NOTICE

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In my letter to you dated May 13, 1952, I enclosed one copy of an analysis made by the FBI Laboratory of the defense's second supplemental affidavit filed on April 21, 1952. There is enclosed herewith for your information one copy each of the affidavits of Special Agents James C. Cadin, Ramos C. Feehan and J. William Logie, containing pertinent portions of their findings which were set forth in the afore-mentioned analysis. These affidavits were prepared at the request of United States attorney Kyles Lane. The originals thereof have been executed and furnished to United States attorney Lane.

Enclosure / 74-1333
I am a member of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, and have a number of years of service in Washington, D.C. I have studied many thousands of documents in the course of my work, and have been advised and instructed in the collection and comparison of documents in the FBI. I have studied many thousands of documents and books, and have reviewed and examined many thousands of documents. I have been sufficiently satisfied in the course of my official duties to examine documents on my own account. I have examined thousands of copies of documents, and many thousands of documents involving handwriting, handwriting determinations, and handwriting instruments. I have examined many thousands of documents and books, and have been satisfied in the course of my work.

I have examined the documents referred to in the present report, and I am satisfied with respect to the correctness of the report of the examiner. I am also satisfied with the correctness of the report of the examiner. I have examined the documents referred to in the present report, and I am satisfied with respect to the correctness of the report of the examiner. I am also satisfied with the correctness of the report of the examiner.
In arriving at her conclusion upon a number of characteristics of her own handwriting and the intended meaning and significance of such terms as 'words of men' are unfamiliar and meaningless to me. It is true that certain aspects of tone and form could be of significance were an experienced typist and following others of voice and words not of her own, but these certainly cannot be applied to an inexperienced typist who is copying documents and obviously influenced by the form of the known materials. Variation in pressure would be expected of the inexperienced typist, but I find no more variation in pressure in the Baltimore documents than in the known standard. Also, differences in the order of the typed letters are not necessarily due to a difference in pressure, but here are not largely in uneven writing in the ribbon and it does not take an expert to see that there is frequently greater variation in the darkness of the type on a printed document than there is between documents in the Baltimore documents.

As to form, I found the left-and margins of the Baltimore documents very similar and as do the known standards; on the Baltimore documents, where the exhibit is more than one page, the page numbers are surrounded by a line on either side of the number separated by a space; thus: 68. Instances such as Baltimore Exhibit 1, etc., and their standard documents and it does show this same feature.

I do not agree with the statement made by Lane in his third point, "that neither correction nor underlines were the pencil corrections on the Baltimore documents." He bases this exclusively on the difference in method of writing repeatedly (as in his introduction).

Deans' note states that 'the penciled corrections give the appearance of having been made in one continuous operation rather than in separate times when the separate
pages should have been typed." She gives nothing to support this statement or show how one determines the relative age of pencil markings. To a matter of fact, the writing substance in pencil lead is graphite which is electrically so stable that no change can be detected over a period of many years. It is therefore, not susceptible to electrical tests when applied to ink writing to show various or physical changes.

Decker's point: The corrections and proofs were made with a soft, compressed lead pencil, in approximately the same condition as the one used at that time. I found that the variation in the smoothness of pencil leads of the same grade and type, particularly those of mechanical pencils, is very slight. Further, the physical manner in which graphite rubs off on the surface of paper does not leave a will-o' the-wisp line but one in accord with the same accuracy as the diameter of the pencil lead itself, and I therefore, feel it is impossible to say how many pencils were used in the various pencil markings on the Baltimore documents and the statements of accuracy as to the time of these markings are not based on precise findings and, consequently, are open to question.

Decker further states, "I have studied numerous samples of the handwriting of men and women alike, as well as samples of documents prepared to be as taken from printer's files in the 'thirties and early in the correctional and proof-reading files of the office of the United States Inspectors. It is possible that such files could have done the pencil markings on the documents." I do not believe that the few brief markings comprising the pencil corrections on the Baltimore documents are sufficient for any accurate or valuable conclusions; and that writing characteristic are insufficient to determine whether any particular person or persons did or did not make
these marks nor is it possible to give a valid conclusion as to the number of persons who made these markings. It can or do not feel that an competent expert would attempt to reach a conclusion on so limited material, if based solely on technical considerations without influence of bias.

The defense attorneys in their notes add that spectrographic analysis of the typewriting ink at the edges of the paper which were cut off in the middle of line-end letters might have enabled us to prove were effectively that the cutting was done after the typing. The government would not let us make the conclusions necessary for this analysis.

The Baltimore documents are of the different sizes 6" x 11" and 6" x 10", both of which are common letterhead and second sheet sizes. Horan cites in his affidavit, referring to his category 6 (the 6" x 10" papers) that "from the arrangement of the typing on the pages of the documents in category 6, including the observation narrow margins and the frequent slipping of the edge of the paper through the typewriter letters at the right margin, it appears probable that at some time after the typing, the documents in this category were cut down from other sides or sides to the present 6" x 10" size." Horan does not claim or even suspect that done does in his footnote that a spectrographic examination would have supported this contention which "appears probable."

I feel that a spectrographic approach is scientifically unsound. A microscopic examination, however, shows that the black ink of the typewriter ribbon can be observed to be present on Baltimore identities 11 and 19, pages 1, on the edges of the paper where the typing was run over and, therefore, shows that the paper was this side when the typing was done. Due to the thinness of the paper, this cannot be accurately observed in all instances, but is present sufficiently to show that the claim and conclusion of this point are in error.
in the ordinary, I believe the narrow margins on the right side of many of the defendant's documents and the few instances where the type ran off the edges of the paper on the 10" x 15" sheets are almost certainly due to the failure of the typist to reach the corner edge for the narrower size paper.

Defense attorney Chester Lane states on his 14th point: "That the case the categories each such different characteristics of aging and disintegration that they cannot have been stored together for ten years in a single envelope, and therefore cannot all have been kept in the envelope which Chambers recovered from the dancemaster." Lane bases this statement exclusively on the statement of Deputy Bureau of his affidavit (Exhibit 2611).

Lane states in his affidavit that all documents in category A (c.25 x 15") are generally yellowed and show some of the ever-characteristic portions of their area to a degree not apparent in any of the documents in category B (c.10 x 15""). The appearance of the paper in the ordinary documents is very similar to that of government-stamped paper which has been stored in ordinary office files from 1953 to 1962. The appearance of the paper in the category A documents is that of sheets which have been subjected to deteriorating conditions which were not uniform across the area of the sheets."

The effects of age on the defendant documents are not uniform across their areas and should not be because these documents were obviously faked in journals for a considerable period of time. For example, document area 6 shows progressively increasing yellowing in the upper right portion of the page and also progressive increasing discoloration along the fold. There is a long yellow line visible on the left top corner of the
Just five pages of this evidence. It is clear that August and 
were intense, reaching the maximum on the last two pages.
Adversely, there is a worn area and a hole in the center of 
page 15 were the whole intersected. A device are those with 
characteristics that they permit the article, and folding in 
the manner in which they were stored.

Norton states: "...variations in heat and humidity 
being in particular responsible for variations in the rate of 
aging and pollution of paper. In view of the fact that most 
of the papers in both categories are of the older 
general office (pre-1913) commercial used paper) and most be 
treated to the same manner (such as normal acid concentrations 
which could be reflected in other media). It is concluded that 
the two categories of documents could not have been stored to- 
gether under the same office conditions for most of their 
existence."

The evidence must require of the same general cause 
will show the same effect in the commercial without formation. 
For more important are variations in such conditions as me-
(astringent materials), etc. If any one hybrid film, semiconductor 
paper in particular due to the paper and aging and 
these changes are accelerated by heat and light. Consequently, 
whether or not they are of the same cause, they cannot be 
expected to show the same aging characteristics if they are not 
identified in composition.

With reference to the number of type-written ribbons, 
the account of evidence states as follows: "Although the pencil 
corrections would appear, as I have said, to have been made in 
one operation, combination of the ribbon typing appearing on 
the original document makes it seem extremely unlikely that 
the documents were typed in a normal single continuous operation, 
or even consecutively by the same person over a period of three
mental. I base this conclusion on the fact that the ink on documents dated on the same day sometimes differs radically in color, documents dated within a few days of each other likewise show ink of different colors, and documents typed next to each other show ink of much the same color. At least it seems probable that this may be due to the nature and quality of the ink used; and if the documents were typed consecutively according to their date, it would appear that these four or more ribbons were alternately being used or taken off the machine, sometimes daily, or every day or so. The best ribbon, making the lightest and most distinct impression, was used only once, in helping to copy the letter. I do not undertake to suggest any connection as to why this alternation of ribbons may have taken place, but merely point out that it appears entirely inconsistent with the normal use of a typewriter.

This statement seems too broad to justify any claim which might be made. I find no data that one phase of the preparation of the machines, the serial impressions, was made in one operation, or even at one time, and that another phase, the typing, was entirely not done consecutively or even even at a period of time. Actually, the color of the typewriter impressions may vary, but as may be readily observed, the type impressions of the individual letters will vary as much on one document as they will between documents. Obviously, variations in pressure and varying amounts of ink on a used ribbon will result in different color impressions.

The facts that if one or more ribbons were used it would be expected that a heavier impression than the thin manifold paper of the other documents. I do not presume to say whether one or more ribbons were used because there is not sufficient evidence to permit any such statement.

So definite statement can be found in the proof which is affidavitt in support of the claim that four or more ribbons
were used. The facts stated by the Baltimore documents are all
on poor types of paper with inadequate sizing and a high
degree ofCharcoal. In most cases the ribbon was
apparently made from the same flaxseed mixture in addition to the
exact characterization of the type

The Office of ... and in 1863, asked us to make a separate study of the willow thread counts
visible on the typed Baltimore documents. This study has been
established in our report and it has been found that some ribbons
were used in the typing of these documents. Explanation in the
use of the various willow counts in a determinate relationship
to any possible grouping of the documents by their dates in
fact, the number of willow threads counted were quite
apart are typed with a ribbon of a thinner thread count while
other documents with fewer threads are typed with a ribbon
of a different count.

The results are the use of the term "given" and
"different" counts. It was not possible for verification of
reporting. Even if it were possible to take an accurate thread
count of each and every letter of the Baltimore documents, a
difference in thread count could not justify a statement that
at least four willow threads. Considerable variation will
be found throughout the typed document written ribbon. I have
made inquiries as to the Federal specifications governing the
ribbon thread counts of typewriter ribbons and according to
Federal Specifications, it is permitted for
GRADE A cotton ribbons to have a variation of five threads
per inch in either the vertical or horizontal threads. In
view of this, I feel there is no basis for an accurate
determination as to the number of typewriter ribbons used in
typing the Baltimore documents.
In April 1938, I examined the dupe-written letters in the Levine home where the Balitmore documents were allegedly hidden by Levine at the request of Chambers. I observed numerous white paint-lettering similar to those appearing on the envelope, Government Exhibit 10, in the immediate area where Government Exhibit 20 allegedly was placed. I removed samples of the paint from the area and brought them back to the FBI Laboratory in Washington where I turned them over to Special Agent J. Dunlo, Jr.
I am a Special Agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, assigned to the *Baltimore* District, DC 2, as a qualified examiner of questions of documents. I have set forth my qualifications in detail by affidavit executed by me March 8, 1928, for filing in connection with a motion for a new trial of Alger Lisco on the ground of newly discovered evidence.

I have reviewed a photostatic copy of Lisco's

McCarthy's affidavit was to April 21, 1928. In page 6 Alla states that "it is a common habit of most typists, when an incorrect letter is set off, to set the carriage back and strike over the wrong letter with the right hand. The more and correct universal tendency, in doing this, is to strike the second correct letter more lightly, so as to obliterate the first, incorrect, impression." I have seen that the same no less than 27 instances in the Baltimore documents were this habit so reversed and the incorrect letter as struck more lightly than the correct one. She further states there is "no such instance" in any of the Lisco Standards. I find there are more than 227 strike-overs in the Baltimore documents, and even if her statement were true, the presence of 27 instances where the habit is reversed in a total of 227 strike-overs would, in itself, show...
the intentions of the typist to follow the procedure of the "almost universal tendency." In the interest of space the more than 250 typewriting strike-overs appearing on the Baltimore documents are not listed here, but 50 typewriting strike-overs occurring in the Baltimore documents are set forth below:

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<tr>
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<th>Time</th>
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<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>40</td>
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These documents are selected for their illustrative value in demonstrating the types of errors made by typists and the nature of the corrections that must be made in order to ensure the integrity of the final product.
As a result of a microscopic study of the depth of typewritten corrections on the Baltimore Documents, I found not 27 but 30 clear instances where the first, incorrect impression was struck with more force than the correcting impression.

This same reversal of the normal habit was also found to be present in the known standard, Government Exhibit 30, page 4.

The reverse of the normal habit occurs in the word "meetings" where the correcting letter "n" is struck lighter than the original incorrect letter "t." Elizabeth McCarthy's statement that "no such instance" occurs in the Rice Standards is in error.

There are listed below three instances where the correcting letter is struck lighter than the original incorrect letter on the Baltimore Documents.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Baltimore Exhibit</th>
<th>Page</th>
<th>Incorrect</th>
<th>Line</th>
<th>Word</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
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<td>2</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>gas</td>
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<tr>
<td>30</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>which</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>traffic</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Saw to before me this day of May, 1932

By commission expires
UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

v.

ALVIN KING,

Defendant

EXHIBIT F-8

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

J. WILLIAM HOLDER, being duly sworn, deposes and says:

1. I am a Special Agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, United States Department of Justice, and I am assigned to the FBI Laboratory in Washington, D.C. I have been so assigned since January, 1958. Prior to my employment with the Federal Bureau of Investigation I attended the University of Mississippi where I received the Bachelor of Arts and Bachelor of Science degrees in chemistry in 1950 and 1955, respectively. I attended the University of Texas for three years and was graduated by that school in 1958 with a Doctor of Philosophy degree in chemistry.

During my employment with the Federal Bureau of Investigation I have examined thousands of pieces of evidence by the use of both chemical and physical methods.

2. I have examined a sample of paint given to me by Special Agent James C. Audigan of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, who represented the sample to me as coming from the dumb-waiter shaft in the Levine home. I have also examined paint on the brown envelope, Government Exhibit 19 (1120), and found the paint on this envelope to be of the same color, texture and composition as the paint from the dumb-waiter shaft. From the examinations conducted, I conclude that the paint on Government Exhibit 19 (1120) could have originated from the same source as the paint from the dumb-waiter shaft in the Levine home.

5/16/67

FILE: OHW 18

Claim to be before me this

7/16/67

SECRETARY OF JUSTICE

Attorney for FBI

FBI

The complaint, files and documents are not to be destroyed or transferred to any other agency to which located.
to you. This reference reports that Leisman and his wife had been employed at the Sherwood Forrest Restaurant, Route 301, Waldorf, Maryland, for a period of eleven days prior to February 26 or 27, 1952, when they left. Leisman was requested to leave because he was an incompetent cook, was not neat in his work and because he received a thumb injury from a kitchen knife which prevented him using both hands while working. The above report also shows that Doctor Michael Barberich treated a Louis Leisman for a cut on the thumb on February 24 and February 26, 1952.

The aforesaid information has been furnished to United States Attorney Nyles Lane.

SECURITY INFORMATION - CONFIDENTIAL

- 2 -
TO:   Mr. A. Devitt Paine
Deputy Attorney General

FROM:   Director, FBI

DATE: June 17, 1952

SUBJECT: DONALD HISSL SECURITY MATTER - C PERJURY

Reference is made to my letter to you dated December 3, 1951, enclosing a memorandum concerning Donald Hiss, which was prepared in accordance with your request of December 1, 1951.

The State Department has advised that Donald Hiss holds a passport which was issued on December 5, 1950. He has requested that his passport be validated for travel to Germany. He intends to leave the United States on June 26, 1952. The State Department does not know the purpose of his travel.

The foregoing is furnished for your information. We are advising the Central Intelligence Agency and the Department of the Army regarding Hiss's proposed travel.

cc - 1 - Assistant Attorney General
James M. Molnerney

[Signature]

101-4300

101-4316-26

FILE

MAY 13 1957
Mr. A. Devitt Vansch  
Deputy Attorney General  

TO:  
Director, FBI  

DATE: December 3, 1951  

SUBJECT: DONALD HISS  

In accordance with your request of December 1, 1951, there is enclosed herewith a memorandum concerning Donald Hiss, together with a copy of a report dated February 19, 1949, at Washington, D. C., entitled "Donald Hiss, Assistant to the Legal Adviser, Department of State, Internal Security, Hatch Act." 

With regard to your specific inquiry as to whether or not Louis F. Budenz has furnished any information concerning Donald Hiss, it is noted that in the summary report on Alger Hiss, dated March 30, 1949, a copy of which was furnished to Alexander K. Campbell, Assistant Attorney General, Criminal Division, on April 5, 1949, Budenz during the course of an interview stated that he did not know whether or not Donald Hiss was a member of the Communist Party (page 284). 

A review of our files has failed to disclose any additional information furnished by Budenz concerning Donald Hiss. 

The above information, as well as the information contained in the enclosed memorandum, is the result of a file check only and no recommendation is made as to a clearance or nonclearance of Donald Hiss. This information should not be disseminated. 

Enclosure
INVESTIGATION CONDUCTED

Donald Hiss was the subject of an Internal Security Hatch Act investigation conducted by this Bureau from December 1, 1941, to February 16, 1942. A copy of a report submitted in this investigation, dated February 19, 1942, is being attached hereto.

Donald Hiss has been carried as one of the subjects in the case entitled "Jay David Whittaker Chambers, Wm., et al; Perjury, Espionage - R, Internal Security - R." He was also carried as a subject in the case entitled "Gregory, et al; Espionage - R." Copies of pertinent reports in the above two cases have been furnished to the Department of Justice. It will be noted that in these two cases no extensive investigation was conducted concerning Donald Hiss.

BACKGROUND INFORMATION

Donald Hiss, 3030 Q Street, N.W., Washington, D.C., was born December 15, 1906, at Baltimore, Maryland. His education consisted of his attendance at Johns Hopkins University in Baltimore, Maryland, from September 1925 until June 1929, when he graduated, receiving a BA Degree. He then attended Harvard Law School at Cambridge, Massachusetts, receiving his LLB Degree from this institution in June, 1932.

The employment of Donald Hiss is set out below:

June, 1926 - September, 1926  General work in the Fidelity Trust Company, Baltimore, Md.
Salary - $900 per annum.

September 1932 - October, 1933  Private secretary to Justice Oliver Wendell Holmes. He worked here until Justice Holmes died. Salary - $3600 per annum.

SECURITY INFORMATION-CONFIDENTIAL

51/2 - 6/7112
December 1933 - May 1934
Lawyer for Public Works Administration (Housing Department).
Duties - preparing legal memoranda and rendering opinions.
Salary - $2600 per annum.

May 1934 - June 1936
Attorney for Department of Interior.
Duties - prepared memoranda, and represented the United States in Court.
Salary - $4500 per annum.

June 1936 - June 1938
Attorney for the Department of Labor; duties identical with those set out above.
Salary - $4600 per annum.

February 1, 1938 - January 27, 1942
Assistant to the Legal Adviser, State Department, assigned to the Philippine Office.
Duties - Assisting in final drafting of Joint Preparatory Committee Report on Philippine Activities.
Salary - $5800 per annum.

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According to a clipping from the Washington Evening Star, dated September 30, 1938, Hiss was being appointed to the faculty of Catholic University of America as a teacher of International Law.

January 27, 1942 - June 1943
Chief, Foreign Funds Control Division, Department of State.
Salary - $8000 per annum.

June, 1943 - March 19, 1944
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Promoted to a position of Economic Adviser in the Office of Economic Affairs, State Department.
Salary - $9250 per annum.
On March 26, 1945, he resigned his position at the State Department, for reasons of bad health. At this time he was residing at his present address.

Presently, Donald Hiss is connected with the law firm of Covington, Burley, Rublee, and Shorb, Union Trust Building, Fifteenth and H Streets, N.W., Washington, D.C.

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State Department. In the statement Acheson restated his
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pamphlet entitled, "The Case Against Dean Acheson," written
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"Appealing to the State Department to refuse the
loan, Mr. Lane had pointed to the Red terror in Poland, the
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He added: 'With the greatest earnestness of which I am
capable I beg the Department not to approve the extension of
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"Nevertheless, the loan was granted with the approval
of Dean Acheson, then Under Secretary of State. It had been
negotiated by Donald Hiss, brother of Alger and a member of
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organizations affiliated with or fronting in any manner what-
soever for the Communist Party.

This is the result of a file check and should not
be disseminated.

SECURITY INFORMATION-CONFIDENTIAL
**SYNOPSIS OF FACTS**

DONALD KISS is Chief, Foreign Funds Control Division, Department of State. The Special Committee on Un-American Activities, House of Representatives, lists KISS as a member of the Washington Committee for Democratic Action. An informant advises that the name of Mr. KISS does not in fact appear in the indices of this organization. However, informant states the name of Mr. KISS which is listed in the indices of the Washington Committee for Democratic Action. Neighbors and friends of Mr. KISS state that they know of no affiliations of Mr. KISS which could be questioned. Mr. KISS is described by informant as being a "liberal". Mr. KISS appeared in the office on February 16, 1962 and in a sworn statement advised that he is not a member of Washington Committee for Democratic Action and has never advocated overthrow of the Federal Government.

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**DATE**

5/16/67

**WRITTEN REPORT**

KISS

**DEPARTMENT**

Department of State

**OFFICE**

Foreign Funds Control Division

**SIGNATURE**

[Signature]

**INVESTIGATING OFFICER**

M. C. CLARKE

**INVESTIGATING OFFICER**

M. C. CLARKE

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**BUREAUX**

3 - Washington Field

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**MARKING**

INTERNAL SECURITY

MARK ACT

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**APPENDIX**

Approved and Confidential

DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES

1.
101-697

DETAILS: AT WASHINGTON, D. C.

I

PERSONAL HISTORY

A. Personnel records at the Department of State reflect that DONALD NISS was born on December 13, 1906, at Baltimore, Maryland. He was graduated in 1925 from Friends School, Baltimore, Maryland; received an A.B. degree from Johns Hopkins University in 1927; and an LL.B. degree from Harvard Law School in 1932. He is married to CATHERINE B. HISS and resides at 2513 N Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. During the years 1932-1933, Mr. HISS was secretary to the late Associate Justice of the Supreme Court, OLIVER W. HOLMES. In addition to his present employment, Mr. HISS is a lecturer on the subject of International Law at Catholic University, Washington, D.C.

B. Personnel records indicate Mr. HISS was from December 1933, to May 1934, an attorney, at the Federal Emergency Administration of Public Works, at $2750 per annum. In May 1934, Mr. HISS was appointed Assistant to the Solicitor, Department of the Interior, in which capacity he remained until June 1936, at a salary ranging from $4,000 to $5800 per annum. From June 1936, to February 1938, he was Assistant Solicitor, Department of Labor, at a salary ranging from $4600 to $5600 per annum. On February 1, 1938, Mr. HISS was appointed Assistant to Legal Adviser (Office of Philippine Affairs) of the Department of State at $5600 per annum, which position he now holds. This position is in part supervisory.

II

BASIS FOR INVESTIGATION

The name of DONALD HISS appears on a list furnished to the Attorney General by the Special Committee on Un-American Activities, House of Representatives, of which the Honorable MARTIN DULLES is Chairman, as follows:

"Donald Hiss
2513 N Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C.
Assistant to Legal Adviser
Department of State
$5600
Member, Washington Committee for Democratic Action"
RESULTS OF INVESTIGATION

An Agent of this office contacted the Special Committee on Un-American Activities, commonly known as the Hiss Committee, and was advised that the basis for placing Mrs. HISS's name on the list furnished to the Attorney General is the appearance of her name on a list in the possession of the Hiss Committee, entitled "Washington Committee for Democratic Action." As of December 23, 1921, this office was advised by the Hiss Committee that its files contain no further information to support the allegation.

A source of information, herein designated as T-1, advised this office that the name of DONALD HISS does not in fact appear in the active indices of the Washington Committee for Democratic Action. However, the informant advised the name of Mrs. DONALD HISS, 2913 N Street, N.W., Washington, D.C., does appear in the active indices of that organization.

A source of information, herein designated as T-2, who is an employee of the Department of State, advised that while he is not well acquainted with DONALD HISS, he is acquainted with his brother, ALGER HISS. T-2 stated that he at one time heard that the HISS brothers were classed as "fellow travelers." He stated, however, that he is not aware of the basis for the information and has had no cause to doubt the loyalty of ALGER HISS, and in so far as his limited knowledge extends, of DONALD HISS.

A source of information, herein designated as T-3, who is an employee of the Department of State, advised that he is not well acquainted with DONALD HISS, except through hearsay. In this regard, he stated that DONALD HISS and his brother, ALGER HISS, are considered to be "liberals" and that the informant, from his version of what he has heard concerning them, would class them as "Ladies Socialist." A source of information, herein designated as T-4, who resides in the vicinity of Mr. HISS's residence, advised that she has known Mr. and Mrs. HISS as a neighbor and has gone with them socially. She stated that she is acquainted with no affiliations of Mr. HISS other than the fact that he has in the past occupied a portion of...
his time as a lecturer at Catholic University Law School. The informant stated that Mrs. Hiss is a very active woman and participates in civic affairs. She stated that Mrs. Hiss is now affiliated with one of the Civilian Defense organizations. This informant stated she has never observed any conversation of Mr. or Mrs. Hiss which would indicate sympathy with subversive movements and has no doubt of their loyalty to the democratic principles.

A source of information herein designated as T-5, who resides in the vicinity of Mr. Hiss' residence and who professed to be a close social acquaintance of Mr. and Mrs. Hiss, stated that she has never observed anything which would lead her to question their loyalty. The informant stated that Mr. Hiss has worked intermittently as a secretary to Mr. Justice FRANKFURT. The informant stated that most of Mr. Hiss' time has been occupied by his employment at the State Department and his lectures at night at Catholic University. Informant described Mrs. Hiss as being an extremely active person who participates in numerous civic activities, and who is presently affiliated with the American Women Volunteers. The informant does not recall that Mr. or Mrs. Hiss have ever mentioned membership in the Washington Committee for Democratic Action or groups of a similar nature. Informant stated that the close associates of Mr. and Mrs. Hiss included HERBERT FEIS of the State Department, Mr. and Mrs. GEORGE FEIST, Mrs. JOHN HENRY, an employee of the Washington Star, JAMES BELL of the Department of Justice, and JAMES ROOSEVELT.

A source of information herein designated as T-6, who resides in the vicinity of Mr. Hiss' residence, and who advised that he has been acquainted with Mr. Hiss since his days at Harvard Law School, stated that he considers Mr. Hiss to be "liberal minded", but that he has never been aware of Mr. Hiss' membership in any "liberal organisations". He stated that no conversation or actions of Mr. Hiss have indicated he is connected with or has sympathy with Communism.

A source of information herein designated as T-7, who maintains files concerning subversive activities in the District of Columbia, advised that the name of WYCLiffe Hiss does not appear in his files.

A source of information herein designated as T-8, who professes to be familiar with subversive activities of Government employees, advised that the name of WYCLiffe Hiss is unknown to the informant.
Mr. HISS, on February 16, 1947, appeared in this office and after being sworn, made the following voluntary statement. Mr. HISS declined to return to the office and sign the statement, advising that due to the shortness of time he did not feel the necessity for so doing. The original of the statement is being maintained in the files of this office and copies are included in copies of this report. It will be noted from Mr. HISS's statement that he has recently been made Chief of the Foreign Funds Control Division of the Department of State, which information was not available in the personal files of the State Department at the time those files were examined.
Washington, D.C.
February 16, 1942

Statement of DONALD HESS made in the presence of Special Agent R. F. HAY and stenographer I. F. HAY of the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

Questions by Agent HAY:

Q. The Federal Bureau of Investigation has been empowered by the 77th Congress of the United States, under Public Law 235, to investigate the employees of the Federal Government who are alleged members of subversive organizations or who advocate the overthrow of the Federal Government, and make a report to Congress. The purpose of this interview is to allow you an opportunity to answer questions concerning information which has been received by the FBI about alleged activities on your part. The questions I am about to ask you may be answered if you so desire, and you will be given an opportunity to make any statement of your own which you feel will fairly present your side of the question. A copy of the report of the investigation, incorporating your statement, will be furnished to the agency which employs you. Do you have any objection to making this statement under oath?

A. Not the slightest.

Q. Will you stand and raise your right hand. Do you solemnly swear to tell the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth, so help you God?

A. I do.

Q. Will you state your full name?

A. DONALD HESS.
There do you live?
213 N Street, N. W.

Where are you employed?
Department of State

In what capacity?
I have just been made Chief of the Foreign Funds Control Division, which is the Division under Mr. ACHESON, Assistant Secretary of State.

Are you now or have you ever been a member of any organization which advocates the overthrow of the Federal Government?
I have not been and I am not now.

Are you now or have you ever been a member of any organization which advocates disloyalty to the Federal Government?
Never.

Are you now or have you ever been a member of the Washington Committee for Democratic Action?
I have never heard of it, sir, and I am not a member and never was a member.

Mr. Hlus, at this time you may have the opportunity of making any statement of your own which you think is pertinent, if you so desire.

The only statement I have to make for the record is that if there is any information which I have which you think will be of assistance to you in this investigation, I am very happy to do anything I can to make it available to you.
Mr. Kees, I have no further questions to ask you, is there anything further you wish to say?

A. Nothing, sir.

C. Mr. Kees, do you care to be given the opportunity of coming back and reading the typewritten statement?

A. In view of the shortness of the questions and answers, I am sure there is no need for me to do that.

C. Thank you very much.

SECURITY INFORMATION - CONFIDENTIAL
See Reference 65-5875-1-105

This document is a 105 page report dated 19-7-2 from the Bureau Field Office.

This document was processed in view of the fact that a check of the index to our Central Records revealed a "see reference" concerning Whittaker Chambers. All reference pertinent to the request was released in this see reference.

The data not released in this see reference concerns an investigation of a third party, and therefore is of a non-pertinent nature to the request.
Donald Hiss was born on December 7, 1900, in Baltimore, Maryland. He attended Johns Hopkins University, and later went on to receive a degree from Harvard University. He worked as a government official for several years before being appointed to the Department of Justice in 1942. He was then appointed as the Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) in 1945.

In the case entitled "United States v. Harold Ford," an investigation was conducted by the FBI. The investigation was conducted to determine if Donald Hiss was involved in any wrongdoing related to the case. A report was submitted to the Department of Justice on April 5, 1942. A copy of this report was submitted to the House Committee on Un-American Activities on February 19, 1942.

In conclusion, Donald Hiss was the subject of an investigation conducted by the FBI. The investigation was conducted to determine if he was involved in any wrongdoing related to the case entitled "United States v. Harold Ford." A report was submitted to the Department of Justice on April 5, 1942. A copy of this report was submitted to the House Committee on Un-American Activities on February 19, 1942.
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- 3 -
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- 5 -
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- 6 -
DONALD HISS, Assistant to Legal Adviser
Department of State

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS

DONALD HISS is Chief, Foreign Funds Control Division, Department of State, the Special Committee on Un-American Activities, House of Representatives, lists HISS as a member of the Washington Committee for Democratic Action. An informant advises that the name of Mr. HISS does not in fact appear in the indices of this organization. However, informant states the name of Mr. HISS with it listed in the indices of the Washington Committee for Democratic Action. Neighbors and friends of Mr. HISS state that they know of no affiliations of Mr. HISS which could be questioned. Mr. HISS is described by informants as being a liberal. Mr. HISS appeared in the office on February 16, 1932 and in a sworn statement advised that he is not a member of Washington Committee for Democratic Action and has never advocated overthrow of the Federal Government.

- CLOSER -

51-16-67

[Signature] NOV 6 1932
DETAILS: AT WASHINGTON, D. C.

I.

PERSONAL HISTORY

A. Personnel records at the Department of State reflect that DONALD HISS was born on December 15, 1904, at Baltimore, Maryland. He was graduated in 1925 from Friends School, Baltimore, Maryland; received an A.B. degree from Johns Hopkins University in 1927; and an LL.B. degree from Harvard Law School in 1932. He is married to CATHERINE O. HISS and resides at 2513 H Street, N. W., Washington, D. C. During the years 1932-1933, Mr. HISS was secretary to the late Associate Justice of the Supreme Court, OLIVER W. HEDL HUGO. In addition to his present employment, Mr. HISS is a lecturer on the subject of international law at Catholic University, Washington, D.C.

B. Personnel records indicate Mr. HISS was from December 1933 to May 1934, an attorney, at the Federal Emergency Administration of Public Works, at $2750 per annum. In May 1934, Mr. HISS was appointed Assistant to the Solicitor, Department of the Interior, in which capacity he remained until June 1936, at a salary ranging from $4,000 to $6800 per annum. From June 1936 to February 1938, he was Assistant Solicitor, Department of Labor, at a salary ranging from $4600 to $5600 per annum. On February 1, 1938, Mr. HISS was appointed Assistant to Legal Adviser (Office of Philippine Affairs) of the Department of State at $5600 per annum, which position he now holds. This position is in part supervisory.

II.

BASIS FOR INVESTIGATION

The name of DONALD HISS appears on a list furnished to the Attorney General by the Special Committee on Un-American Activities, House of Representatives, of which the Honorable C. E. W. HICO is Chairman, as follows:

"Donald Hiss
Assistant to Legal Adviser
2513 H Street, N. W.
Department of State
Washington, D. C.

Member, Washington Committee for Democratic Action"
III

RESULTS OF INVESTIGATION

An agent of this office contacted the Special Committee on Un-American Activities, commonly known as the Dies Committee, and was advised that the basis for placing Mr. Hiss' name on the list furnished to the Attorney General is the appearance of his name on a list in the possession of the Dies Committee, entitled "Washington Committee for Democratic Action". As of December 23, 1941, this office was advised by the Dies Committee that its files contain no further information to support the allegations.

A source of information, herein designated as T-1, advised this office that the name of Donald Hiss does not in fact appear in the active indices of the Washington Committee for Democratic Action. However, the informant advised the name of Mrs. Donald Hiss, 2103 N St., N W, Washington, D C., does appear in the active indices of that organization.

A source of information, herein designated as T-2, who is an employee of the Department of State, advised that while he is not well acquainted with Donald Hiss, he is acquainted with his brother, Alger Hiss. T-2 stated that he at one time heard that the Hiss brothers were classed as "fellow travelores". He stated, however, that he is not aware of the basis for the information and has had no cause to doubt the loyalty of Algeria Hiss, and in so far as his limited knowledge extends, of Donald Hiss.

A source of information, herein designated as T-3, who is an employee of the Department of State, advised that he is not well acquainted with Donald Hiss, except through hearsay. In this regard, he stated that Donald Hiss and his brother, Alger Hiss, are considered to be "liberals" and that the informant, from his version of what he has heard concerning them, would class them as "Jewish Socialists".

A source of information, herein designated as T-4, who resides in the vicinity of Mr. Hiss' residence, advised that she has known Mr. and Mrs. Hiss as a neighbor and has gone with them socially. She stated that she is acquainted with no affiliations of Mr. Hiss other than the fact that he has in the past occupied a portion of
his time as a lecturer at Catholic University Law School. The
informant stated that Mrs. HISS is a very active woman and par-
ticipates in civic affairs. She stated that Mrs. HISS is now
affiliated with one of the Civilian Defense organizations. This
informant stated she has never observed any conversation of Mr.
or Mrs. HISS which would indicate sympathy with subversive move-
ments and has no doubt of their loyalty to the democratic principles.

A source of information herein designated as T-5, who
resides in the vicinity of Mr. HISS' residence and who professes
to be a close social acquaintance of Mr. and Mrs. HISS, stated
that she has never observed anything which would lead her to
question their loyalty. The informant stated that Mr. HISS has
worked intermittently as a secretary to Mr. Justice FRANKFURT.
The informant stated that most of Mr. HISS' time has been occupied
by his employment at the State Department and his lectures at night
at Catholic University. Informant described Mrs. HISS as being an
extremely active person who participates in numerous civic activities,
and who is presently affiliated with the American Women Volunteers.
The informant does not recall that Mr. or Mrs. HISS have ever men-
tioned membership in the Washington Committee for Democratic Action
or groups of a similar nature. Informant stated that the close
associates of Mr. and Mrs. HISS included HUBERT FEIS of the State
Department, Mr. and Mrs. CREIGHTON PETER, Mr. JOHN HENRY, an employee
of the Washington Star, JAMES HISS of the Department of Justice, and
JAMES ROOSEVELT.

A source of information herein designated as T-6, who
resides in the vicinity of Mr. HISS' residence, and who advised
that he has been acquainted with Mr. HISS since his days at Harvard Law
School, stated that he considers Mr. HISS to be "liberal minded", but
that he has never been aware of Mr. HISS' membership in any
"liberal organizations". He stated that no conversation or actions of Mr. HISS have indicated he is connected with or has sympathy with
Communism.

A source of information herein designated as T-7, who
maintains files concerning subversive activities in the District
of Columbia, advised that the name of IVAHLD HISS does not appear
in his files.

A source of information herein designated as T-8, who pro-
fects to be familiar with subversive activities of Government employees,
advised that the name of IVAHLD HISS is unknown to the informant.
Mr. Hiss, on February 16, 1942, appeared in this office and after being sworn, made the following voluntary statement. Mr. Hiss declined to return to the office and sign the statement, advising that due to the shortness of same he did not feel the necessity for so doing. The original of the statement is being maintained in the files of this office and copies are included in copies of this report. It will be noted from Mr. Hiss's statement that he has recently been made Chief of the Foreign Funds Control Division of the Department of State, which information was not available in the personnel files of the State Department at the time those files were examined.
Washington, D.C.
February 16, 1942

Statement of DONALD HESS made in the presence of Special Agent R. F. MCN
and stenographer T. E. DOWN of the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

Questions by Agent McNa:

I. The Federal Bureau of Investigation has been empowered by the 77th Congress of the United States, under Public
Lew 235, to investigate the employees of the Federal Government who are alleged members of subversive organi-
izations or who advocate the overthrow of the Federal Government, and make a report to Congress. The purpose
of this interview is to allow you an opportunity to answer questions concerning information which has been received
by the FBI about alleged activities on your part. The questions I am about to ask you may be answered if you so desire, and you will be given an opportunity to make
any statement of your own which you feel will fairly present your side of the question. A copy of the report
of the investigation, incorporating your statement, will be furnished to the agency which employs you. Do you
have any objection to making this statement under oath?

I. Not the slightest.

II. Will you stand and raise your right hand. Do you solemnly swear to tell the truth, the whole truth and nothing but
the truth, so help you God?

I. I do.

III. Will you state your full name?

I. DONALD HESS

- 6 -
C. There do you live?
A. 2913 N Street, N.W.
C. Where are you employed?
A. Department of State
C. In what capacity?
A. I have just been made Chief of the Foreign Funds Control Division, which is the Division under Mr. ACHIN, Assistant Secretary of State.
C. Are you now or have you ever been a member of any organization which advocates the overthrow of the Federal Government?
A. I have not been and I am not now.
C. Are you now or have you ever been a member of any organization which advocates disloyalty to the Federal Government?
A. Never.
C. Are you now or have you ever been a member of the Washington Committee for Democratic Action?
A. I have never heard of it, sir, and I am not a member and never was a member.
C. Mr. ELIJS, at this time you may have the opportunity of making any statement of your own which you think is pertinent, if you so desire.
A. The only statement I have to make for the record is that if there is any information which I have which you think will be of assistance to you in this investigation, I am very happy to do anything I can to make it available to you.
Mr. HICKS, I have no further questions to ask you, is there anything further you wish to say?

Nothing, sir.

Mr. HICKS, do you care to be given the opportunity of coming back and reading the typewritten statement?

In view of the shortness of the questions and answers, I am sure there is no need for me to do that.

Thank you very much.

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J. J. W. D. VID WHITTIER CHIMBERS is an American citizen by virtue of his birth at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania in 1901. CHIMBERS associated himself with the Communist Party in 1921. The Communist Party is among those organizations cited by the United States Attorney General as being within the purview of Executive Order 9835. In 1925 CHIMBERS contributed stories to the Daily Worker, a East Coast Communist newspaper, and shortly thereafter became a full-time employee of that paper, later becoming editor. In 1929 CHIMBERS was forced out of the editorship of the Daily Worker because of his opposition to the Stalinist tactics within the Party. CHIMBERS still considered himself a Communist after this time, but found out that other members of the Party would have nothing to do with him. From 1929 to 1932 CHIMBERS' chief employment was translating into English from the German and French languages. In 1930 or 1931 he wrote several stories which were published in "New Masses." (The House Committee on Un-American Activities in its report dated March 29, 1954, Pages 14 and 15 identified "New Masses" as "a nationally circulated weekly journal of the Communist Party.") CHIMBERS made peace with the Communist Party in 1932 and subsequently became editor of the "New Masses", a position he held for some months.

At the request of Communist Party leader B. C. FURMAN, CHIMBERS agreed to go into underground work for the Communist Party and thereupon severed all open connections with the Party. Late in 1934 CHIMBERS moved to Baltimore, Maryland and his activities in the Communist Party commenced to center around Washington, D. C. CHIMBERS acted as a courier in the Communist underground, where he made contacts with a Communist Party underground group consisting mainly of various Government employees. The main purpose of this underground Communist group at this time was to place Communist Party members in key Government positions. Incidental to this underground group's activities, CHIMBERS was furnished with classified information from Government records which CHIMBERS in turn furnished to his Russian espionage contact. CHIMBERS broke from the Communist Party in 1938. In 1939 he began his employment with "Time" magazine and remained with that magazine until his resignation in December, 1948 at which time he was one of the senior editors of the magazine.

On May 10, 1945 WHITTIER CHIMBERS was interviewed by Special Agents H. KLAND DOWLING and EDWARD F. HUMMER of the New York Office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. In the course of the interview CHIMBERS was questioned as to his knowledge of the activities of various individuals whose identity and
activities were not readily traceable to underground organizations as such. CHAMBERS at that time furnished the names of some sixteen individuals, included among which was SCHLOMER ADLER (SOL ADLER). CHAMBERS stated that in 1939 he had furnished ADOLPH E. PERLE, Under Secretary of State, the names of certain individuals known to him as comprising a Communist Party underground group of Government employees. SCHLOMER ADLER (SOL ADLER) was listed in this group. He recalled that ADLER at that time, that is in 1937, was an employee of the Treasury Department.

CHAMBERS recalled that ADLER had been in close contact with CHAMBERS' Russian contact, J. PETRUS, who was identified by CHAMBERS as a Soviet agent and acting head of the Soviet espionage underground movement in the United States. It is CHAMBERS' best recollection that J. PETRUS had told him that ADLER was writing a weekly report on "Treasury Matters" for the Communist Party. CHAMBERS suspected that the Communist Party was playing the stock market and was utilizing ADLER'S financial information and acumen in this connection.

On April 6, 1949 CHAMBERS reviewed the notes taken by ADOLPH E. PERLE in September, 1939. From Mr. PERLE'S original notes under the heading of "Treasury" appears the following: "SCHLOMER ADLER (SOL ADLER?), Council's Office, sends weekly reports to Communist Party. (General Counsel's Office)" CHAMBERS commented concerning SCHLOMER ADLER that ADLER was always referred to as SCHLOMER and that he did not know his real name was SCHLOMER until sometime after he, CHAMBERS, had broken from the Communist Party. Also in the early part of 1939 CHAMBERS advised it was his impression from conversations with H. HOLD WHITE and CHAMBERS' Russian contact that HARRY DIXON WHITE had knowingly given positions in the Treasury Department to Communists. In this connection SCHLOMER ADLER and H. HOLD WHITE (?) were specifically referred to.

H. HOLD WHITE, according to CHAMBERS, was the son of ELL. REEVES WHITE, Communist Party leader, and it was H. HOLD WHITE who developed the underground Communist Party work in Washington, D. C.

Earlier in 1949 Mr. CHAMBERS had provided to Special Agents THOMAS G. SPOHR and FRANCIS E. PLUMET of the New York Office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation information concerning the operation of what he termed espionage apparatus A. He stated that while he had been attempting to make other contacts for the apparatus H. HOLD WHITE had introduced him to one ROBERT COE (8), who was very close to HARRY DIXON WHITE of the Treasury Department. He
recollected ROBERT COE as a member of one of the cells of apparatus, but did not know in which department of the Government he worked. COE'S older brother, FRANK COE (9), was at that time an Economics instructor at McGill University in Canada, to the best of CHAMBERS' recollection. He recalled hearing on several occasions from J. PETERS, ABR. HAM GEORGE SILVERMAN (10), HARRY DEXTER WHITE, and H. ROLD WARE plans to bring FRANK COE from Canada so that he could be placed in the Treasury Department by HARRY DEXTER WHITE. It was CHAMBERS understanding that FRANK COE as well as his brother, ROBERT, was a member of the Communist Party.

CHAMBERS stated that at that time in 1935 HARRY DEXTER WHITE was the Monetarist Expert in the Treasury Department. He was known to H. ROLD WARE and J. PETERS as a strong sympathizer of the Communist Party and was closely tied in with the Communist Party through his friendship with ABR. HAM GEORGE SILVERMAN. It was CHAMBERS' impression that the conversations with H. ROLD WARE and J. PETERS that WHITE had knowingly given positions in the Treasury Department to Communists, particularly to SOLMON DZIERZINSKI and Dr. H. ROLD GLASSER.

CHAMBERS stated WARE was of the opinion that HARRY DEXTER WHITE could produce some very interesting and valuable material and that ROBERT COE would be the person who would be able to obtain this information from WHITE. CHAMBERS brought this matter to PETERS' attention and the latter said it was all right to go ahead and approach WHITE. CHAMBERS recalled that on at least one occasion COE did get some documents from HARRY DEXTER WHITE, but could not remember exactly the contents.

CHAMBERS recalled also that J. PETERS had first introduced him to ABR. HAM GEORGE SILVERMAN approximately in early 1935. PETERS had informed CHAMBERS that he had been experiencing some difficulty in collecting SILVERMAN's Communist Party dues. He had pointed out to CHAMBERS that SILVERMAN'S assignment was to keep in touch with HARRY DEXTER WHITE whom the apparatus considered a possible source of documentary information. PETERS directed CHAMBERS to handle SILVERMAN, see if he paid his Communist Party dues on time, and to definitely make sure that he was doing everything possible to keep HARRY DEXTER WHITE in a "productive frame of mind." CHAMBERS contacted SILVERMAN quite often until his break with the Party in April of 1936, although his meetings with SILVERMAN were on no regularly scheduled basis.
Thus it can be seen the last seven named individuals were also named by
Miss HERTLEY as active participants during the early 1940s in Russian
espionage activities.

It should be noted that during the hearings before the House Committee on
Un-American Activities held August and September, 1948 VICTOR PERLO,
LEMMIN GEORGE SILVERMAN, WILLIAM LUDVIG ULMANN, NATHAN GREGORY SILVERMASTER
JOHN ADT, NATHAN FITT, and CHARLES KIMKE all appeared in response to
subpoena and were questioned concerning the allegations of ELIZABETH TERRIL
FENTON. All of the above-named individuals refused to affirm or deny
membership in the Communist Party on the grounds of self-incrimination.
These same witnesses on the same grounds refused to affirm or deny contacts
with one or more of the forty individuals allegedly involved in Soviet
espionage and refused to deny or affirm knowledge of our acquaintance
with ELIZABETH TERRIL FENTON or WHITAKER CHAMBERS. These same witnesses
also refused to affirm or deny the charges made against them by WHITAKER
CHAMBERS and ELIZABETH TERRIL FENTON.
E. Communist Allegations Made by WHITTAKER CHAMBERS

CHAMBERS stated that while he had no factual knowledge that SOLOMON ADLER actually was a Communist Party member he would feel that inasmuch as ADLER furnished an individual like J. PETERS with confidential information and inasmuch as J. PETERS had advised CHAMBERS that he had been in close contact with SOLOMON ADLER, he, CHAMBERS, had little doubt that ADLER must have been a Communist Party member in order to associate with a man so highly placed in the Communist Party.

On February 9, 1949 Special Agents LEO J. FITZSIMMONS and ROBERT F. X. O'KEEFE of the New York Office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation interviewed J. PETERS, aka ALEXANDER STWAIN, 8316 118th Street, Kew Gardens, Long Island, New York. PETERS was interviewed in the presence of Attorney MANUEL AMECHE, 270 Broadway, New York City. PETERS stated he would not furnish information concerning SOLOMON ADLER on the ground that he did not want to sacrifice his rights under the United States Constitution in that any admission on his part might tend to incriminate him. He stated that this decision must necessarily follow inasmuch as he had already testified before a Federal Grand Jury in New York City and to be consistent with his attitude on that occasion he must, without admitting he knew ADLER, decline to furnish any information. He volunteered the information that he had declined to answer before the Federal Grand Jury pertinent question concerning his activities with WHITTAKER CHAMBERS and other individuals involved in an alleged Communist underground in Washington, D.C. during the years 1935 to 1938.

J. PETERS voluntarily deported the United States on May 6, 1949 for Budapest, Hungary under a deportation order.
WHITTAKER CHAMBERS named VICTOR PERLO as a participant in a Communist Party underground group during the period 1934 to 1938.

WHITTAKER CHAMBERS stated that shortly after his first visit to Washington, D.C., the leading figures in espionage apparatus he had assembled to hold a meeting in the apartment of one HENRY COLLINS. Among these leading members was VICTOR PERLO.
WHITTAKER CHAMBERS in 1949 recalled that HARRY DEXTER WHITE, approximately in 1937, was providing information to ABRAHAM GEORGE SILVERMAN and to CHAMBERS. He had first met WHITE in 1935 but since it appeared WHITE disinclined personally he was unable to obtain information from him. WHITE, however, during this period (1935-1937) several times volunteered to write and submit to the Soviet Government a plan for the reorganization of its money or its finances.

Early in 1937 WHITE commenced providing CHAMBERS with documents from the Treasury Department but his transmissions were irregular and in small quantities.

Sometime in 1937 at Washington, D.C., SILVERMAN and CHAMBERS effected an introduction of WHITE and Colonel BORIS BIKOV, CHAMBERS' Soviet espionage principal. He recalled specifically that WHITE had turned over to him material dealing with a list of Japanese agents and Chinese agents in Japanese employ; reports of the Office of Naval Intelligence; plus a verbal report WHITE gave him of a meeting between Russian Ambassador CHUMSKY and HENRY MORGENTHAU, Secretary of the Treasury. These documents were produced by WHITE intermittently from early 1937 until April, 1938, when CHAMBERS broke with the Communist Party.
J. Peters, also Alexander Stevens (6)

In 1949 Whitaker Chambers advised that approximately in 1936 J. Peters had mentioned the name Solomon Adler to him. Chambers stated he had never seen this individual but according to Peters, Adler was writing a weekly report on Treasury matters for the Communist Party. Chambers identified J. Peters as a Soviet agent and acting head of a Soviet espionage underground movement. In his appearances before Boston Informant T-2 and T-6, government agencies, Solomon Adler stated he did not know J. Peters under that name or any alias. Peters who was deported to Hungary from the United States in 1930 advised in 1949 that he had refused before a Federal Grand Jury in New York City to state whether or not he knew Solomon Adler and likewise would not provide this information to the Federal Bureau of Investigation because by doing so his rights under the Constitution of the United States would be jeopardized.
WITNESS CHAMBERS also identified HAROLD GLASSER as a participant in a Communist Party underground group functioning in Washington, D.C. during the period 1934 to 1938.
WHITAKER CHAMBERS stated that J. PARTHAS, Soviet espionage agent, intro-
duced CHAMBERS to HAMILD GLASSER, an employee of the Treasury Department
who was apparently a close friend of HARRY DEXTER WHITE. GLASSER had
attempted to get WHITE to provide information concerning Treasury Depart-
ment matters but evidently was unsuccessful at that time.

PARTHAS had informed CHAMBERS that GLASSER had a very high opinion of WHITE
as a Communist Party sympathizer and had further informed CHAMBERS that
WHITE had "stocked the Treasury Department with people who were either
members of the Communist Party or sympathizers."
It will be recalled that WHITAKER CHAMBERS identified ROBERT COE as a
member of one of the cells of espionage apparatus A as well as a member of
the Communist Party. CHAMBERS pointed out that HAROLD WARE had introduced
him to ROBERT COE who at that time was a very close friend of HARRY DEXTER
WHITE of the Treasury Department. He stated WARE was of the opinion that
WHITE could produce some interesting and valuable material and that ROBERT
COE would be the person who would be able to obtain this information from
WHITE. J. PETERS thereupon gave permission to CHAMBERS to have WHITE
approached through ROBERT COE. CHAMBERS remembers that on at least one
occasion COE did get some documents from HARRY DEXTER WHITE.
The above-mentioned 1939 notes of ADOLF A. SECKLE identified OSS COs as "in the Communist Party's 'Foreign Bureau,'" according to WHITAKER CONVERSE.
ELIZABETH HENTLEY identified V. FRANK COR as one of those individuals includ
in the so-called SILVERMASTER apparatus. Likewise, WHITTAKER CHAMBERS
identified FRANK COR as a participant in a Communist Party underground
group which functioned in Washington, D. C. during the period 1934 to 1938.
WHITTAKER CHAMBERS in 1949 identified SILVEYMAN as a participant in a Communist Party underground group in Washington, D.C., during the period 1936 to 1938.

WHITTAKER CHAMBERS stated that all of the leaders in apparatus / and the members of the various cells were dues paying members of the Communist Party. He recalled that the dues at that time were based on a certain percentage of the member's salary. He explained that these individuals in apparatus / could not participate in any open Communist work which would divulge their underground Party activity. Consequently, as they were enthusiastic and anxious to be known as Party members, the fact of
contributing high dues to the Party was somewhat in substitution of the activities of an open member of the Communist Party. CHEMERS recalled that these high dues caused hardship to some of the members but the only one who ever complained to him of their being high was SILVERMAN.

He went on to state that HARRY DEXTER WHITE'S close tie with the Communist Party came about as a result of his friendship with SILVERMAN and that J. PETERS had explained to him that SILVERMAN'S principal position in the apparatus was to keep in touch with WHITE. PETERS also impressed on CHEMERS that he must see to it that SILVERMAN paid his Communist Party dues on time.

She stated the following persons were friends of the SILVERMAN'S and visited them at the SILVERMAN house: HARRY DEXTER WHITE, FRANK COE, NATHAN GREGORY SILVERASTER, WILLIAM LUDMIG SILBER, LAUGHLIN CURRIE, and FRISCILLA HISS.
WHITTAKER CHAMBERLAIN stated that ABRAHAM GEORGE SILVERMAN had talked of
LUCKILN CURRIE repeatedly and had described him as a "sympathizer of the
Communist Party." CHAMBERLAIN added, however, that he himself had no
clear knowledge nor in fact did he believe that CURRIE was ever a member
of any underground apparatus of the Communist Party. He related that
SILVERMAN told him that on more than one occasion that CURRIE used to give
him, SILVERMAN, stock market tips. SILVERMAN gave CHAMBERLAIN to understand
that he bought and sold stocks for himself on the basis of this information.
CHAMBERLAIN stated he also gathered from SILVERMAN that LUCKILN CURRIE was a
close friend of HARRY DEXTER WHITE.
WHITAKER CHAMBERS identified IRVING KAPLAN as a participant in the Communist Party underground group in Washington, D.C., during the period 1934 to 1938.

WHITAKER CHAMBERS stated that about the time he planned to break away from the Communist Party he proposed to J. PETRUS that the Party get him a job in the Federal Government. PETRUS agreed to the proposal. Thereafter CHAMBERS approached AARON GEORGE SILVERMAN and told him he wanted a Government job. SILVERMAN sent him to IRVING KAPLAN, who at that time was co-head of the National Research Project. CHAMBERS stated he had known KAPLAN at Columbia University in New York City and requested KAPLAN not to tell SILVERMAN the true name of WHITAKER CHAMBERS. KAPLAN had CHAMBERS work out a list of past employments which he, CHAMBERS, turned over to GEORGE SILVERMAN. Two or three days later CHAMBERS had a position in the National Research Project.
WHITTAKER CHAMBERS in 1949 identified CHARLES KRAEMER as a participant in a Communist Party underground group functioning in the vicinity of Washington D.C. during the years 1934 to 1938.

WHITTAKER CHAMBERS in 1949 recalled going to the apartment of CHARLES KRAEMER on one occasion when a cell meeting of the Communist Party was taking place. However, since CHAMBERS did not wish to see the people present and likewise did not wish them to see him, he left immediately.

Concerning the information supplied by WHITTAKER CHAMBERS in 1939 to ADOLPH A. BERLE of the State Department, CHAMBERS in 1949 while reviewing Mr. BERLE's pencilled notations, identified CHARLES KRAEMER as an employee of the LaFOLLETTE Committee.
WHITTAKER CHAMBERS identified JOHN ACT as a participant in a Communist Party underground espionage group functioning in the vicinity of Washington, D.C. during the period 1930 to 1933.

CHAMBERS stated that shortly after his first visit to Washington, D.C. he visited the apartment of one HENRY COLLINS where the leading group in espionage apparatus A had assembled to hold the meeting. CHAMBERS identified JOHN ACT as being present at this particular meeting. It is CHAMBERS' best recollection that HENRY COLLINS was the original leader of the group and that after HENRY'S death NATHAN WITT took over this position and was succeeded by JOHN ACT.
WHITEKER CHAMBERS in 1949 identified NATHAN WITT as a participant in a Communist Party underground espionage group functioning in the vicinity of Washington, D. C. during the period 1934 to 1938. Mrs. KATHRYN WILDS FERLO, divorced wife of VICTOR FERLO, in 1946 identified NATHAN WITT as a member of a Communist underground espionage group functioning in Washington, D. C. prior to that time.

It will be recalled that WHITEKER CHAMBERS stated that during his first visit to Washington, D. C. he visited the home of one HENRY COLLINS in Washington, D. C. at a time when the leading group in espionage apparatus had assembled to hold a meeting. CHAMBERS was introduced to these individuals present and after some casual conversation with them observed them filing into another room where the meeting was held. These individuals comprised the leading members in apparatus A, and among them was NATHAN WITT.

CHAMBERS stated that following the death of HAROLD W. RE in an automobile accident in Pennsylvania, NATHAN WITT took over as leader of the espionage apparatus A.

WHITEKERS also recalled NATHAN WITT once speaking of trying to swing a decision on the National Labor Relations Board to conform to the Communist Party line. WITT, at that time, was secretary of the National Labor Relations Board.
It will be recalled also that WHITTAKER CHAMBER stated that approximately in early 1946 J. PETERS had told him that SOLOMON DLIB had been writing a weekly report on "Treasury Matters" for the Communist Party.
W.H. CHAMBERS in 1949 stated while he had no proof of actual Communist Party membership by SOLOMON ADLER, the fact that J. PETERS had told CHAMBERS SOLOMON ADLER was writing a weekly report on Treasury matters for the Communist Party indicated in his mind that ADLER was in fact a Communist Party member.

J. Physical Description.

Name:

Sex:

Race:

Age:

Residence:

Height:

Weight:

Build:

Hair:

Eyes:

Complexion:

Scars and marks:

Peculiarities and characteristics:

Occupation:
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-10h-
**FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION**

**Report Made By:**

**John J. Dabney**

**Character of Case:**

**Espionage - R. Perjury**

**Synopsis of Facts:**


- Government answer prepared by AUSA Robert Martin filed 1/7/53. Lower court affirmed 3/30/53.

- AUSA Martin on 2/20/53 advised that defense attorney Lane indicated intention to petition USSC for Writ of Certiorari. Louis Budenz, interviewed 2/18/53, advised in latter part of 1949 he observed ALGER HISS in NYC restaurant at which time he recognized him as individual he met at underground CP meeting in NYC at time of Hitler-Stalin pact. BUDENZ stated he knew LARKIN & JUDD was cooperating with Communists and was "morally certain" LARKIN was Communist although he had no proof. BUDENZ holding decision as to prosecution of LOUIS J. LITMAN in abeyance pending disposition by USSC of petition for Writ of Certiorari.
On May 15, 1952, United States Attorney MILLS LANE, Southern District of New York, filed a 39 page affidavit, together with supporting affidavits, in the United States District Court, Southern District of New York in answer to a defense motion for a new trial. Photostatic copies of this affidavit were furnished to the Bureau on May 21, 1952.

On June 4, 1952, the argument of the defendant's motion for a hearing on a new trial took place at 10:30 a.m. before Honorable HENRY J. GOBIARD, United States District Judge, Southern District of New York. Attorney CHESTER LANE argued the motion for the defense and was assisted by attorneys BENJAMIN BUTTERWORTH and ABRAH, L. BEHRENS at the defense counsel table. United States Attorney MILLS LANE personally argued on behalf of the government and was assisted by Assistant United States Attorney ST. CLAIR ROBINSON. At the conclusion of arguments, Judge GOBIARD reserved decision.

On July 22, 1952, Judge HENRY GOBIARD filed his opinion denying the defendant's motion for a new trial. A photostatic copy of this opinion was forwarded to the Bureau on the same date.

On July 31, 1952, attorney CHESTER LANE filed for the defendant a notice of appeal with the Clerk of the District Court, Southern District of New York. This notice set forth only the name of the appellant, the defendant's attorney, the offense for which the defendant was convicted, and the institution where he was confined. It is noted that the "New York Times" of August 2, 1952 quoted CHESTER LANE as stating that the opinion of Judge GOBIARD denying the hearing "overlooked or disregarded new evidence and his ruling was improper and an abuse of his discretion". No such supplementary statement was filed with the Clerk of the District Court.

On November 7, 1952, attorney CHESTER LANE filed an appeal brief with the United States Court of Appeals, Second Circuit on behalf of the defendant. A copy of this brief was forwarded to the Bureau on November 13, 1952.

On January 7, 1953, the United States Attorney, Southern District of New York filed a brief in answer to that of the defendant before the Court of Appeals, Second Circuit. This brief was prepared by Assistant United States Attorney ROBERT MARTIN.

On January 12, 1953, all arguments on the appeal from the ruling of Judge GOBIARD denying the motion for a hearing on a motion for a new trial were heard by the United States Court of Appeals, Second Circuit. The hearing.
Judges were AUGUSTUS HAM, THOMAS SWAN and HAROLD CHASE. Attorney CHASTER LANE argued the defendant's motion before this court. The government's answer was argued by Assistant United States Attorney ROBERT MARTIN. Following these oral arguments the court reserved opinion.

On January 30, 1953, the United States Court of Appeals, Second Circuit confirmed the ruling of Judge MINTZ GOYER denying the previously described motion.

On or about January 27, 1953, Confidential Informant T-1, of known reliability, advised that in a conversation with LOUIS BUDENK the latter informed T-1 that he knew ALGER HISS as a member of the Communist Party under another name. BUDENK also told T-1 that he had not previously reported this information because it was something that had come to his mind during the HISS trial. According to T-1, BUDENK stated that while having breakfast one morning during the HISS trial he noticed in the same restaurant another individual who looked familiar. On thinking over the person, BUDENK stated it was ALGER HISS whom he knew under another name in the Communist Party. BUDENK at this time also told T-1 that LAURENCE BUDDAN was a codefendant Communist.

On February 18, 1953, Professor LOUIS BUDENK was interviewed by SA ROBERT S. PACH. Regarding his knowledge of ALGER HISS, BUDENK related that probably in the latter part of 1949 he was dining in the Longchamp Restaurant on Madison Avenue near St. Patrick's Cathedral, New York City. Mrs. BUDENK was present also at the time. During the course of the meal, BUDENK observed ALGER HISS sitting alone at a nearby table, drinking a cocktail. BUDENK observed that he recognized this individual as HISS inasmuch as he, BUDENK, had on earlier occasions been shown several photographs of this individual.

Up until this time BUDENK did not realize that he had ever seen HISS in the flesh before. In the restaurant BUDENK, while casually observing HISS, noted that the latter appeared to be waiting for someone and was becoming more and more impatient. As a symptom of his impatience, HISS occasionally would shake or toss his head in what BUDENK called a rather unusual manner. This mannerism suddenly recalled to BUDENK the fact that he had met HISS at a meeting of the Communist underground in New York City probably about the time of the Stalin-Hitler pact. BUDENK stated that at that time HISS, as was the custom of the members of the underground, was using another name which BUDENK could not recall.

According to BUDENK, the meeting occurred in a small apartment somewhere in the vicinity of Central Park. BUDENK believes that he saw HISS at
only one such meeting and had been unable to recall HISS simply by looking at photographs of him. BURKE noted that he had not observed the peculiar mannerisms of HISS in the restaurant he probably never would have recalled seeing HISS.

In retrospect, BURKE is unable exactly to date the time of the meeting but is rather sure that it occurred during the period of the Stalin-Hitler pact in the early 1930's or shortly thereafter. BURKE also recalled that all the persons who attended the particular meeting at which he saw HISS were either members of the underground or members of the open Communist Party.

Prior to the incident in the New York restaurant, BURKE stated that he had only heard from other members of the underground that HISS was a member of the Communist Party who was connected with the underground group in Washington. BURKE concluded by stating that the foregoing constituted his entire knowledge of ALEX HISS.

In regard to LAWRENCE HAYAN DUGGAN, BURKE also stated on February 12, 1953 that he has no recollection of having stated to anyone that DUGGAN was a concealed Communist. BURKE said that DUGGAN could very easily have been such a concealed Communist but that he has no knowledge of this fact. BURKE stated that he knew DUGGAN was certainly cooperating with the Communists but he never heard anyone state in so many words that DUGGAN was a Communist. BURKE did say, however, that he was "morally certain" that DUGGAN was a Communist although he has no proof.

In BURKE's recollection that in about 1943 JACOB GOLOS, during a conversation relating to the Communist underground in Washington, made some statement to the effect that "DUGGAN is working with us". At that time GOLOS was considering BURKE as a courier for travel between the New York headquarters of the underground and various persons in the underground in Washington, D. C. It was during those conversations that the name of DUGGAN came up as a person who "was working with us".

BURKE stated that he never, to his recollection, met DUGGAN personally. BURKE reiterated that he is in no position to place DUGGAN in the concealed Communist category and to the best of his recollection has never so stated.

On February 20, 1953, Assistant United States Attorney ROBERT MARTIN, Southern District of New York, advised that in conversation with CHESTER T. LANCE, HISS' attorney, he learned that LANCE had filed within the previous day or two a record of appeal to the Supreme Court in connection with the Court of Appeals
ruling on the motion for a new trial. Mr. MARTIN stated that LANE indicated his petition was presently being printed and would be forwarded to the Supreme Court within a week or so. Mr. MARTIN has advised that this petition for a Writ of Certiorari may possibly be heard before the close of the spring calendar of the Supreme Court in May or June 1953.

On July 29, 1952, United States Attorney MILES LANE advised that he planned no action concerning the possible prosecution of LOUIS J. LEHMANN for perjury until final action was taken by defense attorneys concerning their appeal.

On February 25, 1953, Assistant United States Attorney ROBERT MARTIN advised that in view of the defense's stated intentions of petitioning for a Writ of Certiorari before the United States Supreme Court, a decision on possible prosecution of LEHMANN would be held in abeyance pending final disposition by the Supreme Court.
See Reference 105-20588-7

This document is a 1 page Memo dated 3-19-53
from the FBI to Attorney General.

This document was processed in view of the fact
that a check of the index to our Central Records revealed
a "see reference" concerning Whittaker Chambers. All
reference pertinent to the request was released in this see
reference.

The data not released in this see reference
concerns an investigation of a third party, and therefore
is of a non-pertinent nature to the request.
I thought you would be interested in the following information concerning a planned book on the Alger Hiss case by the Earl of Jowitt, England.

Mr. George Sokolsky, news columnist, writing in the Washington, D.C., Times-Herald of November 24, 1952, discussed plans by the Earl of Jowitt to write a book concerning the Alger Hiss case. Mr. Sokolsky mentioned that the Earl of Jowitt had produced a preliminary article wherein he questioned the reliability of Whittaker Chambers.

In a review of "Witness," the book by Whittaker Chambers, the Earl of Jowitt indicated Chambers was "primarily a neurotic" and not convincing in all respects.

The planned book by the Earl of Jowitt on the Alger Hiss case will reportedly be published about May, 1953, and there is indication Doubleday and Company of New York will publish it in the United States. It is reported that Doubleday and Company has agreed to absolve the Earl of Jowitt from all liability in any subsequent libel action. The allegation has been received that some of the leading officials of Doubleday and Company are Communists and this being so, the Communist Party, through them and this book, will attempt to embarrass the new Administration, particularly Vice President Richard M. Nixon, who played a leading part in the Hiss case. An original draft of the book apparently contained numerous misstatements and discrepancies and is now being completely rewritten.
TO: Assistant Attorney General Warren Olney III
FROM: Director, FBI

SUBJECT: HARVEY HOLLISTER BUNDY
MISCELLANEOUS - INFILTRATION CONCERNING

DATE: April 19, 1953

There are enclosed one Photostat of a letter dated December 27, 1952, from A. R. Knight, Clanton, Alabama, to Senator Joseph R. McCarthy of Wisconsin and one Photostat of a newspaper clipping from the "Union Banner" newspaper which A. R. Knight forwarded to Senator McCarthy. This material was received from the office of Senator McCarthy.

The enclosed newspaper clipping states: "Harvey H. Bundy has a post in Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, and with Alger Hiss' background, Bundy's son married Dean Acheson's daughter. So it may be possible that it was this influence that was brought to bear on Acheson to stand back of Hiss even after he had been...indicted."

The following facts relating to Harvey H. Bundy mentioned in the newspaper clipping are furnished for your information:

The 1952-53 edition of "Who's Who in America" reports that Harvey Hollister Bundy, who appears to be identical with the Harvey H. Bundy mentioned in the clipping, was born on March 30, 1889, in Grand Rapids, Michigan. He was the son of McGeorge and Mary Goodwin Hollister. He graduated from Illinois University in 1909 and received a B.B.A. degree. In 1914 he received an LL.B. degree from Harvard University. He married Katherine L. Putnam on April 17, 1915. His children are Harvey L., William P., McGeorge, Harriet L., and Katherine L. He was a teacher at St. Mark's School in Southboro, Massachusetts, from 1909 to 1910; a traveling companion from 1910 to 1911; Secretary to Justice Oliver Wendell Holmes of the United States Supreme Court from 1914 to 1915, and he was admitted to the Massachusetts Bar in 1915. He practiced law in Boston from 1915 to 1927; from 1927 to 1939 he was Assistant Counsel in the United States Food Administration; from 1919 to 1931 he practiced law in Boston and from July 1931 to March 1933, he was Assistant Secretary of State. He was a member of the law firm of
Choate, Hall and Stewart from 1933 to 1941. Mr. Bundy was Special Assistant to the Secretary of War from April 1941, to September 1945. Since 1945 he has been a member of the law firm of Choate, Hall and Stewart. He is a member of the Board of Managers of the Children's Hospital. He is trustee of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace and Wellesley College. "Who's Who" listed him as President of the World Peace Foundation, Chairman of the Boston Metropolitan Chapter of the American Red Cross and a member of the American and Boston Bar Associations. His residence is given as 191 Commonwealth Avenue, Boston, Massachusetts. His office address is listed as 30 State Street, Boston, Massachusetts.
According to unverified information received in February 1953, Harvey H. Bundy is now Chairman of the Board of Trustees of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace.

The foregoing is for your information and no further action will be taken by this Bureau regarding Harvey H. Bundy unless you advise to the contrary.

/attachment

100-395328
Senator Joseph McCarthy,
Washington, D.C.

Dear Sir:-

Thought you might be interested in the enclosed clipping taken from this week's issue of our weekly local paper, the Union Banner.

Yours very truly,

[Signature]
Harvey R. Bundy has a post in Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, and with Alger Hiss' background, Bundy's son married Dean Acheson's daughter. So it may be possible that it was this influence that was brought to bear on Acheson to stand back of Hiss even after he had been indicted. This week's indictment of Owen Lattimore on seven counts of perjury or contempt of Congress, the sudden reversal of the Loyalty Commission in the case of John Carter Vincent, of the State Department, and friend of Lattimore, finding "reasonable doubt" as to his loyalty to our government, the recent suicide of Abe Feller of U.N., who had also held a high post in our government, the unloading of Edmund Clubb, the resignation of State Department's Phil Jessup, and the interviewing of many Red agents promoted from State Department to U.N., now in the process of being fired, begin to add up to a total that Senator McCarthy of Wisconsin was not the "character assailed" that he was smeared as being, and that the McCarran Committee which went in hot on the McCarthy charges after they had been whitewashed by another Senate (Tydings) Committee, has done a most important and patriotic job.

Dear Man On The Comm.-W.
Assistant Attorney General
Warren Olney III

Director, FBI

United States Government

December 15, 1953

On December 10, 1953, this Bureau received the following postcard:

3202 Herrick St.
Flint, Mich.
Dec. 8, 1953

Dear Mr. Hoover:

I read in the Flint Journal, Hiss Pension approved. Will you please look into the law that disqualifies persons from a pension who are convicted for felony - Why should Alger Hiss be allowed a pension while Ex servicemen lose their retired pensions if they are convicted?

Respectfully,

Peter Neace

Mr. Neace has been advised that his observation did not come within the jurisdiction of the Federal Bureau of Investigation and that this matter has been referred to the Civil Service Commission for its information.

The above is submitted for your information.
Reference is made to your communication dated June 23, 1954, your reference WO:202:52 from 146-202-2, with which you enclosed a copy of the letter directed to the Attorney General from the Secretary of State dated June 17, 1954, in which Mr. Dulles indicates that he has received information to the effect that Alger Hiss has been interviewed by representatives of this Bureau or the Department of Justice and requests any information of value pertaining to the Department of State obtained from such interview.

This is to advise that the files of this Bureau fail to reflect that Hiss has been interviewed concerning his own activities since he has been at Lewisburg Penitentiary; however, on December 2, 1953, he was contacted in connection with the investigation entitled "Leaman Russell Smith, with aliases, et al; Edgar Allen Moore - Victim; Crime on a Government Reservation - Assault," and furnished no information of value to this investigation. In that connection, approximately forty-six inmates of a cell block at Lewisburg Penitentiary who were in the immediate vicinity of the assault were interviewed. Among them was Hiss. This information is contained in the report of Special Agent George P. Gamblin dated February 9, 1954, at Philadelphia, under the above-mentioned caption, a copy of which was furnished the Department on June 8, 1954.

It appears from the information contained in Mr. Dulles' letter that Hiss may have been interviewed within the past several months by representatives of the Department of Justice. It is suggested that you may desire to contact representatives of the Bureau of Prisons in this regard. We are interested in the results of any interviews had with Hiss by representatives of any Government agency. In the event you determine that such interviews have been conducted, it is requested that you furnish this Bureau with any information of value obtained in such interrogations.

140-0-2678
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS: Subject and her husband ALGER HISS spent the week of 8/1-8/5/55 on a farm in N.W. Britain, NY. Subject still employed at Doubleday Foreman Book Store, N.Y. and has contributed $160 a month regularly towards the running of the household. Subject and her husband plan to drive son T.N.V. to his school in Putney, Vermont. "Mr. "T.H.S. DeP. JOS. SCOTT had pledged $1,000 toward tuition of T.N.V. at Putney School."

DETAILS:

According to T.N.V. the farm is owned by Mrs. JOHN.

Mrs. JOHN ALFORD, when interviewed on December 28, 1949, by a representative of the bureau, advised that she went to college with PRISCILLA HISS in 1921 and married PRISCILLA's brother, OTIS VANCE HISS in 1921. They were divorced in 1941. She advised that she had named PRISCILLA HISS in her will as guardian of her two minor children.
Mrs. ALFORD stated she was director of the "Museum of Art, Rhode Island School of Design, Providence, Rhode Island, where her husband JOHN ALFORD was a professor.

T-1, on August 22, 1955, advised that PRISCILLA HIS is still employed by the Doubleday Sorcer Book Store, New York City and that during April, May, June and July she had contributed $100 each month toward the expenses of her husband. T-1 stated that he had been in contact with the subject when she was on vacation at the farm in New Lebanon, New York.

The subject advised T-1 that she and her son, TONY HIS, are still being attended by psychiatrists. T-1 further advised that the subject impressed him as being "extremely nervous and tense." He also stated that during his visit with the HIS at New Lebanon, he had an occasion to talk with TONY HIS, and while he was doing so, PRISCILLA HIS acted nervous and "looked sickly" and began using "thee" and "thou" in her speech.

T-1 further advised that he had learned from the subject that she and her husband plan to go to Putney, Vermont on September 8, 1955. The purpose of this trip is to take TONY to school to start the school year.

T-1, who is in a position to furnish accurate information, advised on June 22, 1955, that Mrs. LOCK, stepmother of LOCK-CED, 200 East 66th Street, New York City, had pledged $1,000 toward the tuition of TONY HIS at the Putney School.

Mrs. LOCK-CED had made the request that she did not want the HIS family to know the source of this pledge.

The "New York Herald Tribune" for January 26, 1950, contains a photograph on page one of MARG and PRISCILLA HIS with friends. "MR. LOCK-LOCK-LOCK" CED, CED, Ill, appears in the background of the photograph and is identified as having posted security for ALGER HIS, $10,000 bail bond.
An article by JOHN CARST SMITH, on HISS' conviction in the same issue of the "Herald Tribune" revealed that LOCKWOOD is a friend of ALGER HISS and had signed HISS' bail bond.

T-3, who was in a position to furnish accurate information, advised that Miss ALGER HISS, graduate of Bryn Mawr College, married WALTER DEWEY LOCKWOOD on January 2, 1930. Prior to her marriage, she was associated with the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, where ALGER HISS was employed prior to his conviction.

T-3 advised that LOCKWOOD was the son of the Chief Trust Officer of the New York Trust Company, New York City. He stated that LOCKWOOD graduated from Yale in 1944 and that at that time (1950) he was taking a graduate course at Columbia University.

He further advised that Mrs. LOCKWOOD was very close to ALGER HISS and it was the request of Mrs. LOCKWOOD and others that prompted Mr. LOCKWOOD to sign ALGER HISS' bail bond. T-3 further advised that Mrs. LOCKWOOD, as well as her husband, had been active in soliciting subscriptions to pay HISS' expenses on appeal after his conviction.
CONFIDENTIAL
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

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**SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:** Subject and her husband on 9/18/55, drove son Tony to school in Putney, Vermont. The subject suffered an acute gall bladder attack on the trip. Subject and husband spent the weekend of 9/23/55, with friends in Connecticut.

**DETAILS:**

On September 21, 1955, T-1, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised that 9/18/55 Priscilla Hiss and her husband Alger Hiss had driven their son Tony to his school in Putney, Vermont, to begin the fall semester. T-1 advised that on the trip the subject suffered an acute gall bladder attack and it was necessary for them to spend one day extra on the trip until she recovered. T-1 advised that due to her illness she was unable to drive and Alger Hiss had to drive the car. However, according to T-1, Priscilla Hiss is still working.

On October 4, 1955, T-1 advised that Alger Hiss

**COPY OF THIS REPORT**

5- Bureau (100-375016) (RX)
3- New York (65-15567)

**AUTHORIZED RECIPIENTS**

SECRET

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10/3/55 - 9:21:55
had stated on September 23, 1955, that his wife's health had improved somewhat; however, she is stillailing.

T-1 advised that PRISCILLA HISS' earnings from September 1, 1955, to September 23, 1955, amounted to $65. T-1 also advised that according to ALGER HISS his total income for this period was $152.40 and his total outgo for this period was $692.58.

T-1 also advised that the subject had spent the weekend of September 23, 1955, with friends in Connecticut. He advised that he had not learned definitely with whom the subject and her husband were visiting on this weekend trip but stated that it was either with WILLIAM PRINCE, a radio actor in South Roxbury, Connecticut, or JOSEPH BLUMENTHAL, owner of the Spiral Press Company in Cornwall, Connecticut.
The document is a report from New York dated November 30, 1955. Pages 3 and 4 are being denied in total under (b)(7)(C) as the information reflects investigative findings concerning third parties not pertinent to the Hiss investigation. The second and third paragraphs on page 5 are being denied under (b)(1) as the info was classified under Executive Order 11652, Section (5)(B) with an indefinite date of declassification.
SYNOPSIS:

Subject still resides at 22 East 8th Street, New York City, with her husband, ALGER HISS, and still employed at the Doubleday Book Shop, 436 5th Avenue, New York City. Contacts of subject set forth.

- P -

DETAILS:

On November 23, 1955, New York T-1, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised that the subject is still employed at the Doubleday Book Shop, 436 5th Avenue, New York City.

New York T-2, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised on November 19, 1955, that according to his records the subject still resides at 22 East 8th Street, New York City, with her husband, ALGER HISS.

T-2 advised that during November, 1955, the subject was contacted by the following at 22 East 8th Street, New York City:

On December 19, 1955, the subject was visited by agents of the FBI at 22 East 8th Street, New York City.

Property of FBI - This report is issued to you by the FBI, and neither it or its contents are to be distributed outside the agency to which issued.
Addresser
Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company, 720 East Wisconsin Avenue, Milwaukee, Wisconsin

British Publications 30 East 60th Street New York 22, New York

Dr. and Mrs. MORRIS J. SHENK 2956 Hillegass Avenue Berkeley, California

United Medical Service 2 Park Avenue New York 16, New York

ELINOR FERRY 41 Claremont Avenue New York 27, New York

The Putney School Elm Lea Farm Putney, Vermont

Mrs. PHELPS SOULE 410 Park Avenue Swarthmore, Pennsylvania

The Putney School Elm Lea Farm Putney, Vermont

Postmark Date
November 5, 1955
November 14, 1955
November 16, 1955
November 16, 1955
November 16, 1955
November 16, 1955
November 19, 1955
November 19, 1955

The Putney School has previously been identified in this investigation as the school in Putney, Vermont, presently attended by the subject's son, TONY.

Dr. MORRIS J. SHENK, who contacted the subject on November 16, 1955, has previously been identified in this investigation.
The "New York Times" of August 3, 1948, page 1, column 1, carried an article which states that WHITTAKER CHAMBERS in testimony before the House Committee on Un-American Activities on August 3, 1948, described ALGER HISS as a member of the Communist "Underground" operations in Washington, D.C. in the 1930's.

The "Daily Worker" of October 8, 1955, carried an article which stated the purposes of the Emergency Civil Liberties Committee would be to help mobilize public opinion in the support of the traditional American constitutional guarantees of civil liberties, and to render aid to victims of abridgment of these liberties in politics, education and the professions.

The "Daily Worker" is an East Coast Communist daily newspaper.