

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ 094833

Form No. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT

NEW YORK

BS FILE NO. 65-3251 ner

REPORT MADE AT BOSTON, MASS.	DATE WHEN MADE 2/23/49	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 1/31-2/21/49	REPORT MADE BY FREDERICK M. CONNORS
TITLE JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was.; ALGER HISS, ET AL		CHARACTER OF CASE PERJURY ESPIONAGE - R INTERNAL SECURITY - R	

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

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Former neighbor, FRANCES SORTWELL, friends of ALGER HISS and former associates unable to furnish any information reflecting Communist Party, subversive or espionage activities on part of ALGER HISS. Documentary evidence submitted to FBI Laboratory not identical with Q-5 through Q-69 in instant case. Known backgrounds of NOEL and HERTER FIELD and ROBERTA FANSLER set forth. Professor A. A. BENNETT, Brown University, Providence, Rhode Island, former associate of FRANCIS RENO, unable to furnish information regarding Communist or espionage activity of RENO. Investigation at Peterborough, New Hampshire, to date fails to reflect guest registration of HISS-CHAMBERS in August, 1937. ZACHARY BARANOFF does not know CHAMBERS and was unable to identify his picture.

CLASS - EXT. BY 10380
REASON - FCIM 1-2.4.2
DATE OF REVIEW 3/27/91

265,586
7-6-1972

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3/27/81 REFERENCE:
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Bureau file 74-1333
Report of Special Agent FREDERICK M. CONNORS at Boston dated January 31, 1949

27 JAN 17 1973

DETAILS:

I. INTERVIEW WITH FORMER NEIGHBOR OF ALGER HISS, FRANCES A. SORTWELL

A letter from the Washington Field Office to the Bureau dated January 24, 1949, a copy of which was furnished to Boston, requested Boston to contact FRANCES A. SORTWELL, former neighbor of ALGER HISS. This letter pointed out

2cc AAC Campbell
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INDEXED-112

EX-19

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I N D E X~~SECRET~~Page

I.	INTERVIEW WITH FORMER NEIGHBOR OF ALGER HISS, FRANCES A. SORTWELL	1
II.	INTERVIEWS WITH FRIENDS AND FORMER ASSOCIATES OF ALGER HISS:	
	A. Interview with JOHN S. DICKEY, President of Dartmouth College	3
	B. Interview with MARK DeWOLFE HOWE, Professor of Law, Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass.	9
	C. Interview with THOMAS H. ELIOT	10
	D. Interview with Federal Judge CHARLES E. WYZANSKI, Jr.	13
	E. Interview with Professor RICHARD FIELD, Harvard Law School, Harvard University, Cambridge, Massachusetts	14
	F. Interview with Judge CALVERT MAGRUBER, U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals, Boston, Massachusetts	15
	G. Interview with Professor HENRY M. HART, Harvard Law School, Harvard University, Cambridge, Massachusetts	16
	H. Interview with Professor JOSEPH ESREY JOHNSON, Williams College, Williamstown, Massachusetts	18
	I. Interview with Professor ERNEST J. BROWN, Harvard Law School, Harvard University, Cambridge, Massachusetts	19
	J. Attempt to Interview GARDNER JACKSON at Cotuit, Massachusetts	20
	K. Interview with RAYMOND DENNETT, World Peace Foundation, Boston, Massachusetts	21
III.	INFORMATION CONCERNING ROBERTA M. FANSLER AND THOMAS FANSLER	22 - 23
IV.	INFORMATION CONCERNING NOEL FIELD	24 - 29

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1-A

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

2830

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I N D E X (Cont'd)

Page

V. INTERVIEW WITH PROFESSOR ALBERT A. BENNETT
REGARDING FRANKLIN V. RENO 29-30

VI. INTERVIEW WITH ZACHARY BARANOFF 31

VII. INVESTIGATION AT PETERBOROUGH, NEW HAMPSHIRE,
TO LOCATE 1937 GUEST REGISTRATION OF HISS-
CHAMBERS 32-33

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

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that ALGER HISS resided at 3415 Volta Place, N.W., Washington, D.C. from 1938 until 1943 and that FRANCES A. SORTWELL had resided at 3410 Volta Place during a portion of that time.

The following investigation was conducted by Special Agent JOHN T. DELANEY:

Mrs. FRANCES A. ~~SORTWELL~~, who presently resides at Federal and Main Streets, Wiscasset, Maine, advised she resided at 3410 Volta Place, N.W., Washington, D.C., from 1938 to 1940, at which time she returned to Wiscasset, Maine. She stated that Judge JOHN STERNHAGEN of Washington, D.C. and his wife introduced her to ALGER and PRISCILLA HISS at a cocktail party at Georgetown. She said she had attended a few cocktail parties when ALGER HISS and his wife were present but had only a speaking acquaintance with them.

Mrs. SORTWELL advised the only person she could recall who was friendly with ALGER and PRISCILLA HISS were DEAN ~~ACHESON~~ and ARCHIBALD ~~MACLEISH~~, who was employed at the Library of Congress, and she believed PRISCILLA HISS was his secretary at that time. She said that ALGER HISS and his wife PRISCILLA were very popular among the social group at Georgetown at that time but they belonged to a much younger social set than Mrs. SORTWELL.

Special Agent DELANEY exhibited the pictures of WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, which photographs had been taken in 1931 and 1936. Mrs. SORTWELL stated she could not recall ever having observed CHAMBERS visit the HISS residence. She further advised that she had not received any typewritten communications emanating from the HISS residence, nor had she any knowledge of the subjects of this case nor knowledge of the associates of ALGER and PRISCILLA HISS other than what has been previously set forth. She was unable to furnish any information concerning a Woodstock typewriter.

A summary of the foregoing was made available to the Bureau, Washington Field Office and New York by Boston teletype dated February 1, 1949.

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~~SECRET~~~~CONFIDENTIAL~~II. INTERVIEWS WITH FRIENDS AND FORMER ASSOCIATES OF ALGER HISS:A. Interview with JOHN S. DICKEY, President of Dartmouth College.

San Francisco teletype to Boston dated January 20, 1949 requested Boston to interview JOHN S. DICKEY, President of Dartmouth College, reportedly closely associated with ALGER HISS while HISS was employed at the State Department, and who was believed to be a personal friend of ALGER HISS.

The following investigation was conducted by Special Agent ROBERT S. McLEOD February 7, 1949.

JOHN SLOAN DICKEY, President of Dartmouth College, advised he first met the HISS family while attending Harvard Law School from 1929 to 1932. DONALD HISS was a member of DICKEY's class, and, while they were in no way close friends or associates, DICKEY knew DONALD HISS casually as a speaking acquaintance.

After DICKEY left Law School, he practiced in Boston as a junior member of a firm which gave him a leave of absence in March, 1934 to enable him to go to Washington for the purpose of working as a Special Assistant to FRANCIS SAYRE. SAYRE at this time was engaged in work in connection with the Reciprocal Trade Agreements. DICKEY stated he frequently saw DONALD HISS when he and SAYRE would share a table with him at luncheon.

DICKEY advised he met ALGER HISS in the summer or fall of 1935. He was unable to recall the occasion of the meeting, although he said he had given some thought to the matter in anticipation of being interviewed. He recalled that he began to associate with ALGER HISS during this period inasmuch as HISS represented the Department of Justice in discussions with SAYRE regarding the legal aspects of the Reciprocal Trade Agreements.

President DICKEY recalled that he and ALGER HISS spent considerable time in each other's offices working on the Fletcher case. During this period of time, he said, he got to know HISS quite well. He placed the time of their association on the Fletcher case as the winter of 1935-1936. DICKEY could not remember that he ever discussed politics or social questions outside the realm of the Reciprocal Trade Agreements with HISS at this or any other time. DICKEY said he never had any grounds on which to suspect that ALGER HISS was even remotely interested in Communism or the Communist apparatus.

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DICKEY stated that he came to regard ALGER HISS not only as a very able man but as an outstandingly good man. He cannot recall that he had any direct social connection with ALGER HISS during this period or subsequently. DICKEY said he has discussed this aspect of the matter with his wife and that neither of them can recall visiting the HISS home or that HISS ever visited their home. DICKEY said that unquestionably he and HISS attended some of the cocktail parties and that it was even possible that some of these parties were at the HISS residence. He said he had no specific recollection and could not recall where ALGER HISS lived.

DICKEY believed he met PRISCILLA HISS on 2 or possibly 3 occasions. He said such meetings probably occurred at the aforementioned cocktail parties.

In March, 1936, DICKEY was asked by his Boston law firm either to make arrangements to return to practice or to submit his resignation. He notified the firm he would return and recalled he told SAYRE and ALGER HISS of his decision in the course of his daily contacts with these two men. DICKEY stated that since the HISS-CHAMBERS case had first been publicized he had talked with SAYRE, who was attempting to recall how he had first employed HISS. DICKEY said he recalled a conversation with SAYRE regarding his replacement and it is DICKEY's recollection that he suggested that SAYRE attempt to hire DONALD HISS. DICKEY advised that DONALD HISS was his age, a better companion and that he did not conceive that ALGER HISS would be available. SAYRE countered with the question as to DICKEY's opinion as to ALGER HISS, and DICKEY believed that he told SAYRE that ALGER HISS was eminently qualified if he could be hired away from the Justice Department.

Before DICKEY left the Department to return to Boston in mid-summer of 1936, he remembered that SAYRE called him into his office and stated that he had been able to employ ALGER HISS as a replacement and that he wanted DICKEY to know that, because of HISS' greater government experience, he would command a higher salary than DICKEY would receive for the same job. DICKEY believed he was getting \$3,800 per annum at this time, and he thought HISS started at \$5,600.

DICKEY stated his next contact with HISS was in the fall of 1936 when he obtained leave from his law firm to go to Washington to prepare a brief on the Fletcher case. He stated he worked with SAYRE and HISS at this time and shared his old office space with HISS. DICKEY was in Washington for a period of three to five weeks on this occasion. DICKEY stated he spent most of his time in the State Department's law library and very little time in his office.

From this occasion until January, 1940, DICKEY practiced law in Boston and did not recall that he corresponded with ALGER HISS or that he saw him on any specific occasion. During business trips to Washington, DICKEY would stop in the Department to see SAYRE and he would frequently see ALGER HISS on such occasions and sometimes the three men would have lunch together.

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Although DICKEY had handled all mail and messages for SAYRE as his assistant in the Department and although HISS now handled that work, DICKEY did not recall that either of them ever mentioned anything of a confidential nature to him or ever showed him any documents or messages. DICKEY stated he mentioned this only because it was not uncommon, from his experience in the Department, to confide in former Department employees if and when they returned for a visit.

DICKEY stated that in September, 1939 SAYRE was appointed High Commissioner to the Philippines and offered him a chance to go along as an assistant. DICKEY declined, and he assumed that ALGER HISS, likewise, declined, inasmuch as HISS became assistant to STANLEY A. ~~HORNBECK~~, the Principal Adviser on Far Eastern Affairs in the Department.

Some time between September, 1939 and November, 1940, when DICKEY returned to Washington, he recalled that he had some correspondence with ALGER HISS relative to a legal assistant for SAYRE in the Philippines. DICKEY had no one in mind for this job and; apparently, HISS did not. DICKEY stated this correspondence was between HISS' office and his office and that he destroyed it, together with other personal files, when he left the Boston law firm.

In September, 1940 DICKEY accepted a position as consultant to NELSON ROCKEFELLER and worked on the removal of Nazi agents from South America. DICKEY commuted from Boston to Washington until November of 1940, when he moved his family to Washington. DICKEY served with ROCKEFELLER as Chief of World Trade Intelligence (in charge of the blacklist) and, when STETTINIUS became Secretary of State, DICKEY became Director of the Office of Public Information of the State Department. DICKEY left Washington in November, 1945, to assume his duties as President of Dartmouth.

DICKEY recalled that he probably saw HISS during a period from January until April of 1940, when he took leave from his law firm and went to Washington as Special Assistant to CORDELL HULL at the time the Reciprocal Trade Agreements came up for renewal in Congress. HISS, during this period, was working with HORNBECK, and DICKEY saw very little of him.

DICKEY stated that he saw very little of ALGER HISS from 1940 until 1944, when HISS left Far Eastern Affairs and took over as deputy to LEO ~~PASVOLSKY~~ in a section of the department which planned the United Nations. From 1940 to 1944, DICKEY's office was in the Commerce Department.

DICKEY stated that during the war period he was more friendly with DONALD HISS than with ALGER HISS, largely because DONALD is more personable in DICKEY's view and a better companion. He stated he and Mrs. DICKEY were never a part of the social groups in which either DONALD or ALGER moved in Washington.

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After ALGER took his job under PASVOLSKY, DICKEY saw a lot of him. He had a disagreement with HISS as to the manner in which the Dunbarton Oaks conference was publicized and, thereafter, ALGER HISS and DICKEY had a violent personal disagreement regarding the inclusion of the veto in the U.N. Charter. DICKEY stated he criticized ALGER HISS because he (DICKEY) did not feel that he was standing on his feet intellectually but was meekly agreeing with everything that STETTINIUS and PASVOLSKY proposed. DICKEY stated he was practically the only official of the department who felt the veto would emasculate the U.N. and he stated he made himself unpopular by writing a memo of his position as a member of the department's policy conference. . *Edward R.*

DICKEY stated that at San Francisco HISS was a conference official, while he was a representative of the American government. Hence, their work was on a different plane and he saw little of HISS. He stated JOHN C. ROSS assisted HISS and lived with him at San Francisco and probably was best posted as to HISS' activities at that time.

DICKEY cannot recall that he has seen HISS more than once or twice a year since November, 1945. He recalled that he saw HISS at the Brookings Seminar held at Hanover in October, 1947, and that he saw HISS at a conference in Boston and rode with him from Boston to White River Junction. The last meeting was after the first publicity relating to the CHAMBERS-HISS controversy. This matter absorbed their entire conversation from Boston to White River, and DICKEY stated he was entirely satisfied with the explanation which HISS offered, although he told HISS that the public reaction to the affair was unfavorable to HISS.

DICKEY stated he remembered that during this conversation HISS referred to his wife by a pet name, and DICKEY thought how little he really knew HISS, since he had known his wife only as PRISCILLA and did not recognize the pet name.

DICKEY stated he had been expecting to be interviewed regarding ALGER HISS for several months and had marshalled the above facts in his mind. He stated he had given practically the same information to HISS' attorney, who had asked him to appear as a character witness for HISS. DICKEY stated he had declined to do so unless given permission by the Board of Trustees, although he had no personal reason for refusing. He stated he still regarded HISS as a friend and would continue to do so until he was proved guilty in court. DICKEY admitted that his faith in HISS was somewhat shaken when President HOPKINS told him the FBI had been searching fields in the vicinity of HISS' Vermont home for the Woodstock typewriter which had been used to copy the State Department documents which CHAMBERS had concealed in the pumpkin.

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President DICKEY was unable to recognize any of the names of other subjects in instant case, with the exception of JULIAN WADLEIGH. DICKEY said he met WADLEIGH during the period of January to April, 1940 when working on an extension of the Reciprocal Trade Agreements. At that time he knew him as an agricultural expert. DICKEY stated he did not recall that he ever used WADLEIGH and said he had no further information regarding him. President DICKEY suggested the following as possible sources of correspondence emanating from ALGER HISS:

1. Former secretaries to Justice HOLMES. DICKEY believed that they corresponded with each other. MARK HOWE at Harvard Law School can provide a list, and HOWE may have correspondence himself.
2. Former professors of HISS at Harvard Law School.
3. HARRY HAWKINS, presently connected with the Fletcher School of Law and Diplomacy.
4. WILLIAM A. FOWLER, a member of the American Mission to the U.N. at New York City.
5. JOHN C. ROSS, same employment.
6. HONRE M. CATUDEL, State Department, Washington, D. C.
7. SAYRE's assistants in the Philippines.
8. STANLEY A. HORNBECK, Washington, D.C.
9. Members of the firm of Choate, Hall and Stewart, Boston.
10. Members of the firm of Wright, Gordon, Zachary, New York City.
11. HARLEY NOTTER, State Department.
12. Members of the staff of the Nye Committee.

DICKEY made available 5 letters emanating from ALGER HISS, which were forwarded to the FBI Laboratory by Boston letter dated February 9, 1949.

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By letter dated February 14, 1949, the Laboratory advised Boston that these letters had been designated K527 through K531 inclusive and the conclusion had been reached that the machines which had been used to type these specimens were not used to type Q5 through Q69 in instant case.

By teletype dated February 9, 1949, Boston requested New York and the Washington Field Office to contact the sources suggested by President JOHN DICKEY of Dartmouth College for letters emanating from ALGER HISS.

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B. Interview with MARK DEWOLFE HOWE, Professor of Law, Harvard University, Cambridge, Massachusetts.

Professor HOWE advised Special Agent FREDERICK M. CONNORS on February 17, 1949 that DONALD HISS, the brother of ALGER HISS, had preceded him as a secretary to Chief Justice HOLMES, United States Supreme Court, and that he believed it was through his contact with DONALD HISS that he had met ALGER. Professor HOWE placed the time at approximately 1934. Professor HOWE said that he was followed by JAMES ROWE as secretary, who stayed with the Justice until his death. Professor HOWE stated that, with the exception of the period of time that he was at Justice HOLMES' office, he had only casual contact with ALGER HISS and at no time has he ever been associated with him intimately. He believed that possibly he may have communicated with ALGER HISS some time in 1941 but has no definite recollection of this. He said that in the fall of 1944 he, Professor HOWE, went into the Army and was stationed at Washington, D.C. He recalled that he saw ALGER HISS during this period of time occasionally and once dined with ALGER HISS, TOM ELIOT and his wife. Professor HOWE was unable to furnish any information reflecting on Communist or espionage activities on the part of ALGER HISS. He could not furnish any information indicating ALGER HISS ever knew WHITTAKER CHAMBERS. He had no letters in his possession emanating from the HISS residence. He suggested that possibly the following individuals may have received correspondence from ALGER HISS:

TOM ELIOT (Mr. ELIOT has been contacted and the interview is set out in this report);

JAMES ROWE, who has been previously contacted;

GEORGE E. LOCKWOOD, an attorney residing at 63 Wall Street, New York City; and

ROBERT WALES, an attorney residing at 1 North LaSalle Street, Chicago, Illinois.

Teletype lead was forwarded to New York and Chicago, requesting them to contact LOCKWOOD and WALES respectively, on 2/21/49, inasmuch as these individuals were formerly secretaries to Chief Justice HOLMES of the United States Supreme Court.

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~~SECRET~~~~CONFIDENTIAL~~C. Interview with THOMAS H. ELIOT.

Washington Field Office teletype dated February 11, 1949 advised that JAMES H. ROWE, a member of the Hoover Commission, advised THOMAS ELIOT, an attorney at Boston, Massachusetts, stated he believed he may have met CHAMBERS in the 1930's, when CHAMBERS "bummed" some money from him. ROWE stated that ELIOT was well acquainted with ALGER HISS. Boston was requested to exhibit pictures of CHAMBERS to ELIOT and obtain full facts on the possibility that CHAMBERS may have mentioned his association with HISS at that time.

The following investigation was conducted by Special Agent THOMAS F. McLAUGHLIN.

Attorney THOMAS H. ELIOT, former Congressman and former general counsel, Social Security Agency, Washington, D.C., was interviewed on February 16, 1949 in connection with the above-entitled investigation and in particular relating to the instructions contained in the referenced Washington Field teletype.

Mr. ELIOT stated that he is acquainted with ALGER HISS, which acquaintanceship he believed developed during the latter days of his association with Harvard Law School, Cambridge, Massachusetts, as a student, noting that DONALD HISS, brother of ALGER HISS, was a classmate of ELIOT at that time and he, ELIOT, believed that he first met ALGER HISS as a result of that association. ELIOT graduated from Harvard Law School in June, 1932. Following this, Mr. ELIOT stated that he renewed his acquaintanceship with Mr. HISS at Washington, D.C., at which time both were associated with the Government; and his contacts with HISS since that time have been intermittent and not on a close personal basis. He has visited with Mr. HISS on limited occasions and, as a result, observed that HISS was a person whom he (ELIOT) believed to be highly patriotic and at no time during their limited association was there any indication that HISS was involved in any actions detrimental to the best interests of the United States, nor was there any indication that HISS or his wife had at any time abstracted documents of the State Department or any other Government agency and made them available to WHITTAKER CHAMBERS or any other individual. Mr. ELIOT stated that he has had no correspondence with Mr. HISS other than a letter during 1948, from HISS's office, in connection with the International Peace Foundation, and he had no pertinent information in connection with the Woodstock typewriter referred to during the course of this investigation.

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Mr. ELIOT stated that some time during 1936 while associated as general counsel of the Social Security Board at Washington, D.C., it being noted that at that time ELIOT was but 28 years of age; he received a visit from a person whose name he does not now recall, which person stated that they had a mutual friend in a Mr. BASS of Buffalo, New York, with whom ELIOT had been previously associated in the practice of law. Mr. ELIOT received this individual without further introductions and, during the course of the conversation, the person in question identified himself as a recent visitor to Mexico who had arrived at Baltimore, Maryland on the previous day and who invited ELIOT to luncheon on the day of the meeting. Mr. ELIOT stated that he had a very high regard for Mr. BASS and felt that his association with Mr. BASS, being on an employee-employer relationship, precluded the possibility of Mr. BASS' having invited this unidentified person to contact ELIOT at Washington. Mr. ELIOT described his visitor as a person short in stature, heavy in build, with drooping jowls and of poor attire and one who made a very poor impression on ELIOT at the time. However, Mr. ELIOT declined the invitation to luncheon on the day of the meeting and accepted a luncheon date for the following day, in order that he might contact Mr. BASS to determine the identity of the person in question.

Following this, Mr. ELIOT's visitor explained that a money order which was to have reached him on that day had apparently been delayed and he was embarrassed because of his inability to transport himself back to Baltimore, due to the absence of ready cash, whereupon he borrowed, as Mr. ELIOT recalled, a dollar for that purpose. Mr. ELIOT then wired Mr. BASS at Buffalo and received a response on the same date, indicating that Mr. BASS did not know the person in question. There followed no further contact between Mr. ELIOT and this unidentified person, other than a belief which developed during the publicity incidental to the appearance of Mr. JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS before the House Committee on Un-American Activities that the person who visited him was, in fact, Mr. CHAMBERS.

Mr. ELIOT, following his exchange of wires with Mr. BASS, directed a letter to Mr. BASS, explaining in greater detail the circumstances prompting his wire. Recently, Mr. ELIOT had occasion to examine his old correspondence in an attempt to locate the copy of the telegrams or the letter but found that he had no reference to the telegrams in his file and the letter which he directed to Mr. BASS did not re-identify the person by the name given at that time but merely referred to the individual set forth in the telegrams.

Photographs of CHAMBERS taken in 1931, as well as 1936, were exhibited to Mr. ELIOT for the purpose of effecting an identification of the person visiting him at that time as being identical with CHAMBERS, but Mr. ELIOT was unable to state that his "belief" that the person may have been CHAMBERS was, in fact, JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS as a result of examining the photographs.

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He further indicated that at no time during his intermittent contacts with ALGER HISS was there any indication of any knowledge on the part of HISS of an individual named CHAMBERS under the name or aliases set forth, and no indication during the course of the conversation he had with the person whom he believed may have been CHAMBERS that this individual knew ALGER HISS.

The identity of other persons referred to by CHAMBERS during interviews in connection with this matter was brought to the attention of Mr. ELIOT and, other than Mrs. PRISCILLA HISS, HENRY HILL COLLINS, JR. and ELEANOR NELSON SOYRING, he had no knowledge of any of the individuals in question. He stated that he met Mrs. HISS during his association with ALGER HISS and his contacts with COLLINS and SOYRING were in connection with residence and employment at Washington. In connection with the latter two, Mr. ELIOT had no information associating them with ALGER HISS or his wife, or any information relating to their loyalty.

Mr. ELIOT was requested to indicate the names of persons whom he believed were closely associated with Mr. HISS and who would possibly be in a position to provide information with respect to his activities and associations during the pertinent period of this inquiry. He suggested Judge CHARLES E. WYZANSKI, U.S. Federal Court, Boston, Massachusetts, and Professor RICHARD H. FIELD, Harvard Law School, Cambridge, Massachusetts, as persons in that classification. He particularly suggested that Professor FIELD, who was a classmate of HISS at Harvard Law School, has had rather frequent contact with him over the years, both socially and professionally and might be of some assistance in connection with this inquiry.

No lead is being suggested to contact Mr. BASS at Buffalo, New York, referred to by Mr. ELIOT during his interview, inasmuch as ELIOT cannot identify his visitor as CHAMBERS and there was no indication at all during the only contact with that person that there was any affiliation of this person with ALGER HISS or any other individual in the Government service.

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~~SECRET~~~~CONFIDENTIAL~~D. Interview with Federal Judge CHARLES E. WYZANSKI, Jr.

Bureau teletype to Boston dated February 1, 1949 requested Boston to re-interview Judge WYZANSKI to obtain from him the names and addresses of friends and associates, business, social or otherwise, of ALGER and PRISCILLA HISS for the purpose of contacting them for typewritten specimens.

Judge CHARLES E. WYZANSKI, Jr. advised, according to his recollection, the following individuals were friendly with ALGER HISS:

WILLIAM ~~HARBURY~~, an attorney at Baltimore, Maryland;

CHARLES ~~HORSKY~~, employed in the law office of the Honorable DEAN ACHESON;

JAMES H. ROHE, a member of the Hoover Commission, Washington, D.C.

THOMAS ~~CORCORAN~~, Esq., of the firm of Corcoran and Cohen, 1511 K Street, N.W., Washington, D.C.;

Justice CALVERT ~~MAGRUDER~~, U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals, Boston, Massachusetts;

WARNER ~~GARDNER~~, 116 Summerfield Road, Chevy Chase, Maryland;

TOM ~~AUSTERN~~, employed in the law office of the Honorable DEAN ACHESON;

Professor HENRY ~~HART~~ of the Harvard Law School, Cambridge, Massachusetts;

Professor RICHARD FIELD, Harvard Law School, Cambridge, Massachusetts; and

The Honorable FELIX ~~FRANKFURTER~~, United States Supreme Court Justice, Washington, D.C.

The foregoing information was made available to the Bureau, New York, Baltimore and Washington Field Offices by Boston by teletype dated February 1, 1949.

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E. Interview with Professor RICHARD FIELD, Harvard Law School,
Harvard University, Cambridge, Massachusetts

Bureau teletype to Boston dated February 1, 1949 requested Boston to re-interview Professor RICHARD HINCKLEY FIELD for the names and addresses of friends and associates, business, social or otherwise, of ALGER and PRISCILLA HISS, as they may have received correspondence from the HISS residence.

Professor FIELD advised he believed the following individuals would be the ones with whom HISS would most likely have been in contact since his graduation from Harvard Law School:

WILLIAM H. VODREY, Jr., Deadman's Lane, East Liverpool, Ohio;

JOSEPH F. JOHNSTON, First National Bank Building, Birmingham, Alabama;

CHARLES H. WILLARD, 15 Broad Street, New York, N.Y.;

OSCAR M. SHAW, of Boston;

JOHN DICKEY, President of Dartmouth College, Hanover, N. H.

JESSE SLINGLUFF, 104 West Oakdale Road, Baltimore, Maryland; and

EDWARD G. CHANDLER, 2611 Etna Street, Berkeley, California.

Professor FIELD stated the foregoing individuals were all graduates of Harvard Law School, Cambridge, Massachusetts, and attorneys in their respective cities. Teletype leads were sent to New York, Cleveland, Birmingham, Baltimore and San Francisco, requesting them to contact the individuals located in their territory for any typewritten material emanating from ALGER or PRISCILLA HISS.

In connection with this interview, Professor FIELD stated that, to the best of his knowledge, ALGER HISS did not type at all. He said he believed any correspondence of a personal nature emanating from HISS would have been written and, if typed, would have been dictated to a stenographer. He further advised that he was not familiar with the friends or associates of ALGER HISS at Washington, D.C.

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F. Interview with Judge CALVERT MAGRUDER, U. S. Circuit Court
of Appeals, Boston, Massachusetts

Judge MAGRUDER was interviewed at the suggestion of Federal Judge CHARLES E. WYZANSKI.

Under date of February 4, 1949 Judge CALVERT MAGRUDER, United States Circuit Court of Appeals and a professor at Harvard University, advised Special Agent FREDERICK M. CONNORS that ALGER HISS had been one of his students at Harvard Law School and, inasmuch as both of them had come from the State of Maryland, he had become somewhat interested in HISS. He stated HISS had visited his home while he was attending Harvard Law School. Judge MAGRUDER stated that he could not recall further contact with HISS after his graduation until 1934-1935 or 1938-1939, at which time Judge MAGRUDER was in Washington, D.C. In this connection he stated he had seen HISS every now and then socially and had dinner at the HISS home. He stated that, to the best of his recollection, on that occasion no one was present except ALGER HISS and his wife. Judge MAGRUDER stated on his basis of association with HISS it seemed incredible HISS would be involved in anything of an espionage nature. Judge MAGRUDER had no knowledge of any espionage activities on the part of HISS. He stated that at no time had HISS ever given any indication that he was interested in the ideology of Communism, and it was Judge MAGRUDER's impression that HISS had been caught in a web of circumstances.

Judge MAGRUDER stated that the only individuals he knew who were friendly with HISS were Judge WYZANSKI, who had a very high regard for HISS and who has been previously interviewed; also Dean GRISWOLD of the Harvard Law School, who has also been previously interviewed by this office.

Judge MAGRUDER stated he recalled that a few years back he had received a typewritten letter from HISS on the letterhead of the Carnegie Corporation, which had been obviously dictated. He stated that the letter had not been of any lasting importance and, accordingly, he had thrown it away at that time.

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G. Interview with Professor HENRY M. HART, Harvard Law School;
Harvard University, Cambridge, Massachusetts

New York teletype to Boston dated February 11, 1949 requested Boston to interview Professor HENRY HART of Harvard Law School.

On February 4, 1949, Professor HENRY M. HART, Harvard Law School, Cambridge, Massachusetts, advised Special Agent FREDERICK M. CONNORS that he had a personal conviction in the innocence of ALGER HISS. He stated that he first became acquainted with HISS about the fall of 1928. He said that he did not believe he had seen HISS while the latter was working at Boston (presumably at Choate, Hall and Stewart).

Professor HART stated he had gone to Washington, D.C. with his wife on three occasions: September, 1937 to June, 1938; June, 1940 to February, 1941; and June, 1942 to July, 1946.

Professor HART said that, although he could not consider himself a particularly intimate friend of ALGER HISS, on the other hand, he felt he knew him well. He said if HISS were guilty he could not find words strong enough to condemn HISS, as he could not conceive how HISS would permit his friends to help him. Professor HART said from his personal contact with HISS he felt that HISS would not betray his friends and his country.

Professor HART made a search of his files but was unable to locate any typewritten letters emanating from the HISS residence. He was unfamiliar with the names of other subjects in this case.

A picture of WHITTAKER CHAMBERS was exhibited to Professor HART, and he stated he had never observed this individual.

Professor HART said that his social acquaintance with the HISSSES was probably limited to two evenings at their Georgetown residence and three evenings at the home of Professor HART.

As to the friends of ALGER HISS, Professor HART indicated that they were as follows:

Professor RICHARD FIELD, Harvard Law School;

Judge WYZANSKI, who had been very close to HISS at the Solicitor-General's office and who apparently had gone to lunch with him on a daily basis while HISS was also employed in the Solicitor-General's office.

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CHARLES HORSKY, of Dean Acheson's office

WARNER GARDNER

PAUL A. FREUND, of Harvard Law School

• FRANCIS SAYRE

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all of whom have been previously interviewed by the F. B. I. He also indicated that EDWARD ENNIS, who was also in the Solicitor-General's office may have been friendly with HISS.

With reference to ENNIS, it is noted that Departmental instructions to the Bureau, as set out in Bureau letter to the Washington Field Office dated December 13, 1948, have previously requested the Washington Field Office to determine who were the associates of ALGER HISS departmentalwise while he was engaged in Government service. A lead is not being set out to Washington in this connection, inasmuch as other individuals who were known to have been closely associated with HISS when HISS was a member of the Solicitor-General's office have already been contacted. It was noted that in furnishing the name of ENNIS Professor HART referred to a picture of individuals in the Solicitor-General's office during that period of time.

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Williamstown, Massachusetts

Bureau teletype to Boston dated February 4, 1949 requested that Professor JOHNSON be re-interviewed to obtain the names of friends, relatives and associates of ALGER and PRISCILLA HISS who may have typewritten specimens.

Professor JOSEPH ESREY JOHNSON advised Special Agent JOSEPH A. SMITH that the following individuals might have typewritten letters from the HISS residence:

JOHN S. DICKEY, President of Dartmouth College, predecessor to ALGER HISS as Assistant to H. B. SAYRE, Secretary of State

EDWARD R. STETTINIUS, Jr.

STANLEY R. ~~X~~HORNBECK, Superior of HISS after HISS left SAYRE

H. B. ~~X~~SAYRE, former Secretary of State

Justice FRANKFURTER of the Supreme Court

Members of the NYE Senatorial Committee on Lunatics (Professor JOHNSON could not place the date when HISS was doing work for this committee.)

A review of Boston files in instant case reflects that leads to contact these individuals have previously been set forth.

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I. Interview with Professor ERNEST J. BROWN, Harvard Law School,
Harvard University, Cambridge, Massachusetts

Washington Field Office teletype dated February 7, 1949 requested Boston to interview Professor ERNEST J. BROWN, who was formerly associated with HISS at the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, Washington, D.C.

Professor BROWN advised Special Agent FREDERICK M. CONNORS February 10, 1949 that during the summer of 1933 he had been attached to the legal staff of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration at Washington, D.C. He said that his contact with ALGER HISS had been confined to one month of that year and that he had enjoyed a very limited social acquaintance with him. He was unable to furnish any information reflecting that any of the individuals mentioned as subjects in instant case had been engaged in Communist Party, subversive or espionage activities. He stated he had never received any correspondence from ALGER HISS and that he could not furnish any information concerning friends or associates of ALGER HISS.

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~~SECRET~~~~CONFIDENTIAL~~J. Attempt to Interview GARDNER JACKSON at Cotuit, Massachusetts

A lead was set out in the report of Special Agent MAHLON C. COLLIER at Detroit, Michigan in instant case, dated January 10, 1949, requesting Boston to interview GARDNER JACKSON, a newspaperman with home at Cape Cod, Massachusetts. JACKSON was reportedly well acquainted with the "liberal circle" and it was suggested that he might possibly be able to furnish information regarding the political philosophy of ALGER HISS.

On January 26, 1949 Special Agent WILLIAM H. CARPENTER ascertained through Miss GRACE GOTTRIDGE, accountant for the Cotuit Grocery, Cotuit, Massachusetts, that GARDNER JACKSON had not been residing at Cape Cod for some time and that he had a forwarding address of 6 West Kirke Street, Chevy Chase, Maryland. A lead was set out for Baltimore to interview GARDNER JACKSON by Boston teletype dated January 26, 1949.

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K. Interview with RAYMOND/DENNETT, World Peace Foundation,
40 Mount Vernon Street, Boston, Massachusetts

Mr. RAYMOND ^XBRAGG, Unitarian Service Committee, when interviewed, advised that RAYMOND DENNETT of the World Peace Foundation apparently knew ALGER HISS and suggested that he be contacted as a possible source of letters emanating from HISS.

Mr. RAYMOND DENNETT on February 10, 1949, advised Special Agent FREDERICK M. CONNORS that, according to his recollection, ALGER HISS had been Administrative Assistant to STANLEY HORNBECK. He said that HORNBECK had been a friend of his father, TYLER DENNETT, a former President of Williams College, now retired. Mr. DENNETT stated he had worked in the State Department in August and September, 1943, in the Office of Foreign Relief and Rehabilitation. He said that PHILIP JESSUP had offered him a job and he resigned to take a position with the Institute of Pacific Relations as Executive Secretary. Mr. DENNETT stated that he had seen ALGER HISS once or twice at the San Francisco Conference and had intermittent contact with him in connection with the World Peace Foundation. Mr. DENNETT stated that he had no information which would indicate that ALGER HISS was other than a loyal American. He said he had not been closely enough acquainted with him to ascertain his friends and acquaintances. He said he had never had any occasion to visit the home of ALGER HISS. Mr. DENNETT stated that there was considerable correspondence emanating from ALGER HISS at his office but, inasmuch as HISS was a Trustee of the World Peace Foundation, he thought that he would have to get approval from the Trustees before releasing any documents to the FBI. Mr. DENNETT stated that it so happened that a meeting of the Trustees was to take place on February 12, 1949 and he would present this matter to them.

On February 17, 1949, Mr. DENNETT telephonically contacted Special Agent FREDERICK M. CONNORS, advising him that certain letters emanating from ALGER HISS would be made available. These letters were forwarded to the FBI Laboratory by Boston letter dated February 17, 1949 for comparison with Q5 through Q69 in instant case.

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~~SECRET~~~~CONFIDENTIAL~~III. INFORMATION CONCERNING ROBERTA M. FANSLER AND THOMAS FANSLER

Washington Field Office letter to the Bureau dated January 28, 1949, a copy of which was forwarded to Boston, requested Boston to determine the whereabouts of THOMAS and ROBERTA FANSLER from 1937, bearing in mind that they were divorced in 1941 and may have been separated prior to that time.

The following investigation was conducted by Special Agent EDMUND G. VIVIAN.

Mr. MAX SULLIVAN, President of the Rhode Island School of Design, Providence, Rhode Island, advised he had known Mrs. JOHN ALFORD, the former ROBERTA FANSLER, since 1938 when he was a member of the Groton School faculty at Groton, Massachusetts. He said he met her through the Carnegie Foundation Conference on Visual Arts in America, held at the Biltmore Hotel, New York City, where they were both delegates. Her present husband, JOHN ALFORD, was also a delegate to the conference. Mrs. ALFORD came to the Rhode Island School of Design with her husband in September, 1945. She is the Director of Education, Museum of Art, Rhode Island School of Design. Prior to coming to Rhode Island in 1945, she was employed by the Metropolitan Museum, New York City, where she worked for many years. Her husband, JOHN ALFORD, is a Canadian citizen and was formerly the head of the Fine Arts Department, University of Toronto. The ALFORDS were married in the spring of 1945. Mr. SULLIVAN stated he was responsible to a large extent in having Mrs. ALFORD and her husband join the school faculty, and Mrs. ALFORD was considered a "bargain" as a member of the faculty, due to her Museum experience.

Mrs. FANSLER, according to Mr. SULLIVAN, may have been employed or have done some work for the American Federation of Arts, Washington, D.C., during the time she was employed at the Metropolitan Museum. He also recalled that her former husband, THOMAS FANSLER, taught at the New School for Social Research, New York City, and Mr. SULLIVAN thought that ROBERTA FANSLER may also have been a member of this school's faculty. Mr. SULLIVAN stated that a LYDIA POWELL, employed by the Metropolitan Museum in New York, is very well acquainted with ROBERTA ALFORD's past employment and background.

Mr. SULLIVAN stated that the folder containing all information and correspondence between Mrs. ROBERTA ALFORD and the Rhode Island School for Design was in Mrs. ALFORD's own possession at the Art Museum and he knew of no way of obtaining this folder without arousing her suspicion, because the request would be unusual. Mr. SULLIVAN stated that, in the event he could obtain this folder without arousing Mrs. ALFORD's suspicion, he would make it available to Special Agent VIVIAN.

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By letter dated February 3, 1949, Boston forwarded to the FBI Laboratory 5 documents obtained from the file of JOHN ALFORD, as made available by Mr. SULLIVAN.

The Bureau, by letter dated February 7, 1949, gave these documents a designation from K439 to K443 and arrived at the conclusion that the machines which were used to type these specimens were not used to type Q5 through Q69 in instant case.

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IV. INFORMATION CONCERNING NOEL FIELD~~SECRET~~~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
FIELD

New York teletype to Boston dated January 28, 1949 requested Boston to furnish background information concerning NOEL and HERTER (also known as HERTHA FIELD). Boston was further requested to interview NINA FIELD, Valley Farm, Shirley, Massachusetts, and to interview RAYMOND BRAGG, Unitarian Service Committee, regarding knowledge BRAGG might have concerning association between HISS and NOEL FIELD and between FIELD and CHAMBERS.

The following investigation was conducted by Special Agent RICHARD W. DOV.

The records of the Registrar, Harvard University, Cambridge, Massachusetts, disclosed that NOEL HAVILAND FIELD was born January 23, 1904 at London, England. FIELD was graduated from Harvard in 1924 with an A.B. degree and resided at Cambridge, Massachusetts while attending Harvard University. FIELD's mother was listed as NINA E. FIELD and his father, Dr. HERBER T HAVILAND FIELD. FIELD entered Harvard from the School Gymnasium, Zurich, Switzerland.

Records of the Massachusetts Department of Mental Diseases, 100 Nashua Street, Boston, Massachusetts, reflected that NOEL H. FIELD was employed in the Division for Psychiatric Examination of Prisoners from January 14, 1925 to November 14, 1925.

The Boston Post, a daily newspaper published at Boston, Massachusetts, in its October 15, 1948 issue, quoted U.S. State Department records to the effect that a NOEL HAVILAND FIELD was assigned to the Department's Western European Division in the early thirties. He resigned April 30, 1936. His record listed him as born in London of American parents and a Harvard Graduate and former Massachusetts social worker.

Confidential Informant T-1, another Government agency, has advised that FIELD culminated his service with the State Department as a representative (without voice) to the League of Nations and following the dispersal of the League of Nations it was reported that NOEL FIELD became associated with the Unitarian Service Committee.

With respect to NOEL FIELD's association with the Unitarian Service Committee, FIELD was in August, 1942, acting as representative in Marseilles, France, for the Unitarian Service Committee, according to Source A and, subsequent to this date, left France and went to Geneva, Switzerland, where he assumed the role of Director of the Unitarian Service Committee for Europe. Confidential Informant T-2 advised that NOEL FIELD severed his connections with the Unitarian Service Committee in October, 1947, after having been European Director for that organization from approximately January of 1945.

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Confidential Informant T-2 advised that NOEL H. FIELD has a brother, HERMAN HAVILAND FIELD, presently employed as an instructor and teaching at a college in Cleveland, Ohio.

Confidential Informant T-2 advised that NINA E. FIELD, the mother of NOEL H. FIELD, died of cancer at the home of a daughter, located at Urbana, Illinois, "several years ago." NINA FIELD, prior to her death, maintained a home at Shirley, Massachusetts, at a place called "Valley Farm."

Chief CARROLL MORSE, Shirley, Massachusetts Police Department, advised that NINA FIELD had maintained a number of persons at her Valley Farm who were believed to be former veterans of the Spanish Civil War in 1937.

Confidential Informant T-1, previously identified, advised that NOEL FIELD has a half-brother who, in 1945, was operating a school in Mexico, which was known as the Academia de Ingles (Inglaterra) at the Calle Hidalgo, 469 Guadalajara, Jalisco, Mexico. This half-brother's name, according to T-1, is AUGUST KORPI HILLE. T-1 stated this person was reported as being either a Communist Party member or a believer in the Communist ideology. T-1 did not furnish the source of this information.

In connection with the foregoing, HERMAN HAVILAND FIELD, brother of NOEL H. FIELD, in an interview January 25, 1949 with Agents of the Cleveland Office, advised with respect to AUGUST KORPI HILLE that no family relationship existed between HILLE and the FIELD family. HILLE was described by HERMAN FIELD as a wounded veteran of the Spanish Civil War who was befriended by HERMAN FIELD's mother, NINA FIELD. In view of the foregoing, T-1 is not being re-contacted for further information concerning AUGUST KORPI HILLE.

Confidential Informant T-3, another Government agency, advised that NOEL H. FIELD had an adopted daughter by the name of ERICA GLASSER residing in Switzerland. She was described by T-3 as being a German of between 24 to 26 years of age who was connected, while in Switzerland, with one of the leaders of the FREIES DEUTSCHLAND by the name of LEO BAUER, reportedly a leader of the German Communist Party in Frankfurt, Germany. T-3 reported that this adopted daughter became a secretary in the Office of Strategic Services in Berne, Switzerland through contacts of NOEL FIELD. According to T-3, ERICA GLASSER, through her activities, was able to facilitate the movement of travel between Switzerland and Germany of the important members of the FREIES DEUTSCHLAND.

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Confidential Informant T-4 has identified NOEL FIELD's wife as HERTHA FIELD, whom T-4 described as being of German birth and formerly a family nurse for the FIELD family.

T-4 recalls seeing HERTHA FIELD in Moscow, USSR, with NOEL FIELD during the middle 1930's.

~~HERMAN FIELD~~ furnished Agents of the Cleveland Office with information in January, 1949, to the effect that he married JEAN CLARK FIELD at Cambridge, Massachusetts, in 1932. She accompanied him to Europe in 1934 and they were divorced in 1940. ~~HERMAN FIELD~~ stated that his former wife married an individual by the name of LIEBERMAN, whom she met in Zurich, Switzerland, following her divorce.

With respect to LIEBERMAN, [redacted] well acquainted with Communist Party, District #1, activities, has identified this person as SALI LIEBERMAN and a member of the Communist Party, District #1, at one time. [redacted] stated that the LIEBERMANS were last reported to be residing in California.

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~~HERMAN FIELD~~, brother of NOEL FIELD, further advised that Dr. ELSIE DOOB is the sister of ~~HERMAN~~ and NOEL FIELD, residing at Urbana, Illinois as the wife of JOSEPH DOOB, a professor of mathematics at the University of Illinois. ~~HERMAN FIELD~~ stated that ELSIE DOOB spent several years during World War II as a doctor in New York.

Communist Affiliations of Noel Field

With respect to Communist affiliations on the part of NOEL H. FIELD, the Dies Committee reports on Un-American Activities, Volume 2, Pages 2172 and 2173, reflected testimony on the part of an individual by the name of J. B. ~~MATTHEWS~~ before the sub-committee of the Un-American Activities Committee on November 7, 1938. ~~MATTHEWS~~ testified at this time that he resided at Washington, D.C. for a period of 1 year in 1928. ~~MATTHEWS~~' testimony reflects that during this time ~~MATTHEWS~~ had learned that NOEL FIELD, an employee of the United States State Department, was a member of the Communist Party, stating that NOEL FIELD had freely discussed his membership with ~~MATTHEWS~~ on many occasions during the year ~~MATTHEWS~~ was in Washington, D.C.

J. B. ~~MATTHEWS~~ reported on February 15, 1941 that he had known NOEL FIELD "around 1930." On February 15, 1941 ~~MATTHEWS~~ described FIELD as a member of a group of about 20 persons, some of whom were Communists, and that this group was sometimes known as "The International Relations Club." FIELD was identified by ~~MATTHEWS~~ at this time as a member of the Communist Party while employed by the United States State Department.

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Confidential Informant T-4 stated that in 1935 NOEL H. FIELD was attracted to and a very good friend of MARGARET YOUNG, who at that time was the Washington correspondent for the Daily Worker. According to T-4, FIELD was subsequently enlisted by known Soviet espionage agents in the work of obtaining intelligence information on behalf of the U.S.S.R. T-4 said at this time NOEL FIELD was sympathetic with such activity but displayed fear with respect to furnishing information from the State Department. According to T-4, NOEL FIELD then accepted a position working with the League of Nations and furnished some information described as being of little value. T-4 claims to have observed NOEL FIELD in Moscow, U.S.S.R., during the middle 1930's, at which time he was accompanied by his wife, HERTHA FIELD.

Confidential Informant T-5 furnished the New York Office with several documents regarding the activities of the Unitarian Service Committee in Europe during World War II. These describe NOEL FIELD as European Director of the Unitarian Service Committee and charged that FIELD, in this capacity, hired persons "intimately connected with Western European Communists." These documents charged that NOEL FIELD had been "carrying on for the past three years a planned activity of Communist colonization." According to these documents, NOEL FIELD was collaborating closely with one HERTHA TEMPI, Director of the Paris, France office of the Unitarian Service Committee in behalf of the Communist Party in Western Europe.

Confidential Informant T-6 has identified HERTHA TEMPI as secretary for NOEL FIELD when NOEL FIELD was in charge of the Unitarian Service Committee at Marseilles, France, which was operating in 1942. TEMPI is described by T-6 as having been in 1935 an active Communist in contact with Indian Communists in Berlin, Germany. (X)

Relation of Noel Field with Alger Hiss

Confidential Informant T-7 furnished information to the effect that for several years it was known that NOEL FIELD was a Soviet agent. T-7 was unable to recall the identity of the source or sources which led him to become aware of FIELD's status as a Soviet agent.

T-7 stated that several years ago ALGER HISS was the individual who had recommended NOEL FIELD for a position with the U.S. State Department in the Philippines and, according to T-7, made strenuous efforts to obtain such a position for NOEL FIELD. With respect to this statement of T-7, it is noted that records of the State Department in Washington, D.C., disclosed that on October 24, 1940 a telegram was sent by ALGER HISS to the U.S. Legation in Geneva, Switzerland, requesting that NOEL FIELD be approached as to whether or not he would accept a position in the Philippines as Assistant to the Commissioner of the Philippines. HISS, according to the records of Source B, indicated that one SAYRE was considering NOEL FIELD and others for the position in the Philippines and had sought information from ALGER HISS as to whether or not FIELD would be interested in such a position.

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Source B further provided information, under date of October 28, 1940, to the effect that a telegram was received from Geneva, Switzerland "marked for ALGER HISS." This telegram stated, in substance, that FIELD had been approached regarding his attitude towards accepting a position in the Philippines if it were afforded to him and had expressed keen interest in accepting the position. Source B further advised that the position in which NOEL FIELD had expressed keen interest was filled by the appointment of another individual and the position was never taken by FIELD. Source B ascertained that NOEL FIELD was the subject of a memorandum submitted under date of February 3, 1941 by ALGER HISS to BRECKINBRIDGE LONG, who at that time was Assistant Secretary of State.

With respect to NOEL FIELD's acquaintanceship with ALGER HISS, Confidential Informant T-2 advised that in the past, during the months following the end of World War II, he had occasion [redacted] with NOEL FIELD. T-2 said he had never heard NOEL FIELD give any indication that he was acquainted with ALGER HISS, employee of the State Department.

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Interview with RAYMOND BRAGG,
Unitarian Service Committee, 9 Park Street, Boston
re NOEL FIELD

RAYMOND BRAGG, Director, Unitarian Service Committee, 9 Park Street, Boston, Massachusetts, advised he has never heard NOEL FIELD refer to ALGER HISS or WHITTAKER CHAMBERS in any manner whatsoever. BRAGG stated that the first indication he had of the possibility of NOEL FIELD's being acquainted with CHAMBERS or HISS came when the public press printed an account of statements made by WHITTAKER CHAMBERS before the House Un-American Activities Committee.

BRAGG recalled that, following the disclosures made by CHAMBERS, he, BRAGG, was telephonically contacted by some Boston newspaperman concerning NOEL FIELD and at that time BRAGG told this person, who identified himself as a newspaper reporter, that FIELD had not been associated with the Unitarian Service Committee since the fall of 1947.

BRAGG suggested that RAYMOND DENNETT, Executive Director of World Peace Foundation, Mount Vernon and Joy Streets, Boston, Massachusetts, might be able to furnish some information regarding ALGER HISS and possibly possess information reflecting acquaintanceship of HISS and FIELD. BRAGG said he made the suggestion due to the fact that it was his recollection that DENNETT had talked with ALGER HISS on some type of Peace Foundation activity. DENNETT, in speaking of HISS, referred to him as "ALGER" which led BRAGG to believe that DENNETT was personally acquainted with ALGER HISS, as well as knowing him from an official standpoint.

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The interview Boston as conducted with RAYMOND DENNETT is set forth in this report.

V. INTERVIEW WITH PROFESSOR ALBERT A. BENNETT REGARDING FRANKLIN V. RENO

"Who's Who in America," Volume 24, 1946-1947, reflects the following information concerning ALBERT ARNOLD BENNETT:

"Mathematician; b. Yokohama, Japan, June 2, 1888; s. ALBERT ARNOLD and MELA ISABELLE (BARROWS) B.; came to U.S. in 1902; A.B., A.M., Brown Univ., 1910, Sc.M., 1911; Ph.D., Princeton, 1914; studied univs. of Paris, Göttingen, Bologna and Chicago; m. VELLA McAFEE ELY, June 17, 1922. Instr. Princeton U., 1914-16; adj. prof. U. of Tex., 1916-21, asso. prof., 1921-25; prof. and head of dept., Lehigh U., 1925-27; prof. mathematics, Brown U., since 1927. Editor in chief, Math. Monthly, 1923; mathematics editor Prentice-Hall, Inc. Student 1st O.T.C., Leon Springs, Tex., and Ft. Monroe, Va.; commd. capt. C.A.R.C. Aug. 15, 1917; trans. to ordnance, June 1918; hon. discharged Jan. 15, 1919; mathematics and dynamics expert, Ordnance Corps, June 1919-Sept. 1921; maj. Ordnance Corps U.S. Army since 1942. Member American Math. Soc., Math. Assn. America (trustee 1922, v.p. 1925, 33), Am. Acad. Arts and Sciences, Progressive Edn. Assn. (advisory com.), Assn. Symbolic Logic (council), Assn. Teachers Math. N.E. (pres. 1941), Nat. Council Teachers of Math., R.I. Sch. Design (Corp. mem.). Phi Beta Kappa, Sigma Xi, Delta Upsilon. Author: Introduction to Ballistics (Ordnance Dept. U.S.A.), 1921; Tables for Interior Ballistics (same), 1922; (with C.A. Baylis) Formal Logic, 1939. Address: Brown University, Providence, R.I."

The Baltimore report of Special Agent JESSE F. FARR, dated January 28, 1949, requested Boston to interview Professor A. A. BENNETT at Brown University, Providence, Rhode Island, as BENNETT was reportedly a character reference of RENO as well as a fellow employee and correspondent of RENO.

Professor ALBERT A. BENNETT stated that he first became acquainted with RENO in either December, 1941 or the beginning of 1942 when RENO was a member of the Computing Section under Colonel GILLON in the Ballistics Research Laboratory, Aberdeen Proving Grounds.

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According to his recollection, RENO was in a section involving "firing tables, bombing tables, etc." BENNETT stated that he had known RENO off and on for several years. Dr. BENNETT stated he was unable to furnish any information which would reflect on Communist or espionage activities on the part of RENO. He said his association with RENO had been wholly of a business nature and that the people who would know RENO were: Dr. EDWIN P. HUBBELL; Dr. L. S. SEDRICK; Dr. ELVIN S. MARTIN; BERTHA I. HART; JOHN L. SELLEY and EDWARD J. McSHANE, all of whom are mentioned in referenced report of Special Agent JESSE E. FARR.

Dr. BENNETT stated that the tables, made up apparently by RENO, were "gospels" and possibly RENO may have done it himself. It was Dr. BENNETT's opinion, however, that RENO had no power of writing and just could not organize himself to do any writing. He stated that RENO was irresponsible in personal matters, a pretty bright fellow, good hearted, and very loyal to the laboratory. He said that, to the best of his knowledge, the only girl with whom RENO had associated with was BERTHA I. HART, previously mentioned. It was the opinion of Dr. BENNETT that RENO needed someone to look after him. He said that occasionally RENO would get drunk and go off on a spree. He said he had no suspicion that RENO had ever done anything underhanded or mean, or that he was capable of doing it. Dr. BENNETT was unable to recognize the names of the other subjects in instant case and stated that he had no evidence that RENO had any association with any of these individuals.

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VI. INTERVIEW WITH ZACHARY BARANOFF

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Bureau teletype to Boston dated February 3, 1949 authorized Boston to conduct an interview with ZACHARY BARANOFF, as information had been received that BARANOFF possibly knew WHITTAKER CHAMBERS in 1933-1934.

This interview was conducted by Special Agents RICHARD W. DOW and the reporting Agent.

BARANOFF was unable to identify pictures of WHITTAKER CHAMBERS which were exhibited to him. He stated he had never heard of CHAMBERS' name and had no information reflecting on Communist Party or espionage activities on the part of anyone.

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VII. INVESTIGATION AT PETERBOROUGH, NEW HAMPSHIRE, TO LOCATE 1937 GUEST REGISTRATION OF HISS-CHAMBERS

Mr. CHARLES W. CHENEY, a Certified Public Accountant, with offices at Court Street, Boston, advised Special Agent FREDERICK M. CONNORS that, to his knowledge, the Brackett House was operating as a tourist home in the year 1937. Brackett House is located on Route 101 to the south and east of Peterborough:

MARTIN J. KEENAN, Postmaster at Peterborough, New Hampshire, advised that the owner of the Brackett House was MARSHALL PARKS, 5 Palm Road, St. Augustine, Florida. According to Mr. KEENAN's recollection, PARKS was the owner of the Brackett House in 1937.

By teletype dated February 3, the Miami Office was requested to interview MARSHALL PARKS for information concerning the 1937 registrations of the Brackett House.

Miami, by teletype dated February 5, 1949; advised MARSHALL PARKS stated he owned the Brackett House, Peterborough, New Hampshire, and owned and operated it in 1937. He stated he was not certain, but he may have the guest book for 1937 stored in an antique shop adjacent to the Brackett House. Mr. PARKS would not authorize anyone to enter in his absence to look for the guest book. He furnished Miami Agents with information to the effect that he would return to Peterborough between March 15 and April 1.

Photographs which were forwarded to New York by Boston of The Tavern, The Manse, Bleak House, Knight Homestead and Brackett House were reviewed by Mr. CHAMBERS, at which time he eliminated The Tavern, The Manse and the Brackett House. New York, by letter to the Bureau, copy to Boston, requested Boston to furnish New York with additional photographs of the Knight Homestead and the Bleak House. New York also requested Boston to obtain the 1937 registrations of the Knight Homestead, as Mr. CHAMBERS stated that the Knight Homestead was possibly identical with the tourist house in question.

By letter dated February 17, 1949, Boston transmitted to New York additional photographs of Knight Homestead and the Bleak House. Special Agents JOSEPH E. CONDON and reporting Agent obtained the guest registrations for the month of August, 1937 on February 16, 1949. This guest registration book was obtained by Agents from Mrs. ETHEL MacDUFF and Miss CLARA A. SPRATT, present owners of the Knight Homestead, Peterborough, New Hampshire. It was forwarded to the Laboratory by Boston in letter dated February 17, 1949, with the request that the handwriting in the guest registration book be compared with the known handwriting of PRISCILLA and ALGER HISS and JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS.

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in an effort to ascertain whether or not any of these individuals had made registration in this book.

No other tourist or guest home was located on Granite Street, which runs south from the town of Peterborough, and which ALGER HISS and his wife, together with CHAMBERS, might have stayed during their one-night stop-over in this community in 1937.

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New York, by teletype dated February 8, 1949, requested Boston to interview Judge MANLEY O. HUDSON, Law School, Harvard University, Cambridge, Massachusetts, for typewritten correspondence emanating from ALGER HISS.

Boston, by letter dated February 16, 1949 to the Bureau; copy to New York City, advised that Judge MANLEY O. HUDSON has refused to be interviewed orally, requesting that a letter be directed to him and that he would reply to that letter, and, further, advised the Bureau that, in the absence of specific instructions, no further action would be taken in this matter by the Boston Office.

With regard to NOEL FIELD, the files of the Boston Office reflect that HERMAN HAVILAND FIELD was interviewed by Agents of the Cleveland Office on January 25, 1949. In the event information concerning HERMAN HAVILAND FIELD becomes pertinent to instant case, it is suggested that New York request Cleveland to make available to New York full background information concerning HERMAN HAVILAND FIELD in the interview conducted January 25, 1949.

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T-1 Office of Naval Intelligence, Washington, D.C.

T-2 [redacted] Unitarian
Service Committee, 9 Park Street, Boston,
Massachusetts.

T-3 U.S. State Department, Washington, D.C.,
who has furnished considerable information
regarding NOEL FIELD and the Unitarian
Service Committee, as received from liaison
channels open to the State Department.

T-4 [redacted]

T-5 [redacted] New York
World Telegram, New York City.

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T-6 [redacted]

T-7 [redacted]
Department of State, in December, 1947.

Source A Letter provided through a highly confidential
source from [redacted]

Source B Records of the State Department, Washington, D.C.
The contents of the memorandum submitted by ALGER
HISS to BRECKINBRIDGE LONG are no longer available
in the files of the State Department.

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LEADS

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THE NEW YORK OFFICE

At New York, N.Y.:

Will interview WILLIAM A. FOWLER, a member of the American Mission to the U.N. at New York City and, also, JOHN C. ROSS, who has the same employment as FOWLER.

Will also interview members of the firm of Wright, Gordon and Zachary at New York City, as set out in Boston teletype to New York dated February 9, 1949.

President JOHN S. DICKEY of Dartmouth College, a personal friend of ALGER HISS, has suggested the foregoing as possible sources of typewritten correspondence emanating from ALGER HISS.

Will contact GEORGE E. LOCKWOOD, an attorney residing at 63 Wall Street, New York City. Mr. LOCKWOOD is a former secretary of Chief Justice HOLMES of the U.S. Supreme Court. He is to be contacted as a possible source of correspondence emanating from ALGER HISS, as set out in Boston teletype to New York dated 2/21/49.

Will interview CHARLES H. WILLARD, 15 Broad Street, New York, New York, as suggested by Professor RICHARD HINCKLEY FIELD of Harvard University, Cambridge, Massachusetts. Professor FIELD furnished the name of WILLARD as an individual who would know ALGER HISS and as a possible source of typewritten material emanating from HISS. This lead was set out by Boston teletype to New York dated February 4, 1949.

THE WASHINGTON FIELD OFFICE

Will interview HONRE M. CATUDEL, State Department, Washington, D.C.

Will ascertain and set out appropriate undeveloped leads to have SAYRE's assistants in the Philippines interviewed, if deemed pertinent.

Will interview STANLEY A. HORNBECK if not previously interviewed.

Will interview HARLEY NOTTER, State Department, Washington, D.C.

Will ascertain the members of the staff of the NYE Committee and set out appropriate leads, as set forth in Boston teletype to Washington Field Office, dated February 9, 1949.

President JOHN S. DICKEY of Dartmouth College, a personal friend of ALGER HISS has suggested the foregoing as possible sources of typewritten correspondence emanating from ALGER HISS. Kisseloff-9333

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THE WASHINGTON FIELD OFFICE (Cont'd)

Boston teletype to Washington Field Office, dated February 1, 1949, indicated that Judge CHARLES E. WYZANSKI, Jr. of Boston stated that the following individuals were friendly with ALGER HISS, according to his recollection, and may have received correspondence from HISS:

1. CHARLES HORSKY, employed in the law office of the Honorable DEAN ACHESON
2. JAMES H. ROWE, a member of the Hoover Commission, Washington, D.C.
3. THOMAS CORCORAN, Esq. of the firm of Corcoran and Cohen, 1511 K Street, N.W., Washington, D. C.
4. TOM AUSTERN, employed in the law office of the Honorable DEAN ACHESON
5. The Honorable FELIX FRANKFURTER, U.S. Supreme Court Justice, Washington, D.C.

It is being left to the discretion of the Washington Field Office as to which of the individuals enumerated above is to be contacted.

THE BALTIMORE OFFICE

Copies of this report are being designated for Baltimore as Judge CHARLES E. WYZANSKI, Jr. has suggested WILLIAM MARBURY, an attorney at Baltimore, Maryland, and WARNER GARDNER, 116 Summerfield Road, Chevy Chase, Maryland, as individuals who were friendly with ALGER HISS and who may have correspondence emanating from HISS. It is to be noted that information has been received that WILLIAM MARBURY is the attorney for ALGER HISS at Baltimore, Maryland and, accordingly, it is being left to the discretion of the Baltimore Office as to whether or not MARBURY should be interviewed.

The foregoing information was made available to Baltimore by Boston teletype dated February 1, 1949.

Will interview JESSE SLINGLUFF as possible source of correspondence emanating from HISS. (See Page 14 of instant report.) Lead initially sent by Boston teletype to Baltimore dated February 4, 1949.

Will interview GARDNER JACKSON, as set forth in report of Special Agent MAHLON C. COLLER at Detroit, Michigan, in instant case dated January 10, 1949. GARDNER JACKSON presently residing at 6 West Kirke Street, Chevy Chase, Maryland. See Boston teletype to Baltimore dated January 26, 1949.

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LEADS (Cont'd)~~CONFIDENTIAL~~THE BIRMINGHAM OFFICE

Will interview JOSEPH F. JOHNSTON, First National Bank Building, Birmingham, Alabama, as possible source of correspondence emanating from HISS. (See Page 14 of instant report.) This lead was initially sent Birmingham by Boston teletype dated February 4, 1949.

THE CLEVELAND OFFICE

Will interview WILLIAM H. VODREY, Jr., Deadman's Lane, East Liverpool, Ohio, reportedly a friend and possible source of correspondence emanating from ALGER HISS. (See Page 14 of instant report.) This lead was forwarded to Cleveland by Boston teletype dated February 4, 1949.

THE SAN FRANCISCO OFFICE

Will interview EDWARD G. CHANDLER, 2611 Etna Street, Berkeley, California, as possible source of correspondence emanating from ALGER HISS. (See Page 14 of instant report.) This lead originally forwarded to San Francisco by Boston teletype dated February 4, 1949.

THE CHICAGO OFFICE

Will interview ROBERT WALES, an attorney residing at 1 North LaSalle Street, Chicago, Illinois. ROBERT WALES is a former secretary of Chief Justice HOLMES of the U.S. Supreme Court. He has been suggested as a possible source of correspondence emanating from ALGER HISS by Boston teletype to Chicago dated February 21, 1949.

THE BOSTON OFFICEAt Boston, Massachusetts:

Will interview OSCAR M. SHAW, 50 Federal Street, Boston, Massachusetts, reportedly a friend of ALGER HISS and possible source of correspondence emanating from HISS. (See Page 14 of instant report.)

At Peterborough, New Hampshire:

Will conduct further investigation to locate 1937 guest registration of ALGER-PRISCILLA HISS and WHITTAKER CHAMBERS.

Will obtain photographic copies of advertisements in the Peterborough "Transcript" and write-up reflecting the play, "She Stoops to Conquer" at Stearns Farm, Middle Hancock Road, Peterborough, N. H., between August 10 and August 15, 1937 inclusive.

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT

NEW YORK

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

ES FILE NO. 65-3251 ner

REPORT MADE AT BOSTON, MASS.	DATE WHEN MADE 2/23/49	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 1/31-2/21/49	REPORT MADE BY FREDERICK M. CONNORS
TITLE JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was.; ALGER HISS, ET AL		CHARACTER OF CASE PERJURY ESPIONAGE - R INTERNAL SECURITY - R	

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS: Former neighbor, FRANCES SORTWELL, friends of ALGER HISS and former associates unable to furnish any information reflecting Communist Party, subversive or espionage activities on part of ALGER HISS. Documentary evidence submitted to FBI Laboratory not identical with Q-5 through Q-69 in instant case. Known backgrounds of NOEL and HERTER FIELD and ROBERTA FANSLER set forth. Professor A. A. BENNETT, Brown University, Providence, Rhode Island, former associate of FRANCIS RENO, unable to furnish information regarding Communist or espionage activity of RENO. Investigation at Peterborough, New Hampshire, to date fails to reflect guest registration of HISS-CHAMBERS in August, 1937. ZACHARY BARANOFF does not know CHAMBERS and was unable to identify his picture.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.

- P - CLASSIFIED BY: ~~_____~~
DECLASSIFY ON: ~~_____~~ CADR

REFERENCE: Bureau file 74-1333
Report of Special Agent FREDERICK M. CONNORS, at Boston dated January 31, 1949.

DETAILS: I. INTERVIEW WITH FORMER NEIGHBOR OF ALGER HISS, FRANCES A. SORTWELL

A letter from the Washington Field Office to the Bureau dated January 24, 1949, a copy of which was furnished to Boston, requested Boston to contact FRANCES A. SORTWELL, former neighbor of ALGER HISS. This letter pointed out

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DATE OF REVIEW 3-27-91
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ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 2-27-82 BY SP2MAK/RES 29/805

APPROVED AND FORWARDED: 3-27-81	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES
		74 1333 2832
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