Communists or Communist sympathizers during their employment in Denver.

The Albany office was requested to interview VERNE JENSEN, Economics Professor, Cornell University, Ithica, New York. JENSEN was assistant to CHARLES A. GRAHAM in the War Labor Board, Denver, during the pertinent period.

By teletype dated December 22, 1948, Chicago was requested to locate and interview GERALD MATCHETTE, in view of the fact that the Indianapolis Office reported GERALD MATCHETTE is now connected with the Department of Economics Illinois Institute of Technology, Chicago, Illinois. The Washington Field was requested to interview IVAN P. ASAY who is reportedly now connected with the U. S. Public Health Service, Washington, D. C. and was assistant Executive Director of the Social Security Administration, Denver, at the time PHILIP RENO was employed by that Agency.

It has been determined that JOHN WOLCOTT PORTER, who had been connected with the War Labor Board at the time PHILIP RENO was connected with it in Denver, was last known to be practicing law in San Francisco, California, and that ROBERT CLAYTON WILLIAMS, also a former associate of PHILIP RENO was last known to be in San Mateo, California.

By teletype dated December 21, 1948, Portland advised that L. RAYMOND LA VALLE is in constant travel in the holiday season, will not return to college until January 2, 1948, and did not leave any forwarding address. Portland requested Denver to endeavor to contact LA VALLE through his parents, however, it appears that LA VALLE's father, GEORGE R. LA VALLE resides at 166 Fremont Street, Worcester, Mass. Inquiries in Denver thus far have not revealed that LA VALLE is presently in Denver, Colorado.

By teletype dated December 20, 1948, the Phoenix Office was advised of FRANKLIN VICTOR RENO's itinerary and the latter's expectation to be at Agua Caliente, Hot Springs, Arizona. Phoenix was requested to verify FRANKLIN VICTOR RENO's arrival there and sojourn in that place. At the same time El Paso was requested to confirm PHILIP RENO's return to his home. It was suggested that El Paso delay reinterviewing PHILIP RENO and interviewing BILL MC MURPHY until further evidence regarding RENO'S membership in the Communist Party prior to 1944 could be developed, in view of the fact that PHILIP RENO may have perjured himself before the New York Federal Grand Jury and the Denver Grand Jury.

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Kisseloff-2220



Dn. File No. 65-658

LEADS

THE ALBANY DIVISION

AT ITHICA, NEW YORK

Will interview and report the results thereof with VERNE JENSEN, Economics Professor, Cornell University, along the lines set forth in the teletype dated December 20, 1948.

THE BALTIMORE DIVISION

One copy of this report is being forwarded to the Baltimore office in view of its substantial investigation in this case.

THE CHICAGO DIVISION

AT CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

Will locate and interview GERALD MATCHETTE and report the results thereof in accordance with Denver teletype dated December 22, 1948. MATCHETTE is reportedly connected with the Department of Economics, Illinois Institute of Technology.

EL PASO DIVISION

AT SANTA FE, NEW MEXICO

In accordance with the teletype dated December 20, 1948, will interview and report the results of the interview with DANIEL T. VAIDES.

AT EL PASO, TEXAS

Will confirm the return of PHILIP MENO to his home in Albuquerque, New Mexico.

THE INDIANAPOLIS DIVISION

AT INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA

Will locate and interview EUGENE EMIL CLAYTON, Revenue Agent, Treasury Department and report the results of said interview.

THE NEW YORK DIVISION

AT NEW YORK CITY

Will endeavor to locate NAOMI BARTENOFF who was last reported to reside at Apartment 6, 23 Grove Street, concerning her knowledge of PHILIP MENO's

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THE NEW YORK DIVISION

Communist Party Activities around Washington, D. C. and Denver, Colorado, from 1939 to 1943.

THE PORTLAND DIVISION

AT CORVALLIS, OREGON

Unless advised to the contrary will interview L. RAYMOND LA VALLE, at Oregon State College in accordance with the teletype request previously set out.

THE PHOENIX DIVISION

AT AGUA CALIENTE HOT SPRINGS, ARIZONA

Will upon confirmation of FRANKLIN VICTOR RENO'S arrival at Agua Caliente Hot Springs, advise the office of origin New York City. It is born in mind as of December 21, 1948, Phoenix reported by teletype that RENO had not yet appeared at Agua Caliente Hot Springs, Arizona.

THE SAN FRANCISCO DIVISION

AT SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA

Will endeavor to locate and interview JOHN WOLCOTT PORTER who was last reported as being a practicing attorney in San Francisco concerning any espionage or Communist activities on the part of PHILIP RENO while the latter was employed by the ULB, Denver, Colorado, in the latter part of 1942 and early 1943.

AT SAN MATEO, CALIFORNIA

Will locate and interview ROBERT CLAYTON WILLIAMS, San Francisco File (101-207) along the same lines as set forth above.

THE WASHINGTON FIELD DIVISION

AT WASHINGTON, D. C.

Will locate as per teletypes dated December 20 and 22, 1948, and interview the following individuals:

<sup>Herbert?</sup>  
ALBERT FUCHS, NLRB, Washington (file 121-32)

MARTIN CURASCH, former contract administrator National Housing Authority, Washington

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LEADS

THE WASHINGTON FIELD DIVISION

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

IVAN P. ASAY, presently with the U. S. Public Health Service and former assistant Executive Director of the Social Security Administration, Denver, Colorado.

THE OFFICE OF ORIGIN HAS REQUESTED THAT ALL OFFICES SUBMIT REPORTS COVERING INTERVIEWS DESIGNATING THREE COPIES FOR THE OFFICE OF ORIGIN AND ONE COPY FOR THE SPECIAL ASSISTANT TO THE ATTORNEY GENERAL, T. J. DONEGAN.

THE DENVER DIVISION

AT DENVER, COLORADO

Will interview the following former fellow employees and associates of PHILIP RENO along the lines set forth in Bureau teletype:

E. J. BURNETT, Social Security Administration, Equitable Building, Denver, Colorado.  
Mr. GLENN EARLE, 4935 St. Paul Street, Denver, Colorado  
DWIGHT SPENCER, 726 Grape Street, Denver, Colorado  
JESSE R. WOOD, 1740 East Ohio Street, Denver, Colorado  
CHARLES BINNA, 4241 Byron Place, Denver, Colorado.

Will continue to make discreet inquiries to determine whether L. RAYMOND LA VALLE is spending his Christmas vacation in Denver and if so, interview.

Will reinterview Dr. HEBER HARPER of the Social Security Administration to determine the names of close associates and fellow employees of PHILIP RENO while the latter was employed by this agency.

Will locate and interview Confidential Informant   in an effort to obtain the evidence upon which he based his conclusion that PHILIP RENO was an under-cover agent for the Communists in 1941

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Will interview EUGENE VERVALEN, Denver Public Health Service, concerning his knowledge if any of PHILIP RENO's activities and to verify through him NORMAN PIXLER's statements.

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# FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT **NEW YORK CITY**

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

FILE NO. **65-658**

REPORT MADE AT <b>DENVER, COLORADO</b>	DATE WHEN MADE <b>12-24-48</b>	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE <b>12-17-23-48</b>	REPORT MADE BY <b>EDWIN O. JOHNSON</b>
TITLE <b>CHANGED: JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS; was; ALGER HISS</b>			CHARACTER OF CASE <b>PERJURY ESPIONAGE - R</b>

**SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:**

NORMAN C. PIXLER, former fellow government employee of PHILIP RENO, states that PHILIP RENO was member of C.P. and attempted to recruit him into the C.P. in 1942. JOHN WELLS BRINTON, close friend of PHILIP RENO, although admitted C. P. connection, refused to answer any questions indicating any CP affiliation or activity on the part of PHILIP RENO. Other former fellow employees interviewed but no evidence of CP activities of PHILIP RENO prior to 1944 developed. PHILIP RENO reportedly now in Albuquerque, New Mexico, and brother FRANKLIN VICTOR RENO believed to be in Agua Caliente, Hot Springs, Arizona.

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DECLASSIFIED BY **9803 RDD/DMJ**  
**8/12/93 #291,805**

**REFERENCE:** Report of Special Agent E. O. JOHNSON dated December 12, 1948, at Denver, Colorado.  
Teletype from New York City to Denver and Richmond dated December 16, 1948.  
Bureau letter to Washington Field dated December 13, 1948.  
Bureau teletype to Denver dated December 17, 1948.

**DETAILS:** The title of this case has been changed to include the additional subject, ALGER HISS.

This is a joint report by Special Agent JOSEPH C. LEARNED and the Reporting Agent.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN  
OTHERWISE

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE **9-19-89** BY **QPL/CSJ**  
**291-805**

APPROVED AND FORWARDED:	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES
		Classified by <b>QPL/CSJ</b> Declassify on: <b>OADR 9-19-89</b> <b>291-805</b>
COPIES OF THIS REPORT  see next page		<del>CONFIDENTIAL</del>

Dn. File No. 65-658

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Copies of this report:

- ⑤ - Bureau
- 3 - New York City (AMSD) ( 65-14920)
- 1 - Special Assistant to the Attorney General  
T. J. DONEGAN, New York City
- 2 - Albany
- 2 - Baltimore (Inf.) (65-1642)
- 2 - Chicago
- 2 - El Paso
- 2 - Indianapolis
- 2 - Portland
- 2 - Phoenix
- 2 - San Francisco
- 2 - Washington
- 3 - Denver

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Kisseloff-2225

Dn. File No. 65-658

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

By teletype dated December 16, 1948, the New York City Division requested the Denver, Colorado, and Richmond, Virginia, Offices to locate and interview JOHN L. KELLEY now at the University of Colorado, and EDWARD J. MC SHANE now at the University of Virginia, in view of the fact that FRANKLIN VICTOR RENO had stated that he had been working on a book which was tentatively entitled "Exterior Ballistics up to 1945". This book was being prepared in collaboration with the above named professors McSHANE and KELLEY, who were former fellow workers in the Aberdeen Proving Grounds, RENO admitted that from time to time he had forwarded restricted material obtained from Aberdeen Research Laboratory Library to McSHANE and KELLEY and that he had charged out various restricted material for research purposes, and that some may not have been charged out in the usual manner.

AT BOULDER, COLORADO

Exhaustive inquiries were made on the campus of the University of Colorado, the Credit Bureau at Boulder, and the Post Office Department in an effort to locate JOHN L. KELLEY; however, such an individual was not known at Boulder or on the University campus. Similar inquiries were made on the campuses of the University of Denver and the Colorado School of Mines at Golden, Colorado, which were unproductive in locating a JOHN L. KELLEY. New York City and Baltimore by teletype dated December 17, 1948, were, therefore, requested to furnish more accurate information relative to JOHN L. KELLEY's whereabouts. By teletype dated December 17, 1948, Baltimore advised Denver that according to records at the Aberdeen Proving Grounds, JOHN L. KELLEY showed his address as the Department of Mathematics University of California, Berkeley, California. This teletype which was also directed to New York City, requested New York City to set out the lead to interview JOHN L. KELLEY to the San Francisco Office.

AT DENVER, COLORADO

By letter dated December 13, 1948, from the Bureau to Washington Field, the Bureau pointed out it was the Attorney General's request that a check be made to determine the personnel and names of all persons, departmental-wise who were associated with various individuals, among them PHILIP RENO, it being anticipated that they may be subpoenaed before a New York Federal Grand Jury.

By teletype dated December 17, 1948, the Bureau advised Denver that interviews should be conducted with co-employees, immediate superiors of PHILIP RENO regardless of Communist Party connections and that they be interviewed for the purpose of determining Communist Party activities and sympathies of RENO and whether he is known to have removed official documents from the government agencies where he was employed for delivery to unauthorized persons, also if he is known to have orally informed any unauthorized persons concerning the information he had obtained through his government employment.



RESULTS OF INTERVIEWS WITH FORMER  
FELLOW EMPLOYEES

CHARLES A. GRAHAM, Attorney  
2345 Route Road  
Lakewood, Colorado  
Office 828 Symes Building  
Denver, Colorado

GRAHAM was interviewed by Special Agents JOSEPH C. LEARNED and the Reporting Agent on December 21, 1948, at his residence.

GRAHAM stated he acted as PHILIP RENO's attorney within the past few months as the result of PHILIP RENO being subpoenaed before the Denver Federal Grand Jury. GRAHAM stated that he would answer any questions propounded to him regarding RENO that would not violate his Attorney-Client relationship with RENO.

GRAHAM stated that he first became acquainted with RENO in Denver, Colorado sometime during 1937, 1938, or 1939, when he met him at a Colorado conference of Social Welfare in Denver, Colorado. GRAHAM stated that when he was appointed Chairman of the Ninth Region War Labor Board with headquarters in Denver, Colorado, in November, 1942, he contacted PHILIP RENO for RENO's assistance in recommending various individuals who might be interested in working in that office. GRAHAM explained that he had the problem of setting up a large office in a short space of time and contacted many individuals requesting their assistance in securing personnel. He stated RENO worked from November, 1942, to April or May, 1943, as an Economist in this office. GRAHAM stated that several individuals were recommended to him by PHILIP RENO for employment but that he is not sure of the identity of all these individuals. GRAHAM stated that NORMAN G. PIXLER, DWIGHT SPENCER, RALPH PRICE, RAYMOND LA VALLE, and GERALD MATCHETTE may have been the individuals who had been recommended to him by RENO.

GRAHAM stated that in 1943 one NORMAN PIXLER made certain charges before the Ninth Regional War Labor Board to the effect that there were certain members of the Communist Party employed in that office, one of whom was PHILIP RENO. GRAHAM stated that he had conducted an exhaustive investigation at that time and had come to the conclusion that PIXLER, because of receiving a low efficiency rating and because of information GRAHAM had obtained from PIXLER's past employers, was a liar and that he, GRAHAM did not place credence in PIXLER's accusations.

GRAHAM explained that upon the death of RENO's wife, RUTH RENO, PHILIP resigned his government position and he did not see RENO again until the 1944 Political Campaign in Denver, Colorado, at which time, he, GRAHAM, ran as a Democratic candidate for the First Congressional District of Colorado. He stated RENO was employed by the CIO Political Action Committee

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during that campaign and greatly assisted in the Graham Congressional Campaign.

GRAHAM stated that in 1946 several associates and he organized the Rocky Mountain Council for Social Action which was to be a political organization in promoting various progressive candidates for the 1946 elections in Denver, Colorado. GRAHAM stated that RENO worked for this council and that he was in close contact with RENO during this time. GRAHAM stated that there was no Communist Control or influence in this Rocky Mountain Council for Social Action and that PHILIP RENO's activities in this Council were under his, GRAHAM's, supervision.

GRAHAM stated that in 1947 he had learned of a political clash between the Communist Party and Philip RENO on political questions. GRAHAM stated that during the years 1942 and 1943, he had no reason to believe PHILIP RENO was a member of the Communist Party but that in 1947 and 1948, because of various political maneuvers of the Communist Party in Denver in connection with the Progressive Party he had come to the conclusion that RENO was a member of the Communist Party.

GRAHAM explained that he was the leader in the organizing of the Progressive Party in the State of Colorado, and that PHILIP RENO and DWIGHT SPENCER assisted him in the organization of Wallace For President movement. Sometime in the spring of 1948 GRAHAM stated he had learned PHILIP RENO had been kicked out of the Communist Party by ARTHUR BARY, the head of the Communist Party in Colorado, because of their political differences. GRAHAM stated that because various individuals under the control of the Communist Party leaders had infiltrated and taken over the leadership of the Progressive Party in Colorado, he was now in a better position to determine the Communist Party affiliations of many of his associates. GRAHAM explained that although RENO had been a member of the Communist Party, RENO did remain loyal to him, GRAHAM, in GRAHAM's fight with the Communist Party over the political activities and organization of the Progressive Party.

GRAHAM stated further that in view of the fact that RENO told him and an Assistant United States Attorney in Denver, Colorado, that he had been a member of the Communist Party since 1944, GRAHAM stated that he could categorically state that he knew now of RENO's affiliation with the Communist Party. GRAHAM further stated he is of the opinion that although RENO is no longer a member of the Communist Party, he is still a Marxist-Leninist Socialist or Communist at heart. GRAHAM stated he feels that RENO merely objects to the manner in which the present leadership of the Communist Party is running that organization.

GRAHAM stated further that during RENO's employment at the War Labor Board there were no official government papers which were restricted; also that he did not know of any occasion when PHILIP RENO had turned over any official

documents of the War Labor Board to any unauthorized persons or furnished to unauthorized persons any information which could have come to RENO's attention during his employment at the Board. GRAHAM further stated that it is quite possible that there were four, five, six, seven, or eight Communists at the Ninth Regional Office of the War Labor Board during the years 1942 and 1943 although he was not aware of their affiliation and probable activities at that time. GRAHAM stated that if he had known conclusively that there were any members of the Communist Party in his office, he would have fired them from their positions. GRAHAM stated further that he feels he may be called upon to represent RENO in any future legal action and, therefore, did not desire to sign any statement regarding the information furnished above.

CECELIA SCHEUNEMANN  
1549 Franklin Street  
Denver, Colorado - - - -

CECELIA SCHEUNEMANN is the wife of EDWARD SCHEUNEMANN, an attorney associated with CHARLES A. GRAHAM. She was interviewed on December 21, 1948, in the presence of and in the office of her husband.

Mrs. SCHEUNEMANN was the subject of a former Hatch Act investigation and she is no longer in Federal employ.

Mrs. SCHEUNEMANN stated that she was employed by the National Labor Relations Board in Chicago prior to her coming to Denver, Colorado, in the latter part of 1942. She had been CHARLES A. GRAHAM's secretary in Chicago, and, therefore, came to Denver upon his suggestion. Shortly after her becoming associated with the War Labor Board, Ninth Region, Denver, Colorado, PHILIP RENO was employed. Being new in Denver, among her first friends were PHILIP RENO and his wife who then resided on Vallejo Street and she was invited to the RENO home for breakfast one Sunday and there met her present husband, who was then a friend of RENO's, and later married him.

Mrs. SCHEUNEMANN denies she had any knowledge of Communist Party activities on the part of PHILIP RENO and she does not know of any instance of PHILIP RENO's delivering to unauthorized persons any documents or material obtained as an employee of the War Labor Board. She was not aware that PHILIP RENO ever orally gave information obtained from the War Labor Board to any unauthorized person; she did not notice any Communist literature being distributed at the offices of the War Labor Board; and she also denied any activity on her part in the Communist Party in Denver during her employment with the War Labor Board.

Confidential Informant  reported to the Denver Field Office that BETTY GANNETT, also known as BETTY GRAYSON, would be in Denver on May 23 and 24, 1945. He reported that this woman is the Membership Director of the Communist Party from their National Headquarters in New York. He further reported that on the evening of May 24, 1945, at about 8 P.M. a group of Communist Party members met at the home of GEORGE H. BOHM, 360 Adams Street in Denver. He described this group as a white collar and professional group within the Communist Party. BETTY GANNETT appeared at this meeting with TRACY ROGERS, then Acting President of the Communist Party in Colorado. The informant reported that Mrs. SCHEUNEMANN was among those present appearing with her husband, EDWARD J. SCHEUNEMANN. He further stated that this employee not only

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contributed at the meeting but also solicited funds from other members there for the Communist Party.

DWARD J. SCHEUNEMANN  
1549 Franklin Street  
Attorney-at-law  
Offices 828 Symes Building  
Denver, Colorado

Mr. SCHEUNEMANN advised that following the return of FRANKLIN VICTOR RENO and his brother PHILIP RENO to Denver from New York City December 18, 1948, he was contacted by them for advice. It was mutually agreed PHILIP RENO should immediately proceed to his home in Albuquerque, New Mexico, by bus and that FRANKLIN VICTOR RENO who is in ill health, should go to the Agua Caliente, Hot Springs, Arizona. SCHEUNEMANN personally made FRANKLIN's plane and hotel reservation. Being associated with Attorney CHARLES A. GRAHAM, SCHEUNEMANN will probably be called upon to represent the RENO brothers in any future legal action; however, Mr. SCHEUNEMANN agreed to discuss his knowledge of PHILIP RENO's activities insofar as it would not be in opposition to his Attorney-client relationship.

Mr. SCHEUNEMANN stated that he first became acquainted with PHILIP RENO at the University of Colorado in about 1935 and 1936 but that when he, Mr. SCHEUNEMANN graduated he immediately went to Washington, D. C. to work for the U. S. Government, first with the National Labor Relations Board under the Federal Housing Administration and later with the Office of Price Administration. PHILIP RENO was in Washington, D. C. and late in the year 1940 PHILIP RENO and his wife had rented a large house in East Falls Church, Virginia. SCHEUNEMANN being single, rented a room in the RENO home and lived there for a period of around one year. With regards to SCHEUNEMANN's knowledge of PHILIP RENO's activities in Washington, he stated that he did not know of any Communist Party activities or affiliation on the part of PHILIP RENO but did know RENO was active as an officer of the Federal Employees Union and was therefore closely associated with ELEANOR NELSON. SCHEUNEMANN recalls that he met ELEANOR NELSON on one occasion but does not remember the exact circumstances; however, she did not to his knowledge visit in the RENO home.

SCHEUNEMANN stated that with regards to PHILIP RENO's associates in Washington, D. C. he could recall only the following:

CRAIG and JOYCE VINCENT, CRAIG VINCENT being a Colorado University Graduate;  
SIDNEY KATZ, an officer of the CIO COUNCIL in Washington, D. C.; and  
HERBERT FUCHS.

Mr. SCHEUNEMANN is now aware of RENO's Communist Party activities but this information comes primarily from his being associated with RENO's attorney.

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SCHEUNEMANN explained that although he was a friend of PHILIP RENO during the time that the latter worked for the War Labor Board in Denver, Colorado he did not know at that time that PHILIP RENO was or could have been a member of and active in the Communist Party.

It is to be noted that investigation of SCHEUNEMANN by the Denver Office revealed among other things, that Confidential Informant DR-4, a member of the Communist Party, stated that he attended Communist Party meetings at which meetings SCHEUNEMANN was also in attendance, on March 15, May 10, June 1, and June 29, 1945.

AT PUEBLO, COLORADO

JOHN WELLS BRINTON  
1225 Taylor Avenue  
Pueblo, Colorado

On December 22, 1948, BRINTON was interviewed by Special Agents JOSEPH C. LEARNED and ALVIN D. HENITT at the Post Office Building in Pueblo, Colorado.

BRINTON stated he first met PHILIP RENO at the University of Colorado, Boulder, Colorado, during 1931 or 1932, when both of them were in attendance at that institution. In 1940 BRINTON stated when he secured a position with the Bureau of Census, Washington, D. C., he again renewed his acquaintanceship with RENO in Washington, D. C. BRINTON explained that during the year 1940 and the early part of 1941, he BRINTON, was employed at the National Resources Planning Board, the U. S. Housing Authority, and the Federal Works Agency. BRINTON stated that on almost every weekend, his wife, ALBINA and he visited PHILIP RENO and his wife at RENO's residence near East Falls Church, Virginia. BRINTON stated in view of the fact that RENO was very active in the Local at the Social Security Board of the Federal Workers Union, CIO, and he BRINTON was active in the same union, at the various government agencies at which he was employed, most of their discussions concerned union activity. BRINTON stated that PHILIP RENO and he for many years had held similar philosophical ideas concerning government and political sciences. BRINTON stated that during the time he knew PHILIP RENO in Washington, D. C. he had no knowledge of RENO participating in any way in the activities of the Communist Party. He stated further he had no information that RENO was a member of the Communist Party at that time. BRINTON further stated, however that he, BRINTON, had attended meetings and was a member of the American Peace Mobilization and other liberal organizations, the names of which he does not recall, but is of the opinion were organizations which were subsequently designated as subversive by the Attorney General.

BRINTON stated that in late 1941 after many years of contemplation he decided to give up his government work and become a labor organizer and join the Communist Party. BRINTON stated he secured a position as a labor

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organizer for the Warehouse and Distributing Workers Union of the International Longshoremen's Union, CIO, in Baltimore, Maryland. BRINTON stated it was in Baltimore, immediately upon taking this position that he made application to and was accepted into the Communist Party.

While still employed in this position he recalls in 1943 upon the death of RUTH RENO, PHILIP RENO came to Baltimore and lived with him, BRINTON, at 3337 Windsor Avenue for a few weeks. BRINTON stated that RENO secured at this time a position of editing the newspaper for the Industrial Union of Marine and Shipyard workers, CIO. BRINTON stated that he preferred not to answer a question propounded to him whether or not RENO was a member of the Communist Party to his knowledge at that time in Baltimore. BRINTON further stated he preferred not to answer questions propounded to him if he knew whether or not PHILIP RENO, while a student at the University of Colorado, while RENO was a Federal Government employee in Washington, D. C. and Denver, Colorado, while BRINTON was associated with RENO for the years 1946 and 1947 and 1948, in Denver, Colorado, was a member of, affiliated with, or held any sympathies with the Communist Party.

BRINTON advised that he resigned from the American Communist Party in the Spring of 1948 for reasons he preferred not to explain but that he still considers himself a Marxist-Leninist Socialist. BRINTON further elaborated this statement by saying he is a communist but is unaffiliated at the present time. BRINTON also stated that he would not object to answering any questions regarding himself but that he preferred not to answer any questions regarding the Communist Party activities or affiliations of anyone else. BRINTON stated further that he is aware of the fact that it may be necessary for him to decide in the future whether or not he would have to answer such questions as propounded to him during a hearing of the Federal Grand Jury.

BRINTON stated that during the many years of association with PHILIP RENO RENO had never told him of any connection between FRANKLIN VICTOR RENO or PHILIP RENO with any individual engaged in Soviet Union Espionage or intelligence work. BRINTON stated further that he had only met FRANKLIN RENO on one or two occasions and did not know whether or not FRANKLIN RENO had ever been a member of the Communist Party or held any sympathies for Communism. Mr. BRINTON stated further that while he was engaged in Union activity he had met ELEANOR NELSON on several occasions but had never visited her or attended any meetings in her residence.

BRINTON stated he preferred not to answer a question propounded to him as to whether or not PHILIP RENO is still a member of the Communist Party.

BRINTON stated further that he preferred not to sign any statements he made which have been reported above.

Investigation by the Denver Office of BRINTON reveals that he was elected



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in May, 1946, to the State Executive Committee of the Communist Party of Colorado, as reported by Confidential Informant [redacted] In the early part of May, 1948, BRINTON resigned his position with the Party, apparently because of the Communist Party's expulsion of PHILIP RENO in the Spring of 1948. This information was furnished by Confidential Informant [redacted] X u

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AT DENVER, COLORADO

DR. HEBER HARPER  
321 Equitable Building  
Denver, Colorado

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Dr. HARPER is and has been Regional Director of the Social Security Administration of the Federal Government for several years. He recalls PHILIP RENO as an employee in his agency in about 1941 and 1942 but does not recall how PHILIP RENO happened to come to his agency. Dr. HARPER, from personal knowledge, does not possess any information concerning any Communist Party affiliation or activities on the part of PHILIP RENO while the latter was employed in the Social Security Administration; however, he explained that he has in his mind the impression that PHILIP RENO was "leftish" or "extremely liberal" but cannot recall why he has this impression or whether it was just as the result of a rumor at the time of PHILIP RENO's employment or after he left the Social Security Administration. Dr. HARPER is certain it never came to his attention that PHILIP RENO ever extracted any government documents for delivery to unauthorized persons or that he violated his employment by giving orally any government information to unauthorized persons.

Dr. HARPER does not recall who PHILIP RENO's close associates were at the Social Security Administration but will endeavor to make discreet inquiries concerning who they might have been. He does state that Mr. JOHN GROSS was PHILIP RENO's supervisor in the Social Security Administration; however, Mr. GROSS is presently with the ECA stationed in Norway. Dr. HARPER also suggested that Mr. IVAN P. ASAY, who was his executive assistant in the Social Security Administration during the pertinent years would have known PHILIP RENO. The names FRANK JOHNSON and E. J. BURNETT, present employees of the Social Security Administration, were furnished as with this organization in 1942.

FRANK JOHNSON  
Social Security Administration  
Equitable Building  
Denver, Colorado

JOHNSON is Associate Regional Representative of the Bureau of Employment, Social Security Administration; however, he advised that in 1942, he was employed as a clearance officer. He recalls PHILIP RENO as working as a coordinator of the mails and he believes he had lunch with him on possibly two or three occasions, however, JOHNSON stated that he does not know

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whether PHILIP RENO was a member of the Communist Party or engaged in any activities connected with it. He recalls he was considered rather "radical" meaning that RENO felt the government should have more social agencies. JOHNSON did not have any information indicating PHILIP RENO ever took government documents or material and handed them over to unauthorized persons nor does he recall exactly with whom PHILIP RENO associated while in the Social Security Administration. He has the impression back in his mind that PHILIP RENO had friends in the old NYA group in Denver but that he is unable to recall the names of any of the group. He does remember that CRAIG VINCENT and wife were friends of PHILIP RENO but he bases this on PHILIP RENO's conversation concerning CRAIG VINCENT and wife who were apparently in Washington, D. C. JOHNSON also recalls a AMER LEHMAN and PALMER BOGGS and believes they might have been friends of PHILIP RENO.

NORMAN C. PIXLER  
1750 South Franklin Street  
Denver, Colorado

In August, 1945, NORMAN C. PIXLER who at that time was employed by the Typographers Union Council of Denver, was interviewed by Special Agent G. FRED WILLIAMSON and furnished certain information regarding PHILIP RENO. PIXLER was re-interviewed on December 21, 1948, and furnished the following voluntary signed statement concerning his knowledge of the Communist party activities and affiliations of PHILIP RENO:

Denver, Colo.  
Dec. 23, 1948

"I, NORMAN C. PIXLER, make the following voluntary statement to Edwin O. Johnson and Joseph C. Learned, who have identified themselves to me as Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

"I met Philip Reno in 1942 sometime in June, when I was employed with the NYA and he was employed with the Social Security Board in Denver. At that time Reno was active in the organization of the local of the Office and Professional Workers Union, CIO, within the Social Security Board. During the month of November, the exact day I do not recall, of 1942 Phil Reno asked me if I had much training in economics and I told him that I had. Reno told me that Charles Graham was seeking employees for the Ninth Regional Office of the War Labor Board and suggested that I make application for a position with that office, which I did. Soon after that I secured a position with that office as an Economist. Reno also secured a position in that office as an Economist. One day early in December, of 1942, Dwight Spencer, who was an employee of that office asked me to come to his residence later on in the week. I told him I would come. He reminded me of his invitation one or two times after that and I asked Spencer if I should bring my wife and he replied that I should not, but that I should come about eight o'clock. I went to Spencer's residence which was

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located at a motel on South Santa Fe and West Alameda. Dwight and Mary Spencer; Bill McMurphy and his wife; Charles Binna and Philip Reno were at the residence or arrived shortly after I arrived. Soon after my arrival Mary Spencer and Mrs. McMurphy left the residence. Reno said "Let's get down to business" and for about half an hour Reno did most of the talking attacking the capitalistic system. Reno said that they had been watching me for some time and wanted me to join the Communist Party. Reno said that it would be in a government worker's cell. Reno pointed out to me the various theories of Communism. Reno told me I would go a long way in my work in the War Labor Board if I joined the Communist Party. Spencer, Binna and McMurphy added suggestions from time to time pointing out why I should join the Communist Party but Reno did most of the talking. Reno inquired of me if I thought my wife would integrate herself into the Communist Party as had Mary Spencer, the wife of Dwight Spencer. I told Reno that I was not sure that I understood Communism and I was a little confused and would have to think it over. Reno said that the dues would be a certain percentage of my salary, the exact percentage, I cannot positively say, but I think it was 10 per cent. After the discussion, Mary Spencer and Mrs. McMurphy returned and there was no further discussion regarding my joining the Communist Party. About three days after this meeting, I had lunch in the Breakfast Shop across the street from the Shirley Savoy Hotel with Philip Reno, Dwight Spencer, Bill McMurphy and Glenn Earle. Earle was also an employee of the Ninth Regional Office of the War Labor Board. Bill McMurphy was still employed or had recently quit his job with the NYA. At this luncheon Reno again asked me to join the Communist Party and explained various theories of Communism and again reminded of the benefits I would derive by being a member of the Communist Party. Earle, McMurphy and Spencer also made several comments of the benefits of being members of the Communist Party.

"I told them that I was not ready yet to join the Communist Party and suggested that we hold another meeting.

"About three or four days later upon the invitation of Glenn Earle I went to his residence somewhere in East Denver east of City Park. Only Phil Reno and Glenn Earle were present. Again the question came up about my joining the Communist Party and at this meeting I started stating a few objections to Communism and especially how Communism was working in the Soviet Union. I also interjected the Trotsky question into the discussion. Reno answered by pointing out that Trotsky was a traitor and not a true Communist. About three or four days later Glenn Earle invited me out one afternoon during working hours for a cup of coffee. We went to a Chinese Restaurant across the street from the Midland Savings building on 17th Street. Earle told me of the benefits he had derived by joining the Communist Party. He said that his wife had also joined the Communist Party and that she had integrated herself into the Communist movement by joining various groups such as the Women's Shoppers. Earle cautioned me not to use

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the name Party but to use the name Church when referring to the Communist Party. At this meeting I pointed out my objections to Communism.

"At the time Reno, Spencer and Earle were putting pressure on me to join the Communist Party I was being processed by the Personnel Office for promotion from a P1 Labor Economist to a P2 Labor Economist. Reno was not the least hesitant about reminding me that this promotion was the result of his efforts and that the promotion was only the beginning if I went along.

"Immediately after these efforts to persuade me to join the Communist Party I noticed that Spencer, Reno, and Earle gave me the cold shoulder at the office. However, about a month later Earle invited me over to his house and I indicated that I was not interested in going to his house for any meeting. During those four separate discussions Reno, Spencer and Earle, all employees of the Ninth Regional Office of WLB told me at one time or another that they were members of the Communist Party. Binna and McMurphy told me in my discussions with them that they also were members of the Communist Party.

"Sometime during the latter part of 1942 Dwight Spencer introduced Eugene Vervalen and myself to a Naomi Bartenoff who was an employee of the Social Security Board. I remember her telling me that she had known Philip Reno in Washington and had attended a Communist Summer Camp somewhere in Virginia or Maryland when Phil Reno was present in the camp.

"I remember seeing Dwight Spencer on several occasions placing copies of the Daily Worker in WLB large manila type envelopes and distributing them to Reno, Earle and others during office hours.

"While Reno was attempting to recruit me into the Communist Party he gave me some Communist literature which I kept and am now turning it over to the F.B.I. The literature is: Two copies of the New Masses dated Dec. 8, 1942 and Dec. 22, 1942; a copy of the Worker, dated December 13, 1942; a copy of the Constitution of the U.S.S.R.; Browders leaflet on 'Production for Victory'; a copy of Browder's 'Victory and After'; a copy of Flynn's 'Women in the War.' Spencer gave me a copy of the Daily Worker in the WLB Office. The date of the paper is January 20, 1943, and was given to me at the time when the involved individuals were tapering off on putting the pressure on me to join the Communist Party. All of the above pamphlets, leaflets and periodicals were given to me by Reno, except the Daily Worker at the first and subsequent sessions for the possible purpose of educating me in the philosophy and workings of Communism. As of this date I have initialed and dated each of the above referred to literature.

"I have read this statement consisting of five pages and have made certain corrections additions and omissions which have been initialed by me as well as putting my full signature at the bottom of each page. This statement of facts is true to the best of my knowledge.

"Witnessed: /s/ E. O. Johnson, FBI, Denver, 12-23-48  
/s/ J. C. Learned, FBI, Denver, 12-23-48"

/s/ Howard G. ...

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The pieces of literature described above in the signed statement were received by Special Agent JOSEPH C. LARNED and initialled by him and are being retained for evidentiary value. The above signed statement is also being retained in the Denver Office for evidentiary value.

PIXLER further stated that in 1942 one EUGENE VERVALEN who is presently employed at the Denver Bureau of Public Welfare and he, PIXLER, were introduced by DWIGHT SPENCER to NAOMI BARTENOFF and that the three of them had several drinks at the Albany Hotel Bar. PIXLER stated BARTENOFF at that time was an employee of the Social Security Board and was spending a few months in Denver, Colorado. PIXLER stated he had received subsequent to that time, letters from BARTENOFF with return address of 23 Grove Street, Apartment 6, New York City. He stated further that he had heard from VERVALEN that VERVALEN had visited BARTENOFF some time in 1945 or 1946 in New York City and that VERVALEN was of the opinion that BARTENOFF no longer held the same political philosophy which indicated to PIXLER that she is no longer connected in any way with the Communist movement. Concerning BARTENOFF, PIXLER stated he believed she was a graduate of the Syracuse University, resident of New York City, born of Russian-Jewish parents and was very intelligent. PIXLER stated that he recalls telling VERVALEN a few days after he was originally approached by RENO to join the Communist Party of the circumstances under which he was requested to join the party. PIXLER stated that he thinks that VERVALEN might remember the conversation. PIXLER was further of the opinion that Dean EDWARD C. KING, Boulder, Colorado, could verify the fact that he, PIXLER had told the officials of the FBI that he had been requested to join the Communist Party by RENO.

\* \* \* \* \*

Confidential Informant  reported in November, 1941, that PHILIP RENO was an under-cover Agent for the Communist Party and that he was at that time employed by the Social Security Administration; however, this informant did not give information indicating on what his opinion and statement were based.

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As the result of investigation in Denver, Colorado, and particularly through interviews with Mr. CHARLES A. GRAHAM and NORMAN C. PIXLER, the names of various former fellow workers of PHILIP RENO were determined. Consequently by teletype dated December 20, 1948, Portland was requested to locate and interview L. RAYMOND LA VALLE, last known to be a teacher at the Oregon State College at Corvallis, Oregon, LaVALLE being a member of the Veterans Commission, Communist Party, District 19, while in Denver in 1946 and 1947. Washington Field was requested to interview HERBERT FUCHS, FUCHS having been with the NLRB and also MARTIN CURASCH former Contract Administrator of the National Housing Authority.

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Indianapolis was requested to interview EUGENE EMIL CLAYTON, Revenue Agent, Treasury Department. El Paso was requested to interview DANIEL T. VALDES, reportedly at Santa Fe, New Mexico. All of the above former associates of PHILIP RENO at the Ninth Region War Labor Board, Denver, Colorado, 1943 and 1944 were reported to be either Communists or Communist sympathizers during their employment in Denver.

The Albany office was requested to interview VERNE JENSEN, Economics Professor, Cornell University, Ithica, New York. JENSEN was assistant to CHARLES A. GRAHAM in the War Labor Board, Denver, during the pertinent period.

By teletype dated December 22, 1948, Chicago was requested to locate and interview GERALD MATCHETTE, in view of the fact that the Indianapolis Office reported GERALD MATCHETTE is now connected with the Department of Economics Illinois Institute of Technology, Chicago, Illinois. The Washington Field was requested to interview IVAN P. ASAY who is reportedly now connected with the U. S. Public Health Service, Washington, D. C. and was assistant Executive Director of the Social Security Administration, Denver, at the time PHILIP RENO was employed by that Agency.

It has been determined that JOHN WOLCOTT PORTER, who had been connected with the War Labor Board at the time PHILIP RENO was connected with it in Denver, was last known to be practicing law in San Francisco, California, and that ROBERT CLAYTON WILLIAMS, also a former associate of PHILIP RENO was last known to be in San Mateo, California.

By teletype dated December 21, 1948, Portland advised that L. RAYMOND LA VALLE is in constant travel in the holiday season, will not return to college until January 2, 1948, and did not leave any forwarding address. Portland requested Denver to endeavor to contact LA VALLE through his parents, however, it appears that LA VALLE's father, GEORGE R. LA VALLE resides at 166 Fremont Street, Worcester, Mass. Inquiries in Denver thus far have not revealed that LA VALLE is presently in Denver, Colorado.

By teletype dated December 20, 1948, the Phoenix Office was advised of FRANKLIN VICTOR RENO's itinerary and the latter's expectation to be at Agua Caliente, Hot Springs, Arizona. Phoenix was requested to verify FRANKLIN VICTOR RENO's arrival there and sojourn in that place. At the same time El Paso was requested to confirm PHILIP RENO's return to his home. It was suggested that El Paso delay reinterviewing PHILIP RENO and interviewing BILL MC MURPHY until further evidence regarding RENO's membership in the Communist Party prior to 1944 could be developed, in view of the fact that PHILIP RENO may have perjured himself before the New York Federal Grand Jury and the Denver Grand Jury.

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THE ALBANY DIVISION

AT ITHICA, NEW YORK

Will interview and report the results thereof with VERNE JENSEN, Economics Professor, Cornell University, along the lines set forth in the teletype dated December 20, 1948.

THE BALTIMORE DIVISION

One copy of this report is being forwarded to the Baltimore office in view of its substantial investigation in this case.

THE CHICAGO DIVISION

AT CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

Will locate and interview GERALD MATCHETTE and report the results thereof in accordance with Denver teletype dated December 22, 1948. MATCHETTE is reportedly connected with the Department of Economics, Illinois Institute of Technology.

EL PASO DIVISION

AT SANTA FE, NEW MEXICO

In accordance with the teletype dated December 20, 1948, will interview and report the results of the interview with DANIEL T. VALDES.

AT EL PASO, TEXAS

Will confirm the return of PHILIP MENO to his home in Albuquerque, New Mexico.

THE INDIANAPOLIS DIVISION

AT INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA

Will locate and interview EUGENE EMIL CLAYTON, Revenue Agent, Treasury Department and report the results of said interview.

THE NEW YORK DIVISION

AT NEW YORK CITY

Will endeavor to locate NAOMI BARTENOFF who was last reported to reside at Apartment 6, 23 Grove Street, concerning her knowledge of PHILIP MENO's

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Dn. File No. 65-658

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THE NEW YORK DIVISION

Communist Party Activities around Washington, D. C. and Denver, Colorado, from 1939 to 1943.

THE PORTLAND DIVISION

AT CORVALLIS, OREGON

Unless advised to the contrary will interview L. RAYMOND LA VALLE, at Oregon State College in accordance with the teletype request previously set out.

THE PHOENIX DIVISION

AT AGUA CALIENTE HOT SPRINGS, ARIZONA

Will upon confirmation of FRANKLIN VICTOR RENO'S arrival at Agua Caliente Hot Springs, advise the office of origin New York City. It is born in mind as of December 21, 1948, Phoenix reported by teletype that RENO had not yet appeared at Agua Caliente Hot Springs, Arizona.

THE SAN FRANCISCO DIVISION

AT SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA

Will endeavor to locate and interview JOHN WOLCOTT PORTER who was last reported as being a practicing attorney in San Francisco concerning any espionage or Communist activities on the part of PHILIP RENO while the latter was employed by the WLB, Denver, Colorado, in the latter part of 1942 and early 1943.

AT SAN MATEO, CALIFORNIA

Will locate and interview ROBERT CLAYTON WILLIAMS, San Francisco File (101-207) along the same lines as set forth above.

THE WASHINGTON FIELD DIVISION

AT WASHINGTON, D. C.

Will locate as per teletypes dated December 20 and 22, 1948, and interview the following individuals:

ALBERT FUCHS, NLRB, Washington (file 127-34)  
MARTIN CURASCH, former contract administrator National Housing Authority, Washington

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LEADS

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THE WASHINGTON FIELD DIVISION

IVAN P. ASAY, presently with the U. S. Public Health Service and former assistant Executive Director of the Social Security Administration, Denver, Colorado.

THE OFFICE OF ORIGIN HAS REQUESTED THAT ALL OFFICES SUBMIT REPORTS COVERING INTERVIEWS DESIGNATING THREE COPIES FOR THE OFFICE OF ORIGIN AND ONE COPY FOR THE SPECIAL ASSISTANT TO THE ATTORNEY GENERAL, T. J. DONEGAN.

THE DENVER DIVISION

AT DENVER, COLORADO

Will interview the following former fellow employees and associates of PHILIP RENO along the lines set forth in Bureau teletype:

E. J. BURNETT, Social Security Administration, Equitable Building, Denver, Colorado.  
Mr. GLENN EARLE, 4935 St. Paul Street, Denver, Colorado  
DWIGHT SPENCER, 726 Grape Street, Denver, Colorado  
JESSE R. WOOD, 1740 East Ohio Street, Denver, Colorado  
CHARLES BINNA, 4241 Byron Place, Denver, Colorado.

Will continue to make discreet inquiries to determine whether L. RAYMOND LA VALLE is spending his Christmas vacation in Denver and if so, interview.

Will reinterview Dr. HEBER HARPER of the Social Security Administration to determine the names of close associates and fellow employees of PHILIP RENO while the latter was employed by this agency.

Will locate and interview Confidential Informant [ ] in an effort to obtain the evidence upon which he based his conclusion that PHILIP RENO was an under-cover agent for the Communists in 1941

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Will interview EUGENE VERVALEN, Denver Public Health Service, concerning his knowledge if any of PHILIP RENO's activities and to verify through him NORMAN PEXLER's statements.

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