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TITLE: ALGER HISS		CHARACTER OF CASE: PERJURY ESPIONAGE - R INTERNAL SECURITY - R	

**SUPPLEMENTAL
SUMMARY REPORT**

These data are supplemental to data covered in Summary Report of Special Agent JOSEPH M. KELLY, dated March 30, 1949, New York.

The violation and narrative of which these data are considered a part of the proof remains the same as originally stated.

The trial of **ALGER HISS** has been set for May 23, 1949, at New York, Southern District of New York.

#246,845

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TGS:MMcM
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JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, aka.
George Crosley, Carl Carlson, Vivian Chambers,
Lloyd Cantwell, John Kelly, "Carl," "Karl," "Bob"
Residence Address - Pipe Creek Farm, Route #2,
Westminster, Maryland

In addition to the testimony of CHAMBERS as set forth on pages 7 through 29 of the Summary Report of St. JOSEPH M. KELLY, dated March 30, 1949, he will be expected to testify as follows:

CHAMBERS will state that in 1924 when he became a member of the Communist Party, he was residing at the home of his mother, LANA WHITTAKER CHAMBERS at 228 Earl Avenue, Lynbrook, Long Island, New York and continued to reside there although not exclusively, until his marriage to ESTHER SHEMITZ on April 15, 1931. During the above period, he resided for short intervals at various addresses in New York City and during the summer months lived at times in various summer cottages in and near Rockaway Beach, Long Island, New York.

After his marriage in 1931, he resided with his wife at 639 East 11th Street, New York City until early 1932, when CHAMBERS and his wife moved to the farm of FRANKLIN SPIER located near Glen Gardner, New Jersey. In about the fall of 1932, CHAMBERS and his wife returned to New York City and sub-let the apartment of SLATER BROWN, one of the editors of the "New Republic", located on 11th Street just west of Hudson Street or Eighth Avenue.

In 1933, CHAMBERS and his wife then moved to an address at Maguire Avenue, Princess Bay, Staten Island, New York. After residing here for about six months, they moved to an apartment house known as "The Castle", located near Fort Lee, New Jersey just south of the George Washington Bridge. Shortly after the birth of CHAMBERS' daughter, ELLEN, on October 17, 1933, the CHAMBERS family moved to the home of CHAMBERS' mother in Lynbrook, Long Island, New York.

In the latter part of 1934, the CHAMBERS family moved from Lynbrook to 903 St. Paul Street, Baltimore, Maryland and remained there until the early summer of 1935.

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It was at this time that ALGER HISS told CHAMBERS that the HISS family was moving from 2831 28th Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. to 2905 P Street, N.W., Washington, D.C.; that the lease on the 28th Street house had about two months to run and that HISS offered to allow the CHAMBERS family to live in the 28th Street house until the expiration of this lease. CHAMBERS then move directly from 903 St. Paul Street, Baltimore, Maryland to 2831 28th Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. and remained at the latter address for about two months. CHAMBERS will declare that he did not pay any rent during this period nor was he requested to pay any rent by ALGER HISS or PRISCILLA HISS. At the expiration of this lease in about July of 1935, CHAMBERS and his family moved to the residence of DR. MEYER SCHAPIRO on 4th Street in Greenwich Village, New York City and remained at this address for a month or so.

CHAMBERS will state that at about this time, he accompanied MAXIM LIEBER, a literary agent in New York City and a member of the Communist Party underground, to Smithton, Pennsylvania where they rented a summer cottage from a Mr. BOUCHOT, who lived in Frenchtown, New Jersey, a few miles from Smithton, Pennsylvania. CHAMBERS then moved his family to this cottage where they resided for the balance of the summer.

CHAMBERS will state that MAXIM LIEBER spent some weekends and probably part of his vacation at this cottage and that PRISCILLA HISS spent about ten days at this cottage. CHAMBERS will relate that he himself did not spend the entire summer there but probably was at the cottage on most weekends.

CHAMBERS will declare that towards the end of the summer of 1935, the CHAMBERS family decided to move from the summer cottage to the city but had no definite place to move to at that time. He will state that at this time ALGER and PRISCILLA HISS invited the CHAMBERS family to live at the HISS residence at 2905 P Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. He will state that after leaving the summer cottage at Smithton, Pennsylvania, the CHAMBERS family moved directly to the P Street address of ALGER and PRISCILLA HISS; that he and his family lived at the P Street address for about a week or so and while there occupied the third floor of this house. He will further state that prior to his moving to the Hiss residence, the third floor had been occupied by TIMMY HOBSON and that upon the CHAMBERS family's arrival

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at the P Street residence it was necessary to move TIMMY HOBSON from the third floor to a second floor bedroom in the HISS residence.

CHAMBERS will state that because of the irregular hours at which the CHAMBERS' child had to be fed, this interrupted more or less the strict routine of the HISS household and it was amicably decided that CHAMBERS would find new living quarters for his family.

CHAMBERS will state that probably sometime in the fall of 1935, he rented an unfurnished house on Eutaw Place in Baltimore, Maryland using the name of LLOYD CANTWELL. He, thereafter moved his family from the P Street address of ALGER and PRISCILLA HISS in Washington to this new address in Baltimore. CHAMBERS then purchased some second hand furniture for the Eutaw Place residence, and in addition ALGER and PRISCILLA HISS gave the CHAMBERS family some pieces of furniture and a rug.

CHAMBERS will testify that he still has this rug in his possession and is using it in his house at his farm in Westminster, Maryland. CHAMBERS will state at the time he received this rug from ALGER HISS it had a torn piece near the center which had been mended and that the patch is still noticeable. CHAMBERS will state that in addition to the rug received from HISS, he also received a drop-leaf table, a wing chair and a love seat. He will state that the drop-leaf table and the wing chair are still in his possession but that the love seat has since been discarded. He will state that in connection with the drop-leaf table this may have been given to him by HISS prior to the CHAMBERS family moving to the Eutaw Place residence.

CHAMBERS will testify that he and his family resided at the Eutaw Place residence until about the spring of 1936 when the CHAMBERS family moved to the home of CHAMBERS' mother in Lynbrook, New York. While residing at his mother's home, CHAMBERS received an invitation from MAXIM LIEBER to live at LIEBER'S farm in Ferndale, Pennsylvania. He will state that he then moved his family to this farm in Ferndale, but only lived there for a short time, probably a month or so. CHAMBERS will state that while living at Ferndale, he had a conversation with ALGER HISS in which he pointed out his desire to leave the farm at Ferndale and move to some other location. He will state that ALGER HISS after this conversation, located a possible place of residence near New Hope, Pennsylvania; that thereafter, CHAMBERS contacted WATSON T. ROBERTS, a real estate dealer in New Hope, Pennsylvania and arranged for renting "The Stone House", which is located on the farm of TOM and

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MARY MARSHALL situated about two miles southwest of New Hope, Pennsylvania. CHAMBERS will state that at the time he resided at "The Stone House", he used the name of DAVID BREEN indicated he was a literary agent and he re-named his children, PATRICK MICHAEL BREEN and UNSULA BREEN. CHAMBERS will testify that ALGER and PRISCILLA HISS visited the CHAMBERS family at "The Stone House" at least on one occasion. On the occasion of this visit of ALGER and PRISCILLA HISS, they brought with them a child's rocker which was given to CHAMBERS' daughter, ELLEN.

In about April of 1937, CHAMBERS moved his family from New Hope, Pennsylvania to an apartment at 3310 Auchentoroly Terrace in Baltimore, Maryland. He will state that he resided at this address under the name of JAY CHAMBERS.

CHAMBERS will relate that in about December of 1937, he moved his family from the apartment on Auchentoroly Terrace to 2116 Mount Royal Terrace in Baltimore, Maryland and remained there until his break with the party in April of 1938.

CHAMBERS will relate that shortly after his break with the party in April of 1938, he rented a room at a residence on Old Court Road on the outskirts of Baltimore and remained there for about a month. CHAMBERS will state that while he resided at Old Court Road he made several trips to New York City to obtain a translation job through PAUL WILLENT. This work represented translating from the German a book entitled, "The Great Crusade", written by GUSTAV REGLER. Thereafter, CHAMBERS and his family drove to Daytona Beach, Florida where they remained for about one month and returned to their residence at Old Court Road in Baltimore.

CHAMBERS will relate that in about the early summer of 1938, he desired to re-establish himself in civilian life. He purchased a small home at 2700 St. Paul Street and enrolled his child in the Park School on Liberty Height Avenue in Baltimore, Maryland. CHAMBERS will testify that from that time until April of 1939, he supported his family by doing translating and research work. He will state that in April of 1939, he became employed by Time, Inc., as a book review editor. He continued in his employment at Time magazine until December 10, 1948 at which time he resigned. At the time of his resignation, he was one of the seven senior editors of Time, Inc.

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At the present time, CHAMBERS is residing on his 314-acre dairy farm which is known as Pipe Creek Farm and is located on Route #2, Westminster, Maryland.

CHAMBERS will further declare that on February 2, 1949, he, accompanied by Special Agents F.X. PLANT, M.A. TAYLOR, and J. J. WALSH, visited the Georgetown area of Washington, D.C. and identified the residences at 2831 28th Street, N.W., 2905 P Street, N.W., 1245 30th Street, N.W., and 3415 Volta Place, N.W. as being the various residences in Washington, D.C. of ALGER and PRISCILLA HISS that he visited from the summer of 1935 through December of 1938. He will also state that he has observed photographs of the above residences and has signed the reverse side of these photographs as evidence of his identifying all of these places.

CHAMBERS will testify that sometime in 1934, he met one "PETE" in New York City and that he knows "PETE" to be WILLIAM EDWARD CRANE. He will state that he was introduced to "PETE" by JOHN LOOLIS SHERMAN and that the introduction took place in the Y.M.C.A. known as Sloane House which is located at West 23rd Street in New York City. CHAMBERS will state that this meeting, to him, was a social meeting, and had nothing to do with the activities of the espionage apparatus of which he, CHAMBERS, was then a part. CHAMBERS will relate that it is possible he met CRANE several times in 1934, subsequent to their original meeting, but he cannot remember any details of such meetings. He will state that CRANE was not working under him at that time in his, CHAMBERS, work for the Soviets.

He will testify that sometime in the early part of 1935, upon the instructions of his then Russian superior "BILL", he proceeded by train to San Francisco, California. CHAMBERS will state that "BILL" gave him a money belt containing about \$10,000.00. He will state that he took this belt with him to San Francisco where he took up residence at the Golden Gate Branch of the Y.M.C.A. under the name of LLOYD CANTWELL. CHAMBERS will state that he was contacted at this hotel by WILLIAM EDWARD CRANE and that on the day CRANE contacted him, he and CRANE walked and talked in Golden Gate Park and had dinner together in the vicinity of this park. He will state that on the same day, after dinner and after it got dark, CRANE drove him in the latter's car, to the home of a man by the name of FOLKOFF.

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CHAMBERS will testify that FOLKOFF lived rather far out in the suburbs of San Francisco, in a house located on a hillside, near a bay, and built on two levels. He will say that CRANE introduced him to FOLKOFF, and that he, CHAMBERS, then took off the money belt, which he had around his body, and gave it to CRANE.

CHAMBERS will testify that he remained in San Francisco about three days, and then returned, by train, to New York City. He will say that he has seen a photograph of ISAAC FOLKOFF and has identified it as being of the individual who was introduced to him by CRANE; whom he knew under the name of FOLKOFF and in whose presence he turned over the money belt to CRANE.

CHAMBERS will testify that he believes the \$10,000.00 was to be used in connection with the espionage of JOHN LOOMIS SHERMAN in Japan. He will state that he does not know any specific details concerning the use of this money, and bases his belief that it was for SHERMAN on the fact that it was taken to San Francisco, and was given to CRANE whom he, CHAMBERS, knew to be an associate of SHERMAN'S.

CHAMBERS will state that in the early part of 1937, BORIS BYKOV, his then Russian superior, brought him together with WILLIAM EDWARD CRANE. He will testify that he does not recall where this meeting took place but prior to this meeting BYKOV had spoken to him of CRANE and indicated to him that he, BYKOV, was fed up with CRANE. He will say that he does not know just what the relationship was between BYKOV and CRANE, nor what work CRANE did, or was doing, for BYKOV.

It will also be testified by CHAMBERS that he knew CRANE was then living in New York City, with a girl named PEGGY. He will state that on one occasion, on the specific instructions of BORIS BYKOV, he met with this girl and CRANE. He will say that he was further instructed by BYKOV to meet this girl and determine if he could straighten out the marital difficulties of her and CRANE. He will state that he met this girl PEGGY and CRANE in a restaurant in New York City, and never knew where they lived in New York.

CHAMBERS will testify that shortly after his meeting with

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CRANE in early 1937 the latter came to Washington, D.C. where he took up his residence in an apartment. He will say that CRANE was to do photographic work for him and did so on two or three occasions. He will state that he does not recall exactly where CRANE lived in Washington other than that it was in the Northwest section of the city. Also he will state that though he recalls CRANE having photographed some documents for him he does not remember the number of times he did photographic work for him, the source of the documents or their contents.

CHAMBERS will testify that CRANE left Washington, D.C. and he understood that he was to return to the West Coast, sometime prior to his, CHAMBERS', break from the Communist Party in 1938. He will state that he does not know why the association with CRANE was terminated, or how this disassociation was arranged.

In his testimony CHAMBERS will advise that CRANE had a Leica camera which CHAMBERS believed was his, CRANE'S, personal property.

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JOHN E. PEURIFOY
Assistant Secretary of State for Administration
Washington, D.C.
and/or
WALTER K. SCOTT
State Department
Washington, D.C.

Either or both of these officials will furnish the following testimony in addition to that previously set forth for them in Pages 43 through 52A of the summary report dated March 30, 1949 in the captioned matter.

These officials of the State Department are in charge of the original of the document to be listed below and are in a position to testify as to its authenticity. Either of these gentlemen would be expected to introduce the original State Department file copy of the following document. This document purports to be the original of the State Department message from which a paraphrasing was made to produce the document previously introduced by CHAMBERS. For purposes of comparison and correlation the assigned number of the document previously introduced by CHAMBERS is listed alongside of the description of the original State Department document from which it was allegedly prepared.

DESCRIPTION OF ORIGINAL
STATE DEPARTMENT DOCUMENT

CHAMBERS
DOCUMENT NUMBER

Cablegram from Moscow dated January 28, 1938,
No. 30, Serial No. 361.115, Robinson,
Donald L./90, signed "Henderson".

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(It has been ascertained that the action copy of the above Moscow cablegram, No. 30, is maintained in the State Department, Passport Division file in the Rubens-Robinson Passport Fraud case, and that this file is maintained in the Winder Building, 604 17th Street, N.W., Washington, D.C., under the direction of Mr. ASHLEY J. NICHOLAS.)

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Pumpkin Papers
5 strips of film
Continuity of possession

Witness, ROBERT E. STRIPLING, H.C.U.A., covers the handling of and possession by H.C.U.A. of the two developed strips and three undeveloped strips of film received from JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, December 2, 1948, and identified as:

FILM	GRAND JURY EXHIBIT	FBI LABORATORY EXHIBIT
D	#47	K154
C	#48	K153
A	#49	K151
E	#50	K155
B	#51	K152

This should be considered with testimony of other H.C.U.A. representatives, DONALD T. APPELL and WILLIAM A. WHEELER, pages 34 to 34g inclusive, of Summary Report, March 30, 1949; of Special Agent JOSEPH M. KELLY.

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ROBERT E. STRIPLING
c/o R. N. Stripling Drug Company
St. Augustine, Texas

ROBERT E. STRIPLING is expected to testify that on December 3, 1948 he was Chief Investigator for the HCUA. Further that at about 9:15 AM on the morning of December 3, 1948 DONALD APPELL, an investigator for the HCUA, brought to STRIPLING'S office, Room 225, Old House Office Building, Washington, D.C., five rolls of microfilm, three of which were contained in metal cylinders, one of which had been slightly crushed, and two additional rolls of developed film which were wrapped in oil or wax paper. STRIPLING will testify that he was informed by APPELL that the three rolls of films in the containers were as yet undeveloped, but that the two rolls contained in the wax paper had been developed.

STRIPLING will testify that he unrolled the developed film and after examining it decided that an enlarger would be needed to properly examine it. Thereafter an enlarger was procured and this was set up in the washroom, Room 226, Old House Office Building. Further that thereafter he, DONALD APPELL, and WILLIAM E. WHEELER viewed this film with the enlarger and that they observed the letterhead of the State Department, the word "Confidential", and code numbers on the documents pictured on the microfilm, and that they concluded that these were important documents. STRIPLING will testify that he thereupon told WHEELER to endeavor to have a good friend of WHEELER'S named LON THOMAS print pictures from the developed film, that WHEELER called THOMAS at the latter's home and determined that THOMAS could do this work. STRIPLING will testify that he then told WHEELER to take the developed film to THOMAS and have him make two pictures of each exposure, and that thereupon WHEELER left the office with the two rolls of developed film.

STRIPLING will further testify that thereafter he called the Veterans Administration to ascertain if the undeveloped film in the three metal containers could be developed, and as a result of this call arrangements were made for the development of this film, and DONALD APPELL took the three containers of undeveloped film to have the film developed by the Photo Department of the Veterans Administration. STRIPLING will testify that at this time he told APPELL to join LON THOMAS and WHEELER at the former's home after the film was developed and to have prints made of the exposure on this latter film. STRIPLING will testify that later in the day he received a call from DONALD APPELL, who told him that some of the undeveloped film did not come out and some of it was not very plain, but that he told APPELL to have prints

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prepared from whatever he could of the film.

STRIPLING will testify that APPELL and WHEELER returned to his office late the same afternoon with all of the film and the pictures which had been prepared from the film. He will further testify that that evening, December 3, 1948, he turned the film over to his secretary, ROSE PURDY, and instructed her to give it to Miss ANN TURNER, who was Chief of the Files for the HCUA, for the purpose of putting it in the safe. He will testify that during the day of December 3, 1948 either he, WHEELER, or APPELL was in constant possession of the film.

STRIPLING will further testify that on Saturday, December 4, 1948, he obtained the film from the HCUA safe and showed it to Congressman RANKIN, and that he believes that press photographers took pictures of him and RANKIN holding the film. Further that later in the day a press conference was held and further pictures were taken of him holding the film. He will testify that on the same day GEORGE MORRIS FAY, United States Attorney for the District of Columbia, and RAYMOND P. WHEARTY, Special Assistant to the Attorney General, came to the HCUA offices and asked to see the films and prints, and that he exhibited the film to them in the Committee's chambers. STRIPLING will further testify that on this same date, December 4, 1948, it is possible that WHEELER, APPELL, and possibly LOUIS RUSSELL, another Committee investigator, may have examined the film and had their pictures taken by the press.

He will testify that on the night of December 4th the film was again locked in the HCUA safe and that Congressman RANKIN ordered a police guard for the Committee's office to guard the safe and film. He will testify that to his knowledge the film was not removed from the safe on Sunday, December 5, 1948. He will further testify that on Monday, December 6, 1948, Representative RICHARD NIXON examined the film and the press again took pictures of Representative NIXON and him with the film. He will testify that while they were examining the film on this date one of the press photographers mentioned emulsion numbers appearing on the film, and that they then examined the film and observed that some of it was Eastman Kodak film. Further that at this photographer's suggestion he called a Mr. LEWIS of the Eastman Kodak Company in Washington and made an appointment to see Mr. LEWIS at Representative NIXON'S office at 1 PM on that date.

He will testify that at 1 PM that day he took the film to NIXON'S office, where BERT ANDREWS of the "New York Herald Tribune" was present, that thereafter Mr. LEWIS came to NIXON'S office and LEWIS, NIXON and he examined

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the film with the Eastman label and LEWIS procured the emulsion number from it and wrote it down. Further that LEWIS thereafter called his office in Washington for the purpose of determining the date of manufacture of the film. He will testify that thereafter Mr. LEWIS advised him that a check with the Eastman Kodak Company in Rochester, New York had been made and it had been ascertained that the film in question had been manufactured in 1936.

STRIPLING will further testify that on the morning of December 13, 1948 his secretary, Miss ROSE PURDY, furnished the film to Investigators WILLIAM WHEELER and DONALD APPELL and Representative NIXON at about 7AM so that the latter individuals could bring this film to New York City for presentation to the Federal Grand Jury hearing testimony there. He will further testify that after the conclusion of the testimony before this Grand Jury the film was returned to Washington and again placed in the HCUA safe.

STRIPLING will testify that several weeks after this Representative NIXON called and asked that the film be brought to his office, which was done, and that Representative NIXON kept the film until late in the day, at which time he called STRIPLING and stated that he still had the film. STRIPLING will testify that at that time he was at home, and in turn called his secretary, Miss PURDY, who went to NIXON'S office, obtained the film, and returned it to the HCUA safe.

STRIPLING will testify that while the film was being examined by the FBI and while it was being examined at Rochester, New York and at a DU PONT plant in New Jersey, it was constantly in the possession of an employee of the HCUA.

He will further testify that he at no time ever actually placed the film in the HCUA safe, nor did he actually remove it at any time from this safe, but that this was always done by his secretary, Miss ROSE PURDY, or Miss ANN TURNER, who is Chief of Files for the HCUA.

He will testify that he left the employ of the Committee in January of 1949, at which time the film was still in the possession of the Committee and was maintained in their safe.

(It is noted that the present address of this witness is not known, but can be readily ascertained from his father, R. N. STRIPLING, of St. Augustine, Texas. STRIPLING is presently believed to be touring the country giving lectures.)

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Mr. GEORGE CAMPBELL, Chief Clerk,
Appellate Division, Supreme Court,
First Judicial Department,
25th Street and Madison Avenue,
New York, New York.

He will be expected to produce under subpoena duces tecum, Questionnaire and Statement of ALGER HISS for admission to the New York State Bar, signed by ALGER HISS and notarized at New York, New York January 9, 1933 and filed with the Appellate Division, Supreme Court.

He will be expected to testify that he is, at present, Chief Clerk of the Appellate Division, Supreme Court, First Judicial Department, and that he was so employed in this capacity on January 17, 1933.

He will further be expected to testify that this document was regularly filed under New York State Statute which requires that such Questionnaire and Statement be filed with the Appellate Division, Supreme Court, First Judicial Department. (This has been designated as K#734 and is referred to in FBI Laboratory report to the New York Office dated March 29, 1949.)

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Mr. FRANK D. NORTON,
Deputy Director,
District of Columbia Selective Service Headquarters,
Washington, D.C.

He will be expected to produce, under subpoena duces tecum, the Selective Service Questionnaire of ALGER HISS, notarized November 5, 1940 and the Selective Service Questionnaire Supplementary of ALGER HISS, notarized May 14, 1942.

He will be expected to testify that he is Deputy Director of the District of Columbia Selective Service Headquarters. He will further be expected to testify that the Selective Service Questionnaire and Selective Service Questionnaire Supplementary of ALGER HISS were filed as required by the laws of the United States.

(The Selective Service Questionnaire dated November 7, 1940 has been designated as K#731 and Selective Service Questionnaire Supplementary dated May 15, 1942 has been designated as K#732. These two documents are referred to in FBI Laboratory report to the Washington Field Office dated March 16, 1949.)

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A Bureau Handwriting Expert,
Federal Bureau of Investigation,
United States Department of Justice,
Washington, D.C.

The name of this witness will be furnished in sufficient time prior to the trial. The witness will be expected to testify that he is a qualified handwriting expert; that he has examined a document captioned, "Questionnaire and Statement of Applicant", signed by ALGER HISS and notarized at New York, New York, January 9, 1933 (K#734); that as a result of his examination, he has concluded that the individual who signed this document, and whose handwriting appears thereon, also wrote questioned writing appearing on documents one through four (Q1 through Q4); that the signature of ALGER HISS on this document (K#734) was written by the same individual who wrote the signature ALGER HISS on the document dated February 17, 1933 addressed to WALTER G. SCHELKER (K#40).

He will be expected to testify that the writing appearing on documents one through four (Q1 through Q4) were written by the same individual whose handwriting appears on the Selective Service Questionnaire Supplementary dated May 15, 1942 (K#732). He will also be expected to testify that the same individual was the author of the writing appearing on the letters addressed to EDWARD W. CASE, dated April 13, 16 and May 5, 1936 (K#340, K#341 and K#342) and the writing appearing on the Selective Service Questionnaire Supplementary (K#732).

He will also be expected to testify that he has compared the signature of ALGER HISS appearing on the Selective Service Questionnaire (K#731) and Selective Service Questionnaire Supplementary (K#732) with the signature of ALGER HISS appearing on the letter dated February 17, 1933 addressed to WALTER G. SCHELKER (K#40); that he has decided that no definite conclusion could be reached inasmuch as these writings are not sufficiently comparable; that the signature on the Selective Service Questionnaire (K#731) and the signature on the Selective Service Questionnaire Supplementary (K#732) contain a style of writing that has more characteristics of his writing in recent years and varies too much from his personal signature in 1933 for a definite conclusion to be reached.

He will further be expected to testify that the writing appearing on the Selective Service Questionnaire (K#731) could be identified with the writing appearing on the letters addressed to EDWARD W. CASE, dated

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April 13, 16, and May 5, 1936 (K#340 through K#342) but that the writing on the Selective Service Questionnaire could not by itself be identified with the writing on documents one through four (Q1 through Q4.)

(These conclusions are contained in FBI Laboratory report to the New York Office dated March 29, 1949 and the FBI Laboratory report to the Washington Field Office dated March 16, 1949.)

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Residences of Alger Hiss,
dates of occupancy

The following witnesses will fix within reasonable limitations and certainty the dates between which ALGER HISS and wife lived at various addresses in Washington, and at which and during such times JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS was in contact with them.

The testimony of CHAMBERS and admissions of ALGER HISS has been rather indefinite as to these dates presumably as a result of elapsed time.

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J. B. GILLIATT
J. B. Gilliatt Real Estate Company
2827 Dunbarton Street, N. W.,
Washington, D. C.

Subpoena duces tecum to produce leases executed by ALGER HISS for the premises at 1245 30th Street and 3415 Volta Place, Washington; D. C. for the following periods:

- (1) Lease SARAH W. S. MILLER and ALGER HISS, 1245 30th Street, June 15, 1936 to August 31, 1937;
- (2) Lease SARAH W. S. MILLER and ALGER HISS, 1245 30th Street, September 1, 1937 to August 31, 1938;
- (3) Lease KATHERINE H. FLANAGAN and ALGER HISS, 3415 Volta Place, October 1, 1938 to September 30, 1939;
- (4) Lease KATHERINE H. FLANAGAN and ALGER HISS, 3415 Volta Place, October 1, 1939 to September 30, 1940;
- (5) Lease KATHERINE H. FLANAGAN and ALGER HISS, 3415 Volta Place, October 1, 1940 to September 30, 1941;
- (6) Lease KATHERINE H. FLANAGAN and ALGER HISS, 3415 Volta Place, October 1, 1941 to September 30, 1942;
- (7) Lease KATHERINE H. FLANAGAN and ALGER HISS, 3415 Volta Place, October 1, 1942 to September 30, 1943;
- (8) Lease KATHERINE H. FLANAGAN and ALGER HISS, 3415 Volta Place, January 1, 1938 to September 30, 1938;
- (9) Lease ALGER HISS and EDWARD D. HOLLANDER, 1245 30th Street, January 1, 1938 to August 31, 1938.

This witness can be expected to testify that by letter dated September 15, 1948, he transmitted leases numbered (1) through (7) above to JOHN F. DAVIS, 1700 I Street, N. W., Washington, D. C., attorney for ALGER HISS, and that by letter dated September 17, 1948, he transmitted to Mr. DAVIS leases numbered (8) and (9). He can be expected to testify that such leases have not been returned to him.

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(It is to be noted from the above chronology that from January 1, 1938 to August 31, 1938; ALGER HISS held leases on both the premises at 3415 Volta Place and 1245 30th Street and that the lease between HISS and EDWARD D. HOLLANDER, No. 9 above, was a sub-lease from HISS to HOLLANDER. HOLLANDER has advised that he did occupy the premises at 1245 30th Street in or about January, 1938.)

JMK: CCH
NY 65-14920

JOHN M. HOWARD
General Commerce Manager
Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone Company
723 13th Street
Washington, D. C.

This witness can be expected to produce under subpoena duces tecum records of the Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone Company reflecting the following Connect and Disconnect orders for telephone service for ALGER HISS at the following addresses:

<u>ADDRESS</u>	<u>CONNECT</u>	<u>DISCONNECT</u>
3411 O Street	6-13-33	6-9-34
2831 28th Street, Apt. 42	6 - 9-34	7 - 2-35
2905 P Street	4-19-35	6-15-36
1245 30th Street	7 - 1-36	12-29-37
3415 Volta Place	12-29-37	10-1-43
3210 P Street	10-1-43	9-22-47

This witness will be expected to testify that on the basis of the company's records there was an overlap on the telephone service at the 28th Street and 2905 P Street residences and that there was duplicate service at these addresses during the period in question, i.e., that when a person dialed the number in question the telephones at both addresses would ring and it would be possible for persons at both of these addresses to answer the call.

JMK:CCH
NY 65-14920

J. S. BARTLETT
Commercial Manager
Potomac Electric Power Company
10th and E Street, N.W.,
Washington, D. C.

This witness can be expected to produce under subpoena duces tecum records of the Potomac Electric Power Company reflecting that electrical service in Apartment 42, 2831 28th Street, N.W., was turned off on June 29, 1935 and that Mrs. ALGER HISS was then listed as the customer at that address.

He will be expected to testify further that the electricity at 2905 P Street, also carried in the name of Mrs. ALGER HISS, was turned on April 17, 1935.

He can be expected to testify further on the basis of company records that the former occupant at 2905 P Street, Lt. Commander BAXTER BRUCE, had electricity turned off at that address on February 28, 1935 and that no occupant was shown at the P Street address and no current was used from February 28, 1935 until April 17, 1935.

JMK:GCH
NY 65-14920

W. EDWARD GALLAGHER
Legal Department
Washington Gas Light Company
11th and H Streets, N. W.,
Washington, D. C.

This witness can be expected to produce under subpoena duces tecum records of the Washington Gas Light Company reflecting that the gas service was turned off at Apartment 42, 2831 28th Street, N. W., Washington, D. C., for ALGER HISS on June 26, 1935. Further, that the gas was turned off for Commander BRUCE, 2905 P Street, on February 28, 1935, and was turned on for ALGER HISS on April 17, 1935.

This witness can be expected to testify that the records of the Washington Gas Light Company failed to reflect a record of any tenancy or any service at 2905 P Street between February 28, 1935 and April 17, 1935.

EJC:CHF
NY 65-14902
Sup. Sum. Rpt.

Association of
Alger Hiss and
Jay David Whittaker Chambers

The following witnesses will supplement the testimony of CHAMBERS and wife, that they were in contact and association with ALGER HISS and wife. This covers alleged period in which CHAMBERS and HISS, acting as agents of U.S.S.R., were engaged in Espionage as against U.S.A.

JMK:CCH
NY 65-14920

CHARLES BITTINGER, Jr.
3403 O Street, N. W.,
Washington, D. C.

This witness can be expected to testify in accordance with the following signed statement which he executed on January 17, 1949:

"January 17, 1949

"I, CHARLES BITTINGER, Jr., make the following voluntary statement to Philip H. Wilson and Carl N. DeTemple, whom I know to be Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. No threats or promises have been made, nor force used to compel me to give this statement. I have been advised and understand that I have a right to counsel and understand that anything which I may say in this statement may be used in a court of law.

"My name is CHARLES BITTINGER, Jr.; I am 34 years old having been born January 29, 1914 in New York, New York. I now reside at 1007 North Daniel Street, Arlington, Virginia.

"I resided at 3403 O Street, Northwest, Washington, D. C., from September, 1929 until June, 1939. I recall that for two or three years, about 1933 and 1934, there was a family living at 3411 O Street, Northwest, Washington, D. C., who were known to me as the HISS family. I have since determined that this family is the ALGER HISS'. I never had occasion to enter the HISS home nor did I know Mr. HISS personally.

"I associate a green-blue, 1929 Ford two-door coach with the HISS family. It used to be parked in front of their house. My recollection is that I saw members of the HISS family come out of the house and get into it on many occasions.

"I have been shown a photograph, which the Agents advised me is a picture of WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, taken about 1936. The person in the photograph seems familiar to me although I did not know the person's name. I associate the individual in the photograph with an individual I recollect seeing on the street in front of the HISS house during the time they lived there.

"I believe I saw the person pictured in the photograph enter and leave the HISS home on many occasions, usually in the late afternoon or evening and on Saturdays and Sundays. I also recollect seeing the same person use the 1929 Ford automobile that I believe belonged to Mr. HISS,

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"I have read the above statement consisting of two typewritten pages each of which I have initialed and acknowledge to be true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

/s/ CHARLES BITTINGER, Jr.

Witnessed:

PHILIP H. WILSON
Special Agent, FBI
Washington, D. C.

CARL N. DE TEMPLE
Special Agent, FBI
Washington, D. C."

The original of this statement is in the possession of the New York Division and Special Agents PHILIP H. WILSON and CARL N. De TEMPLE are available to testify in the event it is necessary to impeach the witness.

JMK:CCH
NY 65-14920

Mrs. ELEANOR VIVIAN PLUGGE
35 Oxford Street
Chevy Chase, Maryland

This witness can be expected to testify in accordance with the following signed statement which she executed on January 19, 1949:

"35 Oxford Street
Chevy Chase 15, Md.
19 January, 1949

"I, ELEANOR VIVIAN PLUGGE, voluntarily furnish this statement to Special Agents THEODORE S. KRAMER and WILLIAM H. ATKINSON, known to me as agents of the FBI. This is voluntarily given and no promises, gifts, threats, or the use of duress was used. I realize that this statement may be used in court of law. I give this of my own free will.

"I was born ELEANOR VIVIAN on December 13, 1908 in Duluth, Minnesota. My husband, JOHN ADE PLUGGE, and I were married in January, 1932, and came to live in apartment eleven (first floor) of 2831 28th Street, N. W. in January of that year. We subsequently moved to a second floor apartment in 2829 28th Street in June of 1935 and lived there until August of 1936 when we bought this house in Chevy Chase, Maryland.

"While in apartment eleven at 2831 28th Street, I recollect seeing ALGER HISS and his wife coming and going from their apartment on the fourth floor of this building. He was pointed out as a very bright young man who has an excellent government job at a time when jobs were hard to find. The HISS child (a boy) was away at boarding school according to the resident manager who pointed the HISS couple out to me.

"I recollect Mrs. JEFFREYS (the resident manager) introducing me to a woman who had a baby daughter in a carriage. I do not recall the name of this woman as given by Mrs. JEFFREYS at this time. Mrs. JEFFREYS always tried to introduce newcomers and especially the mothers who would be sitting on the bench outside the apartment with their children. I had a small boy at this time (born in 1934). On one occasion, I recollect that a man came home early in the afternoon to go out for a walk with this woman and their baby girl who was then in a carriage for walks. From the newspaper pictures, I now connect this man with the present Mr. CHAMBERS. I remember that the woman and I compared the relative positions of our apartments (mine on the first and hers on an upper floor) as to the convenience

JMK:CCH
NY 65-14920

in a building with no elevator for getting children and carriages up and down to and from apartments.

"I have never had any subsequent contact with Mr. and Mrs: ALGER HISS nor with the now called Mr. and Mrs. CHAMBERS. However, I do remember that Mrs. HISS drove a car while they lived in their apartment at 2831 28th Street. This car as I recall it was an old car, top which could be either up or down, and was a one seated car.

"I have read the above statement and to the best of my knowledge, it is the truth.

"I have initialed all strike overs and signed each page of this two page statement. An 'f' and an 's' were made in my own handwriting and initialed.

/s/ ELEANOR VIVIAN PLUGGE

Mrs. John Ade Plugge

Witnessed by
THEODORE S. KRAMER
WILLIAM H. ATKINSON"

This witness can be expected to testify further that she does not recall ever having seen ALGER and PRISCILLA HISS and either WHITTAKER CHAMBERS or his wife together. She can be expected to identify a photograph of WHITTAKER CHAMBERS which was taken in 1936, showing CHAMBERS holding a child.

The original of the above quoted signed statement is in the possession of the New York Division and Special Agents THEODORE S. KRAMER and WILLIAM H. ATKINSON are available to testify if necessary to impeach the witness.

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Sup. Sum. Rpt.

Association of
Alger Hiss
Priscilla Hiss
Abraham George Silverman
Harry Dexter White
Henry Hill Collins, Jr.

The following witnesses show the close association and contacts between ALGER HISS and wife, HARRY DEXTER WHITE, HENRY HILL COLLINS, JR., and ABRAHAM GEORGE SILVERMAN, while latter living at 2325 15th Street, N.W., Washington, D. C., September, 1937, to June 26, 1947, apartment 311.

This association of the above with SILVERMAN at his home will be expected to supplement the allegations of witness CHAMBERS, that ALGER HISS, HARRY DEXTER WHITE, HENRY HILL COLLINS, JR., and ABRAHAM GEORGE SILVERMAN were associates with him in apparatus B and acting as Espionage Agents with CHAMBERS of C.P., and/or U.S.S.R., and as further alleged by CHAMBERS, as a further inducement and reward to them, the U.S.S.R. principal, BORIS BYKOV, arranged for CHAMBERS to give four expensive rugs to ALGER HISS, HARRY DEXTER WHITE, ABRAHAM GEORGE SILVERMAN and HENRY JULIAN WADLEIGH, the latter another Soviet Agent furnishing U. S. Government records and information to CHAMBERS.

Kisseloff-971

DWS:MJS -
65-14920

Mrs. VIRGINIA O. MC INTYRE
1600 16th Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C.

Mrs. MC INTYRE will be expected to testify in accordance with a signed statement she furnished to Special Agents PHILIP H. WILSON and HARRY K. CLAYTON on March 11, 1949, which is as follows:

Washington, D.C.
March 11, 1949

"I, Virginia Olmsted McIntyre, freely make the following statement to Philip H. Wilson and Harry K. Clayton, who have identified themselves to me as Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. No threats or promises have been made in order to get me to make this statement. I have been advised of my right to counsel. I have been informed that I do not have to make this statement and that if I do make it, it may be used in court.

"I, Virginia Olmsted McIntyre, am 40 years old, having been born in the District of Columbia, August 14, 1908.

"From about August 1937 until about June 1, 1946, I was employed as resident manager of the Garden Towers Apartments located at 2325 15th Street, N.W., Washington, D. C. In connection with my duties as a resident manager, I was daily required to act as relief telephone operator in the lobby of the Garden Towers and as such I was in a position to observe people who were entering and leaving the building.

"As I recall, the Garden Towers was completed in September, 1937 and the Abraham George Silvermans were one of its early tenants; they occupied apartment 311.

"It was not until after 'Pearl Harbor' that I got to know the Silvermans well enough so that both often stopped and chatted with me; although I had known them casually since 1937.

"With reference to my duties as resident manager, I probably was not in the Silverman apartment on more than a half-dozen occasions inasmuch as they installed their own lock on the door and refused to turn over a key to me. On the occasions I was in the apartment, I did not particularly notice the furnishings, but I do recall seeing a vividly colored rug, approximately 9 or 10 feet by 12 feet, on the livingroom floor of the

LWS:MJS
65-14920

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"Silvermans. It appeared to be an oriental rug which was predominantly red and which had an inner design paralleling the border which I would describe as a pattern similar to the "Wall of Troy." This design was made up of rectangular figures. The rug made a lasting impression because of its bright color. The red coloring was interspersed with blue.

"With reference to my relief duties at the telephone desk in the lobby of the Garden Towers, I observed certain people accompanying either Mr. Silverman or Mrs. Silverman in and out of the building. I never knew their names, but I recognized a photograph, which the Agents later advised me is a picture of PRISCILLA HISS, as being a woman I have seen on several occasions in the company of Mrs. Sarah Silverman. I also recognized photographs, which I was later told are pictures of Nathan Gregory Silvermaster, as a person who was a frequent visitor to the building and I sometimes saw him in the company of Mr. Silverman. I also recognized photographs, which I was later told are pictures of Alger Hiss. I am certain that I have seen this latter person, Alger Hiss, in the company of Abraham George Silverman, entering the building. I never saw him, Alger Hiss, leave the building, however, he may have left after I went off duty at ten P.M.

"I have read the above statement, consisting of three handwritten pages, and I have signed, or initialed each mistake and page. The above statement is true in its entirety.

/s/ VIRGINIA OLMSTED McINTYRE

WITNESSED:

PHILIP H. WILSON, Special Agent, FBI, Washington, D.C.
HARRY K. CLAYTON, Special Agent, FBI, Washington, D.C."

Mrs. MC INTYRE will further state that she positively identified a photograph which she was later told was a photograph of HENRY HILL COLLINS, JR. who was a visitor at 2325 15th Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. She will state that another photograph also seemed familiar to her as a person who visited this address and she was later told that this was a photograph of HAPPY DEXTER WHITE. She will also state that she recognized a photograph of a person which was later identified to her as being a photograph of LAUCHLIN CURRIE but she was unable to definitely state that she had seen this person in this building.

Kisseloff-973

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- 1 -

STEPHEN M. WALTER
Ring Building, Room 510,
Washington, D.C.

WALTER will be expected to testify in accordance with a signed statement furnished to Special Agents WILLIAM A. STATEN and FRANCIS R. MCGINTY on March 7, 1949, which is as follows:

"March 7, 1949

"I give the following statement freely to William J. Staten and Francis R. McGinty who are known to me to be Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. This statement may be used in a court of law.

"My full name is Stephen M. Walter and I am presently employed by the National Association of Electric Companies.

"During 1933, while I was employed by the Evaporated Milk Association of Chicago, I came in contact with various employees of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration. One of these employees was Alger Hiss with whom I developed a nodding acquaintance, Hiss was then an attorney with the AAA. I did not see him again until the occasion related below.

"During my occupancy of an apartment on the third floor of the Garden Towers, located at 2325 15th Street, from late 1937 to late 1938, I was aware of the fact that an Abraham George Silverman was living on the same floor but I was not personally acquainted with him and had no dealings with him. During my period of occupancy from late 1937 to late 1938 I remember meeting Alger Hiss in the manually operated elevator and after recognizing him, I spoke casually to him. He did not return my greeting. He got off on the third floor, but I do not know which apartment he entered or what he was carrying at the time.

"I have read this one page statement and it is true, every word of it. I have initialed all the corrections.

/s/ Stephen M. Walter

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"Witnessed;

William J. Staten,
Special Agent, FBI

Francis R. McGinty
Special Agent, FBI"

WALTER will further state that while he was employed by the Evaporated Milk Association of Chicago, he came in contact with various members of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, Department of Agriculture, and that he was fairly well acquainted with NATHAN WITT, LEE PRESSMAN and JEROME FRANK. He will state that while residing in apartment 312, at 2325 15th Street, N.W., Washington, D.C., he was aware of the fact that ABRAHAM GEORGE SILVERMAN resided in apartment 311 at this address.

Kisseloff-975

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SENTELL CHEFFENS
2022 Columbia Road, N.W.
Washington, D.C.

CHEFFENS will be expected to testify in accordance with a signed statement furnished to Special Agent HARRY K. CLAYTON and PHILIP H. WILSON on March 18, 1949 which is as follows:

Washington, D.C.
March 18, 1949

"I, Sentell Cheffens, freely make the following statement to Harry K. Clayton and Philip H. Wilson, whom I know to be Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. No threats or promises have been made in order to obtain this statement. I have been told that I have a right to legal advice; that I do not have to make this statement and that if I do make it, the statement may be used in a court of law.

"I, Sentell Cheffens, believe I am about 48 years old, having been born in the state of Mississippi. I do not know exactly how old I am, but I use the birth date of May 29, 1901.

"I was employed for five years at the Garden Tower Apartments, 2325 15th Street, N.W., Washington, D.C., beginning in March or April, 1940. I worked at night at the telephone switchboard which is located in the lobby of this building. My hours of work were from 11 P.M. to 8 A.M. I also did odd jobs for tenants of this building. One of the families for whom I worked was Mr. and Mrs. Abraham George Silverman, who were residing in Apartment 311 at the time. I got to know the Silvermans and their maid, Florence Tompkins, well.

"Many nights, when I was working on the switchboard at 2325 15th Street, N.W., I would see Mr. Silverman leave the building and he would be carrying a large brown paper package or envelope. I would see him return the same night, around midnight or later and he would be carrying what appeared to be the same package he had been carrying when he left the building earlier in the evening.

"The Agents have shown me a photograph of a man whom they later told me is named Alger Hiss. Although I did not know the name of the man whose

EMS:MJS
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"photograph I saw, I am sure that I have seen him go through the lobby of the Garden Towers many times. The first time I can recall seeing him was about 7 or 8 months after I started working in the building. Many times, Mr. Hiss would enter the building and would stop at the switchboard to ask me whether the Silvermans were in before going on to enter the self-service elevator.

"I have had this typewritten statement of one page read to me and it is all true.

/s/ SENTELL CHEFFENS

WITNESSED: Harry K. Clayton, Special Agent, FBI, Washington, D.C.
Philip H. Wilson, Special Agent, FBI, Washington, D.C."

CHEFFENS will state that a photograph which was identified as being that of PRISCILLA HISS, seemed familiar but he could not place her. He will state that a photograph was exhibited to him of a person which was later identified as a photograph of NATHAN GREGORY SILVERMASTER and that he recognized this photograph as that of a person who sometimes would come to 2325 15th Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. and who would inquire of him whether or not the SILVERMANS were at home. A photograph of HAPPY DEXTER WHITE was exhibited to CHEFFENS and he will state that the person in this photograph resembled a person who had asked him how to get to the SILVERMAN'S apartment, 2325 15th Street, N.W., Washington, D.C., and that he took this person to the self-service elevator and showed him how to operate it.

It is noted that SENTELL CHEFFENS appeared to be a congenital cripple and has sight only in one eye; and that the impression was given that CHEFFENS could not identify the smaller photographs which were exhibited to him due to his poor eyesight.

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NY 65-14920
Sup. Sum. Rpt.

William Edward Crane

The following additional testimony of CRANE will supplement his prior indicated testimony at pages 172 through 192 of Summary Report, March 30, 1949, Special Agent JOSEPH M. KELLY.

Since prior indicated testimony, CRANE has testified before Grand Jury at New York and has confronted CHAMBERS, and each has mutually refreshed his recollections insofar as it has been possible to reconcile such remembrance.

CRANE and VLADIMIR ~~de~~ SVESHNIKOFF have observed each other and SVESHNIKOFF has now made statement in some detail confirming his actions as an Agent of U.S.S.R. in furnishing Espionage material to CRANE.

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WILLIAM EDWARD CRANE
116 Siena Drive
Long Beach, California

It is noted that in the expected testimony of CRANE, as set out in Summary Report dated March 30, 1949, CRANE indicates that on his first visit in New York City in 1934 he was introduced by the unknown subject "BILL" to two former Czarist Russian Army Officers one of whom he has identified as VLADIMIR de SVESHNIKOFF.

WILLIAM EDWARD CRANE has since indicated that he recalls that "BILL" introduced him to VLADIMIR de SVESHNIKOFF and the other former Czarist Russian Army Officer, whose identity CRANE does not know, in Central Park, New York City, during the winter time. CRANE now recalls that this introduction took place during very cold weather and that he and all the other parties in this introduction were wearing overcoats.

Accordingly, CRANE can now be expected to testify that the unknown subject "BILL" introduced him to VLADIMIR de SVESHNIKOFF during the Winter of 1935 - 1936 and that this was the first winter that he, CRANE, had spent in New York City. In addition, CRANE can be expected to testify that when he returned to New York City in the Spring of 1935 the unknown subject "BILL" was in charge of the Soviet espionage group, in which CRANE was a member, and that "BILL" continued in charge of these operations, to CRANE's knowledge, at least until the winter of 1935 - 1936.

Further, CRANE can be expected to testify that he observed and spoke to VLADIMIR de SVESHNIKOFF on April 19, 1949 at the office of the FBI, New York City, and that he positively identifies VLADIMIR de SVESHNIKOFF as one of the two former Czarist Russians who was introduced to him by "BILL" in the Winter of 1935 - 1936. Further, he can be expected to testify that for a period approximately one year thereafter VLADIMIR de SVESHNIKOFF at various times turned over to CRANE military journals which journals CRANE later delivered to CHAMBERS or BYKOV. Also, that on receipt of these military journals he, CRANE, would deliver to SVESHNIKOFF sums of money ranging from \$100 to \$75, which money had been given to CRANE by

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CHAMBERS or BYKOV for delivery to de SVESHNIKOFF when CRANE received these military journals from de SVESHNIKOFF.

CRANE can also be expected to testify that he personally observed WHITTAKER CHAMBERS on April 18, 1949 at the New York office of the FBI, and that WHITTAKER CHAMBERS is identical with the person CRANE knew as "BOB" during CRANE's operations in the Soviet espionage group from the period 1934 until about the end of 1937. He can also be expected to testify that at sometime during this period WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, as "BOB," was CRANE's immediate supervisor in CRANE's operations for this Soviet espionage group.

It is noted that the Summary Report of March 30, 1949 reflects that CRANE could be expected to testify that in 1934 JOHN LOOMIS SHERMAN instructed CRANE to look up an individual named MORRIS ASIMOW, in Berkeley, California, and to maintain contact with ASIMOW. ~~ASIMOW~~ ASIMOW

Subsequently, CRANE has recalled that he was told to look up MORRIS ASIMOW, in Berkeley, California, by a dentist named M. B. SOSIN, who was a brother-in-law of MORRIS ASIMOW.

Accordingly, CRANE can be expected to testify that in the very early days of his association with JOHN LOOMIS SHERMAN in Los Angeles, SHERMAN took him to Doctor SOSIN's office and authorized SOSIN to work on CRANE's teeth at the expense of the Soviet espionage group. CRANE was introduced to SOSIN only as "~~ASIMOW~~" and he will testify that it was his impression at that time that Doctor M. B. SOSIN served as a mail drop for JOHN LOOMIS SHERMAN in the operations of the Russian espionage group. Further, that Doctor M. B. SOSIN indicated that he was aware that CRANE and SHERMAN were doing underground Communist Party work of some sort. Further, that it is his present belief that Doctor M. B. SOSIN told him that MORRIS ASIMOW had joined the Communist Party and that either SOSIN, or JOHN LOOMIS SHERMAN, or someone else, had told ASIMOW to immediately separate himself from the Communist Party. CRANE will testify that Doctor M. B. SOSIN further instructed him, CRANE, to look up MORRIS ASIMOW, in Berkeley, California, and to maintain contact with ASIMOW.

CRANE can be expected to testify that he did this and maintained contact with MORRIS ASIMOW from the Fall of 1934 to late Spring, 1935. He will testify that he recalls that during this period MORRIS ASIMOW acted in some way as a mail drop, in that letters were forwarded from members of the Soviet espionage group in the east to MORRIS ASIMOW at ASIMOW's home, and that MORRIS ASIMOW would then turn these letters over to CRANE.

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CRANE further can be expected to testify that in the Summer of 1936 he contacted MORRIS ASIMOW in Chicago, Illinois, shortly after ASIMOW secured a position there with Carnegie Steel. That he thereafter introduced ASIMOW to Colonel BYKOV in New York City, and that MORRIS ASIMOW would come to New York City from Chicago, and on several occasions delivered material to CRANE, which material CRANE would in turn deliver to Colonel BYKOV. CRANE will testify that MORRIS ASIMOW made these trips to New York City from Chicago in the Winter of 1936 - 1937 and in the Spring of 1937, and it was on the occasions of these visits that ASIMOW turned over to CRANE material for delivery by CRANE to Colonel BYKOV.

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BACKGROUND AND PERSONAL HISTORY

(1) WILLIAM EDWARD CRANE supplemental background and personal history and to be associated with pages 257-258 of Summary Report, March 30, 1949, of Special Agent JOSEPH M. KELLY. This covers data furnished by Mrs. ~~JAMES WATT~~, nee ~~MARGARET GUTELIUS~~, former paramour and wife of WILLIAM EDWARD CRANE during period he acted as an Espionage Agent.

MRS.

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WILLIAM EDWARD CRANE, was:
Keith, Bill^oMorgan, Pete^oGreen, Pete.

SUPPLEMENTAL Background and Personal History

WILLIAM EDWARD CRANE has now identified photographs of the building, 14 West Franklin Street, Baltimore, Maryland, as the place where he resided for about three months in the Spring of 1937, prior to moving to a residence at 1301 Longfellow Street, N. W., Washington, D. C., where he resided during the Summer of 1937.

It is noted that the Summary Report of March 30, 1949 reflects that CRANE was formerly married to MARGARET GUTELIUS, now Mrs. JAMES WATT.

In this regard, Mrs. JAMES WATT, presently residing at 1730 Napoleon Avenue, New Orleans, Louisiana, and employed as a physician at Louisiana State University School of Medicine, has advised that she first met WILLIAM EDWARD CRANE shortly after she joined the Communist Party at Mill Valley, California. She recalls that she met CRANE at a Communist Party meeting in San Francisco, California, rather than at Mill Valley, California, about the Spring of 1933.

She then discontinued her membership in the Communist Party, and thereafter did not see CRANE until the Summer of 1934. At that time, CRANE was driving through Rochester, New York, and spent a few days at the home of her parents. While there, at that time, CRANE told her that he was doing "special work" for the Communist Party and that he expected to be working in the San Francisco area.

Thereafter, while she was attending the University of California Medical School, she and CRANE lived together at an apartment in Berkeley, California, during the school year 1934 - 1935. Toward the end of the school year, in the Spring of 1935, CRANE told her that his work for the Communist Party would demand that he be in New York City the next year, rather than on the West Coast.

Thereafter, CRANE left the West Coast and she joined CRANE in New York City in the early Summer of 1935. From there, she and CRANE went to Rochester, New York, where they were married in the Summer of 1935. She

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returned to New York City with CRANE and they resided for awhile on Staten Island, New York, and then shortly before the school term started, in the Fall of 1935, she and CRANE moved to Manhattan and took an apartment on Amsterdam Avenue, New York City. She attended the Medical School of Columbia University, beginning in the Fall of 1935. She recalls that during the Summer of 1936 she and CRANE left New York City and went to either Baltimore or Washington where CRANE continued his work for the Communist Party. In the Fall of 1936, she and CRANE took an apartment on Haven Avenue, New York City, and in the Summer of 1937, she recalls that she and CRANE moved to Washington, D. C., where they had an apartment on Longfellow Street. She recalls that CRANE stayed in Washington during the Summer of 1937, and that both she and CRANE returned to New York City in the Fall of 1937, but that at that time she separated from CRANE. She has a recollection that in the Spring of 1938 she met CRANE briefly in New York City, at which time he told her that the Party did not need him any more and that he was going back to California and get a job there.

She recalls that it was her understanding, while she was CRANE's wife, that CRANE's work for the Communist Party was principally that of a photographer and recalls also that CRANE had indicated to her that most of his photographing was of documents. However, to the best of her knowledge, CRANE did no photographing for the Communist Party at their residence. She also recalls that CRANE told her, after they first arrived in New York City, that he was not supposed to submit material to the Communist press or magazines, and that he was not supposed to be seen with known Communists.

In addition, she remembers that in connection with his work for the Communist Party CRANE made trips about once a month to Baltimore and Washington, D. C. CRANE mentioned to her at that time, that while on these trips he took photographs of documents, which documents, she presumed, came from Washington, although CRANE never said so in so many words.

Mrs. WATT states that CRANE's Party boss was a man called "BOB." She recalls CRANE speaking about "BOB" on many occasions, while she was married to CRANE. She recalls that when her marriage to CRANE first began to show signs of breaking up, probably during the school year of 1936 - 1937, CRANE took her to meet "BOB." Her first meeting with "BOB" was in a restaurant in New York City where she, CRANE, and "BOB" had dinner. She recalls, also, visiting at the home of "BOB" and meeting "BOB's" wife at that time,

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and she remembers that "BOB's" home was somewhere in the suburbs of either New York City or Baltimore. It was her recollection that "BOB" was interested in having her marriage to CRANE preserved.

She states that after examining photographs of WHITTAKER CHAMBERS she believes that WHITTAKER CHAMBERS is the individual who was introduced to her as "BOB," CRANE's Communist Party boss in the period 1936-1937.

Mrs. JAMES WATT cannot recall ever meeting Colonel BORIS BYKOV or Colonel BYKOV's wife. She further cannot recall ever having met any Russians through CRANE but does recall that CRANE made frequent mention, during the time that she was married to him and lived with him in New York City from 1935 through 1937, of an individual named "PETE;" however, she believes that she had never met that individual. In particular, she cannot recall ever having gone to a night club in New York with her former husband, WILLIAM EDWARD CRANE, during which occasion she and CRANE would have been accompanied by a red-haired Russian and this Russian's wife.

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MORRIS ASIMOW, was. ⁶Azimov, ⁰Azemov

BACKGROUND AND PERSONAL HISTORY

MORRIS ASIMOW was born November 27, 1906, at Milwaukee, Wisconsin. His father, HARRY ASIMOW, born in Russia and his mother, CELIA ASIMOW, also born in Russia, are still residing in this country.

MORRIS ASIMOW was married on July 29, 1928 in Los Angeles, California to LILLIAN SOSIN, who was born November 29, 1908, in Chicago, Illinois. The ASIMOWS have two children.

MORRIS ASIMOW has furnished the following information in regard to his education:

Polytechnic High School, Los Angeles, California; graduated June, 1923.

University of California at Los Angeles; attended from June, 1925 to June, 1927.

University of California at Berkeley, California; attended intermittently from June, 1927 to June, 1934 receiving Bachelor of Science Degree in 1927, Masters Degree in 1931, and Doctor Degree in 1934.

He has related he has at times belonged to the following societies:

American Society for Metals
Sigma Xi Fraternity
American Institute of Mining and Metallurgical Engineers.

ASIMOW has also furnished the following record of employment:

June, 1927 to June, 1928; Southern California Edison Company, Los Angeles, California, employed as junior engineer.

January, 1930 to June, 1930; employed at Teachers Polytechnic High School, San Francisco, California.

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July, 1930 to June, 1931; employed under Mackay Research Fellowship at the University of California at Berkeley, California.

June, 1931 to June, 1936; employed as instructor at the University of California at Berkeley, California.

July 13, 1936 to May 31, 1937; employed as Metallurgist by the Carnegie-Illinois Steel Corporation at Chicago, Illinois.

June 3, 1937 to October 31, 1940; employed as metallurgist in the Metallurgical Laboratory of Carnegie-Illinois Steel Corporation, at Gary, Indiana.

In the beginning of 1941 to the end of 1944, MORRIS ASIMOW has related that he was part owner of Central Metals, Incorporated and Aluminum Extrusion Plant, located in Los Angeles, California, and during this period he was General Manager of Central Metals, Incorporated. He has related that he sold his interest in this plant during 1944.

January, 1945 to September, 1946, General Manager, Western Aluminum Smelting Company, located at 9901 South Alameda Street, Los Angeles, California.

September, 1946 to February, 1947; self-employed as consulting engineer in Los Angeles, California.

February 1, 1947, to February 1, 1949; employed as lecturer at the University of California at Los Angeles, in the Engineering Department.

The engineering firm of Richard Nathan, 150 Broadway, New York City, has advised that MORRIS ASIMOW was employed by them in the beginning of February 3, 1949. He was employed by them being in complete charge of the construction and initial operations of an Aluminum Extrusion Plant being built by the Richard Nathan Company at Biak Island, Dutch East Indies.

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Officials of the firm of Richard Nathan advised that this plant is being constructed for a Dutch East Indies company and that MORRIS ASIMOW will be employed there until at least October, 1949 with the possibility that he will remain there until February, 1950 since operations in the construction of this plant have run into considerable delay.

Accordingly, MORRIS ASIMOW is presently residing at Biak Island, Dutch East Indies. The officials of the firm of Richard Nathan have advised that they offered this position to MORRIS ASIMOW about the end of 1947 and that he agreed to take this position when he consulted with them in New York City in the early part of 1948.

MORRIS ASIMOW had previously resided at 12505 Sarah Street, North Hollywood, California. In addition, while residing in Chicago, Illinois, from July, 1936 to May, 1937, ASIMOW had resided at 7931 Manistee, Chicago, Illinois. While employed by Carnegie-Illinois Steel Corporation at Gary, Indiana, MORRIS ASIMOW resided in 1939 at 535 McKinley, Gary, Indiana.

It is noted that allegations concerning the connection of MORRIS ASIMOW with the Soviet espionage apparatus have been set out previously in information coming from JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS and more fully in information coming from WILLIAM EDWARD CRANE.

MORRIS ASIMOW was interviewed by SAS ERNEST J. VAN LOON and HAROLD F. DODGE of the Los Angeles Office on December 31, 1948, while ASIMOW was residing at 12505 Sarah Street, North Hollywood, California.

ASIMOW was asked whether or not he had ever been approached by or contacted any individual relative to the furnishing of industrial or technical information and also whether or not he had reason to believe or recall that he had furnished information to espionage agents working for the Russian Government.

ASIMOW did not reply to this question for nearly a minute and then stated that he would like to think this matter over. After giving the matter some thought, ASIMOW stated that in the early 1930's

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probably around 1932, while he was attending the University of California at Berkeley, California, he became slightly interested in a society, the purpose of which was the exchange of industrial and technical information between the United States and Russia. He said that he did not become a member of the Society but may have attended one or two meetings which were held at the International House in Berkeley, California. He then related that in all probability, on one or two occasions he was requested by members of this society to furnish some technical information to be transmitted to Russia. He said that it was his recollection that upon receiving a request for such information he would either furnish the information orally, of his own knowledge, or he said that it was possible that he would look up the information and furnish, at times, written reports.

ASIMOW was then asked whether he had furnished information to any individual other than the members of the society mentioned above. He then related that while employed by the Carnegie-Illinois Steel Company in Chicago, he was contacted, on one occasion, shortly after July 4, 1936, by an individual who came to him in Chicago and asked for some type of technical information. He said that his recollection of this was very vague and he does not now remember the specific information requested but thought that it perhaps dealt with an analysis for an industrial steel alloy. He said that he may have furnished some of the information of his own knowledge and added that it is probable that he obtained some of it from the files of the Carnegie-Illinois Company.

ASIMOW was asked whether the information he obtained from the files of the Carnegie-Illinois Steel Company was of a secret nature. He stated that all copies for certain processes, which are probably generally known throughout the industry, the company endeavors to keep for their own use. He advised that he supposed that the information which he obtained from the files of the Carnegie-Illinois Steel Company was of this nature. He said that it would not have been given out by the Carnegie Steel Company to anyone who might come and ask for it.

ASIMOW recalled that the individual who contacted him shortly after July 4, 1936, and asked for this information was an American and he recalled that this man's name was GREEN and believed that the full name was PETE GREEN.

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ASIMOW could not recall, with any degree of certainty, the physical appearance of this PETE GREEN but stated that he supposed that GREEN was about thirty years of age, at that time, and of average build, height and weight. He related that he has never seen GREEN since he furnished GREEN this information in Chicago in 1936.

It is noted that WILLIAM EDWARD CRANE stated that he was first known to MORRIS ASIMOW under the name PETE GREEN and that he contacted MORRIS ASIMOW in about the summer of 1936 at Chicago, Illinois while ASIMOW was employed by Carnegie-Illinois Steel Corporation there. Further, CRANE has said that he was subsequently employed for a while by MORRIS ASIMOW in about 1941 or 1942 at ASIMOW'S company, Central Metals Incorporated at Los Angeles, California. CRANE has also furnished information that ASIMOW came to New York City during the winter of 1936-1937 and the Spring of 1937 and there turned over information to CRANE for delivery to Colonel BYKOV.

During the course of his interview on December 31, 1948, MORRIS ASIMOW related that since his contact with PETE GREEN in 1936 he has never been approached by anyone to furnish technical or industrial information and has never been contacted by anyone for any purpose whatsoever whom he suspected or knew to be an espionage agent or connected with an espionage organization or the Communist Party. MORRIS ASIMOW, during that interview, stated that he was not acquainted with ALGER HISS or WHITTAKER CHAMBERS. ASIMOW further stated that he had never been a member of the Communist Party and had never been interested in Communism.

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~~VLADIMIR V. DE SVESHNIKOFF, was.
Sviashnikov, Sviasnikov, Woldemar
W. Sveshnikoff, Woldman W.
de Sveshnikoff, Valedinar
de Sveshnikoff, Robert~~

BACKGROUND AND PERSONAL HISTORY

Allegations concerning VLADIMIR V. DE SVESHNIKOFF'S activities, in furnishing military journals to the Soviet apparatus about 1935-1936, have been set out in the summary report dated March 30, 1949, and also in this report in connection with the information secured from WILLIAM CRANE.

DE SVESHNIKOFF was born February 22, 1889 in Moscow, Russia. He was educated in the public schools in Moscow and graduated from the University of Moscow in 1911. Further, he attended the Agricultural Institute in Moscow - Special School, Department of Agriculture, in 1914 and also graduated in 1915 from the Czarist Russian Government Artillery School. In July, 1914, he entered active military service in the Czarist Russian Government as an officer of artillery. In 1915 he was recalled to Petrograd for technical expert work in high explosives. He was sent to the United States in 1916 as a specialist in explosives and worked in the United States in connection with the Russian Military Purchasing Committee during the First World War.

DE SVESHNIKOFF has advised that he left the United States in October of 1917 due to recall by the Czarist Army. He advised that he arrived in Moscow in 1917 and shortly thereafter made arrangements to return to the United States.

He has alleged that he made his return to the United States by going to Archangel, Russia, where the British Consul arranged passage for him on the SS NASKORIE bound for Montreal, Canada. He recalls that he left Archangel, Russia in July, 1918, went to Canada and then to the United States.

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The records of Immigration and Naturalization Service reflect this person was naturalized under the name WOLDMAN W. DE SVESHNIKOFF on July 2, 1924 in the United States District Court for the District of Columbia.

VLADIMIR V. DE SVESHNIKOFF was employed as Assistant Physicist at the Bureau of Standards, Washington, D.C., from February 7, 1919, until June 30, 1924.

In addition to this employment, DE SVESHNIKOFF has, at various times, listed the following employment:

August 26, 1927 to June 1, 1928, Associate Metallurgist, United States Naval Gun Factory, Department of Construction and Repair, Washington, D.C.

June 1, 1928 to August 1, 1928, Associate Metallurgist, United States Naval Gun Factory, Ordnance Department, Navy Yard, Washington, D.C.

August 31, 1928 to May 10, 1929, Chemist and Metallurgist, United States Naval Station, Cavite, Philippine Islands.

September 29, 1930 to June 30, 1931, Research Associate for the Technical Commission of Electric Furnace Abrasive Producers.

1939, employed by McKnew & Company, also later known as Barrett Herrick Company, Washington, D.C., as stock and bond salesman.

December 19, 1941 to March 28, 1942, Associate Chemical Engineer, Powder, Explosive and Pyro-technics Section, Ordnance Department, United States Army.

The Army personnel file of DE SVESHNIKOFF at the Department of the Army reflected that DE SVESHNIKOFF attended a defense training course in high explosives given at George Washington University, Washington, D.C., in 1942.

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DE SVESHNIKOFF has alleged that he was employed in 1942-1943 by the Engineering Machinery Company, 1133 Broadway, New York City, under the supervision of JOHN J. MATWIN.

From October, 1943 to April, 1944, DE SVESHNIKOFF has listed employment by JOHN W. THORNE, INCORPORATED, private contractor at the Pentagon Building, Washington, D.C.

From June, 1944 to November, 1945, DE SVESHNIKOFF has listed employment by Smaller War Plants Corporation, Washington, D.C.

DE SVESHNIKOFF is now employed as Engineering Draftsman by the District Government of the District of Columbia, Washington, D.C.

DE SVESHNIKOFF is presently residing at 2932 Porter Street, North West, Washington, D.C. He formerly resided at 4335 Reno Road, North West, Washington, D.C., and prior to that had residence at the Racquet Club, Washington, D.C. DE SVESHNIKOFF, in about July of 1934, made a trip to Europe during which time he visited his relatives including his mother and sister in Russia. During this trip he also made visits to England and France and then returned to the United States in about September, 1934.

VLADIMIR V. DE SVESHNIKOFF, on being interviewed by SAS THOMAS J. SPENCER and JAMES P. MARTIN, at the New York Office of the FFI, April 19, 1949, advised that he had, in about 1924 or 1925, been approached by an individual named PETER EFIMOVICH STEPANOFF who asked him to secure any industrial and military patents and any military books or journals that DE SVESHNIKOFF could secure in Washington, D.C. STEPANOFF told DE SVESHNIKOFF that he, STEPANOFF, would forward these to the Soviet Government in Russia and that this material would be of value to the Soviet Government in aiding the poor peasants there. Further, STEPANOFF told DE SVESHNIKOFF that he would pay DE SVESHNIKOFF for any such material so secured and delivered to him by DE SVESHNIKOFF.

DE SVESHNIKOFF said that in about 1924 or 1925 he started to secure copies of industrial and military patents which copies, he alleges, he secured from the United States Patent Office and also copies of military books and journals, which he said he secured from the United

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States Government Printing Office and the War Library in Washington, D.C. He related that he then turned this material over to STEPANOFF at various times. Within a short while he had started turning this material over to STEPANOFF. STEPANOFF introduced him to some other individuals, whose names DE SVESHNIKOFF cannot recall. These individuals, whom DE SVESHNIKOFF calls couriers, then would meet DE SVESHNIKOFF at certain pre-arranged places, mainly on streets in New York City, and Washington, D.C., and DE SVESHNIKOFF would turn over to these couriers copies of industrial and military patents and copies of military books and journals.

DE SVESHNIKOFF said that he continued these operations from about 1924 or 1925 until about the beginning of September, 1928.

In about July, 1931, DE SVESHNIKOFF relates that he resumed his work for this Soviet espionage apparatus. He said that he does not know who contacted and asked him to resume this work but he recalls that he was asked to do so and that he thereupon resumed the obtaining of copies of industrial and military patents and copies of military books and journals which material he turned over to couriers from the Soviet espionage apparatus receiving payments of sums varying from \$25.00 to \$100.00 at the time he delivered this material.

DE SVESHNIKOFF said that PETER EFIMOVICH STEPANOFF returned to Russia, he believes, prior to 1928 and he relates that STEPANOFF never, to his knowledge, returned to the United States.

According to DE SVESHNIKOFF, he continued his work in this manner for the Soviet espionage apparatus from about August, 1931 until the end of 1938 or the beginning of 1939. During this time he delivered material of the nature mentioned above, to couriers, whom he said were from the Soviet espionage apparatus but whose names or descriptions he cannot at the present time recall. DE SVESHNIKOFF relates that he knew that this material that he was turning over to these couriers was to go to the Soviet Government in Russia and he knew this at the time he was delivering this material. He relates that he would meet these couriers and deliver this material on the average of about twice a month with the exception of two periods of time, each of several months duration, wherein the couriers of the Soviet apparatus would not deal with him

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because they were saying he was not getting important enough material. He advised, however, that the couriers from the Soviet apparatus always recontacted him and he continued his dealings with them up until the end of 1938 or the beginning of 1939.

DE SVESHNIKOFF cannot recall ever meeting any of the leaders of this Soviet apparatus. Specifically he cannot recall meeting Colonel BYKOV or the unknown subject PILL either by name or by description.

On April 19, 1949, WILLIAM EDWARD CRANE, voluntarily appeared before VLADIMIR V. DE SVESHNIKOFF. At that time DE SVESHNIKOFF said that he recalled CRANE as one of the couriers from the Soviet espionage apparatus to whom he had delivered military books and journals. DE SVESHNIKOFF related that he knows that he met CRANE and delivered said material to him at least in New York City and advised that he may have met CRANE in Philadelphia also and delivered material to CRANE there. However, he cannot recall even approximately the year or years it may have been that he turned this material over to CRANE. He also recalls that when he delivered said military books and journals to CRANE he received payments from CRANE and that he knew that this material was destined for the Soviet espionage apparatus and subsequently destined for the Soviet Government in Russia. DE SVESHNIKOFF said that he recalls that he knew CRANE by the name of "PETE".

DE SVESHNIKOFF has related that in about 1935 or 1936 he utilized the services of a Major JOHN HUNT, a retired United States Army officer in the First World War, in securing military books and documents. He said that Major HUNT secured some military books for him knowing that these books were to go to the Soviet Government in Russia and DE SVESHNIKOFF further alleges that he paid Major JOHN HUNT for securing said books.

DE SVESHNIKOFF also alleges that he was advised by the couriers from the Soviet espionage apparatus that it was necessary for him to attempt to secure information the United States Army might have in regard to the military armaments of the Japanese Army. DE SVESHNIKOFF said that he tried to secure this information through the services of Major HUNT but was subsequently advised by Major HUNT that HUNT had gotten into trouble with the War Department in attempting to secure

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this information.

DE SVESHNIKOFF also alleges that he was asked to secure some industrial patent and military books by JOHN J. MATWIN and advises that he did secure certain industrial patents and certain military books for MATWIN and was paid upon delivery of same by JOHN J. MATWIN. He advises, however, that he does not believe that this work was connected with his work for the Soviet espionage apparatus, although he does believe that the material he furnished to MATWIN was ultimately destined for the Soviet Government. DE SVESHNIKOFF said that he was dealing with the couriers from the Soviet espionage apparatus in turning material over to them at the same time he was dealing with MATWIN. Therefore, he does not believe that JOHN J. MATWIN was necessarily connected with the same Soviet apparatus with whom DE SVESHNIKOFF dealt from 1924 or 1925 to 1928, and again from 1931 until 1938 or 1939.

DE SVESHNIKOFF said that copies of industrial patents that he got from the United States Patent Office dealt mainly with advances in petroleum and petroleum refineries and also dealt with metallurgy. He advised that the copies of military patents that he secured from the United States Patent Office dealt with the design of gun changes and changes in the mechanization of the United States Army, particularly Army trucks. He related that the military books that he secured from United States Government Printing Office and from the War Library dealt with new advances and changes in gun mounts, gun chassis and changes in the designs of the guns themselves. He said that this was in general the nature of the material that he turned over to couriers in the Soviet espionage apparatus.

He recalled that some of the military books he secured and turned over to these couriers were marked, "Restricted" but DE SVESHNIKOFF still maintained that he got these military books from the United States Government Printing Office or from the War Library with the exception of military books he secured through Major JOHN HUNT which books he said came from somewhere in the War Department.

VLADIMIR V. DE SVESHNIKOFF testified briefly before the Grand Jury, Southern District of New York on April 19, 1949, and subsequently testified before the Grand Jury again on April 26, 1949.

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NATHAN GREGORY SILVERMASTER, aka,
E. Silvermaster, Nathan Gregory Masters,
Nathan Masters, Serge Komov

BACKGROUND AND PERSONAL HISTORY

NATHAN GREGORY SILVERMASTER was born in Odessa, Russia, on November 27, 1898. He became a naturalized United States citizen at San Francisco, California, in 1926. He attended various educational institutions in Seattle, Washington, and Berkeley, California, receiving a PHD degree in 1932. He then became Associate Economist in the California State Unemployment Commission and later worked for the California State Department of Labor.

His first employment with the Federal Government was as Senior Labor Economist with the Resettlement Administration in August 1935. Subsequently, he worked with the Maritime Labor Board; the Farm Security Administration; the United States Treasury Department, Procurement Division; the Board of Economic Warfare; and his last Government employment was that of Chief of the Division of Economic Analysis, War Assets Corporation.

SILVERMASTER ceased his Government employment in May 1947. He presently resides at 84th Street and Ocean Avenue, Harvey Cedars, New Jersey, and is self employed in the house construction business.

According to information supplied by ELIZABETH T. BENTLEY, SILVERMASTER was a member of the Soviet espionage apparatus, operating principally in Washington, D.C. and New York City, from 1941 to 1944, and during that period supplied her with a voluminous amount of documentary material abstracted from official United States Government files, none of which he had authority to give her and which she likewise was not entitled to receive.

HELEN WITTE SILVERMASTER, wife of NATHAN GREGORY SILVERMASTER, was also, according to Miss BENTLEY, an active participant in the operations of this espionage group, along with W. LUDWIG ULLMAN, who was also a Government employee and who resided with the SILVERMASTERS in Washington.

BENTLEY has declared, and investigation has established that there was maintained in the basement of the SILVERMASTER residence, a well equipped photographic workshop and according to BENTLEY, most of the material turned over to her by SILVERMASTER was first photographed by ULLMAN and less frequently by HELEN SILVERMASTER, and the film itself delivered to BENTLEY for subsequent delivery to her Russian superior who was JACOB N. GOLOS until his death on November 25, 1943 and subsequently she operated successively under three other individuals, one of whom was positively identified through Bureau investigation as ANATOLI B. GROMOV, former First Secretary of the USSR Embassy in Washington, D.C.

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On interview by Bureau Agents, both SILVERMASTER and his wife, denied any knowledge of or participation in espionage operations or other activities on behalf of the USSR on the part of themselves or any of their acquaintances.

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F.B.I. DOCUMENT EXAMINER:

To identify q1 through q4 with K734;
To identify K40 with K734;
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To identify K731 with K340, K341 and K342.
No identification possible as between K731
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RESIDENCES OF ALGER HISS, WASHINGTON, D. C.

6/15/1936 to 9/30/1943:

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J. B. GILLIATT

J. B. Gilliatt Real Estate Company to produce
leases to ALGER HISS for premises 6/15/1936 to
9/30/1943 at addresses 1245 30th St., N.W., and
3415 Volta Place, N.W., Washington, D. C.

W 19

JOHN M. HOWARD

General Commerce Manager, Chesapeake and
Potomac Telephone Co., Washington, D.C., to
produce records telephone service connected and
discontinued for ALGER HISS at 3411 "O" Street,
2831 28th Street, 2905 P Street, 1245 30th Street,
3415 Volta Place, 3210 P Street, Washington, D. C.,
6/1/1933 to 9/22/1947.

W 21

J. S. BARTLETT

Commercial Manager, Patomac Electric Power Co.,
to produce records Electrical Service 2831 28th
Street, N.W., and 2905 P Street, in name Mrs.
ALGER HISS.

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W. EDWARD GALLAGHER

Legal Department, Washington Gas Light Company,
to produce records of gas service 2831 28th Street,
N.W., to 6/26/1935, and 2905 "P" Street, N.W., from
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ASSOCIATIONS OF ALGER HISS AND JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS

24

CHARLES BITTINGER, JR.

As to association of HISS and CHAMBERS during about
1933-1934 at 3411 O Street and observation of 1929
Ford Tudor of ALGER HISS.

W 25

MRS. ELEANOR VIVIAN PLUGGE

As to association of ALGER HISS and wife and CHAMBERS and wife, at 2831 28th Street, N.W., 1935 to 1936, in that both lived at this address.

W 27

ASSOCIATIONS ALGER HISS, PRISCILLA HISS, ABRAHAM GEORGE SILVERMAN, HARRY DEXTER WHITE AND HENRY HILL COLLINS, JR.

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MRS. VIRGINIA O. McINTYRE

Association of ABRAHAM GEORGE SILVERMAN tenant in 2325 15th Street, N.W., with PRISCILLA HISS, NATHAN GREGORY SILVERMASTER, ALGER HISS, HENRY HILL COLLINS, JR., HARRY DEXTER WHITE, as seen with SILVERMAN and wife or in coming or going to SILVERMAN apartment; also as to seeing vividly colored rug on living room floor in SILVERMAN apartment.

W 30

STEPHEN M. WALTER

Association of ALGER HISS with apartment of ABRAHAM GEORGE SILVERMAN at 2325 15th Street, N.W., Washington, D. C.

W 33

SENTELL CHEFFENS

Association of ALGER HISS with SILVERMAN at 2325 15th Street, N.W., Washington, D.C., about April, 1940, to 1945; also NATHAN GREGORY SILVERMASTER and HARRY DEXTER WHITE with SILVERMAN at this same address.

W 35

WILLIAM EDWARD CRANE

Supplemental testimony to that set out at pages 172 through 192 of Summary Report, 3/30/49.

W 37

Additionally mentioned persons in testimony of WILLIAM EDWARD CRANE:

VLADIMIR de SVESKNIKOFF

37

"BILL", Soviet Espionage Agent, principal of CHAMBERS and CRANE

37

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS

37

BORIS BYKOV

39-37

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JOHN LOOMIS SHERMAN	38
MORRIS ASIMOV	38
M. B. SOSIN	38
Carnegie Steel Company, Chicago	39

BACKGROUND AND PERSONAL HISTORY

WILLIAM EDWARD CRANE 41

Supplemental (background) to pages 257-258 of Summary Report and mentioning following:

Residence 14 West Franklin Street, Baltimore, Maryland, (Spring of 1937) 41

Residence 1301 Longfellow Street, N.W., Washington, D. C., (Summer, 1937) 41

Mrs. JAMES FATT, aka Mrs. WILLIAM EDWARD CRANE, MARGARET GUTELIUS 41

Various residences of CRANE and GUTELIUS, Berkeley, California, 1934-1935; New York City, New York, 1935;

Staten Island, New York, 1935; New York City, 1935-1936; either Baltimore or Washington, Summer, 1936; New York City, Fall, 1936, to Summer 1937; Washington, D. C., Summer, 1937, on Longfellow Street; New York City, Fall of 1937, and thereafter separated.	41-42
JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, alias "BOB" Identified by GUTELIUS as boss of CRANE, latter of whom she knew was engaged in photography as to Documents for Communist Party while living with her.	42
BORIS BYKOV MARGARET GUTELIUS CRANE WATT claims not to have seen BYKOV or wife.	43
MORRIS ASIMOW Background and personal history in which is mentioned the following: HARRY ASIMOW (father) CELIA ASIMOW (mother) LILLIAN SOSIN (wife) Carnegie Illinois Steel Corporation RICHARD NATHAN, 150 Broadway, New York City, present employers of ASIMOW, now working Biak Island, Dutch East Indies.	44 44 44 45 45
ASIMOW furnished information to unknown party while with Carnegie Illinois Steel Corporation (WILLIAM EDWARD CRANE).	47
VLADIMIR V. de SVESHNIKOFF Background and personal history in which following mentioned: WOLDMAN W. de SVESHNIKOFF naturalized in this name 7/2/24 Employment JOHN J. MATWIN, Soviet Agent PETER EFIMOVICH STEPANOVICH, Soviet Agent	49 50 51-50 54-51 51

WILLIAM EDWARD CRANE 4/19/49 personally identified DeSVESHNIKOFF as agent who worked with him	53
MAJOR JOHN HUNT, Retired, U. S. Army officer worked with De SVESHNIKOFF	53
NATHAN GREGORY SILVERMASTER Background and personal history in which following mentioned:	55
Employment--Education	55
ELIZABETH T. BENTLEY names SILVERMASTER as member Soviet Espionage Apparatus	55
HELEN WITTE SILVERMASTER, wife, and named by BENTLEY as active Soviet espionage agent.	55
W. LUDWIG ULMAN, lived with SILVERMASTER and wife, and named by BENTLEY as Soviet espionage agent.	55
JACOB N. GOLOS, principal of apparatus in which ELIZABETH T. BENTLEY, etal worked.	55
ANATOLI B. GROMOV, former first secretary, U.S.S.R. Embassy, Washington, succeeded GOLOS on latter's death as U.S.S.R. principal Soviet agent.	55

Form No. 3

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT **NEW YORK**

FILE NO. **62-107177**

REPORT MADE AT: NEW YORK	DATE WHEN MADE: 5/9/49	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE: 4/1-5/9/49	REPORT MADE BY: JACOB J. ...
TITLE: ALVIN ...		CHARACTER OF CASE: ...	

SUMMARY REPORT

These data are supplemental to data covered in Summary Report of Special Agent J. ... KELLY, dated March 20, 1949, New York.

The violation and narrative of which these data are considered a part of the proof remain the same as originally stated.

The trial of ... has been set for May 23, 1949, at New York, Southern District of New York.

#246 / 845

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
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