

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT

NEW YORK

FILE NO. 74-94

REPORT MADE AT WASHINGTON, D. C.	DATE WHEN MADE 1-4-49	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 12-31-48	REPORT MADE BY MAURICE A. TAYLOR dmh
TITLE JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was ETAL		CHARACTER OF CASE PERJURY ESPIONAGE - R INTERNAL SECURITY - R	

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

WHITTAKER CHAMBERS interviewed December 31, 1948, in connection with alleged new information divulged earlier (12-29-48) to members HCUA. CHAMBERS repeated story related to committee and contents of his remarks set forth herein for period 1932 to 1938 when he severed relations with Communist Party and underground. He indicated considerable of the information supplied was new to committee rather than Bureau.

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REFERENCE: Los Angeles teletype to Bureau December 31, 1948.
Report of Special Agent JOSEPH M. KELLY at New York, dated December 23, 1948.

DETAILS: AT WASHINGTON, D. C.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7/28/87 BY SP-7 MCE/AB
LOG # 87-122

On the mornings of December 30 and 31, 1948, the Washington Times Herald carried lengthy articles containing a summary of new information furnished by WHITTAKER CHAMBERS to members of the House Committee on Un-American Activities at CHAMBERS' farm near Westminster, Maryland, during a five hour interview on the evening of December 29, 1948.

~~DEFERRED RECORDING~~

The news articles attributed most of the observations to Senator Elect CARL MUNDT and indicated CHAMBERS had disclosed new names, including some deceased persons, and some individuals now operating in other countries, and stated sufficient data had been supplied to keep the committee busy for six months. In addition CHAMBERS had allegedly furnished a complete chronology of his activities. It was stated that no new sources of confidential information had been named. The articles reported that 52 additional big batches of top secret papers, including data on the Norden bomb.

APPROVED AND FORWARDED: <i>Guy Hottel</i> SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES	RECORDED - 68 INDEXED - 68 SE 15 <i>EX 116</i>
COPIES DESTROYED 96 DEC 15 1964 COPIES OF THIS REPORT 5-Bureau 3-New York (1-T. J. DONEGAN Sp. Asst, AG) 2-Los Angeles 1-Baltimore (info.) 1-San Francisco (info.) 2-Washington Field	74-1333-942 4 JAN 14 1949	

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sight had been delivered by CHAMBERS to Soviet agents in New York during his service in the underground and on one occasion he had taken a money belt, containing \$10,000, from New York City to San Francisco for the purpose of financing West Coast spy operations. Reference was also made in the articles to four costly rugs delivered as gifts to four of the principal sources of information in Washington, D.C.

On the afternoon of December 31, 1948, subject CHAMBERS was interviewed by Mr. RAY WHEARTY of the Department and the writer in the office of Mr. WHEARTY concerning the substance of his statements as reported above. Mr. CHAMBERS observed that while a great deal of the information supplied by him to committee members at his farm on December 29, 1948, constituted information which was new to the committee, only a small portion would be new to this Bureau in view of the several interviews with him by special agents and his lengthy testimony before the Federal Grand Jury in New York. He readily agreed to repeat the substance of his statements to the committee to the best of his recollection and this information is set forth hereafter in full and at the risk of some repetition as the writer is not in possession of all prior interviews and of course the testimony before the Grand Jury.

CHAMBERS related that in 1932 shortly after he entered the underground he was introduced into an espionage apparatus headed by one ~~ULRICH~~, alias ~~WALTER~~, both pseudonyms, which was operating within the German Hamburg American Steamship Line. ~~ULRICH~~ was a Russian who he recalled had operated as a partisan in Crimea and whom he described as about 50 years, 5'6", 150 pounds, short, wiry, nervous, and possessing a monkeyish face. CHAMBERS figured he served as liaison man between the individuals handling the written material and ~~ULRICH~~. He advised the group included one ~~HENRY~~, a German who met the vessels, and ~~CHARLIE~~, a Russian Jew, former taxi driver who was supposed to be related to a high Russian official, possibly ~~MOLOTOV~~. He stated ~~CHARLIE~~ usually delivered the data to ~~HENRY~~ who would bring the material to CHAMBERS and he would pass it on.

CHAMBERS related that two methods were used to transmit messages in this apparatus, one by use of invisible ink written in Russian script between the lines of an innocuous letter typed in German. CHAMBERS who read German said the German letters with secret writing always contained the same general form and content and were signed ~~AKUT~~. He advised he never learned the content of the secret writing as he did not read or speak Russian.

CHAMBERS advised the other method, often used simultaneously with the secret writing, involved the use of microfilm which he described as to size (35 mm film). He stated these microfilm prints would be transmitted in the back of a small hand mirror, such as could be purchased at five and dime stores. As many as eight or more would be placed between the glass and metal backs of these mirrors and carried on and off ship in the pockets of seamen without attracting any inquiries. CHAMBERS advised these microfilms

WFO 74-94

were also in Russian and he never learned the contents of instructions or messages but knew this was a communications channel for an espionage organization.

CHAMBERS advised that this early organization utilized three places as operating headquarters in New York City. He stated the first place was located on Gay Street in Greenwich Village.

CHAMBERS said the second place used by the ring was an apartment off 5th Avenue West in the lower 50's rented by PAULA LEVINE whose husband was HARRY LEVINE. He recalled that HARRY LEVINE had a brother-in-law by the name of SAM SCHOYET who worked as assistant foreman at the Daily Worker and was a printer by trade who had worked in Paris and Japan for the underground and later had been sent to Mukden in 1937 on which trip his daughter, AZIA, had accompanied him. He described AZIA SCHOYET as a bacteriologist who was educated at Hunter College, New York City. CHAMBERS stated he may have learned about SCHOYET from Dr. PHILIP ROSENBLIET, mentioned hereinafter.

The third place was an apartment located in Brooklyn, approximately one mile from Brownsville, which was the apartment of one TAMER who was an employee of Crucible Steel, Harrison, New Jersey. CHAMBERS recalled that in 1937 a security agency of the government had made inquiry at the Crucible plant indicating TAMER was suspected of passing plans of this steel company to a foreign government. He stated thereafter TAMER disappeared and he learned from J. PETERS that he had gone to Boston, then to Canada, and on to Russia. CHAMBERS stated TAMER had two or three brothers, one HARRY TAMER who was a printer at the Daily Worker in New York, and another, he recalled, was employed in the waterworks system at Oradell, New Jersey. He stated all were involved to some extent in the underground.

CHAMBERS recalled that there was a Russian typewriter located at the Gay Street address. He stated that Unsub CHARLIE would enlarge the micro-film messages at the Gay Street apartment and would also prepare return messages in the same way. He assumed incoming messages contained instructions and outgoing messages contained information and replies. With reference to the secret ink messages CHAMBERS stated he, himself, often developed the secret writing, using potassium permanganate to develop the writing which would appear in reddish brown between the typed German lines. As indicated he was unable to translate the secret writing.

In connection with the ring mentioned, CHAMBERS said one VALENTINE MARKIN, alias HERMAN and OSCAR, who came to the United States, announced that he would head the apparatus of ULRICH. He stated MARKIN was not a Communist Party member but a left socialist revolutionary. CHAMBERS advised that after HITLER came into power in Germany the espionage ring on the Hamburg American line was broken up and the various characters mentioned herein had disappeared, some presumably returning to Russia.

CHAMBERS recalled in his earliest experience in the Soviet underground, MAX BEDACHT had introduced him to one JOHN SHERMAN, alias ARTHUR, DON and MIKE, who had been a well known open Party member on the West Coast and had entered espionage activities and subsequently returned to the open Party in California, as related hereafter. He mentioned SHERMAN had written in the Daily Worker under the name of ROBERT MITCHELL.

He further made reference to Dr. PHILIP ROSENBLIET whom he described as an important and talkative character whom CHAMBERS has previously discussed at length in interviews with Bureau Agents. CHAMBERS stated he believed Unsub ULRICH had referred him to Dr. ROSENBLIET for certain dental work but thought the main objective was to afford Dr. ROSENBLIET the opportunity to look CHAMBERS over carefully. He mentioned that Dr. ROSENBLIET "had many strings in his hand" and believed his dental office was a clearing house for underground operations. He again made mention of ROSENBLIET's brother-in-law, Dr. GREENBURG, who was located in the 70's, New York City. CHAMBERS stated that ROSENBLIET had gone to Europe at some subsequent date and that he had heard later that he operated the East-West Trading Company somewhere in Europe.

During the 30's CHAMBERS had considerable contact with Dr. ROSENBLIET and in 1935 this individual introduced CHAMBERS to one BILL, whom he described as an important, foreign trained, espionage agent whose primary function, he felt, was to organize new underground apparatus in various countries. He described BILL as age 50, 6', 160 pounds, straight slender build, straight mouth with a lipless appearance, squinty eyes, of Finnish or Estonian nationality and who had been a Soviet agent in Shanghai, according to BORIS BYKOV. CHAMBERS stated that Unsub BILL upon appearance in New York had wanted CHAMBERS to go to London as a Soviet agent and had turned over MAXIM LIEBER, presently located at 545 5th Avenue, New York City, to CHAMBERS for this assignment. LIEBER was an open Party member at the time and in view of the plans for his participation in the underground he was withdrawn from the open Party. CHAMBERS stated that this plan did not materialize.

He stated that about the same time BILL was engaged in establishing an underground organization in Tokyo, Japan, and that JOHN SHERMAN was designated to head this network. He stated after the English plan was abandoned, BILL decided to use MAXIM LIEBER in Tokyo and SHERMAN and LIEBER were brought together. As a front for the operations in Tokyo, the American Feature Syndicate, a news agency, was established and a deposit in the sum of perhaps \$10,000 furnished by Unsub BILL was made by MAXIM LIEBER. CHAMBERS stated that J. PETERS secured a birth certificate for JOHN SHERMAN in the name of CHARLES CHASE, a deceased person, and in this manner SHERMAN secured a passport and proceeded to Tokyo. In connection with SHERMAN's preparations, he remembered SHERMAN was eager to meet AGNES SMEDLEY and CHAMBERS arranged a meeting for himself with SMEDLEY through J. PETERS for the purpose of introducing SMEDLEY to SHERMAN. CHAMBERS has mentioned this meeting with SMEDLEY on a previous

occasion and he again observed that AGNES SMEDLEY was somewhat cool toward him and disappointed as she thought she was meeting with EDWARDS (GERHARDT EISLER).

CHAMBERS related that in his operations in Japan JOHN SHERMAN had desired the assistance of a Japanese-American for obvious reasons and the Communist Party underground had been able to furnish him with such an individual in the person of HIDEO NODA, a promising young muralist and pupil of DIEGO RIVERA. NODA was the nephew of a Japanese minister and well qualified for the assignment with SHERMAN. CHAMBERS said in early 1936 SHERMAN and NODA went to Japan and operated for a time. Sometime thereafter, he advised, UNSUB BILL excitedly advised the members of the group that an arrest had been made in Japan and the New York front must be dissolved immediately. He stated that the money deposited at the Chemical National Bank was withdrawn, letterheads of the American Feature Syndicate destroyed, and the office abandoned. CHAMBERS advised that it was subsequently learned that the arrests had not occurred and the information was a false alarm. Nevertheless JOHN SHERMAN and NODA returned to the United States and SHERMAN was sent on to Moscow for reasons not known to CHAMBERS. He stated that in the spring of 1937 SHERMAN again returned to the United States. While in Moscow, CHAMBERS learned SHERMAN had contacted a Colonel URITSKY, nephew of MOISHE URITSKY, but CHAMBERS did not know whether he was in the Red Army Intelligence or NKVD. He advised upon his return to this country SHERMAN received instructions to set up the apparatus in England and to take HIDEO NODA with him. Immediately after arrival in New York from Russia, SHERMAN met with CHAMBERS at the apartment of MAXIM LIEBER.

Upon leaving the apartment with CHAMBERS, SHERMAN grabbed CHAMBERS by the arm and stated intensely that he would never again work for those murderers. He told CHAMBERS he wanted to break and requested CHAMBERS to take a letter to BORIS BYKOV who had replaced BILL by this time, indicating he desired to break and wanted to keep the funds, several thousand dollars, which he had in his possession. SHERMAN indicated he wanted to return to the open Party in California. In this connection CHAMBERS stated that SHERMAN and other Communists were able to do this and seemed capable of rationalizing the absurd inconsistencies involved. For his part, he stated, that the Communist Party and the Soviet underground were so inter-related as to be identical with each other. He observed that the only approach to combatting Soviet espionage must begin with outlawing the open Communist Party.

CHAMBERS stated that he did deliver the message, a letter, for SHERMAN to BORIS BYKOV who was greatly upset. He stated, however, that several days thereafter BYKOV agreed to SHERMAN's proposition that SHERMAN return to California but before doing so he wanted to interview SHERMAN, which the latter refused. CHAMBERS stated SHERMAN asked him for one day's lead on the Russians and CHAMBERS stated he granted this to SHERMAN. He advised this was the last he saw of JOHN SHERMAN but he heard later SHERMAN had gone to Los Angeles, rejoined the Party, and was being watched. As an after-thought CHAMBERS recalled that SHERMAN had won the YMCA handball championship while in Japan.

Concerning HIDEO NODA, CHAMBERS recalled that NODA originally came from the West Coast to New York City where he was apparently recruited for the assignment in Japan. He advised after the false alarm which brought about the dissolution of the network in Tokyo, NODA had returned to the United States. CHAMBERS stated he met with NODA upon instructions of BORIS BYKOV and told NODA to proceed to France and go to a certain hotel at Antibes or Marseilles, CHAMBERS could not recall which town, and there wait until he was contacted. He stated about the end of 1937 or 1938 NODA returned to the United States and CHAMBERS was instructed to send NODA to a Brooklyn address, not now recalled, which was a drug store or soda fountain. He stated that was the last he saw of NODA but sometime later, perhaps 1938, he read an obituary in the newspapers to the effect that NODA had died of a heart attack in Tokyo, Japan. CHAMBERS described NODA as being in the middle 20's, short, slender, Oriental, United States citizen, and rather well known as a promising young muralist.

Throughout the interview CHAMBERS constantly referred to J. PETERS, mentioning PETERS' role in making contacts and supplying and introducing individuals into the underground apparatus. He stated that PETERS had an operation and organization in New York City for the purpose of correlating birth and death certificate data for use of the underground in obtaining fictitious passports. He also recalls that PETERS was very proud of a setup involving the office of an alderman in New York City and it was his recollection that at that time aldermen possessed authority to issue passports. He made reference to the RICHARD REUBENS - ROBERTSON case which made headlines during the late 30's, stating that that portion of the apparatus was more or less exposed during the investigation of that celebrated case. CHAMBERS mentioned that Unsub BILL was acquainted with RICHARD REUBENS and also recalled that when TAMER departed the country and wanted to send his furniture to Moscow, CHAMBERS introduced TAMER to REUBENS who was supposed to help him.

Referring again to BORIS BYKOV, CHAMBERS stated that he had arrived in the United States during the latter part of 1936 and remained until early 1938. He believed that BYKOV had been trained by NKVD because of his precise methods of operation and the minute questioning which BYKOV did. He stated he may possibly have been serving Red Army Intelligence at the time he was in this country. He mentioned that J. PETERS had introduced him to BORIS BYKOV. For purposes of future identification CHAMBERS advised BYKOV had not and been seen by the following individuals: On a single occasion by ALGER HISS, HENRY COLLINS, H. JULIAN WADLEIGH, VINCENT FENO, HARRY DEXTER WHITE and GEORGE SILVERMAN. He stated that MAXIM LIEBER and FELIX INSLERMAN also knew him and J. PETERS and Unsub KEITH were well acquainted with BYKOV. He also gathered from conversations that SVIASNIKOV and AZIMOV must have been acquainted with BYKOV.

With reference to Unsub KEITH, CHAMBERS stated he now has a vague recollection that KEITH's real name may have been CRANE. He stated that KEITH was connected with JOHN SHERMAN who, he believes, may have brought KEITH into the apparatus when SHERMAN was on the West Coast. In any event KEITH was the contact between certain individuals, namely SVIASNIKOV and AZIMOV and BORIS BYKOV.

(56) It is noted in referenced teletype from the Los Angeles Division of December 31, 1948, that MORRIS AZIMOV, undoubtedly identical with Unsub AZIMOV, has stated that shortly after he began employment in 1936 with Carnegie Illinois Steel Company, he was contacted in Chicago by an individual whose last name may have been GREEN, and whose first name was perhaps PETE. He stated further that he had previously met this individual GREEN casually in Berkeley, California, and believed the acquaintance had developed through the Industrial Information Exchange Society in Berkeley.

In explaining the news item concerning the \$10,000 which CHAMBERS allegedly carried to San Francisco, CHAMBERS made further reference to KEITH. He advised that in 1935 Unknown Subject BILL had sent him to San Francisco with a money belt for the use of unknown individuals on the West Coast. He was not entrusted with the purposes for which the money was transmitted. CHAMBERS registered at the Golden Gate YMCA as LLOYD CANTWELL and by pre-arrangement was contacted by KEITH whom he then met as PETE. Subsequently KEITH or PETE introduced him to an elderly Jewish man named VOLKOFF, who was known as the "old man" and was connected with the Pan-Pacific Trade Union Secretariat. CHAMBERS was not certain whether he delivered the money belt to KEITH or VOLKOFF but believed it was probably the latter. He mentioned he understood the Pan-Pacific Trade Union Secretariat was then operating a courier system to Japan and he assumed the money was for underground purposes. He stated he did not know the amount of money carried in the belt which he described as a gray, rubberized money belt with compartments which he wore around his waist next to his skin. He stated the news item apparently had reflected an estimate made casually by him to the committee to the effect that they would not have sent him to the West Coast with less than the sum of \$10,000.

CHAMBERS mentioned that it was a year or so later that BORIS BYKOV introduced KEITH to him. In referring to the operations on the West Coast CHAMBERS mentioned one HARRISON GEORGE, a brother-in-law of EARL BROWDER.

Reference is made to Pages 14 to 16 of the report of Special Agent MAURICE A. TAYLOR, dated January 3, 1949, concerning an individual submitted as a possible suspect of Unsub KEITH. In view of the further information submitted by CHAMBERS contained in this report it appears doubtful that the individual NATHANIEL S. KEITH could be identical with Unsub KEITH as NATHANIEL S. KEITH was employed by the Wall Street Journal, New York City, from July 1929 to December 1938.

CHAMBERS again discussed the original underground group organized by HAROLD WARE among government employees in Washington, D.C., in the early 1930's, mentioning that the primary objective in the beginning was to place Communists in important posts where they had opportunity for advancement in order to formulate or influence policy along lines sympathetic to Communist interests. He again mentioned this group as including among others, ALGER & DONALD HISS, HENRY COLLINS, JOHN ABT, CHARLES KRAMER, VICTOR PERLO, NATHAN WITT and LEE PRESSMAN. CHAMBERS advised that up to 1929 fairly heavy subsidies had been sent to the United States Communist Party by Soviet Russia but with the advent of the five year plans much of this aid had been cut off. He stated about 1935 J. PETERS conceived the idea of organizing underground groups and furnishing information to the Soviet intelligence services in exchange for money contributions. He related that the parallels were planned in a conference which he and PETERS had with HAROLD WARE.

Concerning early operations, he recalled that about 1935 ALGER HISS had furnished him with a set of State Department documents which HISS had secured through his employment with the Nye Committee. CHAMBERS stated he photographed these documents himself with a Leica camera supplied by J. PETERS. He mentioned that HISS had been instrumental in taking documents from the State Department furnished to the committee in the usual course of business and observed that a man by the name of GREENE, a former history professor at Princeton University who was then in the State Department, had unwittingly supplied these documents but subsequently became somewhat suspicious and the practice was discontinued.

CHAMBERS advised that about the same time, 1935, HARRY DEXTER WHITE had been contacted through BOB COE, Communist brother of FRANK COE. He recalled WHITE had delivered the documents to BOB COE who in turn handed them to CHAMBERS who photographed them personally and returned them to COE. He remembered COE was an hour late for the appointment and CHAMBERS stated that he would have nothing to do with anyone so careless in making a contact as important as this and he dropped BOB COE permanently.

CHAMBERS also recalled that J. PETERS had also introduced him to GEORGE SILVERMAN at an early date and SILVERMAN in turn introduced him to HARRY D. WHITE in about 1936. He recalled vividly that HARRY WHITE was a financial expert and had evolved a fiscal plan for Soviet Russia in which he was greatly interested. CHAMBERS advised that in the summer of 1937, he believed, ALGER & PRISCILLA HISS took CHAMBERS to WHITE's summer home in New Hampshire to discuss with him this monetary plan. He remembered that they stopped the first night in Thomaston, Connecticut, drove to WHITE's home the following day, and returned by Petergrove, New Hampshire, where they attended the performance of a summer stock company. CHAMBERS also remembered that WHITE's brother from Boston, Massachusetts, was at WHITE's summer place at the time.

CHAMBERS also made reference to a meeting with DAVID CARPENTER by J. PETERS in about 1935 or 1936 and his meeting with WILLIAM WARD PIGMAN, GEORGE PIGMAN and HENRY JULIAN WADLEIGH, as well as the two RENO brothers. He stated apparently these individuals comprised a second group operated by or associated with ELINOR NELSON. He stated he only learned of NELSON's connection when HENRY JULIAN WADLEIGH testified two weeks ago and advised he was not well acquainted with ELINOR NELSON but he had met her on one occasion as he recalled.

Concerning the mention of the Norden bomb sight in the Times Herald news articles, CHAMBERS advised that during the period he contacted VINCENT RENO he was aware that RENO was working on a bomb sight and in the interview with members of the committee he may have mentioned the Norden bomb sight but felt the news item must have qualified as he did not specify that RENO was working on the Norden bomb sight.

Regarding the four costly rugs delivered as gifts to four principal sources of information, CHAMBERS repeated that the committee members were advised that these rugs were delivered to HARRY D. WHITE, ALGER HISS, A. GEORGE SILVERMAN and J. JULIAN WADLEIGH.

CHAMBERS advised that the HCUA group had questioned him closely about NOEL FIELD and about LAURENCE DUGGAN. In this connection he recalled that ALGER HISS had conceived the idea that NOEL FIELD would be a good source of information and had made a serious effort to recruit FIELD but returned to CHAMBERS with the story that FIELD indicated he was already in a parallel. CHAMBERS also made a vague recollection that HISS had related he made an effort to recruit DUGGAN also and returned giving the impression that DUGGAN was already operating. CHAMBERS recalled, for what it is worth, that NOEL FIELD was the best friend of LAURENCE DUGGAN and he can not but believe that DUGGAN was aware of the activity around him. It is recalled that when DUGGAN was recently interviewed he indicated he had lived in the same apartment with NOEL FIELD for several years.

Further considering LAURENCE DUGGAN, CHAMBERS recalled that about 1937 J. PETERS had told him that FREDERICK VANDERBILT FIELD was operating an apparatus in New York which included JOSEPH BARNES, formerly of the New York Herald Tribune, now co-owner of the New York Star, and possibly his brother, HOWARD BARNES, although CHAMBERS was not certain about him. He mentioned that FRED FIELD and JOE BARNES had swapped wives, this only as a matter of interest. CHAMBERS stated that this group used an apartment donated for the purpose by the mother of FREDERICK V. FIELD, which apartment was located on Central Park West, exact address not available. CHAMBERS advised that he became aware that DUGGAN and F. V. FIELD had been classmates, probably at Princeton University (Harvard, according to DUGGAN) and J. PETERS introduced CHAMBERS to F. V. FIELD for the purpose of recruiting DUGGAN. He stated

F. V. FIELD proceeded to Washington, D.C. to see DUGGAN and DUGGAN had brushed him off, indicating to FIELD he was already active in an apparatus. As a result of these various contacts, CHAMBERS was definitely of the impression that DUGGAN was a part of or associated with the apparatus of HEDI GOMPERZ.

CHAMBERS was questioned briefly about HAROLD GLASSER, whose name appeared in the GREGORY case. He stated he had met GLASSER on two or three occasions and these meetings had been arranged by J. PETERS who informed him that GLASSER was a Party member and could be trusted. The purpose of the meetings was to make inquiry of GLASSER concerning HARRY D. WHITE, who, as indicated elsewhere, was considered very valuable and irascible and difficult to handle. CHAMBERS' recollection was that GLASSER confirmed their knowledge of WHITE, indicating that WHITE had never been a Communist Party member but had complete sympathy for the Communist Party and its objectives and would cooperate fully. CHAMBERS stated that GLASSER had not been a part of his apparatus and he had no knowledge of underground activity. He stated he was not aware that GLASSER was furnishing ALGER HISS with any information but understood GLASSER was a member of an underground cell. This is somewhat at variance with the information possessed by informant GREGORY who stated that CHARLES KRAMER once informed GREGORY that GLASSER had been stolen from the PERLO group by ALGER HISS. CHAMBERS mentioned he did not know the members of all the cells represented by his underground informants and advised he had only visited one cell which was the occasion when he went to the home of RICHARD HOWELL POST in Alexandria, Virginia, reported elsewhere.

As a sidelight on HISS, CHAMBERS recalled that PRISCILLA HISS had been a very close friend of MARION BACHRACH and had continued to see her frequently even after being forbidden to do so by the apparatus.

Following the above interview, the writer accompanied CHAMBERS to the door of the Justice Building and during this period CHAMBERS made remarks expressing suspicions concerning WILLIAM P. MARBURY, Baltimore attorney who represents ALGER HISS. CHAMBERS stated he thought MARBURY may have an ideological interest in the defense of HISS which goes further than his ordinary interest as HISS' counsel. He stated MARBURY had plenty of opportunity to withdraw from the case since the documents were produced but had appeared more energetic than ever. He recalled that MARBURY had questioned him at great length regarding HELEN WARE, the meetings of the underground group in her violin studio in Washington, D.C., and whether she was a Communist or aware of the existence and purposes of the underground group. CHAMBERS stated he answered these questions in the negative and MARBURY had stated he was glad that CHAMBERS stated this as he knew all about HELEN WARE and upon the conclusion of the testimony demanded to know

WFO 74-94

if CHAMBERS was aware that HELEN WARE is now married to the prominent head of the Baltimore Symphony Orchestra. CHAMBERS stated that in view of the complete knowledge concerning HELEN WARE, which MARBURY professed to have, he must have been in possession of knowledge that she was the daughter of Mother BLOOR and sister of HAROLD WARE. Information contained in this paragraph was apparently not furnished to the committee.

Ella, Keeley Bloor

P E N D I N G

WFO 74-94

LEADS:

THE LOS ANGELES DIVISION:

At Los Angeles, California

In continuing efforts to identify Unsub KEITH will bear in mind the hazy recollection of WHITTAKER CHAMBERS that his real name may have been GRANE. It is noted there is some similarity between this name and GREEN which was the recollection of MORRIS AZIMOW. It appears that JOHN SHERMAN may have recruited KEITH or at least have been associated with him on the West Coast before both came to New York on underground missions.

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COPIES OF THIS REPORT 5-Bureau 3-New York (1-T. J. DONEGAN, Sp. Asst, AG) 2-Los Angeles 1-Baltimore (info.) 1-San Francisco (info.) 2-Washington Field				

sight had been delivered by CHAMBERS to Soviet agents in New York during his service in the underground and on one occasion he had taken a money belt, containing \$10,000, from New York City to San Francisco for the purpose of financing West Coast spy operations. Reference was also made in the articles to four costly rugs delivered as gifts to four of the principal sources of information in Washington, D.C.

On the afternoon of December 31, 1948, subject CHAMBERS was interviewed by Mr. RAY WHEARTY of the Department and the writer in the office of Mr. WHEARTY concerning the substance of his statements as reported above. Mr. CHAMBERS observed that while a great deal of the information supplied by him to committee members at his farm on December 29, 1948, constituted information which was new to the committee, only a small portion would be new to this Bureau in view of the several interviews with him by special agents and his lengthy testimony before the Federal Grand Jury in New York. He readily agreed to repeat the substance of his statements to the committee to the best of his recollection and this information is set forth hereafter in full and at the risk of some repetition as the writer is not in possession of all prior interviews and of course the testimony before the Grand Jury.

CHAMBERS related that in 1932 shortly after he entered the underground he was introduced into an espionage apparatus headed by one ULRICH, alias WALTER, both pseudonyms, which was operating within the German Hamburg American Steamship Line. ULRICH was a Russian who he recalled had operated as a partisan in Crimea and whom he described as about 50 years, 5'6", 150 pounds, short, wiry, nervous, and possessing a monkeyish face. CHAMBERS figured he served as liaison man between the individuals handling the written material and ULRICH. He advised the group included one HENRY, a German who met the vessels, and CHARLIE, a Russian Jew, former taxi driver who was supposed to be related to a high Russian official, possibly MOLOTOV. He stated CHARLIE usually delivered the data to HENRY who would bring the material to CHAMBERS and he would pass it on.

CHAMBERS related that two methods were used to transmit messages in this apparatus, one by use of invisible ink written in Russian script between the lines of an innocuous letter typed in German. CHAMBERS who read German said the German letters with secret writing always contained the same general form and content and were signed AKUT. He advised he never learned the content of the secret writing as he did not read or speak Russian.

CHAMBERS advised the other method, often used simultaneously with the secret writing, involved the use of microfilm which he described as to size (35 mm film). He stated these microfilm prints would be transmitted in the back of a small hand mirror, such as could be purchased at five and dime stores. As many as eight or more would be placed between the glass and metal back of these mirrors and carried on and off ship in the pockets of seamen without attracting any inquiries. CHAMBERS advised these microfilms

were also in Russian and he never learned the contents of instructions or messages but knew this was a communications channel for an espionage organization.

CHAMBERS advised that this early organization utilized three places as operating headquarters in New York City. He stated the first place was located on Gay Street in Greenwich Village.

CHAMBERS said the second place used by the ring was an apartment off 5th Avenue West in the lower 50's rented by PAULA LEVINE whose husband was HARRY LEVINE. He recalled that HARRY LEVINE had a brother-in-law by the name of SAM SCHOYET who worked as assistant foreman at the Daily Worker and was a printer by trade who had worked in Paris and Japan for the underground and later had been sent to Mukden in 1937 on which trip his daughter, AZIA, had accompanied him. He described AZIA SCHOYET as a bacteriologist who was educated at Hunter College, New York City. CHAMBERS stated he may have learned about SCHOYET from Dr. PHILIP ROSENBLIET, mentioned hereinafter.

The third place was an apartment located in Brooklyn, approximately one mile from Brownsville, which was the apartment of one TAMER who was an employee of Crucible Steel, Harrison, New Jersey. CHAMBERS recalled that in 1937 a security agency of the government had made inquiry at the Crucible plant indicating TAMER was suspected of passing plans of this steel company to a foreign government. He stated thereafter TAMER disappeared and he learned from J. PETERS that he had gone to Boston, then to Canada, and on to Russia. CHAMBERS stated TAMER had two or three brothers, one HARRY TAMER who was a printer at the Daily Worker in New York, and another, he recalled, was employed in the waterworks system at Oradell, New Jersey. He stated all were involved to some extent in the underground.

CHAMBERS recalled that there was a Russian typewriter located at the Gay Street address. He stated that Unsub CHARLIE would enlarge the micro-film messages at the Gay Street apartment and would also prepare return messages in the same way. He assumed incoming messages contained instructions and outgoing messages contained information and replies. With reference to the secret ink messages CHAMBERS stated he, himself, often developed the secret writing, using potassium permanganate to develop the writing which would appear in reddish brown between the typed German lines. As indicated he was unable to translate the secret writing.

In connection with the ring mentioned, CHAMBERS said one VALENTINE MARKIN, alias HERMAN and OSCAR, who came to the United States, announced that he would head the apparatus of ULRICH. He stated MARKIN was not a Communist Party member but a left socialist revolutionary. CHAMBERS advised that after HITLER came into power in Germany the espionage ring on the Hamburg American line was broken up and the various characters mentioned herein had disappeared, some presumably returning to Russia.

CHAMBERS recalled in his earliest experience in the Soviet underground, MAX BEDACHT had introduced him to one JOHN SHERMAN, alias ARTHUR, DON and MIKE, who had been a well known open Party member on the West Coast and had entered espionage activities and subsequently returned to the open Party in California, as related hereafter. He mentioned SHERMAN had written in the Daily Worker under the name of ROBERT MITCHELL.

He further made reference to Dr. PHILIP ROSENBLIET whom he described as an important and talkative character whom CHAMBERS has previously discussed at length in interviews with Bureau Agents. CHAMBERS stated he believed Unsub ULRICH had referred him to Dr. ROSENBLIET for certain dental work but thought the main objective was to afford Dr. ROSENBLIET the opportunity to look CHAMBERS over carefully. He mentioned that Dr. ROSENBLIET "had many strings in his hand" and believed his dental office was a clearing house for underground operations. He again made mention of ROSENBLIET's brother-in-law, Dr. GREENBURG, who was located in the 70's, New York City. CHAMBERS stated that ROSENBLIET had gone to Europe at some subsequent date and that he had heard later that he operated the East-West Trading Company somewhere in Europe.

During the 30's CHAMBERS had considerable contact with Dr. ROSENBLIET and in 1935 this individual introduced CHAMBERS to one BILL, whom he described as an important, foreign trained, espionage agent whose primary function, he felt, was to organize new underground apparatus in various countries. He described BILL as age 50, 6', 160 pounds, straight slender build, straight mouth with a lipless appearance, squinty eyes, of Finnish or Estonian nationality and who had been a Soviet agent in Shanghai, according to BORIS BYKOV. CHAMBERS stated that Unsub BILL upon appearance in New York had wanted CHAMBERS to go to London as a Soviet agent and had turned over MAXIM LIEBER, presently located at 545 5th Avenue, New York City, to CHAMBERS for this assignment. LIEBER was an open Party member at the time and in view of the plans for his participation in the underground he was withdrawn from the open Party. CHAMBERS stated that this plan did not materialize.

He stated that about the same time BILL was engaged in establishing an underground organization in Tokyo, Japan, and that JOHN SHERMAN was designated to head this network. He stated after the English plan was abandoned, BILL decided to use MAXIM LIEBER in Tokyo and SHERMAN and LIEBER were brought together. As a front for the operations in Tokyo, the American Feature Syndicate, a news agency, was established and a deposit in the sum of perhaps \$10,000 furnished by Unsub BILL was made by MAXIM LIEBER. CHAMBERS stated that J. PETERS secured a birth certificate for JOHN SHERMAN in the name of CHARLES CHASE, a deceased person, and in this manner SHERMAN secured a passport and proceeded to Tokyo. In connection with SHERMAN's preparations, he remembered SHERMAN was eager to meet AGNES SMEDLEY and CHAMBERS arranged a meeting for himself with SMEDLEY through J. PETERS for the purpose of introducing SMEDLEY to SHERMAN. CHAMBERS has mentioned this meeting with SMEDLEY on a previous

occasion and he again observed that AGNES SMEDLEY was somewhat cool toward him and disappointed as she thought she was meeting with EDWARDS (GERHARDT EISLER).

CHAMBERS related that in his operations in Japan JOHN SHERMAN had desired the assistance of a Japanese-American for obvious reasons and the Communist Party underground had been able to furnish him with such an individual in the person of HIDEO NODA, a promising young muralist and pupil of DIEGO RIVERA. NODA was the nephew of a Japanese minister and well qualified for the assignment with SHERMAN. CHAMBERS said in early 1936 SHERMAN and NODA went to Japan and operated for a time. Sometime thereafter, he advised, UNSUB BILL excitedly advised the members of the group that an arrest had been made in Japan and the New York front must be dissolved immediately. He stated that the money deposited at the Chemical National Bank was withdrawn, letterheads of the American Feature Syndicate destroyed, and the office abandoned. CHAMBERS advised that it was subsequently learned that the arrests had not occurred and the information was a false alarm. Nevertheless JOHN SHERMAN and NODA returned to the United States and SHERMAN was sent on to Moscow for reasons not known to CHAMBERS. He stated that in the spring of 1937 SHERMAN again returned to the United States. While in Moscow, CHAMBERS learned SHERMAN had contacted a Colonel URITSKY, nephew of MOISHE URITSKY, but CHAMBERS did not know whether he was in the Red Army Intelligence or NKVD. He advised upon his return to this country SHERMAN received instructions to set up the apparatus in England and to take HIDEO NODA with him. Immediately after arrival in New York from Russia, SHERMAN met with CHAMBERS at the apartment of MAXIM LIEBER.

Upon leaving the apartment with CHAMBERS, SHERMAN grabbed CHAMBERS by the arm and stated intensely that he would never again work for those murderers. He told CHAMBERS he wanted to break and requested CHAMBERS to take a letter to BORIS BYKOV who had replaced BILL by this time, indicating he desired to break and wanted to keep the funds, several thousand dollars, which he had in his possession. SHERMAN indicated he wanted to return to the open Party in California. In this connection CHAMBERS stated that SHERMAN and other Communists were able to do this and seemed capable of rationalizing the absurd inconsistencies involved. For his part, he stated, that the Communist Party and the Soviet underground were so inter-related as to be identical with each other. He observed that the only approach to combatting Soviet espionage must begin with outlawing the open Communist Party.

CHAMBERS stated that he did deliver the message, a letter, for SHERMAN to BORIS BYKOV who was greatly upset. He stated, however, that several days thereafter BYKOV agreed to SHERMAN's proposition that SHERMAN return to California but before doing so he wanted to interview SHERMAN, which the latter refused. CHAMBERS stated SHERMAN asked him for one day's lead on the Russians and CHAMBERS stated he granted this to SHERMAN. He advised this was the last he saw of JOHN SHERMAN but he heard later SHERMAN had gone to Los Angeles, rejoined the Party, and was being watched. As an after-thought CHAMBERS recalled that SHERMAN had won the YMCA handball championship while in Japan.

Concerning HIDEO NODA, CHAMBERS recalled that NODA originally came from the West Coast to New York City where he was apparently recruited for the assignment in Japan. He advised after the false alarm which brought about the dissolution of the network in Tokyo, NODA had returned to the United States. CHAMBERS stated he met with NODA upon instructions of BORIS BYKOV and told NODA to proceed to France and go to a certain hotel at Antibes or Marseilles, CHAMBERS could not recall which town, and there wait until he was contacted. He stated about the end of 1937 or 1938 NODA returned to the United States and CHAMBERS was instructed to send NODA to a Brooklyn address, not now recalled, which was a drug store or soda fountain. He stated that was the last he saw of NODA but sometime later, perhaps 1938, he read an obituary in the newspapers to the effect that NODA had died of a heart attack in Tokyo, Japan. CHAMBERS described NODA as being in the middle 20's, short, slender, Oriental, United States citizen, and rather well known as a promising young muralist.

Throughout the interview CHAMBERS constantly referred to J. PETERS, mentioning PETERS' role in making contacts and supplying and introducing individuals into the underground apparatus. He stated that PETERS had an operation and organization in New York City for the purpose of correlating birth and death certificate data for use of the underground in obtaining fictitious passports. He also recalls that PETERS was very proud of a setup involving the office of an alderman in New York City and it was his recollection that at that time aldermen possessed authority to issue passports. He made reference to the RICHARD REUBENS - ROBERTSON case which made headlines during the late 30's, stating that that portion of the apparatus was more or less exposed during the investigation of that celebrated case. CHAMBERS mentioned that Unsub BILL was acquainted with RICHARD REUBENS and also recalled that when TAMER departed the country and wanted to send his furniture to Moscow, CHAMBERS introduced TAMER to REUBENS who was supposed to help him.

Referring again to BORIS BYKOV, CHAMBERS stated that he had arrived in the United States during the latter part of 1936 and remained until early 1938. He believed that BYKOV had been trained by NKVD because of his precise methods of operation and the minute questioning which BYKOV did. He stated he may possibly have been serving Red Army Intelligence at the time he was in this country. He mentioned that J. PETERS had introduced him to BORIS BYKOV. For purposes of future identification CHAMBERS advised BYKOV had met and been seen by the following individuals: On a single occasion by ALGER HISS, HENRY COLLINS, H. JULIAN WADLEIGH, VINCENT RENO, HARRY DEXTER WHITE and GEORGE SILVERMAN. He stated that MAXIM LIEBER and FELIX INSLERMAN also knew him and J. PETERS and Unsub KEITH were well acquainted with BYKOV. He also gathered from conversations that SVIASNIKOV and AZIMOV must have been acquainted with BYKOV.

With reference to Unsub KEITH, CHAMBERS stated he now has a vague recollection that KEITH's real name may have been CRANE. He stated that KEITH was connected with JOHN SHERMAN who, he believes, may have brought KEITH into the apparatus when SHERMAN was on the West Coast. In any event KEITH was the contact between certain individuals, namely SVIASNIKOV and AZIMOV and BORIS BYKOV.

It is noted in referenced teletype from the Los Angeles Division of December 31, 1948, that MORRIS AZIMOV, undoubtedly identical with Unsub AZIMOV, has stated that shortly after he began employment in 1936 with Carnegie Illinois Steel Company, he was contacted in Chicago by an individual whose last name may have been GREEN, and whose first name was perhaps PETE. He stated further that he had previously met this individual GREEN casually in Berkeley, California, and believed the acquaintance had developed through the Industrial Information Exchange Society in Berkeley.

In explaining the news item concerning the \$10,000 which CHAMBERS allegedly carried to San Francisco, CHAMBERS made further reference to KEITH. He advised that in 1935 Unknown Subject EARL had sent him to San Francisco with a money belt for the use of unknown individuals on the West Coast. He was not entrusted with the purposes for which the money was transmitted. CHAMBERS registered at the Golden Gate YMCA as LLOYD CANTWELL and by pre-arrangement was contacted by KEITH whom he then met as PETE. Subsequently KEITH or PETE introduced him to an elderly Jewish man named VOLKOFF, who was known as the "old man" and was connected with the Pan-Pacific Trade Union Secretariat. CHAMBERS was not certain whether he delivered the money belt to KEITH or VOLKOFF but believed it was probably the latter. He mentioned he understood the Pan-Pacific Trade Union Secretariat was then operating a courier system to Japan and he assumed the money was for underground purposes. He stated he did not know the amount of money carried in the belt which he described as a gray, rubberized money belt with compartments which he wore around his waist next to his skin. He stated the news item apparently had reflected an estimate made casually by him to the committee to the effect that they would not have sent him to the West Coast with less than the sum of \$10,000.

CHAMBERS mentioned that it was a year or so later that BORIS BYKOV introduced KEITH to him. In referring to the operations on the West Coast CHAMBERS mentioned one HARRISON GEORGE, a brother-in-law of EARL BROWDER.

Reference is made to Pages 14 to 16 of the report of Special Agent MAURICE A. TAYLOR, dated January 3, 1949, concerning an individual submitted as a possible suspect of Unsub KEITH. In view of the further information submitted by CHAMBERS contained in this report it appears doubtful that the individual NATHANIEL S. KEITH could be identical with Unsub KEITH as NATHANIEL S. KEITH was employed by the Wall Street Journal, New York City, from July 1929 to December 1938.

CHAMBERS again discussed the original underground group organized by HAROLD WARE among government employees in Washington, D.C., in the early 1930's, mentioning that the primary objective in the beginning was to place Communists in important posts where they had opportunity for advancement in order to formulate or influence policy along lines sympathetic to Communist interests. He again mentioned this group as including among others, ALGER & DONALD HISS, HENRY COLLINS, JOHN ABT, CHARLES KRAMER, VICTOR PERLO, NATHAN WITT and LEE PRESSMAN. CHAMBERS advised that up to 1929 fairly heavy subsidies had been sent to the United States Communist Party by Soviet Russia but with the advent of the five year plans much of this aid had been cut off. He stated about 1935 J. PETERS conceived the idea of organizing underground groups and furnishing information to the Soviet intelligence services in exchange for money contributions. He related that the parallels were planned in a conference which he and PETERS had with HAROLD WARE.

Concerning early operations, he recalled that about 1935 ALGER HISS had furnished him with a set of State Department documents which HISS had secured through his employment with the Nye Committee. CHAMBERS stated he photographed these documents himself with a Leica camera supplied by J. PETERS. He mentioned that HISS had been instrumental in taking documents from the State Department furnished to the committee in the usual course of business and observed that a man by the name of GREENE, a former history professor at Princeton University who was then in the State Department, had unwittingly supplied these documents but subsequently became somewhat suspicious and the practice was discontinued.

CHAMBERS advised that about the same time, 1935, HARRY DEXTER WHITE had been contacted through BOB COE, Communist brother of FRANK COE. He recalled WHITE had delivered the documents to BOB COE who in turn handed them to CHAMBERS who photographed them personally and returned them to COE. He remembered COE was an hour late for the appointment and CHAMBERS stated that he would have nothing to do with anyone so careless in making a contact as important as this and he dropped BOB COE permanently.

CHAMBERS also recalled that J. PETERS had also introduced him to GEORGE SILVERMAN at an early date and SILVERMAN in turn introduced him to HARRY D. WHITE in about 1936. He recalled vividly that HARRY WHITE was a financial expert and had evolved a fiscal plan for Soviet Russia in which he was greatly interested. CHAMBERS advised that in the summer of 1937, he believed, ALGER & PRISCILLA HISS took CHAMBERS to WHITE's summer home in New Hampshire to discuss with him this monetary plan. He remembered that they stopped the first night in Thomaston, Connecticut, drove to WHITE's home the following day, and returned by Petergrove, New Hampshire, where they attended the performance of a summer stock company. CHAMBERS also remembered that WHITE's brother from Boston, Massachusetts, was at WHITE's summer place at the time.

CHAMBERS also made reference to a meeting with DAVID CARPENTER by J. PETERS in about 1935 or 1936 and his meeting with WILLIAM WARD PIGMAN, GEORGE PIGMAN and HENRY JULIAN WADLEIGH, as well as the two RENO brothers. He stated apparently these individuals comprised a second group operated by or associated with ELINOR NELSON. He stated he only learned of NELSON's connection when HENRY JULIAN WADLEIGH testified two weeks ago and advised he was not well acquainted with ELINOR NELSON but he had met her on one occasion as he recalled.

Concerning the mention of the Norden bomb sight in the Times Herald news articles, CHAMBERS advised that during the period he contacted VINCENT RENO he was aware that RENO was working on a bomb sight and in the interview with members of the committee he may have mentioned the Norden bomb sight but felt the news item must have qualified as he did not specify that RENO was working on the Norden bomb sight.

Regarding the four costly rugs delivered as gifts to four principal sources of information, CHAMBERS repeated that the committee members were advised that these rugs were delivered to HARRY D. WHITE, ALGER HISS, A. GEORGE SILVERMAN and J. JULIAN WADLEIGH.

CHAMBERS advised that the HCUA group had questioned him closely about NOEL FIELD and about LAURENCE DUGGAN. In this connection he recalled that ALGER HISS had conceived the idea that NOEL FIELD would be a good source of information and had made a serious effort to recruit FIELD but returned to CHAMBERS with the story that FIELD indicated he was already in a parallel. CHAMBERS also made a vague recollection that HISS had related he made an effort to recruit DUGGAN also and returned giving the impression that DUGGAN was already operating. CHAMBERS recalled, for what it is worth, that NOEL FIELD was the best friend of LAURENCE DUGGAN and he can not but believe that DUGGAN was aware of the activity around him. It is recalled that when DUGGAN was recently interviewed he indicated he had lived in the same apartment with NOEL FIELD for several years.

Further considering LAURENCE DUGGAN, CHAMBERS recalled that about 1937 J. PETERS had told him that FREDERICK VANDERBILT FIELD was operating an apparatus in New York which included JOSEPH BARNES, formerly of the New York Herald Tribune, now co-owner of the New York Star, and possibly his brother, HOWARD BARNES, although CHAMBERS was not certain about him. He mentioned that FRED FIELD and JOE BARNES had swapped wives, this only as a matter of interest. CHAMBERS stated that this group used an apartment donated for the purpose by the mother of FREDERICK V. FIELD, which apartment was located on Central Park West, exact address not available. CHAMBERS advised that he became aware that DUGGAN and F. V. FIELD had been classmates, probably at Princeton University (Harvard, according to DUGGAN) and J. PETERS introduced CHAMBERS to F. V. FIELD for the purpose of recruiting DUGGAN. He stated

F. V. FIELD proceeded to Washington, D.C. to see DUGGAN and DUGGAN had brushed him off, indicating to FIELD he was already active in an apparatus. As a result of these various contacts, CHAMBERS was definitely of the impression that DUGGAN was a part of or associated with the apparatus of HEDI GOMPERZ.

CHAMBERS was questioned briefly about HAROLD GLASSER, whose name appeared in the GREGORY case. He stated he had met GLASSER on two or three occasions and these meetings had been arranged by J. PETERS who informed him that GLASSER was a Party member and could be trusted. The purpose of the meetings was to make inquiry of GLASSER concerning HARRY D. WHITE, who, as indicated elsewhere, was considered very valuable and irascible and difficult to handle. CHAMBERS' recollection was that GLASSER confirmed their knowledge of WHITE, indicating that WHITE had never been a Communist Party member but had complete sympathy for the Communist Party and its objectives and would cooperate fully. CHAMBERS stated that GLASSER had not been a part of his apparatus and he had no knowledge of underground activity. He stated he was not aware that GLASSER was furnishing ALGER HISS with any information but understood GLASSER was a member of an underground cell. This is somewhat at variance with the information possessed by informant GREGORY who stated that CHARLES KRAMER once informed GREGORY that GLASSER had been stolen from the PERLO group by ALGER HISS. CHAMBERS mentioned he did not know the members of all the cells represented by his underground informants and advised he had only visited one cell which was the occasion when he went to the home of RICHARD HOWELL POST in Alexandria, Virginia, reported elsewhere.

As a sidelight on HISS, CHAMBERS recalled that PRISCILLA HISS had been a very close friend of MARION BACHRACH and had continued to see her frequently even after being forbidden to do so by the apparatus.

Following the above interview, the writer accompanied CHAMBERS to the door of the Justice Building and during this period CHAMBERS made remarks expressing suspicions concerning WILLIAM P. MARBURY, Baltimore attorney who represents ALGER HISS. CHAMBERS stated he thought MARBURY may have an ideological interest in the defense of HISS which goes further than his ordinary interest as HISS' counsel. He stated MARBURY had plenty of opportunity to withdraw from the case since the documents were produced but had appeared more energetic than ever. He recalled that MARBURY had questioned him at great length regarding HELEN WARE, the meetings of the underground group in her violin studio in Washington, D.C., and whether she was a Communist or aware of the existence and purposes of the underground group. CHAMBERS stated he answered these questions in the negative and MARBURY had stated he was glad that CHAMBERS stated this as he knew all about HELEN WARE and upon the conclusion of the testimony demanded to know

WFO 74-94

if CHAMBERS was aware that HELEN WARE is now married to the prominent head of the Baltimore Symphony Orchestra. CHAMBERS stated that in view of the complete knowledge concerning HELEN WARE, which MARBURY professed to have, he must have been in possession of knowledge that she was the daughter of Mother BLOOR and sister of HAROLD WARE. Information contained in this paragraph was apparently not furnished to the committee.

P E N D I N G

WFO 74-94

LEADS:

THE LOS ANGELES DIVISION:

At Los Angeles, California

In continuing efforts to identify Unsub KEITH will bear in mind the hazy recollection of WHITTAKER CHAMBERS that his real name may have been CRANE. It is noted there is some similarity between this name and GREEN which was the recollection of MORRIS AZIMOW. It appears that JOHN SHERMAN may have recruited KEITH or at least have been associated with him on the West Coast before both came to New York on underground missions.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT

NEW YORK, NEW YORK

FILE NO. **76-94**

REPORT MADE AT HARRINGTON, D. C.	DATE WHEN MADE 1-5-49	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 12/23, 24, 25, 19, 30/48	REPORT MADE BY HARVEI I. HILSON
TITLE JAY DAVID WHITAKER CHAMBERS, WAS; ALGER HISS			CHARACTER OF CASE PERJURY, INTERNAL SECURITY - R ESPIONAGE - R

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

Miss EMILY A. LINCOLN interviewed and it was learned that she was Administrative Assistant to FRANKS B. SAYRE while he was Assistant Secretary of State from 1933 to 1939. Miss LINCOLN advised she first became aware of ALGER HISS at the time HISS was appointed Assistant to Mr. SAYRE. Miss LINCOLN could recall no particular individuals in the State Department with whom ALGER HISS was closely associated. Indicated he worked in the Trade Agreement Division. She stated she had no knowledge of WHITAKER CHAMBERS prior to the recent publicity attached his associations of HISS and knew of no association between CHAMBERS and HISS, nor did she know of an association between the individuals alleged by CHAMBERS to be engaged in a conspiracy along with HISS. She did recall one Mr. MARK, who she believed was associated with the TRILBY Groundswell. She recalled definitely that a Roadbook type-writer had not been used in SAYRE's office while she was employed there. ANNA BELLE MURPHY interviewed. Determined that she was stenographer in SAYRE's office during same period. MURPHY knew of no association between ALGER HISS and WHITAKER CHAMBERS or individuals alleged by CHAMBERS to be engaged with HISS in a spy conspiracy. MURPHY was definite in stating that she had never used a Roadbook type-writer for her work in SAYRE's office.

- P -

REFERENCES:

Bureau File 76-1333

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WFO - 74-94

L E A D

Inasmuch as the investigation set forth in this report is the coverage of previously requested leads and investigation in this matter is continuing, no additional undeveloped leads are being included at this time.

Kisseloff-7313

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1

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

FILE NO. **74-94**

REPORT MADE AT WASHINGTON, D. C.	DATE WHEN MADE 1-5-49	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 12/13, 14, 15, 19, 20/48	REPORT MADE BY RAPHAEL I. NIXON
TITLE JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS; ALGER HISS			CHARACTER OF CASE PERJURY, INTERNAL SECURITY - R ESPIONAGE - R

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

Miss EUNICE A. LINCOLN interviewed and it was learned that she was Administrative Assistant to FRANCIS B. SAYRE while he was Assistant Secretary of State from 1933 to 1939. Miss LINCOLN advised she first became aware of ALGER HISS at the time HISS was appointed Assistant to Mr. SAYRE. Miss LINCOLN could recall no particular individuals in the State Department with whom ALGER HISS was closely associated. Indicated he worked in the Trade Agreements Division. She claimed she had no knowledge of WHITTAKER CHAMBERS prior to the recent publicity afforded his accusations of HISS and knew of no association between CHAMBERS and HISS, nor did she know of an association between the individuals alleged by CHAMBERS to be engaged in a conspiracy along with HISS. She did recall one Mr. WARE, who she believed was associated with the Tariff Commission. She recalled definitely that a Woodstock typewriter had not been used in SAYRE's office while she was employed there. ANNA BELLE NEWCOMB interviewed. Determined that she was stenographer in SAYRE's office during same period. NEWCOMB knew of no association between ALGER HISS and WHITTAKER CHAMBERS or individuals alleged by CHAMBERS to be engaged with HISS in a spy conspiracy. NEWCOMB was definite in stating that she had never used a Woodstock typewriter for her work in SAYRE's office.

*ice AAG Campbell
1-14-49
FL Jcm*
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REFERENCE:

Bureau File 74-1333

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COPIES OF THIS REPORT 5 - Bureau 3 - New York (Special Delivery) 1 - Attention Mr. T. J. DONEGAN, Special Assistant to the Attorney General 3 - Washington Field	JAN 14 1949 <i>[Signatures]</i>	Kisseloff-7314

DETAILS: AT WASHINGTON, D. C.

EUNICE A. LINCOLN

EUNICE A. LINCOLN was interviewed December 14, 1948, in her office in the State Department where she is presently a Correspondence Reviewer. It was learned from Miss LINCOLN that she had first entered on duty at the State Department July 16, 1918, and had been assigned shortly thereafter as secretary to FRANCIS WHITE, then Chief of the Latin American Division of the State Department.

She advised that when Mr. WHITE was made Assistant Secretary, she, Miss LINCOLN, had been made Administrative Assistant to Mr. WHITE. Shortly thereafter, ANNA BELLE NEWCOMB had been brought into the office as secretary and stenographer. Miss LINCOLN advised that when FRANCIS WHITE was made Minister to Czechoslovakia that for a short period while a Mr. PAYER was Assistant Secretary, she and ANNA BELLE NEWCOMB were out of the office of the Assistant Secretary. However, in November 1933 when FRANCIS B. SAYRE was made Assistant Secretary, Miss LINCOLN and Miss NEWCOMB were returned to their respective positions as Administrative Assistant and secretary in his office. Miss LINCOLN advised that she had remained in this position until SAYRE was named High Commissioner of the Philippine Islands in 1939.

Miss LINCOLN advised that her first knowledge of ALGER HISS came about when HISS had called the Assistant Secretary's office and asked for an appointment to see Mr. SAYRE. She recalled that shortly thereafter that HISS had come to the office of Mr. SAYRE and had been interviewed concerning a position as Mr. SAYRE's assistant which had been recently vacated and that as a result of this interview, HISS was appointed to the position of assistant to Mr. SAYRE.

Upon questioning, Miss LINCOLN could not recall any individuals in or out of the State Department with whom ALGER HISS was closely associated and recalled that HISS had been assigned by Mr. SAYRE to work closely with the Trade Agreements Division of the State Department over which Mr. SAYRE was responsible. Miss LINCOLN recalled that during that particular time of Mr. HISS' employment in SAYRE's office, considerable work was done in drawing up trade agreements to be presented to Congress and that SAYRE had delegated the supervision of most of this work to ALGER HISS.

When questioned regarding WHITTAKER CHAMBERS and any possible association that she might know of between CHAMBERS and ALGER HISS, Miss LINCOLN stated that prior to the publicity which had been afforded the allegations made by CHAMBERS that he and HISS were engaged in a Communist spy conspiracy, that she had had no knowledge of CHAMBERS and could not recall ever having heard his name.

When questioned with regard to any possible knowledge she might have had concerning the individuals named by CHAMBERS as also having been associated in this conspiracy, such as LEE PRESSMAN, NATHAN WITT, JOHN AET, VICTOR PERLO, DONALD HISS, ELEANOR NELSON, RICHARD HOWELL POST, HAROLD WARE and CHARLES KRAMER or KRAVITSKY, Miss LINCOLN advised that she knew of DONALD HISS because of his relationship to ALGER HISS, but had no personal knowledge of him or of any association of DONALD and ALGER HISS with the other named individuals.

Miss LINCOLN recalled a Mr. WARE who she believed was with the Tariff Commission who was in rather frequent contact with ALGER HISS and attended meetings in HISS' office. It was Miss LINCOLN's recollection that WARE was working on reciprocal trade agreements and could recall of nothing unusual in his contacts. Outside of recent publicity afforded to the other individuals, Miss LINCOLN advised that she had no knowledge of these persons or any possible association with ALGER HISS.

Miss LINCOLN could not recall that she had ever met Mrs. PRISCILLA HISS, but recalled that on a number of occasions Mrs. HISS had telephonically contacted SAYRE's office for the purpose of conversing with her husband.

Miss LINCOLN then advised that when Mr. SAYRE left the State Department as Assistant Secretary to become High Commissioner to the Philippine Islands, ANNA BELLE NEWCOMB had gone with him as his secretary and had been employed continually since that time while SAYRE had been with the Interior Department, UNRRA and in his present position with the United Nations.

With regard to the typewriters used in the office of Mr. SAYRE during the time that she was employed there, Miss LINCOLN stated that she could not recall that there had ever been a Woodstock typewriter used in that office and felt certain that had there been, she would have recalled it. To the best of her recollection, Miss LINCOLN stated that there had only been three typewriters ever located in that section, one was an Underwood typewriter which Miss LINCOLN still had in her possession and another was an Underwood which Miss NEWCOMB had used and which had been replaced by an L. C. Smith typewriter at an unknown date but sometime between 1933 and 1939.

It was Miss LINCOLN's recollection that at the time when Mr. SAYRE was replaced by Mr. HENRY GRADY as Assistant Secretary, that this L. C. Smith typewriter remained in the office of the Assistant Secretary. She had no knowledge as to the disposition or location of this typewriter. Miss LINCOLN advised that in her duties as Administrative Assistant, she had little occasion to use a typewriter and could not recall ever having done work for ALGER HISS and indicated that Miss NEWCOMB as secretary and stenographer would have had more occasion to do such work in the regular course of business.

At the time that SAYRE left as Assistant Secretary, Miss LINCOLN went to her present position as Correspondence Reviewer and it was her recollection that ALGER HISS at the same time was assigned to the Far Eastern Division as assistant to Mr. HORNBECK.

On December 17, 1948, Miss LINCOLN contacted the reporting agent and advised that it had come to her recollection that during the period that she was employed in Mr. SAYRE's office that there had been another typewriter which was in the office and that to her recollection, this typewriter was also an L. C. Smith machine. Miss LINCOLN explained that sometime probably in 1938 or 1939, the L. C. Smith typewriter regularly used by ANNA BELLE NEWCOMB had frequently broken down and that as insurance against such breakdowns this other typewriter had been maintained in the office. Miss LINCOLN could not recall what the disposition of this typewriter was, but believed that it also was left in the office when HENRY GRADY took over as Assistant Secretary.

With regard to the possibility of any one having removed any documents from the office of Mr. SAYRE, Miss LINCOLN advised that it seemed unlikely to her that any material classified for security purposes could have been taken by anyone outside. It was her recollection that all such material was maintained in safe-type cabinets in the room occupied by herself and Miss NEWCOMB and that naturally, ALGER HISS, as well as Mr. SAYRE, had access to them. Miss LINCOLN stated that she would not have been in a position to state that on any occasion any documents had been taken out of the office by ALGER HISS.

Miss LINCOLN noted that during the time that she was employed in Mr. SAYRE's office, there had never been any occasion to suspect Mr. HISS of engaging in any activity inimical to the welfare of this country and advised that to the contrary she had always been of the impression that HISS was highly capable because of his alertness and ability to remain calm at times of stress and hard work.

* * * * *

ANNA BELLE NEWCOMB

ANNA BELLE NEWCOMB was first contacted on December 19, 1948, shortly after she had returned to Washington from New York, having arrived in New York on that morning from Paris, France, where she had been serving as secretary to FRANCIS B. SAYRE of the United States Delegation to the United Nations. At that time Miss NEWCOMB expressed the desire not to be interviewed on that date because of fatigue resulting from the traveling and requested to be allowed to be interviewed on the following day.

Kisseloff-7317

Accordingly, on December 20, 1948, Miss NEWCOMB was interviewed and advised that she had first become aware of ALGER HISS at the time HISS was appointed assistant to FRANCIS B. SAYRE while SAYRE was Assistant Secretary of State.

Miss NEWCOMB also was questioned with regard to any possible association between ALGER HISS and WHITTAKER CHAMBERS or any of the individuals named by CHAMBERS as having been implicated in a spy conspiracy. Miss NEWCOMB advised that she had no recollection of such association or reason to believe that HISS had ever been so engaged. She recalled that she had heard of NATHAN WITT and LEE PRESSMAN during the course of their employment in the government and subsequent publicity, but stated that she knew of no association between ALGER HISS and these men.

Miss NEWCOMB stated that in the natural course of her duties, she had numerous occasions to do stenographic work for ALGER HISS. However, she could recall of no instance or incidents which would have aroused her suspicion because of any requests HISS had made in the course of her duties. She stated that she could not recall ever having done any copy work or rough draft work for ALGER HISS of any documents.

With regard to the maintenance of documents in the office, Miss NEWCOMB advised that she recalled that those classified for security measures were maintained in cabinets and indicated that it would not necessarily come to her attention were any such documents removed or if they had been taken from the office by Mr. HISS. However, she stated that there was nothing during the course of her employment to have aroused her suspicion towards ALGER HISS.

With regard to the typewriters used by herself in the course of her employment in SAYRE's office, NEWCOMB advised she had first used an Underwood typewriter and had later substituted this for an L. C. Smith typewriter and that sometime during the latter part of her employment in SAYRE's office, because of frequent difficulty with this machine, another typewriter was brought into the office to be used in case her regular machine broke down. Miss NEWCOMB could not recall definitely whether this machine used as a spare was an L. C. Smith make or possibly a Remington. Miss NEWCOMB was definite in asserting to her knowledge she had never used a Woodstock typewriter and believed if she had used such a machine, she would have recalled it.

- P E N D I N G -

Kisseloff-7318

1100

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

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December 23, 1948

MEMORANDUM FOR THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

Mr. Ladd has telephonically advised me of your call in which you stated that Congressman Mundt had indicated to you that he was in possession of practical all of the information which the FBI had.

~~Let I would like to advise you that in so far as the statements are concerned no one in this Bureau has at any time made any statement to the press. It is a long standing rule that all press inquiries made of the Bureau are answered with the information that any statement in this case must emanate from the Attorney General.~~

I also desire to advise you that all Bureau personnel have been previously instructed that no information is to be furnished to the Committee on Un-American Activities of the House of Representatives and I can assure you that in so far as the personnel of the FBI is concerned this has been and will be meticulously observed. However, in view of your specific instructions to Mr. Ladd I am reiterating your instructions that no information of any kind is to be furnished the Committee on Un-American Activities of the House of Representatives, and in line with your instructions anyone violating this will be dismissed.

At the same time I would like to point out that copies of our reports containing most confidential and complete information are furnished to the Criminal Division of the Department, to United States Attorneys, and in some instances to other branches of the Government such as the State Department, Military Intelligence, Naval Intelligence, and the Atomic Energy Commission. I mention this to point out that the contents of the FBI reports are not known solely to and confined to personnel of the FBI.

Respectfully,

John Edgar Hoover
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
RECEIVED - DIRECTOR

74-1333-944

JAN 14 1949

Handwritten initials/signature

H. *July*
1952

In answer to many inquiries concerning ~~the~~ Lawrence Duggan
~~subject~~, the Attorney General stated that while it is the policy
of the Department of Justice not to comment upon the evidence in
its files or upon interviews made by its agents, he was deviating
from this rule in order to prevent an injustice being done to the
family of a former employee of the Government.

While the Department had ~~no derogatory~~ *no derogatory* information ~~on~~ *concerning* ~~the~~ *espionage*
ON Lawrence Duggan, he was interviewed by the FBI on December 10, 1948,
10 days before his death, and after his name had been mentioned in
a current investigation by a Congressional Committee.

In the course of this inquiry, as in any other investigation,
the FBI interviews many loyal and patriotic citizens.

The FBI investigation has produced no evidence of Mr. Duggan's
connection with the Communist Party or with any espionage activity.
On the contrary, the evidence discloses that Mr. Duggan was a loyal
employee of the United States Government.

74-1333-944

ENCLOSURE

Kisseloff-7320

Office Memorandum

UNIT STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Tolson
FROM : L. B. Nichols
SUBJECT:

DATE: January 3, 1949

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

For record purposes, on December 24, Mr. Cadison called for me. I was attending one of the Christmas parties and when my office located me I immediately went around. He handed me the attached press release and said the Attorney General wanted to issue a statement immediately and was this statement satisfactory.

I told him, after reading the statement, that I thought the Department was misrepresenting the facts when they stated that while the Department had no derogatory information on Duggan he was, nevertheless, interviewed. I told Cadison that we had furnished information to the State Department in 1944 which indicated connections which were questionable to say the least. I further pointed out that we have in our files, and the Attorney General has had referred to him, the allegations of Whittaker Chambers pertaining to Duggan and that I thought that the Attorney General would be sticking his neck out needlessly. Cadison did not seem to think so but asked me to accompany him to the Attorney General's office, which I did. The Attorney General immediately saw the point and instructed that the release be changed to say that the Department had no derogatory information concerning espionage on Duggan.

The Attorney General then stated that the statements made by Scheidt that we had interviewed Duggan were bad. I told the Attorney General if we had not made the statement that we had interviewed Duggan the press would have secured this from the family; that an aura of mystery would have been built up around it and he, the Department and the Bureau would be in the identical position that the Un-American Activities Committee was in today; that the mere fact that we interviewed Duggan or anybody else in reality does not mean anything because we interview thousands of people and we would have been derelict in not interviewing him; that all Mr. Scheidt said was that we had interviewed Duggan and we questioned many people, that the interview was a routine one which was necessary in view of the fact that Duggan's name had been injected into the matter. The Attorney General then said that he had thought that the way comments were handled in Washington was very good and he had no complaint about that, but then when Scheidt said, "No comment," he thought that that conveyed the impression that there was something sinister. I told the Attorney General that there was nothing else Scheidt could say but to say "No comment," that we do not divulge the subject matter of interviews with people, that I frankly thought after the matter he would come to the conclusion that there was nothing we could do but to make the statement; that, furthermore

G. I. R. - 7

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Kisseloff-7321

Memorandum to Mr. Tolson

January 3, 1949

the Un-American Activities Committee was shooting off, they were trying to get out from under, and in view of Hiss' charges of persecution if we refused to even admit we had interviewed him when this could have been established in a very easy manner and would have been established, then we would have been placed in a position where we would have had to do some explaining.

Peyton Ford at this point entered the discussion and took our side of the matter. I further told the Attorney General that the mere acknowledgment of a press inquiry with the statement that, "Yes, we had interviewed Duggan" certainly by no stretch of the imagination could be regarded as a statement; that no statement had been made by the FBI on Duggan or the case, and he very well knew that we had made no statements; that, as a matter of fact, there had been too much talking in other quarters on the whole matter, which accounted for some of the difficulties, and that the Director had instructed that no statements be made and no statements had been made. At this point the Attorney General stated that he had sent a note around to the Bureau on a memorandum the Director had sent him the preceding day, that he wanted to make it clear that his notation was not in any way, shape or form to be construed as a criticism. At that time I did not know what the notation was. I told him that I did not know about the note but I did know that the Director had correctly informed him that no statements had been made. He again reiterated that this was not to be construed as a criticism.

attached

✓ ✓
Well handled by
Nichols.

H.

Kisseloff-7322

DEPARTMENT
OF
JUSTICE

Times-Herald (I)
Washington, D. C.
Circ. 209,105 (M)
210,925 (S)

Date: Dec. 24, 1948

The FBI declined today to say anything further about why it had questioned Duggan several days ago.

In a broadcast last night, Mundt had asked the FBI to give but the reason in fairness to the Duggan family.

Edward E. Scheidt, special agent in charge of the FBI office here, said there was nothing "mysterious" about the questioning. "The FBI questions many people," he said. Earlier he said it merely was a routine questioning carried out because Duggan's name had figured in current investigations.

74-1372-

Kisseloff-7323

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

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

FILE NO. **65-277**

REPORT MADE AT ANCHORAGE	DATE WHEN MADE 1/5/49	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 1/3,4/49	REPORT MADE BY FREDERICK A. WATSON 611
TITLE JAY DAVID WITTAKER CHAMBERS, with aliases ALGER HISS, et al			CHARACTER OF CASE PERJURY ESPIONAGE - R

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS: ARTHUR ULRICH THEUER interviewed concerning association with PIGMAN brothers and he advised both brothers had definite Communist leanings, as did J. S. ROGERS, another associate of this group. THEUER stated he had no definite knowledge concerning the PIGMAN brothers' affiliation with the Communist Party but based his opinion on their attitudes and stand on Communism. He had no knowledge of PIGMAN taking documentary information from the Bureau of Standards nor any one else doing same. He had no information concerning the PIGMANs recruiting for the Communist Party.

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- RUC -

Reference: Report of SA, JOSEPH L. KELLY dated 12/23/48 at New York.
Letter from New York to Anchorage dated 12/30/48.
Radiogram Anchorage to New York and Bureau dated 1/4/49.
New York file 65-14920.

Details:

*100
1-14-49
FLJ*

AT ANCHORAGE, ALASKA

ARTHUR ULRICH THEUER, presently employed as technician in charge of the testing laboratory for Fay, Spofford and Thorndike Construction Company at Fort Richardson, resides at Barracks 2047, Room 216 Fort Richardson, phone District Engineers 417, was interviewed at the Anchorage Office on January 4, 1949 by the writer concerning his association with WILLIAM PIGMAN. THEUER stated he met WILLIAM PIGMAN

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APPROVED AND FORWARDED: <i>[Signature]</i>	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES	RECORDED - 68 INDEXED - 68
COPIES OF THIS REPORT 5 - Bureau 1 - Thomas J. Donagan, Special Assistant to the Attorney General, New York 1 - New York (65-14920) 2 - Anchorage		74-133-1945	EX-116
		Kisseloff-7324	

PIGMAN and GEORGE PIGMAN in approximately 1933 at the Bureau of Standards, Washington, D.C., where they were both employed in the same division. Shortly after the meeting PIGMAN was transferred from this division to another division in the Bureau of Standards and just after this transfer, according to THEUER, several individuals, including himself, gathered at PIGMAN's home, which he believed to be located on P or Q Street near DuPont Circle in Washington, D.C. for discussion purposes. It was his understanding at the outset of this group organization that the discussions were to concern technical work which was being carried on at the Bureau of Standards as well as political ideologies. THEUER stated this group included the following: HERBERT INSLEY, E. P. FLINT, L. A. PALMER, J. S. ROGERS and WILLIAM WARD and GEORGE PIGMAN. He advised that these meetings were the outcome of normal curiosity experienced by all these individuals, brought about by the political setup in the United States as well as the depression. THEUER believed it would be an intellectual discussion to be carried out on a high level. He stated that the first meeting held at PIGMAN's home had that appearance. However, at the second meeting he stated there was present an individual whose name he could not recall, but he described as follows: height - 5'5 or 6", build - slight, hair - dark (normal hair growth), age - about 40 (in 1934), glasses - none, dress - conservative dark suit, occupation - claimed to be a student studying at Baltimore, Maryland, characteristics - had slight accent, flavored with what he described "New York phrases".

This unknown individual, according to THEUER, along with the PIGMAN brothers, was very pro-Russian. The entire discussion at this meeting was controlled by these three individuals, namely the unknown individual, GEORGE and WILLIAM WARD PIGMAN. The unknown individual seemed to be the guiding influence and the PIGMAN brothers would simply elaborate on what this individual would say. THEUER stated that ROGERS also seemed to be of the same mind as the PIGMAN brothers. He went on to state that after the second meeting INSLEY, FLINT, PALMER and he decided that the meetings were getting out of hand and they discussed the doing away with these meetings. THEUER stated that there was one more meeting after this and at this time the same discussions continued and he, along with INSLEY, FLINT and PALMER decided to no longer attend these discussions.

THEUER advised that after WILLIAM PIGMAN was transferred from his division in the Bureau of Standards he no longer saw PIGMAN during the day and would occasionally see him at the cafeteria during his employment at the Bureau of Standards. However, he stated he no longer associated with PIGMAN after the last club meeting. THEUER was of the opinion that GEORGE and WILLIAM WARD PIGMAN were sincerely advocates of the Communist doctrine. He described ROGERS as an individual with an adolescent mind that had been highly influenced by PIGMAN, which made him, THEUER, doubt ROGERS' loyalty to the United States.

AN 65-277

THEUER stated that at no time was he approached by anyone to join the Communist Party, nor did anyone at any time attempt to give him literature of a Communistic nature. He advised that he had absolutely no knowledge of anyone taking documentary information from the Bureau of Standards, nor was he ever approached in regard to this matter.

THEUER is presently under a one-year contract with Fay, Spofford and Thorndike, which contract went into effect November 8, 1948. He, therefore, will remain in Anchorage until at least November 8, 1949.

REFERRED UPON COMPLETION TO THE OFFICE OF ORIGIN

Kisseloff-7326

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT **NEW YORK**

FILE NO. **65-277**

REPORT MADE AT ANCHORAGE	DATE WHEN MADE 1/5/49	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 1/3, 4/49	REPORT MADE BY FREDRICK A. DENOGAN dlj
TITLE JAY DAVID MITTAKER CHAMBERLAIN, with aliases NICK NAME, et al			CHARACTER OF CASE INTERNAL SECURITY - R

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS: **ARTHUR ULRICH THOMP** interviewed concerning association with **WIGAN** brothers and he advised both brothers had definite Communist leanings, as did **J. C. ROBERTS**, another associate of this group. **THOMP** stated he had no definite knowledge concerning the **WIGAN** brothers' affiliation with the Communist Party but based his opinion on their attitudes and stand on Communism. He had no knowledge of **WIGAN** taking commentary information from the Bureau of Standards nor any one else doing same. He had no information concerning the **WIGAN** recruiting for the Communist Party.

- 110 -

Reference: Report of SA **JOHN W. KELLY** dated 12/23/48 at New York.
Letter from New York to Anchorage dated 12/30/48.
Radiogram Anchorage to New York and Bureau dated 1/4/49.
New York file 65-14920.

Details:

AT ANCHORAGE, ALA KA

ARTHUR ULRICH THOMP, presently employed as technician in charge of the testing laboratory for Ray, Spofford and Thorsdike Construction Company at Fort Richardson, resides at Barracks 2047, Room 216, Fort Richardson, phone District Engineers 427, was interviewed at the Anchorage Office on January 4, 1949 by the writer concerning his associations with **WILLIAM WIGAN**. **THOMP** stated he met **WILLIAM A. WIGAN**

APPROVED AND FORWARDED:	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES
COPIES OF THIS REPORT 5 - Bureau 1 - Thomas J. Denogan, Special Assistant to the Attorney General, New York 2 - New York (65-14920) 2 - Anchorage		Kisseloff-7327

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

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

2-14
4-14

Boyd

TELETYPE

CONF THREE STATIONS

WASHINGTON 12, WASHINGTON FIELD, AND NEW YORK 4 FROM BOSTON

DIRECTOR AND SACS URGENT

J. D. WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS., ALGER HISS, ET AL, PERJURY, ESPIONAGE
R, INTERNAL SECURITY R, RETEL WFO TO BOSTON JANUARY SIXTH LAST.
CHARLES A. WEST, TWENTYFIVE FRANK STREET, WATERTOWN, MASS., PURCHASED
WOODSTOCK STANDARD TYPEWRITER, SERIAL F NINE TWO THREE SEVEN SEVEN FROM
LEON TYPEWRITER COMPANY, WASHINGTON, D. D., STREET ADDRESS UNKNOWN, ON
NOVEMBER TWELFTH, FORTY SEVEN. WEST ADVISES HE PURCHASED INSTANT
TYPEWRITER FROM TALL, BLOND, YOUNG MAN AND GAVE HIM A CHECK FOR TWENTY
FIVE DOLLARS IN ~~CASH~~ PAYMENT. RECALLS SALESMAN SAID IT WAS A TYPE-
WRITER WHICH HAD BEEN QUOTE LOANED OUT EVERY NOW AND THEN UNQUOTE BY
THIS COMPANY. WEST BELIEVES HE HAS CANCELED CHECK AND IS ENDEAVORING
TO LOCATE IT. CHECK WAS DRAWN ON THE DOMINION NATIONAL BANK. THE RIGHT
SHIFT KEY OF THIS TYPEWRITER HAS A PRINTED INSERT UNDER GLASS PORTION
OF KEY WITH FOLLOWING WORDING QUOTE PURVIN TYPEWRITER CHESEA THREE
DASH THREE SIX HUNDRED, NAVARE EIGHT DASH NAUGHT SIX SEVEN TWO UNQUOTE.
LONG DISTANCE OPERATOR AT TELEPHONE COMPANY ADVISES THESE ARE NEW YORK
TELEPHONE EXCHANGES. SPECIMENS TAKEN THIS DATE FROM INSTANT
TYPEWRITER AND ARE BEING MAILED AMSD TO FBI LAB.

RECORDED - 68 174-133-946
EX-116 JAN 14 1948

SOU CY

Kisseloff-7328

JAN 27 1948

TWO COPIES WFO

File-5
14

cc: Mr. Harbo

MEMO
Harbo
Spencer

gm

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT NEW YORK

FILE No. 100-30409

REPORT MADE AT LOS ANGELES	DATE WHEN MADE 1/7/49	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 12/30, 31/48; 1/3-6/49	REPORT MADE BY HAROLD F. DODGE	MJS
TITLE JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, with aliases, et al.			CHARACTER OF CASE PERJURY INTERNAL SECURITY - R ESPIONAGE - R	

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

HOWARD SCHWAB BENEDICT, Los Angeles, college acquaintance of ALGER HISS, has not seen HISS since he, BENEDICT, graduated from Johns Hopkins University in 1923 and has never corresponded with HISS. MORRIS ASIMOW, Associate Engineering Professor, UCLA, interviewed on December 31, 1948, at his home at 12505 Sarah Street, North Hollywood, California. ASIMOW denied any participation in or knowledge of espionage groups involved in this investigation. He specifically denied knowing individuals named "KEITH," VIADIMIR V. DeSVESHNIKOFF or "SVIASHNIKOV," PETER, BYKOV, ALGER HISS or CHAMBERS. In early nineteen-thirties, ASIMOW furnished technical industrial information on at least two occasions to a society in Berkeley, California, whose purpose was the exchange of industrial technical knowledge between the United States and Russia. ASIMOW unable to recall name of society, names of members or type of information furnished. ASIMOW recalled that in 1936, shortly after he began employment with Carnegie Illinois Steel Company in Chicago, he was contacted by an individual whose last name he very vaguely recalled as "GREEN" and whose first name he suggested might have been "PETE." "GREEN" asked ASIMOW for some information which ASIMOW recalled was probably concerning some industrial steel alloy. ASIMOW furnished this information partly from his own knowledge and partly from files of Carnegie Illinois Steel Company. ASIMOW had previously met GREEN casually in Berkeley, California. He denies furnishing any information to anyone after 1936 and denied he had ever been approached to do so. ASIMOW states he has never been

2-1
4-1
5-3

*see ADAC Copy p. 103
1-14-49
FLJ/jaw*

~~DEFERRED RECORDING~~

APPROVED AND FORWARDED: *R. B. Hood*
SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

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- 3 - New York (100-25417) (1-Thomas J. Donegan, Special Assistant to Attorney General, New York) (AM)
- 2 - Baltimore (65-1642) 2 - Chicago (AM)
- 2 - Washington Field 2 - San Francisco (AM)
- 2 - Los Angeles

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RECORDED - 68

INDEXED - 68

EX-116

4 JAN 14 1949

1647 Kisseloff-7329

L A 100-30409

Communist Party member or interested in Communist matters. ASIMOW advised he is planning to go to New York on business on January 9, 1949. Personal and background information set out.

- P -

REFERENCE: Bureau File 74-1333
New York teletype dated December 29, 1948, to Bureau and Los Angeles.
New York teletype dated December 31, 1948, to Bureau and Los Angeles.
Report of SA JOSEPH M. KELLY dated December 23, 1948, at New York.

DETAILS: At Los Angeles, California:

Re: HOWARD SCHWAB BENEDICT

By teletype dated December 31, 1948, the Washington Field Office requested that HOWARD BENEDICT, 7280 Hillside Avenue, Los Angeles, who was a personal friend of ALGER HISS and who had attended Johns Hopkins University at the same time as HISS, be interviewed to determine if he had any typewritten letters which he had received from HISS.

Mr. BENEDICT was interviewed by the writer on January 3, 1949, at his home, at which time he stated his full name was HOWARD SCHWAB BENEDICT. He related that he graduated from Johns Hopkins University in 1923; that ALGER HISS was not in his class, but one or two classes behind him. BENEDICT was in what he termed the undergraduate school. BENEDICT recalled knowing ALGER HISS while in school, but stated that ALGER HISS was a younger man than he, BENEDICT; that he did not associate with ALGER HISS at school and mainly knew him because of the fact that ALGER HISS was quite well known on the campus and active in university affairs.

BENEDICT then advised that he has not seen HISS since 1923 and that he has never carried on any correspondence with HISS.

BENEDICT then related to Agent that inasmuch as he has had no contact with HISS for more than twenty years, he does not at the present time know any friends of ALGER HISS or any of ALGER HISS' associates. Furthermore, he cannot recall any friends of his own who might be acquainted with ALGER HISS.

Re: MORRIS ASIMOW

Reference report of SA JOSEPH M. KELLY contains a lead for the San Francisco Office to interview one AZIMOV (phonetic), who is stated by Subject CHAMBERS to be a metallurgist and connected with the University of California at Berkeley, probably in the years 1936 to 1938, and who is also alleged by CHAMBERS to be connected with one "KEITH," unknown Subject in this investigation who was used by Subject BYKOV as a photographer in espionage work and who was turned over by BYKOV to CHAMBERS. The San Francisco Office determined that AZIMOV (phonetic) was probably identical with MORRIS ASIMOW, who was a lecturer in engineering at the University of California at Los Angeles.

On December 31, 1948, MORRIS ASIMOW was interviewed by SA ERNEST J. VAN LOON and the writer at ASIMOW's residence at 12505 Sarah Street, North Hollywood, California. This interview took place in ASIMOW's study, which is a wing of his residence and has a separate entrance. He was advised that Agents desired to ask him some questions concerning relations he might have had with WHITTAKER CHAMBERS or ALGER HISS and persons connected with them. He was advised that he did not have to make any statements and that any statements he might make could be used against him in any court action that might result in this matter. He was also advised that if he desired he could consult with his attorney before answering any questions.

ASIMOW stated he is presently an Associate Professor in Engineering at the University of California at Los Angeles and that he has been so employed for slightly over a year.

Considerable background and personal information was then obtained from ASIMOW, which information will be set out later.

He advised that he was employed by the Carnegie Illinois Steel Company, which is a subsidiary of the U. S. Steel Corporation, for about four years, commencing shortly after July 4, 1936, and ending in September or October, 1940. He was then asked whether or not he has had occasion during the time he was employed by Carnegie Steel to make trips to the east coast and he said that he had. He related that in 1936, prior to accepting a position with Carnegie Steel, he and his wife visited the east coast, where they stayed at Washington, D. C., for three or four days and at New York City for several days. He recalled that the hotel at which they stayed in New York in 1936 was named the Empire or Empire State, or some similar name. He described this trip as purely a pleasure trip which he and his wife took. He and his wife also made a pleasure trip to the east coast in 1938. On these trips, according to ASIMOW, he and his wife spent most of the time sight-seeing and he could not recall the names of any persons whom he met or visited.

Kisseloff-7331

ASIMOW then related that while working for Carnegie Steel, he had occasion to make trips to Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Detroit, New York, Washington, D. C., and Minneapolis. These trips were usually for the purpose of advising some customer of the Carnegie Illinois Steel Company concerning a problem with which they were confronted. He stated that usually these trips were made with some official of the Carnegie Illinois Steel Company.

ASIMOW further added that in 1938 or 1939 he made a trip to Washington, D. C., where he spent two or three days. The purpose of this trip was to visit the naval research laboratory where he examined a machine which the navy was using to detect internal lamination of armor plate. ASIMOW recalled that he was sent on this trip by Carnegie Steel Company as they were interested in a machine of this nature.

ASIMOW was then asked whether or not on any of the trips he made to the east coast, or at any time during his employment with Carnegie Steel Company, he was approached by or contacted any individual relative to the furnishing of industrial or technical information and whether or not he had reason to believe or recalled 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 reserve his answer on the question. He was then asked whether such reservation was because he wished to protect himself or some other person and he replied he would like to reserve his answer on this question also and then added that he would like to think the matter over.

After giving the matter some thought, ASIMOW stated that in the early thirties, 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; that he did not actually become a member of this society, but may have attended one or two meetings. He recalled that the society held some of its meetings at the International House in Berkeley, which is just off the Berkeley campus. He described the organization as open and above-board and with no attempt at secrecy.

He then related that on possibly one or two or more occasions he was requested by members of this society to furnish some type of technical information to be transmitted to Russia. He continually stated that his recollection concerning this society was quite vague because he was associated with it in a very casual manner. He said that it is possible that some of the requests for technical information were in the form of letters, but he could not recall whether such letters were addressed to him or whether they were shown to him by

some members of the society. 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. He added that he had never received any communications directly from Russia and never in his life has he written directly to anyone in Russia.

Regarding this society, he repeatedly stated that he does not recall the name of it, nor does he recall the names of any members of this society with whom he dealt. He also denied that he could recall the nature of the technical information furnished by him to the members of the society. ASIMOW then made the statement that he did not think there was anything wrong in furnishing such information for the Russian government because at the time several large American corporations, such as General Electric, were working openly in Russia installing industrial plants and helping Russian industry get started. He gave this as his reason for treating his relations with the society in such a casual manner. He states that this is the reason why he cannot recall more definite information about the society and his relations with it.

ASIMOW was unable to recall specifically the occasions on which he furnished information to the above mentioned society. He could not recall any reasons given why Russia wanted such information. ASIMOW denied furnishing information to this society other than on one or two or more occasions as above mentioned. It was his recollection that he probably discontinued association with the society prior to being employed by the Carnegie Illinois Steel Company.

Further questions were asked of ASIMOW endeavoring to obtain more definite information on matters such as the name of the society and names of the members, but he was unable to furnish any additional specific information.

He 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 and asked for information. He placed the time of this request in 1936 by stating that it was shortly after he began employment with Carnegie Illinois Steel Company and, as mentioned above, he began this employment shortly after July 4, 1936.

ASIMOW said that an individual came to him in Chicago and asked for some type of technical information. He repeated that his recollection 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 that it is probable that he obtained some of it from the files of the Carnegie Steel Company. He prefaced many of his statements with the words, "I suppose." For example, he would say, "I suppose I furnished some of it from my own knowledge and some of it from the files of the Carnegie Steel Company."

At this time ASIMOW said he was living on Hyde Park Boulevard in Chicago, two or three blocks from the lake front, in an apartment. However, he could not state whether the individual who contacted him came to his apartment or came to the office, or whether the individual called him up on the telephone. He does not recall whether he saw this man twice, but he said he supposed that he did. He could not recall whether he furnished an oral or written report, but said that it could be that he furnished a written report. He could not remember that this individual gave any reason for desiring this information or naming the person for whom it was obtained. However, he added that he recalls that he had met this individual in a casual way in Berkeley and that perhaps he met him through the above mentioned society at Berkeley. However, he stated he could not recall definitely how he had met this man, how many times or in what connection, except to state that it was perhaps through the society.

ASIMOW was asked whether the information he obtained from the files of the Carnegie Illinois Steel Company was of a secret nature. He replied by stating that all companies have certain processes which, although probably generally known throughout the industry, the companies endeavor to keep for their own use; that he supposed that the information which he obtained from the files of Carnegie Steel was of this nature and that it would not have been given out by Carnegie Steel Company to anyone who might come and ask for it.

ASIMOW was then questioned regarding the name of the individual who contacted him and he said that it seemed to him that the man's name was "GREEN." He said that it was not definite in his own mind whether the man's name was GREEN, but he had just a vague recollection that it was. He then said that he did not know the man's first name. Later in the interview, he was asked if he knew anyone by the name of "PETER" and he said he did not, but added that "PETE" might have been GREEN's first name. Again he stated that his recollection was very hazy and that the name "PETER" suggested to him that GREEN's first name might have been "PETE."

ASIMOW advised that he believed that GREEN was an American; he did not have the recollection that GREEN was a foreigner and, therefore, said he believed he was an American. He did not know GREEN's occupation, nor anything concerning his background. He could not recall that GREEN was driving an automobile, nor could he furnish any information as to whether GREEN had come to Chicago expressly

L A 100-30409

for the purpose of seeing ASIMOW. ASIMOW could not recall with any degree of certainty the physical appearance of GREEN, but stated that he supposed he was about thirty years of age and of average build, height and weight. He was asked whether GREEN had red hair and ASIMOW replied that he could not remember, but he did not think so.

ASIMOW advised that he has never seen GREEN since he furnished GREEN the information in Chicago in 1936.

ASIMOW then advised that since his contact with 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.

ASIMOW was then interviewed at length concerning his acquaintance with anyone named "KEITH" or ~~VLADIMIR DESVESHNIKOFF~~, or ~~"SVIASHNIKOV."~~ He said that these names meant nothing to him and that he could not recall having known anyone with these names.

He then stated that he is not acquainted with ALGER HISS or WHITTAKER CHAMBERS and that the only knowledge he has of them is what he has read in the newspapers. The aliases of WHITTAKER CHAMBERS were mentioned to him and he denied that they meant anything to him.

He also denied that he knew anyone by the name of BYKOV or "PETER." However, in connection with the name of PETER, it will be noted that ASIMOW said that this name suggested to him that the first name of GREEN might have been PETER.

ASIMOW was then referred back to the point in the interview where he hesitated and stated that he would reserve answers to certain questions. It will be recalled that after this point in the interview he started relating information regarding the society in Berkeley, California and, thereafter mentioned the contact made by GREEN in Chicago. ASIMOW was then asked whether the information about the society and his contact with GREEN were the only matters which he had hesitated relating to agents or whether he had other information on which he was also "reserving answers." He replied that the above information was all that he had in mind and he has no additional information about other contacts to furnish.

ASIMOW was then asked whether he had ever been a member of the Communist Party. He stated that he had not and was never interested in Communism. He was asked whether he knew any of the members of the society in

Kisseloff-7335

Berkeley were members of the Communist Party. He replied that some of them may have been, but he did not know it. He further said that he does not know anyone who he is sure is a member of the Communist Party.

As set out in the first part of this report, ASIMOW was interviewed in his study where he maintained his personal papers and correspondence. He voluntarily made these papers available to agents, but nothing was noted in his correspondence or personal papers which appeared to be of interest to this investigation. His files contained a considerable amount of blueprints, drawings, specifications and other information regarding processes in metallurgic and related subjects. No address or personal telephone book was found among his papers and he stated several times that he has never at any time during his life maintained such a record.

On January 3, 1949, ASIMOW telephonically contacted SA ERNEST J. VAN LOON and advised that he was intending to make a business trip to New York within the next couple of weeks; that he desired to cooperate with the FBI and did not want to have the FBI get the wrong impression concerning this trip, which was to be made for business reasons.

On January 4, 1949, the writer telephonically contacted ASIMOW at his office at UCLA, at which time ASIMOW stated he was going to New York as a consulting engineer for the Richard Nathan Corporation in New York City; that they have been after him for some time to come to New York for a consultation in connection with the setting up and operation of an aluminum smelting plant; that they have advised him they would make plane and hotel reservations for him. He said that he tentatively plans to leave Los Angeles by plane on the morning of Sunday, January 9, 1949, and while in New York could be reached through the Richard Nathan Corporation.

On October 9, 1945, Informant T-1 advised that an individual named LILLIAN discussed with a girl named MANDY the distribution of leaflets on Friday and Saturday at a mass meeting, which distribution was to be made by MANDY's AYD club. According to this informant, LILLIAN's telephone number was either Stanley 7-3907, which is the telephone number of MORRIS ASIMOW, or Stanley 7-2907, which is the telephone number of Associated Accountants. This informant also stated that MANDY is the daughter of JOHN HOWARD LAWSON, a well known active Communist in Los Angeles and one of the ten Hollywood writers recently convicted of contempt of Congress.

The same informant advised that on October 10, 1945, MANDY (LAWSON) discussed the distribution of leaflets on Friday and Saturday at a strike meeting with an individual named JOAN, and they agreed to meet at RUTH AZIMO's (phonetic) on Friday at 4:00 p.m., at which time RUTH AZIMO's mother will drive them around the markets to distribute leaflets.

The same informant advised on September 22, 1945, that MANDY (LAWSON) discussed with an individual named FRANK a meeting to be held the following Thursday at LOIS' house. During this conversation the remark was made that JOHN HARRISON and RUTH AZIMO are going to join. The same informant advised that on April 22, 1946, MANDY (LAWSON) engaged in a conversation with a girl whose telephone number was determined to be Stanley 7-3907, which is the telephone number of MORRIS ASIMOW, 12505 Sarah Street, North Hollywood, at which time MANDY advised the girl that PETERSON was having a meeting that night at the high school and wanted two or three kids to help pass out leaflets.

It will be noted that during the interview with MORRIS ASIMOW, he stated that his daughter's name was RUTH. He was then asked whether his daughter was a member of American Youth for Democracy (AYD) and he replied that she was not.

Informant T-2 furnished information that in the Young Communist League yearbook for California, entitled "New Frontiers," for 1937, were a number of pages of paid advertisements which were greetings from various persons. In this particular yearbook, on page 39, there appeared the name AZIMOW - California, with no further identification. During the course of interview with MORRIS ASIMOW, he stated that he does not think he ever paid for an advertisement in such a magazine.

PERSONAL AND BACKGROUND INFORMATION

On January 4, 1949, SA LEONARD AUGUSTSON obtained the following biography of MORRIS ASIMOW from Mrs. H. FREDERICKSON, secretary to the President of UCLA. This biography was filed by ASIMOW with the university on February 11, 1947. In it he states that he was born on November 27, 1906, at Milwaukee, Wisconsin. His father was HARRY ASIMOW, who was born in Russia and is presently living and retired. His mother is CELIA ASIMOW, who was born in Russia and is presently living.

He was married on July 29, 1928, at Los Angeles, California, to LILLIAN SOSIN, who was born November 29, 1908, at Chicago, Illinois. The ASIMOWs have two children.

Under education, ASIMOW furnished the following information to UCLA:

Polytechnic High School, Los Angeles; graduated June, 1923.
University of California at Los Angeles, from June, 1925,
to June, 1927.

University of California at Berkeley - intermittently from
June, 1927, to June, 1934, receiving Bachelor of
Science degree in 1927, Master's degree in 1931,
and Doctor's degree in 1934.

Kisseloff-7337

Under societies to which he belonged, he mentioned Sigma Xi and the American Society for Metals. It is noted that during the interview he stated he also belonged to the American Institute of Mining and Metallurgical Engineers.

He furnished the following employment record to UCLA:

- June, 1927-June, 1928: Southern California Edison Company, Los Angeles, as junior engineer.
- Jan., 1930-June, 1930: Teacher at Polytechnic High School, San Francisco, California.
- July, 1930-June, 1931: Mackay Research Fellowship, University of California at Berkeley.
- June, 1931-June, 1936: University of California at Berkeley, as an instructor.
- June, 1936-Sept., 1940: Research metallurgist at Carnegie Illinois Steel Corporation. During the interview he stated the first year with Carnegie Illinois Steel Company was spent at their Chicago office, and in 1937 he was placed in charge of research at the plant at Gary, Indiana.
- Jan., 1945-Sept., 1946: General manager, Central Metals, Inc., Los Angeles, California. During interview, he stated that Central Metals, Inc., was interested in aluminum extrusion and was located for a while on 25th Street in Los Angeles and later moved to 59th Street and Central Avenue, and that he, ASIMOW, sold his interest in this plant in 1944.
- Jan., 1945-Sept., 1946: General manager, Western Aluminum Smelting Company. During interview, he stated this plant was located at 9901 S. Alameda Street, Los Angeles, and that the company was dissolved in October, 1946.
- Sept., 1946-Feb., 1947: Self-employed as a consulting engineer in Los Angeles.

He was appointed as lecturer at UCLA in the Engineering Department on February 1, 1947.

The records of the Retail Merchants Credit Association at Los Angeles were checked by Special Employee BASCOM SHANKS and found to contain no information regarding ASIMOW.

During the interview with ASIMOW, he informed agents that he recalled the following friends or persons he knew in Chicago, Illinois:

Kisseloff-7338

L A 100-30409

Dr. JACK SATEL
HENRY DUBIN - architect
HARRY CLARK - a metallurgist with Carnegie Illinois Steel Company
Dr. GEORGE MOHR - a scientist in Chicago
Dr. GROSSMAN - director of research for Carnegie Steel.

The following description of ASIMOW was obtained during the course of the interview with him:

Age	42
Born	November 27, 1906, Milwaukee, Wisconsin
Height	5'10"
Weight	170
Eyes	Dark brown; nearly black
Hair	Black and thick
Complexion	Dark; heavy beard
Peculiarities	Squinting expression when smiling
Residence	12505 Sarah Street, North Hollywood
Occupation	Associate Professor, UCLA
Relatives	Father: HARRY ASIMOW, Los Angeles Mother: CELIA ASIMOW, Los Angeles Wife: LILLIAN ASIMOW, Los Angeles Also, three brothers residing in Los Angeles

Efforts are presently being made by the Los Angeles Office to obtain information regarding ~~Central Metals, Inc.~~, and ~~Western Aluminum Smelting Company~~, of which companies ASIMOW was the general manager for several years.

- P E N D I N G -

UNDEVELOPED LEADS

THE SAN FRANCISCO DIVISION

At San Francisco, California: Will endeavor to determine the name of the society mentioned by ASIMOW in this report which was in existence at Berkeley, California, in the early thirties and which was engaged in the exchange of technical and industrial information between the United States and Russia and which on some occasions held meetings at the International House in Berkeley, California.

If the name of such a society is determined, will endeavor to identify an individual named PETE GREEN, who was probably a member of this society.

THE LOS ANGELES DIVISION

At Los Angeles, California: Will report information regarding MORRIS ASIMOW's connections with Central Metals, Inc., and Western Aluminum Smelting Company.

Copies of this report are being sent to the Baltimore, Chicago and Washington Field Divisions per Bureau instructions in this matter.

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CONFIDENTIAL

T-1: CNDI [redacted]

b2
b7D

T-2: [redacted] who furnished information to the California
Un-American Activities Committee. See Los Angeles file
62-2017-51,p.500.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT NEW YORK

FILE NO. 100-30409

REPORT MADE AT LOS ANGELES	DATE WHEN MADE 1/7/49	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 12/30, 31/48; 1/3-6/49	REPORT MADE BY HAROLD F. DODGE	MJS
TITLE JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, with aliases, et al.			CHARACTER OF CASE PERJURY INTERNAL SECURITY - R ESPIONAGE - R	

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

HOWARD SCHWAB BENEDICT, Los Angeles, college acquaintance of ALGER HISS, has not seen HISS since he, BENEDICT, graduated from Johns Hopkins University in 1923 and has never corresponded with HISS. MORRIS ASIMOW, Associate Engineering Professor, UCLA, interviewed on December 31, 1948, at his home at 12505 Sarah Street, North Hollywood, California. ASIMOW denied any participation in or knowledge of espionage groups involved in this investigation. He specifically denied knowing individuals named "KEITH," VLADIMIR V. DeSVESHNIKOFF or "SVIASHNIKOV," PETER, BYKOV, ALGER HISS or CHAMBERS. In early nineteen-thirties, ASIMOW furnished technical industrial information on at least two occasions to a society in Berkeley, California, whose purpose was the exchange of industrial technical knowledge between the United States and Russia. ASIMOW unable to recall name of society, names of members or type of information furnished. ASIMOW recalled that in 1936, shortly after he began employment with Carnegie Illinois Steel Company, in Chicago, he was contacted by an individual whose last name he very vaguely recalled as "GREEN" and whose first name he suggested might have been "PETE." "GREEN" asked ASIMOW for some information which ASIMOW recalled was probably concerning some industrial steel alloy. ASIMOW furnished this information partly from his own knowledge and partly from files of Carnegie Illinois Steel Company. ASIMOW had previously met GREEN casually in Berkeley, California. He denies furnishing information to anyone after 1936 and denied he was approached to do so. ASIMOW states he has never

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Kisseloff-7342

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT

NEW YORK, NEW YORK

SF 100-25417
FILE NO.

REPORT MADE AT SAN FRANCISCO	DATE WHEN MADE 1/7/49	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 1/4,5,6/49	REPORT MADE BY DAVID EDWIN TODD	JO
TITLE JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was; et al			CHARACTER OF CASE PERJURY ESPIONAGE - R.	

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

ROBERT CLAYTON WILLIAMS presently confined to the Agnew Mental Hospital, San Jose, California. JOHN WOLCOTT PORTER, according to Martindale Hubbell Law Directory, is a practicing attorney in Los Angeles, California.

P.

REFERENCE: Bureau File 74-1333.
Report of SA EDWIN O. JOHNSON dated at Denver, Colorado, December 24, 1948.

DETAILS:

AT SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA

This report contains the results of investigation conducted jointly by Special Agent CHARLES F. BRUSCH and the writer.

It was determined that ROBERT CLAYTON WILLIAMS was formerly associated with the Labor Bureau of the Middle West at 785 Market Street, San Francisco, California, and that he maintained residence at 107 Burbank Street, San Mateo, California. His wife, Mrs. ROBERT CLAYTON WILLIAMS, advised agents that ROBERT CLAYTON WILLIAMS was committed to the Agnew Mental Hospital on January 3, 1949, and that the doctors could give her no approximate date as to his release.

W. A. Campbell
1-14-49
J. F. L. [unclear]

[Handwritten signature]

APPROVED AND FORWARDED <i>[Signature]</i>	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE <i>[Signature]</i>	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES <i>74-1333-948</i>	RECORDED - 68 INDEXED - 68 EX-116
COPIES DESTROYED 96 DEC 15 1964 COPIES OF THIS REPORT 3 - New York (1-Attn. T. J. Donegan, Spec. Asst. to Atty. Gen'l). 1 - Denver (inf.) 2 - Los Angeles (AMSD - 2 Encls.) 2 - San Francisco		<i>[Handwritten initials]</i>	

Miss BRONELLO, Senior Clerk at the Agnew State Mental Hospital, San Jose, California, verified the commitment of WILLIAMS to that institution and stated there was no information available as to the approximate date of his release; further, that due to his condition, he was unavailable for interview and that she had no knowledge as to when he would be available for interview. It is to be pointed out that the Agnew Mental Hospital is an institution operated by the State of California for the mentally deranged. Miss BRONELLO stated that to date, there was no information available as to the diagnosis made in WILLIAMS' case.

Current telephone directories, city directories, and legal directories for San Francisco failed to determine a residence or office in San Francisco for JOHN WOLCOTT PORTER. It was noted in the Martindale Hubbell Law Directory for 1948 that one JOHN WOLCOTT PORTER is an attorney at Los Angeles, California, with offices at 111 W. 7th Street. He was born in 1910, attended Amherst College, and obtained an LL.B. Degree from Harvard University in 1931.

ENCLOSURES TO LOS ANGELES OFFICE

1 copy of report of SA EDWIN O. JOHNSON dated at Denver, Colorado, December 24, 1948, re JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was, et al.

1 copy of report of SA ROBERT J. CAMPBELL dated at Denver, Colorado, May 15, 1945, entitled "LOUISE ROSENBERG BRANSTEN."

PENDING

LEADS

THE LOS ANGELES DIVISION

At Los Angeles, California

Will interview JOHN WOLCOTT PORTER in accordance with instructions contained in referenced report from Denver. (This lead is initially set out in this report).

THE SAN FRANCISCO DIVISION

At Oakland, California

Will interview DARYL HUTCHINS, Oakland, California, in accordance with Bureau teletype dated January 5, 1949.

ADMINISTRATIVE MATTER

One copy of this report is being transmitted to Denver for their information. It is noted that the report of SA ROBERT J. CAMPBELL dated May 15, 1945, at Denver, Colorado, entitled "LOUISE ROSENBERG BRANSTEN," contains a summary of information available in both the Denver and San Francisco Offices regarding JOHN WOLCOTT PORTER. A copy of that report was previously transmitted to New York City by San Francisco on June 4, 1947. A copy is being forwarded Los Angeles for assistance in conducting the interview with JOHN WOLCOTT PORTER.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT **NEW YORK**

FILE NO. **65-2027**

REPORT MADE AT Indianapolis, Indiana	DATE WHEN MADE 1-10-49	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 1-7-49	REPORT MADE BY HARRY W. McCLUGAGE hmr
TITLE JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS, ET AL			CHARACTER OF CASE PERJURY ESPIONAGE - R

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

Records Carnegie-Illinois Steel Corporation, Gary, Indiana indicate ~~MORRIS ASIMOW~~ employed by that company as Metallurgist at Gary Plant from June 1937 to October 1940. No references or organizations shown in record. No indication of connection with other subjects indicated in record. Credit record, Gary, discloses personal references used by ASIMOW were local persons, not well acquainted with him. No criminal record of ASIMOW, Gary Police.

- R U C -

REFERENCE:

Bureau file 74-1333
Teletype from New York 1-5-49
Teletype to New York 1-7-49.

DETAILS:

AT GARY, INDIANA

From records of the Carnegie-Illinois Steel Corporation, Gary works, furnished by employment supervisor, EDWARD SEDERBERG, the following information was obtained.

MORRIS ASIMOW was employed by the above company from June 3, 1937 to April 1, 1939 as a Metallurgist in the Metallurgical Department under check number 91 - 553, and from April 1, 1939 to October 31, 1940 as a Metallurgist in the Metallurgical Laboratory, under check

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number 92 - 231. He resigned on the latter date for a "better job." Previous employment was listed as follows:

Carnegie-Illinois, Chicago, 7-18-36 to 5-31-37, as Metallurgist, Supervisor, JOHN MITCHELL.

University of California, 7/1930 to 7-1-36 as instructor; Supervisor, B. M. WOODS.

S. F. Polytechnics H.S., San Francisco, 1-2-30 to 7-1-30 as instructor, Supervisor, G. F. GORDON.

O'Keefe and Merritt, Los Angeles, Hall Scott Motor Car Company, Berkeley, California, and Caterpillar Tractor, San Leandro, Calif., 7-1-28 to 7-1-30 as tool maker.

Southern California Edison, Los Angeles, 6-1-27 to 7-1-28, as junior engineer.

ASIMOW noted, in the records, that he had no relatives working for the United States Steel Corporation.

Education of ASIMOW, as listed in the records, is as follows:

John Paul Jones School (location not shown) eight years, graduated 1919.

L. A. Polytechnic School, four years, graduated 1923 in Science.
University of California, four years, graduated 1927, Mechanical Engineering, B. S. degree; obtained M.S. degree in Mechanical Engineering in 1931, and a PhD in 1934, in Mechanical Engineering.

The only names noted in the records were those of his family and they will be set out in the description below. According to SEDERBERG, there is no picture of ASIMOW available in their records.

JO TARPEY, manager of the Gary Credit Bureau, gave the following information concerning ASIMOW.

In July of 1939 he moved from Highland Park, Illinois to 535 McKinley, Gary, Indiana and at the time was working for Carnegie-Illinois at Gary. He received credit at a local store for a small amount, and owed \$12.05 at the time he left Gary, probably early in 1941. This was collected in 1943, when ASIMOW was

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living at 1470 Ivon Park Terrace, Los Angeles, California. TARPEY would not disclose the name of the local store involved but contacted the store and from ASHLOW's application for credit received the following information.

As personal references, ASHLOW gave JACK SAGEL, 917 Barfield, Gary; AL SWANSON, Carnegie-Illinois, and CHARLES SILP, Gary Audit Corporation. TARPEY advised that SILP and SAGEL were contacted by the Credit Bureau at the time, and SAGEL could not recall ASHLOW, while SILP had met him a few times, but knew little about him. With reference to SWANSON, EDWARD SEFERBERG advised that he is probably A. N. SWANSON, who was Metallurgist in charge of the Carnegie Illinois Laboratory in Gary at the time ASHLOW was employed there, and who is now Chief District Metallurgist for the company, 208 E. LaSalle Street, in Chicago, Illinois.

A check of the Gary City Directories indicates that the address 535 McKinley was not in existence in 1939 but was shown in the 1941 and 1948 records as the residence of GEORGE M. KALLEHES, manager of the State Theater, Gary.

A check of the Gary Police records failed to disclose any record for ASHLOW or AZEMOV.

The following description was taken from the Carnegie-Illinois records:

Name	MORRIS ASHLOW
Nationality	Russian
Addresses	7931 Manistee, Chicago, Tel. Sou 2499 Beverly Shores, Indiana (near Gary)
Sex	Male
Color	White
Birth data	Born 11-27-06 Milwaukee, Wisconsin
Height	5' 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ "
Weight	160
Hair	Black
Eyes	Brown
Marital status	Married to LILLIAN SOSEN, 1433 Yewell, Iowa City, Iowa. Children, RUTH born 10-24-31; ROBERT, born 10-18-32.
Close relatives	Mother, CELIA SLODNIKOW, born Russia Father, HARRY ASHLOW, born Russia.
Military service	None
Social Security	321-05-6950.

REFERRED UPON COMPLETION
TO THE OFFICE OF ORIGIN

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT

NEW YORK, NEW YORK

SF 100-25417
FILE NO.

REPORT MADE AT SAN FRANCISCO	DATE WHEN MADE 1/7/49	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 1/4,5,6/49	REPORT MADE BY DAVID EDWIN TODD	JO
TITLE JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHALBERS, was; et al			CHARACTER OF CASE PERJURY ESPIONAGE - R.	

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

ROBERT CLAYTON WILLIAMS presently confined to the Agnew Mental Hospital, San Jose, California. JOHN WOLCOTT PORTER, according to Martindale Hubbell Law Directory, is a practicing attorney in Los Angeles, California.

P.

REFERENCE: Bureau File 74-1333.
Report of SA EDWIN O. JOHNSON dated at Denver, Colorado, December 24, 1948.

DETAILS:AT SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA

This report contains the results of investigation conducted jointly by Special Agent CHARLES F. BRUSCH and the writer.

It was determined that ROBERT CLAYTON WILLIAMS was formerly associated with the Labor Bureau of the Middle West at 785 Market Street, San Francisco, California, and that he maintained residence at 107 Burbank Street, San Mateo, California. His wife, Mrs. ROBERT CLAYTON WILLIAMS, advised agents that ROBERT CLAYTON WILLIAMS was committed to the Agnew Mental Hospital on January 3, 1949, and that the doctors could give her no approximate date as to his release.

APPROVED AND FORWARDED:	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES		
5 - Bureau COPIES OF THIS REPORT 3 - New York (1-Attn, T. J. Donegan, Spec. Asst. to Atty. Gen'l). 1 - Denver (inf.) 2 - Los Angeles (AMSD - 2 Encls.) 2 - San Francisco				

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT **NEW YORK**

FILE NO. **65-2027**

REPORT MADE AT Indianapolis, Indiana	DATE WHEN MADE 1-10-49	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 1-7-49	REPORT MADE BY CLAY A. McLELLAN lar
TITLE DR. DAVID WILLIAM GLENN, JR., et al			CHARACTER OF CASE SECURITY ESPIONAGE - R

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

Records Carnegie-Illinois Steel Corporation, Gary, Indiana indicate **ARLIS ABE** employed by that company as Metallurgist at Gary Plant from June 1937 to October 1940. No references or organizations shown in record. No indication of connection with other subjects indicated in record. Credit record, Gary, discloses personal references used by **ARLIS** were local persons, not well acquainted with him. No criminal record of **ARLIS**, Gary Police.

- R U C -

REFERENCES: Bureau file 74-1833
Teletype from New York 1-8-49
Teletype to New York 1-7-49.

DETAILS: AT GARY, INDIANA

From records of the Carnegie-Illinois Steel Corporation, Gary, Indiana, furnished by employment supervisor, **EDWARD J. THOMAS**, the following information was obtained.

ARLIS ABE was employed by the above company from June 5, 1937 to April 1, 1939 as a Metallurgist in the Metallurgical Department under check number 91 - 555, and from April 1, 1939 to October 31, 1940 as a Metallurgist in the Metallurgical Laboratory, under check

APPROVED AND FORWARDED:	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES	
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5 - Bureau AMSD 3 - New York (I. T. J. Donegan) 2 - Indianapolis			

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

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CONF 3 STNS

WASHINGTON AND WFO 52 BALTIMORE 3 FROM NEW YORK 12 7-52P

DIRECTOR AND SACS URGENT

Miss C
1/12

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS. ETAL, ALGER HISS, ETAL, PERJURY
ESP. R. INTERVIEW WITH ISABEL FIELDS, MAID OF HISS-S, NYC, REFLECTS
THAT A DON TILGHMAN HAD VISITED ALGER HISS AT HIS APARTMENT SOMETIME
BEFORE CHRISTMAS NINETEEN FORTYEIGHT. CYNTHIA JONES, SISTER-IN-LAW
OF DONALD HISS, ADVISED AGENTS THAT SHE HAD ATTENDED SEVERAL PARTIES
AT ALGER HISS-S RESIDENCE WASHINGTON, D.C. WITH DON TILGHMAN. MISS
JONES DESCRIBED TILGHMAN AS FORMER STATE DEPT. EMPLOYEE ATTACHED TO
DOCUMENTARY FILM SECTION, DATES UNKNOWN, BUT BELIEVED TO BE DURING
SAME PERIOD AS ALGER HISS. SHE FURTHER SAID TILGHMAN WAS RELATED TO
MRS. RIDGEWAY TRIMBLE, BALTIMORE, MD. WHO RAISED MISS JONES AFTER
HER PARENTS DIED. MISS JONES SAID SHE SAW TILGHMAN BEFORE CHRISTMAS

~~XXXXXXXXXXXX~~

XXXXXXXXXXXX

RECORDED - 68
INDEXED - 68

74-1333-950
JAN 13 1949

EX-116

NINETEEN FORTYEIGHT, IN NYC, AND THAT HE WAS GOING TO VISIT HIS PARENTS
AT GROSSES POINT NEAR EASTON, MD. AT CHRISTMAS, AND EXPECTED TO RE-
TURN TO NYC AFTER FIRST OF YEAR AT WHICH TIME HE WOULD CONTACT MISS
JONES. NY FILES SHOW TILGHMAN MENTIONED IN GREGORY REPORT OF SA
LAMBERT ZANDER DATED MARCH THREE, FORTYSEVEN WHEN [REDACTED]

END OF PAGE ONE 7 1949

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b7D

Handwritten initials and scribbles at the bottom right of the page.

PAGE TWO

[REDACTED] ADVISED TILGHMAN TO HAVE CONTACTED ALGER HISS NOVEMBER TWENTYEIGHT, FORTYSIX AT WHICH TIME TILGHMAN SAID HE WAS A SHORT STORY WRITER. SAME SOURCE REVEALED THAT TILGHMAN AT HISS-S RESIDENCE DEC. TWENTYEIGHT, FORTYSIX AND THAT HE CONTACTED QUOTE, AGNES UNQUOTE AT EASTON, MD., TELEPHONE FIVE NINE FIVE J AND TOLD HER NOT TO EXPECT HIM FOR DINNER. WFO REQUESTED TO SEARCH RECORDS OF STATE DEPARTMENT FOR BACKGROUND INFO AND ADVISE BALTIMORE WHICH SHOULD THEN ATTEMPT TO LOCATE AND THOROUGHLY INTERVIEW TILGHMAN RE HIS ASSOCIATIONS WITH ALGER HISS, HIS KNOWLEDGE OF WOODSTOCK TYPEWRITER AND WHETHER HE HAS ANY TYPEWRITTEN SPECIMENS IN HIS POSSESSION OF ALGER HISS OR HIS WIFE, ALSO ASCERTAIN KNOWLEDGE OF CYNTHIA JONES. IF TILGHMAN NOT AVAILABLE BALTIMORE SHOULD ATTEMPT TO ASCERTAIN PRESENT LOCATION.

SCHEIDT

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DELETE THE TWO "X/ OUT LINE ON FIRST PAGE"

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BA DONT FORGET ME ON THE LIN OK

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TWO COPIES WFO

FBI
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

JAN 12 1949

Om
TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson	
Mr. E. A. Tamm	
Mr. Clegg	
Mr. Glavin	
Mr. Ladd	
Mr. Nichols	
Mr. Rosen	
Mr. Tracy	
Mr. Harbo	
Mr. Mohr	
Mr. Winterrowd	
Tele. Room	
Mr. Holloman	
Miss Gandy	

WA 4 NY 2 FROM BALTO 1-12-49 3-09 PM EST

AHE

DIRECTOR AND SAC NEW YORK ROUTINE

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, ETAL, PERJURY, ESPIONAGE R. RETEL FROM NY JAN. TEN. REVIEW OF BALTIMORE OFFICE INDICES DISCLOSES ALL INFO AVAILABLE TO BALTIMORE RE CHAMBERS ALREADY FURNISHED NY. ALL ALIASES SEARCHED.

MC FARLIN

END

BE B

BA 2 R NYC

BA R 4 WA

RECORDED - 68 74-1333-951

EX-116

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cc: E. L. Jones
AM

Jm

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Mr. Fletcher
[Signature]

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

Mr. Tolson	
Mr. Boardman	
Mr. Belmont	
Mr. Mohr	
Mr. DeLoach	
Mr. Casper	
Mr. Callahan	
Mr. Conrad	
Mr. Felt	
Mr. Gale	
Mr. Rosen	
Mr. Sullivan	
Mr. Tavel	
Mr. Trotter	
Tele. Room	
Miss Holmes	
Miss Gandy	

Jan 12 - 49
TELETYPE

2-16

Jan

WASH FROM NEW YORK 11
DIRECTOR URGENT

12 355 P

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS, ETAL, PERJURY, ESP R. RE SAN DIEGO AND BUREAU TELS JAN SEVEN RE JOHN LOOMIS SHERMAN. T. J. DONEGAN, SPECIAL ASSISTANT AG HANDLING GJ PRESENTATION INSTANT MATTER, ADVISES HE DESIRES TO ISSUE SUBPOENA FOR SHERMAN. SAN DIEGO ACCORDINGLY WILL CONTINUE EFFORTS TO LOCATE SHERMAN AND WILL ADVISE IMMEDIATELY HIS ADDRESS WHEN LOCATED. WILL ALSO SET OUT BY TELETYPE ANY APPROPRIATE LEADS FOR LOCATION OF SHERMAN.

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74-1333-952

JAN 14 1949

SAN DIEGO ADVISED

EX-116

END

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Mr. Fletcher
74-1333-953
Jan

Administrative routing stamp with fields for 'TO:', 'FROM:', 'DATE:', and 'TIME:'. Includes a signature at the bottom.

WASHINGTON AND LOS ANGELES FROM WASH FIELD 1-12-49 2:00 PM URGENT
DIRECTOR AND SAC, LOS ANGELES

J. D. WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS, ETAL, PERJURY, ESP - R, IS - R.
STEPHEN FARRAND WAS AN ATTORNEY IN THE SOLICITOR GENERAL'S OFFICE
WHILE ALGER HISS WAS ALSO EMPLOYED THERE IN NINETEEN THIRTYFIVE AND
THIRTY SIX. FARRAND WAS A CLOSE ASSOCIATE OF HISS AND A FREQUENT
VISITOR AT HISS RESIDENCE. FARRAND NOW IN PRIVATE PRACTICE IN LOS
ANGELES. LOS ANGELES IS REQUESTED TO INTERVIEW FARRAND WITH REFERENCE
TO ANY INFORMATION HE MAY HAVE REGARDING ALGER HISS, HIS ASSOCIATES, AND
HISS' ALLEGED MEMBERSHIP IN THE CP UNDERGROUND IN WASHINGTON, DC, IN
ADDITION TO SUBJECT MATTER REFERRED TO IN BUTEL DATED JANUARY TEN, LAST,
TO SACS OF ALL OFFICES IN INSTANT MATTER.

HOTTEL

WJH

RECORDED - 68
INDEXED - 68

74-1333-953

EX-116

CC - New York by Mail

cc: F. J. Jones

Kisseloff-7355

File

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

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TELETYPE

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FBI NEW HAVEN

1-12-49

2-58 PM

HTM

Mr. Tolson	
Mr. Boardman	
Mr. Belmont	
Mr. Ladd	
Mr. Nichols	
Mr. Rosen	
Mr. Tracy	
Mr. Harbo	
Mr. Mohr	
Mr. Winterrowd	
Tele. Room	
Mr. Holloman	
Miss Gandy	

DIRECTOR, SACS NEW YORK, WASHINGTON FIELD AND SAN FRANCISCO

- URGENT -

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS., ALGER HISS, PERJURY, ESPIONAGE - R, IS - R. RE WFO LETTER TO BUREAU JANUARY SEVENTH LAST.

INQUIRY AT NEW CANAAN, CONN. REFLECTS ELIZABETH L. HISS AND JOHN A. SUTRO WERE ISSUED MARRIAGE LICENSE OCTOBER TWELVE, NINETEEN THIRTYONE.

MARRIAGE PERFORMED AT NEW CANAAN OCTOBER SIXTEEN, NINETEEN THIRTYONE BY REV. DR. CLIFTON M. BREWER, LECTURER AT YALE UNIVERSITY. BRIDE LISTED PARENTS AS PHILIP HANSON HISS, JR. AND CAROLINE DOW. INQUIRY REFLECTS CAROLINE DOW HISS AND PHILIP HANSON HISS, JR., DECEASED M.D.,

WERE PARENTS OF ONLY TWO CHILDREN, NAMELY, ELIZABETH L. AND PHILIP H. HISS, THE THIRD. SON, PHILIP THE THIRD, A WRITER AND PHOTOGRAPHER, PRESENTLY INSTITUTING DIVORCE PROCEEDINGS AGAINST WIFE, MARJORIE B.

HISS AT BRIDGEPORT, CONN. MRS. MARJORIE B. HISS DESCRIBED BY NEW CANAAN POLICE OFFICIALS AS MORALLY LOOSE. MRS. CAROLINE DOW HISS REPORTED EN ROUTE TO SAN FRANCISCO TO VISIT DAUGHTER NOW KNOWN AS MRS. JOHN A. SUTRO.

RECORDED - 68 *74-1323-954*
INDEXED - 68 *JAN 21 1949*

NEW YORK REQUESTED TO ADVISE NEW HAVEN IF INTERVIEW WITH MARJORIE B. HISS IS DESIRED. REPORT FOLLOWING.

EX-116

GLEASON

File 5
009
20. 2. 2. Jones

NY AND SF BEING ADVISED.

END

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3-93 P OK BFBI WASH, DC NC