

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT **NEW YORK**

NY FILE NO 65-14920

6

REPORT MADE AT NEW YORK	DATE WHEN MADE 4/25/49	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 4/1-19/49	REPORT MADE BY ROBERT F. X. O'KEEFE
TITLE JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was; ALGER HISS		CHARACTER OF CASE PERJURY; ESPIONAGE - R; INTERNAL SECURITY - R	

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SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

ALGER HISS ceased membership in International Juridical Association prior to May, 1933; associates included NATHAN HITT, LEE PRESSMAN, CAROL KING; purposes and editorial policy outlined; IJA reputed to be Communist controlled; no information developed of HISS' CP affiliation. Further attempts to verify shipment of oriental rugs to Washington, D.C., 1936, negative. No record of visa application in name of DAVID RUPEN indicated British Visa Office, NYC. HAROLD L. POSNER denied membership in CP; admits acquaintance with VICTOR PERLO, A. GEORGE SILVERMAN, ELEANOR NELSON, N. HITT, PHILIP WELLD, etals, but denied knowledge of CP espionage activity of said persons. JAY LOVESTONE, former associate of CHAMBERS in CP met ALGER HISS in October, 1947, as joint member of Committee to foster Marshall Plan; he considered HISS pro-Russian and sympathetic to Communist movement, but offered no details to substantiate opinion. LOVESTONE possesses very limited knowledge of CHAMBERS' activities. GERTRUDE HUTCHINSON residing in England. JOHN T. MERRIMAN residing in Mexico. ALBERT E. RUTAN, Security Officer USAF, advised A. GEORGE SILVERMAN had ready access to classified documents during USAF tenure; RUTAN had no knowledge of SILVERMAN'S activity with HISS or CHAMBERS. MARY BELL CORMAN, former advisor on labor matters and CP member; FRANCIS MACK FRANKLIN, Jefferson School instructor and CP member; and Mrs. NATHAN HITT declined interviews.

Handwritten: ASB
J. O'Keefe

Handwritten: SAAG Chambers
4-27-49
FLV

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~~DEFERRED RECORDING~~

REFERENCES:

- Bureau file 74-1333.
- Bureau letter to New York and other offices, 1/3/49.
- Bureau letter to New York and other offices, 12/13/48.

APPROVED AND FORWARDED: *Edward Scheidter* SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

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THE ACTIVITIES OF ALGER HISS IN THE INTERNATIONAL JURIDICAL ASSOCIATION

On June 2, 1947, ALGER HISS furnished a signed statement relative to his activities and associates while he was a member of the International Juridical Association, which is hereinafter referred to as the IJA, prior to May, 1933. In this statement, HISS stated that when he first went to New York City to practice law, he became associated with the IJA, which organization consisted of a small group of persons who published a pamphlet on Labor Law. HISS stated that he was one of the editors of the Association's journal and that JEROME WELLS, NATHAN WITT, LEE PRESSMAN, and ISADORE (SHAD) POLIER, also contributed editorials to this monthly publication. HISS stated that he left this association when he went to Washington, D.C. in May, 1933, and he advised that he did not believe that any of the individuals in the IJA were or are Communists, but he had heard allegations that LEE PRESSMAN, NATHAN WITT, and ISADORE POLIER were Communists.

The files of the New York Office reflect that the IJA is reputed to be an organization which was organized by Communists and controlled by Communists, and that the lawyers who were originally connected with the Socialist Party formed a new group to assist the "Poors Unions"; that this group was called the IJA.

It is noted that the IJA published monthly bulletins and the first issue of this bulletin was published on May 1, 1932. These files further reflect that the IJA was formed in 1929 by a group of well-known jurists from all parts of Europe at a meeting which was held in Berlin, Germany. The purpose of the IJA was to develop organized opposition to the growing wave of repressive measures of legislators, courts and executive departments in many countries. The IJA allegedly appealed to all progressive liberals and radicals and all socially minded persons.

An examination of the monthly bulletins published by the IJA from May 1, 1932, for several years subsequent to that time, reflected that the only person mentioned in these bulletins was CAROL KING, Secretary of the IJA, and her name was mentioned in regard to subscribing to this monthly bulletin.

These monthly bulletins contained articles such as the rights of negroes, lynchings, the convictions and sentencing of persons for membership in the Communist Party, and numerous other articles relative to labor unions, minority groups, and the fact that past membership in the Communist

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Party should not warrant deportation of aliens.

The New York files further reflected that ~~BENJAMIN~~ STOLBERG stated that the IJA was inspired by the Communist Party and that some of its leading officers are lawyers for the Communist Party and various Communistic enterprises .

STOLBERG stated that he considered HISS a Communist "stooge" on a high governmental plane. He stated that he did not know ALGER HISS, and that he had no information which could tend to prove that ALGER HISS was a Communist.

AUGUST CLAESSENS, Executive Director, Social Democratic Federation, 7 East 15th Street, New York City, examined his files and produced a membership card reflecting that PRISCILLA HISS, 180 Claremont Avenue, New York City, had been a member of the Morningside Branch of the Socialist Party. This membership card reflected that she was admitted to membership on March 23, 1932, at which time she listed her occupation as research, and her age as twenty-eight.

CLAESSENS stated that there was a split in the Socialist Party in 1932, due to a disagreement in the leadership of the Socialist Party and this split finally became effective in about 1936, when NORMAN THOMAS broke away with a number of the branches of the Socialist Party. He stated that Mrs. ~~CORLIS~~ LEMONT was the Head of the Morningside Branch of the Socialist Party during the early 1930's, and for this reason as well as impressions he had, he felt that the Morningside Branch of the Socialist Party during 1932 and 1933, was the most pro-Communist group in the Socialist Party branches. He stated that this group consisted of members who indicated they were attending Columbia University or the College of the City of New York. He stated he did not know ALGER or PRISCILLA HISS and he had no knowledge of their activities.

He stated he had no knowledge of any lawyers who were members of the Socialist Party prior to 1932, who had broken away from the Socialist Party to form a new group called the IJA.

The records of the Board of Elections, New York City, reflected during 1932 and 1933, while ALGER and PRISCILLA HISS were residing at 180 Claremont Avenue and 378 Central Park West, New York City, that PRISCILLA HISS registered at the Board of Elections as a member of the Socialist

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Party and ALGER HISS registered as a Democrat. There was no record that ALGER or PRISCILLA HISS registered at the Board of Elections from 1932 until 1948, and that at the latter time while they were residing at 22 East 8th Street, New York City, ALGER and PRISCILLA HISS registered as members of the Democratic Party.

L. ALBERT SAMSTAG, Manager of the building at 100 Fifth Avenue, New York City, stated that the IJA never had a lease at this address, but that the name International Juridical Association had been placed on the door of Rooms 802 and 803, which offices were leased by JOSEPH BRODSKY and CAROL KING. He stated that SAUL COHN was a witness to a number of JOSEPH BRODSKY'S leases, and he believed that the records of the IJA are still maintained in Rooms 802 and 803, which office is being maintained by the widow of JOSEPH BRODSKY.

~~WILL WASSLOW~~ WILF WASSLOW, Director of the Commission on Law and Legislation of the American Jewish Congress, New York City, stated that he was always anti-Communist and denied that he had ever been a member of the Communist Party or affiliated with any Communist front organizations. He stated he did not know ALGER HISS, and his first knowledge of ALGER HISS was in 1948, when this case became public. He stated he knew LEE PRESSMAN and NATHAN WITT, inasmuch as he had numerous contacts with labor unions and other organizations. He stated that for a time in 1936 and 1937, he had attended several meetings of the IJA, but he discontinued membership in this organization, inasmuch as he had a disagreement with some of the policies of the IJA. He stated he was unable to supply any information relative to the activities of ALGER HISS while he was associated with the IJA.

ISADORE SH. D. POLIER, 80 Broad Street, New York City, stated that he was a classmate of ALGER HISS and LEE PRESSMAN while at Harvard Law School. He stated he graduated from Harvard Law School in 1929 with a Bachelor of Laws degree, and it was his opinion that they were all politically innocent at that time. He stated he was engaged in legal aid work while at the Harvard Law School and that ALGER HISS, LEE PRESSMAN, and EDWARD McLEAN were on the board of the Harvard Law Review from 1927 to 1929. He stated that he had a fellowship at the Harvard Law School from 1930 to 1931 and that during this period, he met NATHAN WITT. He was unable to recall that they had any political meetings while at Harvard Law School and he stated that the theory of Communism had not been introduced by any of the students at this school.

He stated that his next recollection of seeing ALGER HISS was in 1935 when HISS was with the Nye Committee in Washington, D.C. He stated

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that he contacted HISS at that time relative to some large company, which reportedly had been destroying their records to prevent prosecution. He was unable to recall whether ALGER HISS had contributed any editorials to the monthly bulletin of the IJA, but he stated that he could possibly have contributed one or two editorials. He stated he was the Director and Editor of the Monthly Bulletin of the IJA, and he attempted to get students and graduates from the Harvard Law School to write articles for the bulletin.

He stated he had no specific recollection that HISS had ever attended any of their monthly meetings of the Editorial Board of the IJA. He recalled that LEE PRESSMAN and NATHAN WITT contributed one or two articles each to the monthly bulletin, but that they were inactive as far as attending the monthly editorial meetings. He stated that during 1932 and 1933, there were very few persons who were active in preparing the monthly bulletin of the IJA or in attending the monthly meetings of the Editorial Board.

He stated that JEROME HELLERSTEIN, NATHAN GREENE, CAROL KING, and SAUL COHN actively participated in the editorial meetings. POLLER stated he was never a member of the Communist Party and he had no knowledge that ALGER HISS had ever been a member of the Communist Party. He was of the opinion that CAROL KING and LEE PRESSMAN may have been associated with the Communist Party, but he had no direct knowledge or evidence of this fact. He stated that he next saw ALGER HISS in Washington, D.C. in 1937 at a social affair, the nature of which he was unable to recall, and he again accidentally saw him in Washington, D.C. in 1943. He stated that he personally dominated the policy of the IJA and inasmuch as he had never been pro-Communist, he felt that while he was the Director of IJA that this organization was not dominated by the Communists. He stated he returned to active membership in the IJA in 1940. At that time, he had the feeling that the bulletins had a basic hostility for the laws of the United States, which resulted in a number of violent arguments with CAROL KING and NATHAN WITT, and that as a result of these arguments he became inactive.

He recalled that between the second and third issues of the IJA bulletin, he went to a meeting on Labor Law and CAROL KING was explaining the IJA bulletin. After examining the bulletin, he told CAROL KING that it was "a lousy bulletin". He recalled that CAROL KING told him that she went to Europe to a meeting of liberals who were from all parts of the world, and that was the origin of the IJA. She also told him that the IJA had between twenty and forty subscribers at that time. He stated he became interested in the IJA, inasmuch as he had been studying labor law and as a result of his interest, he became Director and completely controlled the policy of the IJA and the

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editorilas which were placed in the monthly bulletin. He stated that there were no political items at all in the monthly bulletin and that they were pioneering in Labor Law.

He recalled that HISS, PRESSMAN and WITT went to Washington, D.C. sometime in 1933, but he had no knowledge of who requested them to go to Washington, D.C. During 1948, he stated he met ALGER HISS at the home of S. ULF D. WIT and he met him accidentally in a restaurant in New York City. He stated he offered his services to ALGER HISS in view of the accusations which had been made against him by WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, and he told HISS that he would be willing to help him in any possible way.

He stated his wife, Mrs. JUSTIN LISA POLIER, knew PRISCILLA HISS from 1921 to 1923 while they were classmates at Bryn Mawr. He stated his wife became associated with the IJA in 1935 and she informed him that she did not know ALGER HISS and that she had no contacts with PRISCILLA HISS since they left Bryn Mawr.

JEROME ROBERT HELLERSTEIN, 61 Broadway, New York City, stated he received a Bachelor of Laws degree at Harvard Law School in 1931, but he did not know ALGER HISS at this school. He recalled that he met ALGER HISS probably in 1932 in New York City, and it is his belief that he saw HISS on two or three occasions in New York City, through some meetings of the IJA. He stated that he was never a member of the Communist Party and although, he is not anti-Communist, he is far from being pro-Communist. He stated that CAROL KING was the Executive Secretary of the IJA when he first came to New York City, and while he was at Harvard Law School he had heard about CAROL KING'S activities in civil liberties work and for this reason, he went to see her when he came to New York City. He stated that CAROL KING spoke of the activities of the IJA and for this reason he became active in this organization. He stated he vaguely recalled that ALGER HISS was connected with the IJA, but he could not recall any of his activities at any specific meeting.

He stated that ISADORE SHAD POLIER formulated the policy of the IJA and that he and POLIER were in charge of the articles in the monthly bulletin of the IJA. He recalled that LEE PRESSMAN and NATHAN WITT occasionally attended meetings of the Editorial Staff of the IJA and that they possibly contributed one or two articles for the monthly bulletin of the IJA. He stated he had no knowledge that ALGER HISS had ever been connected or associated with the Communist Party or any of its affiliated organizations.

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He stated that in 1933, PRESSMAN and HISS went to Washington, D.C. and were employed by the AAA. It was his belief that they obtained positions with the AAA as PRESSMAN had formerly been employed by JEROME FRANK. He recalled that at a later date, NATHAN WITT also went to Washington, D.C., where he was employed by the United States government. He stated he attempted to obtain work with the AAA and he asked ALGER HISS to recommend him sometime during the year 1934. He stated HISS and PRESSMAN attempted to obtain a position for him, but were not successful in doing so. He stated it was the desire of many of the young men to go to Washington, D.C. during the early 1930's for employment in the various government agencies. He stated he did not believe at that time that HISS, PRESSMAN or WITT went to Washington, D.C. at the suggestion of someone connected with the Communist Party and he had no knowledge of any underground activities in Washington, D.C. He stated he had no further contacts with ALGER HISS until 1948, when he accidentally saw HISS on a train that was going to Washington, D.C.

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RE: SHIPMENT OF ORIENTAL RUGS TO WASHINGTON, D. C.

It will be noted that in the report of SA Robert F. X. O'Keefe, dated February 21, 1949, at New York, Mr. GEORGE F. HUNTER, Chief Special Agent of the American Railway Express Company; had advised that all tangible evidence of any delivery that might have been made from the SCHAPIRO residence in New York, in 1936, to Washington, D. C., would have been destroyed. At this time, HUNTER pointed out that it was the practice of the express company to retain their employees on specific routes for a great number of years. He said it was quite common for a driver to be on one particular route anywhere from twenty to thirty years, and as a result, there was a remote possibility that one of the drivers in the Greenwich Village area might remember a shipment of rugs from the SCHAPIRO residence during the pertinent time.

Doctor SCHAPIRO was recontacted by SA Lawrence H. Bracken and advised that he had no recollection of either he or his wife ever having received the rugs, or of reshipping them to Washington, D. C. However, he reiterated that if he had received such a shipment he would surely have reshipped them by the Railway Express System. As a result, Mr. HUNTER was recontacted and made available the services of WALTER J. DUNNE, Inspector of the Vehicle Division covering the Greenwich Village area. Accompanied by DUNNE, SAs Lawrence H. Bracken and James T. Neagle contacted the following drivers who are now covering the Greenwich Village area, or who covered it during the period in question:

<u>NAME</u>	<u>BADGE NUMBER</u>	<u>YEARS OF SERVICE</u>
BILL JOHNSON	230	44
H. MAC DONALD	2601	20
M. KELLY	464	34
R. PETERSON	785	30

FRED FABER - Former Inspector covering this Division, and presently attached to the Chief Special Agent's Office, New York City.

The above all offered substantially the same information in that while they were acquainted with the SCHAPIRO residence they could

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not recall ever making a pickup of any Oriental rugs from his residence in the latter part of 1936.

As a result of the foregoing, no further investigation is being contemplated in this regard.

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RE: ~~WILLIAM ROSEN~~

In an effort to determine if WILLIAM ROSEN, formerly of Washington D.C, actually purchased an automobile in Washington, D.C, and subsequently re-registered it in New York City, while he was residing at 638 West 160th Street, Mr. J. CRUISE, Automobile Underwriters Detective Bureau, assigned to the New York State Department of Motor Vehicles, was contacted. He advised that the New York State law requires that all records of automobile registrations be destroyed after a three-year period. Consequently since no record exists for the pertinent period, no further action is contemplated in this matter.

RE: HISS-CHAMBERS' TRIP 1937

In order to positively identify the former residence of LAUCHLIN CURRIE at Marginal Acres near Hancock, New Hampshire, as the 1937 summer home of HARRY DEXTER WHITE, which CHAMBERS claimed he visited during the late summer of that year in the company of ALGER and PRISCILLA HISS, Mr. BERNARD JAFFE, Attorney for Mrs. WHITE, was contacted at his office at 52 Broadway. He advised that his client had no documentary evidence that would place her and her husband at this residence during 1937. However, he advised that both he and his client were most certain that this was their home because of the fact that 1937 was the last year that the WHITES spent in New Hampshire prior to their buying a home and moving to Washington, D.C,

Reference is made to the report of SA Frederick M. Connors dated March 21, 1949 at Boston, Massachusetts, concerning investigation made at STEARNS FARM, Peterborough, New Hampshire. It is to be noted that New York was furnished with two copies of the "Peterborough Transcript", copy #1 dated August 5, 1937, which carried, on page 1, an advertisement of the Peterborough Players concerning the play, "She Stoops to Conquer;" copy #2 dated August 12, 1937, which carried information concerning this play on pages 1 and 8.

Mrs. STEARNS was reinterviewed on March 29, 1949, by SA Lawrence H. Bracken, and when shown copies of the above papers she stated that these were sufficient to enable her to testify that her theatre group put on the instant play at her farm in Peterborough, New Hampshire, August 10th through August 15th, 1937.

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Neighbor of Alger Hiss, Washington, D.C.

KENNETH BANGHART, 416 East 58th Street, New York, New York, who was a commentator on the radio for NBC, was interviewed at his home. He advised that he had resided at the home of JAMES ROBB at 1247 30th Street, Washington, D.C. in 1936. He was asked if at any time he recalled a party by the name of HISS residing in this neighborhood. He stated that he did not specifically recall that ALGER HISS resided in the vicinity of 1247 30th Street but that it was quite possible that the HISS family did reside in the house next door to them at 1245 30th Street. He stated that he was unable to supply any information relative to this family that lived next door at 1245 30th Street.

RE: JOHN E. LOCKWOOD

The above captioned individual was recontacted March 31, 1949, and advised that he had been unable to find any typewritten specimens which may have emanated from ALGER HISS. However, he stated that he had found a handwritten note which he had received from ALGER HISS at the time of the death of Justice HOLMES. Mr. LOCKWOOD stated that he was unable to testify that this note was actually in the handwriting of HISS, due to the fact that he was not sufficiently familiar with HISS' handwriting. For this reason this piece of correspondence has not been obtained from Mr. LOCKWOOD.

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RE: BRITISH VISA APPLICATION OF
DAVID BREEN, ALIAS WHITTAKER CHAMBERS

CHAMBERS, in the course of being interviewed by agents of the New York Office, advised that he had, either in the spring of 1935 or the fall of 1934, accompanied by ~~MAXIM LIEBER~~, a literary agent and owner of the American Feature Writers' Syndicate, 555 Fifth Avenue, New York; visited the British Consul Office in New York City and made application for a resident visa under the name of DAVID BREEN.

It was determined by the Washington Field Office, as set out in the report of SA J. B. VAN ETTEN, dated March 15, 1949 at Washington, D. C., that DAVID BREEN had made a passport application at the State Department on May 28, 1935.

At the British Visa Office, 30 Rockefeller Center, New York City, Commander PAT STONE, on March 18, 1949, advised SAs JOHN F. SULLIVAN and FRANCIS J. GALLANT that it is the policy of his office to destroy all visa applications after five years, and that he was quite sure no record of the application of DAVID BREEN was maintained in the files. Commander STONE, however, caused a thorough search to be made of his files under the names of DAVID BREEN, MAXIM LIEBER and ~~KENNETH KUHN~~, but no information pertaining to this case was discovered.

RE: Mrs. NATHAN WITT

In accordance with Bureau instructions to interview individuals whose names appeared on the ~~KATHERINE WILLS PERLO~~ letter, repeated attempts were made to interview Mrs. NATHAN WITT, whose name appears on the letter as ~~NATHANIEL WITT~~ (and wife). It should be noted that NATHAN WITT has previously been interviewed and he refused to answer any questions of interest pertaining to instant case.

Mrs. WITT was eventually located in her apartment, and an attempt was made to interview her by SAs FRANCIS J. GALLANT and JOHN F. SULLIVAN. Mrs. WITT refused to open the door to interviewing agents after they had identified themselves; refused to listen to the purpose of the agents' visit and immediately after the introduction, slammed the peephole in the door shut, through which she had been talking. In view of Mrs. WITT'S attitude, and bearing in mind the fruitlessness of NATHAN WITT'S interview, no further attempt is being made to induce Mrs. WITT to subject herself to interview.

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RE: PEGGY BENNETT

By teletype dated March 1, 1949, the Washington Field Office requested the New York Office to contact Judge JEROME FRANK, United States Circuit Court, New York, to determine whether he knew the present whereabouts of PEGGY BENNETT, mentioned in the KATHERINE WILLS PERLO letter.

Judge JEROME FRANK was contacted by SA JOHN F. SULLIVAN, whom he advised that when he had last heard of PEGGY BENNETT, she was in California. He has no idea of her present whereabouts, but suggested that ABE FORTAS in Washington, D. C., would most likely know where PEGGY BENNETT is. Accordingly, by teletype dated April 5, 1949, the Washington Field Office was instructed to contact ABE FORTAS and determine where PEGGY BENNETT is.

RE: FRANCIS SAYRE

CHAMBERS, during the course of being interviewed by agents of the New York Office, related that he had made a trip to Peterboro, Vermont, with ALGER and PRISCILLA HISS to visit HARRY DEXTER WHITE, in the summer of 1937.

In an attempt to verify CHAMBERS' statement, Mr. FRANCIS B. SAYRE was interviewed at his office in the United Nations Building, 2 Park Avenue, New York City, by SA JOHN F. SULLIVAN, to determine if he could furnish any information relative to where ALGER HISS had spent his leave in July and August, 1937. Mr. SAYRE advised that he had been abroad in 1937, having left the United States on June 28, 1937 and had remained away during July and August. Consequently, he did not know where ALGER HISS had spent his vacation. He had made inquiry of Miss NEWCOMB, his secretary, but she likewise advised that she did not know where ALGER HISS had been that summer.

During this interview, Mr. SAYRE volunteered the information that he intended leaving the United States on May 1, 1949, at the request of the Navy, to make a tour of the Marshall and Mariana Islands, at the conclusion of which he is to make a report to the Trusteeship Council of the United Nations.

Mrs. JAY DAVID WHITE ^{ROCHESTER} CHAMBERS

Further during the course of his interview, CHAMBERS advised the New York agents that in 1931, he had married ESTHER SHEMITZ in New York City, and witnesses to this marriage were ANNA ROCHESTER and GRACE HUTCHINS. It was this latter person who threatened his life after he broke from the Communist Party. At the time CHAMBERS met SHEMITZ,

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he stated she was with the magazine "The World Tomorrow", a pacifist magazine edited by NEVIN SAYRE, brother of FRANCIS SAYRE.

Records of the New York Office reveal that "The World Tomorrow" is a Quaker magazine with liberal tendencies, edited by NEVIN SAYRE, DENNIS ALLAN and ANNA ROCHESTER. It was affiliated with the Fellowship Reconciliation, likewise a pacifist organization, whose officers were NEVIN SAYRE, NORMAN THOMAS and PAUL JONES. GRACE HUTCHINS and ALICE PARSONS were associated with "The World Tomorrow". Both HUTCHINS and ROCHESTER are well-known Communists who, according to GRACE LUMPKIN, held Party cards.

Mr. SAYRE, during the interview, was asked whether he knew GRACE HUTCHINS, ANNA ROCHESTER and ESTHER SHEMITZ. He stated that ANNA ROCHESTER and GRACE HUTCHINS were familiar to him and believed he had met them in his brother's office, but he was not sure. He had never met ESTHER SHEMITZ and knew nothing about her. He admitted also that he knew nothing about ANNA ROCHESTER and GRACE HUTCHINS other than the fact that their names were familiar to him through their association with his brother.

RE: HAROLD L. POSNER.

By teletype dated March 1, 1949, the Washington Field Office requested that in accordance with Bureau letter dated January 19, 1949, HAROLD L. POSNER, who is mentioned in the KATHERINE VILLS PERLO letter, be interviewed by the New York Office. POSNER, this teletype pointed out, resided at 141 Clove Road, New Rochelle, New York. A check of the New York Division's files revealed that HAROLD L. POSNER is prominently mentioned in the case entitled, "AUBE TZERKO, was., INTERNAL SECURITY - R", as being a close friend of OLGA and PHILIP MORTON FIELD. Surveillances maintained in this case revealed that HAROLD L. POSNER resided at 141 Clove Road, New Rochelle, New York and was employed at 122 East 42nd Street, New York, with the Pallet Sales Company, Inc.

On April 4, 1949, HAROLD L. POSNER was interviewed by SAs FRANCIS J. GALLANT and JOHN F. SULLIVAN in the offices of the Pallet Sales Company.

~~POSNER~~-related, by way of background information about himself, that he resides at 141 Clove Road, New Rochelle, New York, with his wife, RONAH, nee GORDON, and his three children, PRUDENCE, DEBORAH and JOSHUA. He has a brother, STANLEY I. POSNER, who is a senior partner in the law firm of POSNER, BIRGE, FOX and ERANT.

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It should be noted that in the PERLO letter, opposite HAROLD POSNER, appeared a notation, "brother, sympathetic or a member, in New York now."

POSNER related that he had obtained his advanced education at Columbia University, June, 1933, when he took a leave of absence to work for the Government, returning in the spring in 1936 to obtain his Bachelor degree. He took post-graduate work at Massachusetts Institute of Technology from 1937 to 1940, from which instruction he received his engineering degree.

Concerning his employment, he related that he has been employed on and off for the United States Government from 1933 to 1942. Specifically, he has worked for the Census Bureau as a statistical clerk under T. J. FITZGERALD, 1933, 1934; U.N.R.R.A. with the Research and Planning Division under LEON HENDERSON, 1934, 1935; with the W. P. A. under HARRY HOPKINS from 1935 to June, 1936, at which time he was transferred from the W.P.A. staff in Washington, D. C., to the staff in New York City, at which time he was promoted to Assistant Chief Statistician under Mr. JOHN WITTEN, who has since died. From 1936 to 1937 he was employed with the W.P.A. in Philadelphia under the National Research Project. His supervisor was DAVID WEINTRAUB. After obtaining his degree from Massachusetts Institute of Technology, he returned to the W.P.A. in Philadelphia as an Engineer Economist, where he remained until June, 1941. In June he transferred to the C.I.A. in Washington, D. C., with which organization he remained until July, 1942, under the supervision of ROBERT KINKLEY. That ended his Government service. He entered private employment with the Gussach Machine Company in Long Island City, New York, as Assistant Factory Manager in July, 1942, with which company he remained until 1945, when he transferred to the Chemart Chemical Company of Stamford, Connecticut. He remained with the Chemart Chemical Company until 1947, thence transferred to the Pallet Sales Company, with which company he is presently employed.

With respect to his residences during his period of employment in the Government, he revealed that he had resided with his parents while employed in Washington. They lived in an apartment house on the intersection of T Street and New Hampshire Avenue. He could not recall the number of the apartment. Later he lived at the La Salle Apartments. In Philadelphia he had two residences; one in the 3000 block on either Chestnut or Spruce Streets. He also lived on South Hicks Street in a downtown section at an address which he cannot recall.

Relative to individuals who have been prominently mentioned in instant case, and whose names were brought to POSNER'S

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attention, he stated that he knows ~~EDWARD FITZGERALD~~, whom he had met during his Government employment. He had known FITZGERALD both in Washington and Philadelphia. He did not consider him a very close friend, but he admitted that he had socialized with him to the extent of having occasional dinners with him and having exchanged visits to each others' homes. He admitted that EDWARD FITZGERALD had come to him and inquired whether he could be of any assistance in obtaining a position for FITZGERALD. He was unable to help him as he did not know of any job to which FITZGERALD'S talents were adapted. Further inquiry revealed that ~~HARRY MAGDOFF~~ had recommended FITZGERALD to him for assistance as MAGDOFF considered himself a friend of POSNER'S, having known him in and out of the Government for these many years. They visited back and forth, both in and out of the Government, here and in Washington, D. C. He hesitated with respect to classifying MAGDOFF as a very good or close personal friend, finally characterizing him as a "mutual friend".

He admitted knowing VICTOR PERLO ever since they had been at Columbia together, and believed their association began in 1933 when he, POSNER, was taking a course in statistics. They continued their association during Government service in Washington, D. C. They visited back and forth and were social as well as business friends. After PERLO'S marriage to KATHERINE WILLS, they continued to see each other. He believed the last time he had seen VICTOR PERLO was about six or seven years ago, and claimed that he had not seen him since. He last saw Mrs VICTOR PERLO prior to her commitment to a sanitarium, and believed this occurred when their child was about four years old. He considered PERLO a close friend of his when they were in the Government service.

With respect to ~~IRVING KAPLAN~~, POSNER admitted having known him both in Washington and Philadelphia and classified him as a business acquaintance, and not a close one at that. He was certain he had never been in KAPLAN'S home nor KAPLAN in his. He did recall, however, that he had bought a Model A Ford from KAPLAN.

He recalled knowing ELEANOR NELSON. Their association began when he was Corresponding Secretary for the AFG and NELSON was on the AFG Labor Committee. He did not consider himself a close associate of hers.

He met GEORGE SILVERMAN when SILVERMAN was with the National Resources Board in Philadelphia. This was, he claimed, strictly a business association, as they had never met socially. He added that he had not seen GEORGE SILVERMAN since he left Philadelphia.

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NATHAN WITT, he recalled having met once in Washington, D. C.

With respect to the individuals mentioned above, POSNER claimed that he had no knowledge of the fact that any of them were Communists, engaged in Communist activities, or carrying on any activities inimicable to the welfare of the United States. He stated that he could not recall having engaged in conversation with these individuals to the extent where they revealed to him their true political philosophies or had shown themselves in any way to be pro-Communist. He volunteered that he had followed the ALGER HISS case very closely and knew a number of the individuals with whom he had been associated, such as the above, had been called before the House Committee on Un-American Activities and the Grand Jury in New York City, but claimed that requests for their appearance before these bodies had come as a great shock to him and he had not and would not believe that they were guilty of the charges placed against them by ELIZABETH BENTLEY and WHITTAKER CHAMBERS.

It should be noted at this point that to some extent, POSNER lost his composure and entered into a diatribe against the House Committee on Un-American Activities. He castigated Miss BENTLEY and CHAMBERS and cited the REMINGTON case as an example of the harm that had been done by the unsubstantiated testimony of Miss BENTLEY. He then carried over into pet subjects usually railed about by Communists, the context of which are not being set out, as it has no bearing on instant case other than to point out that by his reaction to certain questions and the above described monologue, POSNER indicated to interviewing agents that if he is not a Communist, he is, at least, well versed in their conversational tactics and knowledgeable about their political philosophies as well as being cognizant of their position on key subjects. It was also evident to agents, that POSNER was shifty during the interview, and very probably lying during most of it, and when it was possible to specifically check this point, he most certainly was. This was borne out when he was asked about his associations with PHILIP MORTON FIELD, concerning which association agents had some knowledge. POSNER related that he had met FIELD in Philadelphia when FIELD was with the Engineering Division of the National Research Project in 1936 and 1937. He recalled that he had seen him occasionally during this period and in the last six months, he has seen him about two or three times; had met him approximately twelve times since they had been in Philadelphia together; that his last visit with FIELD had been a few months ago. He also admitted having met OLGA FIELD, PHILIP'S wife.

It should be noted that surveillances during the AUBE TZERKO case revealed innumerable contacts between PHILIP FIELD and HEROLD L. POSNER, and showed their association to have been a most intimate one.

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OLGA FIELD, in her application for immigration, had listed HAROLD L. POSNER as a close friend.

POSNER was asked whether he knew any of the following individuals, whose names were read to him and whose association he denied:

HARRY DEXTER WHITE
GREGORY SILVERMASTER
LEE PRESSMAN
ELIZABETH BENTLEY
WHITTAKER CHAMBERS
CHARLES KRAMER
CHARLES KRIVITSKY
JOHN ABT
ALGER HISS
DONALD HISS
NOEL FIELD
HAROLD GLASSER
HENRY HILL COLLINS, JR.
J. PETERS
JACOB BAKER
DAVID CARPENTER
DAVID ZIMMERMAN
FELIX AUGUST INSLERMAN.

POSNER denied that he was or ever had been a member of the Communist Party or that he had ever been solicited for membership. He also denied that he was a member of the Washington Book Shop. He further denied he had ever assisted any individual or any organization in carrying out activities inimicable to the welfare of the United States. He also denied that he had ever given any Government documents to any unauthorized individual. He stated he was never aware that any of the individuals above-mentioned to him had ever indicated to him anything showing they were engaged in Communist activities or in espionage or similar activities harmful to the welfare of the United States. He stated he had never attended any Communist meetings and had never held a Communist card. After some hesitancy, he stated he had never been a member of any Communist front organization labeled subversive by the Attorney General.

When asked what his reaction had been when a number of individuals with whom he had been associated had been accused of being engaged in an espionage conspiracy by CHAMBERS and BENTLEY, he said, as he had previously related, he had been considerably surprised, as nothing had come up during his associations with these individuals which would indicate they were engaged in such activities. He was asked whether

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he had discussed the charges with any of these individuals when he had met them subsequent to the charges. In reply he pointed out that he had asked HARRY MAGDOFF about BENTLEY'S charges and MAGDOFF had stated that BENTLEY was a "crack-pot" and "let's not discuss it". He refused to discuss whether or not he had approached any of the other subjects similarly and launched into a denunciation of the House Committee on Un-American Activities' character assassination without trail, concluding with the statement that he would not believe they were engaged in the activities charged until they have had a fair trial.

RE: JAY LOVESTONE

During an interview with CHAMBERS by agents of the New York Office, CHAMBERS related, when questioned whether he, after his break with the Communist Party, had a long and detailed conversation with JAY LOVESTONE concerning this break, that it was highly probable he had talked to LOVESTONE about it. He characterized LOVESTONE as an individual who had been extremely friendly with him when LOVESTONE was in the Communist Party movement. CHAMBERS had related, however, that he was not very close or very friendly with LOVESTONE at this time. It was alleged that during the conversation with LOVESTONE, he, LOVESTONE, had suggested to CHAMBERS that he report his experiences with the Communist Party and break with the Communist underground apparatus, and LOVESTONE would attempt to have this material published. CHAMBERS, when questioned about this last statement, doubted very much that he ever made such a disclosure of his activities to LOVESTONE, but did state that it was not wholly without the realm of possibility.

In an attempt to clarify this matter, JAY LOVESTONE was interviewed on March 16, 1949 by SAs ROY J. BARLOGA and JAMES R. SHINNERS, and on March 18, 1949 by SAs RAY J. BARLOGA and JOHN F. SULLIVAN. The following is a combined report by the above agents of these interviews:

LOVESTONE was interviewed at the offices of the International Ladies Garment Workers Union and related that he originally met ALGER HISS in October of 1947 at the Harvard Club, New York City. The occasion was a meeting of the Stimpson Committee for the Marshall Plan headed by HENRY S. STIMPSON, former Secretary of War. This was a civilian organization whose purpose was to keep Congress aware of the necessity of passing the Marshall Plan. The organization consisted of about 1,500 of the leading citizens of the country. They held a number of meetings during the life of the Committee which Committee was disbanded after the Marshall Plan was adopted by Congress. According to LOVESTONE, it had its birth out of an article written by STIMPSON in "Foreign Affairs" magazine, in which he expounded his views on the European problem, and

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his viewpoint on the Marshall Plan becoming the basis for the platform of the Committee.

At the meeting that he attended, where he first met HISS, LOVESTONE stated that he met the American Federation of Labor representative and the other representatives including former Federal Judge ROBERT PATTERSON, DEAN ACHESON and ALGER HISS. LOVESTONE related that considerable information, in recent years, had come to his attention concerning ALGER HISS' activities and he welcomed the opportunity of meeting him. When queried what type of information had come to his attention, he stated that it was unfavorable; that HISS was considered pro-Russian and could not be trusted in handling United States problems. He added that it was common talk that ALGER HISS was a Communist and a top man for Russia. When asked for more specific information of such charges, LOVESTONE stated that BEN MANDEL, who is now an investigator for the House Committee on Un-American Activities and IRVING BROWN, American Federation of Labor representative on European affairs; had both characterized HISS as a Communist and pro-Russian. He also pointed out that BOB WATT, American Federation of Labor representative in the IWO, who attended the San Francisco Conference at which ALGER HISS was secretary, had characterized ALGER HISS as being "no good" and had wired back to headquarters to determine what information they had about HISS. When asked when the information concerning HISS had first come to his attention, he advised that it was sometime in the early 1940's. He volunteered the information that he had heard that the British had also been aware of ALGER HISS' pro-Soviet leanings and had kept a close check on him at the San Francisco Conference.

LOVESTONE was asked whether he had any personal knowledge of an evidentiary value indicating that HISS was connected with the Communist Party. He said that he had none, but had believed HISS' reluctance to criticize the Soviet Union was evidence that HISS was very sympathetic with the Communist movement. LOVESTONE made reference to an article written by ALGER HISS in the "New York Times" sometime in December, 1948 on the Marshall Plan; in which, LOVESTONE stated there was no criticism revealed on the tactics of Russia toward the Plan. LOVESTONE believed HISS was a member of the "Idealistic Harvard Group" that came to Washington during the New Deal era.

At that time, American production was lagging, while Russian production was on the up-grade, which caused many of them to adopt a pro-Soviet viewpoint.

LOVESTONE said that in his opinion, HISS would not be considered within, what he described as, (using the words loosely) spy category; but rather as a person who was affiliated with agencies which could be used more beneficially to Communist advantage than an individual

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who stole documents, which is the usual work or duties of spies. LOVESTONE believed HISS actively ceased Communist Party work at the time of the HITLER-STALIN pact, but LOVESTONE cannot substantiate these beliefs. LOVESTONE said that as far as he was concerned, HISS was with ROOSEVELT at the Yalta Conference in body only, as his spirit and feelings were with STALIN.

LOVESTONE advised agents that he had been approached by ALGER HISS since the present inquiry began to obtain any derogatory information LOVESTONE may have had that referred to WHITTAKER CHAMBERS. LOVESTONE reported that this contact by ALGER HISS had been made over the telephone; that he, LOVESTONE, had been non-committal, and HISS had stated that he would call him back, but never did.

LOVESTONE suggested that contact be made with HARVEY T. MANN, an attorney, at West 34th Street, New York City, who was affiliated with the Committee of Correspondence, which is a group seeking to support legislation on a national and local level to better the world. He said this organization wrote a letter, to his knowledge to the Carnegie Endowment, criticizing Russian tactics and requesting a \$500.00 bequest to print a series of pamphlets criticizing Russian policies behind the Iron Curtain. According to LOVESTONE, HISS wrote a letter to MANN rejecting this request. LOVESTONE set this out as another example of HISS' pro-Russian attitude.

With respect to his conversations with Mrs. WILLIAM L. WHITE at a cocktail party on New Year's Day, LOVESTONE related Mrs. WHITE had been under the influence of liquor and had made inquiry concerning his information on the "HISS mess". LOVESTONE told Mrs. WHITE that he thought HISS was "guilty as sin", to which Mrs. WHITE expressed satisfaction and agreement. He recalled Mrs. WHITE as saying nothing subsequent concerning that, but she had attended parties in the company of the HISSES and BEATRICE HEIMAN. At one of these parties attended by PRISCILLA HISS, WILLIAM L. WHITE'S book "A Report on the Russians" was brought up for discussion. It was during this discussion that Mrs. HISS mentioned the fact that ALGER had been to Moscow on a secret mission with Mr. STETTINIUS at the Yalta Conference. Further inquiry on this point revealed that he, LOVESTONE, could not recall any further observations regarding this conversation, but was confident that Mrs. WHITE could reveal the complete details of the conversation.

With respect to WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, LOVESTONE reiterated that he knew CHAMBERS prior to the break in the Communist Party which led to LOVESTONE'S leaving it. He did not know him very well, as CHAMBERS was

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one of the younger members and was affiliated more closely with the literary end of activities of the party, rather than the organizational section, with which LOVESTONE was more closely affiliated. He stated that CHAMBERS had come to him prior to his break from the Party and had asked him for advice. After hearing his reasons for breaking, LOVESTONE advised him that in his opinion, the best path to pursue was to break clean from the Party, adopt a "hard fist" attitude and "let the chips fall where they may". CHAMBERS, on the other hand, had indicated that he desired to break slowly, not hurting anyone, and let bygones be bygones. LOVESTONE had counselled him that that was impossible; that the best method to pursue was to make the break and have LOVESTONE publish his entire story so that there would be no question concerning his position thereafter. CHAMBERS did not agree with him apparently, LOVESTONE stated, because he did not follow his advice, and had no further contacts with him with regard to LOVESTONE'S offer to publish his experiences.

Inquiry revealed that LOVESTONE was cognizant of CHAMBERS' underground activities and the fact that he had been taken out of the Party before his entrance into the underground activities, as well as his entrance into Government work. Specific inquiry failed to reveal on what basis LOVESTONE made such a statement and it is believed that it was based merely on his knowledge of the usual Communist techniques.

LOVESTONE volunteered the information that WHITTAKER CHAMBERS had been active in European countries in connection with espionage activities and organizing Communist Parties in these countries. Through inquiry he stated CHAMBERS had made numerous trips abroad. Cross-examination of LOVESTONE on these statements revealed that he had no basis for making same, and would usually brush off the inquiry with a wave of his hand, and with a statement that "it was well known to people 'in the know' in the party". It was noticeable during the interview that LOVESTONE repeatedly made statements concerning CHAMBERS' activities in the underground, which statements were made without any specific knowledge of facts to back them up. It was evident that LOVESTONE had no true knowledge of CHAMBERS' underground activities and knew none of the individuals connected therewith, and other information, other than that which he had obtained "second hand" or from the newspapers.

At the meeting of the Stimpson Committee, LOVESTONE stated that he knew ALGER HISS was aware of LOVESTONE'S position and background, and as a consequence, he and HISS watched each other very closely and were circumspect in their remarks. The purpose of the meeting LOVESTONE recalled, was to make nominations for individuals to head the civilian branch of the Marshall Plan in New York City and Washington, D. C. Mr. PATTERSON, who presided at the meeting, called for nominations,

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and LOVESTONE said there was a brief silence for nominations to head the New York Office, when suddenly ALGER HISS took the floor and said that while he was enroute to the meeting that night, he met an old acquaintance. HISS asked him if he would be interested in being in charge of the New York Office of the Committee. In fact, LOVESTONE stated, HISS told the gathering he had brought this party to the Harvard Club and he was, at that moment, in the lobby. HISS then identified the individual as HAROLD STEIN, whom he recalled was either formerly affiliated with or a member of the Budget Bureau. LOVESTONE refrained from commenting on this nomination because he did not know anything about STEIN'S background.

LOVESTONE pointed out that the situation surrounding HISS' remarks struck him as being most unusual, in that he would take an individual whom he had met enroute to the meeting and propose him to such a position. LOVESTONE added that STEIN was brought into the meeting, and to his recollection, was appointed to head the New York Office. Following this, DEAN ACHESON asked that a bill of particulars be drawn up, and a committee was appointed to carry this out. ACHESON suggested, according to LOVESTONE, that HISS and LOVESTONE be appointed to this committee of two. LOVESTONE withdrew, under the pretext that he would have to leave town. LOVESTONE stated that at this meeting he had made available all of the American Federation of Labor documents on the Marshall Plan.

LOVESTONE said the next meeting was held a month later in the Empire State Building, at which time HISS presented a one page bill of principles, setting forth eight points which had been prepared by HISS. At the conclusion of the meeting at the Empire State Building, LOVESTONE had a conversation with HISS, at the conclusion of which he asked him whether he was going downtown. HISS replied that he was sorry, but he was not going that way, as he had business to transact uptown. However, when LOVESTONE boarded the downtown Fifth Avenue bus, he observed that HISS was on it. LOVESTONE re-engaged HISS in conversation on the bus, during which LOVESTONE severely criticized the tactics of the countries behind the Iron Curtain. He noticed that HISS was silent during these remarks. As the bus reached the lower part of Fifth Avenue, LOVESTONE mentioned to HISS that he was getting off at Eighth Street, and HISS indicated that he was continuing to Washington Square. However, when he got off the bus at Eighth Street, he found HISS immediately behind him, and they again engaged in conversation as they proceeded toward University Place. LOVESTONE pointed out the incident on the bus as an indication of HISS' state of mind at that time, as he appeared to be confused and upset, but he did not know the reason for this condition.

LOVESTONE stated that he had had no further contact

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with HISS until the spring of 1948, when he took the initiative of contacting HISS at the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace and requested a luncheon engagement, to which HISS agreed. LOVESTONE recalled that he asked HISS to come to the International Ladies Garment Workers Union offices, where he showed HISS about, and was disappointed when DAVID DUBINSKY, head of the International Ladies Garment Workers Union, was not available to meet HISS. They had luncheon at the Bryant Hotel. During the luncheon, he told HISS that he had two specific requests to make of him; one that the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace make funds available to bring union leaders from Germany to the United States and allow them to observe the policies and operations of unions in this country. HISS rejected this proposal, pointing out that the Endowment is interested only in academic work rather than labor unions. LOVESTONE said he asked HISS secondly if the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace could see its way clear to bring other refugees from the Baltic countries from behind the Iron Curtain, and allow them to see various operations of industries in the United States. This request, likewise, was rejected by HISS.

With respect to HAROLD STEIN, the files of the New York Division reveal that he has been the subject of two separate investigations; one a loyalty investigation and the other an applicant for Government position investigation, both of which revealed alleged Communist activities and contained accusations by individuals interviewed that STEIN was either a Communist or a Communist sympathizer.

RE: HARVEY MANN

In the interview conducted by SAs JAMES R. SHINNERS and ROY J. BARLOGA, February 16, 1949, with JAY LOVESTONE, International Ladies Garment Workers Union, he mentioned that one person he knew had association with ALGER HISS was HARVEY MANN, attorney, 34th Street and Seventh Avenue. Mr. MANN, according to LOVESTONE, was chairman of the Committee of Correspondence, and in this regard had attempted to obtain from the Carnegie Endowment and ALGER HISS, a loan to publish a series of pamphlets criticizing Russian tactics behind the Iron Curtain.

On March 2, 1949, HARVEY MANN was interviewed at his law office, 205 West 34th Street. He stated he was Chairman of Committee of Correspondence, which group interests itself in supporting legislation on behalf of various causes, e.g. housing (on national and local level) as well as independent projects they feel should be supported.

In this latter regard, Mr. MANN said his group indicated a desire to publish a series of pamphlets criticizing Russian policy toward

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countries behind the Iron Curtain. To assist this project, Mr. MANN said he directed a letter to Mr. HISS at the Carnegie Endowment, outlining his program. This took place, Mr. MANN said in 1947 and was the first correspondence Mr. MANN had ever had with Mr. HISS. The request of the Committee of Correspondence was refused by Mr. HISS.

Mr. MANN said he has had no correspondence from Mr. HISS since the above-mentioned reply. Mr. MANN said he never had any personal contact with Mr. HISS and knew nothing relative to his background.

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RE: KENNETH WESTON HUTCHINSON;
GERTRUDE HUTCHINSON

KENNETH WESTON HUTCHINSON, 516 Windsor Parkway, Oceanside, Long Island, was interviewed at the New York Office April 14, 1949 by Special Agents ROY J. BARONIA and LAWRENCE W. SPILLANE. He advised that he is presently on parole from Sing Sing Prison, New York, having been released from the penitentiary one week ago. His parole period expires April 29, 1951, having served a sentence of two to four years at Sing Sing for third degree forgery. He was convicted in April, 1947 at New York City for having defrauded his employer of approximately \$160,000 over a period of eight years by forging checks. Another defendant with him in the case was one WILTON MATTHEWS, who was also sentenced to the penitentiary in connection with that crime. The employer who was defrauded was the Trojan Publishing Company, 125 East 46th Street, New York City. HUTCHINSON stated that he is presently working for PETER MORELL, 45 Eighth Avenue, New York City, telephone number Chelsea 2-0746.

HUTCHINSON related that he first met WHITTAKER CHAMBERS in about 1922 when both of them were students at Columbia University, New York City. He knew CHAMBERS fairly well at Columbia as a poet and writer, but has not seen CHAMBERS since about 1925 and he knows nothing about CHAMBERS' activities since then, except that CHAMBERS has been an editor for "Time" magazine in recent years.

HUTCHINSON related that in about 1922 he met GERTRUDE ZIMMERMAN in a bookstore which she operated on Fifth Avenue between 12th and 13th Streets, New York City, and he worked for her a short time in the bookstore. In April, 1923 he married GERTRUDE ZIMMERMAN in Brooklyn, New York, and they began to live together at 201 Second Avenue, New York City.

WHITTAKER CHAMBERS made the acquaintance of GERTRUDE ZIMMERMAN also in about 1922 in the bookstore which she operated, and after GERTRUDE married HUTCHINSON, CHAMBERS came to visit them on several occasions at their apartment on Second Avenue.

At that time, GERTRUDE often spoke fondly of CHAMBERS and since CHAMBERS had a very likeable personality, HUTCHINSON became jealous of him. On one occasion in about 1925 while riding on a Fifth Avenue bus with CHAMBERS, he had a long talk with him and asked him to keep away from his wife. CHAMBERS agreed to do so. HUTCHINSON stated that since that time he has never seen CHAMBERS, has never written to him and, in general, has had no contact with him of any kind. CHAMBERS did stay away from his wife after he was requested to do so.

HUTCHINSON stated further that in June, 1927 he got a divorce from GERTRUDE HUTCHINSON on the grounds of adultery, charging her with having adulterous

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relations with MAXWELL SMITH, a detective-story writer who was a good friend of KENNETH HUTCHINSON. After the divorce, he saw GERTRUDE on infrequent occasions. He later heard that CHAMBERS became friendly with GERTRUDE again after the divorce although he knew nothing about the details of this relationship. HUTCHINSON said that he did not believe that GERTRUDE HUTCHINSON had adulterous relations during their marriage with anyone except MAXWELL SMITH.

From about 1930 until 1936 GERTRUDE HUTCHINSON was employed by the Book of the Month Club, New York City, and then in about 1936 she went to South America. In about 1940 she went to the Panama Canal Zone and worked as a librarian in a United States Army Hospital there which specialized in treating tropical diseases. HUTCHINSON believed that GERTRUDE was still working for that hospital.

HUTCHINSON stated that he believed that GERTRUDE HUTCHINSON had been a member of the Communist Party in the early 1930's, but that she had left the party around 1940. He had no proof of this except for the things she told him on different occasions. HUTCHINSON stated that the person who would, undoubtedly, know the present location of GERTRUDE HUTCHINSON was Mrs. DAVID REDSTONE, 233 East 26th Street, New York City. Mrs. REDSTONE has been a good friend of GERTRUDE HUTCHINSON'S for a very long period of time.

Mr. and Mrs. DAVID REDSTONE, 233 East 26th Street, New York City, were interviewed on April 14, 1949 by SA ROY J. BARLOGA. They stated that they have been acquainted with GERTRUDE HUTCHINSON since about 1924. They indicated that she is presently living in London, England, and has been there since September, 1948. She intends to return to the United States in about October, 1949. According to a letter which they received from her about one week ago, her address in England is 283 Park West, Marble Arch, W. 2, London, England. She is studying in some school in London taking a library course in tropical diseases. From about 1940 until September, 1948, GERTRUDE HUTCHINSON worked as a librarian at the Ancon Hospital, Panama Canal Zone. This is a United States Army Hospital where patients with tropical diseases are treated.

They related further that GERTRUDE HUTCHINSON, for a period of about six years from 1930 until 1936, worked for the Book of the Month Club in New York City as a clerk, and in about 1937 she married a South American named NEWBALL and lived with him in Bogota, Columbia. They were divorced about two years later.

Mr. and Mrs. REDSTONE stated that they did not believe that GERTRUDE HUTCHINSON had ever been a member of the Communist Party because in her conversations she never spoke favorably about the Russians and conditions in Russia.

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If she had been a member of the Communist Party, they felt that she would probably talk about it and boast about it because she was that type of person. They stated that they had never heard her talk about WHITTAKER CHAMBERS except that in about 1925 when she was married to KENNETH HUTCHINSON, CHAMBERS was a friend of the HUTCHINSONS and visited them occasionally. Mr. and Mrs. REDSTONE met CHAMBERS on one occasion at that time and were not favorably impressed with him because they considered his personal appearance very poor, he being rather dirty and unkempt. During the past fifteen years or so they have never heard GERTRUDE HUTCHINSON mention CHAMBERS to them.

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RE: JOHN THEODORE HERRMANN

Mrs. FLORENCE TATE, 305 Eighth Avenue, Brooklyn, New York, mother-in-law of JOHN THEODORE HERRMANN, was interviewed on March 24, 1949 by SA JAMES SHINNERS, and advised that HERRMANN and his wife, RUTH, are still in Mexico and intend to remain there for an indefinite time. She indicated that they could be reached in care of the Wells Fargo Express Company, Mexico City.

On April 13, 1949, Mrs. TATE was again interviewed by SA ROY J. BARLOGA. She advised that HERRMANN and his wife are still living in Mexico City and, although she did not have their specific address, she has been writing to them in care of the Wells Fargo Express Company, Mexico City. She stated that they are living on the income he receives from the estate of his deceased father, and had found living in Mexico much cheaper than living in the United States, and for that reason intend to remain in Mexico for some time.

HERRMANN and his wife were studying the Spanish language and intended to take some courses of study at a university in Mexico, probably Mexico City.

Mrs. TATE said she had written to them indicating that FBI agents were trying to locate HERRMANN to interview him, and Mrs. HERRMANN answered her letter, telling her that she and JOHN HERRMANN did not intend to return to the United States, but are remaining in Mexico for an indefinite period of time.

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INTERVIEW WITH CHARLES JOSEPH COE

Reference is made to the statement of WHITTAKER CHAMBERS that one BOB COE obtained documents from HARRY DEXTER WHITE and delivered these documents to CHAMBERS in 1935 at Washington, D.C., prior to the death of HAROLD WARE. CHAMBERS stated that he had to wait for one hour for COE on a street corner in Washington, D.C. to return these documents to COE. Thereafter, CHAMBERS told WARE that he refused to work with COE.

The files of the New York Office reflect that ROBERT COE is the brother of VIRGINIUS FRANK COE, a subject in the GREGORY case, and active in the Communist underground apparatus. The correct name of BOB COE is CHARLES JOSEPH COE. It is also noted that COE is the Director of Farm Research, Inc., 39 Cortland Street, New York City, alleged to be a Communist front organization. COE is known to have been in contact on several occasions with New York State functionaries of the Communist Party.

CHARLES JOSEPH COE was interviewed on March 8, 1949 by SA's FRANCIS J. GALLANT and DONALD E. SHANNON. COE was advised that investigation was being conducted concerning individuals with whom we believed he may have been associated at one time. He was specifically asked if he had, at any time, known WHITTAKER CHAMBERS or had any dealings with him. He replied that he would answer any questions that concerned his own personal life but that he considered it a witch-hunt and foolhardy investigation to inquire about individuals who worked for the Government in the early 1930's. He stated that he resided in Washington in the early 1930's and felt that Washington was one place where gossip was the vogue and true facts were seldom distinguished from mere gossip. In reply to the question as to whether he knew WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, he stated: "I certainly do not know ALGER HISS, and as to WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, whether I know him or not, I refuse to answer such a question as I do not consider it pertinent to anything that I believe is important." This interview was brought to a close in view of the attitude of COE to refuse to answer questions pertinent to the investigation of Communist underground activities.

The following background information was obtained from COE during the course of the above interview: He advised that he was born August 9, 1908 at Richmond, Virginia. He married his present wife ROSE in December of 1931 at New York City. He has a son ALLAN and a daughter MARY

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by this marriage. They all presently reside at 769 Argyle Road, Brooklyn, New York, telephone: UL 9-1254. COE is Director of Farm Research, Inc. and also is the editor of "Facts for Farmers" which is a publication of Farm Research, Inc. COE has attended the following universities:

University of California;

University of Chicago, where he received a M. A. and a Ph. D. degree;

University of Brown, for two years;

Brookings Institute, for one year.

His main course of study was concerned with statistics and economics. It is believed that he has been connected with Farm Research since 1935.

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RE: ROBERT CANTWELL

On March 31, 1949; WHITTAKER CHAMBERS advised SAs Francis X. Plant and Thomas G. Spencer that he had just recalled the fact that the true name of ROBERT CANTWELL was LLOYD CANTWELL; CHAMBERS believed that CANTWELL had changed his given name when he came to New York City from the State of Washington. The only reason he ever gave to CHAMBERS for the change in name was the fact that he did not like the name of LLOYD. CANTWELL did not change his name legally, in so far as CHAMBERS knew. CHAMBERS said that he has known CANTWELL since approximately 1930; but did not think that he knew that CANTWELL'S real name was LLOYD until some years later.

It is noted that CHAMBERS has used the alias of LLOYD CANTWELL in some operations. It has also been determined that the investigators for ALGER HISS have been investigating the possibility of CHAMBERS having been confined to a mental institution. ROBERT CANTWELL, according to investigation conducted, was at one time confined to a mental institution in White Plains, New York. In view of the fact that his real name was LLOYD CANTWELL, it is possible that this matter of a change of name has misled the investigators for HISS;

RE: EDWIN C. COLWELL

An attempt was made to locate and interview EDWIN C. COLWELL in order to ascertain the present activities and whereabouts of Mrs. ADAMIRON BISHOP. According to CHAMBERS, Mrs. BISHOP, who is now remarried, formerly operated the establishment known as the "Castle" at Fort Lee, New Jersey, where CHAMBERS lived for a short period. Inquiry was made at the Castle Realty Corporation, New York City, and other sources including telephone and business directories, Credit Bureau, and Dun & Bradstreet, with negative results.

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Re: ABRAHAM GEORGE SILVERMAN

Reference is made to the report of SA DAVID EDWIN TODD, dated March 23, 1949 at San Francisco and Newark teletype dated March 29, 1949 requesting interview of ALBERT E. RUTAN, c/o Arabian American Oil Company, 711 Fifth Avenue, New York City, for information concerning SILVERMAN'S activities.

ALBERT E. RUTAN, Assistant Personnel Manager, Arabian American Oil Company, 711 Fifth Avenue, was interviewed by the writer and Special Agent JOHN F. SULLIVAN. He advised that he had been an officer in the United States Army Air Force assigned as an administrative assistant in the office of COLONEL CHARLES DYSON who was in charge of the control office which consisted of various divisions one of which was the Analysis and Plans Branch which was headed by SILVERMAN. SILVERMAN'S unit was broken down into several sub-sections including Labor and Manpower, the Statistical Control Section, and the Drafting Section. RUTAN stated that one of his duties was to act as security officer of the Analysis and Plans Branch. In regard to the method of handling secret and classified information in the Analysis and Plans Branch, RUTAN stated that it was the procedure to have such documents locked up in a safe each night and transmitted to the individuals who were working with such documents personally by an Air Force officer. He stated that a control over these documents was instituted whereby the individual delivering such documents would initial the document when it left his possession and this procedure was continued until the document was returned to the safe. He recalled that several of the offices of the various divisions' heads had safes which were utilized to hold the secret and classified documents overnight. RUTAN recalled that such a safe was maintained in SILVERMAN'S office and more than likely such documents were held in this particular safe. He stated that it was the procedure for the officer on duty to check all the safes and confidential file cabinets nightly to ascertain whether or not they were locked,

RUTAN was questioned as to whether or not it was possible for SILVERMAN and other individuals in his section to take top secret information to their homes for further study. RUTAN stated that it was possible for Air Corps officers to take classified documents to their homes. In regard to civilians such as SILVERMAN, there were certain types of passes which he recalled

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were referred to as "gold passes", which entitled the possessor to take documents and papers out of the building to his home or in effect relieved the person holding such a pass from a search by the building guards. RUTAN recalled that SILVERMAN possessed such a pass which would entitle him to pass in and out of the building without being subject to question as to his possession of documents pertaining to Air Corps matters. RUTAN stated that he was acquainted with SILVERMAN and had talked to him on a few occasions when he was making a tour of inspection. However, he knew of nothing concerning SILVERMAN'S activities which would arouse his suspicion. He advised that he had never socialized with SILVERMAN but recalled that he may have played cards with SILVERMAN and other Air Corps personnel on at least one occasion. He advised that SILVERMAN was very highly regarded in the Air Corps and was quite friendly with Brigadier General BENNETT MEYERS who was SILVERMAN'S superior over COLONEL DYSON. RUTAN advised that although he was not in a position where he contacted SILVERMAN daily, it was his understanding that SILVERMAN'S close associates in his department were an individual by the name of SENTURIA, who was SILVERMAN'S assistant, and another assistant who was identified as LESTER KLEPPER. He also believed that MAJOR ULLMAN was also very close to SILVERMAN.

RUTAN was unable to give any information concerning SILVERMAN'S activities outside of his employment with the Air Force. He had no information concerning SILVERMAN'S activities which would associate him with WHITTAKER CHAMBERS and ALGER HISS.

RUTAN commented on the fact that in the course of his duties as security officer there were occasions when he had difficulty with the Analysis and Plans Branch when they were working at night on classified documents and would fail to make the fact known to him. However, these occasions were few and were explained away at the time.

RUTAN stated that the work of SILVERMAN'S unit necessitated his having reports of a highly classified and secret nature pertaining to B-29 production, modification, theatre diversion, and supplies. He stated that SILVERMAN was entitled to these classified documents in order to perform his work. He also stated that these documents would be available to MAJOR ULLMAN and possibly other individuals in the Analysis and Plans Branch.

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Reference is made to the Washington Field Office teletype dated March 16, 1949 advising that ALVIN BROWN, c/o Johns Manville Company and former executive officer of the National Recovery Administration may be able to furnish information concerning A. GEORGE SILVERMAN, who was new with the Labor Advisory Board of the NRA.

ALVIN BROWN, Legal Department, Johns Manville Company, 22 East 40th Street, New York City, was interviewed by the writer and he advised that he had been a top executive officer of the National Recovery Administration in 1933. He advised that the Labor Advisory Board was a board made up of various labor leaders throughout the country and was the representative of labor in the National Recovery Program. This board functioned under an administrator who Mr. BROWN recalled as being EDWARD McGRADY who is presently director of labor relations for RCA Corporation, New York City. He stated that since he did not have regular daily contact with the Labor Advisory Board, he was not acquainted with ABRAHAM GEORGE SILVERMAN who was chief statistician for the board from October 1933 through June 1934. He stated that the contacts with the officers who represented labor, industry, and consumer groups were only made by the officers responsible for administrative assistants, and that he would be unable to give any information concerning the duties of the administrator and personnel of these groups.

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RE: FRANKLIN VICTOR RENO

It was requested that FRANCIS MACK FRANKLIN, associate of FRANKLIN VICTOR RENO, be interviewed concerning his knowledge of RENO'S activities in 1935 to 1937. It is to be noted that FRANKLIN is a former Communist Party member and instructor at the JEFFERSON SCHOOL. He was expelled from the Party in early 1948 for criticizing the actions of the Party leaders.

An attempt was made to interview FRANKLIN at his residence, 67 Jane Street, New York City, by SA(A) JAMES T. NEAGLE and SA JAMES R. SHIMMERS. When FRANKLIN opened the door, the Agents identified themselves, and requested that they be permitted to enter to interview FRANKLIN; whereupon he attempted to slam the door stating that he did not wish to answer any questions. When asked the reason for his refusal FRANKLIN stated, "I do not wish to talk about that." When asked what he meant by that statement FRANKLIN stated, "I do not wish to say why I do not want to be interviewed." FRANKLIN appeared to be extremely nervous and frightened.

RE: MARY BELI GORMAN

The Bureau instructed in a letter dated January 19, 1949, that all individuals mentioned in an anonymous letter, later determined to have been written by KATHERINE WILLIS PERLO, were to be interviewed.

Mrs. GORMAN, who is employed in the Public Information Department, American Red Cross, 315 Lexington Avenue, New York City, was telephonically contacted and agreed to appear at this office for an interview on March 28, 1949. During the morning of March 28, 1949, her attorney, Mr. ARMEN D. ANDERSON, telephoned and requested the nature of the inquiry. He was advised that Mrs. GORMAN was to be interviewed regarding a matter of internal security. He requested more specific information, and when advised that that was all the information which could be disclosed, he refused to submit Mrs. GORMAN to be interviewed for any such "fishing expedition."

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT **NEW YORK**

NY FILE NO. **65-14920**

REPORT MADE AT NEW YORK	DATE WHEN MADE 4/25/49	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 4/1-19/49	REPORT MADE BY ROBERT F. X. O'KEEFE
TITLE JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was; ALGER HISS		CHARACTER OF CASE PERJURY; ESPIONAGE - R; INTERNAL SECURITY - R	

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

ALGER HISS ceased membership in International Juridical Association prior to May, 1933; associates included NATHAN WITT, LEE PRESSMAN, CAROL KING; purposes and editorial policy outlined; IJA reputed to be Communist controlled; no information developed of HISS' CP affiliation. Further attempts to verify shipment of oriental rugs to Washington, D.C., 1936, negative. No record of visa application in name of DAVID BRUN indicated British Visa Office, NYC. HAROLD L. POSNER denied membership in CP; admits acquaintance with VICTOR PERLO, A. GEORGE SILVERMAN, ELEANOR NELSON, N. WITT, PHILIP FIELD, et al's, but denied knowledge of CP espionage activity of said persons. JAY LOVESTONE, former associate of CHAMBERS in CP met ALGER HISS in October, 1947, as joint member of Committee to Foster Marshall Plan; he considered HISS pro-Russian and sympathetic to Communist movement, but offered no details to substantiate opinion. LOVESTONE possesses very limited knowledge of CHAMBERS' activities. GERTRUDE HUTCHINSON residing in England. JOHN T. FERRIMANN residing in Mexico. ALBERT E. RUTAN, Security Officer USAF, advised A. GEORGE SILVERMAN had ready access to classified documents during USAF tenure; RUTAN had no knowledge of SILVERMAN'S activity with HISS or CHAMBERS. MARY BELL GORMAN, former advisor on labor matters and CP member; FRANCIS MACK FRANKLIN, Jefferson School instructor and CP member; and Mrs. NATHAN WITT declined interviews.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
 HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
 DATE 11-3-83 BY SP-7 MAC/DB
 #266,588

- P -

REFERENCES: Bureau file 74-1333.
 Bureau letter to New York and other offices, 1/3/49.
 Bureau letter to New York and other offices, 12/13/48.

APPROVED AND FORWARDED:	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES	
COPIES OF THIS REPORT 5 - Bureau 1 - THOMAS J. DONEGAN, SAAG 2 - Baltimore 2 - Washington Field 6 - New York		74 1333 3051	
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In view of the above, the following background information was obtained concerning Mrs. GORMAN by SA (A) James T. Neagle:

The indices of this office reflect that Miami Confidential Informant PAUL CROUCH advised in a signed statement dated April 14, 1948 that Mrs. GORMAN is a former Government employee who joined the Communist Party about the same time she became acquainted with FRANCIS J. GORMAN, President of the United Textile Workers of America (AFL) in 1935. She married GORMAN in 1936 or 1937 immediately after he obtained a divorce from his former wife. During 1935, the Communist Party was working feverishly to get a labor party movement under way in the United States. However, they had no one in any leading position in the AFL who could get the floor to speak on the issue, or introduce resolutions which would get out of committees at the 1935 AFL Convention in Atlantic City, New Jersey.

JACK STACHEL and several assistants were in Atlantic City trying to make the best of the situation and at least make a showing for the Kremlin's benefit. They got the surprise of their lives when FRANCIS J. GORMAN, the Vice-President of the UTW, made a sensational speech for the Labor Party and introduced a resolution which got over one hundred votes. STACHEL remembered having tossed aside, a week or so previously, copies of a speech and resolution exactly like those made by GORMAN (previously regarded by the Party as a reactionary). STACHEL rushed back to New York and looked them up. MARY K. BELL, which is Mrs. GORMAN'S maiden name, had written the National Office of the Communist Party that GORMAN was going to make the speech and delivered the resolution (which she had written), and enclosed copies. STACHEL had not taken it seriously.

Further this informant advised that during the next year or two, he saw much of MARY and FRANCIS GORMAN, sometimes staying at GORMAN'S hotel, sometimes as a guest of MARY'S father, on frequent trips to Washington for discussions of textile problems, GORMAN once came to Greensboro, North Carolina to discuss details of a textile drive with this informant's wife who was then working in a textile mill and active in the UTW. MARY GORMAN would come down to North Carolina to attend meetings of the Communist Party State Committee when textile matters were taken up.

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Mrs. GORMAN was described by the informant as a genius on organizational matters and details of strategy. She was a hard worker and full of energy who did most of the detail work of GORMAN'S office. GORMAN followed her advice on major questions.

According to the informant, when ~~SIDNEY HILLMAN~~ offered a large sum of money from Amalgamated funds for a drive in textile on conditions that he should have a controlling hand in it, the Party insisted that GORMAN accept and sign the terms. This was a mistake for GORMAN and for the Party. STACHEL thought they were just sacrificing GORMAN, but HILLMAN kicked the Party as well as GORMAN out of the drive. Later, GORMAN went back to the AFL, and helped reorganize the UFW.

Also according to this informant, MARY GORMAN became Editor of the official paper of the Workers Alliance.

Upon reinterview by the Miami Office, it has previously been reported that the only additional information this informant could supply concerning the captioned individual, is that occasionally she would attend White House affairs and furnished detailed reports of any information gathered there to JACK STACHEL.

Mrs. GORMAN reportedly told the informant that her club in the Communist Party included several State Department employees.

It was deemed advisable to interview Mrs. GORMAN'S superiors in the Office of Public Information, American Red Cross, 315 Lexington Avenue, New York City, concerning any background information or any activities on her part indicative of Communist tendencies.

Accordingly, Mr. JOHN S. RENWICK, Director of Public Information, American Red Cross, furnished the following information:

Mr. RENWICK advised that to his knowledge Mrs. GORMAN was not a Communist. He stated she was a conscientious worker who had devoted a great deal of time and effort to the furtherance of the "blood bank" program. During the time he has known her, she has never given any indication of Communist leanings. Politically RENWICK stated, Mrs. GORMAN is a Democrat who was very happy to see President Truman reelected.

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Further, RENWICK stated that Mrs. GORMAN may be considered a little "liberal" being the daughter of Dr. SPURGEON BELL, a former Professor at the University of Texas, and now a Government economist in Washington. RENWICK did not elaborate on the term "liberal" other than to say that college professors and educators were usually "liberal minded".

Concerning her personal background, Mr. RENWICK stated that she spoke very little about herself to anyone, but he had "picked up" the following information in conversations with her:

He stated that she had told him that at one time she and her husband, from whom she is now separated, were active in the UFW. She said that they had been double-crossed by several men whom her husband had hired as organizers.

Mr. RENWICK further advised that in recent months Mrs. GORMAN has had quite a bit of domestic difficulty and secured a separation from her husband whom he described to be a drunkard and also to be suffering from a cardiac condition:

The following is a summary of the background of Mrs. GORMAN'S employment which she afforded to RENWICK when applying for a position with the Red Cross:

1932 to 1934	Reporter for the "Columbus Citizen", a Scripps-Howard newspaper in Columbus, Ohio.
1934 to 1939	Publicity Director and Editor for the United Textile Workers of America, AFL. She organized all press conferences; prepared releases, radio speeches, and continuity; prepared pamphlets, leaflets, and other literature for membership drives; prepared public speeches and prepared economic briefs,

She also sat as Code Adviser on the Labor Advisory Board of the NRA on 29 textile codes. She sat in a consultant capacity on all policy meetings.

1939	Acquired a Civil Service Commission status as an information expert.
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1940 to 1943

Was Public Relations Representative for the F. H. McGraw Company, 51 East 42nd Street; New York City. She handled publicity for them in Washington, D.C. She prepared publicity for the following McGraw Construction Projects:

Bermuda Naval Air Station, Baxter Springs Ordnance Works, Rio Valle Doce Project, Rio de Janiero, Brazil (Export, Import Bank).

1943 to 1947

Employed in her own firm, GORMAN & MONETT, engaged in publicity and public relations in Washington, D. C. Some of her accounts were the McGraw Construction Company, Middletown, Ohio, New England Industries, Inc., 120 Wall Street, New York City, Robinson Brothers, 324 LaSalle Street, Chicago, Illinois and Bolinders Engineer Company, 33 Rector Street, New York City.

Mrs. GORMAN listed the following references:

H. H. STANSBURY, Account Executive, Institute of Public Relations;
 A. E. EVANS, Scripps-Howard News Alliance, Washington, D. C.;
 EUGENIA SHEPHERD, Women's Editor, Ladies Home Journal;
 C. S. STRIKE, President, McGraw Construction Company;
 IRWIN S. CHANIN, Chanin Building, Washington, D. C.;
 R. J. WATKINS, Chief Economist, Dun and Bradstreet, New York City;
 MURRAY SHIELDS, Vice President, Bank of Manhattan, New York City.

By teletype dated April 11, 1949, the Washington Field Office advised that Mrs. GORMAN was born MARY ANN BELL on August 12, 1909 in Austin, Texas. She attended high school and Ohio State University at Columbus, Ohio from 1923 to 1931. In addition to the employment data set out above, she was employed as a research worker for the New York State Labor Department in 1934 and also during that year was Associate Editor for the Hotel Industry, Inc. From 1931 to 1933 she was an actress "on the legitimate stage". From October, 1940 until

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July 1, 1944, she was employed by R. V. ETTY Company, Washington Representative for a number of manufacturing concerns handling war contracts. RUBY ETTY advised that Mrs. GORMAN and her husband visited Spain for a Labor Conference in about 1938. No other Government employment was reflected except that with the NRA.

No further attempts will be made to interview this person unless advised to the contrary by the Bureau.

- P E N D I N G -

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LEADS

BALTIMORE

At Baltimore, Maryland

* Will follow and report developments and preliminary motions in the slander action instituted by ALGER HISS against WHITTAKER CHAMBERS in the United States District Court, Baltimore.

WASHINGTON FIELD

At Washington, D.C.

Will contact ABE FORTAS for the purpose of determining the present location and residence of PEGGY BENNETT, who was mentioned in the KATHARINE WILLS PERLO letter and set out leads to the appropriate office so that she may be interviewed. This was previously set out in a New York teletype dated April 5, 1949, to Washington Field.

Will continue to develop information pertinent to all phases of the present investigation in accordance with instructions set out in referenced letters. In this connection, it is to be noted that the trial date for the HISS case in the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York has been set for May 2, next. It is, therefore, requested that all leads presently outstanding be given continued and expeditious attention.

NEW YORK

At New York, New York

Will report progress of prosecution of ALGER HISS under the indictment returned against him in the United States District Court, Southern District of New York, on December 15, 1948.

At Nyack, New York

Will attempt to locate and interview EDWIN C. COLWELL, secretary of the Castle Corporation, 40 East 50 Street. COLWELL, an attorney,

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LEADS
(continued)

is believed to be residing in Nyack. He should be interviewed for any information he may have concerning the present whereabouts of Mrs. ADMIRON BISHOP.

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ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE

All leads arising out of this investigation have heretofore been set out by teletype or letter to appropriate offices, and are not being restated herein. This investigation is receiving continuous and expeditious attention.

By teletype dated April 13, 1949, the Bureau was advised of the fact that JOHN THEODORE HERMANN intended to remain in Mexico for an indefinite period of time; that he intended to enter a university in Mexico; and that he and his wife were studying the Spanish language. The Bureau is requested to advise whether HERMANN should be interviewed in Mexico or whether said interview should be held in abeyance until he returns to the United States.

TEL TO NY 4/25/49
FLJ

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