

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT

NEW YORK

NY 65-14920 CTG/M
FILE NO.

REPORT MADE AT NEW YORK	DATE WHEN MADE 4/6/49	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 3/17-31/49	REPORT MADE BY ROBERT F. X. O'KEEFE
TITLE JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was; ALGER HISS; ET AL			CHARACTER OF CASE PERJURY; ESPIONAGE - R; INTERNAL SECURITY - R

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

Background and Personal History of
WHITTAKER CHAMBERS

INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7/2/87 BY SP1/AG/gll
8/16/89 # 298 376

WHITTAKER CHAMBERS was born 4/10/01; attended South Side High School, Long Island, September, 1915 to June, 1919. Later attended Columbia University, NYC, where in November, 1922 he wrote sacrilegious play which caused his resignation as editor of "Morningside". Former teachers and classmates describe CHAMBERS as outstanding writer, but flip, arrogant, conceited, and headstrong personality; unkempt in appearance; varied comments offered on his moral character. Associates, however, attest to his integrity, but indicate he is given to glamorizing of incidents. Associates state CHAMBERS lived in adultery with GERTRUDE HUTCHINSON and later with IDA DAILLES prior to his marriage to ESTHER SHERITZ. Although suspicions of CHAMBERS' alleged perversion were expressed by companions because of his intense emotional friendships with men, no definite confirmation obtained of such immorality. Comments by MICHAEL INTRATOR, FRANK BANG, GRACE LUMPKIN and others on CHAMBERS' morality set forth. One source believes attorneys for HISS are engaged in smear campaign of CHAMBERS' character and intend to produce same in defense. GRACE LUMPKIN, former CP worker and intellectual, met CHAMBERS in late twenties, aware of his activity in Communist espionage, and of his subsequent discontinuance. She was unaware of CHAMBERS-HISS relationship in apparatus, but recalls at time CHAMBERS "broke" from Party he exhorted unknown Government official to "break" also. She concluded this individual was ALGER HISS. Associates of CHAMBERS at Columbia University and Time, Inc., including CLIFTON FADIMAN, JOHN M. BARKHAM, and others, attest to CHAMBERS' literary ability; his political background in CP, his

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Bureau -Thomas J. Donegan, SAAC, NYC -Baltimore (Info.) (65-1642) -Los Angeles (Info.) (100-30409) -Washington Field (Info.) (74-94) -New York		74-1333-3059 Kisseloff-7170

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1

NEW YORK

NY

FILE NO.

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT

100-14460-670/17

REPORT MADE AT NEW YORK	DATE WHEN MADE 1/17/49	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 3/17-31/49 # 248376	REPORT MADE BY ROBERT F. X. O'NEILL
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TITLE JIM DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was; ALGER HISS; ET AL	CHARACTER OF CASE INTERNAL SECURITY - R INTERNAL SECURITY - R
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ultimate negation of Communist principles, and his good character as well as oddities of action and thought. No evidence obtained from CHAMBERS that he buried secret or confidential papers at Spier Farm; wife buried Communist pamphlets. IRVING KAPLAN, former Associate Director of National Research Project, interviewed; he approved application of CHAMBERS for Government employment in 1937; although admitting knowing CHAMBERS at Columbia, he was not aware until after approval that application for ~~employment~~ employment was that of CHAMBERS; denies SILVERMAN recommended CHAMBERS for position. RICHARD CHAMBERS died 9/9/26 under circumstances indicating suicide. No evidence of hereditary insanity in CHAMBERS' medical history, although grandmother committed on lunacy proceedings.

- P -

REFERENCE: Bureau File No. 74-1333.

Report of SA ROBERT F. X. O'KEEFE, New York, 3/10/49.

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BACKGROUND AND PERSONAL HISTORY OF WHITTAKER CHAMBERS

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BACKGROUND OF WHITTAKER CHAMBERS:
Former Classmates and Teachers.

The following investigation was conducted by SA JOSEPH F. MC CORRY.

A review of CHAMBERS personal history and background reflects that CHAMBERS, while at Columbia University, was very friendly with, and roomed with, one EDWARD LEWIS, the son of a Methodist minister in Baldwin, Long Island.

MRS. HENRY WHYMAN, wife of Reverend HENRY WHYMAN, present minister at Baldwin Methodist Church, Merrick Road and Park Avenue, Baldwin, advised that the Reverend LEWIS left this parish around 1927, and is believed to have died several years ago. His son, EDWARD LEWIS, is presently registrar at Howard University, Washington, D.C. and resides at 17-78 Hobart Street, N.W., Washington, D.C.

A teletype to Washington Field Office was sent on March 21, 1949, requesting that office to interview him, as to all knowledge he has of CHAMBERS, and CHAMBERS activities.

At South Side High School, Rockville Center, Long Island, the writer interviewed MR. FLOYD B. WATSON, Superintendent of Schools, who produced CHAMBERS record card, under the name of "VIVIAN CHAMBERS". This record indicated CHAMBERS' date of birth as April 1, 1901 and his address simply as "Lynbrook, Long Island." He entered the school in September, 1915, and graduated in June on 1919. His grades were all above average, with the exception of mathematics and chemistry. There was also a record card for RICHARD CHAMBERS, which showed his date of birth as September 26, 1904. He entered the school September 1919 and graduated in June, 1924, having had five years in High School. His grades were slightly below average and he was athletically inclined, playing on the school baseball team. The record showed no derogatory information.

MR. WATSON stated that he very clearly recalls both VIVIAN and RICHARD CHAMBERS, and was VIVIAN'S math teacher while he attended this school. He specifically recalls an incident involving VIVIAN as follows:

Shortly before graduation, VIVIAN was designated to prepare a class prophecy and read it at graduation. Accordingly, VIVIAN prepared a prophecy, but one of his teachers decided it was too flippant and that it was inappropriate. He was instructed to prepare another one, which was approved. However, when it came time to read the prophecy, VIVIAN ignored

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the approved one and read the one that had been objected to. As punishment for this, his diploma was held up at graduation, and was given to him in private a few days later.

MR. WATSON stated that this incident was typical of VIVIAN CHAMBERS and indicated his lack of regard for authority, but that he was a brilliant boy, who had an unusual ability particularly in English composition.

MR. WATSON supplied a list of teachers who had taught VIVIAN CHAMBERS. This list consisted of himself, MISS EDITH HALFPENNY, MRS. GRACE KING, since deceased, MISS ELIZABETH LAWSON, and MISS LAURA RICHMOND. He also advised that the following persons were available for interview, who had been classmates of VIVIAN CHAMBERS: MRS. ALLISON VINCENT, MR. KENNETH SPENCER, MR. ROYAL ROBINSON, MR. WALTER SPELMAN and MR. EDWIN BOSTROM.

MR. WATSON stated that about 5 or 6 months ago, on a Sunday afternoon, an individual called on him at his home, and identified himself as "interested in the anti-Communist viewpoint" and asked questions concerning VIVIAN CHAMBERS. MR. WATSON says that he related to this man the incident of the class prophecy, but nothing else.

Following are set out the interviews of the writer with various former classmates and teachers of VIVIAN CHAMBERS:

FORMER CLASSMATES

MR. KENNETH SPENCER, Assistant Building Superintendent, South Side High School, Rickville Center, Long Island.

MR. SPENCER advised that he knew CHAMBERS all through high school. He was never very close to CHAMBERS but did not dislike him. He recalled an incident in an English class, wherein CHAMBERS was called upon to recite from memory the speech of Mark Anthony at Caesar's funeral, from Shakespeare. Instead of doing this, CHAMBERS started to recite a parody he had written which was very witty. The teacher told CHAMBERS to stop reciting it, but he ignored her, and continued until he had finished. Further, SPENCER said he recalled the incident of the class prophecy and that while it was the wrong thing to do, the only objection to it

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was that it was derogatory to the faculty. SPENCER described CHAMBERS as always being ill-kempt, unwashed, with little or no interest in athletics. He did not show any interest in the girls, was regarded by other students as a "screw ball". He was neither generally well-liked, nor actively disliked by other members of the class.

MR. ROYAL ROBINSON, Building Superintendent, South Side, High School, Rockville Center, Long Island.

MR. ROBINSON advised that he recalls CHAMBERS as a classmate. He does not recall the incidents mentioned by SPENCER, but stated that he always regarded CHAMBERS as "sissy like", because of a peculiar way of walking, and the way he played baseball, which he did only on very few occasions. CHAMBERS was very willful and headstrong, and always appeared to be full of mischief. ROBINSON also mentioned that CHAMBERS' clothes were always dirty, and he always seemed to be in need of a hair cut.

MR. EDWIN EDSTROM, Attorney, 111 Rockaway Avenue, Valley Stream, Long Island,

MR. EDSTROM advised that he vividly remembers CHAMBERS as a classmate. He described CHAMBERS as having a disregard for authority, evidenced by the prophecy incident and a general disregard for consequences. On one occasion, EDSTROM, CHAMBERS and some other boys were walking home from school and decided to walk along a rail road tressel to save time. Apparently afraid to use the tressel because of its height, CHAMBERS walked along a stream. When the trip was completed, CHAMBERS' shoes, socks, and clothes were wet and covered with mud. This did not appear to bother him at all. On another occasion CHAMBERS organized a school strike, in which a number of students refused to attend classes for one day because the school did not declare an official day off on some lesser holiday. EDSTROM mentioned that CHAMBERS was effeminate in the way he engaged in sports, but that he seemed to shun the company of girls. He was a member of a school club composed of boys who pledged themselves to have nothing whatever to do with any girls. EDSTROM recalls that he

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was a member of this group himself.

~~Mr. Albert~~ EDSTROM stated that he met CHAMBERS younger brother, RICHARD on one occasion only, and cannot recall any impressions of him. He remarked that he had learned from some unremembered source that RICHARD later killed himself because he learned shortly after his marriage that his wife was pregnant by someone else. He could supply no further details.

EDSTROM advised that about 5 months ago he was visited by a man who claimed he was connected with the law firm defending CHAMBERS in a civil suit. This man, whose name EDSTROM can not recall, mentioned that he is a former FBI agent, and that he had previously interviewed MR. WATSON, the superintendent of schools. This man was described as stocky, about 45 years old, five feet eight inches tall.

MR. WALTER SPELMAN, Architect, 219 Lakeview Avenue, Rockville Center, Long Island.

MR. SPELMAN stated on interview that he was probably the closest friend that CHAMBERS had in High School. As to CHAMBERS home life, SPELMAN said that he had visited the CHAMBERS home many times, and the parents appeared to be in poor financial condition. CHAMBERS' mother and father had set up a studio in the home, and were teaching amateur dramatics in order to make some extra money. The house appeared poorly kept, and MRS. CHAMBERS was apparently a poor house keeper. As to VIVIAN CHAMBERS, SPELMAN stated that although he was always dirty physically, he was clean-cut morally. While he was not interested in athletics, there was nothing effeminate about him. He had a less-than-normal interest in girls and was usually involved in any rough-house around school. He exhibited a complete disregard for his personal appearance. As a result of this, he was frequently heckled by other boys. SPELMAN described CHAMBERS as easy to like, but inclined to be dramatic and fond of attention. SPELMAN recalled the class prophecy incident and said that the only thing wrong with it was that it "panned" some of the teachers.

MRS. ALLISON VINCENT, nee COVERT, Head of Social Studies Department Hempstead High School, Hempstead, Long Island and residing at 122 Brower Avenue, Rockville Center, Long Island.

MRS. VINCENT, interviewed at Hempstead High School by the writer,

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advised that she was a classmate of CHAMBERS. She paid little attention to him during the school years, but recalls that he was very unprepossessing in appearance. He appeared to be effeminate, in that he sought the company of girls. After graduation, MRS. VINCENT went to Holyoke College in Massachusetts, and for the first year received several letters from CHAMBERS, which she did not preserve. In one of the first of these letters, CHAMBERS, told her that he had left home and was doing farm work with itinerant workers. He wrote about the sad plight of these workers in a way that MRS. VINCENT states was indicative of an unusual interest in economic crusades. In a later letter, CHAMBERS mentioned that he was in New Orleans, Louisiana, where he had been arrested. MRS. VINCENT did not recall why he had been arrested, but believes he said it was for vagrancy. In the last letter that he sent her, CHAMBERS said that he was in Columbia University but that he was waiting to be expelled because of an atheistic article he had written in the school paper.

MRS. VINCENT recalled that the letters chiefly concerned "poor whites" and "negroes." She described CHAMBERS as having a brilliant mind.

The following known classmates of CHAMBERS were not interviewed:

PHILLIP GROENWALD - deceased

CHARLES LOSKAMP - moved to unknown address in California many years ago.

FRED LYRA - no information available as to present location.

FORMER SCHOOL TEACHERS

MISS EDITH HALFPENNY, residing at 71 Silver Lane, Oceanside, Long Island, and presently employed as Assistant Secretary, Guaranty Trust Company, 140 Broadway, New York City. Upon interview at her office, MISS HALFPENNY stated that she knew VIVIAN CHAMBERS as a student at South Side High School from 1915 to 1918. She was his English teacher until the latter date, when she resigned. She regarded CHAMBERS as an exceptionally bright boy, and never had any difficulty with him. He never gave her any trouble in class or out, but she explained that this may have been because he knew

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that she was familiar with his parents. MISS HALFPENNY was dramatics coach at all the school plays, and both MR. & MRS. CHAMBERS usually acted as assistant coaches. In this way MISS HALFPENNY got to know them. She has maintained her association and friendship with MRS. CHAMBERS right up to the present time. As far as MR. & MRS. CHAMBERS are concerned, MISS HALFPENNY says that they were high type people, whose only peculiarity was the slight conceit usually attached to people involved in dramatics. She presently enjoys the friendship of MRS. CHAMBERS. MISS HALFPENNY never met RICHARD CHAMBERS, but heard rumors around the village to the effect that he committed suicide, because of an unhappy married life. She recalls that VIVIEN was a normal boy in all respects, except that he was far ahead of the other students in scholastic ability.

MISS LAURA RICHMOND, retired, and residing at 17 Park Place, Rockville Center, Long Island.

MISS RICHMOND was interviewed at her home, and stated that she left South Side High School in June of 1918. For the three years preceding that date, she taught VIVIAN CHAMBERS science, biology, and chemistry. She recalls that he was average in his ability in her courses and that she never had any difficulty with him. She knew him to be a "show off", but gave her no disciplinary problems. She advised that she vaguely remembers the other boys teasing him, but could ascribe no reason for this. MISS RICHMOND never met or heard anything about VIVIAN'S younger brother, RICHARD, except that he committed suicide.

MISS ELIZABETH LAWSON, Retired, and presently residing at 271 Washington Street, Hempstead, Long Island.

MISS LAWSON, upon interview at her home advised that she remembers VIVIAN CHAMBERS, who was a student in her Latin classes at South Side High School. She recalls nothing outstanding about him, either good or bad. She heard rumors during his school days to the effect that his home life was not good, but she knows of no symptoms of this in her classes. MISS LAWSON never saw or met any other members of the CHAMBERS family, nor has she ever heard anything about them, except as above.

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The following known teachers of CHAMBERS were not interviewed:

MRS. GRACE KING - deceased

MR. WILLIAM COVERT - High School Principal - deceased

The following investigation concerning the death and background of RICHARD CHAMBERS, younger brother of WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was conducted by SA JOSEPH F. MC CORRY.

At Rockville Center Village Hall, MRS. ELMIRA ROBBINS, Registrar, supplied the death certificate for RICHARD GODFREY CHAMBERS, which contained the following information:

Certificate #81 - Deaths of 1926.

Name	<i>Wid.</i> RICHARD GODFREY CHAMBERS
Date of death	September 9, 1926
Date of birth	September 26, 1903
Occupation	Surveyor's helper - WILLIAM MC GUFFE, employer
Father	<i>Mr. & Mrs.</i> JANN CHAMBERS Mother - LOLA CHAMBERS
Cause of death	gas poisoning from inhaling gas (illuminating) from a gas range - suicide
Inquest held	By EDWARD T. NEU - J. P., Lynbrook, Long Island
Status	married - wife - DOROTHY MILLER

Inquiries by the writer at the Rockville Center Village Police Headquarters resulted in the locating of two old blotter entries under date of September 9, 1926, as follows: "8:10 A.M. - Received call from MRS. G. L. NICHOLS, 52 Randall Avenue, Rockville Center Village, that RICHARD CHAMBERS, of same address, had committed suicide in his kitchen. Investigation by Lieutenant CURLEY, Sergeant COCHRANE, Patrolmen ROBINSON, DENTON, and FAY." signed Sergeant WILLIAM NEEDHAM.

"8:15 A.M. - Suicide at 8:15 A.M. - arrived at 52 Randall Avenue, Rockville Center Village and found RICHARD GODFREY CHAMBERS, age 23, who with his wife, DOROTHY, rented the three rooms on the second floor of the

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"above address. He was lying on two chairs face upward with his head resting on a pillow in the oven of a small gas range in the kitchen, his lifeless form was cold. I immediately summoned DR. GEORGE C. MSTACK, Police Surgeon, who soon after arrived and said the young man had been dead several hours. Acting Coroner EDWARD T. NEU was notified and gave orders to Undertaker RONALDS of Lynbrook to remove the body. At the scene was Lieutenant CURLEY, Patrolman FAY, and ROBINSON and myself. CHAMBERS' wife is away for a few days vacation at her mother's at Fire Island, Long Island. The parents of this young man live at 228 Earl Avenue, Lynbrook, Long Island. They were also notified. The mother and a brother WHITTAKER arrived, and in a talk I had with him, he told me that he (RICHARD) had tried to use gas on himself last winter in a shed in the rear of his parents' home at Lynbrook, and that he used to talk of being bitter of life in general. The body was discovered by MRS. ELIDA NICHOLS, owner of the Randall Avenue house, and her son WILLIAM, who smelled gas, She knew something was wrong, and notified Police Headquarters."

Signed Motorcycle patrolman DENTON.

The writer interviewed Chief of Police THOMAS EIBLER, who stated that although the blotter shows that he was on duty the date of the suicide, he cannot recall the case at all. At that time he was a Lieutenant and the record does not indicate that he had any part in the investigation. Concerning the officers who did take part, the following information was obtained from Chief EIBLER:

Sergeant COCKRANE- retired, and living with son at
15 Saratoga Avenue, Rockville Center Village

Lieutenant CURLEY - deceased

Patrolman ROBINSON - deceased

Patrolman DENTON - retired and believed living at Port
Washington, Long Island

Patrolman FAY - No information available concerning his present
location.

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At this time it was ascertained that there is no further record on file for any member of the CHAMBERS family at the Rockville Center Police Department Headquarters.

Through investigation by the writer, it was ascertained that MRS. ELIDA NICHOLS, former owner of the house where the suicide occurred, is presently residing with her son and daughter-in-law at 27-21 Evans Road, Oceanside, Long Island.

On March 17, 1949, the writer interviewed MRS. NICHOLS at the above address. She advised that her memory of the suicide is very hazy. She recalls that the young CHAMBERS couple rented her upstairs apartment only a few months before his death. They appeared to have very little money and the wife went to work in New York every day. To the best of her knowledge, they did not engage in arguments or quarrelling with each other. MRS. NICHOLS further recalls that a few days before the suicide, the wife went on a short vacation to her parents summer home on Fire Island, Long Island.

Mrs. MRS. NICHOLS had no knowledge of any previous suicide attempts by RICHARD CHAMBERS, and remarked that his married life appeared quite normal in all respects. She advised that through conversations with the wife, she had learned that the CHAMBERS family did not like the girl and had very little to do with her. MRS. NICHOLS does not know WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, but believes she met him at RICHARD'S funeral. On the morning of the suicide, MRS. NICHOLS smelled gas in the hallway at about 8:00 A.M. and traced the odor to the CHAMBERS' apartment upstairs. She entered the kitchen, and saw RICHARD with his head in the oven, and the burner turned on. She turned off the burner, opened all the windows, saw that RICHARD was obviously dead, and called the village police.

At the conclusion of the above interview, MRS. NICHOLS, assisted by the writer, examined a quantity of old books and records, in an unsuccessful attempt to locate rent receipt stubs which would show date of CHAMBERS' rental of the Randall Street apartment. However, MRS. NICHOLS is sure that they moved in only two or three months before RICHARD'S death. His wife moved out immediately after his death.

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Inquiries by the writer at Town Hall, Hempstead, Long Island, revealed that DOROTHY TALMADGE MILLER was married to RICHARD CHAMBERS on May 29, 1926, at Lynbrook, Long Island. A transcript of this license was obtained and has been made an exhibit in this case file.

Through investigation, it was ascertained that the former DOROTHY MILLER is presently married to a MR. PEDERSEN, and resides at 97 West Boulevard, East Rockaway, Long Island.

On March 18, 1949, the writer interviewed MRS. DOROTHY PEDERSEN, nee MILLER, at her home, at the above address.

MRS. PEDERSEN stated that she first met RICHARD CHAMBERS, while taking a walk in Lynbrook, in the summer of 1925. She married him over the objections of her family, about a year later. Her family objected to the marriage because they felt that the CHAMBERS' family did not have a good reputation in the community. She could not elaborate on why the CHAMBERS' family did not have a good reputation. The CHAMBERS' family also objected to the marriage, and at the time of the ceremony, no one was present with the couple except two brothers, whose name was MENEKE, and who were friends of RICHARD'S. Immediately after the marriage, they moved into the Randall Street house. MRS. PEDERSEN stated that she is positive they moved in that apartment after the marriage, and that it was the only place she ever lived with RICHARD CHAMBERS. About 3 months after her marriage, she contracted measles, and got two weeks off from her employment, which was as a file clerk for the Home Insurance Company in New York City. As the illness wore off, she decided to recuperate at the summer home of her parents, at Ocean Bay Park, Fire Island. Although RICHARD was unemployed at the time, he did not go with her because of bad feeling between him and her family. She had only been away a few days when a State Trooper came and told her that her husband had committed suicide in their apartment.

She returned with the trooper. The CHAMBERS family, without consulting her, made arrangements for the body to be buried from the CHAMBERS home in Lynbrook. When she came back to the apartment with the trooper, and while the police were still around, some officer handed her an unfinished letter, apparently intended for her, which had been found

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in the kitchen. The original of this letter was borrowed from MRS. Dorothy
PEDERSEN, and photostatic copies made, which will be made exhibits in
this case file. The letter follows:

"Wed. Sept - what '26

"Dearest Dotty Pedersen

All stories start with time, place, and when, so I shall start at three o'clock in the morning. I, as usual am drunk, I cannot see, so please forgett the writing and spelling. I have been out with 'Jin' and have had too much, today Dotty Dear, I have been at Bayshore and have watched the boats come in. Dear Dotty there is a certeran love which prevailles all, (even licquor) and that is the love which I hold for you. Come home Dotty; I am going away come home. I need you; Even though I may not treat you as you wish for Christ sack come home.

All day I watched on the pier and no boats came in. If I had seen you I would not be drunk now. Are you coming?"

The above letter was written in pencil, is badly scrawled, and almost illegible. It was unsigned, and begins at the back of a folded piece of letter paper. As the letter states it was written at 3:00 A.M. MRS. PEDERSEN believes that RICHARD wrote it shortly before he killed himself. She stated that during her short marriage to RICHARD, they had no serious quarrels, and that she never intended to separate from him. When he proposed marriage to her, he threatened to kill himself if she refused to marry him. After his death, she learned from MRS. CHAMBERS that he had attempted suicide before. She described RICHARD as an atheist, a very heavy drinker, and inclined to be moody. She only met WHITTAKER on a few occasions, but didn't like him, because he was of a "surly" disposition. To the best of her recollection, RICHARD never had a steady job, but only worked occasionally as a surveyor's helper. She believes he sometimes worked for a firm that is now known as Carmen and

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DOROTHY

Dunn, Surveyors - at Malverne, Long Island. MRS. PEDERSEN is certain that RICHARD told her during her marriage to him, that WHITTAKER had a child. She recalls no further particulars, but says the child would now be 22 or 23 years old, if still living. She does not know whether or not this child was legitimate.

After the death of RICHARD, MRS. PEDERSEN went back to live with her family and has not seen or heard from any of the CHAMBERS' family since then. About sixteen years ago she married MR. PEDERSEN, who is a carpenter employed by the Long Island Lighting Company and has three children the oldest of which is 15 years of age.

As to the parents of RICHARD CHAMBERS, MRS. PEDERSEN stated that she knows very little about them. She remarked that MRS. CHAMBERS was employed at one time in social welfare work, and MR. CHAMBERS was a writer for some form of art literature. She labelled them as "peculiar people" but knew of nothing specifically derogatory about any of them. She believed that before her marriage, RICHARD was involved with a girl at Ossining, New York, and believes that he may have had an illegitimate child. She knew of no further details. She knows RICHARD attended Colgate University for about a year, and believes he was expelled therefrom but doesn't know for what reason.

Investigation by the writer at the Lynbrook Village Police Department reflected that there is no record on file for any of the CHAMBERS family. However, Lieutenant ANDREW GOLL, who was interviewed advised that shortly after the death of RICHARD CHAMBERS, who was buried in the Rockville Center Cemetary, which borders on the village of Lynbrook, he (Lieutenant GOLL) was making his rounds and saw a woman standing among the graves in this cemetary. As it was after midnight, he decided to investigate. Upon approaching the person, he recognized her as MRS. RICHARD CHAMBERS, whom he knew by sight. She told him that she often visited her son's grave at night, and Lieutenant GOLL saw her there on many subsequent times, always late at night.

Records of the Nassau County Police Department were checked at Mineola, Long Island and no record was found for any member of the CHAMBERS' family.

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At the time that WALTER SPELMAN, former classmate of VIVIAN CHAMBERS, was interviewed, he mentioned that one HAROLD DAY, formerly of Rockville Center, and presently employed by American Broadcasting Corporation had been a classmate of RICHARD CHAMBERS at Colgate University.

Accordingly, on March 24, 1949, the writer interviewed HAROLD DAY at his office at 7 West 66th Street, New York City. His home address is 12 Rocky Ridge Drive, Nichols, Bridgeport, Connecticut.

MR. DAY stated that he went through South Side High School with RICHARD CHAMBERS and after graduation, they both went to Colgate University in September of 1924. After finishing the freshman year, RICHARD withdrew and did not return to COLGATE. As to the reason for this, DAY remarked that there were probably several factors involved. Firstly, RICHARD did not get a bid to any fraternity, whereas practically all of his friends did. Secondly, he had never exhibited any interest in campus activities. DAY did not believe that lack of funds, poor grades, or possible disciplinary measures were present in CHAMBERS case. DAY described RICHARD as being a friendly sort, but one who would not go out of his way to make new friends or to take an interest in things around him. These were probably the reasons why CHAMBERS did not get a fraternity bid, according to DAY.

DAY further remarked that RICHARD had a much greater interest in girls than most other boys, which was evident even in High School. At Colgate, he would leave the college every week end, apparently visiting girl friends. DAY believes that he spent a great deal of time with some girl in Philadelphia.

At the time of RICHARD'S marriage, DAY heard rumors to the effect that RICHARD'S wife was a girl "who had been around a lot."

According to DAY, RICHARD ^{Mrs. RICHARD CHAMBERS} was a person of average intellectual ability, and who never gave any symptoms that he was the type who would commit suicide. DAY stated that he was surprised when he heard about RICHARD'S death, and could think of no reason for it.

As to VIVIAN CHAMBERS, DAY met him only once or twice and knows nothing about him except that he was known as an "intellectual."

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RICHARD

WARD DAY met MRS. CHAMBERS on at least one occasion, and describes her as a typical housewife. He recalls rumors around town to the effect that she was a poor housekeeper, and inclined to be "arty" or "Bohemian." He could supply no further information.

In connection with the statement of WHITTAKER CHAMBERS that his grandmother died in an insane asylum, the following investigation was conducted by SA JOSEPH F. MC CORRY.

On March 24, 1949, the writer interviewed DR. ARTHUR D. JAQUES, M.D. at his office, 243 Atlantic Avenue, East Rockaway, Long Island. DR. JAQUES stated that he remembers MRS. MARY WHITTAKER, the mother of MRS. CHAMBERS, in Lynbrook. He was not the family doctor, but was called into the case, together with DR. LARON HIGGINS, as licensed mental examiners, by DR. BLADBURY, the family physician. DR. JAQUES advised that DRS. HIGGINS and BLADBURY are both deceased. He further advised that under New York State law, no person may be committed to an insane asylum unless two doctors, licensed by the state as mental examiners, sign the papers indicating they have examined the patient and found him to be insane.

DR. JAQUES stated that he examined MRS. WHITTAKER at her daughter's home in Lynbrook in September, of 1931. He found her to be suffering from "senile dementia." He explained this ailment to be a disorder of the mind, caused by an insufficient amount of blood reaching the brain. This deficiency of blood is caused by hardening of the arteries supplying the brain.

DR. JAQUES pointed out that senile dementia is, as the name implies, an ailment connected with old age. He pointed out also, that it in no way is hereditary.

At the time of the above interview, DR. JAQUES advised that about 3 or 4 months ago, a MR. FRANK ~~CALAGHER~~ CALAGHER called on him at his office and after identifying himself as a "private investigator," proceeded to ask questions about MRS. WHITTAKER and the CHAMBERS family. When DR. JAQUES asked CALAGHER who he was representing, CALAGHER answered "I can't tell you that." DR. JAQUES refused to give him any information. CALAGHER gave DR. JAQUES his address as 3042 Avenue T, Brooklyn, and telephone number

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as Sheepshead 3-3476.

The Brooklyn telephone directory for 1949 lists a ~~FRANK X. CARACHER~~ at 3042 Avenue T, Brooklyn, telephone Sheepshead 3-3476.

At Kings Park State Hospital, Kings Park, Long Island, DR. JOSEPH SHUFFLETON, Associate Director, was interviewed. DR. SHUFFLETON reviewed the file on MARY WHITTAKER and supplied the following information:

Date of birth	September 10, 1852, in U.S.
Age	79
Address	228 Earle Avenue, Lynbrook, Long Island
Lunacy Examiners	DR. ARTHUR D. JACQUES DR. AARON HIGGINS
Date of admittance	September 29, 1931
Application made by	LAUREL HIBERS, daughter
Committment signed by	JUDGE LEWIS J. SMITH, County Court, Nassau

The commitment papers included the findings of the lunacy examiners, and was signed by both DR. JACQUES and DR. HIGGINS. It follows: "Physical condition fair - talks to self and has flight of ideas. Room unkempt and contains various objects such as jars, potatoes, onions, etc. This statement did not include any diagnosis.

At the time of admittance the hospital conducted an examination with the following comments made:

"Symptoms - elated, facetious - with periods of confusion
Diagnosis - Psychosis, with cerebral arterioscleroses."

The file indicates MARY WHITTAKER died at the hospital on December 22, 1931.

DR. SHUFFLETON advised that he did not know MRS. WHITTAKER, as he came to the hospital after her death. He further advised that none of the staff doctors who would remember her, or who had examined her, are presently at the hospital.

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MRS. EDITH PHILLIPS, who has been described as a close friend of MRS. LAHA CHAMBERS, and who has known the CHAMBERS family for many years, was interviewed by SA WILLIAM JOHNSON at her home at 33 Oakland Avenue, Lynbrook, on March 28, 1949.

MRS. PHILLIPS stated that she had known the CHAMBERS family for about 35 years, having first become familiar with them as neighbors. She described the family as always having stayed close to themselves, probably because they felt slightly superior socially. The two boys, VIVIEN and RICHARD were always very close, and rarely ever mixed with other boys. She feels that this was due to the fact that they felt themselves to be above average mentally. The two boys were always very close to their mother.

JAY CHAMBERS, the father, died as a result of getting out of bed too soon after an attack of pneumonia.

MRS. PHILLIPS recalls that VIVIAN was very untidy as a boy and was always a little "odd." She explained this by referring to his not mixing with other boys and his keeping to himself. After he finished high school, MRS. PHILLIPS saw very little of him until quite recently.

In commenting on RICHARD'S suicide, MRS. PHILLIPS attributed it to an unhappy marriage, which caused him to become a heavy drinker. She feels that the heavy drinking in turn, led to his suicide.

Mrs. PHILLIPS also mentioned that she was a co-worker with LAHA CHAMBERS in the Welfare Department of New York City for several years.

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At the time CHAMBERS was interviewed, he advised that during the period he attended high school in Lynbrook, Long Island, he became acquainted with a woman, DOROTHEA MAUDE MONT ELLEN, whom, he stated, impressed him very much, and had a lasting effect upon his entire life. CHAMBERS advised that she was a very cultured woman and a linguist, and that she, in fact, taught him German and French and used to speak with him in German on many occasions. He advised that she got him interested in music, and made him aware of old European traditions and culture. He further stated that she was an outstanding person in that community and that she was married, but he advised, "My friendship with Mrs. ELLEN was not an affair and there was no scandal since she was a very religious woman, and an ardent Christian Scientist." He advised that she died in the early 1940's.

CLARENCE ELLEN, husband of the deceased, DOROTHEA ELLEN, was interviewed at his office on 120 West 42nd Street, New York, New York. He advised his wife died in 1940, and that he has since remarried and now resides in Freeport, Long Island. He stated that he and his deceased wife resided in Lynbrook from 1913 to 1919, and that sometime around this period, his deceased wife, DOROTHEA, became acquainted with VIVIAN CHAMBERS' mother. He advised that WHITTAKER CHAMBERS was known to him and to all others in the community at the time he was attending high school, as VIVIAN CHAMBERS.

Mr. ELLEN advised that VIVIAN CHAMBERS' mother and his wife met in the library in Lynbrook, and subsequently became very intimate friends. Mr. ELLEN advised that VIVIAN CHAMBERS impressed him as a rather normal boy, and that there was nothing unusual about him in the early stages of his life. He had recalled that VIVIAN CHAMBERS had heart trouble and affected hearing at that time in Lynbrook.

Mr. ELLEN advised that when they moved from Lynbrook in 1919, they moved to Douglastown where they resided until the death of his wife in 1940. He stated that he, himself, did not see VIVIAN CHAMBERS again until sometime in late 1920 when he rode on a bicycle from Lynbrook to Douglastown to visit the ELLENS at their home. Mr. ELLEN recalled on this occasion that CHAMBERS was now a young man, and that he impressed him very unfavorably. He stated that on the occasion of this visit, he was rather dirty looking and made a very poor appearance, and that he led Mr. ELLEN to believe that he was a radical and a Communist. Mr. ELLEN stated that he got this impression from conversations he had with CHAMBERS at that time, but he could not recall specifically what subjects they were discussing.

Mr. ELLEN stated that his wife had visited in Lynbrook on a few occasions after they moved to Douglastown, and that perhaps she had seen

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VIVIAN CHAMBERS on these trips, but that she had never mentioned anything to him. He stated that he did not believe his deceased wife was particularly friendly with VIVIAN CHAMBERS, and that relationship was more with VIVIAN'S mother than with VIVIAN who was much younger.

Mr. ELLEN advised that his oldest boy now lives in Baltimore, Maryland, and that in the fall of 1948 he had visited his oldest son in Baltimore. He stated that on the occasion of this visit, VIVIAN CHAMBERS came to the house to visit his oldest son. Mr. ELLEN stated that he was not certain how well his oldest son knew VIVIAN CHAMBERS, and stated that he was given the impression that they were not intimate friends, but had visited one another more on the basis that they were old friends from the same neighborhood in New York.

Mr. ELLEN stated that when he met CHAMBERS in the fall of 1948, his appearance had completely changed from the individual he had seen in late 1920, and that his character had also appeared to have changed. He stated he now appeared to be a reputable individual and made a very nice appearance. He was unable to recall just what conversation he had with CHAMBERS on this occasion, and stated that for the most part they talked about old friends in Lynbrook. He stated that no indication was made of CHAMBERS' Communistic activities.

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HENRY R. BANG

HENRY R. BANG was interviewed on March 28, 1949 at his office with the New York Telephone Company, 435 West 50th Street, New York City, by Special Agents Roy J. Barloga and John J. Ward. He advised that he resides at 20 Hart Street, Baldwin, Long Island and he holds the position of Plant Superintendent for the Western Division of the New York Telephone Company.

He stated that he first met WHITTAKER CHAMBERS in 1921 at Columbia University. They used to commute together by train to school each day, CHAMBERS living with his family in Lynbrook, Long Island and BANG living in East Rockaway, Long Island. They became very close friends and were closely associated for about three years at which time they went camping together, on bicycle trips and visited each other's home.

BANG did not finish his course at Columbia but left in his second year to obtain employment and it was not long after that that his friendship with CHAMBERS ended. BANG got a job with the Western Electric Company while CHAMBERS continued at Columbia University. For some time after he left Columbia BANG rented a room in New York City and CHAMBERS stayed with him in his room on many occasions. BANG stated that for at least the past twenty years he has not seen CHAMBERS and has heard very little about him.

He stated that he has always had a very high opinion of CHAMBERS, considering him a man with a very good mentality and a truthful individual. Nothing had ever come to his attention to indicate any immorality on the part of CHAMBERS. While at Columbia he had considered CHAMBERS a very fine poet. BANG had never agreed with the political ideas of CHAMBERS and he thought that probably CHAMBERS became a member of the Communist Party after he left Columbia University although he did not know this to be a fact.

He had been well acquainted with the CHAMBERS family and had considered his mother a very fine woman of friendly personality. CHAMBERS' father was an artist and had rather an aloof personality so that he never got to know him very well. BANG also had been somewhat friendly with CHAMBERS' brother, RICHARD, who committed suicide in about 1925. BANG stated that he had never known anything about the personal affairs of RICHARD CHAMBERS. He stated that the CHAMBERS family were different from most of the other people living there and they did not mix with the other people very much or take part in community affairs. Therefore, they were not very well known to the other people in the community.

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HENRY ~~BANG~~ related further that when he stopped associating with CHAMBERS not long after he left Columbia Univeristy, CHAMBERS became very friendly with BANG'S younger brother, FRANK BANG. CHAMBERS and FRANK went on camping trips together and were very close companions and FRANK BANG thought very highly of CHAMBERS. FRANK BANG became influenced in his political thinking by CHAMBERS and Mr. BANG thought that FRANK BANG probably became a Communist Party member eventually, although he did not know this to be a fact.

In the early 1930's FRANK BANG left the BANG family and began to live on his own in New York City. Since then he has not closely associated with the other members of his family and sees them infrequently, it usually being for family reunions at Thanksgiving and Christmas time. BANG stated that FRANK BANG did not appear at the family reunion for Thanksgiving and Christmas in 1948 although he had not missed these family meetings for a number of years prior thereto. He believed that FRANK did not appear on these occasions because of the CHAMBERS-HISS publicity in the newspapers and he did not want to discuss CHAMBERS with the rest of the family, probably feeling that the subject of CHAMBERS would come up due to the publicity.

HENRY BANG stated further that he had never heard that CHAMBERS was a member of the Communist Party or that he was ever involved in any espionage activity. FRANK BANG had been friendly with CHAMBERS for a period of about ten years. BANG related further that his mother had never wanted FRANK to become too friendly with CHAMBERS because when they were close companions in the late 1920's FRANK was a young boy while CHAMBERS was older and CHAMBERS always had ideas about making trips around the country and taking FRANK BANG with him. Mrs. BANG never thought FRANK was old enough to make these trips.

She liked CHAMBERS, however, and never had anything against him nor did anyone else in the BANG family ever object to CHAMBERS on the ground of morals or his political ideas. No one in the BANG family had ever said anything about the relationship between CHAMBERS and FRANK BANG which indicated that they might consider that there was something wrong with this relationship.

HENRY BANG stated that he did not know whether CHAMBERS ever assisted FRANK BANG in paying his college tuition but he thought it was quite possible inasmuch as they had been very good friends and FRANK BANG did not have very much money at the time he was going to college.

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FRANK BANG

FRANK BANG, 55-03 31st Avenue, Woodside, Long Island, was interviewed at the New York Division on March 28, 1949 by Special Agents Roy J. Barloga and Thomas G. Spencer. He stated that he is a partner in a mail order retail book business which is called ~~W~~WARBORO BOOKS, located at 117 East 24th Street, New York City, and has been in that business since 1947. Prior to that, for five years, he was with the Office of Price Administration, New York City, working for two years as an investigator and three years as a clerk. From 1934 until 1941 he worked as an investigator for the New York City Department of Welfare. He attended New York University for one term in 1928 and then attended the College of the City of New York until 1933, when he graduated with a BS Degree.

BANG stated that he first met WHITTAKER CHAMBERS in about 1924, at which time BANG was attending high school. CHAMBERS, at that time, was going to Columbia University and was a close friend of HENRY BANG, the brother of FRANK BANG, who also attended Columbia University with CHAMBERS until about 1922. The BANG family at that time lived at East Rockaway, not far from the CHAMBERS home at Lynbrook, Long Island. After HENRY BANG left Columbia he began to work for the New York Telephone Company and his friendship with CHAMBERS began to taper off. FRANK BANG stated further that at that time he and CHAMBERS became close friends and thought very much of each other. There was about seven years difference in their ages. They remained very close friends for about ten years until about 1933, and after that saw each other on infrequent occasions. They became particularly close friends after CHAMBERS' brother committed suicide and BANG'S mother died in about 1924. They frequently went swimming, fishing and canoeing together. They often went camping on Long Island at Atlantic Beach. BANG stated that he knew CHAMBERS had been a member of the Communist Party but could not recall when he learned that, it appearing to him that he had always known him to be a member of the party.

At this point BANG was asked whether he was or had been a member of the Communist Party himself and he stated that he considered that a personal matter and did not care to answer the question.

BANG stated that the only trip that he had ever heard CHAMBERS speak about having taken outside the United States was a trip that CHAMBERS took to Europe during his college days, which trip was taken prior to BANG

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having made CHAMBERS acquaintance. This had been a vacation trip, according to what CHAMBERS had told BANG.

BANG stated that he met several of CHAMBERS friends and included among them was MICHAEL INTRATOR, who was a furrier by occupation. ~~INTRATOR~~ in the early 1930's married another friend of CHAMBERS by the name of GRACE LUMPKIN. Another friend of CHAMBERS was SENDER ~~GARLIN~~. BANG recalled that GARLIN and INTRATOR used to camp on Long Island, near Atlantic Beach, at the same place that BANG and CHAMBERS camped, and they often met them there.

FRANK BANG was questioned as to whether he was acquainted with JOSEPH ~~FREEMAN~~ and HARRY ~~FREEMAN~~ and he stated that the names sounded familiar but could not recall that he knew these men.

~~Frank~~ BANG stated that in about 1928 CHAMBERS was living at HUTCHINSON'S home with GERTRUDE HUDCHINSON at Whitestone, New York. This woman's husband, KENNETH HUTCHINSON, was an editor for "THE NATION". BANG stated that he often visited CHAMBERS and HUTCHINSON in that house and had sexual relations with GERTRUDE HUTCHINSON on very many occasions in that house while CHAMBERS was living there with her. In about 1929 CHAMBERS left HUTCHINSON and began to live with IDA DAILES. BANG continued to have sexual relations with GERTRUDE HUTCHINSON for a few months after CHAMBERS left, although he did not live with HUTCHINSON. He stayed many nights with her there. BANG thought that HUTCHINSON was a Communist Party member but he claimed not to be positive of that. He stated that she was an unattractive woman and after a few months he lost interest in his relationship with her and left her. He heard from her a number of times after that. On some of these occasions she asked him for money. The last he heard of GERTRUDE HUTCHINSON was in about the year 1932. He could not recall the circumstances but believed he probably received a letter from her at that time. He claimed he had no idea as to where she was presently located or what she was doing at this time. Concerning IDA DAILES, BANG said that he met her on several occasions after CHAMBERS began to live with her in about 1929, after he had left GERTRUDE HUTCHINSON. He recalled that CHAMBERS and DAILES lived together in East Rockaway and that they also lived for a time at CHAMBERS' mother's house in Lynbrook, Long Island. BANG said that he had very little to do with IDA DAILES because he did not like her, considering her a very unattractive woman and a rude individual. He stated that he does not know where IDA DAILES is presently located and has not heard of her since about 1930.

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Clark BANG was questioned about other associates of CHAMBERS and said that he recalled having met JACOB BURCK in about 1929, when BURCK worked with CHAMBERS and INTRATOR on the "DAILY WORKER". He could not recall how he met BURCK and he did not believe that he saw him on very many occasions. BANG said that he met ESTHER SHEMITZ, the present wife of CHAMBERS on many occasions, although he could not recall how he had first met her. BANG was questioned about his acquaintance with Doctor IZ GERBER and ELIZABETH LERNER and he stated that he had never met these individuals nor had he ever heard of them before. He recalled that ESTHER SHEMITZ and CHAMBERS, after their marriage in about 1931, were living on East 11th Street in New York City, in an apartment next to INTRATOR. He visited CHAMBERS and his wife on many occasions then and had at first found ESTHER SHEMITZ friendly although later she appeared to be antagonistic toward him, possibly because she felt that CHAMBERS was too fond of him. BANG said that he had heard about GRACE HUTCHINS and ANNA ROCHESTER but did not personally know them. BANG said that he had never known that CHAMBERS left the Communist Party for a period of time in about 1930 but had always thought that CHAMBERS remained on good terms with the party up to the time that he broke away in about 1938.

Wm. J. ...
 BANG had always thought that CHAMBERS went directly from his work on the "DAILY WORKER" to become an editor for "NEW MASSES". BANG related that when CHAMBERS went with "NEW MASSES" in about 1932, he lived for a time at Glen Gardner, New Jersey, on the farm of FRANKLIN SPITER. At that time BANG went with his wife, AUGUSTA, to visit CHAMBERS and his wife at Glen Gardner, New Jersey, on several occasions, and CHAMBERS found him a summer place of his own in the vicinity where BANG subsequently spent two summers. BANG said that his first wife was AUGUSTA HANOVER, whom he married at New York City in about 1930, while he was attending City College of New York. He said that her nickname was "GUCK". They had no children and were divorced in 1936. Shortly after the divorce BANG married again and is still living with his second wife. They have two children of their marriage. BANG said that his first wife was not a Communist Party member while he was married to her, so far as he knew, but he had reason to believe that she did become a member of the party after he left her.

BANG said that another friend of CHAMBERS whom he met was Doctor MEYER SHAPIRO who was a Professor at Columbia University. BANG met him a few times in the early 1930's, having visited his home in New York City on one or two occasions.

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FRANK BANG related that after CHAMBERS went to Washington, D. C. in about 1934 he saw very little of him although they kept up a correspondence. On infrequent occasions, when CHAMBERS was in New York City, he would drop in to see him. After CHAMBERS broke away from the Communist Party he told BANG that he had done so but he went into no detail about the break. After CHAMBERS went to Washington, D. C. his friendship with BANG began to die off and they have never been closely associated since then. BANG said that after CHAMBERS went to work for "TIME" Magazine, BANG saw him on about four occasions. The last time he saw him was in late 1947 or early 1948. He went to see CHAMBERS about obtaining a job with "TIME" Magazine. CHAMBERS told him to see the Personnel Manager who, after talking to BANG, indicated to him that he was not the type of individual that "TIME" Magazine could use as an employee. BANG said that he never saw CHAMBERS after that and prior to that meeting he had not seen him for about three years.

Concerning CHAMBERS character, BANG said that he had always considered CHAMBERS a truthful person, a man of fine intellect and a very good writer and poet. He had never known anything about immorality on the part of CHAMBERS except, of course, his knowledge of CHAMBERS sexual relations with several women, prior to CHAMBERS marrying ESTHER SHERITZ.

At this time BANG, in an agitated manner, stated that he knew that the attorneys for ALGER HISS were trying to prove that there existed a homosexual relationship between he and CHAMBERS. BANG said that they could never prove this because there was absolutely no truth in it. He said that as far as he had ever known CHAMBERS was not a homosexual and had never been one. He pointed out that he and CHAMBERS had been very fond of each other and had been in each others company very often. He suspected that some of CHAMBERS friends had thought that there was a homosexual relation between them. BANG said that if there was such a relationship he never realized it; it was never a physical relationship but it might have been a psychological relationship.

BANG said that he has not been interviewed by anyone representing ALGER HISS and that no attempt has been made to interview him. He said that he hoped that he would not be involved in the CHAMBERS-HISS controversy and he dreaded the thought of having to testify in the case concerning his relationship with CHAMBERS because of the publicity and the embarrassment to his wife and children. He pointed out that he could not see where he would be of any value to the HISS investigation as a witness for them, particularly in trying to prove that CHAMBERS was a homosexual because he had never had any reason to believe this to be a fact, and he did not consider his relationship with CHAMBERS to be

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one of that nature.

~~Frank~~ BANG stated that during his close friendship with CHAMBERS, in the late 1920's, his family had objected to some extent to his relationship with CHAMBERS because of BANG'S youth. They considered CHAMBERS a little too old for BANG to associate with, particularly because of CHAMBERS ideas about traveling around the country. They did not believe that BANG should make such trips with CHAMBERS, feeling that BANG was too young for that sort of thing. He had never heard of any objection from his family to his friendship with CHAMBERS on the ground of any suspicion of a homosexual relationship being involved.

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FRANK BANG

The records of New York University, Washington Square College, New York City, were examined on March 30, 1949 by SA Roy J. Barloga and reflected that FRANK JOHN BANG entered the school on September 13, 1928 and attended until June, 1929 taking a Liberal Arts course. His grades were slightly above average. He was born September 21, 1908 at Lynbrook, Long Island, attended Lynbrook High School entering September, 1922 and graduated June, 1926. His local address while attending New York University was 240 West 113th Street, New York City; and he listed his guardian as HENRY R. BANG, 30 Center Street, Lynbrook, Long Island.

On March 1, 1933 he reentered the school and took a course as a Special Student in the Graduate Division of the School of Education. He attended for one term taking a course in Principles and Problems of Secondary Education. His local address was listed as 339 East 16th Street, New York City. Another local address listed for him as of March 1, 1933 was 343 Bleecker Street, New York City. Nothing derogatory concerning him was noted in the school records.

The records of the College of the City of New York, 140th Street and Amsterdam Avenue, New York City, were examined on March 29, 1949 by SA Roy J. Barloga and indicated that FRANK JOHN BANG entered the school on September 13, 1929 in the Liberal Arts College and graduated February 1, 1933 with a B. S. Degree. His grades were average and nothing derogatory concerning him was noted in the record. His local address was listed in care of CAMPBELL, 7 West 108th Street, New York City, and his guardian was HENRY R. BANG, Lynbrook, Long Island. After graduating, BANG took a special graduate course in Chemistry attending for one term until June, 1934.

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IDA DAILES

IDA DAILES, 3467 DeKalb Avenue, Bronx, New York, telephone number Olinville 5-3754, was interviewed at the New York Office on March 29, 1949 by Special Agents Roy J. Barloga and John J. Ward. She stated that she was employed as a medical secretary at the Cornell University Medical College, 1300 York Avenue, New York City, and has worked there on three different occasions covering a period of approximately six years. She was married to SOL EHRlich in 1920 and was divorced from him in 1921. The only name she has ever used other than EHRlich is IDA DAILES.

MR. & MRS.

She stated that she had been a member of the Communist Party from about 1925 until 1939 or 1940. She dropped out of the Party gradually over a period of about two years. She had worked for the Communist Party as a stenographer and for three years from 1932 until 1935 she was Administrative Secretary to the American League Against War and Fascism. She broke from the Communist Party because she felt that the Party was wrong in their policies toward war. The Non-Aggression Pact between Russia and Germany in 1939 convinced her she was correct in getting out of the Party.

DAILES stated that she first met WHITTAKER CHAMBERS in 1929 at which time she was employed by a Communist organization called The Workers International Relief located in New York City, she being employed as a stenographer. CHAMBERS at that time was working as a reporter for the "Daily Worker". He was introduced to DAILES by a mutual friend, ELIZABETH LERNER. LERNER had been a good friend of DAILES and for a period of time prior to meeting CHAMBERS, DAILES had occupied an apartment with LERNER on East 19th Street, New York City.

Almost immediately after meeting CHAMBERS, DAILES began to live with him in what she considered a common-law husband and wife relationship. She stated that she had intended to marry him and she believed that was his intention also, but they did not get along very well and eventually separated. Their relationship lasted for about one and one-half years.

At first they occupied an apartment in East Rockaway, New York, and then moved to the home of CHAMBERS' mother at Lynbrook, Long Island, after CHAMBERS' father died. While living there she became pregnant and she and CHAMBERS moved out, taking an apartment on East 125th Street, New York City. She submitted to an abortion at that time.

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At about that time her relationship with CHAMBERS began to go bad, primarily because he had met ESTHER SHEMITZ with whom he had ^{T.I.A.} apparently fallen in love. CHAMBERS wanted to get away from DAILES and eventually they did part in late 1930 or early 1931. After that, CHAMBERS began to live with ESTHER SHEMITZ. DAILES stated that she had wanted to continue her relationship with CHAMBERS and that it was at his instigation that they separated. DAILES related further that she saw CHAMBERS on one or two occasions after they separated, and these contacts occurred in about 1931. She said that she knew CHAMBERS was a member of the Communist Party and that she had never heard he left the Communist Party.

In about 1929 he had become "politically uncertain" about the Communist Party and at that time he left his job with the "Daily Worker." For a time he made a living by doing translations and contributing articles to the publication "New Masses". DAILES said that CHAMBERS was a very fine poet and a good writer. Sometime after he left her, he became an editor for "New Masses" in about 1932. After that, she lost track of him and had no idea what he was doing or where he was located. She did not ask questions about him or attempt to determine what his activities were because she felt hurt about his leaving her and did not want to think about it particularly. She began working as a stenographer for a Bronx, New York charity organization.

She then got a job with the Tuberculosis Health Association, New York City, and after a short time became a stenographer for the Cornell University Medical College. DAILES related that in 1936 she got a job as a stenographer with the ~~X~~ CIO in Washington, D.C. She worked for the ~~X~~ Agricultural Workers Union under ~~X~~ DONALD ~~X~~ HENDERSON. She was still in the Communist Party and attended a few meetings in Washington, D.C.

In 1937 she returned to New York City and at that time was beginning to consider seriously getting out of the Party. DAILES stated that on one occasion in 1936, while she was in Washington, D.C., she accidentally saw CHAMBERS. One evening while on her way home from work, she stopped for dinner in a tea room and sat alone at a table. She did not recall the name or the location of this tea room. While sitting there, she happened to look up and was surprised to see CHAMBERS walking past her table. He looked at her and "through her", ignoring her, saying nothing, and going off to another table to sit down alone. DAILES was embarrassed, finished her meal quickly and left the tea room. She saw no one join CHAMBERS at his table while she was there.

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She had no idea what he was doing in Washington and had not known he was there.

~~JADA~~ DAILLES said that at that time she was living in an apartment alone, which apartment was located on Northwest N Street and that she worked in the Rush Building. The tea room which she had stopped at — was located somewhere between her place of employment and the place where she lived.

DAILLES said that she had never heard that CHAMBERS was in the ~~the~~ Underground Espionage Organization of the Communist Party until she read the recent publicity in the CHAMBERS-HISS case. She had never heard of ALGER HISS prior to reading this publicity. In about 1941 she happened to notice in a copy of "Time" Magazine that CHAMBERS was a senior editor of the magazine. She wrote a letter to him at that time asking him whether he had a certain photograph of her mother which she had not been able to find and if he had this photograph to return it to her. He never answered the letter.

Recently, when the CHAMBERS-HISS story appeared in the newspapers, with statements from CHAMBERS concerning his fear of harm from the Communists because of his break from the Party, she thought that the reason that CHAMBERS did not answer her letter was that he may have believed that she was working for the Communist Party, trying to get in touch with him for the purpose of possibly doing him some harm. She could see no other reason why he should not have answered her letter.

When she learned that he was working for "Time" Magazine, she wondered whether he had broken from the Communist Party or whether he was still with the Party and working underground on "Time" Magazine. She never made any further attempt to contact him.

DAILLES related further that during the period she knew CHAMBERS she had always considered him a truthful person but a rather strange personality. She thought of him as a romantic person, highly emotional, and unrealistic. He always had an air of mystery about him and enjoyed glamorizing everything. After reading about the CHAMBERS-HISS case, she thought that CHAMBERS was "glamorizing" the facts a little, as for example, in hiding the documents in the pumpkin. She felt that that was just the sort of thing that she would expect CHAMBERS to do.

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DAILES stated that during the period she lived with CHAMBERS she had thought that he had some tendency toward homosexuality. One of the reasons for this was that he told her about peculiar relationships he had with men and women. He told her about a friend, FRANK BANG, a young boy whose nickname was "BUB". He told her that he had met FRANK BANG through his friendship with BANG'S older brother, HENRY BANG, whom he had met at Columbia University. He said that he was drawn to FRANK BANG after BANG'S mother died and FRANK BANG was sorely upset over her death. CHAMBERS told her about having lived with a woman named GERTRUDE HUTCHINSON prior to meeting DAILES.

While living with HUTCHINSON, he was friendly with FRANK BANG and feeling that BANG needed sexual experience, he brought BANG to GERTRUDE HUTCHINSON and arranged for HUTCHINSON to give him this sexual experience. BANG, after meeting HUTCHINSON, continued to have sexual relations with HUTCHINSON as did CHAMBERS and eventually it became a rather intolerable and tense situation according to the way CHAMBERS described it. Finally, CHAMBERS had insisted upon breaking up the triangular affair and at that time FRANK BANG had made an attempt to commit suicide by slashing his wrists. DAILES stated that she was astounded at that time to hear CHAMBERS tell her about this strange relationship between himself, BANG, and GERTRUDE HUTCHINSON. DAILES said that she met FRANK BANG on several occasions while she lived with CHAMBERS at Lynbrook, Long Island. It appeared to her that BANG resented her and did not like her. She never saw BANG after CHAMBERS left her and knew nothing whatsoever about his activities. She had never heard that BANG was a member of the Communist Party.

DAILES stated further that she had been of the opinion that when CHAMBERS was talking about FRANK BANG, he implied that there was a homosexual relationship between CHAMBERS and BANG. She recalled that he had said something about FRANK BANG to the effect that when he first met BANG he found him in a "state of sexual excitement" and CHAMBERS "helped bring him gratification." She also thought that what CHAMBERS meant by this was that there had been some kind of physical homosexual relationship between he and BANG. DAILES thought also that there was an implication of homosexuality in CHAMBERS' emotional friendships with men.

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She stated that an example of this was CHAMBERS' friendship with MICHAEL INTRATOR; another, was his friendship with a very young Irish boy whose name was MARTIN and whose last name she could not recall. This boy was alone in the United States, his family being in Ireland. CHAMBERS brought him into the house at Lynbrook on a few occasions and all she could recall about him was that he played the zither.

209 DAILES stated that she did not believe there was any physical aspect to his relationship with men if they were homosexual relationships although she thought it quite possible that in connection with his relationship with FRANK BANG, there might have been a physical side to that relationship.

DAILES stated that she did not discuss her relationship with CHAMBERS with anyone except her sister SELMA DAILES. She had always felt hurt about CHAMBERS leaving her inasmuch as she had expected to marry him, and she had never had any desire to discuss him with anyone.

She indicated that she had not been contacted by the HISS lawyers or investigators. DAILES related that Dr. ISIDORE GERBER had been the common-law husband of ELIZABETH LERNER. They had lived together for a long period of time and had adopted a child. LERNER was a member of the Communist Party but it was doubtful that GERBER was a member.

In about 1945, GERBER became interested in another woman and separated from LERNER who then committed suicide by jumping under a subway train in New York City. DAILES had not seen LERNER for a long time prior to her suicide.

DAILES stated that she, DAILES, joined the Communist Party at Chicago, in about 1925 and came to New York City in 1926. In Chicago she was a Branch Organizer for a branch of the Communist Party located on the northwest side of the city. She could not recall the name of this branch. She was in Chicago for about three years.

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After coming to New York City she worked as a teacher in the Workers School of the Communist Party, teaching the fundamentals of Communism. During her stay in Chicago, she worked for a Communist organization called the Workers International Labor Defense and she also spent about one year in Chattanooga, Tennessee, working as a stenographer for the Communist Party in connection with the Scottsboro Case. DAILES related that she met ESTHER SHERMITZ at Communist organization meetings in New York City before SHERMITZ began to live with CHAMBERS. She never knew her very well and did not know whether she had ever been a member of the Communist Party.

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DR. ISIDORE E. GERBER

DR. ISIDORE E. GERBER, 950 Park Avenue, New York City, was interviewed by Special Agent Roy J. Barloga on March 21, 1949. He stated that he came to New York City in about 1929 at which time he met ELIZABETH LERNER who was a Communist. He began to live with her although they never married and they separated early in 1945. On July 17, 1945 she committed suicide by jumping under a subway train in the Dyckman Street station of the 7th Avenue I.R.T. line. Prior to his meeting her in 1929, she had lived in an apartment with another Communist Party member named IDA DAILES.

In about 1929 DAILES began to live with WHITTAKER CHAMBERS who was also a Communist Party member. GERBER said that CHAMBERS and DAILES lived at CHAMBERS' mother's home in Lynbrook, Long Island, and that he met CHAMBERS on about two occasions through ELIZABETH LERNER who maintained her friendship at that time with IDA BAILES.

GERBER said that he knew very little about CHAMBERS and could only recall that CHAMBERS had once attended Columbia University. He recalled him as a muscular young man and was surprised when recently he saw photographs of CHAMBERS in the newspapers, showing him to have gained very much weight, making him look very different from the young man that GERBER had met in 1929. GERBER stated further that after 1929 he never saw CHAMBERS again and saw DAILES on only one occasion.

In 1939 he received a telephone call from some unidentified woman who told him that IDA BAILES was ill in an apartment on East 107th Street, New York City, and that she wanted him to come to see her and to treat her. GERBER did go to see her and found that she was suffering from an abdominal hemorrhage which was due to a tubular pregnancy. He had her removed to the Hospital for Joint Diseases, 1919 Madison Avenue, New York City, where he arranged to have Dr. LEON GINZBURG operate on her.

GINZBURG had an office at the time at 1235 Park Avenue, New York City. DAILES recovered and never paid GERBER for his work. He never heard from her again and had no idea as to where she was presently located.

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The records of the Hospital for Joint Diseases, 1919 Madison Avenue, New York City, reflected that ~~IDA~~ BAILES was admitted to the hospital on April 25, 1939 and was released on May 10, 1939. She was 38 years old, having been born May 29, 1901 in the United States. Her father's name was SAMUEL, and her mother's name was ELLEN, both of them being born in Russia. It was indicated that DAILES was married but separated from her husband; that she had been in New York City for one year and that her occupation was that of secretary. She lived at 54 East 107th Street, New York City.

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Rebulet dated February 18, 1949 in which the Bureau requested that MRS. WILLIAM C. MARSHALL, 53 Franklin Street, Ansonia, Connecticut, be interviewed, concerning a communication to the Bureau wherein MRS. MARSHALL (GENEVIEVE HOLBROOK MARSHALL) inquired if the Bureau had information on the teen-age association of FRANK (BUBS) BANGS with (CHARLES) WHITTAKER CHAMBERS. She had also inquired if the Bureau knew of BUBS' Aunt Minnie Bangs in Beverly, Massachusetts.

On February 25, 1949, Special Agent J. J. Ward of the New York Office and Special Agent James Haverty of New Haven, interviewed Mrs. Marshall at her home.

MRS. MARSHALL stated that she had read that on one occasion ALGER HISS claimed that WHITTAKER CHAMBERS had made improper advances toward him. With this in mind she said she was interested in information which had been given her by MRS. HOWARD BOOTH BEARD of Sunnyside Court, Milford, Connecticut. MRS. BEARD, she said, is an aunt of FRANK BANG. Mrs. Beard told the informant that when Frank was in his late teens he was invited by his Aunt Minnie Bang of Beverly, Massachusetts, to spend a vacation at her summer lodge in Canada. Frank told his Aunt Minnie that he would not go unless his friend "Charlie" was also invited, whereupon Aunt Minnie invited both boys. Mrs. Marshall said she has been told by Mrs. Beard that "Charlie" is WHITTAKER CHAMBERS.

Mrs. Marshall went on to state that Aunt Minnie and her husband, who is now deceased, had suspicions that there was an improper relationship between FRANK and CHARLIE. However, MRS. MARSHALL stated, AUNT MINNIE and her husband watched the two boys while they visited at the lodge in Canada and were unable to "catch them doing anything." She informed agents that AUNT MINNIE concluded that "there was nothing there."

MRS. MARSHALL continued, stating that FRANK BANG, whom she referred to as "BUBS", was the only one in the Bang family who seemed to have anything to do with AUNT MINNIE BANG. It appeared that she took pity on Bubs. She said that was the reason Bubs had been invited to go with them to Canada. Over the years FRANK has

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Handwritten notes:
 Bubs
 Minnie

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continued to correspond with Aunt Minnie. Mrs. Marshall said that apparently they have corresponded regularly even though FRANK became a Communist and Aunt Minnie is not in sympathy with Communism. She stated that Frank's tendency towards Communism has been attributed by the family to his association with "CHARLIE" CHAMBERS. She stated that she understood that Aunt Minnie Bang received a letter from — Frank Bang when the Chambers-Hiss case first got publicity in which Frank is alleged to have stated "The master has failed, but the pupils will carry on to the death." Mrs. Marshall stated that it was her conclusion that in this Frank referred to Chambers as "the master" and to himself and other Communists as "the pupils".

WILLIAM C.
MRS. MARSHALL stated that she could not place the date of CHAMBERS' and FRANK BANG'S visit to the summer lodge in Canada any more specifically than to say that it was some time during Frank's late teens. She said she has heard that Frank married a Jewish girl whose name she does not know and that they have two children. It is her impression that FRANK BANG now lives somewhere in New Jersey. She stated that it is also her impression that Frank met this girl, whom he married, in his Communist Party work.

Mrs. Marshall stated that the BANG family is very reluctant to discuss Frank because of his Communist activity and so far as she knows, the only member of the family who sees or hears from him is AUNT MINNIE BANG. The informant said that Mrs. Beard has not seen or communicated with FRANK BANG for many years. Mrs. Beard's daughter, MRS. ROBERT M. LYON lives at 49 Elliott St., Beverly, Massachusetts. Mrs. Lyon sees Aunt Minnie Bang frequently and it is through this source that the information concerning FRANK and CHAMBERS has come to the attention of MRS. BEARD. Mrs. Marshall stated that Mrs. Beard has absolutely no first-hand information concerning this matter. She went on to state that Aunt Minnie is described by Mrs. Beard as a "recluse" and that she would possibly be uncooperative if she were to be approached directly on this subject. As mentioned above, however, there is no indication that Aunt Minnie is sympathetic to FRANK BANG'S Communist views.

NOTE: CHAMBERS has furnished considerable information concerning his association with FRANK BANG. CHAMBERS stated that FRANK BANG used the nickname BUE. He has also stated that he was known to FRANK and Frank's brother HENRY, as "CHARLIE".

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MICHAEL INTRATOR

Mr. MICHAEL INTRATOR, 37 Bank Street, New York City, was interviewed by SAs ROY J. BARLOGA and JOHN F. SULLIVAN on March 16, 1949, at his home. Mr. INTRATOR stated that he was a fur worker by trade but had not been working for the past few months due to an acute heart condition that he was afflicted with. He is the owner of the house in which he resides with his wife, SYLVIA INTRATOR, whom he married in 1941. His former wife was GRACE LUMPKIN.

INTRATOR stated that he has been acquainted with WHITTAKER CHAMBERS since about 1927, both of them having been members of the Communist Party when they first met. In about 1927 INTRATOR was given a position on the Editorial Staff of the "DAILY WORKER" in New York City, being assigned to work on labor news. At that time CHAMBERS was a member of the staff writing articles of general interest. They became close friends, both being young and about the same age, and spent summers camping together on Long Island. They saw very much of each other until about 1932.

INTRATOR related further that in 1929 he, INTRATOR, resigned from the Communist Party due to a political fight going on in the Party and which concerned the JAY LOVESTONE group in the Party. INTRATOR joined the Lovestone group who were pushed out of the Party and after leaving the Communist Party he was very active in fighting the Communist group in the furrier's union. Because of this he was expelled as a union member although he was allowed to continue work as a furrier, and some years later he was allowed back into the union.

In about 1930 he and CHAMBERS became acquainted with two girls who were doing work for the Communist Party and associated with Communists although they were not actual members of the Party. These girls were ESTHER SHEMITZ and GRACE LUMPKIN. The girls lived at 639 East 11th Street, New York City. In about 1931 INTRATOR married GRACE LUMPKIN and CHAMBERS married ESTHER SHEMITZ, to whom he is still married. INTRATOR and his wife continued to live at 639 East 11th Street and for some time CHAMBERS and his wife lived in a small place at the same address.

INTRATOR left the "DAILY WORKER" in 1929 and at the time he left CHAMBERS was still on the Editorial Staff but did not last very much longer himself. When CHAMBERS left the "DAILY WORKER" he made a living for some time doing translation work and then went to "NEW MASSES" as an Editor in about 1932 or 1933. INTRATOR related further that it was not long after CHAMBERS went with "NEW MASSES" that he came to see INTRATOR

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and told him that he had been asked to go into the Communist underground group who were engaged in collecting intelligence information in the United States. CHAMBERS indicated he was going to accept the assignment and he did so. After that INTRATOR did not see him very regularly. *Mr. Chambers* CHAMBERS moved to different places and for some time lived with his mother at Lynbrook, Long Island. When they met CHAMBERS never went into detail concerning his work in the Communist underground apparatus and never mentioned the names of any individuals he worked with in that group. INTRATOR pointed out that he never asked CHAMBERS to give him such information because it was not the kind of information that he could expect CHAMBERS to give him and, further, he was not really interested in the underground activities because he was a labor union man and other activities of the Communists were not of primary interest to him. He knew, due to his Communist Party affiliations, that there were underground groups working for the Communists who gathered espionage information particularly in Washington, D.C., through individuals working in the Government. The names of any of these individuals working in the Government were never known to him.

In about 1935 CHAMBERS moved to Baltimore and lived at different places there and in Washington. These addresses were not known to INTRATOR except for a farm that CHAMBERS lived on in Maryland before he moved to the farm in Maryland on which he presently resides. On infrequent occasions when CHAMBERS was in New York City he would visit INTRATOR and they would have dinner together. On these occasions they usually discussed politics and did not discuss CHAMBERS activities in his underground work. On one occasion, however, CHAMBERS did say that in the underground he was handling the photographing of Government documents which were obtained from individuals working for the Government in Washington. INTRATOR could not recall that CHAMBERS ever went into any detail concerning this.

INTRATOR claimed that CHAMBERS never mentioned the name of ALGER HISS at any time during that period and he never knew that HISS had anything to do with CHAMBERS until the recent publicity came out in the papers. CHAMBERS did mention on one occasion that he was collecting dues from secret members of the Communist Party who were working in Government jobs in Washington. INTRATOR believed that he did this work only in the beginning when CHAMBERS first went to Washington to work in the underground apparatus.

INTRATOR related that in about 1937 when CHAMBERS visited him in New York City, CHAMBERS in his conversations began to sound skeptical about the Communist Party and its aims and purposes. He began to speak of the dangerous work he was doing in the underground. He once mentioned that he had received a Russian decoration called the Order of Lenin. On two

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occasions he had been requested to make a trip to Moscow, his passports having been prepared for him, but he managed to get out of these trips. MICHAEL He began to talk about breaking from the Communists and he was frightened as to what might happen to him after he made the break. INTRATOR knew that CHAMBERS had gone to a lawyer brother of his wife whose name was BOB ~~SHEMITZ~~ and asked him for advice. INTRATOR also knew that CHAMBERS, after breaking away from the Communists in about 1939, had gone to ISAAC DON ~~LEVINE~~ for advice. After CHAMBERS broke away from the Communist underground in 1938 he went into hiding and INTRATOR did not see him for a long time. Later he learned that CHAMBERS had gone to Daytona Beach, Florida, to live and also lived during that period in Baltimore.

In about late 1938 CHAMBERS came to visit him in New York City and they began to see each other more often inasmuch as CHAMBERS was no longer in hiding. Still CHAMBERS never went into any detail about his underground activities for the Communists and never mentioned the names of any individuals he had worked with. INTRATOR claimed that he did not know anything about the CHAMBERS-HISS controversy outside of what he read in the newspapers. Of course CHAMBERS had discussed the case with him but he had not added any information outside of what was generally known through the newspaper accounts.

INTRATOR stated emphatically that he believed CHAMBERS was telling the truth about HISS and about the operation of the underground apparatus in Washington. He had always considered CHAMBERS a reliable and truthful individual and believed him to be honest, straightforward, and a very capable man. It was his opinion that HISS was lying.

On one occasion recently CHAMBERS told INTRATOR that the lawyers for HISS were going to try to smear CHAMBERS by trying to prove that there was a homosexual relationship between INTRATOR and CHAMBERS. INTRATOR stated that this was ridiculous and that there had never been such a relationship between he and CHAMBERS or between CHAMBERS and anyone else as far as he had ever known. He pointed out that he had been acquainted with CHAMBERS for a very long period of time and had a very good opportunity to note any such tendencies on CHAMBERS' part. He was positive that CHAMBERS was not and never had been inclined toward homosexuality. INTRATOR indicated that in his opinion CHAMBERS was of good morals and that he was a normal man who had the usual sexual experiences with women prior to his marriage.

CHAMBERS mentioned to INTRATOR on several occasions recently that HISS and his lawyers were going all out to "smear" him. INTRATOR related that around the first of January, 1949, a Mr. ~~SCHMAHL~~ telephoned him, stating

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McHale that he was connected with the lawyers for HISS and he wanted to arrange an interview with INTRATOR in which he desired to ask him some questions concerning the CHAMBERS-HISS matter. INTRATOR refused an interview and about a week after that a Mr. ROSENWALD telephoned, he also being with the lawyers for HISS, and again asked for an opportunity to ask INTRATOR some questions. INTRATOR related that he absolutely refused to be interviewed in the matter. HAROLD

INTRATOR related that he knew CHAMBERS' family background fairly well and was very well acquainted with CHAMBERS' mother, who lived in Lynbrook, Long Island. He also knew about the suicide of CHAMBERS' brother, which occurred many years ago. He indicated that he had never had any reason whatsoever to believe that there was anything wrong with CHAMBERS mentally. INTRATOR stated that the only travel of CHAMBERS out of the United States that he had ever heard of was a trip CHAMBERS made to Germany for a few months during his college days at Columbia University. As far as INTRATOR had ever heard this was a vacation trip which CHAMBERS took with several classmates at college.

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GRACE LUMPKIN

GRACE LUMPKIN, 61 Gramercy Park North, New York City, was interviewed on March 16, 18 and 23, 1949, by Special Agents Roy J. Barloga and John F. Sullivan. She stated that she is a member of the Episcopal Church and is working part time as secretary of the Clergy School for the Calvary Episcopal Church, 61 Gramercy Park North, New York City, of which Reverend SAMUEL L. SHORRAKER is the Rector. She also works as a proofreader for the Golden Eagle Press, 34 North Bond Street, Mt. Vernon, New York.

Miss LUMPKIN said that she was the former wife of MICHAEL INTRATOR, from whom she separated in March, 1941, he obtaining a divorce in Florida in 1942 and shortly thereafter remarrying. LUMPKIN came to New York City in 1924 from Columbia, South Carolina.

Concerning her family, she said that her brother, prior to his death, had been the Rector of a Episcopal Church in Columbia, South Carolina. The son of this brother, who is her nephew, is now the Rector of Calvary Episcopal Church in Pittsburgh. Miss LUMPKIN said that her brother, ALVA LUMPKIN, had been a Federal Judge in Columbia, South Carolina and when former U.S. Senator BYRNES left Congress to take a place in the Supreme Court, Mr. LUMPKIN became U.S. Senator in place of Mr. BYRNES. ALVA LUMPKIN was a U.S. Senator from July 17, 1941 until August 1, 1941 at which time he died. LUMPKIN stated that her brother, ALVA, had had a very fine career in public service.

Concerning her occupation, LUMPKIN said that she has been a writer for many years and has had three of her books published. The first one was entitled "To Make My Bread", published by McCauley Company in 1932 and subsequently turned into a play entitled "Let Freedom Ring". Her next book was entitled "A Sign For Cain" which was published by Lee Furman in 1935 and her last book was "The Wedding", published by Furman in 1938. She has worked closely with the Communist Party in the past and has contributed writings to the "Daily Worker", "New Masses", "North American Review", "The Virginia Quarterly Review" and the O. Henry collection of best short stories in 1940.

LUMPKIN said that in 1924 when she came to New York City from South Carolina she intended to become a writer and began to attend Columbia University, doing part time work at the same time. She obtained a position

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with a liberal magazine called "The World Tomorrow", it being edited by JOHN NEVIN SAYRE and supported by a Quaker group. ESTHER SHEMITZ, who later became the wife of WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was also working for that magazine and the two of them became close friends, occupying a house together at 639 East 11th Street, New York City. They became interested in Communism and began to do some work for the Communist Party.

They made the acquaintance of several young men who were members of the Communist Party and in the late 1920's Miss LUMPKIN and Miss SHEMITZ met WHITTAKER CHAMBERS and MICHAEL INTRATOR while on a camping trip on Long Island, New York. CHAMBERS and INTRATOR were working for the "Daily Worker" on the editorial staff and were Communist Party members.

In 1931 LUMPKIN married MICHAEL INTRATOR and SHEMITZ married WHITTAKER CHAMBERS. In about 1929 CHAMBERS and INTRATOR left the "Daily Worker" because of their connection with the JAY LOVESTONE GROUP in the Communist Party which group had been pushed out of power in the Party at about that time. INTRATOR was expelled from the Communist Party and CHAMBERS was out of Communist Party affairs for some years after that. After their marriage LUMPKIN and INTRATOR lived at 639 East 11th Street, New York City and CHAMBERS used to come to visit them on many occasions. At that time he was making a living by translating books from German into English.

LUMPKIN stated further that in about 1932 CHAMBERS again got on good terms with the Communist Party and became an editor for "New Masses" which position he held for a short time. During that period one evening CHAMBERS telephoned LUMPKIN and INTRATOR telling them that he had been asked to go into the Communist Party underground espionage apparatus and that he had accepted. Later that evening he came to LUMPKIN'S home and said that he had, through pre-arrangement, met a man who was with Russian intelligence, on the corner of Park Row and Broadway, New York City and that this man had asked him if he would be willing to go into the Communist underground espionage organization to do intelligence work for them. CHAMBERS indicated that he had accepted the assignment.

LUMPKIN said that for several years after that CHAMBERS worked in the underground apparatus, carrying on espionage activity for the Communists but he never discussed in full detail what he was doing or the people he was working with. On one occasion in about 1935 he brought to LUMPKIN'S home a large camera which he had in a case. He said he wanted to show LUMPKIN and INTRATOR this camera which he used to take very tiny pictures of documents which pictures were sent to Russia.

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Diace

CHAMBERS demonstrated the use of the camera and LUMPKIN recalled that the film used in it was in a roll and was very narrow, being about one quarter inch in width. CHAMBERS said that in the beginning of his espionage work he had done his own photography but later he had someone else doing it for him and LUMPKIN recalled that in connection with this he had mentioned the name "FELIX". LUMPKIN said that at that time CHAMBERS showed her how small photographs to be sent to Russia were hidden in the top of a fountain pen and were also hidden in dolls. She recalled particularly his saying that photographs were once hidden in a toy duck.

Concerning the material that he was photographing, CHAMBERS had said that he was getting documents from persons working for the United States Government in Washington who were sympathizers with the Communist Party. He went into no detail on how he obtained the papers but he said that documents were being obtained from the State Department, the Army and the Navy. From CHAMBERS' statements LUMPKIN understood that CHAMBERS was working with a large number of people and that his work was in Washington, Baltimore and New York.

CHAMBERS had once mentioned that when he first began to work in the underground group he was assigned to meeting sailors coming to the United States on German ships who brought money to this country from Russia. These sailors were German Communists. He said that he met the sailors in New York, obtained the money from them and passed it on to other persons. Later he moved to Washington and did more involved work in espionage.

LUMPKIN recalled that on several occasions CHAMBERS and his wife spoke of a man named "CARL" who appeared to be CHAMBERS' superior in the espionage group. CHAMBERS on different occasions had indicated that a couple living in Washington, D.C. were connected with him in the espionage organization. This husband and wife were well educated and appeared to be very interested in books. Their names were never mentioned by CHAMBERS but LUMPKIN recalled that on several occasions this couple had given to CHAMBERS and his wife baby clothes and a baby play-pen for CHAMBERS use for his newborn baby, JOHN, which articles had been used by this couple for their own children.

LUMPKIN further recalled CHAMBERS mentioning a Russian couple in Washington who were connected with the espionage organization. She recalled that CHAMBERS had mentioned the name of the woman as "HEDA" and her husband as "PAUL". It appeared that PAUL was CHAMBERS' superior in the intelligence group. CHAMBERS had mentioned to her that his superiors in espionage had commended him for doing a very fine job in setting up his espionage organization in Washington, D.C.

Kisseloff-7217

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Michael

He used to talk about being followed in Washington, indicating that he suspected F.B.I. agents might be trailing him. LUMPKIN recalled that CHAMBERS had said he was instructed by his superiors in the underground group that if he was being followed, for instance, on a bus, he should always face the person that was following him.

Michael

LUMPKIN said that on the occasion when CHAMBERS exhibited the camera at LUMPKIN'S home in New York City, while he was showing it they were interrupted by visitors who wanted to see LUMPKIN and INTRATOR. LUMPKIN went to the door and delayed these visitors for a short time until CHAMBERS was able to put away the camera. She could not recall the names but said that the visitors were a couple who had been fellow travelers with the Communist Party. The husband had been a book salesman in Boston.

LUMPKIN related further that in about 1935 CHAMBERS went to Baltimore, Maryland to live. On one occasion in about 1937 he visited her home in New York City and told her and INTRATOR that he had been given a Russian decoration, called the Order of Lenin, for his good work in the underground espionage group. In his conversation he indicated that he was becoming skeptical about the Communist Party and its aims and that he was considering breaking away from the Party and his underground activity. He mentioned that he had been asked to go to Moscow on two occasions and that his passport and other papers had been prepared for him but he had managed to get out of taking these trips.

He said then that he was afraid of what would happen to him and his family if he broke away from the Communists and he mentioned that a friend of his who had made a trip to London had received a cable in London which had been sent from Paris. This cable had been signed with CHAMBERS' name and it requested the person receiving it to meet CHAMBERS in Paris at a certain cafe. CHAMBERS told LUMPKIN that this cafe was a meeting place for Trotskyites and that the man who received the cable was himself a Trotskyite. CHAMBERS at that time said that undoubtedly the sending of the of the cable was a frame-up and that when he left the United States and got to Russia the Russians would undoubtedly confront him with the cable which he purportedly sent to this Trotskyite and would use this as evidence against him. LUMPKIN could not recall the name of the Trotskyite who received the cable.

Kisseloff-7218

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GRACE

Not long after that conversation with CHAMBERS he dropped out of sight and did not contact LUMPKIN for a considerable period of time. She learned that he had broken with the Communist Party and discontinued his espionage activities, thereafter, going into hiding. One of the places he lived at while in hiding was Daytona Beach, Florida. ~~He remained in hiding~~ ^{MICHAEL} for several months and then visited LUMPKIN and INTRATOR in New York City and told them that he had broken with the Communists and intended to have nothing more to do with the Party or any of its activities.

LUMPKIN said that she had no information as to who had succeeded CHAMBERS in the Communist underground apparatus, but CHAMBERS had said that after he broke with the Party the underground group would change everything around so that if he went to the authorities to inform on them it would be difficult to trace their activities because of the changes.

LUMPKIN related further that while CHAMBERS was in hiding LUMPKIN received a telephone call from a brother of CHAMBERS' wife whose name was BOB SHEMITZ. SHEMITZ asked her to come to his office and told her that a person named GRACE HUTCHINS had come to see SHEMITZ and asked him to get in touch with CHAMBERS. She asked him to give CHAMBERS a message reading somewhat as follows:

"If you give yourself up nothing will happen to your wife and family but if you don't they will be harmed."

SHEMITZ told LUMPKIN that he did not know where CHAMBERS was located and assuming that LUMPKIN would know he had gotten in touch with her to have her pass on the message to CHAMBERS. Inasmuch as LUMPKIN did not know the location of CHAMBERS at that time she took the message and held it until CHAMBERS reappeared, at which time she related to him orally the message from HUTCHINS. She could not recall that CHAMBERS had made any comment about it.

Concerning GRACE HUTCHINS, LUMPKIN related that she had known her since 1924 when HUTCHINS was working in the same building as LUMPKIN. She was then working for the "Fellowship of Reconciliation" which was supported by a Quaker group and had a connection with the magazine "The World Tomorrow", for which LUMPKIN was working. A woman named ANNA ROCHESTER was an editor for "The World Tomorrow" and a very close friend of GRACE HUTCHINS. HUTCHINS and ROCHESTER were members of the Communist Party and in LUMPKIN'S opinion they are still members. . .

Kisseloff-7219

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Sometime in about 1928 HUTCHINS and ANNA ROCHESTER made a trip around the world and upon their return they joined the Communist Party and then got together some money and organized the Labor Research Association, a Communist controlled organization which was located at 799 Broadway, New York City.

Grace LUMPKIN said that on one occasion some years ago GRACE HUTCHINS had given to her \$1,500.00, telling her that she should use it as she saw fit in publishing a novel which LUMPKIN had written and was favorable to the Communist Party. This \$1,500.00 was practically a gift as there were no strings attached to it with regard to repayment. LUMPKIN mentioned that very probably many people believed that HITTAKER CHAMBERS was over-cautious in protecting himself after he broke away from the Communists particularly when they read about his testimony to the effect that after breaking with the Party he always slept with a shotgun at his side.

She wanted to point out that he had every reason to take such precautions in her opinion because she knew what extreme measures the Communist Party will take at times to eliminate the threat to Communists and a possible expose of Party activities by such ex-members. LUMPKIN related further that in about 1939 CHAMBERS told her that at the time he broke from the Party he talked to another man in Washington, D.C. who was a U.S. Government official and worked with CHAMBERS in the Communist organization there.

He did not mention this man's name. He begged this man to follow his example and also to break away from the Communists. CHAMBERS related then that this man, with tears streaming down his face, told him that he could not break away. LUMPKIN stated that she never knew the name of this man in Washington, but recently when the CHAMBERS-HISS publicity appeared in the newspapers she realized that the man that CHAMBERS was talking about in 1939 was ALGER HISS.

LUMPKIN related that she never heard CHAMBERS mention the name of ALGER HISS at any time. LUMPKIN stated further that through 1944 and 1945 she lived with the CHAMBERS family on their farm in Maryland at which time she worked for them and was paid a small salary. She left them due to a "silly quarrel" about money and returned to New York City. She has not seen CHAMBERS or his wife since then although they are still friends, write to each other regularly and exchange Christmas gifts each year.

Kisseloff-7220

NY 65-14920

Miss

Miss LUMPKIN stated that she believed CHAMBERS was telling the truth in this matter and that ALGER HISS was lying. She considered CHAMBERS a good, loyal American at this time and she recalled conversations she had with him when she lived on his farm in Maryland. At that time CHAMBERS told her that he wanted his children to go to a common country school so that they would become regular ordinary Americans. She also recalled that ESTHER CHAMBERS wanted to join the Parent Teacher's Association in the vicinity of their Maryland home because she and her husband wanted to be regular Americans and to raise their children as such.

LUMPKIN said that she had always considered WHITTAKER CHAMBERS a truthful man and a man of integrity. She remarked that on one occasion, probably while she was living with the CHAMBERS family on their Maryland farm, that CHAMBERS had expressed to her his concern about his children eventually learning about his Communist activities. At that time she told him that she thought it would be best if he just told them about his Communist activities because she believed that eventually they would learn about them and that it would be best if they learned it through him rather than otherwise.

LUMPKIN stated that as far as she knew CHAMBERS was a man of good morals. She pointed out, however, that Communist Party members were taught that morals meant nothing to Party members and should in no way deter them from carrying out Party activities; that homosexuality had been legalized in Russia and that the only immorality recognized by the Communist Party was deviation from the Communist Party line. She remembered that early in her association with CHAMBERS he had mentioned sexual experiences which he had with many women which shocked her a little at that time because she had not as yet become hardened through association with Communists.

Concerning CHAMBERS' veracity, LUMPKIN said she considered CHAMBERS to have a good imagination and she knew that he could tell a very good story on occasion. He often told his children wonderful stories which he built up out of his imagination. Also on occasion he told LUMPKIN and other persons things which LUMPKIN considered probably exaggerated and she would point out to him that she thought he was exaggerating. Invariably on such occasions he would admit that he had been exaggerating a little so as to make the story more interesting. LUMPKIN wanted to point out clearly, however, that in any serious matter she had never known Mr. CHAMBERS to lie, exaggerate or use his imagination to try to fool anyone. LUMPKIN stated that in connection with the present CHAMBERS-HISS controversy she considered it, of course, a serious situation and she was positive that CHAMBERS was telling the truth in this matter.

Kisseloff-7221

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~~Recall~~ LUMPKIN related that around the first of January, 1949 she was interviewed for about two hours by a Mr. SCHLAHL who was an investigator for ALGER HISS attorneys. In arranging for the interview with the Rector of the Calvary Episcopal Church he had indicated that he was an ex-FBI man. The Rector apparently misunderstood and told Miss LUMPKIN that SCHLAHL wanted to talk to her about the HISS case and that he was an FBI man. During the early part of the interview by Mr. SCHLAHL, Miss LUMPKIN thought she was talking to an FBI Agent. However, SCHLAHL told her after a time that he was an ex-FBI agent, that he had been in military intelligence during the war and had done some undercover work in Communist organizations as an investigator.

matter reported by Floyd Jones for

SCHLAHL told her that a large amount of money had been collected from judges and lawyers who were friends of ALGER HISS to be used in his defense. SCHLAHL said that hundreds of people had been interviewed by SCHLAHL to get at the truth of this matter. SCHLAHL frankly stated to LUMPKIN that he was trying to get something on WHITTAKER CHAMBERS to discredit him and he asked for her assistance in this regard. He said that if his investigation proved that CHAMBERS was telling the truth and HISS was lying he was going to acknowledge it.

LUMPKIN related further that SCHLAHL said he had been in contact with IDA DAILES who had lived with CHAMBERS in about 1929 without having been married to him. SCHLAHL said that IDA DAILES claimed that she had left CHAMBERS because CHAMBERS was a homosexual. SCHLAHL asked LUMPKIN whether she knew anything about CHAMBERS being a homosexual. LUMPKIN advised that she told SCHLAHL she had never had any reason whatsoever to believe that CHAMBERS was a homosexual or ever had been. She did tell SCHLAHL, however, that Communists had no morals and that homosexuality had been legalized in Russia and, therefore, any type of immorality would not be too surprising about a Communist. She told SCHLAHL further that he was entirely wrong about IDA DAILES having left CHAMBERS because she definitely knew the situation concerning IDA DAILES, having met her when CHAMBERS was living with her and she knew that CHAMBERS left IDA DAILES and that there was no homosexuality whatsoever involved.

She recalled clearly the circumstances of CHAMBERS leaving IDA DAILES and that for a long period of time before he left her he had been trying to think of some way to get away from her without hurting her feelings too much because at that time he was interested in someone else. IDA DAILES did not want him to leave but he eventually did make the break from her in about 1931. LUMPKIN related that she told SCHLAHL that IDA DAILES must be lying. LUMPKIN related that she had no information as to the present location of IDA DAILES.

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She knew her to have been in the Communist Party and met her in about 1929 while going on camping trips on Long Island, across from Long Beach. IDA at that time was camping with CHAMBERS and not long after that CHAMBERS and DAILLES took an apartment in New York City. LUMPKIN remembered that two friends of IDA DAILLES were a Dr. ISIDORE GERBER and ELIZABETH LERNER who were either Communist Party members or very close to the Party.

LUMPKIN said that she told Mr. SCHMAHL that she was certain that ALGER HISS was lying and that WHITTAKER CHAMBERS was telling the truth. She said that ALGER HISS was lying because he was a Communist and as a Communist he had been trained to lie to protect himself and the Party. Mr. SCHMAHL asked her about GRACE HUTCHINS and the message which HUTCHINS had sent to CHAMBERS in about 1939 which was in part a threatening nature.

LUMPKIN said that she told SCHMAHL what she knew about HUTCHINS and SCHMAHL said that he had recently contacted HUTCHINS who made derogatory statements about CHAMBERS indicating that for one thing CHAMBERS owed her \$50.00 which she had loaned him to have his teeth repaired many years ago. SCHMAHL also said that HUTCHINS denied that she was a member of the Communist Party but LUMPKIN told SCHMAHL that HUTCHINS was lying because LUMPKIN had seen her Communist Party membership card and knew that she was a member of the Party for many years.

LUMPKIN said that she told SCHMAHL about the incident when CHAMBERS had related to her that in breaking from the Party he had attempted to have an employee of the Government in Washington break with him at the same time but that this individual had broken down and wept. She also told SCHMAHL that after the HISS case appeared in the newspapers she realized that the individual in Washington, whom CHAMBERS had tried to get away from the Party, was actually ALGER HISS and that she had then gotten down on her knees and prayed that ALGER HISS would tell the truth.

At this point LUMPKIN advised agents that she was convinced that ALGER HISS if he told the truth and clarified this situation would do more good for his country and be a greater man than he had ever been. She felt that he would be an object lesson to youngsters in schools and colleges as well as adults who were being fooled into embracing Communism without knowing exactly what they were doing, just as she had been herself in the past. LUMPKIN said that she told SCHMAHL that when the person became a Communist he was an idealist and subsequently in the Party he became a psychopath so that he had no moral sense. The Communist Party taught a person to be a psychopath.

Kisseloff-7223

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She told SCHLAHL that HISS did not realize what he was doing because of his Communist training but would just keep on lying. She explained to SCHLAHL that she felt that CHAMBERS confessing his activities in the Communist underground organization had nothing to do with any alleged homosexuality but that after he got away from Communism he wanted to be honest and straight and was trying to atone for the things he did as a Communist. She told SCHLAHL that she believed CHAMBERS had gone to other individuals then ALGER HISS to try to get them to break away from Communism although he had never told her about others.

Draco LUMPKIN said that SCHLAHL did not question her about MICHAEL INTRATOR and did not say that he intended to interview Mr. INTRATOR. SCHLAHL did make a statement, however, that a man, whose name he did not mention and who was either a Greek or an Armenian, had come to the HISS investigators and had told them that in the past CHAMBERS had made homosexual proposals to him. SCHLAHL did not relate anything further concerning that matter and at that time LUMPKIN told him that it appeared to her that this was the Communist Party's activity in planting false evidence against CHAMBERS.

LUMPKIN advised agents that she could not understand on what basis Mr. SCHLAHL was trying to prove CHAMBERS was a homosexual because in all the years that she had known him she had never received any hint that he might be a homosexual. She recalled that men liked CHAMBERS and were attracted to him which she attributed to his strong personality and good intellect. She had many times felt that CHAMBERS had more influence over MICHAEL INTRATOR than she had herself while she was married to INTRATOR. She had never heard any rumor or any incident about CHAMBERS which might give her the slightest suspicion that he might be a homosexual.

At the termination of Mr. SCHLAHL'S interview he told LUMPKIN that he believed her and that he also believed that CHAMBERS was telling the truth and that ALGER HISS was lying and was guilty of the charges brought against him. He said that in his many interviews with other persons who knew CHAMBERS he had generally come to the same conclusion.

LUMPKIN related further that about one week later she received a telephone call from Mr. SCHLAHL who told her that he wanted to come to see her again and that he wanted to bring with him Mr. ~~MC~~ LEAN; one of the attorney's for HISS, so that Mr. MC LEAN could talk to her and be convinced through her statements, as SCHLAHL was convinced, that CHAMBERS was telling the truth. He indicated that he thought the interview would last about fifteen minutes.

Kisseloff-7224

NY 65-14920

Dea.

On the next day Miss LUMPKIN was interviewed by SCHLAHL and Mr. MC LEAN for approximately an hour and a half. MC LEAN covered most of the ground previously gone over by SCHLAHL. When asked about her reaction to Mr. MC LEAN'S questioning, LUMPKIN said "Oh, he's a lawyer and I've had lawyers around me all my life in my family." She said that MC LEAN told her that he was still convinced that HISS was telling the truth and that CHAMBERS was lying.

~~CLASS REVIEW~~

LUMPKIN said that one of the things MC LEAN questioned her about was a book that CHAMBERS had translated back in about 1930, the title of which she could not recall. She remembered that this book had been commented upon in a recent issue of the "New York Herald Tribune". She recalled that the book concerned itself with "decadent persons" and MC LEAN asked her whether she did not think that one of the individuals characterized in the book was not a characterization of CHAMBERS in connection with the HISS case. The particular character that MC LEAN referred to in the book had sought revenge on another character and in order to get this revenge he had "framed" this individual after waiting a long time for an opportunity to do so.

LUMPKIN said that she could not remember the title of the book but she felt that Mr. MC LEAN inferred he intended to make some use of the book at the trial in order to discredit CHAMBERS. LUMPKIN said that Mr. MC LEAN did not have a copy of the book with him but he asked her whether she remembered CHAMBERS doing the translation of this book from German to English. She told him that she did remember CHAMBERS translating the book and that after he translated it he showed her the translation and that she read brief excerpts from the book. She did not think much of the book and half-jokingly had told CHAMBERS at that time that she was somewhat ashamed of him for having done the translation on such a book. CHAMBERS at that time had told her that he had to do the translating because he needed the money which he got for his work.

LUMPKIN further stated that MC LEAN indicated he was trying to prove that CHAMBERS himself had typed the documents which CHAMBERS was now saying had been typed up by ALGER HISS. MC LEAN asked her whether she knew of CHAMBERS having a typewriter and whether she had any typewritten letters in her possession which she had received from CHAMBERS in the past. LUMPKIN told MC LEAN that she had no letters of CHAMBERS. LUMPKIN further stated that the general impression that Mr. MC LEAN gave her was that he was not attempting to determine the truth in this case but was only interested in getting material to "smear" CHAMBERS.

Kisseloff-7225

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MC LEAN mentioned to her that CHAMBERS had used some disagreeable methods at ~~at~~ Time, Incorporated in order to get himself promoted and that he was not very well liked there by his fellow employees. LUMPKIN said that she told MC LEAN that the Communists working for "Time" magazine when CHAMBERS was there hated CHAMBERS because of his anti-Russian attitude and did everything in their power to make it difficult for him. If he, therefore, fought them he was positively right in doing it.

LUMPKIN related that she turned over to Mr. MC LEAN a copy of a book which had been given to her by CHAMBERS in 1940 or 1941 at which time CHAMBERS was asking her to get completely away from Communism and to have nothing whatsoever to do with it. This book was entitled "Darkness at Noon", written by ARTHUR KESSLER who had been a European journalist and had been in the Communist Party. The book tells about a Russian who was put in prison at which time he told about how he had gotten into the Party through idealism and then through loyalty to the Party was forced to tell certain lies so that one of his friends was liquidated and eventually he himself is turned over to the Party through a friend for something he had done against the Party.

LUMPKIN said that she told Mr. MC LEAN that he was making a big mistake in defending HISS and trying to prove him innocent because he was in that way helping the cause of Communism in this country. She told him that he should get HISS to tell the truth. After MC LEAN left, Mr. SCHMIDL remained for a short time with LUMPKIN and told her at that time that he did not think they would ever be able to prove HISS innocent of the charges against him and that he still believed HISS was lying although apparently Mr. MC LEAN could not be convinced of this.

LUMPKIN related that another point discussed by MC LEAN was the incident surrounding CHAMBERS' break from the Party and his attempt to get the unknown individual in Washington to break away with him. MC LEAN carefully questioned her about this and pointed out that she had told SCHMIDL that when CHAMBERS related this incident to her they had gotten down on their knees and prayed for this individual. She corrected MC LEAN and said that the facts were misunderstood and that actually what had happened was that she alone had gotten down on her knees to pray and the praying was for ALGER HISS.

This occurred after she had learned through the newspapers that this was the man in Washington who broke into tears when CHAMBERS tried to get him to break away from the Party. She noted that Mr. MC LEAN at that point indicated to Mr. SCHMIDL that he was annoyed with SCHMIDL'S misinterpretation of the information she gave him on that point.

Kisseloff-7226

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Max LUMPKIN stated that the impression she received from MC LEAN'S interview was that the HISS attorneys were definitely indulging in character assassination in their defense, the same as the Communist Party always indulged in when they wanted to hurt or ridicule a member who had left the Party or in defending themselves against the accusations of a departed member. At this point she said that people who do not understand Communist tactics will not believe the lengths to which they will go.

She said it was a common practice of the Communist Party to indulge in character assassination and she herself has assisted in such campaigns. Specifically, she mentioned that she had been active in the Communist whispering campaign against the KAI-SHEKS when they were attempting to ruin their reputations. She said that when carrying on such a campaign the Communists marshal all of their forces of the press, radio and magazine writers. They also engage in a strong word-of-mouth campaign which covers amazing distances and is very effective. She stated that in such campaigns they usually put a slight or minimum amount of truth in the rumor so as to make the rumor sound plausible.

LUMPKIN stated that with further reference to the article appearing in the "New York Herald Tribune" which concerned the HISS-CHAMBERS case and the book translated by CHAMBERS, it was supposed to have been written by "an unbiased lawyer" and after her interview by MC LEAN she was convinced that either MC LEAN wrote the article or he had a hand in it because it so closely followed his line of questioning in his interview with her:

LUMPKIN related that she believed ~~MAXIM~~ LIEBER should know about CHAMBERS' espionage activities because CHAMBERS had lived with LIEBER during that period and apparently LIEBER was active in the espionage activity because CHAMBERS, on one occasion, had said that LIEBER was "getting in deep" and was frightened. LUMPKIN thought that LIEBER was a "front man" for espionage agents. She considered him a weak individual who, if questioned thoroughly about his activities, might be stubborn about making an admission but eventually, if pressed for this information, she thought he would break down and admit his part with CHAMBERS.

LUMPKIN was questioned about other individuals involved in this case but she was unable to recall that CHAMBERS had ever mentioned them and she knew nothing about espionage activities on their part. LUMPKIN stated that she hoped she would not have to be a witness in this case because the publicity would hurt her family and her friends and would cause her much difficulty. She stated that if she was needed as an important witness she would consider it her duty to her country to testify.

NY 65-14920

HENRY ZOLAN, AKA HENRY ZELINSKY

A review of the personal history and background of CHAMBERS reflects that in the Spring of 1923, CHAMBERS made a trip to Europe in the company of HENRY ZELINSKY and Doctor MEYER SHAPIRO.

From a telephone call with SHAPIRO at Columbia University it was ascertained that ZELINSKY at one time was connected with the public school system in New York City. Accordingly a check of the records of the Board of Education revealed that ZELINSKY was presently teaching English at Seward Park High School, 350 Grant Street, New York City. It was also noted that by a court order in 1942, ZELINSKY had his name changed to ZOLAN.

ZOLAN was interviewed by SA LAWRENCE H. BRACKEN on March 14, 1949, and advised that his residence is 306 West 15th Street, apartment 53, New York City. He gave the following information concerning his association with WHITTAKER CHAMBERS:

He said that he first met him in the early 1920's when he was attending CCNY and CHAMBERS was studying at Columbia College. After their trip to Europe in early 1923, it was his understanding that CHAMBERS became a Communist and began working on the "Daily Worker". His association with CHAMBERS remained a close one through the following years, and around 1930 he moved to the CHAMBERS residence in Lynbrook, Long Island, and stayed for approximately six months. Again, in 1932 or 1933, ZOLAN and his wife lived at the Lynbrook residence for another period of approximately six months.

In 1934 CHAMBERS told him that he was working for the underground, and, as a result, he saw very little of him until 1939, when he again saw CHAMBERS and CHAMBERS told him that he had broken with the Party because of its "ruthlessness and total lack of principle." At this same time, CHAMBERS told him that he was trying to induce other members of the underground to break with the Party, but was meeting with very little success along this line. ZOLAN said that prior to this, and he was not sure of the exact dates, but he thought it to be around 1935, CHAMBERS had told him that he was working with microfilm and photography photographing confidential documents in Washington. ZOLAN could not elaborate any further on this matter.

On March 15, 1949, these facts were brought to the attention of Mr. CHAMBERS, but he could not recall ever mentioning to ZOLAN any of the particulars of his work while he was in the underground.

Kisseloff-7228

NY 65-14920

~~HARRY~~ ZOLAN was again contacted and advised that he could not recall the exact time that CHAMBERS made this statement to him, but that a conversation, as he had previously related, did occur. ZOLAN was further questioned concerning his knowledge of CHAMBERS activities, but could furnish no names or any other material connected with CHAMBERS' work.

Kisseloff-7229

NY 65-14920

CLIFTON FADIMAN

CLIFTON FADIMAN, 45 Gramercy Park, New York City, was interviewed at his office, 104 East 37th Street, New York City on March 22, 1949 by SA's ROY J. BARLOGA and JOHN F. SULLIVAN. He advised that he has been acquainted with WHITTAKER CHAMBERS and has had two major contacts with CHAMBERS, both of them being of a literary nature.

He and CHAMBERS were fellow students at Columbia University in the early 1920's, and FADIMAN graduated from that school in 1925. He was not certain whether CHAMBERS ever did graduate, pointing out that while CHAMBERS attended Columbia, he seemed to consider school as sort of a side line, his main interests appearing to lie somewhere else. FADIMAN was Editor or Assistant Editor of the Columbia University student publication, "The Morningside." CHAMBERS contributed articles and poems for the publication, and FADIMAN got to know him in that way. He considered CHAMBERS at that time a brilliant poet and pointed out that he thought it was too bad that CHAMBERS did not in later life concentrate on his writing because he felt that if CHAMBERS had done so, he would be a renowned literary figure at this time. He felt that it was foolish that CHAMBERS had gotten involved with the Communists. FADIMAN related further that later CHAMBERS became editor of "The Morningside" and wrote a blasphemous article which appeared in the magazine and which caused his forced resignation as editor.

FADIMAN stated that the other major contact he had with CHAMBERS occurred a few years later. He believed it to be in 1929. At that time, FADIMAN was Assistant Editor for Simon and Schuster, Book Publishers in New York, HENRY W. SIMON being his superior. At that time, they needed someone to translate two German books into English. FADIMAN had kept up a slight and friendly contact with CHAMBERS and knowing him to be a very good linguist, CHAMBERS was hired to translate the books. FADIMAN believed that he recommended CHAMBERS for the jobs, although it was possible that CHAMBERS contacted him at that time in search of employment. The books which CHAMBERS translated were "Bambi," by FELIX SALTEM, and "Class Reunion," by FRANZ WERFEL. FADIMAN could not recall which book was translated first, but CHAMBERS did the translating, did good work, and took between three and six months to finish the job. He recalled that CHAMBERS received about \$300.00 for each book he translated and he believed

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that he was paid at about one half to one cent a word, each of the books running to about 60,000 words. FADIMAN could not recall the plot of "Class Reunion" but indicated that the book was not a good seller.

After that, he did not see CHAMBERS for a long period of time and it appeared that CHAMBERS had very little contact with his former classmates at Columbia University. Sometime in the 1930's, CHAMBERS left New York and went down to Baltimore to live. During the 1930's, according to FADIMAN, he heard vague rumors about CHAMBERS' having become a Communist Party member and being ousted from the Communist Party. He did not know if this was true. He never heard anything about CHAMBERS doing intelligence work for the Communists until he read about it in the newspapers recently.

At college and afterwards, he had always considered CHAMBERS an odd and mysterious individual who was not a very practical type. He next heard of CHAMBERS sometime after 1940 when he learned that CHAMBERS was with "Time" magazine and he recalled that he was surprised that CHAMBERS should be working there considering CHAMBERS' political background. He made no effort to contact CHAMBERS while he worked for "Time" magazine because he did not like the people who worked for HENRY LUCE, feeling that they considered themselves "aristocrats" in the writing trade. FADIMAN stated that the writers who worked for HENRY LUCE were generally disliked by other writers.

The last contact he had with CHAMBERS was an accidental meeting with him about six years ago in the French restaurant in Rockefeller Plaza in New York City. On that occasion, they exchanged a few words, CHAMBERS saying that he was at "Time" magazine and that he had made a lot of changes within the past few years. Very little else was said on that occasion. FADIMAN indicated that he never saw CHAMBERS after that. His friendship with CHAMBERS was broken off after they left Columbia University. He had never had much desire to become friendly with CHAMBERS again because of what he had heard of CHAMBERS' political ideas and activities and then his employment with "Time" magazine.

~~ms. 02010~~ FADIMAN said he had married a sister of an old friend of CHAMBERS whose name was JACK RUSH. This sister was PAULINE RUSH. They had been divorced about one week prior to this interview. FADIMAN did not believe

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that JACK RUSH or PAULINE RUSH knew as much about CHAMBERS as he did and he felt that he did not know very much about CHAMBERS himself. He recalled that while they were students at Columbia, he visited CHAMBERS at his home in Lynbrook, Long Island, on one occasion. He related that he had never heard anything about CHAMBERS which might lead him to believe that CHAMBERS was immoral or a liar.

FADIMAN stated that in 1932, CHAMBERS was Editor of a publication, "New Masses." At that time, FADIMAN took part in the writing of a symposium for "New Masses," the original title of which was, "Why I Turned Left." FADIMAN related that at that time, he was "a New Dealer" and his political ideas leaned toward the left. He stated that he was not a Communist and never had been a Communist, and that he had never trusted the Communists. He felt that he could never agree with their ideas. The title of this symposium was changed by the editors of "New Masses" to something like "How I Turned to Communism." FADIMAN related that his part in writing that article caused him trouble for many years and that he had to explain to many people the matter of the change of title on the part of the editors of "New Masses." Written explanations concerning the matter had appeared in the public prints, but he pointed out that publishers did not seem to pay attention to his denials and explanations. He stated that at the time the article appeared in "New Masses," he made no objection or complaint to "New Masses" concerning the change of title and he did not contact CHAMBERS about the matter as best he could recall.

Concerning CHAMBERS' becoming interested in Communism during his college days, FADIMAN stated that many students at Columbia during that period after the first World War were wild with ideas about changing the world and thought that our system of government was not satisfactory. Many of them turned toward Communism as a solution including CHAMBERS and most of them, upon gaining maturity, swung back and away from Communism. CHAMBERS, however, was one of those who did not swing away from Communism as quickly as the others and, as a result, got himself all mixed up in a lot of trouble. In FADIMAN'S opinion, CHAMBERS made "a mess of his life."

FADIMAN felt that CHAMBERS was an "unbalanced individual." He said that his reason for this opinion was CHAMBERS' going into the Communist Party, getting involved in Communist espionage activity, and then breaking away, subsequently getting into this trouble with ALGER HISS. He felt that if CHAMBERS had a well-balanced mind, he could not possibly have gotten involved in all this difficulty and would much sooner have seen the trouble he was getting into.

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RE: SAMUEL ROTH

During the interview of WHITTAKER CHAMBERS on March 1, 1949 by SA's FRANCIS X. PLANT and THOMAS G. SPENCER, CHAMBERS made some remarks concerning SAMUEL ROTH, who apparently is assisting in obtaining material for HISS' defense, according to CHAMBERS.

ROTH, according to CHAMBERS, was the former publisher and editor of a magazine entitled "~~TWO~~ WORLDS," of which there were two issues; one called "~~TWO~~ WORLDS MONTHLY" and the other "~~TWO~~ WORLDS QUARTERLY."

This was an intellectual literary magazine which, CHAMBERS stated, ROTH ran on a shoe string. Some time in the early 1930's, CHAMBERS contributed some poetry to the magazine under the name of WHITTAKER CHAMBERS. CHAMBERS cannot recall specifically, but is of the opinion that some of these poems were published in one of ROTH'S "TWO WORLDS" magazines.

CHAMBERS related that ROTH was rather well known, in a peculiar sort of way, to numerous intellectuals, particularly in the early and late 1930's, and at one time was the recipient of a "round robin" signed by some prominent literary lights. This "round robin" resulted from ROTH'S pirating of "ULYSEES" which was written by JAMES JOYCE.

The sale of this book was prohibited in the United States and ROTH, while it was under a ban, published this story serially in his magazine "TWO WORLDS." CHAMBERS also recalled that on one occasion he made a translation from the French of part of a French novel entitled "~~APHRODITE~~" by PIERRE LOUYS.

In connection with instant investigation, CHAMBERS related that after he testified on August 25, 1948, before the House Committee on Un-American Activities, ROTH put out a story that CHAMBERS had, at one time, submitted some poems to ROTH under the name of GEORGE CROSLY.

CHAMBERS pointed out that ROTH did not specifically state that these poems under the name of GEORGE CROSLY had been published. CHAMBERS later remarked that ROTH was "very busy" with the HISS crowd.

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CHAMBERS stated that probably ROTH is somewhat "peeved" with him because of CHAMBERS failure to answer a letter that ROTH wrote to him in early 1948. According to CHAMBERS, in ROTH'S letter, the latter requested CHAMBERS' assistance in obtaining a job for ROTH at "TIME" magazine and that the letter also indicated that ROTH was sending CHAMBERS one of his latest publications "THE DROLL TALES OF THE CZECH."

CHAMBERS related that there had been no opening for ROTH'S talents at "TIME" magazine and after considering how to answer ROTH'S letter without hurting his feelings, he simply crumpled up ROTH'S letter and threw it into the wastebasket.

ROTH was therefore interviewed at his residence, 11 West 81st Street, Apartment 2B by SA(A) JAMES T. NEAGLE. ROTH stated that he had known CHAMBERS during the period 1925 to 1927 when they were friendly with a group of young authors and poets, among whom was LOUIS ZUKOFSKY.

ROTH related that he had published a magazine entitled "TWO WORLDS" and that he recalls having published several poems by WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, which were published under this name. Further, ROTH stated that he recalled that at one time CHAMBERS furnished him several poems dealing with "sex," which CHAMBERS wished to be published under a pseudonym. ROTH stated that he could not possibly swear that the pseudonym which was to be used was GEORGE CROSLY, but upon reading that name in the newspaper accounts of this case, it seemed to have some connection with CHAMBERS. ROTH stated that these works were never published by him and he had no idea where the original manuscripts are.

ROTH advised that he has previously been contacted by Mr. ROSENWALD, an attorney for ALGER HISS, and by two other persons whose names he cannot recall, but who made inquiries concerning the instant investigation. He described one of these persons as being a former reporter for the now defunct "NEW YORK STAR", who was affiliated with ROSENWALD. The other man he was unable to recall or describe. He stated that this man had left a business card with him setting out his name and address, but upon searching, he later advised that neither he nor his wife could locate this card.

ROTH stated that he had given ROSENWALD an affidavit concerning the aforementioned poems which dealt with "sex", and which were purportedly given to him to be published under the name GEORGE CROSLY.

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~~Samuel~~ ROTH stated that he did not believe that the attorneys for HISS intended to use him as a witness in this case. He also stated that he personally believed that ROSENWALD did not attach much importance to the information contained in the affidavit.

Following is a criminal record pertaining to ROTH which was furnished by the New York City Police Department:

SAAMUEL ROTH, was. David ~~X~~ Doren, Norman ~~X~~ Lockridge, Eric ~~X~~ Hammond, William ~~X~~ Fargo, Coventry House, Wisdom and Broadway Bargain Counter. He was arrested 1/4/28 for mailing obscene literature, sentenced 2/27/28 to \$500 fine and 6 months, sentenced suspended, given 2 years probation.

On 6/15/28 ROTH was arrested for possessing obscene pictures and on 10/26/28 was sentenced to 3 months in the work house by Special Sessions Court.

On 10/4/29 he was arrested for possession and sale of obscene literature, case dismissed on 11/27/29.

On 1/28/30 he was arrested for violation of probation and sentenced to 6 months in the Federal House of Detention, New York City.

On 7/7/30 he was arrested on a fugitive warrant for the sale and possession of obscene book and was sentenced to 60 days.

On 2/24/31 he was arrested for the possession and dissemination of obscene literature, which charge was dismissed on 5/6/31.

On 3/19/34 he was arrested for the sale of obscene books for which he was fined \$100 by Special Sessions Court on 6/29/34.

On 9/2/36 he was arrested for mailing obscene matter and on 12/16/36 was found guilty on a 22 count indictment, sentenced to \$2,000 fine, suspended, and to serve 3 years at Lewisburg Penitentiary. He was conditionally released from the Penitentiary on 4/27/39.

On 4/14/41 he was arrested for selling or assisting in selling an unmailable book, probation was extended until 12/16/44.

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In the course of interviewing WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, he advised that while attending Columbia University in 1922, he wrote an article for a student publication called "The Morningside." He advised that in writing this article he used the name of JOHN KELLY.

Investigation was conducted at the library of Columbia University. A copy of "The Morningside" dated November, 1922 was obtained. This publication contains on page three through six a play called "A Play for Puppets" by JOHN KELLY.

According to CHAMBERS, this play was considered licentious and offensive as well as sacrilegious by the University officials and he was called down for editing such a play and was asked for an apology. He thought an apology was uncalled for and he was required to resign as Editor-in-Chief of this magazine.

A photostatic copy has been made of this play and it will be maintained as an exhibit in this file.

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LOUIS ZUKOFSKY

A review of the background and personal history of CHAMBERS indicates that he made a friend at Columbia University of a fellow student named LOUIS ZUKOFSKY, whom he described as a poet. In about 1925, CHAMBERS began to work for MORRIS ZUKOFSKY, a brother of LOUIS, in a second-hand bookstore located on Fourth Avenue near 11th Street, New York City. According to CHAMBERS, he worked there for about one month, his job consisting of waiting on customers. LOUIS ZUKOFSKY also worked there, and obtained the job for CHAMBERS. LOUIS, at that time, according to CHAMBERS, was a Communist, but when CHAMBERS was interviewed on March 15, 1949, he stated that he thought ZUKOFSKY was not now a Communist but believed that he would be "over on the left."

ZUKOFSKY was located at 30 Willow Street, Brooklyn, New York, and interviewed by SAs Lawrence H. Bracken and James T. Neagle on March 18, 1949.

ZUKOFSKY stated that he became acquainted with CHAMBERS while they were both attending Columbia College; however, he had no recollection of ever obtaining a job for him in his brother's store, nor did he ever remember CHAMBERS working there. He said it was quite possible, however, that CHAMBERS might have filled in during the lunch hour and helped to wait on customers. ZUKOFSKY said that in the early part of 1930 he went to Europe, and as a result he did not see CHAMBERS again until the latter part of the nineteen thirties. He was not sure of the exact year. He stated that during this time he had heard that CHAMBERS was a member of the Communist Party; however, to what degree he was involved he did not know. ZUKOFSKY said that occasionally he met with members of a literary group, all of whom had been acquainted with CHAMBERS at Columbia College, and at these times speculation was made as to just what extent CHAMBERS' activities extended into the Communist underground; however, he was never able to definitely establish what CHAMBERS' particular job was. Other than this, ZUKOFSKY could furnish no additional information concerning CHAMBERS; however, it is to be noted, that ZUKOFSKY was interviewed in the presence of his wife, and that both appeared extremely guarded in their answers throughout the interview.

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RE: JOHN M. BARKHAM

On March 18, 1949, JOHN M. BARKHAM, 76 Brewster Road, Scarsdale, New York, was interviewed by SAs ROY J. BARLOGA and JOHN F. SULLIVAN in the New York Times Building, 229 West 43rd Street, New York City. BARKHAM advised that he works as a book reviewer for the "New York Times" and has held that job for the past three weeks. He stated that he began to work for Time, Inc., New York City, in the Foreign News Department, on August 10, 1944, as a foreign news writer. He worked there until March, 1947, when he left and began to do free lance writing. When he started for Time, Inc., he worked under WHITTAKER CHAMBERS who was Senior Editor in the Foreign News Section. He worked under CHAMBERS for a period of about one year and then CHAMBERS was transferred to another section, which he believed was the Special Projects Section.

While he worked for Time, Inc., BARKHAM saw very much of CHAMBERS, worked closely with him and became a very good friend of his. CHAMBERS helped him and others with the magazine in doing their work and BARKHAM considered CHAMBERS a superb writer and editor. Very often they had lunch together when they were coworkers. BARKHAM stated that after he left Time, Inc., in March, 1947, he did not again see CHAMBERS until about six months ago when they had lunch together, BARKHAM having contacted CHAMBERS and arranged for their meeting.

BARKHAM stated that while they were acquainted at Time, Inc., CHAMBERS was considered very anti-Russian and anti-Communist. He was very outspoken about his feelings along these lines and he showed it also in his work. Many articles written by other writers, who were somewhat pro-Russian in their feelings, were changed by CHAMBERS in his capacity as editor in order to eliminate the pro-Russian angle.

CHAMBERS, while working for Time, Inc., often spoke of his former membership in the Communist Party and his work in the underground organization collecting espionage information for the Russians. He often made very startling statements concerning his activities in the underground. As an example of this, BARKHAM related that CHAMBERS on one occasion had told him that while he worked for the underground he used to contact a sailor who was a Communist and who worked on the SS BREMEN or the SS EUROPA. This sailor was a courier who brought money to the United States from Russia and delivered it to CHAMBERS who transmitted it to others in the underground organization who used the money to further Russian espionage. CHAMBERS had mentioned that he had been a courier for the espionage group and that the government agencies in Washington were honeycombed with Communist Party members who were getting information which they passed on to the

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Russian espionage organization through CHAMBERS and others who operated like him.

~~John~~ BARKHAM stated that he could not recall that CHAMBERS had ever mentioned the names of any of the individuals with whom he had worked in espionage activities, with the exception of ALGER HISS. BARKHAM stated that on one occasion which he recalled clearly to be a Thursday morning in the year 1945, CHAMBERS came into his office at Time, Inc., with a newspaper in his possession and he was visibly excited. He pointed to an item on the front page of the paper which concerned ALGER HISS and which possibly had a photograph of ALGER HISS. This item in the paper indicated that HISS had been appointed an advisor to former President ROOSEVELT for the Yalta Conference. CHAMBERS very excitedly exclaimed that HISS had been associated with him in his underground activities for the Communists and CHAMBERS said that when he broke away from the Communists he begged HISS to break away also but HISS had broken down and cried but refused to break away from the Communists. BARKHAM stated he recalled this incident very clearly and he believed that other persons at Time, Inc., also would recall CHAMBERS having made that statement at that time. He believed also that many others at Time, Inc., had been told by CHAMBERS at different times incidents concerning his activities in the underground organization of the Communist Party. One of these individuals was CRAIG THOMPSON, who was formerly with Time, and according to BARKHAM was probably now in Russia.

Another one of these persons was FRED GRUEN, who was still with Time, Inc. BARKHAM suggested that for the purpose of obtaining information relative to CHAMBERS' statements concerning his espionage activities, which he made while he worked for Time, Inc., contact should be made with a person who worked for CHAMBERS at Time, Inc., and who was a researcher for him. This employee helped CHAMBERS in his editorial work for Time, would have been in close contact with him daily and undoubtedly would know very much about CHAMBERS and the statements he made.

BARKHAM related that CHAMBERS, while working at Time, Inc., was disliked by many of the writers because of his habit of changing their articles to a great extent. There were two political groups working for the magazine at that time, one of which was quite pro-Russian and the other, which included CHAMBERS, being anti-Russian. The writers who were pro-Russian disliked CHAMBERS because he changed their stories to eliminate the pro-Russian angle, although many of the changes he made did not concern the pro-Russian angle but were made only to make the articles read more interestingly.

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BARKHAM mentioned that WILLIAM WALTON had worked for Time, Inc., at that time and had been a war correspondent who went to Europe with the American forces and eventually began to send stories in from Czechoslovakia. WALTON was in the pro-Russian group at Time, Inc., and for that reason did not like CHAMBERS. BARKHAM stated that he knew nothing further concerning WALTON except that after he left time he believed he went over to the "New Republic".

BARKHAM stated that he saw CHAMBERS on one occasion since he left Time, Inc., which was about six months ago when he telephoned CHAMBERS and asked him to have lunch with him. CHAMBERS at that time was in the midst of Grand Jury testimony and House Committee hearings and told BARKHAM that he was worried about the HISS libel action because he certainly could not afford to lose any money in the action. CHAMBERS discussed the libel case generally, said he would fight it and that some organization was helping him in fighting the case.

Concerning CHAMBERS, BARKHAM said that he considered him a very fine person who was always truthful in his statements and was considered a man of very good morals. He pointed out that CHAMBERS never drank, was religious, being a member of the Quaker religion, and lived a quiet and respectable life. He did not believe that there was any question whatsoever but that CHAMBERS was a man of high morals and good mentality. He pointed out that recently there had been some references in radio broadcasts and newspaper publicity concerning a possible homosexuality on the part of CHAMBERS, and that he considers this ridiculous, he never having received any indication whatsoever that such might be true.

He indicated that while working for Time, Inc., CHAMBERS wrote an anti-Russian article entitled, "Czars on the Roof", which was written at the time of the Yalta Conference and showed that the present Russian government was more imperialistic than the Russian Czars had ever dreamed of being. This article created a great deal of controversy at Time Magazine and finally was toned down very much and printed. Recently it was published in Time as originally written by CHAMBERS and Time Magazine indicated in connection with the article that it was a story they had published many years ago pointing out that they had been right back in those days when many other persons in this country did not realize what Russia was really doing.

BARKHAM stated that he could not recall that CHAMBERS ever mentioned the name of DONALD HISS or any of the other individuals involved in this case.

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~~John M.~~ BARKHAM stated that CHAMBERS went into the Communist Party through idealism, he having attended Columbia University shortly after the first world war where he associated with a young intellectual crowd who became interested in Communism, due to unsettled world conditions at that time. It eventually dawned on CHAMBERS that he had made a mistake in having anything to do with the Communists and when he found that out he broke from the Communists and went to the opposite extreme becoming very anti-Russian. BARKHAM recalled that CHAMBERS had told him on one occasion that after he had broken from the Communists he went into hiding and that a Russian had been assigned by the Communists to "get him". This Russian trailed him and on one occasion CHAMBERS met the man face to face at which time CHAMBERS talked to him and talked him out of harming him and his family.

BARKHAM recalled that a friend of CHAMBERS on Time Magazine was one CALVIN FIXX, who probably is still working for the magazine as a writer. FIXX was a writer on the publication at the time that CHAMBERS was an editor and they knew each other very well. At that time FIXX had a nervous breakdown and CHAMBERS helped him very much in recuperating. BARKHAM felt that FIXX undoubtedly knew a great deal about statements CHAMBERS made concerning his underground espionage activities, which statements he made at the time he worked for Time, Inc.

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WILLIAM WALTON

On March 29, 1949, WILLIAM WALTON, foreign correspondent for ~~Time-Life Incorporated~~, was interviewed in his room at the Hotel Shelton; 49th Street and Lexington Avenue, New York City, by SAs Lawrence H. Bracken and Donald M. McInerney. WALTON advised that he is presently employed by Life Magazine, and that he is awaiting transportation to Europe for the purpose of attending a reunion of the war correspondents who participated in the invasion of France in June of 1944. He further stated that he was first employed by Time in 1942, at which time he first met WHITTAKER CHAMBERS. He worked in the main office with him from this time until the early part of 1943, when he was assigned to the European Theatre as a foreign correspondent. During this period, he had very little association with CHAMBERS, and the only thing that he could remember about him was that "in my opinion, he was nuttier than a fruit cake." He said that the reason for giving that statement was that it was well known among all the employes of Time that CHAMBERS constantly appeared to be fearing for his life. His manner at all times was extremely guarded, and on many occasions he had expressed to members of the staff that he was in fear of the Russian Secret Police.

WALTON went on to say that during this year period he himself had very little contact with CHAMBERS, and that his opinion expressed above was mainly a result of statements that he had heard made by other members of the Time staff. He added that upon his return to the United States at the conclusion of the war, he was assigned to Life Magazine, and as a result had no further contact with CHAMBERS.

WALTON said that he has been interviewed a number of times since last August concerning his knowledge of CHAMBERS, but at this time, he could recall only two specific instances. He stated that while he was in Washington, D. C., a date he could not recall, he was interviewed by a person whose name he could not recall, who told him that he was an ex-FBI agent, and to prove it, he displayed, "some sort of a card showing ~~Ex-FBI Agents' Association~~." He said this individual told him that he was employed by the Carnegie Endowment Corporation, and that he was a private detective employed by a detective firm located on Pine Street, in lower Manhattan. On another occasion he was contacted by a man

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who claimed to be a psychiatrist employed by the HISS attorneys, and he believed that this man's name was BENGER. WALTON advised that he told these two individuals, as well as the others that have contacted him, only what he told the writer.

Walton

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The following investigation was conducted by SA JAMES R. SHINNERS. During the course of interviews with WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, he stated that he had contact in 1936 with LINCOLN STEFFENS. CHAMBERS stated that he had met with LINCOLN STEFFENS regarding the preparation of a biography of Mr. E. B. FILENE, a Boston department store magnate.

CHAMBERS stated that it had been brought to his attention by LEONARD LYONS that communications from STEFFENS to CHAMBERS had appeared in STEFFENS' book "Collected Letters of LINCOLN STEFFENS". CHAMBERS advised that STEFFENS may have known him under the name of HUGH JONES.

Inquiry at the New York Public Library, New York City, reflected that in the "Collected Letters of LINCOLN STEFFENS" three references were noted concerning CHAMBERS.

In a letter dated June 18, 1933, at Carmel, California, STEFFENS wrote as follows:

"My dear Whittaker Chambers,

"My hat came off today while I was reading a story of yours, (Our Comrade MUNN, 'New Masses', October, 1931 or 'Death of the Communists', 'New Masses', December, 1931.). How you can write! And your stuff—

"Whenever I hear people talk about 'proletarian art and literature', I'm going to ask them to shut their minds and look at you. I hope you are very young, though I don't see how you can be. I hope, too, that you are daring, that you have no respect for the writers of my generation and you know as I do that you can do it.

"Now I will put on my hat again.

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"Yours sincerely,

"/s/ LINCOLN STEFFENS"

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In a letter to his son, PETER, dated at New York, Thanksgiving Night, November, 1933, STEFFENS wrote the following:

"Dear Peter,

"Whittaker Chambers called up this morning; said he heard I would like to see him and offered to call. I suggested lunch with me here. He had been cheered by a copy he got of my letter to him. Really appreciated it because nobody had ever before given him a hand. 'Not the other left writers, not the other men on the Masses?' I ask— He; never a word. We don't do that for one another. I said that was a Red fault; there must be 'warm spots.' He agreed; he himself tries now to be a warm spot. But it is not the spirit of the Party. I said I got that at the Masses yesterday; they listened, but were unresponsive, and I thought, got or took nothing. 'There you are known' he said. They told me they had had a very impressive, suggestive talk, from you and that's why I am here; because they were so impressed especially North, (latter name refers to JOE NORTH, member of the 'New Masses' staff.)"

In a letter dated September 6, 1934, STEFFENS wrote to HUGH JONES, the name under which CHAMBERS said STEFFENS knew him. The letter is as follows:

"Dear Mr. Hugh Jones,

~~Upton~~ Sinclair is being attacked as a Communist. There is fierce hysteria here against Communism, you know. It began here with the general strike, when 'they' discovered by experimentation that Bridges and some of the other labor leaders could not be bribed. You can be trusted, I think, to understand how terrifying that discovery can be in real life. If we can't buy a man with real money how are we to make labor leaders see reason? No, when bribery fails what is left one by, — by violence? It is frightening and we are indeed frightened. Our hysteria is sincere; and it is wide spread. and we can see that, since the symbol of fright is the word 'Communist', all we have got to do is stick it on anybody we fear and hate. It used to be 'hun' now it is Communist. See? Sinclair is a Communist. But he says he isn't and the Communists say he isn't. They are damn liars, of course, so, you see, if I, an honest man will come out and declare and denounce publicly UPTON as no Red but as a Fascist I shall embarrass the Republicans, the herd, and I shall at the same time

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"be doing a service to our socialist Democrats. The Sinclair merger are considering now just how hot they want me to be.

"The fight of his party is one of the clearest expositions I have ever seen of the reason why Communists stress the need of building up a disciplined Party to take over and exercise power; of the reason why a mere socialist can't do the trick.

Bob, by the way, has left here though he had to get out of this atmosphere.....We are almost as dangerous as the Party; even my little boy, Pete, who is nine years old was under fire, and as for his mother, --he remarked to her one day: 'You have got yourself in dutch haven't you Mama?' It is all very amusing but you must realize that to elect a good old, safe Republican out here we are going to have a bigger and better hysteria which it will soon appear might as well be made permanent. Certainly it must be developed enough to defeat Sinclair, and I think it will. I expect to hear that he will drive in capitalism, but capital out of California.

"Why don't you come out and see for yourself the leading State in the union; and us warm spots, pretty spotted but still warm.

"Sincerely,

"/s/ LINCOLN STEFFENS"

It may be noted that the BOB referred to in the above letter undoubtedly refers to ROBERT CANTWELL, whom CHAMBERS states he recommended to LINCOLN STEFFENS to prepare the proposed biography of Mr. FILENE.

It may also be noted that in the "Collected Letters of LINCOLN STEFFENS" there were numerous letters to Communist leaders, including ANNA LOUISE STRONG, SAM MARCY, and others.

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RE: JOSEPH FREEMAN

On March 25, 1949, Mr. JOSEPH FREEMAN was interviewed by SAs JAMES R. SHINNERS and JAMES T. NEAGLE at the offices of EDWARD BERNAYS, 26 East 64th Street, New York City.

Mr. FREEMAN stated that he was a former member of the Communist Party and made the acquaintance of WHITTAKER CHAMBERS in his capacity as former Editor of "New Masses," in approximately 1928 or 1929.

Mr. FREEMAN pointed out that he was first introduced to CHAMBERS through his brother, HARRY FREEMAN, as a prospective writer for "New Masses" magazine. Mr. FREEMAN said that at the time he was introduced to CHAMBERS, it was his recollection that CHAMBERS was a member of the staff of the "Daily Worker".

Mr. FREEMAN pointed out further that the first time he met CHAMBERS, a vivid impression was made because of the antics used by CHAMBERS at this original meeting. Mr. FREEMAN explained this by stating that at the time his attention was called to CHAMBERS' antics by HARRY FREEMAN. It was suggested that HARRY FREEMAN bring CHAMBERS to a meeting on the lower East Side near the "Daily Worker" and they could have a joint discussion which would include an individual, also a poet like CHAMBERS, named KEANE WALLIS. Mr. FREEMAN stated that at this meeting CHAMBERS became very outspoken and critical for no apparent reason of both Mr. WALLIS and JOSEPH FREEMAN. FREEMAN said that he severely reprimanded CHAMBERS for his unwarranted display of temper and recalled that after a brief period CHAMBERS seemed to be remorseful over the incident and suggested to JOSEPH FREEMAN that they become friends. Mr. FREEMAN stated he readily agreed to this proposition and offered to shake hands with CHAMBERS but he declined this approach. CHAMBERS, Mr. FREEMAN said, stated that it was his habit that when he made friends that he and the other party slash their wrists and mingle their blood as a token of friendship. FREEMAN said he naturally rejected such a move and after an extended discussion, the proposal was again made that FREEMAN and CHAMBERS become friends and FREEMAN recalled that he again offered his hand to CHAMBERS and this time CHAMBERS grasped FREEMAN'S fingers with his left hand and at the same time attempted to slash his wrists as previously described. FREEMAN said that a brief melee followed which was terminated through the intercession of the bartender and several other guests at the saloon they were visiting.

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Following this outbreak, FREEMAN said that the party he had brought to join in the discussion, Mr. WALLIS, disappeared. FREEMAN then recalled that the discussions broke up around 2:00 A.M. when the two FREEMANS and CHAMBERS departed from the saloon and went directly to HARRY FREEMAN'S home in Long Island City. JOSEPH FREEMAN stated that when they arrived at HARRY'S home they were greeted by HARRY'S wife who made observations of the apparent inebriation of the trio and offered to prepare a snack. JOSEPH FREEMAN then added that when he turned to introduce CHAMBERS to his sister-in-law, he noticed CHAMBERS lying prone on the floor crying to himself and at the same time apologizing to JOSEPH FREEMAN for his antics earlier in the evening. JOSEPH FREEMAN stated that following this incident he had no further social contact with CHAMBERS.

JOSEPH FREEMAN advised the Agents that the above episode was related by FREEMAN to HAROLD ROSENWALD, attorney for ALGER HISS, in the Fall of 1948, shortly after the hearings on the HISS-CHAMBERS situation took place. JOSEPH FREEMAN stated that ROSENWALD requested FREEMAN to testify to the above facts at the forthcoming trial but he declined this offer.

JOSEPH FREEMAN stated that following his original meeting mentioned above with WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, he had no further contact with him, although CHAMBERS was appointed to the Editorial Board of "New Masses" magazine. FREEMAN stated that he recalls that in the early 1930's, he took a year's leave of absence from the "New Masses" to write a book and advised that upon his return WHITTAKER CHAMBERS was serving in the capacity of Editor of "New Masses". FREEMAN pointed out, however, that CHAMBERS tenure as Editor was very brief when he suddenly disappeared from all activity and was not heard from by other members of the "New Masses" staff.

FREEMAN said that comments were passed frequently concerning the status of CHAMBERS with the Communist Party and he recalled that he heard rumors that CHAMBERS was in the underground doing work for the old V.C.P.U. FREEMAN emphasized, however, that he never knew actually that CHAMBERS was serving in the underground.

Mr. FREEMAN said that his next contact with CHAMBERS followed a brief period in which FREEMAN was attached to "Fortune" magazine in which he assisted in the preparation of an article for that magazine. FREEMAN stated that his work was well received by the Editors of "Fortune" magazine and they asked him if he would care to join the staff as a permanent member.

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FREEMAN said he readily accepted the offer but was told that before he could be offered a permanent position, he would have to be screened by WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, who, at that time, was associated with "Time" magazine.

FREEMAN stated that he had an interview with CHAMBERS at "Time" magazine, which FREEMAN recalled was very formal. FREEMAN stated that when he entered the room CHAMBERS promptly told him to have a seat and proceeded to ask him questions which impressed FREEMAN as being peculiar. The first question he was asked, FREEMAN said, was whether or not he owned any property and recalled CHAMBERS as saying that it was imperative that individuals associated with the "Time," "Life," and "Fortune" magazines should be property owners, indicating to FREEMAN that he himself owned four farms. FREEMAN stated that he also asked him questions regarding his religious views along with several questions on politics and writing experience. FREEMAN said that no questions ever arose concerning their previous meeting or associations at "New Masses" and after a brief interview, FREEMAN was excused and did not receive any appointment to "Fortune" magazine.

Relative to ALGER HISS, Mr. FREEMAN stated that he never heard any comments during his affiliations with the Communist Party or since his break in 1939, which would indicate to him that HISS was ever a member of the Communist Party or even a sympathizer. FREEMAN stated that he has followed the newspaper accounts of the HISS-CHAMBERS case very closely and has participated in many discussions concerning the plausibility of CHAMBERS' allegations. FREEMAN pointed out that in a discussion that he had in the instant case with BEATRICE PITNEY LAMB, Head of the "United Nations News", 45 East 65th Street, New York City, she made the observations that it is her impression that ALGER HISS is protecting his wife, PRISCILLA.

mrs.
Mrs. LAMB told FREEMAN that she went to school with Mrs. HISS and indicated that she thought Mrs. HISS was a "fellow traveler." FREEMAN stated that he could recall no further details of this conversation with Mrs. LAMB. She will be interviewed by Agents of this office.

FREEMAN said that during his period in the Communist Party, he reported numerous affairs and conferences for the "New Masses", including a detailed report on the hearings before the NYE Committee on Munitions. FREEMAN when advised that HISS was a member of this committee stated he was unable to recall his affiliation with this group. He pointed out that whenever he was covering meetings of such a nature as the NYE Committee, he was

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constantly on the alert for "available" sources of information of individuals who were known to be sympathetic with the Communist Party, FREEMAN said that he positively could not recall ALGER HISS ever being identified to him by any of his Washington contacts as a person who could be approached for information.

Mr. FREEMAN was questioned concerning other individuals involved in the present investigation and stated that the only names he could recall as being familiar to him were those of JOHN ~~ABT~~ and LEE ~~PRESSMAN~~. Mr. ~~FREEMAN~~ pointed out, however, that he was not personally aware of any information which would indicate any activity on their part with the instant investigation and pointed out that he had heard that these two individuals were regarded as being acceptable to the Communist Party.

Photographs of individuals in the instant investigation were shown to Mr. FREEMAN and he could identify only CHAMBERS and Mr. PRESSMAN.

Mrs. CHARLON ~~FREEMAN~~, wife of JOSEPH FREEMAN, was interviewed and she stated she could not recall any individuals mentioned in the Hiss-Chambers inquiry particularly ALGER HISS or WHITTAKER CHAMBERS. She also advised she had no information relative Communist Party underground activity.

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FRANKLIN SPIER

A review of the background and personal history of CHAMBERS indicated that he and his wife, in about early 1932, moved from their 11th Street address in New York City, to the farm of FRANKLIN SPIER, known as the Old Hall Farm, located at Glen Gardner in the village of Glenwood, which is about 6 miles from the town of High Bridge, located on the Jersey Central Railroad.

SPIER was interviewed on March 14, 1949, by SA LAWRENCE H. BRACKEN at the Spier Advertising Agency, 30 East 49th Street, New York City, at which time he gave the following background information concerning his association with WHITTAKER CHAMBERS:

Mrs. Whittaker Chambers
 SPIER said that he met CHAMBERS through his wife, DELIA, who had been a close friend of CHAMBERS' wife. His first meeting with CHAMBERS was in 1928, and between then and 1932, he saw him on one or two occasions, but these meetings were always unimportant and purely social.

In 1932, after SPIER'S wife had her second child, he bought a farm in Glen Gardner, New Jersey, and since he was working in New York, he asked the CHAMBERSES if they would care to live in a barn located on this property, and thus, his wife would have companionship during the day. SPIER said that at this time he knew CHAMBERS to be a member of the Communist Party because CHAMBERS told him that he was, and also told him that he was doing highly secretive work, which he would not disclose to him, as he did not want any of his friends to be involved.

At this point SPIER, himself, suggested that CHAMBERS had always appeared to him to be rather queer, and the recent publicity concerning the pumpkin had only served to bring out that "CHAMBERS was up to his old tricks of digging holes and burying things." SPIER explained this by saying that in the period 1932, while CHAMBERS lived at the farm in New Jersey, a German-American Bund established itself on a nearby farm. And, as a result of their arrogant actions, Mrs. CHAMBERS told Mrs. SPIER that her husband had become so worried concerning the coming Fascist dictatorship that he dug a hole behind the barn and buried some highly confidential documents. SPIER said that he never knew where this hole was dug, nor what the documents consisted of, or if they had ever been dug up again by CHAMBERS.

In SPIER'S opinion, CHAMBERS was a very peculiar man. During the time he was living at the farm CHAMBERS had no visible means of support and at all times seemed to be concerned for his own safety. He even went

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FRANKLIN

so far as to get off at a different railroad station every time he journeyed to the farm. He explained this to SPIER by saying that he did not want to become associated with any routine movements.

At the conclusion of the interview SPIER stated that the actions of CHAMBERS in the current publicity of this trial did not surprise him in the least, since his strange actions were in keeping with the man that he knew approximately twenty years ago.

On March 15, 1949, these facts were brought to the attention of Mr. CHAMBERS and he related that he had absolutely no recollection of having secreted any mail on the SPIER farm at any time. He did state, however, that the only thing of consequence that he had in his possession at that time, insofar as the Communist Party was concerned, was Communist propoganda, and that if any thing had been secreted it would probably have been this type of material.

On March 15, 1949, the above facts were made known to the Baltimore Office and they were requested to interview Mrs. CHAMBERS concerning her knowledge of any of these statements.

On March 15, 1949, agents of the Baltimore Office interviewed Mrs. CHAMBERS and she recalled that shortly after their marriage in 1931, she and her husband took up a "periodic residence" at the SPIER farm and that they eventually moved from the farm in the Fall of 1933. Sometime during their residence there, Mrs. CHAMBERS buried a letter-sized metal file containing miscellaneous Communist pamphlets and literature which she did not desire to have discovered in their possession. This was buried in the truck garden plot near the barn. After moving from the farm in the early Fall of 1933, Mrs. CHAMBERS returned to the SPIER farm and recovered the letter-sized metal file with its contents. On this occasion, Mrs. CHAMBERS told Mr. and Mrs. SPIER about the concealment of this file and they helped her locate and recover same.

Subsequent to the recovery, Mrs. CHAMBERS stated that they disposed of the Communist literature and pamphlets by destroying them or giving them away. She was unable to recall whether there was anything but Communist pamphlets and literature in the file at the time it was buried, and denied that there was anything belonging to the CHAMBERSES presently buried on the SPIER farm.

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Handwritten: Mrs. Chambers

Mrs. CHAMBERS was able to recall this date clearly because she was pregnant at the time and the child was born in October of 1933. Mrs. CHAMBERS further denied that there was ever any confidential documents buried on the SPIER farm to her knowledge. She likewise denied that she had informed Mrs. SPIER that there was any confidential documents secreted in this metal file.

On March 16, 1949, CHAMBERS was informed of the remarks made by his wife in connection with this incident and he stated that at this time this did not refresh his recollection in any way whatsoever, and he could not add anything to what his wife said. He indicated that on return to his farm in Maryland, he would discuss this matter with his wife, and thereafter would inform agents of any additional material that he might obtain in this connection.

On March 16, 1949, Mrs. DELAFIELD SPIER was contacted at her home, 518 Tulfan Terrace, Bronx, New York. She stated that she could not recall ever having been told by Mrs. CHAMBERS of any details concerning the burial or recovery of documents on the SPIER farm. Further, she could not recall helping the CHAMBERSES retrieve them, nor could she recall ever telling her husband any details concerning such an event.

FRANKLIN SPIER was subsequently contacted and when informed of the statements of Mrs. CHAMBERS, he remarked that the mentioning of a metal container "rang a bell", but he could not elaborate further on this matter. SPIER went on to say that it was his recollection that CHAMBERS buried some documents not in the truck garden plot, but "down behind the barn, across the swampy ground, across the stream and in the woods."

The results of this interview were made known to the Baltimore Office by teletype dated March 16, 1949, at which time Baltimore was requested to interview both Mr. and Mrs. CHAMBERS for any information they might have concerning SPIER'S statement.

By teletype dated March 23, 1949, Baltimore advised that Mr. and Mrs. CHAMBERS had no recollection of either of them ever having buried anything on the SPIER farm. At this time Mrs. CHAMBERS could recall no additional details and was not too certain of some of the details furnished from her previous interview. She was sure of the following facts only:

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Mr. + Mrs. Isaac Spiers

The CHAMBERSES lived in a barn on the SPIER farm probably from early Spring 1932 to about September of 1933. Mr. CHAMBERS had just gotten into the underground work at this time and was away from home frequently. They had practically no privacy in the barn where they were living and Mrs. CHAMBERS was frightened somewhat because of Mr. CHAMBERS new work. Therefore, sometime during their stay, the exact time she could not recall, she buried a metal letter file containing Communist pamphlets and literature only, in their truck garden plot, located across the road from the barn. She explained that her motive was to prevent the literature from being discovered in their possession or on the premises of the SPIERS' home, who had been so kind and accommodating. Her only recollection of the container in which the literature was buried is that it was a sheet metal letter-sized file, square in shape, measuring approximately 14" by 10" by 4". Sometime latter, the exact time and situation as to the persons present, if anyone besides herself, she could not recall, she dug up the metal file and the literature was destroyed or disposed of in a manner she could not recall. Mrs. CHAMBERS could not recall telling either of the SPIERS about the buried file. When asked why she bothered to dig it up, she said that it probably had not been buried deeply enough to be secure from detection when plowing the garden.

Neither of the CHAMBERSES could explain why Mr. SPIER would know about the incident, except that Mr. CHAMBERS commented that Mr. SPIER is a "flighty minded" individual. CHAMBERS further stated that in 1932, he started in the underground and during the period 1932 to 1933, he was acting as liason between Communist Party Headquarters in New York City and the underground. In such a role he handled no documents or papers, and all of his transmissions were verbal. Both Mr. and Mrs. CHAMBERS at this time stated unequivocally that neither of them ever buried or concealed any confidential or secret documents or papers at any time on the SPIER farm because they never had any such material in their possession during the period in question.

As a result of the above statements of Mr. and Mrs. CHAMBERS, no further investigation was pursued in this line.

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IRVING KAPLAN

IRVING KAPLAN, 144-49 Charter Road, Jamaica, Long Island, New York, telephone number: Olympia 8-4346, was interviewed on March 22, 1949 by SA's ROY J. BARLOGA and JOHN F. SULLIVAN at his office in the United Nations Secretariat, Lake Success, Long Island, New York.

KAPLAN was found to be hostile in his attitude. He indicated that he was willing to answer questions concerning WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, his acquaintance with CHAMBERS, and he wanted to answer charges made by CHAMBERS as noted in the press lately concerning KAPLAN'S having given CHAMBERS a job with the National Research Project in 1937. KAPLAN stated that he would not answer any questions concerning other persons, KAPLAN'S associates, or allow agents to "indulge in a fishing expedition for information."

He stated that he is presently employed as Economic Affairs Officer for the United Nations Secretariat at Lake Success, Long Island. KAPLAN related that he first met CHAMBERS at Columbia University when both of them were students there in the 1920's. CHAMBERS was well known to many of the students as a writer for a student publication of the University. KAPLAN said he was not very friendly with CHAMBERS at the University, but after they left school he saw him on many occasions socially in the company of persons who were known to KAPLAN. He stated that he would not name these persons nor discuss them any further.

In about 1927, on many occasions, he saw CHAMBERS at the New York Public Library, where CHAMBERS was working and where KAPLAN visited to use the library facilities. At that time, KAPLAN was working in the vicinity of the library and when he visited the library, he often saw CHAMBERS and had conversations with him. In 1929, KAPLAN left New York and went to San Francisco. He did not see CHAMBERS again or know anything about what CHAMBERS was doing until 1937, when he saw CHAMBERS on one occasion, never seeing him thereafter.

KAPLAN stated that from 1935 until about 1938, he was Associate Director of the National Research Project on Reemployment Opportunities and Technological Changes. This project was under the Works Projects Administration, and KAPLAN'S office, as Associate Director, was in Philadelphia.

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KAPLAN'S work was concerned with over-all budgetary control of the Project. He stated that different Government agencies used the facilities of the Project for the work of their agencies and hired people to work on the Project within the particular agency. The applications for employment on the part of these individuals passed over KAPLAN'S desk in Philadelphia, it being one of his routine duties to pass on these applications primarily to see that the agencies did not hire too much personnel. The entire file of each applicant would pass over his desk for his approval.

In late 1937, several applications of persons seeking employment with the Railroad Retirement Board, Washington, D. C. passed over his desk. These persons were to work for the Railroad Retirement Board under the National Research Project. WHITTAKER CHAMBERS was one of these applicants and KAPLAN approved his application for employment along with the applications of other persons at that time. KAPLAN stated that at the time he approved the application, he did not realize that the applicant, CHAMBERS, was the CHAMBERS he had been acquainted with at Columbia University.

Shortly after that, he received a telephone call in Philadelphia from WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, who was in Philadelphia at the time. CHAMBERS identified himself and suggested they have dinner together. KAPLAN invited him to his home for dinner that evening. CHAMBERS came to KAPLAN'S home and told KAPLAN that he had applied for a job with the National Research Project and that his application had been approved and he was going to start work in the near future. KAPLAN said that he believed CHAMBERS said he was going to start to work the next morning in Washington, D.C. KAPLAN said that he then recalled that he had approved an application for CHAMBERS sometime before that. KAPLAN said that as he recalled, he believed that CHAMBERS worked as an editor for the National Research Project but that he did not know how long he worked there. After dinner with CHAMBERS, he and CHAMBERS discussed their days at college and old times in general. KAPLAN said that he could not be any more specific about their conversation. He claimed that he never saw CHAMBERS after that.

He never knew CHAMBERS to have been a member of the Communist Party or connected with any espionage activity. He continued that no one had ever recommended CHAMBERS to him for a job with the National Research Project. KAPLAN said that CHAMBERS already had a job with the Project before CHAMBERS contacted KAPLAN and, although CHAMBERS' employment application was

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approved by KAPLAN, at the time it was approved, KAPLAN did not know that the applicant CHAMBERS was the CHAMBERS whom he had known at Columbia University.

KAPLAN was asked whether GEORGE SILVERMAN had spoken to him about getting CHAMBERS a job with the National Research Project prior to CHAMBERS' obtaining that employment, and KAPLAN said that he was acquainted with SILVERMAN, who in 1937 was with the Railroad Retirement Board, but SILVERMAN did not recommend CHAMBERS for the job. KAPLAN said that he did not intend to discuss SILVERMAN any further and that he had told interviewing agents all he knew about CHAMBERS.

- P E N D I N G -

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LEAD

NEW YORK

AT NEW YORK, NEW YORK

Will report the results of the interview with WHITTAKER CHAMBERS in so far as it pertains to his personal history, background, and associates.

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ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE

At the present time there is being prepared in the New York Office a separate report embodying a comprehensive statement of JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS concerning his personal history, background and associates, including those known by him in business, school, and his Communist underground activity. It is contemplated that this report will be completed in the immediate future. All leads in so far as they pertain to his background, personal history, and associates have been set out heretofore by letter or teletype to appropriate offices, therefore, in view of the status of the present investigation, no leads are being set forth for other offices in this report. Copies, however, are being designated for information purposes for the Baltimore, Los Angeles and Washington Field Offices inasmuch as they have received copies of the summary report and also may be requested to conduct further investigation on the phase relating to CHAMBERS' background and personal history.

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