

# FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

NEW YORK

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Form No. 1  
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT

REPORT MADE AT NEW YORK	DATE WHEN MADE 1/21/49	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 12/20/48 - 1/14/49	REPORT MADE BY JOSEPH M. KELLY
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TITLE CHANGED - JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was: George Crosley, Carl Carlson, Vivian Chambers, Jay V. Chambers, Lloyd Cantwell, John Kelly, "Carl", "Karl", "Bob", Arthur Dwyer, David	CHARACTER OF CASE PERJURY; ESPIONAGE - R. INTERNAL SECURITY
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**SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:**

Breen, David Bream; ALGER HISS; PRISCILLA HISS, aka Mrs. Alger Hiss, Mrs. Priscilla Hobson, nee Priscilla Fansler; HENRY HILL COLLINS, JR.; WILLIAM WARD PIGMAN; HENRY JULIAN WADLEIGH, wa. Julian Wadleigh; DAVID VERNON SILVERMAN, was: David Carpenter, Harold Wilson; ABRAHAM GEORGE SILVERMAN, wa. George Silverman; FRANKLIN VICTOR RENO, was: "Vince", "Vincent", Lance Clark; ALEXANDER STEVENS, was: Alexander Goldberger, J. Peters, J. Peter, "Peter", Steve Lapin, Peté Stevens, Steve Miller, Isidore Boorstein; ELEANOR NELSON SOYRING, wa. Eleanor Nelson Porter; BORIS BYKOV, was: Colonel Bykov, Borris Bykov, Borris Hertz; FELIX AUGUST INSLERMAN, wa. "Felix"; Unknown subject, wa. "Bernie"; Unknown subject, wa. "Keith"; AZEMOV (ph.)

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**SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:** FRANCIS B. SAYRE interviewed 12/19/48 and 12/21/48; states HISS had access to all material in his Div. in State Dept.; never suspected loyalty or conduct of HISS. BEN JAMIN STOLBERG, well-known anti-Communist writer, has no info. of tangible nature indicating C.P. membership of ALGER HISS, or concerning espionage activities of CHAMBERS. ISAAC DON LEVINE never heard of ALGER HISS prior to meeting CHAMBERS in 1939 and has no proof HISS was or is C.P. member; details of CHAMBERS - LEVINE meeting and conference between

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*Handwritten notes in the top right corner, possibly including the name "Kisseloff".*

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2-El Paso (74-51)  
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CHAMBERS and BERLE, arranged by LEVINE, set out. (LARRY S. DAVIDOW, Detroit Attorney, had told Bureau he thought LEVINE and STOLBERG might know people who could establish HISS' C.P. connections.) MAX YERGAN, long-time pro-Communist who was recently denounced by C.P.; never met ALGER HISS; on recommendation of PAUL ROBESON, YERGAN hired woman named KLEINER, who subsequently identified herself as sister-in-law of DONALD HISS, to cover UN sessions for Council on African Affairs, headed by YERGAN at that time and which he admits is C.P. front. YERGAN states he knew NATHAN WITT to be C.P. member. "KLEINER" woman determined to be CYNTHIA ARDEN JONES; she states she is sister of Mrs. DONALD HISS, worked for Council on African Affairs as UN observer from Nov. 1946 to Mar. 1947, but denies ROBESON figured in her securing that post. She first met ALGER HISS at wedding of her sister to DONALD HISS; has occasionally visited ALGER HISS' residence since 1933 but never saw typewriter in HISS' residence or saw either typing. Claims to have purchased new Royal portable in 1941, in 1942 lent it to ALGER who returned it in 1945 and borrowed it again in late 1948. MAX BEDACHT, former high IWO and C.P. official, met CHAMBERS and J. PETERS in early 1930's but categorically denies seeing CHAMBERS regularly or any contacts with any Soviet underground agents or knowledge thereof. GEORGE HEWITT, ex-C.P. member, claims to have attended meeting of National Bureau of C.P. at 8 West 16th Street, NYC, in 1937 or 1938 at which ALGER and DONALD HISS were present along with J. PETERS and other Communists; also to have seen ALGER and DONALD HISS at Washington, D.C. meeting in 1940 of National Negro Congress. HEWITT never met CHAMBERS. When Agents attempted to question FREDERICK V. FIELD 1/3/49 re LAURENCE DUGGAN'S statement to Agents 12/10/48 that FIELD asked DUGGAN "to do something for C.P. or USSR"; FIELD demanded transcript of Bureau questioning of DUGGAN and when it was refused, FIELD declined to answer any questions. HENRY HILL COLLINS, JR., also mentioned by DUGGAN, refused 12/28/48 to be interviewed. DUGGAN died 12/20/48 as result of falling to street from his offices on 16th floor at 2 W. 45th St., NYC; report of NYC P.D., that he met death by jumping or accidentally falling, set out. CHARLES F. DARLINGTON, former superior of WADLEIGH in State Dept., never noted any disloyal tendencies on WADLEIGH'S part; states it would have been unusual for man in ALGER HISS' capacity in Dept. to

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make synopses or abstracts in longhand of official documents. Info. from confidential source of unknown reliability that one JOHN KORAL made courier trips for ALGER HISS from Washington to NYC carrying secret State Dept. papers in 1937 and 1938 set out. ROBERT GORDON SWITZ, ex-Soviet agent who operated in U.S. during early thirties; has no pertinent info. FRANCIS THAYER HOBSON, former husband of PRISCILLA HISS, describes her as "fuzzy-minded idealist" but states he has no knowledge of C.P. membership or sympathy on her part. Premises of J. W. RYNDERS, 909 Summit Ave., Bronx, father-in-law of FELIX AUGUST INSLERMAN, searched 1/8/49 under warrant and Kodak folding camera recovered; Mrs. RYNDERS states it is owned by her husband. Data re INSLERMAN'S bank accounts set out. Investigation to date in this area failed to locate Woodstock typewriter secured by PRISCILLA HISS from her father or additional typewritten material typed on that machine. Trial of ALGER HISS postponed until 2/24/49 and motion period extended to 2/14/49. List of GJ witnesses through 1/13/49 set out.

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REFERENCES: Bureau File Number 74-1333.  
Report of SA Joseph M. Kelly, New York City, 12/23/48.  
Bureau letter, 1/3/49.

DETAILS: The title of this case is being marked "Changed" to reflect the following additional aliases of Subject CHAMBERS which were secured through review of testimony before the House Committee on Un-American Activities and of the deposition made by CHAMBERS in Baltimore in connection with the libel and slander action brought against him by ALGER HISS; Jay V. Chambers, Arthur Dwyer, David Breen, and David Bream; also to reflect the following additional names by which PRISCILLA HISS has been and is known: Mrs. Alger Hiss, Mrs. Priscilla Hobson, nee Priscilla Fansler; to reflect Julian Wadleigh as another name by which Subject HENRY JULIAN WADLEIGH is known; to reflect George Silverman as another name by which ABRAHAM GEORGE SILVERMAN has

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been known; and to reflect the deletion from the title of "Unknown Subject, wa. 'Felix'" and to add the name FELIX AUGUST, INSLERMAN, wa. "Felix" inasmuch as CHAMBERS positively identified INSLERMAN as the individual to whom he made previous reference as "Felix".

SAs Thomas G. Spencer and Francis X. Plant are presently engaged in securing from Subject CHAMBERS a detailed chronological account in a signed statement of CHAMBERS' activities during his entire lifetime; this interview is still in progress as instant report is being dictated and the results of such interview to date are not being set out herein but rather the entire statement will be reported when it is completed.

Through inadvertence it was not reported in referenced report that on December 8, 1948 there was exhibited to Subject CHAMBERS a photograph of VASSILY ZUBILIN, was., and CHAMBERS was unable to effect an identification.

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~RE: FRANCIS B. SAYRE

Inasmuch as it had been ascertained that FRANCIS B. SAYRE, former Assistant Secretary of State, was returning to the United States from Europe, via the SS NEW AMSTERDAM, which was due in Hoboken, New Jersey on December 19, 1948, SAs Thomas G. Spencer and Francis D. O'Brien boarded that vessel when she arrived at the pier in Hoboken, and interviewed SAYRE. He advised that while the ship was en route to the United States, he had received a cablegram from the HCUA, requesting his presence as a witness before that Committee on the morning of December 22, 1948; simultaneously with this interview, a Deputy U. S. Marshal served a subpoena on SAYRE for his appearance before the Grand Jury in the Southern District of New York. He observed that the latter subpoena called for his presence before the Grand Jury on the morning of December 20th next and that although he had no intention of ignoring such subpoena, he indicated a strong desire to secure an extension of time due to the volume of official business which he said he had to transact immediately in Washington, D. C.

On the occasion of this interview, agents questioned Mr. SAYRE briefly on his knowledge of ALGER HISS, and the latter's activities when he was assistant to Mr. SAYRE in the State Department. Mr. SAYRE remarked that he had read in the Paris newspapers that HISS had been accused of abstracting documentary material from official State Department files, and that it would be necessary for him to review all the facts available, and particularly to study in detail the documents which HISS allegedly turned over to CHAMBERS, in order for him intelligently to discuss the matter. He repeatedly mentioned that he was most desirous of cooperating to the fullest extent in the conduct of this investigation. It was ascertained that Mr. SAYRE resides at 4853 Rockwood Parkway, Washington, D. C., telephone Ordway 3434. Inasmuch as Mr. SAYRE several times pointed out that he would be in a much better position to answer any questions and volunteer any pertinent information after he had had an opportunity to review the files, as set out above, no further attempts were made to question him on this occasion.

Miss ANNABELLE NEWCOMB, who was formerly a secretary under Mr. SAYRE in the State Department, and who is presently his secretary in his capacity as an official of the United Nations, returned with Mr. SAYRE on the NEW AMSTERDAM, and was interviewed briefly by agents on board ship at Hoboken. She mentioned she was very upset by all of the publicity given this case, particularly as it affected Mr. HISS, and related she did

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not feel that she was in a position at that time to be interviewed concerning the years during which she was associated with Mr. HISS in the State Department.

Miss NEWCOMB declared that she resides at 4707 Connecticut Avenue, N.W., Apartment 113, Washington, D. C.

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The following interview was conducted by Special Agents John F. Sullivan and Francis J. Gallant.

On December 21, 1948, the HON. FRANCIS B. SAYRE, former Assistant Secretary of State for Economic Affairs, was interviewed by the above agents in the New York Office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation relative to ALGER HISS, his former assistant.

MR. SAYRE stated that he was the official who brought ALGER HISS into the State Department from the Justice Department where HISS had been employed as a Special Assistant to STANLEY REED, Solicitor General. MR. SAYRE stated that HISS had been working on the Fletcher case which concerned the Trade Agreements Act and its constitutionality, which was then under question.

At the very outset of the interview MR. SAYRE produced from his portfolio an original memorandum which he permitted agents to read, but wished to retain because it was a State Department document. This document was a memorandum from MR. SAYRE to Secretary of State CORDELL HULL setting out briefly ALGER HISS' record and his personal knowledge of ALGER HISS and the reasons why he desired him to be brought into the State Department as assistant to the Assistant Secretary of State. This document was dated April 28, 1936. Attached to the document was a biographical sketch of ALGER HISS concerning his educational background and his career in the service of the federal government. It traced MR. HISS' career from the time he became secretary to JUSTICE OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES of the Supreme Court upon his graduation from HARVARD LAW SCHOOL up to the time he was a Special Assistant in the Justice Department. It set out also the exceptional ability displayed by MR. HISS in various governmental positions he held. The document also set out the duties to be performed by MR. HISS as MR. SAYRE'S assistant. It stated that MR. HISS would perform numerous duties as assigned by MR. SAYRE covering the work in the Department of Economic Affairs and also such other special assignments as Mr. Sayre undertook from time to time.

MR. SAYRE stated, in his discussion concerning MR. HISS, that he was to replace Mr. Sayre's assistant JOHN DICKEY who was leaving to join a Boston law firm and later to become president of Dartmouth

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 College. He stated that HISS joined the State Department December 1, 1936, and worked as assistant to Mr. Sayre until September of 1939 when Mr. Sayre left to take the position of high commissioner to the Philippine Islands. MR. SAYRE pointed out that he had complete confidence in ALGER HISS at all times and explicit faith in his loyalty and had not had any reason to doubt or become suspicious of his activities. After all, he added, ALGER HISS' record was such as to negate any suspicion or to put one on guard. He referred to the fact that he had personally taught him while Hiss attended Harvard Law School from which he had graduated cum laude and had received the very enviable distinction and privilege of being appointed law secretary to Justice Oliver Wendell Holmes of the U. S. Supreme Court. After serving a tenure with Justice Holmes Hiss had been retained by the very well known and reputable law firm of ~~CHOATE, HALL & STUART~~ in Boston, and later by as reputable a New York law firm as ~~JOSEPH X COTTON~~. His work in these firms was eminently successful and as a result he was again brought into the government as an attorney with the A.A.A.

HISS's ability, Mr. Sayre pointed out, was well recognized both in the law field and in government to such an extent that SENATOR NYE requested his services for special work with the Nye Committee investigating munitions. It was after a tenure of duty with the Department of Justice under Solicitor General Stanley Reed that Mr. Sayre requested Hiss's services.

He reiterated that in this background there was nothing untoward which would cause him to consider ALGER HISS anything other than a brilliant, loyal individual with great promise and ability. Mr. Sayre stated that while under his jurisdiction he had never noticed any activity on the part of MR. HISS which would warrant close attention, and HISS had never slanted his view indicating sympathy to Russia. On the contrary, Hiss was believed by some in the State Department to be a little too conservative in his viewpoint. He also pointed out that after he, Sayre, left the position of Assistant Secretary of State HISS continued to perform creditably for ~~STANLEY HORNBECK~~ and ~~EDWARD STETTINIUS~~.

MR. SAYRE stated that it could be readily seen that in view of MR. HISS'S background at the time why he had explicit faith in

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him and as a result gave him carte blanche run of his office which gave HISS access to all documents and memoranda which came into MR. SAYRE'S office in the ordinary course of business.

*EMERGE*

With respect to the handling of documents and memoranda within his office MR. SAYRE set out the usual policy as being that incoming mail to his office was block stamped by MISS LINCOLN his senior secretary. The block stamp consisted of the notation "Assistant Secretary of State" at the top, and below that the date, and under that his name, "Mr. Sayre". As a general rule MISS LINCOLN would usually sift the mail and if Mr. Sayre's work was not unusually heavy all material would first be sent to him. However, if he had a very heavy load she would route some of it to Mr. HISS and the more significant material would be sent to Mr. SAYRE. These usually consisted of cables and telegrams of importance. Mr. Hiss sometimes would assist Miss Lincoln in sifting this mail for distribution. The mail would then go to Mr. Hiss or Mr. Sayre depending on its material significance. The greater bulk of this material, Mr. Sayre pointed out, would consist of commercial telegrams and economic memoranda. After both Mr. Hiss and Mr. Sayre had read the communications those of interest and value were retained in the top three drawers of his files for future reference. The rest were placed in the bottom drawer of a file cabinet and later burned in the usual fashion, by State Department employees. Mr. Sayre added that he had been interested in the International World Court for which he had been asked by the late President Franklin D. Roosevelt to formulate trade agreements. This material also came over his desk and was handled as set out above.

MR. SAYRE stated that the above was the administrative procedure within his office in the handling of the documents routinely. With respect to the documents themselves he stated that there was no set rule. If he read the document first he would refer it to Mr. HISS to be read and to be commented upon. If Mr. HISS read the document first and found it to be of particular import he would refer it to Mr. Sayre with his particular comments. Thus there was a free interchange, back and forth, of all documents and memoranda. There were no other employees, he pointed out, other than Miss Lincoln and Miss Newcomb, his secretaries, who would handle the documents within his office

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administratively. Mr. Sayre hastened to add that he considered both Miss Lincoln and Miss Newcomb entirely above suspicion.

With respect to the documents arriving on Miss Lincoln's desk for sifting and distribution, Mr. Sayre stated that within the Department of State the usual distribution of incoming cables and letters was that one copy would go to the Secretary of State, one to the Under-Secretary, one to each assistant secretary, and one copy to the geographical division concerned, with the exception that highly confidential cables were only routed to the Secretary of State. He pointed out that as a consequence documents which were under his jurisdiction and which were available to Mr. HISS were, in many cases, also available in the distribution set out above. He particularly pointed out that in the distribution set out above the original always was returned, after the mimeographed copies had been made, to the Department to which it concerned.

In noting the distribution above for Agents, Mr. Sayre stated that he wanted to particularly emphasize the fact of the availability of these documents throughout the Department of State. He wanted it known that, although documents were in the possession of his office, similar documents were also available in other offices and the fact that documents were stolen and copied could not in and of itself necessarily reflect that they had been taken from his office. He stated that he would bring out this point in greater detail further on in the interview when he would discuss the documents themselves, concerning which he had noted certain categories which he would discuss in detail.

Further enlarging upon the action taken by him administratively on documents which came into his office, Mr. Sayre related that if the documents pertained to a trade information, either Mr. Hiss or himself or both would read it as pointed out, after which they would be placed in a locked file cabinet; or if they emanated from another division they would be returned to that division. With respect to documents that pertained directly to his work, that is Trade Agreements, these would be placed in a bottom drawer of a file cabinet and were periodically destroyed by burning. Mr. Sayre in continuing the interview stated that he had first learned

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of the recent developments in the Hiss case, that is, the discovery of the Baltimore documents, in the Paris newspapers. Consequently after his arrival by boat from Europe he had immediately gone to Washington, D. C. in order to refresh his memory concerning certain details as well as to obtain copies of the documents in question from the State Department.

While in Washington he had refreshed himself on as many of the aspects of the case as was possible in a limited time and had been supplied by officials in the Department with copies of most of the documents which had been turned up in Baltimore both at the trial and in the pumpkin. He noted at this point that he had knowledge that there were four other documents which were in existence but which the State Department had not given him copies. He believed they were the documents which were considered extremely confidential and the contents of which had not been published. He stated that he had attempted to read all the documents in question while in Washington and enroute by train to New York but the time had not been sufficient.

At this stage he pointed out that from his knowledge of the documents certain significant factors stand out. In the first significant category he placed five series of documents which he desired to discuss. He stated that these documents which he wished to discuss had been published in the newspapers and the newspapers had claimed that they were only available to the four individuals who were employed in his office, that is, his two secretaries, Mr. Hiss and himself. He wanted to go on record in pointing out specifically that this was very much in error as the documents, which will be discussed hereinafter, were available to other divisions and could have been taken from them as well as his own.

The first document he pointed out was the Manchuoko report. This document, he pointed out, had been prepared in the Far Eastern Affairs Division, which was headed by Stanley Hornbeck. This document, he added, must of necessity have been available to individuals in Mr. Hornbeck's office where it was prepared and also in the offices to which it had been distributed other than his own.

The second document which could be placed in the same category as to availability was the German Aid Memoir. This was prepared in Trade Agreements Section under Harry Hawkins. Although this Section was not in his administrative jurisdiction as Assistant Secretary, Mr. Sayre wanted to point out that prior to the Memoir's arrival in his office

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it was available for pilfering in the Trade Agreements Section itself and could easily have been taken by Wadleigh or other individuals in this Section.

Mr. Sayre also identified a memorandum dated January 8, 1938 from Mr. Hawkins to himself and also a memorandum from Mr. Darlington dated December 21, 1937 as documents which were written in connection with the draft of the Aid Memoir mentioned above.

The third he considered the list of documents dated February 14 to February 17, 1938 with the exception of the March 29, 1938 cablegram from Ambassador Kennedy. These as were the above, he stated, also available to other Sections in the Department as well as his own.

In the fourth category he placed his own memorandum of February 18, 1938 of his conversations with Vladimir Hurban, the Czechoslovakian Minister. His conversations with Hurban had taken place in the presence of Sumner Welles and although it originated in his office, would have been available in other Sections.

The fifth group he considered contained a series of cablegrams which he had not had time to review but from a quick glance at them, he would place them in the same category.

He reiterated that there were no identifying features about the above mentioned documents from which it could be authoritatively stated that they came from his office. He also pointed out with respect to the documents that the information could not be considered extremely confidential or of great importance. To his mind he considered it a conglomeration of unrelated material.

Mr. Sayre was asked whether he had any particular reason for inserting Wadleigh's name and no others when he mentioned that the material in the second group was available in the Trade Agreement Section. He stated at first that he was suspicious about Wadleigh but continued questioning revealed that there was no basis for this statement in that he could not recall Wadleigh; could not describe him and could not recall him as a person. It was then

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brought out that the only reason that he interjected Wadleigh's name was because his name had appeared in the newspapers as being a suspect.

It should be noted here that with respect to the documents above mentioned, Mr. Sayre had copies of some with him and referred to them as he discussed them with Agents. It was determined through interview that he had copies of all documents in the possession of Agents with the exception of the four which will be hereinafter mentioned.

Agents presented to Mr. Sayre all fifty-eight photostatic copies of the microfilm to peruse them. He noted that he had read through all of them with the exception of four documents. These four documents were four documents numbered in the photostat page 49 to 58. These were a cablegram from Hankow of Mr. Johnson's dated January 11, 1938, a cablegram from the American Embassy at Peiping and Hankow dated January 13, 1938 from Sokobin, four cablegrams from Ambassador Bullit sent from Paris on January 13, 1938, one at 3 P.M., 3:15 P.M., 3:35 P.M. and 3:50 P.M.

Mr. Sayre stated that he had not seen these cablegrams but noted that it was significant that they all were block stamped January 14, 1938 with his office stamp which contained his name, his title, Assistant Secretary of State and the date. He also pointed out that he could note in the right hand corner of the block stamp the fine initials A.H. of Alger Hiss. It was his opinion that because of the fact that they were all block stamped the same date that some individual who had access to this material had taken them all at once which accounts for the fact that they all bore the same date. When it was pointed out to him that these documents happened to be among those that were retained by Whittaker Chambers, he qualified his statement by adding that if this was so, it could be that these were among a series of related documents and therefore, he was not as certain of his first impression. He was asked what his impression of these documents was. He stated that he attached the utmost importance to them not only from the point of view of their contents but also because of the possibility that anyone in possession of them would have been able to break the State Department code.

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Document #49 which was the cablegram from Hankow dated January 11, 1938, he considered confidential both from the code point of view and from the informative content. He noted that part of the cablegram was in the Gray Code and the rest in another code. In commenting on the codes, he stated that the Gray Code was used for the routine communications and was never used to carry confidential or highly secret information. He gave the impression that no great harm could have resulted if the material in the cablegram was used to break the Gray Code, more or less inferring that its construction was known to sources other than the State Department; however, with respect to the remainder of the cablegram which was in another code, he stated that he considered it extremely confidential that in that the code could have been broken with a knowledge of its contents.

Photostatic copies of microfilm documents #52 and #53, #52 being from the American Embassy at Peiping and Hankow and #53 from Paris dated January 13, 1938, 3:15 P.M., he likewise considered extremely confidential both from the point of view of code information and their contents. Photostatic copies of microfilm documents #55 and #57, two cablegrams dated January 13, 1938, 3 P.M. and 3:35 P.M., he considered highly confidential for the same reasons and also placed the photostatic copy of the microfilm document #58, a copy of a cablegram dated January 13, 1938 from Paris, 3:50 P.M., in that category likewise for the same reasons.

Mr. Sayre had in his possession a group of documents which he referred to as the Baltimore documents. A check of these documents revealed that they were the photographic copies of the documents which Chambers had presented as a defense at the pre-trial examination in connection with the Hiss libel suit. It was noted that with one or two exceptions, they were the same copies as were in possession of Agents.

With respect to these documents as pointed out earlier, Mr. Sayre stated that he had not had time to review them. Due to the time element in interviewing Mr. Sayre before his appearance in the Grand Jury Room, it was not possible to go over each one of these individually with Mr. Sayre and obtain his opinion.

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Mr. Sayre was shown the five handwritten memoranda of Alger Hiss. He was told that for the purpose of the record the memoranda were handwritten by Mr. Alger Hiss. He was asked for his comments as to why such memoranda should have been prepared. Mr. Sayre related that because of the great volume of work coming over the desks of the various individuals in the State Department, a number of them resorted to the practice of preparing digests or short memoranda of the contents of the documents. He believed that Alger Hiss used the same system. More explicitly, he stated, that Alger Hiss read various memoranda coming over his desk and if he found a long document therein, he would make various comments concerning it on a memorandum sheet which would be used to assist him in discussing the memoranda with Mr. Sayre if he intended to bring it to his attention or in discussing it with whatever Section head was concerned with it. He admitted that he had not seen the particular memoranda in question and could not give any explanation for them other than what he had said above. It was brought to his attention that one of the memoranda pertained to a shipment of military planes to Indochina which was a situation which his Department was not specifically concerned with. He was asked why Alger Hiss would have made a digest of such information. He stated that he could not understand why he would have done so. He was unable likewise to give any explanation as to how these memoranda could have left the Department of State and admitted, however, that if they were Alger Hiss' handwriting, which he said he recognized, they probably were prepared in his Section.

Mr. Sayre to questioning stated that it was the practice for officials in the State Department to take home work from the office in order to stay abreast of things. Prior to and during the War the volume of work was so heavy it was impossible to complete it during working hours and much of it had to be done at home. He stated that he himself indulged in this routine very frequently. He could not say specifically that he had seen Alger Hiss taking home work for the same purpose but believed that he indulged in the same practice as others. When asked whether this was in violation of State Department regulations, he stated that he would prefer that what he had just said not be known publicly as he believed that there was a regulation prohibiting the taking home of

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documents. When asked specifically about the security regulations in the Department, he stated that he could not recall what they were if there were any. He was asked what would become of such handwritten memoranda as Alger Hiss had made. He related that such memoranda would stay with the file and would be filed with it.

In returning to the appointment of Alger Hiss, Mr. Sayre was asked whether it had been on anyone's recommendation. Before the sentence was completed, Mr. Sayre stated "I know what you're getting at. Do you mean that he was planted"? He continued by stating that he had been picked because of his record. Mr. Sayre did not recall having had any personal acquaintance with Alger Hiss prior to his meeting to discuss his taking a position in the State Department.

Mr. Sayre stated that this came as a great shock to him and that he could not believe that Alger Hiss would have let him down personally by indulging in the activities of which he is accused. He admitted that he did not know Chambers personally and had not heard of him prior to instant case.

Prior to leaving for the Grand Jury Room, Mr. Sayre stated that he wished to inform Agents that while in Washington he had been contacted by ~~Mr. Marbury~~, attorney for Alger Hiss and some of the aspects of the case had been gone over with him. He also pointed out that none of the activities of which Alger Hiss is being accused had occurred to his knowledge. He added that he himself had never permitted any documents to be removed from his office by unauthorized officials.

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The following investigation was conducted by SA'S ROBERT F. X. O'KEEFE and FRANCIS J. GALLANT.

Reference is made to phone call to ASAC A. H. BELMONT from Inspector H. B. FLETCHER of the Bureau dated December 19, 1948, instructing that BENJAMIN C. STOLBERG be interviewed. It will be recalled that a letter appeared in the press from LARRY S. DAVIDOW to JOHN FOSTER DULLES containing allegations that ALGER HISS was a Communist.

Reference is made to Detroit teletype dated December 18, 1948, which sets forth results of an interview with LARRY S. DAVIDOW. He stated that ISAAC DON LEVINE and BEN STOLBERG, author, might know of people who can establish HISS' Communist connections.

BENJAMIN C. STOLBERG well known author and anti-Communist writer was interviewed at the Hotel Chelsea, 222 West 23rd Street, on December 20, 1948. He stated that he has known LARRY S. DAVIDOW for the past fifteen years and considers him a fine fellow and reputable attorney.

He advised that on several occasions he has discussed Washington politics with DAVIDOW. These talks also covered discussions of the Communist infiltration of the Federal Government and the name of ALGER HISS was brought up in the course of these talks. He stated that it was the general consensus HISS is a Communist and has Communist connections. This conclusion was more or less arrived at by the various discussions on the subject and not by any tangible evidence in his possession. He had no knowledge of any evidence proving that HISS was a Communist in DAVIDOW'S possession. He added that it was his opinion, and possibly that of others, that ALGER HISS was released from a government position with the Agriculture Adjustment Administration back about 1933 or 1934, for Communist activity. This was some evidence, though not of a legal nature, of HISS' Communist tendencies. He recalled that HISS was released from above position for reasons other than his Communist tendency, however, that was the underlying purpose.

In the course of this interview STOLBERG referred to HISS as a Communist stooge on a high governmental plane. However, STOLBERG stated that he had no knowledge of any information which would tend to prove HISS a Communist. STOLBERG advised he has known WHITTAKER CHAMBERS since about late 1938 or Spring 1939, and was aware of fact he had disclosed some of facts of his defection to ISAAC DON LEVINE.

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STOLBERG recalled that he was introduced to WHITTAKER CHAMBERS by ISAAC DON LEVINE. He stated he met with CHAMBERS periodically with other writers for lunch, however, CHAMBERS did not indicate he had been engaged in espionage at any of these meetings, or any other time. He mentioned that the subject of Communism in the Federal Government had probably been the topic of general discussion, on many occasions since these writers were interested in the subject.

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Reference is made to a telephone call to ASAC ALAN H. BELMONT from Inspector H. B. FLETCHER of the Bureau dated December 19, 1948 instructing that ISAAC DON LEVINE be interviewed. This request for an interview was based upon a letter which appeared in the local press from LARRY S. DAVIDOW to JOHN FOSTER DULLES containing allegations that ALGER HISS was a Communist. In Detroit teletype dated December 18, 1948, the results of the interview with Mr. DAVIDOW were set out in which he alleged that ISAAC DON LEVINE and BEN STOLBERG might know people who could establish HISS' Communist connections.

On December 20, 1948, ISAAC DON LEVINE was interviewed at his office 240 Madison Avenue, New York City, by SAS JOHN F. SULLIVAN and JAMES P. MARTIN relative to his knowledge of ALGER HISS.

Mr. LEVINE stated that he had first met ALGER HISS at the recent grand jury hearings in New York City and prior to that time had never met him, seen him, or had contact with him. To a specific question as to whether ALGER HISS was a member of the Communist Party, he stated that he did not know whether he was or not and had no personal knowledge that he was. Further questioning of LEVINE along these lines was fruitless as he gave every indication that he knew nothing about HISS from a factual personal standpoint.

With reference to WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, Mr. LEVINE related that he had first met CHAMBERS when the latter had come to him requesting assistance in placing an article dealing with Communism with the "Saturday Evening Post". This meeting took place in May of 1939. The person who referred CHAMBERS to him he advised was ~~HERBERT SOLOW~~ who is presently associated with "Fortune" magazine.

LEVINE continuing stated that he had reviewed the manuscript but found it unsatisfactory for publication in view of the fact that it was too indefinite as to the individuals concerned, dates were omitted, and places were not specified. He so advised CHAMBERS and stated that before it would have value for publication, all the indefinite features would have to be clarified. CHAMBERS replied that it would be too dangerous for him to become specific and name dates, places, and people.

According to LEVINE, he realized when he read the manuscript that CHAMBERS had important information which should have been brought to the attention of responsible officials but he could not induce CHAMBERS to take any

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further action with regard to the material but did introduce him to General ~~WALTER KRIVITSKY~~ whose exposes in the "Saturday Evening Post" were published in collaboration with LEVINE in the hope that his talks with KRIVITSKY would induce him to take some action with regard to the manuscript.

The meeting with KRIVITSKY, LEVINE related, took place at his LEVINE'S apartment where after the introductions had taken place, KRIVITSKY and CHAMBERS became so involved and interested in each other's disclosures concerning their activities that their discussions continued right through the night until the following morning. LEVINE had grown tired during these conversations and had retired earlier.

Prior to retiring, LEVINE recalled that CHAMBERS had mentioned to KRIVITSKY one "PETER" whom he indicated was his Chief and was a Soviet Espionage Agent. After CHAMBERS described "PETER" to KRIVITSKY and after KRIVITSKY had asked CHAMBERS certain questions concerning this individual, KRIVITSKY told CHAMBERS that this individual undoubtedly was Colonel BYKOF. CHAMBERS was quite surprised and impressed with KRIVITSKY'S identification of "PETER" and his related discussions concerning Russian espionage and Communist activities.

On August 23, 1939, after the Stalin-Hitler Pact, LEVINE realized that CHAMBERS had very important information in his possession which ought to be placed in the possession of the proper Government authorities. He told CHAMBERS this and eventually persuaded him to take the course suggested and LEVINE at first tried to arrange an interview with President ROOSEVELT through MARVIN MC INTYRE. MC INTYRE was unable to arrange the suggested interview but did refer him to ADOLF BERLE, Assistant Secretary of State. Through BERLE, arrangements were made for him to bring CHAMBERS to BERLE'S home, Woodley House, for dinner on September 2, 1939.

LEVINE stated that at the dinner were Mr. and Mrs. BERLE, CHAMBERS and himself. However, immediately after the conclusion of dinner, Mrs. BERLE excused herself and it was at this time that CHAMBERS outlined to BERLE the Communist infiltration into the United States Government. As he recalled the conversations, CHAMBERS informed BERLE that certain State Department officials were taking files out of the department to be copied or photographed and forwarded to Russia. He recalled that throughout the interview, BERLE took notes which he believed covered about ten pages of foolscap.

CHAMBERS informed BERLE that he had been a courier for a group operating in Washington, D.C. for one "PETER". CHAMBERS stated that the

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Government officials were divided into two groups. One was an espionage group and the other a labor, political and propaganda unit. In the first group he placed ALGER HISS, his brother whose first name he did not recall; LAWRENCE DUGGAN, NOEL FIELD, PHILLIP and VINCENT RENO, brothers, and two other individuals whose first names he could not recall named WADLEIGH and LOVELL. He recalled that CHAMBERS had mentioned that VINCENT RENO was employed at the Aberdeen Proving Grounds. He recalled that with the latter group CHAMBERS had also associated HARRY DEXTER WHITE, SILVERMASTER, a Dr. MILLER and a Dr. KORNBLITH. LEVINE stated that he was not sure of the spelling of the last name.

In the second group he placed MARION BACHRACH, LEE PRESSMAN, JOHN ABT, NATHAN WITT and SOL ADLER.

Concerning the identity of these individuals, LEVINE stated that the reason why he recalled them as well as he did was that immediately after leaving CHAMBERS upon his return from BERLE'S house, he had made notes about the interview to the best of his recollection. He added at this time that he believed ELINOR NELSON was mentioned but he was not sure of this.

LEVINE stated that he recalled that BERLE inquired of CHAMBERS as to how the persons named in the first group conducted espionage from Government files, particularly in the State Department. CHAMBERS told BERLE that those persons working for the Government, mentioned in the first group, would meet with CHAMBERS and supply him with documents which they had taken from Government files, particularly those of the State Department. CHAMBERS would then bring those documents to a place near the State Department where the documents would be photographed by members of the Communist apparatus of which CHAMBERS was a member. After photographing, CHAMBERS would receive these documents from the other members of the Communist apparatus and then return forthwith to the individuals in the Government who had supplied him with these documents. CHAMBERS said, at that time, that the documents would then be returned by these Government employees to their respective places in the files of the State Department and other Government agencies. LEVINE said that he recalls particularly that CHAMBERS said that certain State Department employees would meet with CHAMBERS for lunch at the Talley Ho. Restaurant in Washington, D.C. and there turn over to CHAMBERS the Government documents which were to be photographed by the Communist apparatus.

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LEVINE said that BERLE seemed very impressed by this and that BERLE asked many questions of CHAMBERS including asking CHAMBERS if there was any other method by which Government documents, or their substance, found their way to the Russian Government.

LEVINE said that he recalls that CHAMBERS said that in addition to the above method, the same Communist apparatus secured documents another way. CHAMBERS told BERLE that in the case of certain documents which would not leave the desk of the Head or Assistant Head of a department, particularly the State Department, the Communist apparatus through its members in this Government department, particularly those persons mentioned in the first group above, would arrange to secure these documents while the Head or Assistant Head of the department was at lunch. They would send these documents out in the custody of a female Government employee who would bring them to the ladies room and there meet a female operator of the Communist apparatus and turn these documents over to this Communist apparatus member. This member of the apparatus would then take the documents to be photographed and return them within the hour by meeting the female Government employee in the ladies room. Thus, the documents would be back on the desk of the Head or Assistant Head of the department before he returned from lunch.

However, LEVINE said that CHAMBERS related that he had never had anything to do with this last described method of securing documents but knew that this occurred. LEVINE said that CHAMBERS did not mention the names or occupations of the female Government employees mentioned in this last method of securing documents.

In view of the importance of CHAMBERS' disclosures and BERLE'S interest in same, both LEVINE and CHAMBERS had expected some administrative action to be taken by him. They were both surprised and disappointed when neither Mr. BERLE nor any other Government official had not recalled them for further discussion of the matter.

LEVINE recalled that at one time CHAMBERS had mentioned to him that he had microfilm and other material of the apparatus in his possession. LEVINE had not questioned CHAMBERS concerning this material until after the United States had entered the war when he asked him what he had done with it and CHAMBERS had inferred that it had been destroyed.

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LEVINE claimed that after this last mentioned contact he had never again discussed the matter with CHAMBERS until after the House and Grand Jury hearings were begun during which CHAMBERS called him a few times on the telephone to refresh his memory about some of the details.

LEVINE stated that with the exception of the information supplied to him by CHAMBERS, he reiterated that he had no personal knowledge of the activities of ALGER HISS and did not know of his own knowledge that he was a Communist or engaged in Communism or espionage activities.

When LEVINE mentioned the various members in the first group, he did so without comment with the exception of LAWRENCE DUGGAN'S name. When he came to DUGGAN, he looked at that agents and said "well you know all about him". When agents made no comment he then added "well you know his father and it naturally flows from him." No comment was made relative to this second statement, however, at the conclusion of the interview, LEVINE was asked what he meant when he stated "well you know all about him". LEVINE then went into a long diatribe of generalities and nonspecific comments the sum of which is that he said nothing. This was also true when he was queried about LARRY DUGGAN'S father. ✓

At the conclusion of this nonspecific hearing, he was asked whether he had any personal knowledge concerning the espionage or Communist activities of LAWRENCE DUGGAN or his father, STEPHEN DUGGAN. LEVINE stated that he had not.

It should be noted at this time that LEVINE if he was not checked carefully in his statements, had a tendency to attempt to be knowledgeable about certain things when it was obvious that he was not. His method of accomplishing this was to make various inferences such as "you know" expecting to elicit some comment from agents which would enlarge his personal knowledge of the matter which up until he mentioned "you know" would usually be negligible.

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On December 20, 1948; Dr. MAX YERGAN, 22 Hamilton Terrace, New York City, was interviewed by SAs JOHN J. MANNING and LAWRENCE W. SPILLANE. He stated that he had formed the Council on African Affairs in 1937 and although he had never been a member of the Communist Party, the Council had, to some extent, become a Communist Party Front. He stated that due to a conflict with the Communist led group within the Council consisting of PAUL ROBESON, Chairman and W. A. HUNTON, Educational Director, he left the Council during the early part of 1948. He recalled that in April, 1945, he attended the San Francisco Conference as a representative for the Council on African Affairs and while there he saw ALGER HISS who was the secretary to Mr. STETTINIUS, who was then secretary of the United States Department of State. He stated he never personally met HISS and that he never saw him on any other occasion.

He stated he met GEORGE HEWITT on only one occasion and that was in August, 1948, as he was walking through Madison Square Park, New York City. He recalled that HEWITT introduced himself, congratulated him for breaking from the Communists and stated that he could fully appreciate his problems. He stated he was unable to recall any further conversations with HEWITT and that he has had no further contacts with him.

In September, 1946, PAUL ROBESON recommended that he employ a woman named KLEINER to cover the sessions at the United Nations. He stated that upon this recommendation he hired KLEINER to write reports each day on the activities of the United Nations and she was employed by the Council on African Affairs from September, 1946 to the early part of 1947. He recalled that during her employment KLEINER told him that she was the sister-in-law of ALGER HISS; that during the War she had been coordinating information in the War Department, Washington, D. C., which information came from the Balkan States, and he presumed that she was employed by the War Department; and that she resided at 10 Mitchell Place, New York City, with EDITH ATWATER, an actress. He stated he knew her only as KLEINER and was unable to recall whether he had ever known her full name. He stated that when she left the Council she told him that she intended to work for the Woodrow Wilson Foundation. He stated he did not know whether she was a member of the Communist Party or whether her feelings were such that they followed the Communist Party line.

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In regard to MARION BACHRACH, a sister of JOHN ABT, who reportedly had been friendly with PRISCILLA HISS in Washington, D. C., YERGAN stated he recalled BACHRACH was employed at the Council for Pan-American Democracy, 23 West 26th Street, New York City, and she advised FREDERICK V. FIELD who was in charge of this Council. It is believed that the former organization is presently known as the National Council of American-Soviet Friendship inasmuch as EDWIN L. SMITH is known to be the Director of the NCASF at the present time. He recalled that he saw BACHRACH in Washington, D. C. accompanied by EDWIN L. SMITH, who, upon being fired from the National Labor Relations Board, became Director of the Council on American-Soviet Relations and spoke at the original conference of the National Federation of Constitutional Liberties. He stated that when he visited Communist Party Headquarters in the fall of 1947 he saw BACHRACH on the ninth floor where she appeared to be employed.

He stated that he knew NATHAN WITT was a member of the Communist Party but he had no information to substantiate this except for the fact that WITT is known to act for and assist members of the Communist Party, Communist Party Front Organizations and that he was in close association with FREDERICK V. FIELD.

He stated that in the middle of 1946 FREDERICK V. FIELD introduced him to a Government official who was sent to Ethiopia by UNRRA. He was unable to recall the name of this Government official but he recalled that FIELD told him that he had met this Government official at Harvard University and Mr. HUNTON had considerable correspondence with him.

In regard to this Government official it is noted that he is probably WILLARD Z. PARK, the subject of a previous espionage investigation.

YERGAN stated that HUNTON and FREDERICK V. FIELD had numerous contacts and he believed that they were connected with the underground in Soviet espionage although he had no specific information in this regard. He stated he also was of the opinion that HUNTON had acted as a courier between South Africa, England and the United States for Soviet agents in the United States.

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The following investigation was conducted by Special Agents JAMES R. SHINNERS and JOHN W. SULLIVAN.

According to MAX YERGAN, a woman who was introduced to him as KLEINER, by PAUL ROBFSON, in the fall of 1946, was allegedly a sister-in-law of ALGER HISS. She lived at 10 Mitchell Place with EDITH ATWATER; worked for the Council of African Affairs for a short while in the Fall and Spring of 1946-47, before going to work for the Woodrow Wilson Foundation.

Inquiries at the Foundation and at 10 Mitchell Place failed to disclose any information on Miss KLEINER, but it was determined that Miss ATWATER resided at 10 Mitchell Place with a Miss JONES. By interviewing ATWATER, it was disclosed that her roommate CYNTHIA JONES was known among her friends as "KLEINE", German for "the little one". She further added that Miss JONES was living at the Beekman Towers Hotel.

On December 29, 1948 and January 4, 10, 1949, CYNTHIA JONES was interviewed at the Beekman Towers Hotel, Room 2313.

She related that her name is CYNTHIA ARDEN JONES. As a youngster because of her diminutive stature, her German nurse nicknamed her "KLEINE", meaning "Little one". She was born in Santa Barbara, California one of three children, having a sister, CATHARINE, now Mrs. DONALD HISS, and a brother, THEODORE JONES, residing at Warren, Rhode Island. She also has a half brother, WINCHESTER JONES, who is Dean of Men at the California Institute of Technology. He resides at 351 California Terrace, Pasadena, California.

She lost both her parents at an early age in a common accident. The children were raised by Mrs. RIDGEWAY TRIMBLE in Baltimore. She attended Bryn Mawr School in Greenwood, Baltimore. She did not attend college.

In 1933 she came to New York City and attended the New York School of the Theatre. She resided with her sister at 320 East 57th Street until she played stock in Woodstock, New York. She then had a part in Tobacco Road which she left in 1940 to try free lance writing. During this period she lived at 239 and 318 West 71st Street.

In the summer of 1942, she entered the Army Air Transport Command, Washington, D.C. as a civilian employee attached to the communications section. She was stationed at Gravelly Point at which time she lived with her sister who was then married to DONALD HISS. They lived

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on N Street. She could not recall the address. In October 1942 she was transferred to Hamilton Field, California and lived at the Palace Hotel in San Francisco and later at a tourist house in Fairfield. In November, 1943, she returned to Washington, D.C. and again lived with her sister at either 30th or 31st Street and Dunbarton.

In March 1944 she was sent to G-2 as a Research Analyst in the "Who's Who" Branch. In November 1945, she resigned, returned to New York City where she remained free until she obtained a position with the Council of African Affairs in November 1946.

She claimed she met MAX YERGAN, Executive Director of the Council of African Affairs, at a social affair. She was invited to it by EDITH ATWATER, her roommate, who was in the show, "Deep Are the Roots". The show had negroes in it and through ATWATER and them she met YERGAN who is a negro. She admits knowing ATWATER for about fourteen years, having first met in show business.

She worked for the Council as an observer at the United Nations from November 1946 to March 1947. Then, at the suggestion of ALGER HISS, who was on the Board of the American Association for the United Nations, she joined that group which has its offices in the Woodrow Wilson Foundation, 45 East 65th Street, New York City.

It was a part-time clerical job although she wrote one article. In September, she left to join the American National Theatre and Academy. She was on the payroll till January 1, 1948 when she obtained a leave of absence to avoid unfavorable publicity arising out of instant case. She is a member of Actors Equity.

She first met ALGER HISS at her sister CATHARINE'S wedding to DONALD HISS. The DONALD HISS took an interest in social activities while the ALGER HISS did not. She pointed out that ALGER was a quiet conservative person who was not interested in entertaining. She visited him about once a month. According to her, CATHARINE and PRISCILLA did not get along too well which restricted family contact somewhat. CYNTHIA'S visits were usually made in bringing DONALD'S child, BOSLEY, to ALGER'S home to play with ANTHONY. She never stayed overnight.

She considers ALGER a New Dealer, and not pro-Russian. She did not know him to be a Communist or engaged in Communist or espionage activities. She stated the newspaper disclosures came as a great shock to her. She could not recall ever engaging in serious political discussions with him, adding that he liked the theatre and

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that usually was the mutual topic of conversation.

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She claimed not to know any of ALGER'S friends, pointing out that on the occasions when she visited there would be only one, or at the most two others present and they were usually from the State Department. She frequently was accompanied by DON TILGHMAN, whom she met in Washington and who was related to the TRIMBLE family. Nothing occurred at these groups which caused her to suspect ALGER and she could only classify him as a loyal American.

She never stayed overnight at ALGER'S nor had she ever spent a weekend or vacation with them. At this time she pointed out that between 1933 and 1941 her contacts with ALGER were at the most four times per year. She added this last as an afterthought and mentioned that "this was the time all the trouble took place, wasn't it?"

She stated that she was only familiar with the house that ALGER lived in at 3210 P Street N.W. She was not too sure of the address but it was at P and Wisconsin. He had previously lived at Volta Place but she could not recall having been in that house.

She claimed that she was thoroughly familiar with 3210 P Street, with the exception of ALGER'S study, which she was sure she had never entered. She was definite in saying that she had never seen a typewriter in this house and had never seen either ALGER or PRISCILLA typing.

She recalled that in the summer of 1942 prior to her transfer to San Francisco she had loaned her typewriter to ALGER to use while she was away. It was a Royal portable which she had purchased new in 1941 in New York City. It was returned to her in 1945. In the latter part of October 1948, after she had been referred to as the "Mystery Woman", in the "New York Sun", ALGER had come to Miss ATWATER'S apartment and again borrowed the typewriter. She claimed that he had given no reason for borrowing it. He had merely called the day before, asked if she was using it, and asked if he might borrow it.

She related that a day or so after the "Sun" article, DONALD HISS was in town and she told him what had transpired and asked him whether she needed a lawyer. He did not think so, but told her he would put her in touch with HUGH COX, a member of Gottlieb, Cleary, Friendly and Cox, 52 Wall Street, a firm which handles work for the firm DONALD is a lawyer for in Washington, D.C. She was subsequently

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placed in contact with Mr. ROSEWALD of the firm defending ALGER. (DIBBEVOISE, PLIMPTON and McLEAN, 20 Exchange Place.) He questioned her, she said, about the typewriter and somewhat along the general lines that she had been by agents. She pointed out that ALGER had reminded her that he had again borrowed the typewriter in the Spring of 1947 and returned it in the Summer of that year.

According to Miss JONES, she has taken a leave of absence from the American National Theatre and Academy until this case blows over.

With respect to her contacts with ALGER while in New York City, she stated that they have occurred about once every three weeks. It was learned that she had seen him between instant interviews and she had given him a digest of what had taken place. He made no comment she added.

She stated that with the exception of CATHARINE, only her brother, THOMAS had met ALGER. The remainder of her relatives, namely the TRIBLE family, had not known him. She was certain that THOMAS had never received a letter from ALGER. They were not that well acquainted.

The relatives of ALGER as she knew them were: His mother, ANNA HISS, his son, ANTHONY, his Aunt LUCY HISS, living in Baltimore, address unknown, another aunt on the HISS side, name unknown, who lives somewhere in the South.

On PRISCILLA HISS' side, she knew of, with the exception of TIMOTHY HOBSON and THAYER HOBSON, two nieces, MARGOT MOORE, age 30, who lives in Chery Chase, Washington, D.C. and one other whose name she could not recall.

Concerning DON FILGHMAN, she stated he had been employed by the State Department in a Division concerned with documentary films. She did not know if ALGER wrote to DON. She last saw DON before the holidays when he had come on from California; passed through New York City enroute to the Eastern Shore of Maryland to visit his family. His family lives at Grosses Point, Eastern Shore, Maryland. She expected him to return to see her before he leaves for California and promised to notify this office. He is now a free lance writer.

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The files of the New York Office reveal CYNTHIA JONES to have been active in Communist Front Organizations as a member of the Council of African Affairs. She attended Committee meetings of the National Council of American Soviet Friendship, and was an organizer of the United Committee Against Intervention in Greece and Turkey. Her name was given to Mrs. CHARLES RECHT, wife of CHARLES RECHT, subject of an Internal Security - R Case, Bureau File 61-390, by a Mrs. VIRGINIA EPSTEIN as a person to contact to assist in a mass protest trip to Washington against the Greek Turkish Aid Bill.

The files made frequent references to EDITH ATWATER as active in Communist front activities.

Concerning the statement given to agents of this division by MAX YERGAN that PAUL ROBESON had introduced a Miss KLEINER to him, Miss JONES stated that was what the papers had carried but they were in error. She said she knew ROBESON, but as she had previously stated she met YERGAN at a social she attended with Miss ATWATER for the cast of "Deep Are The Roots", and that ROBESON did not figure in her securing employment with YERGAN.

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On January 4, 1949, MAX BEDACHT was interviewed at his farm, the Old Chantz Farm, RFD #1, Frenchtown, New Jersey, by SAs ARTHUR E. DOOLEY and LAWRENCE W. SPILLANE. He stated that during the early 1930s he had been a member of the National Committee of the Communist Party with offices in Communist Party Headquarters and in 1933 he was elected National Secretary of the IWO at Chicago, Illinois. He stated that during the spring of 1933 he went to Russia to attend a Comintern conference and at this conference they had a discussion as to the problems of the Communist Party movement. In 1937 he went to Spain as a delegate to the International Brigade and at that time he brought materials and gifts for the men who were fighting for the International Brigade in Spain.

He stated that during the early '30s when he was on the National Committee of the Communist Party, he recalled seeing and meeting CHAMBERS, who, at that time, had been an employee of "New Masses." He stated that the only occasion or occasions in which he met CHAMBERS was probably at some sort of Communist Party functions or meetings, the nature of which he was unable to recall. He stated he read the testimony of CHAMBERS in the New York newspapers but he stated that he had no dealings or contacts with CHAMBERS as CHAMBERS had described in his testimony. He denied meeting CHAMBERS regularly at any time and he denied contacts with anyone who was connected with the underground, acting as Soviet agents, although he realized that all countries have intelligence agents.

He stated that the Communist Party never had anything to do with the underground movement or he would have known of such activity inasmuch as he was on the National Committee of the Communist Party. He stated that he has been a Marxist since he was 20 years old and, although he was recently expelled from the Communist Party, it is his desire to again become affiliated with and be active in the Communist Party movement.

He stated that he had never heard of or met ALGER HISS until he read the testimony in the New York newspapers. He stated a number of other individuals were mentioned in this testimony which included LEE PRESSMAN, JOHN ABT, VICTOR PERLO, CHARLES KRAMER, DONALD HISS, HENRY COLLINS, and others but that he had never heard of these individuals prior to the publication of this testimony. He recalled that he became acquainted with a man known to him as J. PETERS during the early 1930s and at that time PETERS was the organizational secretary in Communist Party Headquarters. He stated he also met PETERS at Communist Party conferences and conventions but he knew nothing of the activities of PETERS outside of Communist Party Headquarters inasmuch as he had never been very close to him.

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He recalled that he met ~~HAROLD WARE~~ through his mother on a farm near Philadelphia and during the 1920s he had discussed farming with WARE in that WARE had worked on a collective farm in Russia. He stated that WARE was a member of the Communist Party but he did not occupy an official position except for a short time in the 1920s when he was on a commission to study agricultural work. He stated he has not seen WARE since the early 1930s.

As a result of the information obtained from CHAMBERS by this office, BEDACHT was questioned as to his contacts with CHAMBERS and he stated he was unable to recall he had ever telephoned CHAMBERS at his office in the "New Masses" and he is positive that at no time had he ever told CHAMBERS that he had been selected to go into the Communist Party underground. He further stated that he did not know a person named ~~"ARTHUR"~~ who has been determined to be ~~JOHN SHERMAN~~, who, as ~~ROBERT MITCHELL~~, helped to organize the subway strikes in the 1920s and who had been employed on the "Daily Worker".

He denied that he had ever had any contacts with any individuals in the Communist Party Underground who had used any cover names such as ~~HERBERT~~ or ~~CARL~~ or ~~ULRICH~~ or ~~WALTER~~. He denied that he had any knowledge or that it was his function to be the connecting link of the open Communist Party with the underground. He stated he did not know of any address in New York City which was known as the ~~"Gallery"~~ and he stated he did not know PAULA LEVINE.

He stated that he was acquainted with ~~GEORGE MINK~~ who had also been associated with the Communist Party in New York City but he denied that MINK had ever given him a pocket mirror which had been used as a method of transmission of messages at that time or that he had ever given a pocket mirror to CHAMBERS. He further stated that he did not know ~~VALENTIN MARKIN~~, who was also known as ~~OSCAR~~ or ~~HERMAN~~.

It was noted that BEDACHT was very responsive to questions, enthusiastic about his work in the Communist Party and he insisted that he was trying to cooperate but his attitude was such that his responses to questions would in no way furnish any information relative to the Communist Party, the IWO or any of its members, which he felt was probably not already known by intelligence agencies.

Upon completion of the interview, BEDACHT was served with a subpoena by SA LAWRENCE W. SPILLANE calling for his appearance before a Federal Grand Jury, Southern District of New York on January 5, 1949, at 10 A. M.

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GEORGE HEWITT, aka TIM HOLMES~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

On December 20, 1948, GEORGE HEWITT, aka Tim Holmes, who resides at 2750 Bronx Park East, Bronx, New York and is employed by A. Kolberg Corporation, 1 West 32nd Street, New York City was interviewed by Special Agents JOHN J. DANAHY and ALEXANDER C. BURLINSON concerning his knowledge of ALGER HISS. As a result of this interview, a statement was prepared incorporating the information furnished by HEWITT, which statement was signed by HEWITT, after consultation with an attorney, on December 21, 1948. This statement will be maintained as an exhibit in the New York file and is being set forth in detail as follows:

"New York, N.Y.  
December 21, 1948.

"I, George Hewitt, residing at 2750 Bronx Park East, New York City, make the following statement to John J. Danahy and Alexander C. Burlinson who have identified themselves to me as Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. No threats or promise have been made to me to induce me to make this statement and I realize that it can be used against me in a court of law. I have been advised that I have a right to legal counsel.

"About the end of 1937 or early 1938 I attended a meeting of the National Bureau of the Communist Party. The meeting was attended by several members of the State Bureau as well as the members of the National Bureau and was held in a private house on the lower west side. I have recently made a survey of this neighborhood and believe that apartment F-35 at 8 West 16 St., N.Y.C. is the house where this meeting was held. I have recognized this building because of the unusual structure consisting of small quaint houses built around a central courtyard. I recall that the unit housing the apartment where the meeting was held was located in the northeast corner of the building and the apartment was located at the head of the stairs on the top floor. In the course of years since this meeting I have had occasion to pass this building on several occasions and always recalled at these times that I had attended a National Bureau meeting there.

"I recall that the following persons were present at this meeting at 8 West 16th Street: J. Peters, whom I understood to be one of the leaders of the National Bureau, Rose Wortis, the trade union theorist of both bureaus, Jack Stachel, a key figure of the National Bureau, Ted Bassett, a member of the state committee and prominent in the Harlem negro concentration work, Max Steinberg, organizational head of the state bureau, Bill Lawrence, a former Lenin school student active in the state bureau and a brother of 'Comrade Lazareth'.

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"Also present were two unidentified men, unknown to me at the time, but whom I identified in 1948 from newspaper photos as Alger and Donald Hiss. These two men were seated on a divan and took no part in the discussion. I was seated directly opposite them and at the time presumed that they were representatives of the Communist Internationale. The meeting commenced at about 1:30 PM and I left at about 3:30 PM or 4:00 PM. Alger and Donald Hiss were present when I arrived and were still there when I left. The meeting concerned West Indian infiltration and cultural work and the negro question insofar as the Communist Party was concerned.

"About two years later, I believe about 1940, I attended a meeting of the National Negro Congress at Washington, D.C. I believe that this meeting was held in a building on Pennsylvania Avenue. In the rear of the hall where this meeting occurred, I observed thirty-five or forty people including Max Yergen, James W. Ford, Rose Wortis, Max Steinberg and Bob Campbell and two men whom I now know to be Alger and Donald Hiss. Alger Hiss remained in this corridor only several minutes and then departed but Donald Hiss remained for the entire meeting. I recognized them as the men I had seen at the meeting of the national bureau and I still presumed that they were representatives of the Communist Internationale.

"The above two occurrences were the only times that I ever saw Alger or Donald Hiss.

"I have read the above statement consisting of this and three other pages, and I believe it to be true to the best of my knowledge. I am initialing all pages and placing my signature below.

"/s/ George Hewitt.

"Witnessed: 12/21/48 - New York, N.Y.

/s/ John J. Danahy, Special Agent, F.B.I., N.Y.C.

/s/ Alexander C. Burlinson, Special Agent, F.B.I., N.Y.C."

With reference to Apartment F-35 at 8 West 16th Street, Mr. GEORGE V. McPHERSON of 2047 Nostrand Avenue, Brooklyn, New York, who acted as rental agent for this building during the pertinent period, was contacted by Special Agent JOHN J. DANAHY and is now endeavoring to locate his records for that period so as to accurately identify the occupants of the apartment during that period.

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GEORGE HEWITT was questioned concerning his knowledge of WHITTAKER CHAMBERS on December 20, 1948 by Special Agents DANAHY and BURLINSON and furnished information which was incorporated in a statement and signed by HEWITT on December 21, 1948 after consultation with his attorney. This statement will likewise be maintained as an exhibit in the New York file and is being set forth in detail as follows:

"New York, N.Y.  
December 21, 1948

"I, George Hewitt, residing at 2750 Bronx Park East, New York City, make the following statement to John J. Danahy and Alexander C. Burlinson who have identified themselves to me as Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. No threats or promises have been made to me to induce me to make this statement and I realize that it can be used against me in a court of law. I have been advised that I have a right to legal counsel.

"During the years from 1935 to 1944 I held various positions in the New York State Communist Party. I was also a member of the New York State Bureau of the Communist Party. Among the positions I held in the state party was that of district representative to the Erie County organization of the Communist Party. While in Buffalo, N.Y. I became acquainted with one Henry Wright, negro leader of the Fifth Ward of the Communist Party in Buffalo. I had occasion to contact him on practically every visit which I made to Buffalo during this period.

"To the best of my recollection, about 1938 I was called to the office of Max Steinberg, organizational secretary of the New York State Bureau of the Communist Party at 35 East 12th Street, New York City. Present in the office at that time was Jack Stachel, a key figure in the national bureau, and a third person whose identity I am unable to recall. This third person was not a key figure in the party. Following some preliminary conversation concerning a trip which I proposed to take to Buffalo, Max Steinberg displayed a photograph of a man to me and asked me if I were acquainted with this man through any of the state organizations. I replied that I was not acquainted with him. Steinberg then told me that the individual whose photograph was displayed was a police or F.B.I. agent operating within the party apparatus and doing considerable damage to the party. Steinberg stated that because of this activity it would be necessary to do 'a serious organizational job on this individual'. Through my experiences in the Communist Party and particularly my activities in trade union organization for the party, I understood 'a serious organizational job' to be a strong-arm job involving physical violence. I cannot recall

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"whether Stachel or Steinberg mentioned the name of the individual whose photograph Steinberg displayed to me but I now know from viewing recent newspaper photos of Whittaker Chambers that he is identical with the man whose photo was displayed to me by Steinberg.

"Stachel and Steinberg told me that certain comrades in Buffalo, N.Y., unknown to me, had received instructions in this matter and that in a few days I would receive further instructions which I would receive from a comrade who would recognize me in the dining room of the Hotel Albert on University Place, N.Y.C. I was to convey these sealed instructions to Henry Wright at Buffalo, N.Y. and was not to open the envelope containing the instructions.

"Several days later at the appointed time which I cannot exactly recall, I was seated at a rear table in the Hotel Albert dining room when I was approached by a woman, a young attractive Spanish or Latin-American girl, who seated herself at my table, ordered a meal and then handed me a sealed envelope under the table. I opened the envelope without her seeing me and was surprised to observe that the envelope contained no written instructions but rather contained a large number of bills consisting of about fifteen one hundred dollar bills and numerous fifty dollar bills which I estimated amounted to about three thousand dollars. When I saw the large amount of money I realized that serious physical violence probably murder was contemplated and in view of the irregular manner in which the money was delivered to me rather than instructions, I felt that I had been placed in a precarious situation by them in an incident of which I wanted no part. I immediately returned the envelope to the woman and walked out of the restaurant. I was never questioned again by any party officials concerning my conduct in this matter which further convinced me that there was something highly irregular and significant in this transaction.

"Commencing with this incident I became aware of the fact that I was no longer a trusted member of the party which was evidenced by the constant harassment that seemingly developed until I could stand it no longer and broke with the party in 1944.

"I have read the above statement consisting of this and four other pages, and I believe it to be true to the best of my knowledge. I am initialing all pages and corrections and placing my signature below.

"/s/ George Hewitt

"Witnessed at New York, N.Y. 12/21/48  
/s/ John J. Danahy, Special Agent, F.B.I., N.Y.C.  
/s/ Alexander C. Burlinson, Special Agent, F.B.I., N.Y.C."

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FREDERICK VANDERBILT FIELD~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Pursuant to Bureau instructions, efforts were made to interview FREDERICK VANDERBILT FIELD on December 28, 1948 by Special Agents JOHN J. DANAHY and C.A. REILLY concerning allegations made on December 10, 1948 by LAURENCE DUGGAN to Bureau Agents that in late 1936 or early 1937 DUGGAN had been approached at Washington, D.C. by FIELD who sought to have DUGGAN act in his official capacity as an employee of the State Department, as an agent of the Soviet Union or the Communist International. Full details concerning the allegations made by DUGGAN are contained in the referenced New York report dated December 23, 1948. FIELD was unavailable for interview at New York on December 28, 1948 but was located at his home at New Hartford, Conn. on December 30, 1948 by SA JOHN J. DANAHY of this office and SA HOWARD P. WINTER of the New Haven office. At that time FIELD was advised that the agents desired to interview him concerning his associations and connection with the deceased LAURENCE V. DUGGAN. Mr. FIELD stated that he was aware of a statement made by the columnist DREW PEARSON concerning an alleged disclosure made by LAURENCE DUGGAN to the F.B.I. and he desired to consult with his attorney before granting any interview relating to this matter. He stated that he would consult with his attorney on the morning of January 3, 1949 at New York City and would immediately thereafter notify Agent DANAHY as to his decision in regards to granting an interview.

On January 3, 1949, FIELD telephoned Agent DANAHY and advised that he would be available for interview at his office, 23 West 26 Street, New York City later that day. At an appointed hour Agent DANAHY and SA LAWRENCE W. SPILLANE called on Mr. FIELD at his office. Present at that time was Mr. HAROLD L. CAMMER, 9 East 40th Street, New York City, who was introduced by FIELD as his attorney. Mr. CAMMER is known to this office as a law partner of NATHAN WITT and LEE PRESSMAN.

At the commencement of the interview FIELD demanded a transcript of the interview which the F.B.I. was reported to have had with LAURENCE DUGGAN on December 10, 1948. The interviewing agents advised him that such a transcript could not be made available to him. FIELD thereupon stated that in view of this refusal he would be unable to answer any questions relating to this matter and that he felt that the "intentional leakage" of information by the F.B.I. to DREW PEARSON has "seriously prejudiced a proper investigation" and wrongfully blackened his name. The interviewing agents advised FIELD that the F.B.I. had made no intentional or unintentional leaks to DREW PEARSON. FIELD then stated that in view of all of the above facts he and his attorney had prepared a statement which was then being typed and upon

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completion would be presented to the agents as their sole ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ comment on this matter. Upon completion of typing by FIELD'S secretary the statement was handed to the agents by FIELD and is set forth completely as follows:

"Statement of Frederick V. Field to the F.B.I. Agent  
January 3, 1949

"On Sunday, December 26, 1948, Attorney General Tom C. Clark, during a television interview, stated, according to the press of the following day, that Laurence Duggan had informed the F.B.I. that he was approached ten years ago "by two persons" in connection with an alleged Communist espionage ring, but that he had repulsed them both. The Attorney General did not identify the two persons further.

"The matter of identification was left to Drew Pearson, who during his regular Sunday night broadcast, that same night, alleged that Laurence Duggan had informed the F.B.I. that some women and myself were these two persons. This was the first I had ever heard of these charges.

"After the information which Laurence Duggan is alleged to have given the F.B.I. concerning me had thus been given nation wide publicity, necessarily with F.B.I. connivance, two agents of the F.B.I. called upon me at my home in New Hartford, Connecticut, on December 30, 1948, and indicated that they wished to question me regarding the alleged information concerning me which had been attributed to Laurence Duggan. I arranged to meet the agents of the F.B.I. at my office in New York City on January 3, 1949, at 4:30 p.m. At that time I requested them to permit me to see a transcript of the alleged statements concerning me which they attributed to Mr. Duggan. This they refused to do.

"In view of my conviction that Mr. Duggan could not and did not make statements concerning me of the character and innuendo leaked by the F.B.I.; in view of the refusal of the F.B.I. agents to disclose in context the statements concerning me which are attributed to Mr. Duggan, and in order to avoid any misunderstanding or distortion such as has apparently been generated in this case, I prepared this statement which I delivered to the agents at the meeting referred to.

"Laurence Duggan was for many years a personal friend of mine. We were classmates at Harvard, in the class of 1927, roomed in the same group and were both officers of our class. After college we kept up our acquaintance by seeing each other occasionally. Our relationship was one of long term friendship, nothing more: ✓

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"I do not and cannot believe that Mr. Duggan made the statements concerning me which the F.B.I. has, by leaks and ~~indirection~~ accused him.

"I deny categorically any implication that I was at any time involved in any form of espionage, that I violated or attempted to violate any official secrets, or that I attempted to obtain from Mr. Duggan confidential information of any sort.

"I regard the action of the F.B.I. in the circumstances as grossly improper and most unfair."

After perusal of the statement by the interviewing agents FIELD was again informed that the F.B.I. was in no way responsible for any alleged leakage of information to DREW PEARSON whereupon FIELD made the comment, "Well then the Justice Department is responsible". FIELD was requested to sign the statement but declined to do so upon advise of his counsel, Mr. CARTER, who remarked that this was unnecessary since it was delivered in the presence of two agents. The interview was thereupon terminated. The original copy of FIELD'S statement will be maintained as an exhibit in the New York file.

HENRY HILL COLLINS, JR.

On December 28, 1948 an effort was made by Special Agents JOHN V. GRIFFIN and WILLIAM J. McCARTHY to make an appointment to interview HENRY HILL COLLINS, JR. at his office in the American Russian Institute, 58 Park Avenue, New York City. This effort was made pursuant to Bureau instructions as a result of an allegation made to Bureau agents by the deceased LAURENCE V. DUGGAN on December 10, 1948 that in the late Spring or early Summer of 1937, DUGGAN had been approached by COLLINS who sought to have DUGGAN act as an agent of the Soviet Union or the Communist International. On December 28, 1948 COLLINS telephonically advised Agent GRIFFIN that he could be of no assistance to this office in any investigation and further that he declined to see any representative of the F.B.I.

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RE: LAURENCE DUGGAN ✓~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

By letter dated January 6, 1949, the Bureau forwarded to the New York Division the contents of an anonymous letter, which was directed to ~~WALTER WINCHELL~~, and by him made available to the Bureau. This letter, which was on the stationery of the Hotel Taft, New York City, and is not dated, is quoted as follows:

"Sunday Night....

"Dear Mr. Winchell;

"I know that you must be interested in the death... of Mr. Lawrence Duggan, (I heard your program Sunday night.) Well, ...Here it is...DUGGAN did not jump...I knew he was worried, after he turned down some of our big commies...and after he spoke to some of our F.B.I....they returned to his office...he was first hit with a blackjack, and then pushed out of the window.

"I'm worried myself....I was with Mr. Duggan the day he lost his life. He told me at lunch, all about his troubles, and told me to watch out. I'm leaving the country myself, before something happens to me. I hope you can help find the killers of DUGGAN.

"Just keep this in mind...that DUGGAN did not jump... HE WAS MURDERED. Mr. Sumner Welles, is right. I am so glad that the F.B.I. exonerated Mr. Duggan completely.

"Don't try to find out who I am...I want to live. I'm hiding now from those killers who are looking all over for me.

"Some big shots in WASHINGTON, D.C. and in HOLLYWOOD, CAL...who were worried and to get DUGGAN out of the way. He knew too much about the connections they have with U.S.S.R. (I think if you have some of your F.B.I. friends cover ~~SARDI'S CAFE~~...on W. 44th, St.) they may pick up some writers...(Friends of HOLLYWOOD MOB)".

Pursuant to Bureau instructions, there has been initiated an investigation in order to identify and locate the author of the above-quoted communication; after this is accomplished it is anticipated that, unless it should appear inadvisable for some reason, this individual will be questioned concerning his conversation with DUGGAN, as well as with respect to any other details of instant matter of which he may have knowledge.

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Re: LAURENCE DUGGAN

On January 11, 1949, SA AUGUST J. MICEK obtained from the Chief of Detectives, GEORGE P. MITCHELL, New York City Police Department, a copy of the report of that Department reflecting the results of the investigation concerning the death of LAURENCE DUGGAN, which report was dated December 24, 1948, and which reads as follows:

On December 20, 1948 at 7 P.M. Detective JAMES PRITCHARD, 16th Squad, was notified by the officer on telephone switchboard at the 16th Precinct that a man had either fallen or jumped from the premises to West 45th Street, New York City. Detective PRITCHARD, in company with detectives THOMAS LENNON and JOHN WYTEN, 16th Squad, responded to that address where it was found that the man had landed in West 45th Street, was believed to be still alive and had been removed to Roosevelt Hospital. At the hospital it was found that the man had been pronounced dead on arrival by Dr. BOSWORTH of Roosevelt Hospital. His papers disclosed him to be one LAURENCE DUGGAN, 43 years of age. His residence was listed as 46 Wolworth Avenue, Scarsdale, New York. It was further noted that he was the President of the Institute of International Education, 2 West 45th Street, New York City, 16th floor.

Investigation at 2 West 45th Street revealed that in Room 1604, Mr. DUGGAN'S private office, there was an open window on the West 45th Street side above where the man was found. This room was carefully examined but there was nothing unusual found. A careful search of the room failed to uncover any suicide note. A hat and coat were neatly folded with the hat placed on top, on a chair near the desk. Near another chair on the floor was one over-shoe (the other was on the body of the deceased). There were two brief-cases in the room. These and his desk were carefully examined for fingerprints and for possible documentary leads in this investigation without success. The room was in an immaculate condition. There were no signs of violence anywhere apparent. Despite the fact that the wall paint is of an extremely light color there were no marks near the window that was open, or any other place. The window was carefully examined for scratch marks, foot marks, etc., without results. Outside of the window on the sill in the snow was an impression as if someone had exerted some pressure on it, leaving an imprint. To the right and left of the imprint the snow was undisturbed. The open window was open to a distance from the sill of 32 inches with the venetian blind pulled even therewith. The sill was 34 inches from the floor. The sill, including the cement extension outside measured 24 inches. In the absence of any fingerprints and other evidence of violence of any kind, the detectives reached the preliminary decision that DUGGAN met his death by either falling or jumping

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from the window, pending further investigation.

The following morning, December 21, 1948, ~~Lieutenant~~ **CONFIDENTIAL** HENNING, 16th Squad, with Detectives PRITCHARD, WYTEN and LENNON, continued the investigation. All of the ground covered by the detectives was re-investigated by the Lieutenant. The elevator boy, WILLIAM CROSBY, 571 Southern Boulevard, Bronx, was re-questioned and stated, as he had told Detective PRITCHARD the night before, that he had brought Mr. DUGGAN up to the 16th floor about 6:30 P.M. To the best of his recollection he had not taken anyone to or from there after that time,

The assistant to Mr. DUGGAN, Miss BESS TRINKS, 521 West Lookout Avenue, Hackensack, New Jersey, was interviewed. She knew of no reason why Mr. DUGGAN would commit suicide and believed it must have been an accident as he was not well, was tired and had come back to work before he was fully recovered. She could give no information as to anyone who might wish Mr. DUGGAN harm.

A secretary close to Mr. DUGGAN, one ZASHIKO MORI, 200 East 27th Street, New York City, was queried and her statements were similar to those of Miss TRINKS.

The Vice President of the Institute, DONALD J. SHANK, 8 Normal Avenue, Montclair, New Jersey, was interrogated and he stated he knew of no reason for Mr. DUGGAN to commit suicide, nor did he know of anyone or any reason for anyone to commit a violent act upon him. His personal opinion was that he had been in an extremely run-down condition due to coming back to work too soon after an operation and subsequent illness and that he always had trouble with the window, opening it, etc., and believed that these circumstances somehow resulted in Mr. DUGGAN'S accidentally falling from the window.

Mr. CHARLES HARDINGER, 178 Carbone Street, Patterson, New Jersey, the Assistant Treasurer of the Institute, was interrogated but could give no aid to this investigation.

The gist of the information gleaned from a complete ~~investigation~~ **CONFIDENTIAL** at the Institute was that Mr. DUGGAN was a highly nervous person whose stomach was completely out of sorts most of the time. This was true to such an extent that he carried around with him in a thermos an eggnog mixture to settle his stomach at different times of the day. He was recovering from an operation for a ruptured disc in the spine which had been performed at St. Luke's



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Hospital on October 23, 1948. This operation had been succeeded by an attack of the "flu" and it was the concerted opinion of his associates that he had returned to work too soon before he had fully recovered his health.

At 5:30 PM, December 21, 1948, Acting Captain FRANCIS D. J. PHILLIPS, Main Office Squad, appeared at the 16th Squad office and was assigned to assist in this investigation by personal direction of the Police Commissioner and Chief of Detectives. Captain PHILLIPS conferred with all of the officers on this case and as a result all of the work mentioned in the preceding paragraphs was gone over with him, re-covering the ground, including questioning, examining premises, etc., for the third time. Detective CHARLES A. SANTARIELLO, Photo Gallery, photographed the room from every angle essential to the investigation,

A canvas of the buildings near 2 West 45th Street was ordered to be taken at exactly the same time as it was believed Mr. DUGGAN'S body had left the window for the street. This survey was made by Detectives HENRY J. FITZSIMMONS, 16th Squad and THOMAS J. BURKE and JOHN O'SHEA, Homicide Squad, Manhattan West. Premises 5 West 45th Street is a six story loft building which is directly opposite the scene of the occurrence. Mr. JOHN DONNELLY, 442 Jackson Avenue, Bronx, the elevator operator, stated that all of the building's occupants had left the building at 6:30 PM with the exception of himself, one ESSIE KAUFMAN and two cleaning women, namely, Mrs. BERTHA BOTTICELLI and Mrs. THELMA DOHRENWEND. He, himself, saw nothing only the crowd which gathered after the deceased had landed in the gutter. ✓

ESSIE KAUFMAN, 72 South 10th Street, Brooklyn, employed as a bookkeeper by the Kaufman Carpet Company, 2nd floor, 5 West 45th, stated she had heard a thud and then observed the crowd gathering. Mrs. BERTHA BOTTICELLI, 252 West 74th Street, did not see or hear anything, being busy with her cleaning. Mrs. THELMA DOHRENWEND, 219 East 83rd Street, cleaning woman, also stated she had heard or seen nothing.

Mr. PHILIP PINSKY, 174 Forsythe Street, New York City, part owner of the Davjo Luncheonette on street floor of 7 West 45th Street, stated, when questioned, that at the time of the occurrence a customer left from his place of business at the sound of the thud and came running back and stated a man jumped out of a window. Mr. PINSKY stated he immediately called Police Headquarters for an ambulance. He did not know the name of the customer.

Mr. SIDNEY ROSE, 743 Empire Boulevard, Brooklyn, and JOSEPH MENTZ, 105 East 16th Street, Brooklyn, employed by the Capitol Blueprint

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Company, 4th floor rear, premises 7-11 West 45th Street, were interrogated. They are located in the rear of the building and have no window looking out on West 45th Street. This building is 16 stories high and the night time sheet shows these to be the only employees working in the building at the time.

Mr. FRANK GUIDETTI, 97-19 25th Avenue, East Elmhurst, Long Island, the proprietor of Dominick's Restaurant and Bar, 15 West 45th Street, which is located on the ground floor of the premises, was interviewed but could give no aid to this investigation.

Mr. JOHN JAKEIT, superintendent of 15 West 45th Street, who resides in the premises, stated that he was looking out the front hall door window and observed the body of the deceased descending when it was about three feet above the ground. He turned his head away when he heard the scream and thud as the body hit the pavement. He stated he did not go out of the building to investigate further. This building is six stories high.

Premises 8 West 45th Street is a building five stories high. The following employees of the Oppenheimer Luggage Shop, ground floor, and the only tenants in the building at the time of occurrence were interrogated:

SAM ROSENBAUM, 787 East 175th Street, Bronx, Assistant Manager, heard the thud of the body when it struck the pavement. He called the police to notify them of what happened, doing so by calling the 16th Precinct by phone. He loosened the belt on the trousers of the deceased and some passing truck driver felt the pulse and said it was weak. No words came from the injured man.

Mr. BERNARD ZAREMBA, 1537 Fulton Avenue, Bronx, stated he observed the body on the sidewalk after it struck the pavement. He could give no further information.

STEVE CONDOS, a clerk, when questioned stated he saw the crowd and saw the deceased lying on the street.

An exhaustive survey has been made of the block where this occurred with every effort being expended to locate a witness to the incident or to obtain some information that would aid in this investigation. To date such efforts have been fruitless.

On the night of the occurrence Detective PRITCHARD called Mrs. HELEN DUGGAN, wife of the deceased, at her home and informed her that her

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husband was seriously injured at the Roosevelt Hospital. She stated she would go directly to the hospital and then contact the detective. She went to the hospital but did not contact the detective. Instead, a brother of the deceased, STEPHEN DUGGAN, JR., an attorney residing at 1075 Park Avenue, New York City, visited the 16th Squad office. He was questioned and stated that his brother had been operated on in October, 1948 for the removal of a disc from his vertebra and that he had returned to work too soon and had been working extremely hard. He added that he had a very poor stomach that often caused him distress. However, he could not conceive of his brother committing suicide but rather believed that he had some sort of spell of sickness and, going to the window for air, had fallen to his death. Mr. STEPHEN DUGGAN was again interviewed by Captain PHILLIPS and Lieutenant HENNING at his home on December 21, 1948, and repeated, in substance, the information he had given the detectives on the night of the occurrence. He was further questioned as to whether he knew anyone who might commit foul play upon his brother or any reason why anyone would wish to commit such an act on his brother and he replied definitely in the negative.

At the meeting with STEPHEN DUGGAN, JR., arrangements were made for Captain PHILLIPS and Lieutenant HENNING to meet with the rest of the family. Accordingly, at 3 P.M. on December 22, 1948, at 46 Wolworth Avenue, Scarsdale, New York, the home of the deceased, such a meeting took place. Mr. STEPHEN DUGGAN, SR., father of the deceased, spoke at length and gave numerous reasons why he believed his son had no intentions of taking his life and why he believed that he was not the type of person to take such a step. He cited his son's love of home, family and wife, his deep interest in his work and his character and balance. He also cited plans his son had made for the holidays with his family and the future of the Institute of which his son was President and the elder DUGGAN, the founder. He could not conceive that his son's death was a suicide. He was rather inclined to believe that in some manner his son had fallen to his death through accident. He was further questioned about the possibility of anyone doing his son harm and he stated he was entirely convinced that foul play did not contribute to his son's death.

Mrs. STEPHEN DUGGAN, mother of the deceased, added her opinion that to think her son had committed suicide was out of the question. Mrs. HELEN DUGGAN, wife of the deceased, also discounted suicide but rather leaned towards the belief that he had been accidentally killed. She knew of no reason why he would commit suicide being full of plans for the future and not worried about anything. She was further questioned as to whether she knew of anyone who would commit foul play upon him and she answered

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definitely in the negative.

Mr. JOHN BOYD, brother of Mrs. HELEN DUGGAN, and another daughter of the elder DUGGAN, were present at the meeting but offered no aid to the investigation, merely confirming the statements of the rest of the family that LAURENCE DUGGAN apparently did not contemplate suicide and attesting to the character of the deceased citing his interest in his family, his future and the future of the Institute.

Detective FITZSIMMONS interviewed Dr. BRONSON S. RAY who maintains a suite of offices at New York Hospital, 525 West 68th Street, New York City. Dr. RAY is a neurological surgeon (brain and nervous system). He stated he first saw the dead man on August 31, 1948, when he came for a consultation relative to a back injury which DUGGAN stated he obtained while shoveling snow. The patient had been referred to Dr. RAY by Dr. WILLIAM BOYD of Franklin, New Jersey, who is a cousin of Mrs. DUGGAN and who was formerly connected with New York Hospital. Dr. RAY added that he found that the deceased was suffering from a ruptured fifth lumbar disc. He operated on him on October 23, 1948, at St. Luke's Hospital, 113th Street and Morningside Heights. He also stated that Mr. DUGGAN was confined to the hospital for about 16 days. While recuperating, in St. Luke's Hospital Mr. DUGGAN complained about ulcers and his diet was changed. On December 15, 1948, Mr. DUGGAN visited Dr. RAY'S office for a check-up and seemed in good spirits. He spoke of receiving an orthopedic belt he was wearing and was rational at all times.

Detective FITZSIMMONS interviewed Dr. ALLIATOR M. MC LELLAN at his office, 121 West 60th Street, New York City. DR. MC LELLAN is a urologist surgeon and treats ailments of the genitourinary system which would constitute the kidneys, bladder, genital tract and prostate gland. He first saw LAURENCE DUGGAN on January 2, 1946. Mr. DUGGAN had been referred to him by Dr. ALAN CHENERY, 1835 I Street, N.W., Washington, D. C. The last time he treated him was on May 19, 1947. The deceased was being treated for a low back pain and thought that prostatic gland massage relieved him. He stated further he had been receiving such treatment for 15 years. DR. MC LELLAN further stated he never believed that the patient's prostate gland was the cause of the trouble. On May 19, 1947, the patient was referred to Dr. WILLIAM NICKEL, JR., who occupies the same suite of offices as Dr. MC LELLAN.

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Dr. WILLIAM NICKEL, JR. was interviewed and stated he specializes in general surgery. He stated that the deceased had been referred to him by Dr. MC LELLAN who was of the opinion the prostate gland was not the cause of the pain in the back of the deceased. Dr. NICKEL stated he saw the patient only once on May 19, 1947. He was supposed to telephone the doctor for another appointment but never did. He could recall nothing further on LAURENCE DUGGAN.

The hospital records of St. Luke's Hospital were checked and Dr. GASTON, Acting Director, interviewed. Mr. DUGGAN was admitted to the hospital October 22, 1948 at 3PM suffering from a pain in the back and left posterior leg and had been so suffering for ten months. His hospital record listed general good health, usual childhood diseases, appendectomy in 1925 and treated for ulcers in 1926. He was operated on for rupture of the fifth lumbar disc on October 23, 1948, by Dr. RAY; discharged on November 6, 1948 at 10 A.M. On October 29, 1948, he was placed on LINHARTZ' ulcer diet. On November 3, 1948, he was placed on convalescent ulcer diet. The records also show that he was in this hospital from March 24th to April 28th, 1926 for peptic ulcers. No ulcer revealed by ex-ray. Ex-rays showed evidence of adhesions. Patient received medical treatment and was not operated upon.

In connection with this investigation, Assistant United States Attorney General THOMAS J. DONEGAN was interviewed at the United States Court House, Foley Square, and stated that at no time preceding Mr. DUGGAN'S death had he testified before the present US Grand Jury. He further stated he was not under subpoena at the time of his death, to testify before the Grand Jury.

Mr. GEORGE MONAGHAN, Assistant District Attorney in charge of the Homicide Bureau of the District Attorney's Office, New York County, and Mr. LOUIS PAGNUCCO, also an Assistant District Attorney, were consulted on this case and all of the facts and actions taken by this department explained in detail. They both expressed the opinion that no evidence of a crime has been established and nothing so far uncovered in this case warrants the attention of their office.

Check at the Bureau of Special Services and Investigations disclosed that LAURENCE DUGGAN is mentioned in the Dies Committee reports as having been a member of the Board of Directors of "The Open Road". About this group the Dies Committee report states "While there is no doubt that some of the individuals who sponsored and were associated with the Open Road were primarily interested in promoting the cultural effects of travel to other countries, there is ample evidence of infiltration of the organization

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An autopsy was performed on the body of LAURENCE DUGGAN by Chief Medical Examiner Dr. THOMAS A. GONZALES, assisted by Dr. MILTON HALPERN. Cause of death was listed as multiple fractures of bones of extremities, pelvis, ribs and skull, laceration of heart, contusions of lungs and other internal injuries--jumped or fell 16 floors to West 45th Street, December 20, 1948.

As this report was in process of preparation one McKAY COLLETTE, 137 Manor Lane, Pelham, New York, called police headquarters and stated he had information in this case and was referred to the 16th Squad where he spoke to Captain PHILLIPS. He stated he was passing by at the time of the accident and heard a scream and, looking up, saw a body descending which, at that time, was about four stories from the ground. The body landed in a sitting position and having been a United States Army medical man he rushed over and felt his pulse which was very faint. When asked what the deceased had said when he arrived at his side Mr. COLLETTE stated Mr. DUGGAN made no statement, apparently being too far gone.

As a result of a very thorough investigation no evidence has been found of any foul play or violence. It is the opinion of the investigating officers that the deceased met his death by accidentally falling from or jumping from his office window on the 16th floor of premises 2 West 45th Street, New York City.

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CHARLES FRANCIS DARLINGTON, 26 Broadway, New York City was interviewed by Special Agents JOHN F. SULLIVAN and ROBERT F.X. O'KEEFE on December 22, 1948. Mr. DARLINGTON is now employed in the Foreign Trade Department of Socony Vacuum Oil Company, 26 Broadway, New York City. He stated that from March 1, 1935 to January 31, 1939 and from July 1, 1942 to April, 1943 he had been employed in the United States State Department, Division of Trade Agreements, as Assistant Chief under HENRY GRADY and later under HARRY HAWKINS.

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Mr. DARLINGTON recalled that HENRY JULIAN WADLEIGH commenced employment in the Division of Trade Agreements in or about early 1936, and that he, DARLINGTON became one of WADLEIGH'S supervisors. DARLINGTON had no knowledge of anyone instrumental in procuring a position for WADLEIGH in the State Department, nor could he recollect any of WADLEIGH'S associates within or without the State Department during this period.

DARLINGTON stated that although he was WADLEIGH'S superior, he was never in close touch with him except occasionally on official business within the Department. He described WADLEIGH as a brilliant economist, well educated and yet very odd in his mannerisms. DARLINGTON felt that WADLEIGH was a "decent and genuine" American citizen, who never expressed any disloyal ideas. For the most part DARLINGTON edited WADLEIGH'S work on trade agreements and outgoing correspondence generally relating thereto. DARLINGTON believed that WADLEIGH in his minor capacity, would not have been able to insert his own political thought in correspondence; nor could he influence policy on trade agreements which dealt primarily with economic, non-political matters. WADLEIGH'S political thought, according to DARLINGTON, followed the New Deal policy which was dominant among government leaders during the late '30s. DARLINGTON said that WADLEIGH never expressed orally or through the medium of his work, any Communist thoughts, nor did he ever give any indication that he might be working on behalf of the Communist International or Soviet Intelligence agents. DARLINGTON stated that WHITTAKER CHAMBERS was unknown to him and he knew of no association that existed between WADLEIGH and CHAMBERS or any other person to whom WADLEIGH may have delivered State Department documents.

DARLINGTON recalled that WADLEIGH was assigned to economic and trade agreement work dealing with Turkey and Mid-Eastern areas. However, he would have had access to all material coming to the Trade Agreements Division, with the possible exception of those data dealing with top government policy. Mr. DARLINGTON said that in the years before the War there was an apparent lack of security regulations in the conduct of the State Department. Numerous copies of incoming documents were made and routed to various interested sections,

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so also memoranda within the State Department, were prepared with numerous copies and circulated to various divisions, assistants, secretaries and under secretaries within the Department. Although Mr. DARLINGTON could not recall the system accurately, he felt that only the original of incoming telegrams, cables and letters were filed in the central files; the distributed mimeographed copies were ultimately destroyed. He believed that a check of the number of distributed copies was not kept and therefore it would have been an easy matter for someone to abstract copies of documents without detection. Mr. DARLINGTON believed it was an accepted practice for persons in the Trade Agreement Division to take papers home for purpose of review and thereafter return them to the office. He did not recall that any documents or papers were missed during the period of his employment in the State Department; no suspicion was ever directed against WADLEIGH.

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Although WADLEIGH was under FRANCIS B. SAYRE, Assistant Secretary of State in charge of the Division, Mr. DARLINGTON doubted that there were ever any direct dealings between Mr. SAYRE and WADLEIGH; and further he doubted that WADLEIGH would ever have gone to Mr. SAYRE'S office without one of his immediate supervisor's being present.

Mr. DARLINGTON advised that it would have been an unusual practice for a person in ALGER HISS' capacity to make handwritten copies of documents; it was likewise unusual to make abstracts or synopses in handwritten notes unless the document was very lengthy and involved. He stated that Mr. HISS had a secretary readily available to whom he could have dictated brief memoranda and DARLINGTON saw no apparent reason for making lengthy notes. DARLINGTON pointed out that HISS as adviser to Mr. SAYRE might make brief notes for Mr. SAYRE'S attention and action, but these notes, Mr. DARLINGTON believed, would not be filed in the State Department files.

Mr. DARLINGTON knew ALGER HISS when the latter was in the State Department. He considered him a very able lawyer and administrator with a good knowledge of State Department policy. DARLINGTON advised that he was "shocked" upon hearing the disclosures made by WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, and he expressed doubt in the truth of them. Mr. DARLINGTON stated that he had no personal knowledge or acquaintance with WHITTAKER CHAMBERS. Furthermore he did not know the nature of the relationship between CHAMBERS and HISS.

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The following information was obtained by Special Agent FRANCIS J. GALLANT.

Reference is made to the letter of the Charlotte Division to the Director of December 17, 1948, advising that an informant of that office was a member of the 530th Field Artillery Battalion at Fort Jackson, South Carolina with one, JOHN KORAL, 36 Arthur Street, Hempstead, New York. In 1944 while at Fort Jackson, KORAL told a story to the informant concerning his uncle also named JOHN KORAL. He stated that his uncle JOHN KORAL had made several trips to Washington, D.C. for ALGER HISS. These trips were made to receive from an unknown individual in Washington, top secret papers from the State Department and to carry these papers to HISS who was staying at an unknown address in New York City. KORAL'S uncle received \$300.00 to \$500.00 for each trip. These trips were made in 1937 and one trip in 1938. KORAL would meet the unknown person on a street corner in Washington. The informant stated that HISS has stayed at KORAL'S home when these trips were made. The informant desired his identity be protected.

On December 21, 1948 the Bureau requested inquiries be made to ascertain if JOHN KORAL, the uncle, might be identical with ALEXANDER KORAL, a subject of an important espionage case who has admitted going to Washington, D.C. on courier assignments. Bureau desired above be interviewed if such a relationship exists.

An inquiry concerning JOHN KORAL was made by Resident Agent WILLIAM JOHNSON of Mrs. CATHERINE PRINCE, 34 Arthur Street, Hempstead, Long Island. Mrs. PRINCE advised JOHN KORAL was a former neighbor living at 36 Arthur Street. He is in his thirties, had been in the Army and at present is a tailor in Mineola, Long Island. Mrs. PRINCE stated he had lived with his sister ANNA KUSKI at 36 Arthur Street. There also was Mrs. KUSKI'S son RICHARD KORREY, who was killed in World War II. Mrs. KUSKI sold her home there and has moved to North Deery, New Hampshire. The Nassau County telephone directory reflects one JOHN KORAL at 221 Willis Avenue, Mineola, Long Island.

The records of the Immigration and Naturalization Service, 70 Columbus Avenue fail to indicate any background on the relatives of ALEXANDER KORAL. His father's name was ANGEL KORAL and entered Port of New York, June, 1900 and was naturalized Eastern District of New York on June 11, 1909. He was born in Poland.

The records of Clerk, Eastern District of New York reflect a file on ANGEL KORAL, Petition #3589 and Certificate #11056. He was naturalized June 11, 1909. His residence at this time was 2 McKibbin Street, Brooklyn and his occupation a tailor. His petition indicated he was born March 15, 1873 at Vyitkova, Russia and came to this

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the United States from Southampton, England, June 7, 1900 arriving aboard the S.S. St. Paul at Port of New York. He filed his Declaration of Intent, October 6, 1903, Supreme Court, Kings County, New York. His certificate stated he has six children besides his wife YETTA. These children were JACOB born in Long, England, February 25, 1896, ALEX born London, England April 18, 1897, SOLOMON born London, England, October 21, 1899, ISRAEL born Brooklyn, New York February 12, 1901, ROSIE born in Brooklyn March 22, 1903 and MAX born in Brooklyn January 15, 1905.

The records of the New York Division reflect one J. KORAL, 9316 112th Street, Richmond Hill, LILLIAN and SYLVIA of the same address were members of I.W.O. Lodge #620. One JACOB KORAL at above address was reported by [redacted] on September 16, 1947 to have permitted his Daily Work subscription to expire. New York informant [redacted] has reported that ALEXANDER KORAL attempted to contact his brother "JACK" believed to be identical with above JACOB KORAL.

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The Albany Division advised by teletype dated December 23, 1948 that JOHN KORAL, 36 Arthur Street, Hempstead also known as JOHN KORREY and JOHN KARLY was born March 16, 1916, Hibernia, New Jersey. He was accepted for military service at Camp Upton, New York March 9, 1942, U.S. Army Serial Number 32225265. KORAL'S occupation was given as a tailor for BORIS KARLIN, 294 Front Street, Hempstead, New York, Social Security Number 076-10-1659. He attended eight years elementary school and two years high school. No beneficiaries were given on his National Service Life Insurance. He was described as 5'4", 175 lbs., brown hair and eyes.

The St. Louis Division advised by teletype dated December 31, 1948 concerning the Army record of JOHN KORAL. KORAL was inducted at Camp Upton, New York March 9, 1942 and Honorably Discharged from U.S. Army as a Private First Class October 6, 1945 at Fort Dix, New Jersey. He was assigned May 20, 1944 to Battery C, 530th Field Artillery Battalion at Fort Jackson, South Carolina. He left Newport News, Virginia with the organization March 1, 1945 and returned to the United States from Italy. He was discharged from this organization September 30, 1945.

By teletype dated December 31, 1948 the Charlotte Division advised in reply to an inquiry by New York that informant was considered to be reliable and reported to have a good reputation.

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The informant also described JOHN KORAL, nephew, as white, age 31 in 1944, 5'3" or 4", 175 lbs., heavy and fat, dark brown hair and eyes, dark complexion, civilian occupation tailor. Informant had no information as to the description of JOHN KORAL, uncle, in a Charlotte letter of December 17, 1948.

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From a review of information concerning ALEXANDER KORAL in the records of the New York Division, there is no indication he might be related to JOHN KORAL, 36 Arthur Street, Hempstead. It will be noted ALEXANDER KORAL has appeared before the House Un-American Activities Committee and a press story has been published naming KORAL as an espionage courier between Washington and New York City.

The facts of this matter were brought to the attention of Special Assistant to the Attorney General THOMAS J. DONEGAN who felt that JOHN KORAL should be interviewed.

JOHN KORAL, 221 Willis Avenue, Mineola, Long Island identified as JOHN KORAL referred by a Confidential Informant of the Charlotte Division, was interviewed by the writer and Special Agent J.R. SHINNERS. KORAL stated that he was born March 16, 1916 at Mt. Hope, New Jersey formerly Hibernia, his father was JOHN KORAL, now dead, and his mother ANNA KORAL also dead. KORAL has one brother ANDREW residing at 202 Bathloid Avenue, Jersey City, New Jersey. He stated that he has four sisters ANNA KUSKI of Deery, New Hampshire, CATHERINE GREENFIELD, Bayonne, New Jersey, MARY O'POLNICK, Park Avenue, Passaic, New Jersey, and DORA DELPOZZO, Mt. View, California, address unknown.

KORAL stated that to the best of his knowledge he had no other relatives. He did not believe his father or mother had any relatives in this country. KORAL'S father died in 1930 and his mother about two years later. After the death of his parents he went to live with his sister DORA DELPOZZO in Belmore, Long Island. They lived for awhile in Westbury and he left to live with his sister ANNA KUSKI in Hempstead, Long Island. He advised his sister ANNA had a son RICHARD who was killed in the war about 1943. KORAL explained that he gave the names of KORREY and KARLY when he went into the Army because of a mix-up in his father's naturalization papers the family had also been known by these names. He had been employed by BORIS KARLIN from 1935 until he went into the Army. KARLIN is the owner of two clothing stores and KORAL had been manager of the Freeport store. KORAL has been in business for himself two years operating a tailor at 221 Willis Avenue, Mineola, Long Island and residing in the rear of the shop. He advised he is a member of the Clinton Storey Post, American Legion, Freeport, Long Island. KORAL was interviewed in

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detail concerning the allegation set forth in the letter of the Charlotte Division of December 17, 1948. He denied strongly any knowledge of such information and could give no reason why such an allegation should be charged to him. He stated he did not know ALEXANDER KORAL, however, recognized the name as someone involved in the espionage hearings in Washington and he recalled reading it in the newspapers. KORAL failed to recognize the photograph of ALEXANDER KORAL. He denied membership in the Communist Party or in any way connected with Communist activities. KORAL was shown several photographs of individuals entering this investigation and identified a photograph of ALGER HISS as a person he had seen in the newsreels. He repeated his denial of these allegations and would be willing to confront any person making such charges. He was unable to recall any friend or other person who might report him as having such information.



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On January 7, 1949 ROBERT GORDON SWITZ, a Soviet agent who operated in the United States and Paris, France during the early 1930's, was interviewed in this office by Special Agents FRANCIS X. PLANT and WILLIAM J. McCARTHY. SWITZ stated that he had been following the HISS-CHAMBERS case in the papers and had read a great deal about both HISS and CHAMBERS and had seen many pictures of them. He stated that he did not recall ever meeting either HISS or CHAMBERS nor was he able to furnish any information concerning their activities, other than what he read in the papers.

SWITZ stated that the name "HISS" was mentioned to him on one occasion by another Soviet agent. The facts surrounding this are as follows: SWITZ had a guest card at the Harvard Club in New York and in March, 1933 he took his associate in Soviet espionage, one "FRANK", to the Harvard Club for a swim and dinner. A day or two later SWITZ was conversing with another Soviet agent associate of his, one "BEN", in SWITZ'S apartment on Grove Street, New York City. They evidently discussed the fact that SWITZ and "FRANK" had been to the Harvard Club, and "BEN" then asked SWITZ if he had ever met anyone by the name of HISS at the Harvard Club. SWITZ advised "BEN" that he had not, which statement, SWITZ related, was true. SWITZ speculated that "BEN" had probably been to the Harvard Club with "HISS".

Neither "FRANK" nor "BEN" fits the descriptions of any of CHAMBER'S contacts.

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RE: FANSLER-HISS TYPEWRITER

On December 17, 1948, there was forwarded to the Bureau two letters dated September 2, 1947 and September 5, 1947 signed by ALGER HISS. These letters were secured from a Mr. L. HICKOK, Assistant Controller of Sailors Snug Harbor. For the purposes of this report, the letter dated September 5, 1947 will be known hereinafter as K 62. The letter dated September 2, 1947 will be known hereinafter as K 63.

By letter dated December 20, 1948, the FBI Laboratory at Washington, D. C. advised that it had concluded from an examination that the typewritings appearing on the evidence listed as K 62 and K 63 were not typed by the same machines which were used to type Q 5 through Q 69 and QC 74 through QC 131. Q 5 through Q 69 and QC 74 through QC 131 are the documents which Mr. CHAMBERS stated were turned over to him by ALGER HISS.

By letter dated December 20, 1948, it was forwarded to the Bureau three typewritten letters signed by ALGER HISS that were secured from the American Geographical Society. These letters were dated December 20, 1947, January 5, 1948 and September 29, 1948. For the purposes of this report, these specimens will be referred to as follows: letter of December 20, 1948 - K 89; letter of January 5, 1948 - K 90; letter of September 29, 1948 - K 91.

By letter dated December 23, 1948, the FBI Laboratory at Washington, D. C. advised that it had concluded that the machines which were used to type K 89 through K 91 were not used to type any of the evidence which has been received in connection with this case. It was also concluded that the machines used to type K 89 through K 91 were not used to type any of the known specimens which have been identified as Q 6 through Q 69.

By letter dated December 29, 1948, there was forwarded to the Bureau, a typewritten letter dated November 28, 1943 signed by TIMOTHY HOBSON, son of PRISCILLA HISS by her first marriage. This letter was obtained from the files of the Naval Records Center, Garden City, Long Island, New York. In order to

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secure this letter, it was necessary to have a subpoena duces tecum issued by the United States Attorney, Southern District of New York, which was served on the Officer in Charge of the Records. This subpoena was served by Special Employee GABBETT A. MURPHY. For purposes of this report, this specimen will be referred to as K 109.

By letter dated December 31, 1948, the FBI Laboratory, Washington, D. C. advised it had concluded that the typewriter which was used to type Q 6 through Q 69 was not used to type specimen K 109. Inasmuch as this specimen which was submitted, K 109, bears the signature TIMOTHY HOBSON, which indicates the typewriter used to type may have been in his possession at one time, the following information is set forth:

Specimen K 109 was typed with a machine equipped with Royal Standard Pica Type, spaced ten lines to the inch. Information on the laboratory standard for this type of machine indicates that the typewriter used to type K 109 should bear serial number above No. 486706.

By letter dated January 4, 1949, there was forwarded to the FBI Laboratory for comparison, a typewritten letter dated July 25, 1940 signed ROBERTA M. FANSLER. ROBERTA M. FANSLER is the sister of PRISCILLA HISS. This typewritten specimen was obtained from the College Art Association, 625 Madison Avenue, New York, New York. This specimen will be compared with the questioned and known specimens in possession of the FBI Laboratory. The results of this examination will be set forth in a subsequent report.

By letter dated January 4, 1949, there was forwarded to the FBI Laboratory, Washington, D. C., three original letters signed by ALGER HISS and two carbon copies of letters by ALGER HISS. These letters were secured from the file of Dr. JAMES T. SHOTWELL, an official of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace. The original documents are dated December 30, 1946, February 1, 1947, and January 15, 1947. The carbon copies of letters are dated January 8, 1947 and January 13, 1947. There was also secured at the same time and forwarded to the Bureau from the file of ALGER HISS of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, an original letter signed ALGER HISS addressed to "Dear Mr. DAVIS" on the letterhead of the Department of State; also two carbon copies of letters both dated January 17, 1947. All of these specimens were forwarded to the FBI Laboratory for comparison with the known and questioned specimens in the possession of the Laboratory. The results of this comparison will be reported in a subsequent report.

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The following investigation was conducted by Special Agent JOHN SULLIVAN and Special Agent JAMES R. SHINNERS.

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At the Carnegie Corporation, 522 Fifth Avenue, Miss FLORENCE ANDERSON, Secretary, stated that their records showed that the Carnegie Corporation first heard of ALGER HISS in the Spring of 1936 when he was contacted by letter in reference to an inquiry into a Federal Project being considered by the Corporation. He was then in the State Department. No answer was received from him. The remainder of the correspondence between the Corporation and ALGER HISS was official communications while he was head of the Endowment for International Peace, which had its offices at 405 West 117th Street, attached to Columbia University. His communications were typed by a secretary on the Endowment letterheads. She stated there was no other correspondence in the file and definitely no personal correspondence at any time. She permitted the agent to verify her statement by examining the file.

She added that the Endowment has a branch office at 700 Jackson Place, Washington, D. C.

Miss ANDERSON produced the files of the College Art Association and ROBERTA FANSLER. She pointed out that Miss FANSLER had been Secretary of the Foundation and she, Miss ANDERSON, had been her secretary at the time. Neither file disclosed letters from PRISCILLA HISS to JAMES B. MUNN, or to anyone else. It did contain letters from MUNN to ROBERTA FANSLER. Miss ANDERSON disclosed that ROBERTA had a habit of maintaining her own files while working for the Foundation and she recalled that she had destroyed a considerable portion of them when she left. There was one letter from ROBERTA to Mills College but that had been typed by Miss ANDERSON on an office machine.

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"who have been primarily interested in propaganda favorable to the Soviet Union and the Communist movement of which it is a symbol. The organization was founded in 1925 and it first organized a tour of American students in Russia in 1927 with the help of the National Student Federation and the Soviet Society for Improvement of Cultural Relations with Foreigners. The National Student Federation was closely interlocked with the American Student Union of which it was a predecessor. These organizations are Communist Front Groups."

There is a more extensive file on Dr. STEPHEN DUGGAN, SR., father of the deceased. In 1938 he was a member of the "Committee of American Friends of Spanish Democracy," 70 Fifth Avenue, a Communist front group (Dies Committee Report). A confidential report indicates that he had formed the American Advisory Council in 1933 to assist the Soviet's Institute of International Education in "bringing about closer reapproachment" of American educators and Russia. This is in connection with his activities in "The Open Road," the organization described in preceding page. In November, 1938 supported the Lawyers' Committee on American Relations with Spain and "Conference to Lift the Embargo", which that group sponsored in Washington, D. C. (Dies Committee Report). In 1938 he was a member of the Sponsoring Committee for the Second World Youth Congress (Dies Committee Report). A sponsor for the American Pushkin Committee "for the commemoration of the centenary of the death of the great Russian poet." The Vice President of the American Society for Cultural Relations with Russia, 49 East 25th Street, New York City. Also a member of the Executive Committee of this group as well as a member of the Committee on Educational Delegation to Russia of this group. In 1941 he was on the mailing list of the American Council of Soviet Relations. In 1941, was a sponsor of "Americans All" week which was conducted by the "Americans All Week Committee of the American Committee for the Protection of the Foreign Born," a Communist front organization. In 1944 he was a member of the Committee of Education of the National Council of American-Soviet Friendship, a Communist front organization. On Sponsoring Committee for mass demonstration for Republican Spain held at Madison Square Garden, January 2, 1945. Member of the National Committee of American-Christian Committee for Refugees, Inc., July, 1947.

Further investigation shows that he had, on May 23, 1947, two insurance policies, one with the New York Life for 10,000 dollars double indemnity and one with Aetna for 13,000 dollars double indemnity. At that time he applied for a 10,000 dollar policy with the Home Life Insurance Company, 256 Broadway and after he successfully passed a medical examination by the Company doctor he was issued the policy on June 5, 1947.

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On December 30, 1948, Special Agent JOHN F. SULLIVAN contacted Mr. L. MCGILL of the College Art Association, 625 Madison Avenue, New York, New York. Mr. MCGILL advised that after checking his files, they did not have any correspondence from PRISCILLA HISS. He did advise that they had a letter on file from PRISCILLA HISS' sister, ROBERTA M. FANSLER. Mr. MCGILL voluntarily turned over this letter to Agent SULLIVAN.

The Washington Field Office advised that Woodstock typewriter No. 120820 had been purchased by the Mercury Business Machine Company, New York City, and that this typewriter had originally been in Washington, D.C.

Mr. R. GIBIAN of this firm was contacted by Special Agent JOHN SIMONS. He advised that this typewriter had been in their possession; that they had had the typewriter rebuilt and that it had been shipped to Brazil. He advised that this typewriter did not have a standard carriage but instead had an eighteen inch carriage.

Records of the Mercury Business Machine Company did not reflect the consignee of this transaction.

At the time the records were checked at the Naval Records Center, Garden City, Long Island, the following information relative to TIMOTHY HOBSON was secured. He was connected with the Office of Naval Procurement Philadelphia, Pennsylvania from December 16, 1943 to March 1, 1944; from March 1, 1944 to October 25, 1944 he was in the V-12 Program of the Navy at Swarthmore College, Pennsylvania; from November 1, 1944 to July 26, 1945, he was in the V-12 Program at Union College, Schenectady, New York; from July 26, 1945 to September 28, 1945, he was at the United States Naval Hospital, St. Albans, New York. His naval reference questionnaire listed JOSEPH B. SHANE, Dean at George School, Pennsylvania. In this questionnaire, the Dean stated he knew HOBSON for three and a half years. HOBSON also listed as a reference RICHARD H. McFEELY, George School, Director of Studies. On October 17, 1945, TIMOTHY HOBSON was given an undesirable discharge from the United States Navy with the notation "unfit for Naval service - homosexual."

The following report on his condition appears in the Naval file at Garden City:

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"5 September 1945

"HOBSON, Timothy, AS V-12 USNR

"REPORT OF NEUROPSYCHIATRIC SERVICE"

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b6  
b7c

"H. C. EATON  
CDR (MC) USNR  
Chief of Neuropsychiatric Service"

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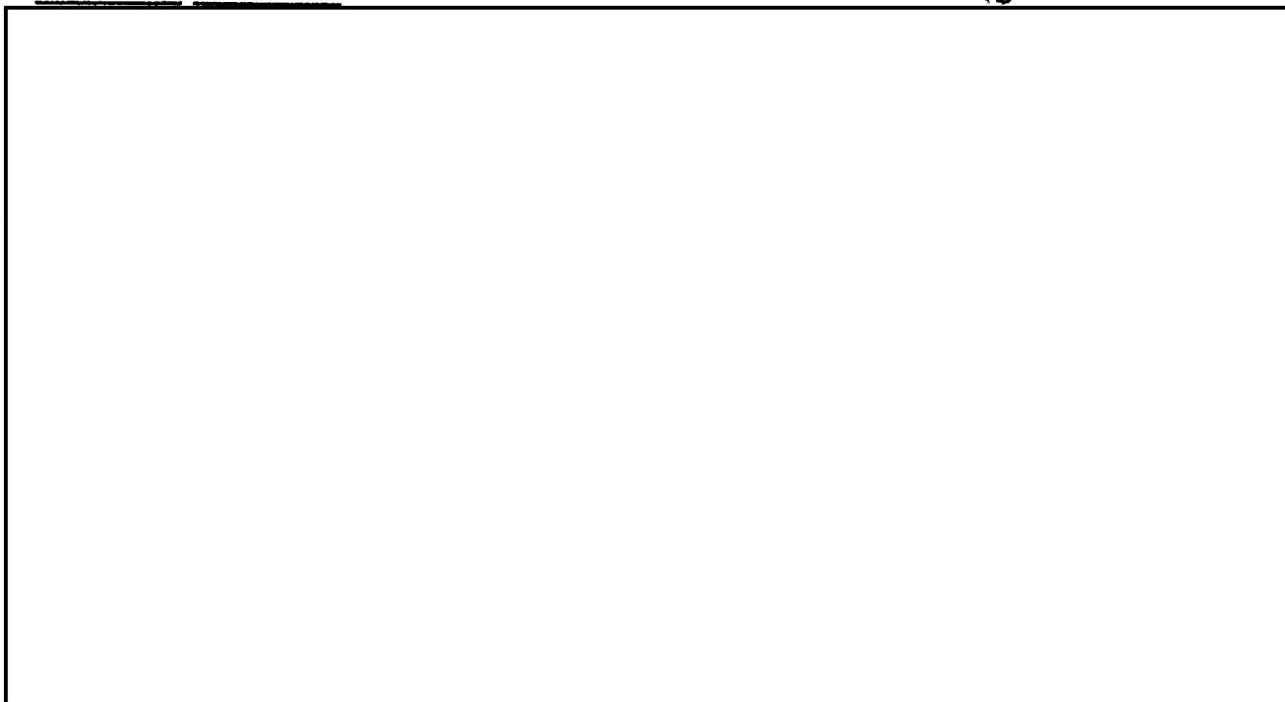
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"5 September 1945

"HOBSON, Timothy, AS V-12 USNR

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"PATIENT'S STATEMENT"



b6  
b7C

/s/ Timothy Hobson  
Timothy Hobson

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The following investigation was conducted on December 16, 1948 by SAs JOHN J. DANAHY and ROBERT F. X. O'KEEFE.

By teletype dated December 11, 1948; it was suggested that the New York Office contact FRANCIS THAYER HOBSON, former husband of PRISCILLA HISS, for the purpose of obtaining typewritten material traceable to ALGER HISS and PRISCILLA HISS.

After discussing same with Special Assistant to the Attorney General THOMAS J. DONEGAN, Mr. HOBSON was interviewed on the above stated date of December 16, 1948.

At that time, Mr. FRANCIS THAYER HOBSON, who is president of the William Morrow Company, 425 Fourth Avenue, New York, New York, stated that he married his former wife, the present PRISCILLA HISS, on January 25, 1925 at Bryn Mawr, Pennsylvania. In a divorce proceeding instituted by the mutual consent of the parties, and in which FRANCIS THAYER HOBSON was the petitioner, a decree of divorce was obtained in the district of Hermosillo, Sonora, Mexico on January 28, 1929.

Mr. HOBSON could not definitely recall the attorney who represented him in this proceeding, but believed it was KENNETH WALSER, of the firm Spence, Hopkins, and Walser. He also considered it likely that he may have been represented by JOHN S. WISE, Jr.

Mr. HOBSON pointed out that the ground for divorce was incompatibility. He pointed out that he has since the date of the decree been in personal contact from time to time with his former wife and has also received correspondence from her, particularly regarding the welfare and education of their son, TIMOTHY HOBSON, whom Mr. HOBSON believes is presently residing at 239 East 38th Street, New York, New York.

Upon referring to his personal files, Mr. HOBSON produced the only available existing correspondence from his former wife. This consisted of about four letters written in longhand by PRISCILLA HISS.

The stationery upon which these letters were written appeared to be personal stationery with the address as 3415 Volta Place, Washington, D. C. Mr. HOBSON pointed out that although there had been

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Other correspondence, all that prior to 1940 had been destroyed. He could not recall, however, that any of the correspondence received by him from his former wife was typewritten.

Along this same line, Mr. HOBSON advised that at the time of their separation and ultimate divorce, he did not know of any typewriter in the possession of the present Mrs. HISS.

The correspondence noted above, in the possession of Mr. HOBSON, extended from 1940 to about 1944. He advised that for the past year and a half, he has had no correspondence whatsoever with his former wife.

Mr. HOBSON pointed out that his relations with his former wife have continued to be amiable and that he was in contact on one occasion particularly with Mr. ALGER HISS concerning the procurement of a visa while HISS was with the State Department. He also advised that he could furnish no information concerning the relationship between Mrs. HISS and WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, or between ALGER HISS and WHITTAKER CHAMBERS. He pointed out that WHITTAKER CHAMBERS was unknown to him except through the medium of the recent newspaper publicity of Grand Jury proceedings in New York City.

With reference to ALGER HISS, Mr. HOBSON stated that several months ago, he read of a statement allegedly made by WHITTAKER CHAMBERS in a hearing of the House Committee on Un-American Activities wherein CHAMBERS stated that he believed that ALGER HISS had transferred TIMOTHY HOBSON from one school to another. Mr. HOBSON stated that he knew this statement to be incorrect because he personally had made arrangements for all of TIMOTHY HOBSON'S schooling, and had personally paid the bills for same by check. He stated that he immediately notified ALGER HISS to this effect, and indicated to HISS that he would be willing to appear in order to prove CHAMBERS' alleged statement incorrect. He stated that subsequently, when he endeavored to review his personal check records for verification of this, he discovered that he had destroyed the check stubs and it would be necessary for him to have his bank review their records for any indication of payments by him to the schools attended by TIMOTHY HOBSON.

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With reference to his former wife, PRISCILLA HISS, HOBSON stated that he would describe her as a rather "fuzzy-minded" idealist, whereas he himself was a hard realist. He stated that this was the principal reason for their incompatibility, and further stated that he had no knowledge that she had ever belonged to the Communist Party or was in sympathy with the aims of that Party.

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The following investigation was conducted on December 29, 1948 by Special Agent ROBERT F.X. O'KEEFE.

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FRED GUDERT, superintendent of the premises 22-26 East 8th Street, New York City, advised that in or about September, 1947 ALGER HISS took occupancy of Apartment 3A at 22 East 8th Street. He has continued to reside there with his wife PRISCILLA HISS and their son, TONY, age 6. Apartment 3A consists of two bedrooms, a living room and kitchen. Mr. GUDERT stated that the premises are owned by Sailors Snug Harbor, 262 Greene Street, New York City and all rent payments are made directly to that office. According to GUDERT, HISS procured the apartment through PETER GRIMM, with whom HISS is apparently on friendly terms. Mr. GRIMM was formerly a trustee of Sailors Snug Harbor and now is believed to be President of the Real Estate Board of New York.

Mr. GUDERT stated that in his capacity of superintendent he has had occasion to visit the HISS apartment many times. He recalled that for a period in the Summer of 1948 he entered the HISS apartment when HISS requested him to do so for the purpose of watering the plants and flowers. Mr. GUDERT was asked if he ever noticed a typewriter in the HISS apartment. He answered that he did not recall ever seeing a typewriter there. He admitted, however, that the HISS may well have had a typewriter and he, GUDERT, had never noticed it since it held no particular significance for him.

Mr. GUDERT stated that he was present when the HISS' moved in but did not recall seeing a typewriter on that occasion. Furthermore he could not recall the name of the moving company. At that time a quantity of books, household equipment and other items in cartons described generally as "junk" were moved to a small closed private bin in the cellar. This bin and other bins are reserved for use of each tenant; the door is locked by a "combination type" lock and view of the interior is not possible with the door closed. Mr. GUDERT said that the combination to the lock is not known to him and the lock was placed thereon by HISS.

GUDERT had no knowledge that HISS had ever removed any property from his apartment or from the bin. He recalled, however, that TIMOTHY HOBSON, son of PRISCILLA HISS, in or about late August or September, 1948 went to the HISS bin in the presence of GUDERT and on the authority of HISS. He recalled that

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TIMOTHY HOBSON took with him an old vacuum cleaner and possibly some other odds and ends. GUDERT failed to recollect that HOBSON took a typewriter and believed that, if he had done so, he would have remembered it.

GUDERT stated that on December 21, 1948 HISS called him and said that a Mr. SCHMALL from Mr. McLEAN'S office would visit GUDERT. HISS requested that GUDERT let SCHMALL into the HISS apartment. HISS further stated that SCHMALL would desire to go into the HISS cellar bin and requested GUDERT to fix an extension cord and light so that SCHMALL could see. SCHMALL arrived at 9:30 A.M. simultaneously with the HISS call. GUDERT opened the door of the HISS apartment and let SCHMALL in. GUDERT did not see SCHMALL again until 3:00 P.M. of the same day when he saw him waiting for a taxicab on the corner of East 8th Street and University Place. GUDERT believed that SCHMALL was carrying a briefcase, and further believed that if he had other packages he, GUDERT, would have noticed it.

GUDERT could not say definitely that SCHMALL entered the HISS bin, but he believed that he did, since the light arrangement set up by GUDERT, had been changed.

During the interview, Mrs. ELIZABETH GUDERT mentioned that she doubted that the HISS' had a typewriter in their apartment. She recalled that TONY HISS about a year ago, upon noticing a small portable Royal typewriter in the GUDERT apartment said that he wished he had one in his apartment so that he could play with it. Mrs. GUDERT produced her typewriter and confirmed that it was a Royal make, portable type.

Mrs. GUDERT also recalled a recent conversation with Mrs. HISS when she stated that they were searching for old check stubs to prove a payment at a certain date. The payment was in connection with the HISS-CHAMBERS libel suit. Further details could not be recalled by Mrs. GUDERT.

It is to be noted that the GUDERTS hold ALGER HISS in high esteem; consider him a person of good character; and they expressed doubts that the published allegations of WHITTAKER CHAMBERS against him are true. The statements of the GUDERTS were received without discussion. Some time ago HISS confided to GUDERT that investigators employed by HENRY LUCE of Time Magazine would undoubtedly approach him for the purpose of "digging up" information in connection with the libel suit. GUDERT stated to HISS that he would give them no information whatsoever, but also stated that if the F.B.I. came he would not be bound by any promises to HISS. Mr. GUDERT stated that the HISS' do not have any

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close friends in the building and he did not know any other person who has visited the HISS apartment with the possible exception of Mrs. LEVIN, Apartment 2B, who has a son that plays with TONY HISS.

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HISS employs a maid named ISABEL, who resides in Harlem and who works every day in the HISS apartment. Her hours are very irregular. GUDERT mentioned that Mrs. HISS teaches regularly at the Dalton School, East 89th Street, New York City and that TONY also goes daily to an unknown school for children in New York City. Mr. GUDERT did not know the last name or residence address of the HISS maid.

In an effort to determine whether at the present time or during period of his tenancy since September 10, 1947 ALGER HISS or his wife PRISCILLA maintained a typewriter in their apartment, the following investigation was conducted.

For practical purposes the premises known as 22-26 East 8th Street, New York City is a single apartment house of five floors with two families residing on each floor.

JOSEPH W. BARLOW, Professor of Language at New York University and his wife ANNETTE C. BARLOW occupy Apartment 3B which immediately adjoins the HISS apartment. Both these persons advised that although they have never been in the HISS apartment they can hear noises and voices emanating from the HISS living room. They do not recall ever hearing the sounds of a typewriter; nor have they ever seen one being carried into or out of the HISS apartment. The BARLOWS stated that they only had a nodding acquaintance with the HISSSES and did not know of anyone who visited the HISS apartment.

Mrs. DAVID BRANSBY, Apartment 4B, has resided at 22 East 8th Street, since October, 1948 and could furnish no pertinent information concerning HISS or his possible possession of a typewriter.

JOHN REHM, Apartment 5A, advised that he is temporarily occupying the apartment leased by WALDO PEIRCE, an artist who has been residing in Seersport, Maine since the Summer of 1948. REHM was not acquainted with HISS.

Mrs. LEONARD A. FRISBIE, Apartment 4A, occupies the apartment above HISS, but she had no knowledge of a typewriter in HISS' possession. She was not acquainted with the subject HISS, and could furnish no pertinent information.

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Mrs. HAROLD LEVIN, Apartment 2B, advised that she knew ALGER HISS and his wife merely as tenants. Mrs. LEVIN advised that she had no knowledge of a typewriter in the possession of HISS. During the interview Mrs. LEVIN stated that she was in sympathy with ALGER HISS; considered him a person of good character; and indicated a disbelief in the published charges against him.

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The following investigation was conducted by Special Agent FRANCIS J. GALLANT at 554 West 113th Street, New York City.

At the above address no one was available for interview, however, a neighborhood inquiry determined this house to be owned by Mrs. CATHERINE TRACY, 546 West 113th Street.

Mrs. CATHERINE TRACY, 546 West 113th Street, telephone University 4-9731 advised she was the owner of the apartment house at 554 West 113th Street. She produced her record book which reflected that TIMOTHY HOBSON rented the basement apartment at 554 West 113th Street on August 1, 1946 with a young man named ~~CASWELL~~. She believed both were students at Columbia University. HOBSON resided here until March, 1947 when Mrs. TRACY believed he went to live with an aunt on Fire Island. HOBSON'S record contained no typewritten correspondence and Mrs. TRACY did not know whether or not he had a typewriter during his stay there. Mrs. TRACY stated HOBSON did not have maid service but did his own housecleaning. She added that there were no tenants in that house at present who may have been acquainted with HOBSON.

After HOBSON left, his roommate CASWELL moved out about one month later. His apartment was taken over by FRANK ROUDA, a former instructor in English Department at Columbia, and now believed to be teaching in Florence, Italy. He has sublet the apartment to two students, however, the rent is paid by ROUDA'S mother, who is in Cincinnati, Ohio.

The records of the United States Naval Hospital, St. Albans, Long Island were checked for information concerning TIMOTHY HOBSON, and to determine if his file contained any typewritten correspondence which could be used for evidentiary purposes. It was ascertained that HOBSON'S file was not available but had been sent to Garden City where Navy personnel records are maintained. The ledger record at the above hospital indicated HOBSON was under mental observation there during July, 1945. At that time he was listed as a V-12 student from Union College. It was noted that HOBSON'S first name appeared in the ledger as, EIMOTHY believed to be a misspelling.

The following investigation was conducted by Special Agent FRANCIS J. GALLANT at Columbia University, 116th Street and Broadway, New York City, for information concerning PRISCILLA HISS, wife of ALGER HISS.

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At the office of the Registrar, it was determined that Mrs. PRISCILLA FANSLER HOBSON, now Mrs. HISS, attended a summer session in the Graduate School in 1928-1929, taking a course in philosophy. At that time she resided at 547 West 123rd Street, New York City.

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At the Graduate Faculties Division, the record of PRISCILLA FAUSLER HOBSON indicated she was a student in the English Department, summer session from July, 1928 until August, 1928 and registered as a regular student in September, 1928. She remained until June, 1929 and received a Master of Arts Degree June 5, 1929. During this period she gave her address as 520 West 124th Street, New York City. This record also reflected she had received an A.B. Degree in 1924 from Bryn Mawr. She was born October 13, 1903 at Evanston, Illinois. As part of her work Mrs. HOBSON submitted a thesis entitled "JOHN HORINGTON and ORLANDO FURIOSO" which is on file at Butler Library at Columbia University.

Mrs. HOBSON also attended the School of Journalism at Columbia, having been admitted in February, 1927 and withdrew in June, 1927 without receiving a degree. She gave as her address at that time the F.R. Cooley and Co., Brokers, Hartford, Connecticut. This is believed to be her employer at that time. Mrs. HOBSON'S record contained no typewritten correspondence between the University and Mrs. HOBSON. The only typewritten work submitted by Mrs. HOBSON is above mentioned thesis according to her record.

At the Butler Library, Columbia University, Miss ALICE MARTING, Room 315 advised that Mrs. HOBSON'S thesis would be on file there as part of the library collection. This thesis would be made up of an original and one carbon copy and contained in a bound volume with several others. This thesis would be typewritten and would have been submitted in 1929. Miss MARTING stated that the policy of the school relative to obtaining one of the above copies was for the author to grant permission to take same and the payment of \$.15 per page. This letter to be used in event the thesis has to be retyped. Miss MARTING stated however, under the circumstances it might possibly be arranged to take the original thesis considering the Government's interest. She did, however, desire to discuss this further with her superior, Mr. MIXER, and arrangements were made to recontact Miss MARTING.

Miss SHIRLEY RABINIAU, School of Journalism, Columbia University, made available the file of Mrs. HOBSON. This record indicated she filed an application January, 1927 and withdrew June, 1927. She was a non-graduate. The record gave her address at the time as 222 East 71st Street, New York City and also 325 East 72nd Street, New York City. She stated on this record card that she had attended Yale University 1924 - 1925, also that she had passed tests in English and typewriting. This file also contained an undated, handwritten letter from Mrs. HOBSON to Dr. BROWN, believed to be ROSCOE BROWN, instructor, who died in 1946. This letter expressed her sorrow at having had to drop her course because it interfered with her editorial work for one MORROW.

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The records at Columbia University were reviewed for information on TIMOTHY HOBSON.

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A record on the above was located and reflected he attended from September 1946 - 1947 and took a course in comparative literature. He gave as his address 554 West 113th Street and 3210 P Street, N. W. Washington, D. C. He stated he was a Quaker born September 19, 1926, New York City, and employed by the Reynolds Metal Company, 539 West 25th Street, New York City. The record set forth his previous education as Swarthmore College, March 1, 1944 to November 1, 1944 and Union College, November 1, 1944 to July, 1945. He did not graduate from either of the above schools, but was attending under the Navy V-12 program. No typewritten correspondence of above was available.

The records of Columbia University were checked to further identify CASWELL, a former roommate of TIMOTHY HOBSON at 554 West 113th Street, New York City. It was ascertained that one PETER JOHN CASWELL of 252 Mott Street formerly 554 West 113th Street attended the School General Studies 1947 - 1948.

Mr. MALCOLM DAVIS, Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, 405 West 117th Street, New York City, stated that he was instructed by Dr. WILSON to handle this matter relative to typewritten specimens. Mr. DAVIS advised that he had been telephonically in contact with Dr. JAMES T. SHOTWELL, acting president of the Foundation and that Dr. SHOTWELL instructed he, DAVIS, to make available to the reporting agent specimens desired.

Mr. DAVIS referred the writer to Miss EBERTHOL SAYRE, Assistant to President, who made available a letter signed by ALGER HISS dated Department of State, December 13, 1946 and two copies of letters dated January 17, 1947 from 3210 P Street, N.W.

Mrs. RUTH SMITH, Secretary to Dr. JAMES T. SHOTWELL made available letter dated, State Department, December 30, 1946 signed by HISS, letter dated Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, February 1, 1947 signed by HISS, copy of letter to BLACKWELL SMITH dated January 8, 1947, copy of letter to Miss HELENE MAHLER dated January 13, 1947 and letter dated Department of State, Washington, January 15, 1947 signed by HISS.

Mr. MALCOLM DAVIS advised that the New York office of the Foundation has the file from the year 1945. He advised that the files of 1944 and those preceding that time are kept at the Foundation, 700 Jackson Place, Washington, D. C. in care of Miss ALLA ROGERS.

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The following investigation was conducted by Special Agent JOSEPH T. GENCO on December 27 and 29, 1948.

Mr. GEORGE ADAMS, Attorney for the Discipline Committee, New York County Lawyers Association, 14 Vesey Street, New York City, checked his records on ALGER HISS. Mr. ADAMS advised that the Office of the Discipline Committee had no record of ALGER HISS.

Mr. ADAMS ascertained that ALGER HISS was admitted to the New York Bar on February 20, 1933 in the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, First Department.

Mr. ADAMS further advised that there was no current membership card on HISS.

Miss ANNETTE PRUSCHAE, receptionist and clerk, New York County Lawyers Association, checked the records and informed that ALGER HISS had never been a member here.

Both Mr. ADAMS and Miss PRUSCHAE stated they knew of no typewritten communication coming from ALGER HISS to be in the possession of the New York Lawyers Association.

Mr. F.S. DRUMMOND, Assistant Librarian, Association of the Bar of the City of New York advised that ALGER HISS was not a member of the Bar Association and no file was maintained on him and there was no record there of any communications from HISS.

Mr. DRUMMOND informed that he had been on the faculty of the University of Chicago Law School during 1937 - 1946 with the exception of the war years.

DRUMMOND recalls Dean WILBUR G. KATZ of the Law School mentioning ALGER HISS. DRUMMOND suggested that Dean KATZ who was a Harvard man like HISS might have received communications from HISS.

Mr. DRUMMOND mentioned other members of the faculty who had been on the Justice Department staff and who might know and possibly have communications from ALGER HISS. They are:

Professor EDWARD H. LEVI, Assistant to THURMAN ARNOLD  
E. H. HARSHA  
WARD S. BOWMAN  
NORMAN BURLER

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Mr. THURLOW M. GORDON, a partner in the law firm of CAHILL, GORDON, ZACHRY and REINDEL, 63 Wall Street, New York City, was interviewed.

He stated that ALGER HISS was associated as an attorney or law clerk with the firm of Cotton, Franklin, Wright and Gordon of which he was a partner. This firm, prior to 1929 was known as Cotton and Franklin. Both Mr. COTTON and Mr. FRANKLIN are now deceased.

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Mr. GORDON said that JOSEPH P. COTTON had been under Secretary of State under President HOOVER and died while occupying that post.

GORDON related that HISS graduated from Harvard Law School in 1929 and had also been a Secretary to Mr. JUSTICE HOLMES. He stayed with the firm a short time, leaving early in the Roosevelt Administration to take a Government position in Washington.

GORDON said he had no communications from HISS and no file on him was maintained in which any letter from HISS would be contained.

Mr. GEORGE T. CAMPBELL, Clerk of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, First Department, Madison Avenue and 25th Street, New York City was interviewed. Mr. CAMPBELL advised that ALGER HISS was admitted to practice in that Court on February 20, 1933.

Mr. CAMPBELL stated that the records on Admissions could not be made available as they were absolutely confidential and sealed by law. They could not leave the Court's possession. He further added that if deemed necessary to instant investigation, he would permit an F.B.I. expert to examine typewritten specimens from HISS' file, in the courthouse premises. Regarding the obtaining of photographs, Mr. CAMPBELL said that in order to obtain photographs of portions of typewritten papers, it would be necessary to first obtain the permission of the Court.

Nonetheless, Mr. CAMPBELL gave the following information from HISS' file:

ALGER HISS was born in Baltimore, Maryland on November 11, 1904. His mother was MARY L. HISS and his father, CHARLES A. HISS, both born in Baltimore.

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The Questionnaire of ALGER HISS was dated prior to his admission and was sworn to on January 9, 1933. At that time he lived with his wife PRISCILLA HISS at 378 Central Park West, New York City. It was noted that the questionnaire was executed in HISS' own handwriting. According to Mr. CAMPBELL, this is required to be so.

The following prior addresses were noted:

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1427 Linden Avenue, Baltimore, Maryland from November, 1904 to December, 1929.

1241 30th Street, N.W. Washington, D.C. from December, 1929 to October, 1930.

21 Chauncey Street, Cambridge, Massachusetts from October, 1930 to October, 1931.

180 Calremont Avenue, New York City from October, 1931 to October, 1932.

378 Central Park West, New York City from October, 1932 to time of Questionnaire.

The following education was set out for ALGER HISS:

Johns Hopkins University, September, 1922 - June, 1926 A.B.  
Harvard Law School, September, 1926 - June, 1929 LL.B.

HISS had been connected with the following law offices:

Choate, Hall and Stewart, 30 State Street, Boston, Massachusetts from October, 1930 to April, 1932.

Cotton, Franklin, Wright and Gordon, 63 Wall Street, New York City, from April, 1932 to time of Questionnaire.

HISS indicated that he was a Second Lieutenant, Infantry, Reserve Corps, U.S.A. and that he was on the inactive list.

HISS listed the following references:

THURLOW M. GORDON  
63 Wall Street, New York City

R. GRAHAM HEINER  
1112 Park Avenue, New York City

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~~Atty. - COTTON, FRANKLIN, WRIGHT and GORDON~~  
~~63 Wall Street, New York City~~

WILLIAM L. MARBURY, JR.  
159 West Laudale Street, Baltimore, Maryland

Atty. ~~MARBURY, GOSNELL and WILLIAMS~~  
1000 Maryland Trust Blvd.  
Baltimore, Maryland

MAXWELL EVARTS FOSTER  
Manchester, Massachusetts

Atty. and partner,  
~~CHOATE, HALL and STEWART~~  
~~30 State Street, Boston, Massachusetts~~

All of the above references submitted typewritten affidavits.

HISS submitted a typewritten affidavit dated January 16, 1933. It appeared to be prepared on the same machine which typed the affidavit of THURLOW M. GORDON. Another affidavit of HISS was dated January 13, 1933 and related to his attendance at the Powder Point Academy at Duxbury, Massachusetts.

An affidavit reflected that ALGER HISS was employed as Secretary to Justice HOLMES from October, 1929 to October, 1930.

The following investigation was conducted by THOMAS J. McSHANE.

GEORGE A. RICHARDSON, Assistant Counsel, Home Life Insurance Company, 256 Broadway, New York City, advised that no policy was ever issued by Home Life to DONALD HISS, ALGER HISS or PRISCILLA HISS. However, medical files reflect a preliminary application for insurance by DONALD HISS in Washington, D.C. on July 23, 1946, which application was refused for physical reasons.

This medical file indicated that DONALD HISS had been treated for duodenal ulcers by Dr. WALTER K. MEYERS, 1834 I Street, NW Washington, D.C. in 1939, and that he had been operated on for this condition by Dr. I. RIDGEWAY TRIMBLE in June, 1939 at Johns Hopkins Hospital. Johns Hopkins Hospital had forwarded a report on this matter to the Home Life Insurance Company on August 15, 1946.

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Examination of the medical file in question failed to reveal any typewritten correspondence to the company from DONALD HISS. Mr. RICHARDSON stated, however, that it was quite possible that HISS might have directed such correspondence to the Home Life representatives in Washington, D. C., as it was through him he had made preliminary application for insurance. These representatives are VERNON W. HOLLEMAN, General Agent, and PAUL GROVE, Jr., 1240 Shoreham Building, 15th Street at H, N.W., Washington, D. C.

The medical file further contained a letter from the Provident Mutual Life Insurance Company, 46th and Market Streets, Philadelphia, on September 18, 1946, to the Home Life Insurance Company. This letter stated that DONALD HISS had applied for a \$25,000 Ordinary Life Policy with the Provident Mutual on July 24, 1946 and that the policy at first was refused because of personal history. The letter indicated, however, that the application was resubmitted to the Reinsurance Company of the Provident Mutual which subsequently issued the policy with standard ratings. This letter from Provident Mutual for Home Life was signed by one LYNCH for ERNEST J. DEWEES, Medical Director.

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The following investigation was conducted by Special Agent JAMES P. MARTIN on December 27, 1948.

At Morgan and Brother, 510 West 21st Street, New York City, JOSEPH CLARK, Assistant Manager advised, that the records of this company reflected that the furnishings of ALGER and PRISCILLA HISS had been moved by a van of Morgan and Brother on September 10, 1947 from 3210 P Street, N.W. Washington, D.C. to 22 East 8th Street.

Mr. CLARK said that these records showed that these furnishings totalled about eight thousand pounds but that there was no breakdown describing these articles except for a list of furniture damaged in moving. This last list consisted of about ten articles of furniture damaged but contained no mention of a typewriter. CLARK said that this job had been secured by Morgan and Brother through Allied Van Lines at Washington, D.C. after ALGER HISS had contracted with Security Storage of Washington, D.C. for security storage to obtain moving services for HISS' belongings from Washington, D.C. to New York. CLARK said that all papers concerned in this moving would be in the files of Morgan and Brother at New York City and that no further descriptive data of the material moved could be secured from Allied Van Lines or from Security Storage. He said that these records showed that none of HISS' belongings had been stored at Morgan and Brother and related that HISS' furniture had been moved in a truck driven by BEVERLY LYNCH and two assistants JOSEPH HMURA and HARRY MEHLWORN.

CLARK said that about two days after this, furniture arrived at 22 East 8th Street, New York City. He had sent an employee named EDWARD MIERISCH to unpack certain cartons at that address, which cartons were among the articles moved from Washington, D.C. for ALGER HISS.

BEVERLY LYNCH, residing 62-51 Boston Street, Elmhurst, Long Island, New York City and JOSEPH HMURA and HARRY MEHLWORN all employed at Morgan and Brother each on interview recalled this particular delivery and each gave substantially the same story. None could recall delivering a typewriter to this address, advising that they took special care of any typewriter and further that this would be the first article they would carry upstairs when delivering the furnishings. They said it was their practice to always hold a typewriter to one side and then deliver this first, since if left on the moving van it usually would be stolen in preference to other objects. Each said they recalled this delivery, since one of the men sent up to assist them reported in an intoxicated condition and the three of them unloaded the HISS furnishings, where usually they would have a fourth man to assist them. Each said that he recalls that Mrs. HISS was there to direct them as to where the articles should be placed.

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Each of these three men advised that almost half of the articles moved were in sealed cartons which they described as book cartons and they said that Mrs. HISS directed them to place about one third of these sealed cartons in a storage room in the basement of 22 East 8th Street, New York City. Each advised that it was possible that the typewriter may have been packed in a sealed carton, prior to moving, since the cartons were large enough to hold a typewriter. However they said this did not appear probable since most people fear to so pack a typewriter lest it be smashed in moving. Each of these three moving men was definite as to not seeing or handling a typewriter in moving the HISS belongings from Washington, D.C. to New York City.

EDWARD MIERISCH, who is no longer in the employ of Morgan and Brother, was interviewed at his residence, Room 572 of the Times Plaza Hotel, 510 Atlantic Avenue, Brooklyn. MIERISCH recalled that he had unpacked a large amount of cartons at the residence of ALGER HISS about September 12, 1947. He said he had been sent to do this job by Morgan and Brother and that he unpacked these cartons at the direction of Mrs. HISS. However, he is certain that he did not unpack any typewriter from these cartons, MIERISCH said that he was not asked to, and did not, unpack or remove any cartons from the storage room in the basement of 22 East 8th Street, New York City.

At the Manhattan Storage Company, 57th Street and 7th Avenue, New York City, the Division Manager Mr. E.F. CORNELL advised that the records of this company failed to reflect that this company had ever moved or stored any articles belonging to ALGER or PRISCILLA HISS.

Neither Morgan and Brother or Manhattan Storage Company were in possession of any typewritten correspondence from any member of the HISS family.

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JAMES HACKNEY, presently General Sales Manager of the Portable Typewriter Division, Remington Rand Incorporated, was interviewed at the offices of that company, 315 4th Avenue, New York City on December 29, 1948 by Special Agent JAMES P. MARTIN.

Mr. HACKNEY advised that he had formerly been General Sales Manager for the Woodstock Typewriter Company, covering all domestic and foreign sales, for many years up until 1937 at which time he left the employ of Woodstock. He advised that he is unfamiliar with the workings of the Philadelphia Sales Agency of Woodstock since his position was on an administrative basis over all sales agencies both in the United States and abroad. He said that he recalls that SAM WARD left the Woodstock Company about 1926 but states that he does not know what records were maintained at the Philadelphia Sales Agency for Woodstock since each agency kept its own system of records. He advised that JOHN CAROW who succeeded SAM WARD in charge of the Sales Agency for Woodstock at Philadelphia would be familiar with the records and their disposal. HACKNEY also suggested that H.E. STEINKE, of 7020 West Garrett Road, Upper Darby, Pennsylvania, former Service Manager at the Philadelphia Agency, and Mr. JOHNSON, present Treasurer of Woodstock Company at Chicago, Illinois might know of the disposal of the records of the Philadelphia Agency. It is noted that these persons have been interviewed by Agents of the Philadelphia and Chicago offices. He also advised that SAMUEL L. HOOPER might have some information concerning the Woodstock records.

SAMUEL L. HOOPER, presently Sales Manager of the Noiseless Typewriter Division of Remington Rand Incorporated, advised that he had been Eastern Sales Manager of the Woodstock Typewriter Company for several years up until he left the employ of that company in 1938. He knew nothing concerning the disposal of the records of the Philadelphia Sales Agency, since he was not in Woodstock's employ at the time, except that H.N. WEBSTER, who succeeded HOOPER as Eastern Sales Manager, had consulted with him in 1946 concerning the closing of the Philadelphia Sales Agency. HOOPER said WEBSTER had never discussed with him the disposition of records. He advised that WEBSTER is presently the representative at Dallas, Texas for the Woodstock Typewriter Company. It is noted that the file in this case reflects that the Dallas office has previously been requested to interview H.N. WEBSTER concerning this matter.

Mr. HOOPER said that each Sales Agency of Woodstock used to maintain in a loose leaf book, known as the Daily Machine Report, reports in chronological sequence, setting out the sales of typewriters, the serial number of the typewriter, the purchaser and the salesman making said sale. He advised that if this book of the Philadelphia Sales Agency for the period in question were available, this would be the book or report that would be of value in instant investigation to secure the serial number of the Woodstock typewriter in question.

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No leads on above have been set out since the file reflects that investigation on names of persons mentioned above had previously been requested:

The following investigation was conducted by Special Agent JAMES P. MARTIN on January 5, 1949:

Mrs. CHARLOTTE DURHAM, Head of the Dalton Schools, 108 East 89th Street, New York City gave the following information concerning PRISCILLA HISS who is presently employed as teacher in English in the Middle School of the Dalton Schools.

About March, 1947 ALGER HISS consulted with Mrs. DURHAM concerning the entry of his son, ANTHONY HISS, as a student at the Dalton Schools, for the semester beginning September, 1947. At that time ALGER HISS and PRISCILLA HISS filled out a form in longhand concerning their personal history and that of their son ANTHONY. This form included the information that ALGER HISS was employed as president of the Carnegie Foundation and that ALGER HISS had attended high school for four years at Baltimore City College, graduating in 1921, then attended college at John Hopkins University, graduating in 1926 and listed attendance at Harvard Law School from which ALGER HISS had secured his LL.B. degree in 1929.

ALGER HISS gave as bank reference the Riggs National Bank, Farmers and Mechanics Branch, Washington, D.C.

ALGER HISS' clubs were listed as the Metropolitan Club and the Harvard Club.

On this form the educational background of PRISCILLA HISS was listed as attendance at Phoebe Ann Thorne High School, Bryn Mawr; Graduated 1920; Bryn Mawr College, graduated 1924 and Columbia University, graduated 1929.

This form listed as PRISCILLA HISS' clubs only Bryn Mawr Club of Washington.

This form contained a space for listing references among the faculty of Dalton Schools or persons whose children were in attendance there: Mr. and Mrs. HISS gave as references the following, with no addresses supplied: Mrs. JOHN ALFORD, Mrs. CARL BINGER and Mr. and Mrs. C. McKIN NORTON.

According to the information on this form ANTHONY HISS had previously attended the Foxhole Nursery School, Washington, D.C., 1944 - 1946 and the Potomac School, Kindergarten, 1946 - 1947,

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Mrs. DURHAM said that while ALGER HISS was discussing with her the entrance of ANTHONY HISS into Dalton Schools, she had ascertained that PRISCILLA HISS was then teaching at the Potomac School, Washington, D.C. Mrs. DURHAM had then requested that PRISCILLA HISS teach at the Dalton Schools. After several letters in this regard, most of which were sent by Dalton Schools, in the summer of 1947, to PRISCILLA HISS at Peacham, Vermont, Mrs. HISS accepted the position of teacher in English at the Dalton Schools in New York City beginning with the September term of 1947. Mrs. DURHAM said she believes PRISCILLA HISS taught at the Potomac School in Washington, D.C. for about two years prior to this.

Mrs. DURHAM said the personnel file at this school contained no information concerning PRISCILLA HISS except the letters in regard to Mrs. HISS' acceptance of the position with the school. However, she supplied a copy of the School Bulletin containing the names and background of the members of the faculty. In regard to PRISCILLA HISS this contained the following information:

<u>Education:</u>	A.B., Bryn Mawr; Yale University; M.A. Columbia University.
<u>Experience:</u>	Bryn Mawr Summer School for Women Workers; Time Magazine; Library of Congress; The Potomac School, Washington, D.C.
<u>Publications:</u>	Research in Fine Arts in Colleges and Universities of the United States (for the Carnegie Corporation).

Mrs. DURHAM said that ANTHONY HISS is presently attending the Dalton School and is usually brought to and from the school by a maid employed by the HISS family. However, she knows nothing concerning this maid, and Mrs. DURHAM said she has never visited at the HISS home.

Two typewritten letters, addressed to the Dalton School and signed by ALGER HISS, one dated April 15, 1947 and the other dated June 26, 1947, were supplied by Mrs. DURHAM. Both letters bear the letterhead of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace and both have been forwarded by separate letter to the F.B.I. Laboratory for comparison purposes.

Mrs. DURHAM says that the above mentioned two letters constitute the only specimens of typewriting in the files of this school, from any member of the HISS family. She further said that she had no other information of value to this investigation.

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The following investigation was conducted by Special Agents JOSEPH T. GENCO and JAMES P. MARTIN on December 23, 1948.

Doctor ABRAHAM KARDINER, 1100 Park Avenue, New York City, advised that he was a psychiatrist who had treated TIMOTHY HOBSON, twice a week from November 3, 1947 until June 29, 1948. Doctor KARDINER said that ALGER HISS, stepfather of TIMOTHY HOBSON, had brought TIMOTHY HOBSON to him for treatments but that HISS had mentioned no references. He said he had known that HISS was president of the Carnegie Foundation and accordingly had requested no references or background material on HISS or TIMOTHY HOBSON. He further said that he had no information regarding TIMOTHY HOBSON'S schooling, residences, or other personal history, which might be of assistance in locating specimens of typewriting material.

Doctor KARDINER said that he had received no letters or other typewritten material from any member of the HISS family. He related that it was his custom to hand his bills to TIMOTHY HOBSON in person and that later he would receive a check attached to this bill through the mail. This check would be signed by ALGER HISS or PRISCILLA HISS but would not be accompanied by any cover letter. Doctor KARDINER said he would immediately throw away the envelope accompanying these checks, and advised also that he had no personal knowledge of any information that might be of assistance to this investigation.

The following investigation was conducted by Special Agents GEORGE COYLE and JAMES P. MARTIN on December 29, 1948.

Mrs. LENA NIXON, residing top floor at 833 Jefferson Avenue, Brooklyn, New York City, advised that she is the sister of GENOA MORSE, who was employed as a maid by Mr. and Mrs. ALGER HISS in Washington, D.C.

She said that sometime late in 1947 GENOA MORSE wrote to her asking her to secure a maid for the HISS family in New York City and giving her the New York City address of Mr. and Mrs. HISS and a telephone number at the school at which Mrs. HISS was employed.

However, she said she knew no one who could work as a maid in Manhattan at that time and relates that she wrote a postcard to Mrs. ALGER HISS so advising Mrs. HISS. She said she had no personal contact with any of the HISS family in New York City and did not know anyone who was employed by the HISS family in New York City. In addition, LENA NIXON said she had no further information that might be of value to this investigation.

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The following investigation was conducted by Special Agents James R. Shinnery and Robert F.X. O'Keefe, January 7, 1949.

ALBERT EMANUEL PENALOSA aka Albert Penn stated in an interview at the New York Office that he was an acquaintance of TIMOTHY HORSON, step son of ALGER HISS, since the summer of 1945 when they were introduced at the Astor Hotel Bar, New York City. PENALOSA said he was on leave at the time from the Norfolk, Virginia Naval base and held the rank of Lieutenant J.G. PENALOSA said that during his two week leave he had perverted relations with HORSON on numerous occasions. PENALOSA said he had never done such a thing before but was highly upset because his engagement was broken and he was suffering from "battle fatigue."

PENALOSA said that shortly after his return to Norfolk he was transferred to San Diego and received a long distance call from HORSON stating he had been discharged from the Navy as a homosexual and he had advised his mother Mrs. HISS and ALGER HISS of the situation by letter. HORSON told PENALOSA they were "highly upset" and "were going to do something about it" indicating to PENALOSA that they might proceed against him.

PENALOSA said he was upset by this and sought the advice of Navy psychiatrists at San Diego and shortly thereafter was released from the Navy on similar grounds as HORSON in October, 1945.

Following his dismissal from the Navy PENALOSA said he returned to New York and took an apartment at 315 West 25th Street, New York City. He said HORSON moved in with him in late December, 1945 and he remained until April, 1946. Another man, ALBERT HORNATH of the New York School of Interior Decoration, 515 Madison Avenue, also lived at the apartment for approximately the same period.

PENALOSA said that during the period HORSON resided at the apartment he never saw or heard of him using a typewriter. He said he saw essays and poems typewritten by HORSON, but these were done when HORSON was in school several years before. PENALOSA said HORSON had shown him the writings for a critical analysis. But PENALOSA emphasized he never saw HORSON do any writing while he lived with him and was positive that no typewriter was ever used in the apartment.

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It was pointed out by PENALOSA that he never met either ALGER or PRISCILLA HISS during the period HOBSON lived with him. In fact, PENALOSA said, he very seldom heard him make any reference to them. HOBSON used to visit his father, THAYER HOBSON, but PENALOSA did not think this bond was very close.

PENALOSA said after he gave up the apartment in April of 1946 he has seen very little of HOBSON. He indicated ALBERT HOWARTH may see him more often. PENALOSA said that none of the names or circumstances mentioned in the instant investigation were ever discussed or brought up by HOBSON.

PENALOSA at the present time is an actor, having appeared in Broadway plays in minor roles under the name of ALBERT PENN. He resides with his mother and brother at 6 Burnis Street, Forest Hills (BO. 8-9340) and occasionally with another actor at 1 Christopher Street, New York City (CH. 2-6121). He was born February 4, 1919.

The Washington Field office had previously advised that the records of the Navy Officers Discipline Section, Washington, D.C. indicated that TIMOTHY HOBSON was discharged from the Navy V-12 program because of homosexual relations with Lieutenant Junior Grade ALBERT EMANUEL PENALOSA in 1945. PENALOSA was allowed to resign from the Navy for the good of the service. In sworn statement to ONI in August 1945 Lieutenant PENALOSA admitted homosexual tendencies from age nineteen and he named three persons with whom he had performed homosexual acts prior to meeting HOBSON.

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FELIX AUGUST INSLERMAN

Reference is made to the report of SA FRANK E. JOHNSTONE dated December 23, 1948, at Baltimore, Maryland, in the captioned matter which sets out the facts that investigation at Baltimore developed one FELIX AUGUST INSLERMAN as a logical suspect for unknown subject "FELIX" known to CHAMBERS. On December 22, 1948, WHITTAKER CHAMBERS was shown a photograph of FELIX AUGUST INSLERMAN by SAs JOSEPH M. KELLY and THOMAS G. SPENCER. At this time CHAMBERS made an instantaneous, definite and unequivocal identification of INSLERMAN as the individual known to him in 1937 and 1938 in Baltimore as "FELIX".

The following investigation was conducted by SAs JOHN J. DANAHY and FRANCIS J. GALLANT:

Reference is made to the report of SA FRANCIS D. O'BRIEN dated December 30, 1948, at New York, wherein Agent O'BRIEN reported that in the course of an interview of FELIX INSLERMAN on December 23, 1948, at the latter's farm in Cambridge, New York, Agent O'BRIEN observed a Leica camera bearing serial number 234730, of which camera INSLERMAN claimed ownership. Upon INSLERMAN'S appearance before the Grand Jury hearing testimony in this matter in the Southern District of New York on January 4, 5, and 6, 1949, INSLERMAN, upon advice of his attorney, refused to turn over the above-mentioned Leica camera together with other photographic equipment observed by Agent O'BRIEN and Agents of the Albany Office in the possession of INSLERMAN on December 23, 1948.

On January 6, 1949, in the presence of SA O'BRIEN, INSLERMAN stated to Special Assistants to the Attorney General THOMAS J. DONEGAN and RAYMOND P. WHEARTY in a conversation in the United States Court House, that he had had the aforementioned Leica camera brought to New York and that, at the time of the conversation, the camera was located in the home of his father-in-law, J. W. RYNDERS at 909 Summit Avenue, Bronx, New York. On the instructions of the aforementioned Special Assistants to the Attorney General an affidavit was prepared on the same date and sworn to by SA O'BRIEN and presented to GARRETT W. COTTER, United States Commissioner for the Southern District of New

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York. On the basis of the aforementioned affidavit on the same day, January 6, 1949, Commissioner COTTER issued a search warrant to SA FRANCIS J. GALLANT authorizing the latter and any other Special Agents designated to assist him to conduct a search of the premises at 909 Summit Avenue, occupied by J. W. RYNDERS, and to seize the said Leica camera and such other photographic equipment belonging to FELIX INSLERMAN which might be found therein. Copies of the aforementioned affidavit and warrant are being maintained as exhibits in the case file of this office.

At approximately 10:00 A.M. on the morning of January 8, 1949, SAs JOHN J. DANAHY and FRANCIS J. GALLANT entered the premises at 909 Summit Avenue, Bronx, New York, for the purpose of executing the aforementioned search warrant. Mrs. ELIZABETH RYNDERS, mother-in-law of FELIX A. INSLERMAN, answered the door by opening the latter several inches, meanwhile holding it secure on an interview chain. The Agents identified themselves and attempted to state their business but Mrs. RYNDERS became highly agitated and excited and shouted that she could have nothing to do with the FBI until she called "the lawyer". She spent several minutes running frantically through the house crying that she wasn't involved in this matter and trying to find the telephone number of her lawyer. After several minutes she found the telephone number and endeavored to call the attorney at his office but received no answer. She returned to the door and after several minutes calmed down sufficiently so that the Agents could explain the purpose of their visit. This explanation and the presentation to her of a copy of the search warrant precipitated a semi-hysterical outburst. However, eventually she became more composed and it was ascertained that the attorney she was endeavoring to reach was LOU BENDER, attorney for FELIX INSLERMAN. The Agents offered to procure BENDER'S home telephone number for her and Mrs. RYNDERS furnished them with a telephone directory through the partially open door. Mr. BENDER'S home telephone number, Kingsbridge 3-1519, was furnished Mrs. RYNDERS by the Agents and she attempted to call him. However, she was unable to obtain a dial tone after several minutes of waiting and again became extremely upset and shouted that the FBI had disconnected her phone. She was assured by the Agents that no such action had been taken. To

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pacify Mrs. RYNDERS, Agent DANAHY offered to call Mr. BENDER from an outside phone and ask him to call Mrs. RYNDERS. She stated that this would be satisfactory.

While Agent GALLANT waited at the door Agent DANAHY went to a nearby public phone and eventually reached Mr. BENDER at his home. Mr. BENDER was advised of the nature of the warrant and the intention of the Agents to execute it and he was asked to call Mrs. RYNDERS. Mr. BENDER stated that he doubted the legality of the warrant and the legality of its execution on a Saturday. Agent DANAHY advised Mr. BENDER that he had been assured of the legality of the warrant and the legality of its execution during daylight hours by a Special Assistant to the Attorney General of the United States, and Mr. BENDER was further advised that the warrant had been issued by a United States Commissioner on January 6, 1949, after the submission of an appropriate affidavit. Mr. BENDER then advised Agent DANAHY that he had just received a telephone call from FELIX INSLERMAN at Cambridge, New York, who had told him that Agents of the Albany Division had entered his premises in a search of cameras and that he had the cameras on the premises. This information was furnished the New York Office for transmission to Albany by Agent DANAHY.

Upon Agent DANAHY'S return to 909 Summit Avenue, Mrs. RYNDERS was concluding a phone conversation with Mr. BENDER. At the conclusion of this conversation the Agents were admitted to the premises and shortly thereafter a search was commenced. The search was conducted in the presence of Mrs. RYNDERS and included the living room, dining room, hallway, bathroom, two bedrooms, and all closets on the first or ground floor, a rear porch, a kitchen and cellar with storerooms used and occupied by the RYNDERS in the basement of the house, and a rear yard and areaway surrounding the entire premises. In the left bottom drawer of a dressing table in a bedroom on the Southwest corner of the first floor of the building, an Eastman Kodak Folding Camera Century Model, Case #126, was found by SA GALLANT. Mrs. RYNDERS stated that this camera was owned by her husband, who had purchased it many years previously. However, in view of the nature of the warrant and the explicit naming of a Folding Kodak Camera, this camera was

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seized without protest by Mrs. RYNDERS and a receipt given to her for it. A statement as to the article seized was prepared and signed by Mrs. RYNDERS and will be kept as an exhibit in this case. Charts showing the area searched by each Agent and the location of the camera seized have been prepared and will, likewise, be retained as exhibits.

Mrs. RYNDERS, during the search and at the time of the Agents' departure, appeared completely composed and cooperative and expressed no animosity towards the Agents or the Bureau because of the action taken. She expressed the opinion that she and her husband were unfortunate victims of circumstances since they were not involved in instant case and had no choice but to offer their home as shelter to their son-in-law when he visited New York. Mrs. RYNDERS further volunteered the information that she and her husband had furnished the money to INSLERMAN necessary to retain LOU BENDER as his attorney.

The above-described Eastman Kodak Folding Camera, Case #126, was forwarded by registered mail to the Bureau, Attention FBI Laboratory, on January 8, 1949, in accordance with telephonic Bureau instructions received on that date.

The return on the search warrant was sworn to before United States Commissioner GARRETT W. COTTER, Southern District of New York, by SA FRANCIS J. GALLANT on January 10, 1949. The original warrant was returned and the original receipt for the property seized was likewise returned to the issuing Commissioner on the same date at New York City.

With reference to Leica Camera, Serial Number 234730, on January 13, 1949, SA JOHN J. DANAHY interviewed Mr. PHILIP H. DEUTCHMAN, Treasurer of E. LEITZ, INC., 304 Hudson Street, New York City. E. LEITZ, INC., are exclusive agents for the sale of Leica cameras in the United States. With reference to Leica Camera, Serial Number 234730, Mr. DEUTCHMAN advised that the records of his company indicated that the above camera was sold to the CAPITOL CAMERA EXCHANGE, 1003 Pennsylvania Avenue, Washington, D.C., on June 24, 1937. The records further indicated that on August 31, 1937, FELIX A. INSLERMAN of 2113

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Callow Avenue, Baltimore, Maryland, notified the LEITZ COMPANY that he was the owner of record of this camera. On June 8, 1939, he notified them of a change of address by him to 6 Roseland Avenue, Raspeburg, Maryland, and on June 8, 1942, of another change of address to 131 35th Street, Lindenhurst, New York. An appropriate lead has been set out by teletype to the Washington Field Office to conduct appropriate investigation concerning the sale of the above camera by the CAPITOL CAMERA EXCHANGE.

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The following investigation was conducted by SA GEORGE F. COYLE and SA THOMAS E. O'BRIEN on January 15, 1949.

On January 10, 1949, T. J. DONEGAN advised that FELIX INSLERMAN maintained bank accounts at the Bowery Savings Bank, 110 East 42nd Street, New York City, and the Harlem Savings Bank, 124 East 125th Street, New York City.

Mr. E. H. GAUNT, Bowery Savings Bank, 110 East 42nd Street, New York City, advised that FELIX A. INSLERMAN opened a savings account #92769 in the late 1920's. His signature card indicated his address to be 337 East 34th Street, New York City and his occupation as student. His father's name was given as AUGUST INSLERMAN, mother ANNA INSLERMAN. The account is a very small, inactive account and now has a balance of \$1.00.

The records of the bank indicated no account in the name of ELIZABETH INSLERMAN, wife of FELIX and Mr. GAUNT advised that neither FELIX nor ELIZABETH INSLERMAN maintained accounts in any other branches of the Bowery Savings Bank.

Mr. GAUNT advised that the bank records disclosed an account #91797 in the names of HANS E. and/or ELIZABETH ANNA INSLERMAN, likewise with the address 337 East 34th Street, New York City. This account was opened in the late 1920's and is still open. HANS INSLERMAN'S parents were listed as AUGUST and ANNE INSLERMAN. ELIZABETH ANNA INSLERMAN gave her date and place of birth as June 16, 1907 at New Brunswick, New Jersey and her parents as ALEX and ELIZABETH BERKES. The above account is apparently that of HANS INSLERMAN, brother of the subject FELIX INSLERMAN.

Mr. R. D. WILLIAMS, Harlem Savings Bank, 124 East 125th Street, New York City, advised that FELIX A. INSLERMAN opened savings account #515,884 on June 18, 1934 with a deposit of \$60.00. The signature card listed his residence as 314 East 122nd Street, New York City, gave his occupation as a mechanic and stated he was born July 11, 1910. The account was made a joint account to include ELIZABETH INSLERMAN in May 1935 who indicated she was born February 18, 1915. On May 20, 1935 FELIX INSLERMAN notified the bank of a change of address to 495 East 180th Street, New York City. The largest balance of the account was \$1284.00 in January 1942 and on January 27, 1942 there was

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a withdrawal of \$1250.00. The account was closed March 17, 1944 by withdrawal of the balance of \$38.81 by a draft to the Lindenhurst Bank, Lindenhurst, New York.

There was no account for FELIX or ELIZABETH INSLERMAN at any other branches of the Harlem Savings Bank.

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

It is noted that during the course of the search of the premises of FELIX AUGUST INSLERMAN at Cambridge, New York, said search made under consent to search, on December 23, 1948, there were observed in INSLERMAN'S possession, three bonds of the Imperial Russian Government, made out to AUGUST J. INSLERMAN. These bonds, each of one thousand dollar denomination, bore numbers A38707; A38708 and A38709 and were issued by the National City Bank, Thirty-Fourth Street Branch. INSLERMAN claimed that his father had owned these bonds and that they were part of his father's estate.

In regard to these bonds, Confidential Informant T-1 gave the following information:

The National City Bank acted as transfer agents for Imperial Russian Government Bonds and as of October 8, 1935, upon receiving a Certificate of deposit from AUGUST J. INSLERMAN of 314 East 122nd Street, New York, re issued to him the following bonds, all of six and one half per cent interest rate:

One bond, of ten thousand dollar denomination bearing number C1791.

Three bonds, each of one thousand dollar denomination, bearing the following numbers: A38707  
A38708  
A38709

These bonds were issued by the Czarist Government of Russia on June 18, 1916 with a maturity date of June 18, 1919. After the Soviet Revolution in Russia, these bonds were in default and the Soviet Government never recognized these bonds or paid anything on them.

After default, a Protective Committee was formed to retain the bulk of these bonds for further dealings, in an attempt to secure some payment on same. The bondholders turned in their bonds to the City Bank and Farmers Trust Company, who acted as a depository for said bonds, issuing, in return, certificates of deposit.

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When the Soviet Government failed to recognize these bonds by 1935, the bonds were returned to the original holders, and the certificates of deposit called in, in 1935. At that time, the National City Bank acted as transfer agents and re-issued the above described Imperial Russian Government Bonds to AUGUST J. INSLERMAN. However, INSLERMAN had no account at the National City Bank and there is no available information as to where INSLERMAN first secured these bonds.

Confidential Informant T- said, however, that there is no doubt that these bonds were Czarist Government Bonds, never recognized by the Soviet Government, and, accordingly, of practically no value since the fall of the Czarist Government in Russia.

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~RE: INDICTMENT OF ALGER HISS  
RETURNED DECEMBER 15, 1948

By stipulation dated December 22, 1948, entered into between Departmental attorneys and EDWARD C. MC LEAN, member of the firm of Debevoise, Plimpton and McLean, attorney for ALGER HISS, the date of the trial of ALGER HISS on the indictment returned December 15, 1948, was moved back to February 24, 1949, and the time limit for motions with respect to the indictment was extended from the earlier date of December 30, 1948 to January 24, 1949; such stipulation was subsequently approved by Judge Clancy. By further stipulation dated January 11, 1949, the motion period was extended until February 14, 1949, but the trial date was not affected and remains as set down for February 24, 1949.

On December 28, 1948, Mr. McLEAN requested Mr. Donegan to return to him the memo, set of notes captioned "Appendix", and the original and copy of a letter dated January 30, 1933 and copy of a letter dated February 17, 1933, all of which have previously been turned over to agents of this office by Mr. McLEAN. (Pages 79 and 80 of referenced report.) On clearance from Mr. Donegan, SA Thomas G. Spencer returned those items to Mr. McLEAN.

Mr. Donegan has advised that Mr. McLEAN has also requested that he be furnished with copies of the prints made from the film located by the HCUA at the farm of CHAMBERS near Westminster, Maryland, as well as with copies of the 65 documents produced by CHAMBERS at the pre-trial deposition in Baltimore in November, 1948; Mr. McLEAN was advised subsequently that such documentary material cannot be furnished to him at this time unless a proper motion for that purpose is filed and granted by the Court.

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~~~RE: GRAND JURY PROCEEDINGS~~

As mentioned in referenced report, a grand jury was sworn in by U. S. District Judge John W. Clancy, Southern District of New York, on December 15, 1948, to hear evidence being presented in instant matter by Special Assistants to the Attorney General Thomas J. Donegan and Raymond P. Whearty. The schedule of persons who appeared before this grand jury during the period of this report is as follows:

12/21/48	WHITTAKER CHAMBERS WILLIAM WARD PIGMAN HENRY JULIAN WADLEIGH
12/22/48	FRANCIS B. SAYRE GEORGE HEWITT <u>ANNABELLE NEWCOMB</u>
1/3/49	ANNABELLE NEWCOMB FELIX A. INSLERMAN
1/4/49	EUNICE LINCOLN <u>MAX YERGAN</u> FELIX A. INSLERMAN
1/5/49	<u>MAX BEDACHT</u> FELIX A. INSLERMAN
1/6/49	JOHN L. KELLEY EDWARD J. McSHANE FELIX A. INSLERMAN
1/11/49	MAX BEDACHT ELIZABETH INSLERMAN
1/12/49	<u>ELIZABETH INSLERMAN</u>
1/13/49	FELIX A. INSLERMAN ELIZABETH INSLERMAN

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ADDITIONAL INFORMATION REGARDING ALGER HISS

On December 30, 1948 Confidential Informant [redacted] advised SA Thomas J. McShane that he had received the following information from a personal, reliable friend who in turn had received the information from a friend of his in Washington, D. C. employed as a newspaper writer. The latter, who claimed to be a close friend of ALGER HISS, stated to the informant's friend that HISS was "covering up" for his wife in instant matter, that his wife is really the person responsible for passage of information from State Department files to CHAMBERS. Further, that this informant's source advised that he understood that Mrs. HISS had been working with CHAMBERS in securing information and that at the same time CHAMBERS himself was in love with ALGER HISS; that these two men reportedly were homosexual and that a homosexual relationship had existed between them for some time.

The informant continued that the newspaperman claimed that HISS was not cognizant of the espionage activities of his wife and of her collaboration with CHAMBERS until the latter publicly accused HISS of passing official documents to him. CHAMBERS' accusations reportedly were motivated by a feeling of revenge when HISS resisted his advances. Accordingly, he accused HISS himself of passing the information rather than his wife, feeling that HISS would attempt to cover up for his wife and not involve her if at all possible. This newspaperman is further reported to have stated that it is the above-detailed set of facts which makes HISS' defense so very difficult.

Confidential Informant [redacted] remarked to SA McShane that the above story seemed so fantastic to him that he had just considered it another story manufactured by ALGER HISS' friends to exonerate him and therefore did not question his source further. [redacted] declared he did not know the name of the newspaperman in question but agreed to make attempts to secure it.

On January 18, 1949 [redacted] advised SA McShane that he had learned that the name of the newspaperman who had furnished the above-mentioned story was ~~WADOWER~~ (ph.), first name unknown, and that he was supposed to have been formerly on the staff of the lately defunct New York newspaper "P.M." and presently on the staff of the New York "Star". Efforts are being made to locate and identify this individual.

- PENDING -

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LEADS

Although various Divisions have conducted investigation in instant matter as a result of leads set out telephonically and by teletype, copies of this report are not being designated for all of such offices inasmuch as the results of their respective investigations have been, pursuant to Bureau instructions, set out in report form.

## BALTIMORE

At Baltimore, Md.

Will endeavor to determine whether FRANKLIN VICTOR RENO was associated with IRVING SPECTOR; HARRY SPECTOR, ABRAHAM KOTELCHUCK, or any of the other individuals who were discharged from Aberdeen Proving Ground as a result of information regarding their membership in the Communist Party. (Baltimore letter to Bureau January 5, 1949; New York teletype to Bureau and Baltimore, January 11, 1949.)

Will interview FRIEDRICH AUGUST KUEPPERS, 4202 Ivanhoe Avenue, former employee of the Republic Aviation Corporation who was a reference given by INSLERMAN at the time he sought employment at the latter company. (New York teletype to Baltimore, January 11, 1949.)

Will continue interviews of associates of FRANKLIN VICTOR RENO at Aberdeen Proving Ground. (Bureau letter, December 13, 1948; New York teletype to Baltimore, January 6, 1949.)

Will continue to follow progress of the libel and slander action brought by ALGER HISS against WHITTAKER CHAMBERS in United States District Court, Baltimore, Maryland.

Will continue investigation in attempt to identify and locate Unknown Subject, with alias "Keith", and one STEPANOFF mentioned by CHAMBERS.

Will attempt to locate and interview DON TILGHMAN on basis of information in instant report furnished by CYNTHIA ARDEN JONES. (New York teletype to Bureau, Baltimore and Washington Field Office, January 12, 1949.)

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Will interview Mrs. MARY L. HISS and Mrs. CHARLES A. HISS and secure from them any typewritten material in their possession typed by any member of the HISS family.

(New York teletype to Baltimore, January 12, 1949.)

BOSTON

At Peterboro, N.H.

Will attempt to verify CHAMBERS' statement regarding automobile trip made by ALGER and PRISCILLA HISS and himself from Washington, D. C. to New Hampshire in the summer of 1937 for purpose of visiting the late HARRY DEXTER WHITE.

(New York teletype to Boston and New Haven dated January 6, 1949.)

CHARLOTTE

At Winston-Salem, N.C.

Will interview CHESTER DAVIS, JR., staff writer for the "Journal" and "Sentinel" newspapers, Winston-Salem; DAVIS was mentioned by former SA ROY L. MORGAN when the latter was interviewed by Bureau Agents. Will obtain from DAVIS all information he possesses regarding espionage activities of ALGER HISS as well as any typewritten correspondence he may have from HISS and attempt to secure from him other sources where such typewritten specimens may be located.

(Bureau teletype to Charlotte, January 10, 1949.)

CHICAGO

At Chicago, Ill.

Will interview former Philadelphia Informant   (4) for any information this informant may possess concerning individuals involved in the instant investigation.

(Philadelphia letter to Bureau, January 7, 1949; New York teletype to Bureau and Washington Field Office, January 12, 1949.)

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DENVER

At Denver, Colo.

Will conduct investigation requested by Bureau letter to New York (carbon copy to Denver), January 3, 1949.

EL PASO

At Albuquerque, N.M.

Will reinterview FRANKLIN VICTOR RENO as instructed on Pages 15 and 16 of Bureau letter to New York (carbon copy to El Paso) dated January 3, 1949. (New York teletype to Denver and El Paso, January 6, 1949.)

NEWARK

At Ft. Monmouth, N.J.

Will secure and report full background information concerning HANS INSLERMAN, brother of FELIX AUGUST INSLERMAN, and interrogate HANS INSLERMAN and his wife, ANNA, to secure further data regarding the activities of FELIX AUGUST INSLERMAN. (New York teletypes to Bureau and Newark, January 10th and January 11, 1949.)

NEW HAVEN

At Thomaston, Conn.

Will continue efforts to locate the tourist home described by CHAMBERS as being the place where he, ALGER and PRISCILLA HISS stopped overnight in the summer of 1937 while enroute by automobile from Washington, D.C. to New Hampshire. (New York teletype to Boston and New Haven, January 6, 1949; New York teletype to New Haven, January 14, 1949.)

PHILADELPHIA

At Philadelphia, Pa.

Will ascertain if the Provident Mutual Life Insurance Company has

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in its possession any typewritten material typed by DONALD HISS and if so, will secure and forward same to the FBI Laboratory for comparison.  
(New York teletype to Philadelphia, January 6, 1949.)

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WASHINGTON FIELDAt Washington, D. C.

Will make available all information pertaining to WILLIAM ROSEN. (New York teletype to Washington Field, January 13, 1949)

At the Harvard Club and the Metropolitan Club, will secure any typewritten specimens emanating from ALGER HISS. (New York teletype to Washington Field, January 12, 1949)

Will contact the National Conference of Christians and Jews for any typewritten specimens in its possession typed by PRISCILLA HISS. (New York teletype to Washington Field January 5, 1949)

Will contact VERNON W. HOLLEMAN or PAUL GROVE, Jr. c/o Home Life Insurance Company, for any typewritten specimens in that firm's possession typed by DONALD HISS. (New York teletype to Washington Field January 6, 1949)

At the Margery Webster Junior College, will ascertain if that institution has any typewritten material in its possession emanating from any member of the HISS family. (New York teletype to Washington Field, January 6, 1949)

Will contact Mrs. UDISKY and ascertain if she has in her possession any typewritten material emanating from any member of the HISS family.

Will interview Confidential Informant   along lines set out in Philadelphia letter to Bureau dated January 7, 1949. (New York teletype to Washington Field, January 12, 1949)

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Will search records of State Department for background information concerning DON TILGHMAN; this individual mentioned by CYNTHIA ARDEN JONES and described in body of instant report. (New York teletype to Bureau, Baltimore, and Washington Field, January 12, 1949)

Will conduct further investigation of VLADIMIR V. DeSVESHNIKOFF in an effort to identify the individual named STEPANOFF mentioned by CHAMBERS.

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~LEADS

Will conduct the investigation as requested by Bureau letter to New York dated January 3, 1949 (cc: Washington Field)

Will continue efforts to locate the typewriter (identified by the FBI Laboratory as Woodstock) received by PRISCILLA HISS from her father the late THOMAS FANSLER, on which were typed specimens Q6 through Q69. (In his statement of December 4, 1948, ALGER HISS stated that this typewriter was disposed of in the vicinity of HISS' residence in Washington subsequent to 1938.)

Will check the leave records of the Department of State to ascertain if it can be established what type of leave if any ALGER HISS was indicated to be on during the period from August 10, 1937 to August 15, 1937 inclusive; CHAMBERS has stated that in the summer of 1937, he, ALGER, and PRISCILLA HISS traveled to New Hampshire to visit HARRY DEXTER WHITE at his summer residence there and that they were gone two or three days. It is most desirable to secure some corroboration of this trip inasmuch as Count 1 of the HISS indictment concerns the statement made by HISS before the Grand Jury that he did not see CHAMBERS from January 1, 1937 until the summer of 1948.

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~



LEADSNEW YORK~~CONFIDENTIAL~~At New York, New York

Will interview DANIEL BOWEN, 45 West 56th Street, New York, New York, for information relative to TIMOTHY HOBSON and specifically to obtain from him any typewritten specimens by any members of the HISS family. BOWEN was listed by TIMOTHY HOBSON as the individual through whom he could be contacted at the time he was discharged from the United States Navy.

Will contact Best and Company, department store, 51st Street and Fifth Avenue, New York, New York. ALGER HISS had an account with Best and Company, department store, in Washington, D. C. and all records of this company are maintained in the New York Office.

Will contact National Office of the Fraternity Alpha Delta Phi, 347 Madison Avenue, New York, to obtain any correspondence there emanating from ALGER HISS.

Will contact "Time" magazine for any and all pertinent information pertaining to PRICILLA HISS. She was employed by this magazine. Obtain any typewritten specimens emanating from her in their possession.

Will interview PETER GRIMM, who assisted ALGER HISS in obtaining his present apartment. GRIMM, at one time, was a trustee of Sailor Snug Harbor, agents for the building 22 East 8th Street, where HISS resides.

Will interview R. GRAHAM HEINER, who resided in 1933 at 1112 Park Avenue. He was listed by ALGER HISS as a reference at the time HISS was admitted to the New York Bar in 1933. Will obtain from him any typewritten specimens emanating from ALGER HISS in his possession.

Will interview PETER JOHN CASWELL, 252 Mott Street. He resided with TIMOTHY HOBSON at 554 West 13th Street in 1946. Will obtain any typewritten specimens emanating from TIMOTHY HOBSON in his possession.

Will contact Father CONRAD, 6057 Cooper Avenue, Brooklyn, New York and obtain specimens from a Woodstock typewriter that he is believed to be in possession of. Washington Field advised that Woodstock Typewriter #N-202478 is owned by Father CONRAD.

Will contact the Blue Angel Night Club for information

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~LEADS

relative to TIMOTHY HOBSON and secure any typewritten specimens emanating from HOBSON in their possession. TIMOTHY HOBSON was known to have been employed by this club in 1945.

Will interview Mrs. MARY ROSS GANNETT, 89 Bedford Street and obtain from her any typewritten communications she may have received from ALGER or PRISCILLA HISS. Also ascertain if she ever observed a typewriter in the HISS home. She is known to be a friend of ALGER and PRISCILLA HISS.

Will contact H. W. Wilson Company and obtain any correspondence or typewritten material emanating from any member of the HISS family. Biography of ALGER HISS appeared in the February, 1947 issue of a magazine, "Current Biographies." This magazine is edited by ANNE RITHE and published by H. W. WILSON COMPANY.

Will ascertain if PRISCILLA HISS is a member of any Walt Whitman Society and obtain any typewritten specimens in the possession of such-society emanating from PRISCILLA HISS.

Will interview ISABELLE FIELD, who is employed at the present time as a maid to the Hiss family at 22 East 8th Street. Will ascertain if she has ever observed a typewriter in the HISS home and if she has any typewritten specimens in her possession.

Will interview T. G. NELSON, Swift Adding Machine Company, 22 Park Place, re the purchase of a Woodstock typewriter #165005. Washington Field previously advised a Woodstock typewriter was in this company's possession. In the event typewriter is located, obtain specimens from the same.

Will interview Dr. DANIEL SCHNEIDER, 110 East 87th Street, and obtain all information in his possession relative to the purchases of the HISS family. It is known that mail was received by ALGER HISS from the doctor on May 1, 1946 and May 5, 1946. Will also obtain any typewritten specimens emanating from the HISS family in his possession.

Will continue to interview individuals who have visited in the HISS home and who may have observed a typewriter in their home.

Will continue in efforts to locate typewritten specimens emanating from any members of the HISS family.

Will report the result of the Laboratory examination of the typewritten specimens that have been forwarded to the laboratory for comparison with the known specimens.

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LEADS

Will continue to interview subject CHAMBERS and obtain from him a detailed chronological account in signed statement form of his activities.

Will continue efforts to locate and interview EPHRAIM SCHWARTZMAN who is alleged to have stated he had "contacts" in the United States State Department and will display to him photograph of ALGER HISS. (This lead originally set out in reference report of the writer.)

Will attempt to identify and locate subject BORIS BYKOV and secure further information concerning the background and present activities of subject DAVID CARPENTER. (This lead set out in reference report)

Will attempt to identify one STEPANOFF, who, according to information supplied by the Washington Field Office had an address at 1135 Broadway and was probably associated with the Amtorg Trading Corporation.

Will report background information concerning GRACE HUTCHINS and will attempt to determine if she is the individual who wrote two notes turned over to this office by REUBIN B. SHEMITZ and will consider the advisability of interviewing her. (Set out in reference report)

Will reinterview REUBEN B. SHEMITZ, 276 Fifth Avenue, regarding these two notes.

Will report progress of prosecution of ALGER HISS under the indictment returned December 15, 1948.

Will attempt to identify the writer of an anonymous communication addressed to WALTER W. NCHELL and by the latter turned over to the Bureau which communication makes certain allegations concerning the death of LAURENCE DUGGAN, and thereafter, unless such seems undesirable, will interview this person for any information in his possession.

Will through ALGER HISS or through his attorneys, DEBEVOISE, PLIMPTON and McLEAN, 20 Exchange Place, examine the Royal Portable typewriter allegedly owned by CYNTHIA JONES and loaned by her to HISS; the serial number on this machine as well as sample specimens from it should be obtained.

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Will conduct the investigation requested by Bureau letter to New York dated January 3, 1949.

Will ascertain the whereabouts of JACOB BAKER and thereafter interview him unless reason to the contrary is developed; the possibility that BAKER may have information of value is pointed out in Philadelphia letter to the Bureau dated January 7, 1949.

Will interview LISTON OAK, Managing Editor of "The New Leader", 7 East 15th Street, New York 3, for any information concerning ALGER HISS' membership in the Communist Party. (Report of Special Agent MAHLON F. COLIER dated December 23, 1948 at Detroit, Michigan)

Will interview ARTHUR PETERS, 846 East 215 Street, New York City along lines requested in Bureau letter, December 13, 1948 previously used in connection with interviews concerning FRANKLIN VICTOR RENO..

Will interview NATHAN A. MOERMAN, 136-56 Rossevelt Avenue, Flushing, employed at the Potter Instrument Company, along the same lines.

Will interview the following individuals as requested by Bureau teletype dated January 10, 1949 and the Washington Field teletype dated January 11, 1949:

LEE PRESSMAN  
NATHAN WITT  
U.S. Circuit Judge JEROME FRANK  
JOHN ABT  
GERTRUDE SAMUELSON

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

LEADSNEW YORK~~CONFIDENTIAL~~At Wappingers Falls, New York

Will interview Mrs. BETTY BULLARD, Cotton Mill Road, who is believed to be presently in possession of a Woodstock typewriter #522942. Obtain a specimen from this typewriter.

At Lawrence, New York

Will contact Mrs. ANNA T. CLARK, 389 Mulry Lane, and obtain from her a specimen of a Woodstock typewriter #N238067 in her possession. Washington Field previously advised this typewriter was sold to her November 5, 1946.

At Yonkers, New York

Will contact WILLIAM JOHNSON, 18 Stone Street and obtain a specimen from Woodstock typewriter #253355 in his possession. Washington Field previously advised that he is the owner of this typewriter.

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

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ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE

Copies of this report are being designated for informational purposes for the Albany, Detroit, Los Angeles, and San Francisco Divisions, although no leads are set out for these offices, because they are presently conducting investigation requested by the Bureau or other Offices and it is believed that material appearing in the instant report will be of assistance to them.

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CONFIDENTIAL INFORMANTS

The Confidential Informant mentioned in the report of SA JOSEPH M. KELLY dated January 21, 1949, at New York, is as follows:

T-1

[redacted]  
National City Bank, 55 Wall Street,  
New York City. His identity is being  
kept confidential at his specific  
request.

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The confidential source of the Charlotte Office whose information concerning JOHN KORAL is set out in instant report is [redacted] whose address is known to the Charlotte Office.

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

# FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

NEW YORK

NY

65-14920 EED

Form No. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT

FILE NO.

REPORT MADE AT <b>NEW YORK</b>	DATE WHEN MADE <b>1/21/49</b>	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE <b>12/20/48 - 1/14/49</b>	REPORT MADE BY <b>JOSEPH M. KELLY</b>
CHANGED:			
TITLE <b>JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was: George Crosley, Carl Carlson, Vivian Chambers, Jay V. Chambers, Lloyd Cantwell, John Kelly, "Carl", "Karl", "Bob", Arthur Dwyer, David</b>		CHARACTER OF CASE <b>PERJURY; ESPIONAGE - R; INTERNAL SECURITY - R</b>	

**SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:**

Breen, David Bream; ALGER HISS; PRISCILLA HISS, aka Mrs. Alger Hiss, Mrs. Priscilla Hobson, nee Priscilla Fansler; HENRY HILL COLLINS, JR.; WILLIAM WARD PIGMAN; HENRY JULIAN WADLEIGH, wa. Julian Wadleigh; DAVID VERNON ZIMMERMAN, was: David Carpenter, Harold Wilson; ABRAHAM GEORGE SILVERMAN, wa. George Silverman; FRANKLIN VICTOR RENO, was: "Vince", "Vincent", Lance Clark; ALEXANDER STEVENS, was: Alexander Goldberger, J. Peters, J. Peter, "Peter", Steve Lapin, Pete Stevens, Steve Miller, Isidore Boorstein; ELEANOR NELSON SOYRING, wa. Eleanor Nelson Porter; BORIS BYKOV, was: Colonel Bykov, Borris Bykov, Borris Hertz; FELIX AUGUST INSLERMAN, wa. "Felix" Unknown subject, wa. "Bernie"; Unknown subject, wa. "Keith"; AZEMOV (ph.)

*291-805*  
*9-18-89*  
**ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 7/27/91 BY sp7/har/ep**

**SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:** FRANCIS B. SAYRE interviewed 12/19/48 and 12/21/48; states HISS had access to all material in his Div. in State Dept.; never suspected loyalty or conduct of HISS; BENJAMIN STOLBERG, well-known anti-Communist writer, has no info. of tangible nature indicating C.P. membership of ALGER HISS, or concerning espionage activities of CHAMBERS. ISAAC DON LEVINE never heard of ALGER HISS prior to meeting CHAMBERS in 1939 and has no proof HISS was or is C.P. member; details of CHAMBERS - LEVINE meeting and conference between

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APPROVED AND FORWARDED:	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES		
		74	1333	1477
5-Bureau COPIES OF THIS REPORT 1-Thomas J. Donegan, Special Assistant to Attorney General, New York City. 2-Albany (65-1574) (info.) 2-Baltimore (65-1642)		2-Boston (65-3251) 2-Charlotte 2-Chicago (65-3290) 2-Denver (65-658) 2-Detroit (74-77) (info.)		

**60 FEB 10 1949**

*Copies Continued*  
**Copy B**