

Twentieth-Century American Politics and Diplomacy

Series 3



Papers of Alger Hiss

Part 2: Alger Hiss Papers from the
Tamiment Library Collections

Primary Source Microfilm
An imprint of Thomson Gale

Papers of Alger Hiss

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*Filmed from the holdings of the
Tamiment Library and Robert F. Wagner
Labor Archives at New York University*

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An Imprint of Thomson Gale**

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ISBN: 1-57803-346-2

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2006

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PROVENANCE

The microfilmed materials include selections from four archival collections held by the Tamiment Library, New York University: The Hiss Family Papers were donated to the Tamiment Library by Tony Hiss in 2004. The William A. Reuben Papers were donated to the Tamiment Library by Mr. Reuben in 2002. The Agnese Nelms Haury Papers were donated to the Tamiment Library by Mrs. Haury in 2005. The John Lowenthal Papers were donated to the Tamiment Library by Mr. Lowenthal in 2003.

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HISTORICAL/ BIOGRAPHICAL NOTE

Alger Hiss (1904-1996) was born in Baltimore, Maryland. When he was almost two and a half years old, his father committed suicide and his mother was left a widow with five children. Hiss's father had been an executive for a wholesale dry-goods firm who had been overwhelmed by financial and personal difficulties, and the family had modest financial resources. Alger's paternal aunt played a very important role in his early life after she moved in with the family shortly after her brother's death. Along with Alger's mother she created a conventional middle-class household for the five children that emphasized religion, education, music lessons and art. Alger was educated at Baltimore City College and Johns Hopkins University. He then went on to Harvard Law School where he became a protégé of Felix Frankfurter, who was at the time the most prominent member of the law school faculty. In the 1910s and 1920s Frankfurter, who was later to become a Supreme Court justice, was identified with progressive causes, including the campaign to free Sacco and Vanzetti. After Hiss graduated in 1929, Frankfurter recommended him to Supreme Court Justice Oliver Wendell Holmes, Jr., who took him on as his secretary. While in Washington, Hiss married Priscilla Fansler Hobson, whom he had first met on a student trip to Europe in 1924.

In May 1933, soon after Franklin D. Roosevelt's New Deal had begun, Alger Hiss started his career in government service. He served first as an attorney for the Agricultural Adjustment Administration (AAA), the agency responsible for solving the farm crisis of overproduction that many economists believed was a major cause of the Great Depression. The AAA came under the portfolio of Secretary of Agriculture Henry A. Wallace, who was one of the most reform-minded and charismatic members of Roosevelt's cabinet. Jerome Frank, working under Wallace as the AAA's general counsel, brought into the agency a group of young lawyers, including John Abt, Lee Pressman, and Nathan Witt, political and labor activists who were determined to reshape American economic policy along more egalitarian lines. After Hiss had worked at the AAA for a little more than a year, the Senate Committee to Investigate the Munitions Industry invited him to become chief counsel. This was a highly visible position – the so-called “Merchants of Death” hearings were beginning. Chaired by Russell Nye, a classic mid-western isolationist, the Munitions Committee was charged with investigating World War I profiteering by military contractors. These hearings captivated the nation as they painted the munitions makers, most notably the company E.I. Du Pont de Nemours, as the villains of World War I. The Nye Committee hearings took place at a time when America and much of the world was reacting against the carnage of the First World War and pacifism was becoming increasingly prevalent across the ideological spectrum. Alger Hiss appeared to be conflicted in this area as the hearings progressed. On the one hand, he clearly abhorred the wartime profiteering that the committee was uncovering and was appalled by the human cost of the First World War; on the other hand, he believed that Senator Nye's increasing focus on isolationism tended to encourage “a passive attitude on our part towards Hitlerism.”¹ He, therefore, resigned from the committee in the fall of 1935. The Nye committee hearings made national headlines, which made Alger Hiss a public figure, and

¹ Alger Hiss, *Recollections of a Life* (New York: Seaver Books, 1988) p 85.

several of the increasingly influential armament manufacturers accused him of being partisan in his investigation.

After leaving the Nye Committee, Hiss went to work for the Justice Department, in the Solicitor General's office, where he helped defend the New Deal against the rising tide of conservative opposition that was challenging the constitutionality of FDR's reform agenda. In 1936, Hiss began working in the State Department (his younger brother, Donald, also a former Holmes secretary, joined him there in 1938). At State, Alger first became assistant to Assistant Secretary of State Francis B. Sayre, and then, as World War II was breaking out, assistant to Stanley K. Hornbeck, an expert on Far Eastern Policy. Working with Hornbeck, his primary responsibility was to bolster China, then headed by the Chiang Kai-shek regime, in its struggle against Japanese domination and work with the American agencies that were providing economic aid. In this position he found himself performing a difficult balancing act, trying to bolster the increasingly corrupt Nationalist government while at the same time encouraging the resistance movement to the Japanese that was in large measure led by the Communist Chinese under Mao Tse-tung. In 1944, as World War II was winding down, Hiss became Deputy Director of the State Department's Office of Special Political Affairs, a position that put him at the center of the postwar planning process. In this capacity, he was named executive secretary of the 1944 Dumbarton Oaks Conference that finalized plans for the organization of the United Nations.

In 1945, Hiss was appointed to the United States delegation to the wartime Yalta conference, where the "Big Three" leaders – Roosevelt, Stalin, and Winston Churchill –

met to coordinate strategy to defeat Nazi Germany, draw the map for postwar Europe, and plan for the United Nations. When Stalin requested a total of 16 General Assembly votes for the Soviet Republics, rather than a single vote for the USSR as a whole, Hiss joined the opposition and helped hammer out a compromise that gave the USSR only two additional representatives. Hiss went on to become the Secretary General of the United Nations Conference on International Organization that was convened in San Francisco in April 1945. In 1947, Hiss left government service and became president of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, in New York, where he continued to work on post-war planning and international organization.

Hiss's name was thrust into the headlines in August 1948, when *Time* magazine special projects editor Whittaker Chambers, a self-confessed former underground Communist Party operative, charged him with being a secret Communist. Alger Hiss voluntarily appeared before the House-Committee on Un-American Activities to deny Chambers' accusation. At first the majority of the Committee seemed to be reluctant to pursue the case, but freshman Congressman Richard M. Nixon, who was being covertly fed confidential FBI information by the Roman Catholic Church's "Communist hunter," Father John Francis Cronin, pressed the committee to investigate. Initially, Hiss denied that he had ever known anyone named Whittaker Chambers, but when asked to identify him from a photograph he said that his face "might look familiar" and requested to see him in person. At a subsequent hearing, Hiss identified him as "George Crosley," a freelance writer to whom he had sublet an empty apartment in the mid-1930s. Hiss instituted a libel lawsuit against Chambers. In his defense, Chambers in November 1948 presented the so-called "Baltimore documents," typed summaries and copies of a series of government records that he alleged Hiss had given him in the 1930s (after Priscilla Hiss had retyped them) to pass

on to the Soviet Union. Chambers had previously denied that he and Hiss were involved in espionage, both when testifying before Congress and to a Grand Jury in October 1948. Chambers' new testimony subjected him to the charge of perjury. But after both men testified before the Grand Jury in December 1948, only Hiss was indicted on two counts of perjury, after denying Chambers' espionage charges under oath. (He could not be charged with espionage directly, since the statute of limitations on that charge had run out.) Hiss went to trial twice. The first ended in a hung jury on July 7, 1949. The two trials revolved around both the "Baltimore documents" and the so-called "Pumpkin Papers," microfilmed copies of government documents that Chambers claimed Hiss had given him for transmission to a Soviet spy network. (The film had briefly been hidden in a hollowed-out pumpkin on Chambers' Maryland farm.) On January 21, 1950, Alger Hiss was convicted in a second perjury trial. He was sentenced to five years in prison.

The Hiss case continues to be problematic and controversial more than a half century after the second trial. The trial record, with its many ambiguities, has been used by the Left and the Right as a prism for contested and conflicting interpretations of the Cold War and the McCarthy Period. The one thing that both sides agree on is that the Hiss case was a major watershed for post-war America, one of the key events that turned the country away from New Deal reform and towards the worldwide crusade against Communism, with all its consequences for United States foreign and domestic policy, civil liberties and civil rights. Debate about the Hiss case continues, in part because all sides of the political spectrum have interpreted it in light of their ideologies and world views, since there has never been any definitive confirmation of Chambers' allegations that Hiss gave him information to pass on to the Soviet Union. So far, neither the archives of the former Soviet Union, nor the so-called Venona dycrypts (the U.S. Army's wartime Signals Intelligence Service program to examine Soviet diplomatic information) have produced any records – with the possible exception of one somewhat puzzling Venona document referring to a Soviet undercover agent named "ALES" that some scholars interpret as a codename for Alger Hiss – that unambiguously link Hiss to Soviet espionage.

Alger Hiss served 44 months at the Lewisburg Federal Penitentiary and lost his license to practice law. In prison, he was assigned to work as a clerk in the storeroom, which required some physical labor and placed him under constant supervision. He often spent his spare time providing informal legal advice to fellow prisoners while they were working on appeals. Hiss was allowed to write three letters per week to designated correspondents that included his wife, Priscilla, his son, Tony, and his mother, Mary L. (Minnie) Hiss.

After Alger Hiss was released, on November 28, 1954, he had considerable difficulty finding a job. He found that college and secondary school administrators were afraid to offer him teaching positions. The New York publisher Alfred A. Knopf and the London publisher John Calder gave him a combined \$10,000 advance for a book that he worked on for nearly three years. Hiss's book, published in 1957 under the title *In The Court of Public Opinion*, made the case for his innocence as it sought to discredit Whittaker Chambers' charges, which he had restated in a 1952 best-selling memoir, *Witness*. However, Hiss's book received mixed reviews and had only modest sales. Most reviewers saw the book as a dry and legalistic case for the defense. These critics clearly reflected the politics of the Cold War period and the then near-consensus that Alger Hiss was guilty as charged.

Hiss spent much of the rest of his life asserting his innocence and seeking evidence that would vindicate him. He and Priscilla separated in 1959, difficulties in their marriage having been exacerbated by the trials and their aftermath. Beginning in the mid-1950s, Hiss began to receive invitations to lecture about foreign policy and the Cold War on college campuses. His first lecture was at Princeton University in the spring of 1956 on the "Meaning of Geneva." Although there was considerable controversy surrounding this event and some prominent alumni demanded that the university cancel it, Princeton stood firm and defended Hiss's right to speak on campus. Shortly after this event, Hiss began looking for employment. At first he interviewed for positions as a free-lance journalist, but he found that no publisher would hire him. Eventually he found a job working for a small women's hair-comb manufacturer, Feathercombs, Inc., where he was put in charge of a corporate reorganization. However, when this did not work out as planned, he resigned. Nineteen hundred and fifty-nine was a particularly difficult year for Alger Hiss. The U.S. government passed a law denying him a pension and he lived largely off unemployment insurance. He finally found work as a salesman for a stationery company, Davison-Bluth, located on lower Fifth Avenue in New York City. He held this position until he retired in 1976.

As the political tide began to change in the 1960s and a new generation began to reexamine the Cold War period and the "red scare" from the perspective of the so-called New Left, Hiss's invitations to speak on college campuses increased dramatically. During these years he began proudly to identify himself once again with the New Deal and the liberal wing of the "Old Left." As the Vietnam War led many Americans to raise questions about the origins of the Cold War and its anti-Communist crusade, many began to reconsider the Hiss case. The American Civil Liberties Union filed suit to challenge the so-called "Hiss Act" that had denied Alger Hiss and other victims of the McCarthy Period government pensions. The United States Supreme Court declared this law to be unconstitutional in 1972. Three years later, the Massachusetts Bar Association restored Hiss's license to practice law. Around this time Hiss began working with Agnese N. Lindley (now Haury), whom he had met when she was working in the Publications Division of the Carnegie Endowment. Mrs. Lindley was in the process of setting up a foundation to support environmental, archeological and other causes and she asked Alger to join the Board of Trustees. The two worked closely together for nearly a decade.

In 1978, several years after Richard Nixon resigned the presidency, Hiss, on the basis of a successful Freedom of Information Act lawsuit, formally sought exoneration and attempted to reopen his case on the basis of new evidence he had received from FBI and other government files about FBI malfeasance, deceit and cover up. However, in 1983, after seven years of litigation, the Supreme Court refused to hear the case. After Priscilla Hiss's death in 1984, Hiss married Isabel Johnson. Hiss continued to search for new evidence in his case, working primarily with John Lowenthal, a former Rutgers University law professor and old friend. He also supported the investigations of journalist William A. Reuben, who spent 40 years writing an unpublished reanalysis of the case. Alger Hiss died in 1996, in New York City, still protesting his innocence.

The Alger Hiss case was a major watershed of the early Cold War period. It was certainly one of the key events that helped create the political climate for the "red scare." Hiss's public career embodied the reformist vision that linked Franklin Roosevelt's domestic

agenda to an internationalist foreign policy. He sat right behind the President at the Yalta conference and thus became an obvious target for those on the Republican Right who claimed that Yalta sold out Eastern Europe to the Soviet Union. For many on the Left, Alger Hiss was a prominent example of the excesses of the McCarthy Period and a symbol of the Republican campaign to discredit the New Deal. It is unlikely, however, that historians or archivists will ever come up with a “smoking gun” that will convince everyone about Hiss’s innocence or guilt. We believe that this microfilm edition of the Alger Hiss papers presents new materials that will make it possible for scholars and students for the first time to view Alger Hiss’s life and career in their full and varied contexts (both political and personal) and thus gain a better understanding of the role that he played in the politics, culture and society of inter-war, World War II, and Cold War America.

Michael Nash

Head of the Tamiment Library and Robert F. Wagner Labor Archives

SCOPE CONTENT NOTE

The microfilm edition, *Alger Hiss Papers* from Tamiment Library Collections, is a compilation of material selected from four archival collections: the Hiss Family Papers, the John Lowenthal Papers, the Agnese Nelms Haury Papers and the William A. Reuben Papers. Each series reproduced has been filmed in its entirety. Material selected for filming consists of incoming and outgoing correspondence of Alger Hiss and members of the Hiss family, interview transcripts, legal documents, and memorabilia, as well as non-Hiss correspondence and research material which sheds light on Hiss's life and later efforts to reopen and re-examine the Hiss Case. For access to portions of the collections that were not filmed, researchers should contact Tamiment Library staff.

Section I: *Hiss Family Papers, Series I: Correspondence, 1913-2004*, is comprised of incoming and outgoing correspondence of and between Hiss family members (Alger, Anna, Donald, Priscilla, Isabel and Tony Hiss, Timothy Hobson and relatives of Priscilla Fansler Hiss). The series also includes laser copies of correspondence sent by Hiss to relatives while he was in prison (originals are at Harvard University). Series II: Subject Files, 1892-2003, is comprised of materials pertaining to the Hiss Case, including government reports and newspaper clippings. Some writings of Tony Hiss are also included in this series. Series III: Crimea Conference Scrapbook, February 1945. This large volume includes mimeographed bulletins and other documents pertaining to the Conference, newspaper clippings, photographs, correspondence and a poem, addressed to Hiss and his colleagues, by Dean Acheson. In some cases, because of the layering of fragile documents, only the cover pages could be filmed.

Section II: *John Lowenthal Papers, Series I: Alger Hiss Research Files, 1934-2004*. John Lowenthal (1925-2003) was an attorney and filmmaker. While in law school Lowenthal had a brief stint as a volunteer assistant to the defense during Alger Hiss's two perjury trials in 1949 and 1950. In the 1970s, after the release of suppressed FBI documents about the case, Lowenthal, by then a Rutgers University law professor, published an analysis of what this new evidence revealed. Several years later, Lowenthal took a leave from Rutgers to make "The Trials of Alger Hiss," a feature-length documentary about the case. With the collapse of the Soviet Union, Lowenthal, on Hiss's behalf, asked Russian General Dimitry Antonovich Volkogonov, a biographer of Stalin and at the time military advisor to President Boris Yeltsin, to search Soviet files for any evidence that Alger Hiss had been either a communist or a Russian spy. In the mid-1990s, Lowenthal was one of the first legal scholars to challenge the assertion that the National Security Agency's then just-released "Venona" cables -- coded wartime messages sent home from the United States by Soviet operatives and then intercepted and decrypted -- supported the idea that Hiss had been a Russian spy. In 2003, Lowenthal successfully defended a Hiss-related libel action brought against him in London by Alexander Vassiliev, a former KGB agent and co-author (with Allen Weinstein) of *The Haunted Wood*. Vassiliev sued Lowenthal's publisher, claiming that Lowenthal had called him an "unreliable author whose identification of persons who worked for the KGB is in part wrong, in part based on out-of-context information, and in part mere guesswork." On June 13, 2003, the jury threw out the case.

This series consists primarily of materials gathered for Lowenthal's film, "The Trials of Alger Hiss" (Los Angeles, California: Direct Cinema, Ltd., 1981). The collection includes transcripts of the interviews conducted for the film with Alger Hiss, Donald Hiss and his wife, Mike, Pat and Raymond Catlett, Ramos Feehan, Gussie Feinstein, Vincent Shaw, Margaret Halsey, Harold Rosenwald, a Mr. Doyle, Edward Murtagh, Malcolm Cowley, Isaac Don Levine, Nathan Witt, Ralph de Toledano, Robert Stripling, Congressman Herbert, Vincent Reno, Sam Krieger, Harold Shapero, Ordman Clubb, John Francis Cronin, and David Zalodowski, and a campaign speech on the Hiss Case by President Richard Nixon. The collection also includes correspondence between Lowenthal and the Hiss family—Alger, Anna, Donald, Isabel, Priscilla, and Tony – as well as Alger Hiss biographical information, interviews, notices of lectures and seminars, a typescript on the New Deal, letters of support and materials relating to Hiss's reinstatement to the Massachusetts State Bar. Materials directly pertaining to the Hiss Case include, trial notes, samples from five Woodstock typewriters, and three original letters from Whittaker Chambers to Mark van Doren. Materials pertaining to Russian Archives, Soviet Intelligence and the Venona Documents include files on Georgi Abratov, Boris Bykov, Alexander Vassiliev, Vitali Pavlov and Dmitri Volkogonov.

Section III: Agnese Nelms Haury Papers, Series I. Alger Hiss Materials, 1948-2004.

Agnese Haury knew Alger Hiss from her time as staff member of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace. They later worked together closely on the administration of a foundation Mrs. Haury established to support environmental, archaeological and other causes. Mrs. Haury supported Hiss's efforts to reopen his case and establish his innocence of the 1948 charges.

This series contains correspondence, biographical information on Alger Hiss and materials pertaining to the Hiss Case, including files on Professor Bruce Craig's HUAC research, the Defense Fund for Alger Hiss, Haury's hand-written notes, the "Pumpkin Papers," the Venona Papers and Dmitri Volkogonov, the Woodstock typewriter and the unsealing of Federal Grand Jury records. The correspondence is primarily from Haury to Alger and Tony Hiss; also included is some correspondence with John Lowenthal, William A. Reuben, Allen Weinstein, and Bruce Craig, and attorney Victor Rabinowitz's FOIA request for Hiss-related government files. The series contains files on the Agnese M. Lindley Foundation, Community Foundation of Southern Arizona, Cold War International History Project, National Emergency Civil Liberties Foundation, The *Nation* Institute, National Security Archives and Public Citizen Litigation Group.

Section IV: William A. Reuben Papers, Series I. Alger Hiss Materials, 1948-1994.

William A. Reuben (1916-2004) was a graduate of Columbia University and a World War II combat veteran. After the war Reuben began his career as an investigative journalist. Reuben's first book on the Hiss trials, *The Honorable Mr. Nixon*, was published in 1956. Shortly after this, Reuben began his reexamination of the Hiss case evidence, a task that would occupy him for the rest of his life. In 1974, as part of this work, he filed a Freedom of Information Act request for FBI documents. The subsequent release of these documents, and the information they provided, enabled Alger Hiss to prepare a lawsuit to overturn his

conviction based on a clear pattern of misconduct by the Bureau and the prosecutor, Thomas F. Murphy. Although Hiss's petition did not prevail, the 40,000-plus documents released to Reuben offered an invaluable look at the politics and tactics of J. Edgar Hoover's FBI in the 1940s and 1950s. Reuben also wrote a 1983 monograph examining Judge Richard Owen's denial of Hiss's petition, *Footnote on an Historic Case: In Re Alger Hiss* (New York, N.Y.: Nation Institute, 1983).

This series consists primarily of materials gathered for Reuben's unpublished manuscripts on the Hiss Case. Included is correspondence with Alger, Isabel and Tony Hiss, and correspondence regarding Whittaker Chambers. The collection also includes materials pertaining to the Hiss Case.

FOREWORD

Growing up in the middle of the Hiss case and its headlines back in the late 1940s and early 1950s, I always had a firsthand sense, even in my early grade-school years, that most of the people who were fascinated by my father, Alger Hiss, and the charges against him—including many who were sure that he had never been a spy for the Soviet Union—liked or hated him without being able to get to know more than a small piece of him. They saw, it seemed to me, no more than a single dimension of the man, a quick reconstruction, the Cliff notes of a life.

This was partly because only a thin and jagged slice of him, little more than a résumé wrapped around an indictment, really—“FORMER OFFICIAL ACCUSED OF STEALING SECRET PAPERS”—was being presented in the radio and newspaper accounts of the “trials of the century,” as they were then known. It was partly because, as the two successive trials unfolded in downtown New York, he was already becoming almost an abstraction to many people—a symbol in a larger struggle that was either the Red Menace or the Smearing of the New Deal, depending on which side you were on.

Both my father and mother, although they were vocal about my father’s innocence, were private people. They had been brought up by late-Victorian parents not to wear their hearts on their sleeves, as an old expression had it, which meant you only shared your feelings with people you knew well. My father, in particular, true to his 1920s law school training, always spoke in public in “official” language—formal, carefully phrased, lawyer-ish words that were very different from the relaxed and freewheeling way he talked to family and friends.

Growing up, and ever since, I’ve often wondered if there was something I could do to change this situation and bring people face-to-face with the many-dimensional, very human man I knew for the last two-thirds of his long life. I wrote a couple of books about my father over the years, trying to supplement the growing shelf of more narrowly focused “Hiss case” books, and of course you cram as much as possible into such a book, hoping that you’ve at least included all the essentials, the way you do when you’re packing for a trip. Only this time your destination is a future generation of readers who may or may not be able to recognize the tastes and the glimpses you’ve saved for them. Meanwhile, since 1983, the official Hiss defense files have been available to scholars at the Harvard Law School Library, whose special collections are meticulously safeguarded by David Warrington.

But most of my father’s private papers remained in private hands until about a year ago. I myself was only gradually and often quite accidentally coming to understand how sizable his public records are—and how scattered they have become. A whirlwind tour one morning through the National Archives in College Park, Maryland revealed a long shelf of records relating to Alger’s ten years at the State Department. A casual conversation with a fellow parent at my son’s nursery school turned up the fact that thousands of letters stemming from Alger’s months as Secretary General of the United Nations Organizing Conference, in San Francisco, in the spring of 1945, are held by the United Nations Archives and Records Center, in Long Island City, New York, across the East River from the U.N. headquarters building. In addition, materials from his time as president of the

Carnegie Endowment for International Peace can be found at the Columbia University Library.

It wasn't until 2003, some fifty-five years after the Hiss case became front-page news, that an opportunity finally arose to put almost *everything* there is about Alger Hiss in front of people in one grand assemblage. The idea came up during a conversation with Dr. Michael Nash, director of the Tamiment Library at New York University, who was then in the process of creating a scholarly research archive of primary materials for NYU's new Cold War Study Center. It was Mike Nash, with the binocular vision gained from his background as both a historian and an archivist, who realized that the only practical way to reunite all this material in any one reading room was to publish all of it in a single, uniform, comprehensive, and scholarly series of microfilm editions. From that insight--and with the indispensable enthusiasm and cooperation of Primary Source Microfilm, an imprint of Thomson Gale--grew the project now unscrolling in front of you.

Once microfilming was under consideration, and with encouragement from Dave Warrington, Mike Nash and I began gathering family documents and other privately held papers about my father's life at the Tamiment Library, where they now constitute one of the anchors of the Cold War Study Center. These collections include letters, photographs, and scrapbooks I had inherited as well as letters and other papers being kept by Mrs. Agnese N. Haury, of Tucson, Arizona—a close family friend for more than a half-century. Mrs. Haury first met my father when she worked for him at the Carnegie Endowment in 1947. In addition, Tamiment holds large collections of letters, interviews, and other materials gathered over many years by two now-deceased friends and champions of my father's: John Lowenthal, a lawyer and filmmaker, and William A. Reuben, a journalist and researcher.

This microfilmed volume of the Hiss Papers draws directly on the Hiss collections now at NYU. There is a great deal of original biographical detail here about Alger Hiss and his family--information that no one has had access to before, outside the family and a close circle of friends. Along with letters from my father dating back to 1913, the Hiss family papers found here contain many letters from friends and acquaintances that reflect their impressions of Alger and their own feelings about him through the years. To mention just a few more items, there are pre-New Deal memos Alger wrote as a young corporate lawyer in the early 1930s, when he was helping defend RCA against anti-trust charges; and there's "The Crimea Scrapbook," compiled by U.S. Navy personnel at the Yalta Conference as a keepsake of the day-to-day experiences of the delegates, with briefing papers, photographs, menus, letters, and a poem by Dean Acheson, addressed to Alger and his colleagues.

The other collections present a similarly wide array of original material. The Lowenthal collection, for example, contains the complete transcript of a lengthy and demanding on-camera interview that John Lowenthal conducted with Alger in the 1970s that takes him back through the events of the case and his life. Amazingly, it also has three letters that Whittaker Chambers, Alger's accuser, wrote to Mark Van Doren, the eminent literary critic and poet, in 1926.

For me, personally, the real treasure in this volume is the 445 letters my father wrote home from prison between 1951 and 1954, and the 919 letters he received during those years from my mother; from me; from my brother, Tim Hobson; from his brother, Donie Hiss;

and from a few other family members and friends. I spent forty-four months eagerly awaiting those letters for when I was a boy; I almost lived for them. My father was allowed to write three handwritten, two-page letters a week. Since he was incarcerated in central Pennsylvania--then a seven-hour journey from New York City—and only allowed a minimal amount of visiting time every month, it was through the letters that we were able to maintain contact from day to day and week to week. I remember the sharp pleasure of finding them again after my mother's death in 1984—they were her most prized possession, and she had kept them for thirty years, neatly arranged in a plain cardboard carton at the top of her living room closet in Greenwich Village.

Re-reading the letters as a grown-up called back to my mind the excitement with which history professors at college had introduced the Paston Letters to our class on fifteenth-century and Tudor England, letters that a countryside family exchanged in the midst of the Black Death and the Wars of the Roses, the earliest known record of private correspondence that has survived through the centuries. These were not pressed flowers in a book—they were living testimony by the participants themselves, history firsthand, in the making, from the inside. I hope you will find the same unfaded quality in these mid-twentieth-century letters, which include moment-by-moment accounts of attempting to understand and adjust to prison life—a bleak foreign country that needed all his attention, and where unexpected kindnesses occasionally appeared. For my benefit, he always included children's stories he invented to keep me amused; accounts of trying to teach a young fellow prisoner to read; and descriptions of watching the moon rise from his cell window—his way of erasing separation and distance, since it was something we could both do at the same time, wherever we were.

This collection does not paint a final picture of Alger Hiss, but what it does do, for the first time, is assemble a complete palette of colors, in all their shadings, so that historians of this and future generations can now draw from an entire range of materials to construct their own fully rounded portraits and assessments of Alger Hiss's accomplishments and shortcomings.

A remarkable documentary record, I'm so pleased to be able to share it with you. It only remains to thank Mike Nash and the exceptional archivists at the Tamiment Library, Dr. Gail Malmgreen and Evan Daniel, for their careful preparation of the papers in this volume. Olga Virakhovskaya and her talented colleagues at Thomson Gale were also enormously helpful and thoughtful publishers throughout the entire project.

Anthony Hiss

INTRODUCTION TO THE COLLECTION

The Hiss-Chambers Case

On August 3, 1948, Whittaker Chambers, a forty-seven-year old senior editor at *Time* magazine and self-professed former Communist Party courier, testified before the House Committee on Un-American Activities (HUAC). In the first act of what would become a great drama, Chambers confirmed a curious story advanced a few days earlier by another former espionage agent, Elizabeth Bentley--a woman dubbed by the press as the "Red Spy Queen." Bentley asserted that a number of high-ranking current and former government officials were Communists or, worse yet, Soviet spies. In his corroborating testimony, Chambers also named names; he listed a number of individuals, including Alger Hiss, a former State Department official who at the time of the HUAC hearing was president of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace. In his appearance before HUAC, Hiss emphatically denied that he was a Communist or that he had ever been involved in the Communist underground.

Shortly thereafter, on Lawrence Spivak's popular radio program *Meet the Press*, Chambers repeated his charge--this time without the immunity from a possible suit for slander or libel that had been accorded him when he testified before Congress. Nine words uttered by Chambers--"Alger Hiss was a Communist and may be now"--caused Hiss to file a slander suit against Chambers. Hiss's court filings set in motion a chain of events that made banner headlines for the next three years.

HUAC was not the only entity investigating Communist subversion; a federal grand jury had been empanelled in New York and Hiss had appeared before that body on March 16, 1948, about five months prior to his HUAC appearance. Through December 1948, both Chambers and Hiss repeatedly appeared before the grand jury to give secret testimony. The jurors were unable to reconcile the two men's contrasting stories, but on December 15, 1948, on the last day of its tenure, the grand jury dispensed with its final investigation and surprised many by indicting Hiss on two counts of perjury.

The Hiss Perjury Trial

The second act of the Hiss-Chambers drama played out in the courts. Today, historians and legal experts consider the Hiss perjury trials to be among the most interesting, and--with the possible exception of the Scopes monkey trial--one of the most significant cases of the twentieth century.

The depositions and statements filed by the prosecution and the Hiss defense team reveal a complex web of intrigue and conflicting stories. Today, when reviewing the historical record, one cannot help but conclude that both Hiss and Chambers, in their statements made in public, in court, and in private, were far from candid about their relationship and their secret lives. For example, it was with reluctance that Chambers secretly confessed to the FBI details about his homosexual proclivities, of which, it turns out, Hiss was aware. Until pressed, Hiss was equally silent about the details of his association with one George

Crosley, a pseudonym for Chambers. Lord Jowitt perhaps best characterized the Hiss-Chambers controversy when he asserted that it remains difficult to know just “who was the spider and who the fly.”¹

In order to establish their client’s credibility, the members of the Hiss defense team paraded a who’s who of character witnesses--high-ranking government officials who knew Hiss, some of whom had served with him in various capacities in the administrations of presidents Franklin D. Roosevelt and Harry S. Truman. Evidence introduced by the prosecution included the famed Pumpkin Papers²--microfilms of State Department and other government documents that Chambers alleged Hiss had delivered to him to photograph and pass on to the Soviet spy network.

Evidence that figured more prominently in the trial, however, included typed documents known as the Baltimore Papers. Chambers alleged that these had been copied by Hiss’s wife, Priscilla, on the family’s Woodstock typewriter, and, like the Pumpkin Papers, were to be transmitted to the Soviet underground. Also introduced into evidence was a Woodstock typewriter that the FBI declared had belonged to the Hisses and, more importantly, had been used to type the Baltimore documents. Collectively, the tangled chain of evidence and the witnesses who testified all contributed to making the Hiss perjury trials unique events in American jurisprudence. For example, during Hiss’s second trial, the psychiatrist Carl Binger testified about the mental condition of Chambers. It was a legal first when such testimony about someone other than the defendant was deemed admissible in a federal criminal trial.

The first trial ended in a hung jury on July 9, 1949. Prosecutors reworked their case and by early November, a second trial was underway, this time in a different courtroom and with a different judge. For the most part, the second trial was a repeat performance of the first, but it included a new star witness for the prosecution--Hede Massing, a.k.a Hedda Gumperz, the wife of a leading Soviet underground agent and Comintern representative who claimed she knew Hiss was involved in the Soviet underground. The judge in the first trial did not permit Massing to testify because he felt that her testimony would encourage “the rawest form of prejudice against Hiss.” The judge in the second trial, however, allowed Massing to give critical testimony about her firsthand knowledge of Hiss’s alleged Soviet agent recruitment activities.

On January 21, 1950, Hiss was convicted on two counts of perjury and sentenced to five years in prison, of which he served three and a half years. Hiss was in Lewisburg Prison in Pennsylvania from March 22, 1951 to November 27, 1954.

To many Americans, the verdict was tantamount to a conviction of espionage. However, the defense raised questions relating to the credibility of witnesses, while Hiss and several of his defenders characterized the nature of some of the evidence as questionable (in a famed post-trial assertion, Hiss declared that he was a victim of “forgery by typewriter”). As a result, the conviction set the stage for the third act of the drama that, according to some at least, has yet to take its final curtain call.

The Hiss-Chambers Controversy

The ongoing debate over the Hiss-Chambers controversy has now lasted more than five decades. Until recently, the central question that engaged students was whether Alger Hiss actually was a spy. For members of the Pumpkin Papers Irregulars--a group of conservative anti-communists who, to this day, meet on Halloween night to discuss the latest developments in the case--the collective evidence of Hiss's guilt is beyond any reasonable doubt. For others though, including those who have a more nuanced view of the nature of espionage, the evidence provided by the findings of several congressional investigations, two perjury trials, and a half-dozen appeals by Hiss is not sufficient to definitively establish his guilt. Hiss's staunchest supporters do not find persuasive the interpretation of evidence and the conclusion of guilt reached by Allen Weinstein in his landmark study, *Perjury: The Hiss-Chambers Case*, which was originally published in 1978 and revised and updated in 1997.³

Hiss's supporters also raise questions about the most recent evidence suggestive of Hiss's complicity with the Soviet underground--a deciphered message relating to a Soviet agent codenamed ALES. It was found among the VENONA decrypts--radio transmissions between the Kremlin and its various stations that were intercepted by American intelligence in the post-World War II era. These were made public in 1996 by the National Security Agency. For the majority of scholars, the critical ALES transmission puts to rest any doubt about Hiss's complicity in the Soviet underground, yet still, to this day, aspects of the controversy continue to generate scholarly articles and exchanges over the Internet (the H-Net sites of H-HOAC and H-DIPLO periodically become rich sources for monitoring the passion of that ongoing debate) and in intelligence and cold war historical journals.

No matter which side of the debate a researcher may embrace, there is little doubt that the Hiss-Chambers trial and the resulting controversy were catalytic events that changed the face of post-World War II American politics. The case gave rise to the excesses of the McCarthy era, while the controversy provided a philosophical basis as well as an infusion of strength to a conservative movement that, in the 1950s, was much in need of reinvigoration. Both the case and the controversy reflect the passions of cold war America--a time that was perhaps unique in terms of partisan battles and conflicting ideologies. No less than it did in yesteryear, the story of the grand contest between Alger Hiss and Whittaker Chambers continues to give historians of espionage insight into the secret lives of spies (and accused spies) as well as their methods and techniques. Reading between the lines, the context of the case also gives insight into the mindset and motivations of individuals who possessed multiple loyalties that transcended that of a nation state.⁴

Today, interest in the case and the controversy is not limited to historians of espionage. Those whose research areas include other dimensions of the American twentieth-century experience--biographers, political scientists, journalists, historians, and lawyers--have much to learn from the Hiss-Chambers case. It touches on the popular front and early cold war history, twentieth-century politics, and legal history. Due to Hiss's connections to the

conduct of wartime policy in the State Department, as well as his role in the founding of United Nations institutions, the interest also extends to American foreign relations.

The case provides an important window into the emerging tensions and the ideological divide that separated the United States from the Soviet incubus in the early cold war era. The American class structure is reflected in the case: Hiss, who represents the upper-crust, Ivy League-educated, liberal New Deal aristocracy, versus Chambers, who represents the working-class Christian conservative aspect of America's political tradition. Aspects of that social/cultural divide are manifested today in the never ending political rivalry between the two mainstream political parties and persuasions. Historians of American politics know that without the Hiss case, Richard Nixon, the key HUAC figure who pursued the matter, would probably not have been catapulted into the political spotlight. Furthermore, historians of intellectual history know that without the Hiss-Chambers controversy, there would have been less of a philosophical basis for the conservative political revolution that inspired Ronald Reagan and a generation of like-minded activists.

The Hiss Collections

Hiss's life bridged nearly the entire twentieth century (1904-1996) and the span of his career was almost as wide. He was a central figure throughout the New Deal era, a high-ranking government employee with important responsibilities who served in multiple executive and legislative agencies, and he played a key role in the founding of the United Nations. Due to his centrality and because of the espionage allegations against him, records relating to the life, activities, and legacy of Alger Hiss have been preserved to an astonishing degree. One important aspect of that legacy is the vast reservoir of primary-source records that are at a researcher's fingertips. Among the available records are Hiss's District Court legal pleadings, which were compiled and published in book form. The Hiss Grand Jury materials that were forced open as a result of a suit I brought against the government in the late 1990s are available in print in various university and National Archives and Records Administration repositories throughout the country.⁵

Fortunately for scholars, a rich collection of Hiss defense-related records has been donated to the Harvard Law School Library, where it has been retained through the years. More recently, additional materials have been donated to New York University's Tamiment Library by Hiss's family and several of his key supporters.

This microfilm collection, *The Papers of Alger Hiss*, consists of two parts: Part 1, *Alger Hiss Defense Collection*, is a compilation of Harvard Law School Library's Special Collections holdings; Part 2, *Alger Hiss Papers from the Tamiment Library Collections*, includes the Hiss Family Papers, the Agnese Nelms Haury Papers, the William A. Reuben Papers, and the John Lowenthal Papers. Because of its focus on the Hiss defense efforts, the Lowenthal collection will be of value to researchers making use of the *Alger Hiss Defense Collection*.

Alger Hiss Defense Collection

Because of its size and breadth, the *Alger Hiss Defense Collection* at the Harvard Law School Library is a font of primary-source documents and essential background materials that give insight into the Hiss-Chambers controversy and the legal strategy used in defending Hiss. The collection consists of 115 boxes of materials amassed by Hiss's lawyers in their many decades of trying to vindicate their client, as well as additional materials related to Hiss's defense donated to the Harvard Law School Library by Hiss researchers and supporters throughout the years. Serious scholars of the Hiss-Chambers case and controversy consider Hiss Defense Files Series I (21 boxes) and Series II (20 boxes) and Hiss-Chambers Subject Files (30 boxes) to be the heart of the collection. It is these important research materials that have been microfilmed for this edition.

Hiss Defense Files Series I spans the period from 1948 through the mid-1970s. It consists largely of correspondence, legal research, and background information gathered by Hiss's attorneys in preparing for the defense of their client. The collection includes professional assessments by document experts who examined the Baltimore Papers and materials relating to the controversy surrounding the search for the Hiss family Woodstock typewriter. Also reproduced are files relating to the Woodstock typewriter that are critical to an understanding of this aspect of the Hiss defense. Series I also includes the interview notes compiled by the Hiss defense on both prosecution and defense witnesses, including such luminary character witnesses as U.N. representative Francis Sayre, Illinois governor (and later presidential candidate) Adlai Stevenson, and statesman John Foster Dulles. One also finds the background files compiled on key trial witnesses, including Hiss's maids, Chambers's document photographer Felix Inslerman, and Julian Wadleigh, confessed member of the Ware Group, an underground group from the Communist Party USA (CPUSA). Of course, also present are the extensive Hiss defense research files relating to Hiss's principal accuser, Whittaker Chambers.

In this collection, legal researchers will find the notes, draft briefs, and investigations of Hiss's attorneys Claude B. Cross, John F. Davis, Chester Lane, and William Marbury, as well as those of their assistants and investigators. This series also includes defense files relating to the appearance at the second trial of Dr. Carl Binger, whose detailed testimony on Chambers's motivations, childhood experiences, homosexuality, and mental state proved so controversial.

For researchers interested in biographical information relating to Hiss's career in government (i.e., Nye committee, Agriculture and State Departments), this collection provides detailed compilations of residences, bank statements, and work histories as well as summaries of the defense team's interviews with Hiss's work associates. Herein one finds personal name files that relate to Hiss and his family members, friends, and co-workers. Finally, Series I includes extensive materials relating to the post-1950 efforts to clear Alger Hiss's name (Helen Bittenweiser's correspondence is especially valuable); of particular interest to legal scholars are the files relating to the effort to have Hiss reinstated as a member of the Massachusetts Bar.

Series II consists of legal memoranda, defense motions and appeals, subpoenas, hearing records, and defense exhibits for the two perjury trials (1948-1950), as well as motions for new trials, the Hiss defense petitions for a writ of certiorari (1951-1953), grand jury summaries, and the stenographer's minutes, which are unique to the collection. The materials from the Grand Jury file also have special research relevance now that nearly the entire record of the Hiss grand jury has been released. Researchers will find it interesting to compare those grand jury witness interviews to which the defense was denied access with the material the Hiss defense team was actually permitted to see. Similarly intriguing are the comparisons between the summaries provided to the Hiss defense and the actual verbatim testimony of witnesses who appeared before the grand jury.

The Hiss-Chambers Subject Files will have broad appeal to scholars whose research interests transcend the Hiss espionage case. For example, researchers interested in the CPUSA and other left-wing radical movements will find the name files relating to the CPUSA leadership particularly useful. The files help document the activities of prominent Communist Party leaders and members during the critical popular front era, including Earl Browder, Max Bedacht, and Louis Budenz.

In these files, researchers also will find a name-file entry for nearly every individual mentioned by Elizabeth Bentley and Whittaker Chambers (including several not specifically named but subsequently found to be involved in Soviet espionage--Igor Gouzenko, for example). The name and subject files have been intermixed (the publishers have maintained the provenance of the Harvard collection) and are arranged alphabetically. The subject-name file begins with John Abt (Abt was a Hiss acquaintance, a key Ware Group member, and a longtime Communist Party activist attorney) and ends with David Zablodowsky (a CPUSA functionary and a friend of Chambers).

Whittaker Chambers' voluminous name file (nearly seventy individual file entries) is broken down into useful subject categories, thus allowing the researcher to focus on the materials of greatest interest: (i.e., "FBI interviews".... "December 8, 1948 Statement".... "Homosexuality".... "Maids".... "Mental Health".... "Pre-trial Investigation"). Hiss's name file in this series is equally large (nearly eighty files, including research files relating to the extended Hiss family), and like the Chambers name file, it is organized with equal detail into specific subject categories (i.e., "Agricultural Adjustment Administration".... "Nye Committee".... "Pension".... "Statement (1942)".... "Wiretaps".... "Yalta").

Special-topic subject files are interspersed alphabetically throughout the general name files, beginning with "Amerasia" and ending with "Woodstock Typewriter Company." For those whose research interests include such topics as radical groups and so-called Communist-front organizations (i.e., American Feature Writers Syndicate, John Reed Club, Institute of Pacific Relations) and the Congressional investigating committees that looked into their subversive activities (i.e., Dies committee, McCarran committee), this part of the collection has particular relevance.

The Alger Hiss Papers

The individual collections that comprise the *Alger Hiss Papers* at the Tamiment Library complement Harvard Law Library's *Alger Hiss Defense Collection*. Portions of the Hiss Family Papers--especially correspondence relating to Alger Hiss's communications with his wife, son, and other members of the family while serving his sentence in the federal penitentiary at Lewisburg (found in series 1, box 2, labeled "Correspondence, 1913-2004") as well as materials in the Subject Files--pick up where the *Defense Collection* ends. From the time of his conviction until his death at age ninety-two in 1996, Hiss proclaimed his innocence. While the Tamiment collection does include substantive materials relating to his life and activities prior to the espionage allegations, the collection is especially strong in documenting Hiss's individual decades-long effort to see his conviction reversed.

It is only appropriate that selected papers of attorney, filmmaker, and longtime Hiss family friend John Lowenthal have been included. Lowenthal carried the Hiss defense to a popular audience with his 1980 made-for-television movie, *The Trials of Alger Hiss*. Highlights of the John Lowenthal Papers, labeled as "Alger Hiss Research Files, 1934-2003," include the record of Lowenthal's decades-long correspondence with Hiss. Here one also finds Lowenthal's interviews with many individuals involved in the case (document examiner Ramos Feehan and HUAC investigator Robert Stripling, as well as other accused espionage agents Nathan Witt and Donald Hiss). For those interested in the "forgery by typewriter" allegation that involves the Woodstock typewriter upon which the Baltimore Documents were typed, Lowenthal's files are second to none. Researchers making use of the *Alger Hiss Defense Collection* would be remiss not to peruse the Lowenthal collection.

Finally, selections from two other smaller Tamiment collections gathered together over a period of years by Hiss defenders have also been reproduced: the Agnese Nelms Haury Papers and William A. Reuben's Alger Hiss Materials, 1948-1994. In the Haury papers, researchers will find files of newspaper clippings on the Hiss case (1950-1999), legal papers relating to the effort to unseal the Alger Hiss Grand Jury records, and materials relating to attorney Victor Rabinowitz's protracted effort to secure Hiss-related FBI documents through the Freedom of Information Act. The Reuben collection is the smallest, comprising only nineteen name and subject files.

Scholars owe a debt of gratitude to Thomson Gale for producing this microfilm collection in conjunction with the Harvard Law School Special Collections, the Tamiment Library, and the Hiss family. For decades to come, it will prove an invaluable resource of primary documentation for students and scholars of the Hiss case and its resulting controversy, the popular front, the New Deal, and the cold war period.

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Terra Nova Heritage Group

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¹ William Allen Jowitt, 1st Earl Jowitt, *The Strange Case of Alger Hiss* (Garden City, N.Y.: Doubleday, 1953), inside dust cover.

² The Pumpkin Papers are so named because Chambers had hidden this evidence for safekeeping in a hollowed-out pumpkin in the pumpkin patch at his Westminster, Maryland farm.

³ Allen Weinstein, *Perjury: The Hiss-Chambers Case*, rev. ed. (New York: Random House, 1997).

⁴ For a recent work that advances this line of argument, see R. Bruce Craig, *Treasonable Doubt: The Harry Dexter White Spy Case* (Lawrence, Kansas: University Press of Kansas, 2004).

⁵ For the referenced Hiss Supreme Court documents, see Edith Tiger, ed., *In Re Alger Hiss: Petition for a Writ of Error Coram Nobis* (New York: Hill and Wang, 1979). For the Grand Jury materials, see *Craig v. USA* [No. 96-6264, slip op at 13 (2d Cir. December 15, 1997)]; *In re Petition of Craig*, 942 F. Supp. 881 (S.D.N.Y. 1996); *In re Petition of American Historical Association et. al.*, Miscellaneous Action M-11-189, (United States District Court Southern District of New York); and U.S. Attorney for the Southern District of New York, "Grand Jury Testimony for the Alger Hiss Case," Records of the United States Attorneys and Marshals, RG 118, National Archives and Records Administration.

EDITORIAL NOTE

The Alger Hiss collections are housed in the Tamiment Library and Robert F. Wagner Labor Archives at New York University. The microfilm edition, *Alger Hiss Papers from the Tamiment Library Collections*, is a compilation of material selected from four archival collections: the Hiss Family Papers, the John Lowenthal Papers, the Agnese Nelms Haury Papers and the William A. Reuben Papers. In each case, selections from one or more series from each collection have been filmed. Material selected for filming consists of all incoming and outgoing correspondence of Alger Hiss and members of the Hiss family, interview transcripts, legal documents, copies of government documents obtained under the Freedom of Information Act, and memorabilia, as well as non-Hiss correspondence and research material which sheds light on Hiss's life and later efforts to reopen and re-examine the Hiss Case. For access to portions of the collections that were not filmed, researchers should contact Tamiment Library staff.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

The project would not have been possible without assistance from many individuals. Primary Source Microfilm wishes to thank Michael Nash, head of the Tamiment Library and Robert F. Wagner Labor Archives at New York University, where the original collection resides, for his invaluable support and advice throughout the project; Gail Malmgreen, associate head for archival collections at the Tamiment Library, for her impeccable cataloging work and reference support; Anthony Hiss, Alger Hiss's son, who wrote an illuminating foreword to this publication; and Bruce Craig of the Terra Nova Heritage Group, for writing an exhaustive introduction to the microform edition of this collection. PSM also wishes to thank members of its staff: Olga Virakhovskaya, acquisitions editor, who oversaw the development and publication of this collection; and Barbara Phoenix, who served with dedication as manufacturing project manager. Special thanks are also extended to Kimberly White and Karen Tatarka, who meticulously reviewed all the files, prepared the materials for microfilming, and helped to create the guide.

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The Papers of Alger Hiss
Part 2: Alger Hiss Papers from Tamiment Library Collections

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1	1	Correspondence (Letters and Fragments)	Undated
1	2	Correspondence	1913
1	3	Correspondence	1916
1	4	Correspondence	1918
1	5	Correspondence	1924
1	6	Correspondence	1929
1	7	Correspondence [Undated]	1929
1	8	Correspondence	1930
1	9	Correspondence	July 1931-September 1931
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1	27	Correspondence	January 1945-May 1945
1	28	Correspondence	June 1945-August 1945
1	29	Correspondence	September 1945-December 1945
2	1	Correspondence	January 1946-July 1946
2	2	Correspondence	August 1946-November 1946
2	3	Correspondence	December 1946
2	4	Correspondence	January 1947-March 1947
2	5	Correspondence	April 1947-May 1947
2	6	Correspondence	June 1947-December 1947
2	7	Correspondence	Undated; May 1948-August 1948
2	8	Correspondence	September 1948-December 1948
2	9	Correspondence	1949
2	10	Correspondence	June 1950-July 1950
2	11	Correspondence	August 1950-December 1950
2	12	Correspondence	January 1951- May 1951
2	13	Correspondence	June 1951-September 1951
2	14	Correspondence	October 1951-December 1951
2	15	Correspondence	January 1952-April 1952
2	16	Correspondence	May 1952-August 1952
2	17	Correspondence	September 1952-December 1952
2	18	Correspondence	January 1953-March 1953
2	19	Correspondence	April 1953-June 1953

The Papers of Alger Hiss

Part 2: Alger Hiss Papers from Tamiment Library Collections

Box	Földer	Földer Title	Dates
2a	1	Correspondence	July 1953-September 1953
2a	2	Correspondence	October 1953-December 1953
2a	3	Correspondence	January 1954-March 1954
2a	4	Correspondence	April 1954-July 1954
2a	5	Correspondence	August 1954-December 1954
2a	6	Correspondence	1955
2a	7	Correspondence	1956
2a	8	Correspondence	1957
2a	9	Correspondence	1958
2a	10	Correspondence	January 1959-July 1959
2a	11	Correspondence	August 1959-December 1959
2a	12	Correspondence	1960
2a	13	Correspondence	1961
2a	14	Correspondence	1962
2a	15	Correspondence	1963
2a	16	Correspondence	1964
2a	17	Correspondence	1965
2a	18	Correspondence	1966
2a	19	Correspondence	1967
2a	20	Correspondence	1968
2a	21	Correspondence	1969
2a	22	Correspondence	1970
2a	23	Correspondence	1971
2a	24	Correspondence	1972
3	1	Correspondence	1973
3	2	Correspondence	1974
3	3	Correspondence	1975
3	4	Correspondence	1976
3	5	Correspondence	1977
3	6	Correspondence	1978
3	7	Correspondence	1979
3	8	Correspondence	1980
3	9	Correspondence	1981
3	10	Correspondence	1983
3	11	Correspondence	1984
3	12	Correspondence	1985
3	13	Correspondence	1986
3	14	Correspondence	1988
3	15	Correspondence	1989
3	16	Correspondence	1990
3	17	Correspondence	1991
3	18	Correspondence	1992
3	19	Correspondence	1993
3	20	Correspondence	1994
3	21	Correspondence	1995
3	22	Correspondence	August 1996-September 1996
3	23	Correspondence	1998
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Part 2: Alger Hiss Papers from Tamiment Library Collections

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Box	Folder	Folder Title	Dates
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4	2	Bowie, F.M.: United States Department of Agriculture, Memorandum to Miss Phillips	January 1934
4	3	Carnegie Endowment for International Peace	1947-1948
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4	10	Commonwealth of Massachusetts: Jordan-Lyman Company Inc. v. Samuel Rottenburg	October 1930-November 1930
4	11	Commonwealth of Massachusetts: Natalie M. Steene v. General Office Equipment Corporation	Undated
4	12	Contra-Hiss: Articles/Clippings	1971; 1976; 1992; 1996-1998
4	13	Correspondence: General	1930s-1960s
4	14	Correspondence: General	1970s-1990s
4	15	Cotton, Franklin, Wright and Gordon: Memorandum Re: RCA v. Cable Radio Tube Corporation	January 4, 1933
4	16	Fansler, Thomas: Autobiography, "A True Story of an Illinois Farmer" (typescript)	Undated
4	17	Fansler, Thomas: Elected Evanston, Illinois City Treasurer	April 22, 1892
4	18	Faulk, John Henry	1960; 1978
4	19	Federal Bureau of Investigation: Forged Typed Evidence (excerpt from unidentified book)	Undated
4	20	Federal Prisons: Articles and Pamphlets, Photocopied	1936; 1942; 1949; 1950s-1960s; 1990-1991
4	21	Field, Richard: Report to Contributors to the Defense Fund for Alger Hiss	February 17, 1950
4	22	Geismar, Maxwell: Letter to the <i>New York Review of Books</i> re: Chambers	April 21, 1975
4	23	Haggerty, James C.: Statement Regarding Hiss and Nixon	November 18, 1962
4	24	Hellman, Lillian	1974
4	25	Halper, Albert: "Whittaker Chambers on 14th Street"	1970

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Box	Folder	Folder Title	Dates
4	26	Hiss, Alger: American Bar Association, Membership Card	January 27, 1947
4	27	Hiss, Alger: American Institute of Pacific Relations, Inc.	1948-1949
4	28	Hiss, Alger: Annual Conference of the American Society for Public Administration	March 14-16 1947
4	29	Hiss, Alger: Appointments and Telephone Messages	1947-1949
4	30	Hiss, Alger: Bank Pass Books	1900s-1940s
4	31	Hiss, Alger: Biographical and Hiss Case	1924-1999
4	32	Hiss, Alger: Calling Cards and Notes	Undated; 1945; 1947; 1965
4	33	Hiss, Alger: College Lecture Itineraries, Royce Carlton, Inc.	Undated
4	34	Hiss, Alger: College Lecture Itineraries, Royce Carlton, Inc.	1976-1982
4	35	Hiss, Alger: Excerpts from Consent Decrees (typescript)	Undated
4	36	Hiss, Alger: Foreign Policy Association, Membership Card	1948-1949
4	37	Hiss, Alger: Fuel Oil Ration	July 1945
4	38	Hiss, Alger: Hand-Written Notes	Undated; 1960s-1980s
4	39	Hiss, Alger: International Student Identity Card	April 1929
4	40	Hiss, Alger: Interview with Anthony Wedgwood Benn (BBC)	1963
4	41	Hiss, Alger: Lectures/Speaking Engagements	Undated; 1947
4	42	Hiss, Alger: Meetings of the Committee to Make Recommendations as to the use of the Holmes' Bequest	1939; 1941
4	43	Hiss, Alger: Memoranda for Mr. Bundy	1930-1931
4	44	Hiss, Alger: Memoranda for Mr. Gordon, Includes Hand-Written Notes	1932-1933
4	45	Hiss, Alger: Memoranda for Mr. Pengra	1930-1931
4	46	Hiss, Alger: Memorandum, Cases on Conditions Precedent in Surety Bonds	January 16, 1931
4	47	Hiss, Alger: Memorandum for Mr. Blair	January 18, 1933
4	48	Hiss, Alger: Memorandum for Mr. Garfield	November 25, 1930
4	49	Hiss, Alger: Memorandum for Mr. Hall, Includes Hand-Written Notes	November 1930
4	50	Hiss, Alger: Memorandum for Mr. Jenckes, Includes Hand-Written Notes	December 9, 1930
4	51	Hiss, Alger: Memorandum for Mr. Knowlton	November 15, 1930
4	52	Hiss, Alger: Memorandum for Mr. Knowlton Re: Merchants National Bank of Boston, Hand-Written Notes	October 29, 1930
4	53	Hiss, Alger: Memorandum for Mr. Nash	May 1, 1931
4	54	Hiss, Alger: Memorandum for Mr. C.C. Parlin	June 13, 1932
4	55	Hiss, Alger: Memorandum for Mr. Proctor Re: John Healey Application for Naturalization	November 1930
4	56	Hiss, Alger: Memorandum for Mr. Rand	1929-1930

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Box	Folder	Folder Title	Dates
4	57	Hiss, Alger: Memorandum for Mr. Sherburne, Kelvinator Sales Corporation	October 30, 1930
4	58	Hiss, Alger: Memorandum for Mr. Wentworth	January 5, 1930
4	59	Hiss, Alger: Memorandum for Mr. Wentworth, Includes Hand-Written Notes	November 1930
4	60	Hiss, Alger: Memorandum, U.S. v. RCA et al.	November 2, 1932
4	61	Hiss, Alger: Memorandum, Walker v. Man	1931
4	62	Hiss, Alger: Memorandum Re: Butter, Egg, Cheese and Poultry Industries (Pacific Coast), Hand-Written Notes	July 7, 1927
4	63	Hiss, Alger: Notice of Official Efficiency Rating	June 17, 1946
4	64	Hiss, Alger: Obituaries	November 1996-December 1996
4	65	Hiss, Alger: Office Memorandum, Accumulated Leave	December 13, 1946
4	66	Hiss, Alger: Open Price Trade Association, Hand-Written Notes	1925
4	67	Hiss, Alger: Preliminary Memorandum Re: Torquay v. RCA et al.	January 24, 1933
4	68	Hiss, Alger: Promissory Note and Guaranty to Mrs. Mary L. Hiss	February 1, 1949
4	69	Hiss, Alger: Readmission to Massachusetts State Bar	1974-1975
4	70	Hiss, Alger: Statement of Duties	Undated
4	71	Hiss, Alger: Statement Made under Oath before the House Committee on Un-American Activities	August 5, 1948
4	72	Hiss, Alger: Statements	Undated; March 18, 1976
4	73	Hiss, Alger: Travel Vouchers	1944-1946
4	74	Hiss, Alger: Vaccination Records	1945
4	75	Hiss, Alger: Various Legal Cases (Notes)	1925
4	76	Court Cases: "Excerpts from Leading Cases Applicable to Issues in the Case of U.S. vs. RCA, et al."	November 4, 1932
4	77	Hiss, Alger: Writings	1973; 1988
4	78	Hiss, Anna: Defense Stamp Album	Undated
4	79	Hiss, Philip Hanson, Jr.	February 28, 1913
4	80	Hiss, Tony: Hand-written Notes	Undated; 1988; 1996; 1998
4	81	Hiss, Tony: Harvard College	June 21, 1960
4	82	Hiss, Tony: <i>Laughing Last</i> , Invitation	Undated
4	83	Hiss, Tony: "My Father's Honor"	1992
4	84	Hiss, Tony: "My Father's Honor" (Correspondence Re:)	November 1992-December 1992
4	85	Hiss, Tony: <i>The View from Alger's Window</i> (edited typescript)	Undated
4	86	Hiss, Tony: War Ration Books	Undated
4	87	Hiss, Tony: Writings	1973; 1996; 1999
4	88	Hiss Case: Clippings	1950; 1970-1977; 1980
4	89	Hiss Case: Clippings	1982; 1988; 1992-1993
4	90	Hiss Case: Clippings	1996; 1998

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Box	Folder	Folder Title	Dates
4	91	Hiss Case: "Pumpkin Papers"	1975-1976
4	92	Hiss Case: Reopening of	1971-1983; 1998-1999
4	93	Hiss Case: Theater and Television	1976; 1984-1985; 1993
4	94	Hiss Case: "Trial by Perjury: A New Look at the Case Which Ruined the Life of Alger Hiss" (2pp. typescript)	Undated
4	95	Hiss Case: Typewriter	1959
4	96	Hiss, Donald	1962
4	97	Hiss Family: Memorabilia/ Ephemera	Undated; 1933-1949; 1963
4	98	Hiss, Mary L.: Estate of	1958
4	99	Hiss, Mike: "Hiss Named Top Rookie by United States Auto Club"	Undated
4	100	Hiss, Priscilla Fansler	1942-1968
4	101	Hobson, Laura Z.	1976
4	102	Hobson, Timothy: Subpoena and Summons	August; December 1948
4	103	Huberman, Leo: Statement Regarding Alger Hiss	May 5, 1959
5	1	Lake, Anthony	1997
5	2	La Pointe, Terrance: "An Open Letter to and about Alger Hiss"	May 17, 1977
5	3	Levine, David	April 25, 1965
5	4	Lewisburg Prison: Images (photocopies)	Undated; July 1947; October 1947
5	5	Lowenthal, John	1970
5	6	Lowenthal, John: Funeral and Obituaries	September 2003-November 2003
5	7	Lowenthal, John: Interview with Ella Winter	February 6, 1969
5	8	Maltz, Albert	1977
5	9	McGovern, George: "Nixon and Historical Memory"	March 1996
5	10	McLaughlin, Donald	January 17, 1997
5	11	Murphy, Robert C.: "The Hiss Case: Insights"	Undated
5	12	National Emergency Civil Liberties Foundation: Hiss Case, Statements	1975; 1978; 1983
5	13	Navasky, Victor	November-December 1996
5	14	O'Dwyer, Paul	1975
5	15	O'Dwyer, Paul: Manuscript for Simon and Schuster, Draft Pages	Undated
5	16	One World, A Forum of Federalist Opinion: "L'Affaire Hiss" (pamphlet)	February 1963
5	17	Poem: "Supplement to Reorganization Order..." (Humorous Farewell to Alger Hiss)	1946
5	18	"Proposal for Private Meetings on Foreign Policy"	Undated
5	19	Reuben, William A.	Undated; 1975; 1984; 1996
5	20	Roosevelt, Eleanor	Undated; 1946; 1957
5	21	Salant, Steven W.: Interview with Donald T. Appell	September 24, 1974

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Box	Folder	Folder Title	Dates
5	22	Stryker, Paul Lloyd: Clipping (annotated)	[August 1995]
5	23	Supreme Court, New York County: Radio Corporation of America v. Cable Radio Tube Corporation	1932
5	24	Syracuse University: The Maxwell Graduate School of Citizenship and Public Affairs	May 17, 1947
5	25	Tanenhause, Sam	1997-1998
5	26	Theoharis, Athan: Article on Hiss Case	September 1975-October 1975
5	27	Unger, Craig: "Wright or Wrong"	October 3, 1973
5	28	Unidentified Typescript: Alger Hiss as a Salesman	April 11, 1962
5	29	United Nations	Undated; June 1944-July 1944; 1985; 1995
5	30	United Nations: Conference and Secretariat Personnel	April 1945-June 1945
5	31	United Nations: Conference, Charts	Undated; May 5, 1945
5	32	United Nations: Conference, Hiss Schedule	May 1945-June 1945
5	33	United Nations: Conference, Proposed Rules of Procedure	April 20, 1945
5	34	United Nations: Conference on International Organization	June 1945
5	35	United Nations: Conference, Per Diem and Hotel Expenses	April 1945-June 1945
5	36	United Nations: Draft Report from the Coordination Committee to the Executive Committee	[1945]
5	37	United Nations: U.S. Activity toward Establishment of International Organizations	April 17, 1947
5	38	United States Department of Justice: "Federal Offenders, 1932-1933"	1934
5	39	United States District Court, Southern District of New York: F.J. Rooney Lamp Company v. Radio Corporation of America	1933
5	40	United States District Court, Southern District of New York: Hugo Cohn v. Cities Service Company	January 30, 1930
5	41	United States Government: Office Memorandum, Positions in the Rockefeller Foundation	May 29, 1946
5	42	Venona Documents, about	1992-1993; 1996
5	43	Volkogonov, Dmitri	1992-1993; 1995-1996
5	44	Vonnegut, Kurt	March 7, 1999
5	45	Weinstein, Allen	Undated; 1976
5	46	Wishnatsky, Martin: "The State Department" with Hiss's Annotations	Undated
5	47	Zeligs, Meyer	1960-1967

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Section I: Hiss Family Papers. Series III: Crimea Conference Scrapbook, 1945

Box	Folder	Folder Title	Dates
6	1	Crimea Conference [aka Yalta Conference]: Scrapbook	February 1945

Section II: John Lowenthal Papers. Series I: Alger Hiss Research Files, 1934-2003

Box	Folder	Folder Title	Dates
7	1	Agricultural Adjustment Administration: "Purge"	1935; 1948
7	2	Alger Hiss Soviet Archives Project	Undated; 1992-1993
7	3	American Civil Liberties Union: Re: Hiss Case	1970
7	4	Anderson, Neil	1993
7	5	Arbatov, Georgi: Institute for the United States and Canada, Director	October 13, 1992
7	6	Beer, Richards and Haller: Re: Typewriter	1966
7	7	Billington, James: Librarian of Congress	1992-1993
7	8	Bird, Kai: Re: Dmitri Volkogonov	1993
7	9	Borovik, Artyom: Re: Volkogonov and Obituaries	2000
7	10	Brooks, Winfield: Re: "How the FBI Trapped Hiss"	1950; 1962
7	11	Burton, Margaret: Correspondence	February 28, 1966
7	12	Butenweiser, Helen	1966; 1970; 1973-1975
7	13	Chabot Smith, John	1974-1975; 1984
7	14	Chambers, Whittaker: Clippings	1948-1981; 1997
7	15	Chambers, Whittaker: Correspondence (see also, Van Doren, Mark)	May 25, 1959
7	16	Chambers, Whittaker: HUAC	December 6, 1948
7	17	Chambers, Whittaker: Medal of Freedom	1984; 2001
7	18	Chambers, Whittaker: Memorandum of Conversation	March 20, 1945
7	19	Chambers, Whittaker: Pseudonyms	October 11, 1992
7	20	Correspondence	Undated; 1957; 1962-1978; 1992-2000
7	21	Correspondence: Re: <i>In The Court of Public Opinion</i>	February 1957
7	22	Correspondence: Re: "Ales"/Venona	Undated; 1996; 1999; 2000-2003
7	23	Cowley, Malcolm	1948; 1977; 1979-1980
7	24	Craig, Bruce: Interview with Edward R. Pierce Re: Espionage	February 28, 1999
7	25	Craig, Bruce: Re: HUAC/Grand Jury Testimony	1998-2002
7	26	Craig, Bruce: Trip Report, Edward R. Stettinius Papers, University of Virginia	February 23, 2001
7	27	Cronin, John: Interview	July 16, 1974
7	28	Dollard, Charles: President, Carnegie Corporation	January 21, 1949

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Box	Folder	Folder Title	Dates
7	29	Duggan, Lawrence: Carnegie Endowment for International Peace	1948-1949
7	30	Dupont Company: Interview with Officials	April 7, 1949
7	31	Duvall, Frank: U.S. State Department	Undated; 1948-1949; 1953; 1976-1977
7	32	Eastman Kodak Company: Interviews with Officials	January 26, 1949
7	33	Eddy, George	1949-1950; 1962; 1975-1979
7	34	Feehan, Ramos: Re: Typewriter	1948-1949; 1976-1977; 1999
7	35	Feehan, Raymond	Undated; 1948; 1970
7	36	Field, Noel	1993-1994; 2003
7	37	FOIA: Correspondence	1995-1999
7	38	FOIA: Documents	1943; 1978; 1998-1999
8	1	Garlin, Sender	1949
8	2	Gorelov, Oleg	1992-1993
8	3	Grimsted, Patricia Kennedy: Correspondence	1992-1993
8	4	Gwynn, Beatrice V.: "Clearing Alger Hiss" (typescript)	Undated
8	5	Gwynn, Beatrice V.: Correspondence	1969-1972; 1976; 1993; 2001-2002
8	6	Halsey, Margaret	1975-1979
8	7	Haury, Agnese: Correspondence	1996; 1999
8	8	Haury, Agnese: Re: National Security Archive	1998-1999
8	9	Heller, Howard: Re: Whittaker Chambers	1986
8	10	Herbst, Josephine	December 30, 1948
8	11	Hiss, Alger and "Ales" (Primakov et. al.)	1996-2002
8	12	Hiss, Alger: Biographical Information	Undated; 1934; 1948; 1963
8	13	Hiss, Alger: Correspondence	Undated
8	14	Hiss, Alger: Correspondence	1934; 1942; 1945; 1948; 1957; 1960-1965
8	15	Hiss, Alger: Correspondence	1966-1970
8	16	Hiss, Alger: Correspondence	1971-1973
8	17	Hiss, Alger: Correspondence	1974
8	18	Hiss, Alger: Correspondence	1975
8	19	Hiss, Alger: Correspondence	1976-1983
8	20	Hiss, Alger: Correspondence	1984
8	21	Hiss, Alger: Correspondence	1985-1988; 1990-1996
8	22	Hiss, Alger: Correspondence, To Leo Pasvolosky, Edward R. Stettinius Jr. Papers, University of Virginia	February 14, 1945
8	23	Hiss, Alger: Interview with Herbert Abrams re: Yalta Conference	April 6, 1994
8	24	Hiss, Alger: Interview, BBC	1997-1998
8	25	Hiss, Alger: Interview with Richard Popkin (transcript and typescript)	Undated; 1964; 1966; 1974
8	26	Hiss, Alger: Interviews, Radio, Rutgers University, Television (US)	1962-1963; 1974-1974
8	27	Hiss, Alger: Lectures/Seminars	Undated; 1967; 1976-1977
8	28	Hiss, Alger: Letters of Support	1948
8	29	Hiss, Alger: Litigation Citations and Opinions	1972; 1977

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Box	Folder	Folder Title	Dates
8	30	Hiss, Alger: Pardon	1993
8	31	Hiss, Alger: Policy Review	1992-1993
8	32	Hiss, Alger: Political Cartoons Re: Hiss	Undated; 1975
8	33	Hiss, Alger: Poster, "McCarthy and the Press," Presentation at the University of Pittsburgh	October 8, 1975
8	34	Hiss, Alger: Re: <i>Recollections of a Life</i>	Undated; 1988
9	1	Hiss, Alger: Reinstatement to Massachusetts Bar	1974-1975; 1977
9	2	Hiss, Alger: "The New Deal" (typescript)	Undated
9	3	Hiss, Alger and William Reuben v. U.S. Department of Justice et al.	May 1977
9	4	Hiss, Alger: Re: Allen Weinstein	1970; 1978
9	5	Hiss, Alger: Writings	1973-1974; 1992
9	6	Hiss, Anna	Undated; 1968; 1972
9	7	Hiss Case: Baltimore Documents Typed on Woodstock 230099	1938
9	8	Hiss Case: Cross, Claude	1971-1972; 1975; 1991
9	9	Hiss Case: Donegan and Whearty	December 6, 1948
9	10	Hiss Case: Fearon, Edwin H. Document Comparison Charts	1949
9	11	Hiss Case: Fearon, Edwin H. Handwritten Baltimore Documents	1949
9	12	Hiss Case: Hiss Jury Project, "Approaching the Hiss Jurors"	Undated
9	13	Hiss Case: Hiss Reply Brief	February 3, 1983
9	14	Hiss Case: Horsky, Charles	Undated; 1948; 1977
9	14A	Hiss Case: Levi, Edward H.	Undated; 1975
9	15	Hiss Case: Norman, Daniel P. Photographs Annexed to Affidavit in re: U.S. v. Hiss No. c-128-402	March 7, 1952
9	16	Hiss Case: "Prosecutor Committed Grave Misconduct in Substantial Prejudice of Appellant's Rights"	Undated
9	17	Hiss Case: Pumpkin Papers	Undated; 1949; 1974-1976; 1986; 1999
9	18	Hiss Case: "Summary of the Position of Prosecutor T.F. Murphy and Mr. Ramos Feehan before the Opening of the Second Trial of Mr. Hiss"	October 1949
9	19	Hiss Case: Supplemental Affidavits in Re: U.S. v. Alger Hiss	1952
9	20	Hiss Case: Surveillance of Defense	1950; 1972; 1975
9	21	Hiss Case: Trial Notes	Undated; 1949-1950; 1977; 1999
9	22	Hiss Case: Woodstock Typewriter	Undated; 1963; 1969-1970; 1974
9	23	Hiss Case: Woodstock Typewriter	1949; 1957; 1962-1966; 1970-1977; 1998
9	24	Hiss Case: Woodstock Typewriter, Forgeries	Undated; 1963-1964; 1976-1977
9	25	Hiss Case: Woodstock Typewriter, N230099, Samples	May 1970; January 1977
9	26	Hiss Case: Woodstock Typewriter, N256978, Samples	1949

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Box	Folder	Folder Title	Dates
9	27	Hiss Case: Woodstock Typewriter, N319727, Samples	April 21, 1977
9	28	Hiss Case: Woodstock Typewriter, N399212, Samples	April 21, 1977
9	29	Hiss Case: Woodstock Typewriter, 8J163066, Samples	March 20, 1977
9	30	Hiss Case: Woodstock Typewriter, Russell Bradford	1992
9	31	Hiss Case: Re: Yalta Conference	1953
9	32	Hiss, Donald	Undated; 1948-1949; 1977; 1989; 1999; 2002
9	33	Hiss, Isabel Johnson	1975; 2000; 2002
9	34	Hiss, Priscilla	1937; 1959; 1976-1978
9	35	Hiss, Tony: "Ales" Controversy	1999-2003
9	36	Hiss, Tony: Correspondence	1973; 1976-1977; 1993-1994; 1999-2000; 2003
9	37	Hiss, Tony: Re: Typewriter	1993; 1996-1997; 2000
9	38	HUAC: Report of Proceedings	August 5, 1948
9	39	Hyde, Montgomery: Re: Typewriter	1964
9	40	Irons, Peter: Re: Horace Schmahl	1974-1975
10	1	Jones, Cynthia Arden: FBI Interview	January 4, 1949
10	2	Jones, Stephen: Re: Woodstock Typewriter	1994
10	3	Kalugin, Oleg: Interview	January 19, 1992
10	4	Klehr, Harvey	1992
10	5	Kobaladze, Yuri: Foreign Intelligence Service of the Russian Federation Re: Hiss	1992-1994
10	6	Koenigsberg, Samuel M.: Correspondence	1994
10	7	Kornberg, Harvey: "Bykov, Chambers, and Hiss: New Revelations About an Odd Relationship"(typescript)	1977
10	8	Lee, Eleanore: "The Elizabeth Bentley Matter"(typescript)	1983; 1999
10	9	Levedev, I.: Re: Hiss	1992
10	10	Levin, Judith: Correspondence	May 16, 1972
10	11	Lindley, Agnese (Haury) (Mrs. Manice Lockwood III): Correspondence	1976-1983
10	12	Lockwood, Manice, III: Re: Horace Schmahl	1973-1975
10	13	Massing, Hede	1948; 1950; 1981; 2002
10	14	Massing, Paul	1945; 1948
10	15	McCarthy, Elizabeth: Re: Woodstock Typewriter	Undated, 1941; 1942; 1944; 1950; 1966; 1970
10	16	Meade, Bessie: "... (Reports on by E.G.H.)"	1966; 1973
10	17	Murtagh, Arthur L.: Re: Hiss	1973
10	18	National Committee against Repressive Legislation: Tribute to Alger Hiss	June 1984
10	19	Nation Institute: Alger Hiss Research and Publication Project	1998-2001
10	20	Nation Institute: Alger Hiss Soviet Archives Project	Undated; 1992-1993; 2000
10	21	National Emergency Civil Liberties Foundation (NECLF)	1975; 1978; 1983; 1985
10	22	NECLF: Hiss Defense Fund	Undated; 1975-1976

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Box	Folder	Folder Title	Dates
10	23	Naumov, O: Re: Hiss	1992
10	24	Navasky, Victor	1996; 2001
10	25	Nikol'vich, Nikolai: Re: Hiss	October 1992; 1993
10	26	Nixon, Richard: Speeches Re: Hiss	1952; 1954
10	27	Packer, Herbert: Re: Woodstock Typewriter	1970
10	28	Pavlov, Vitaliy	Undated; 1999-2000
10	29	Penn, Arthur: Re: Sudoplatov/"Pumpkin Papers"	1994
10	30	Piel, Eleanor Jackson: Correspondence	1974
10	31	Pikhoia, Rudolf Germanovich: Re: Hiss	Undated; 1992-1993
10	32	Pilpel, Harriet: Correspondence	May 14, 1974
10	33	Pressman, Lee: Re: Hiss	1949; 1969; 1977; 1994
10	34	Rabinowitz, Victor: Re: Hiss	Undated; 1983; 1999
10	35	Rausenbush, Stephen: Correspondence	1934-1935
10	36	Reuben, William A.: Hiss-Reuben FOIA Suit	1974-1975; 1980; 1984-1985
10	37	Reuben, William A.: Re: Allen Weinstein	1992
10	38	Rosen, William	1948-1949
10	39	Ruben, Albert: Correspondence	September 25, 2001
10	40	Russian/Soviet Archives: Re: Hiss	Undated; 1991-1992
10	41	Salant, Stephen: Re: FBI's Counter Intelligence Programs	1959-1960
10	42	Salant, Stephen: Re: Pumpkin Papers	Undated; 1974-1975
10	43	Sayre, Francis B.: Correspondence	January 15, 1949
10	44	Schroeter, Leonard: Correspondence	April 11, 1975
10	45	Shattuck, John H.: American Civil Liberties Union	November 21, 1973
10	46	Shepherd, Peter: Correspondence	1998-1999
10	47	Solow, Robert: Re: FBI Interview	January 28, 1976
10	48	Sproul, Kathleen: Correspondence	April 29, 1962
10	49	Stevenson, Matthew: Re: "Ales"	Undated; 1987; 1995; 1997; 1999; 2002
10	50	Stossel, Frederic: Correspondence	May 2, 1973
10	51	Stripling, Robert: Pumpkin Film	1977; 1980
10	52	Tanenhau, Sam	1989-1993; 1998-2001
10	53	Thron, C. Davis: Correspondence	1974; 1994
10	54	Toledano, Ralph de	1950; 1957; 1977-1979; 1990
10	55	"Trials of Alger Hiss": Interviews, Alger Hiss (pp.1-70)	November 9, 1976
10	56	"Trials of Alger Hiss": Interviews, Alger Hiss (pp.71-169)	November 9, 1976
10	57	"Trials of Alger Hiss": Interviews, Alger Hiss (pp.170-252)	January 22, 1977
10	58	"Trials of Alger Hiss": Interviews, Alger Hiss (pp.253-337)	January 22-23, 1977
11	1	"Trials of Alger Hiss": Interviews, Nathan Witt (pp.338-400)	January 5, 1977
11	2	"Trials of Alger Hiss": Interviews, Ralph de Toledano (pp.401-448)	April 6, 1977
11	3	"Trials of Alger Hiss": Interviews, John Francis Cronin and Mr. and Mrs. Donald Hiss (pp.449-510)	Undated; April 8, 1977

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Box	Folder	Folder Title	Dates
11	4	"Trials of Alger Hiss": Interviews, Mike, Pat and Raymond Catlett (pp.511-541)	April 8, 1977
11	5	"Trials of Alger Hiss": Interviews, Ramos Feehan, Harold Rosenwald and Mr. Doyle (pp.542-652)	April 26-27, 1977
11	6	"Trials of Alger Hiss": Interviews, Edward Murtagh, Malcolm Crowley, Isaac Don Levine and David Zablodowsky (pp.653-652a)	May 13, 1977
11	7	"Trials of Alger Hiss": Interviews, Robert Stripling and Congressman Herbert (pp.653a-764)	Undated
11	8	"Trials of Alger Hiss": Interviews, Vincent Reno and Sam Krieger (pp.765-859)	August 15, 1977
11	9	"Trials of Alger Hiss": Interviews, Harold Shapero and Ordman Clubb (pp.860-981)	September 7, 1977; September 15, 1977
11	10	"Trials of Alger Hiss": Interviews, Marchgaret Halsey and Alger Hiss, Gussie Feinstein (pp.982-1112/39)	November 17, 1977
11	11	"Trials of Alger Hiss": Interviews, Vincent Shaw (pp.1113-1164)	March 18, 1978
11	12	Turner, Catherine: Correspondence	1993-1994
11	13	University of Texas at Austin, School of Law: Re: Alger Hiss	1970-1971
11	14	Van Doren, Mark (includes Whittaker Chambers letters)	1926; 1948-1949
11	15	Vassiliev, Alexander: Re: Court Case	1999-2001
11	16	Vassiliev, Alexander: Re: Court Case	January 2002-April 2002 (Contains supplemental material dated 1992.)
11	17	Vassiliev, Alexander: Re: Court Case	May 2002-October 2002
11	18	Venona: Documents	1950-1956
11	19	Venona: Re: "Ales"	1956; 1996; 1999
11	20	Volkogonov, Dmitri	Undated; 1992-1994
11	21	Vorontsov, Yuri: Re: Hiss	1992-1993
11	22	Weinstein, Allen: Re: <i>Perjury</i>	1978
11	23	Weissberger, L. Arnold: Re: Hiss	1965-1978
11	24	Werchen, Raymond: Writings Re: Hiss	1973; 1976
11	25	Weyl, Nathaniel	Undated; 1952
11	26	Whitman, Alden	1974-1975
11	27	Zeligs, Meyer: Correspondence	1962-1965; 1977-1978
11	28	Zeligs, Meyer: Re: <i>Friendship and Fratricide</i>	Undated; 1963-1970

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Part 2: Alger Hiss Papers from Tamiment Library Collections

Section III: Agnese Nelms Haury Papers. Series I: Alger Hiss Materials, 1948-2004

Box	Folder	Folder Title	Dates
12	1	Agnese N. Lindley Foundation	1981-1988
12	2	"The Alger Hiss Story: Search for the Truth": Website	1998-2004
12	3	Aronson, James: WBAI Broadcast on Hiss	February 1986
12	4	Blumenthal, Joe	1975
12	5	Buddenweiser, Helen: Weinstein Case	1973
12	6	Cantwell, Robert	1975
12	7	Chambers, Whittaker	1975-1976; 1981; 1984; 1992; 1997
12	8	Chervonnaya, Svetlana: Re: Vitaliy Pavlov	March 2001-June 2002
12	9	Chervonnaya, Svetlana: Re: Vitaliy Pavlov	August 2002-December 2002
12	10	Chervonnaya, Svetlana: Re: Vitaliy Pavlov	2003
12	11	Chronology of FBI Relations with Henry Julian Wadleigh	December 15, 1976
12	12	Clippings: Re: Hiss Case	1950; 1957-1958
12	13	Clippings: Re: Hiss Case	1962
12	14	Clippings: Re: Hiss Case	1972-1979
12	15	Clippings: Re: Hiss Case	1980-1983
12	16	Clippings: Re: Hiss Case	1984; 1986-1995
12	17	Clippings: Re: Hiss Case	1996-1999
12	18	Cold War International History Project and National Security Archive: Hiss Project	1995-2000
12	19	Community Foundation of Southern Arizona: Correspondence	2000; 2002
12	20	Cook, Fred	1977
12	21	Correspondence	1964-1972
12	22	Correspondence	1973-1975
12	23	Correspondence	1976
12	24	Correspondence	1977-1979
12	25	Correspondence	1980-1983
12	26	Correspondence	1984-1989
12	27	Correspondence	1990-1999
12	28	Corry, Katherine	1950
12	29	Cowles, Russell	September 13, 1956
12	30	Craig, Bruce: "Ales"/Pierce Research	1999-2000
12	31	Craig, Bruce: Baltimore Documents Re: Hiss, Microscopy	1999
12	32	Craig, Bruce: Chambers-Trotsky Connection	1998-2000
12	33	Craig, Bruce: Craig v. USA	1998
12	34	Craig, Bruce: HUAC Research Re: Hiss	1999-2002
12	35	Cross, Claude: Chief Counsel for Hiss's Second Trial	1974
12	36	Day, Anthony: <i>Los Angeles Times</i> , Editor	1976
12	37	Defense Fund for Alger Hiss	Undated
12	38	Defense Fund for Alger Hiss: Contributors	1949
12	39	Defense Fund for Alger Hiss: Contributors	1950; 1952
12	40	Defense Fund for Alger Hiss: Richard Field	1950
12	41	Draper, Theodore: Review Articles on Hiss Case	1997

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Box	Folder	Folder Title	Dates
12	42	Eddy, George: Correspondence Re: Manuscript	1998
12	43	Emergency Civil Liberties Committee: Alger Hiss Case, Fundraising	1975-1979
12	44	Field, Richard	Undated; 1950; 1974
12	45	Fish, Hamilton	1978; 1987
12	46	FOIA Request: Re: Alger Hiss	1976; 1996
12	47	FOIA Requests: Re: Whittaker Chambers	1985
12	48	Goodyear, Steve	1975
12	49	Halsey, Margaret	1976
12	50	Harvard Law Library	1968
12	51	Hinson, Kathryn	1974-1975
12	52	Hiss, Alger: Articles by	1973; 1980
12	53	Hiss, Alger: Biographical Information	1973; 1981
12	54	Hiss, Alger: Correspondence	1958; 1962-1973
13	1	Hiss, Alger: Correspondence	1974-1979
13	2	Hiss, Alger: Correspondence	1980-1984; 1989-1995
13	3	Hiss, Alger: Estate of	1997
13	4	Hiss, Alger: Funeral	November 1996-December 1996
13	5	Hiss, Alger: Interviews	1974; 1978; 1984
13	6	Hiss, Alger: Letters of Support to Hiss (Copies)	August 1948; February 1976
13	7	Hiss, Alger: Letters to the Editor	1984; 1986
13	8	Hiss, Alger: Obituaries	November 1996-December 1996
13	9	Hiss, Alger: <i>Recollections of a Life</i> (Comments, etc.)	1988
13	10	Hiss, Alger: Reinstatement to Massachusetts State Bar	1975
13	11	Hiss, Alger: Schedule	1976; 1979-1980
13	12	Hiss, Alger: "Yalta"	September 1955
13	13	Hiss, Anna	1950
13	14	Hiss Case: Hand-Written Notes	1973; 1975-1976
13	15	Hiss Case: Pumpkin Papers	1975; 1986; 1989; 1997
13	16	Hiss Case: Theater and Television	March 1984-October 1984
13	17	Hiss Case: Typewriter	1952; 1958; 1962; 1975-1984
13	18	Hiss Case: Unsealing Federal Grand Jury Records	1998
13	19	Hiss Case: Unsealing Federal Grand Jury Records	1999
13	20	Hiss, Donald	1972-1974; 1989; 1996
13	21	Hiss, Isabel Johnson	1967; 1970s; 2000
13	22	Hiss, Mary	1950; 1972
13	23	Hiss, Priscilla	1978; 1984
13	24	Hiss, Tony: Alger Hiss Research and Education Project	1999-2003
13	25	Hiss, Tony: Articles Re: Tony Hiss	Undated; 1996
13	26	Hiss, Tony: Correspondence	1971; 1976; 1982-1989; 1994-2003
13	27	Hiss, Tony: "I Call on Alger," Interview with Alger Hiss	September 13, 1973
13	28	Hobson, Timothy	1979

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Box	Folder	Folder Title	Dates
13	29	Horwitz, Sari	January 1997
13	30	Kisseloff, Jeff: "The Hiss Case Revisited"	1977
13	31	Kisseloff, Jeff: "New Debate on the Hiss Case"	1978
13	32	Krieger, Sam	1978-1979
13	33	Kursh, Harry	June 1961-September 1961
13	34	Langer, Elinor: "Witness"	1984
13	35	Levin, David	1975-1976; 1996-1997
13	36	Lowenthal, John	1975-1976; 1992-1999
13	37	Lowenthal, John: Hiss Film Project	July 1977-August 1977
13	38	Lowenthal, John: "The Trials of Alger Hiss"	1980-1981, 1984
13	39	Marbury, William: Obituary	March 7, 1988
13	40	Marks, Jack A.: Tape Transcript	July 1973
13	41	McLean, Edward: Obituary	1972
13	42	Metzger, Lois	1984
13	43	Moore, William	1987-1988
13	44	Murphy, Franklin: <i>Los Angeles Times</i> , Chairman	1976
13	45	Nation Institute: Press Conference Re: Alger Hiss	1992
13	46	National Emergency Civil Liberties Foundation: Re: Alger Hiss	1975-1980; 1983
13	47	Navasky, Victor S.	1973; 1978; 1997-2001
13	48	Nixon, Richard: Testimony Re: Alger Hiss	November 13, 1948
13	49	Popkin, Richard	1975
13	50	Public Citizen Litigation Group: Alger Hiss Case	1998-1999
13	51	Public Citizen Litigation Group: Press Conference Re: Alger Hiss Grand Jury Records	1999
13	52	Public Citizen Litigation Group: Request for Alger Hiss Grand Jury Records	1998
13	53	Rabinowitz, Victor: FOIA Request, etc.	1983; 1995-1997
13	54	Rabinowitz, Victor: FOIA Request, etc.	1998
13	55	Rabinowitz, Victor: FOIA Request, etc.	1999-2000
13	56	Salant, Stephen: "First Crisis, First 'Tapes': Did Nixon Obstruct Justice in the Hiss Case?"	1974
13	57	Shepherd, Peter	1997
13	58	Smith, John Chabot	1974-1979; 1992
13	59	Tanenhaus, Sam	1992-1999
13	60	Volkogonov, Dmitry	1992-1995
13	61	Weinstein, Allen	1973-1979
13	62	Weinstein, Allen: <i>Perjury</i>	1978; 1998
13	63	Whitman, Alden: <i>New York Times</i>	1974
13	64	Zeligs, Meyer	1960; 1967; 1974

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Section IV: William A. Reuben Papers. Series I: Alger Hiss Materials, 1948-1994

Box	Folder	Folder Title	Dates
14	1	Altman, George	1957-1958; 1963
14	2	Chambers, Whittaker: Correspondence Re: Chambers	Undated; 1957-1969; 1974; 1978
14	3	Counterattack, excerpts	1948
14	4	Craig, Bruce	Undated; 1998
14	5	DeLeon, Solon: Re: Whittaker Chambers	1969
14	6	Eisendrath, David	Undated
14	7	Fearon, Edward, H: Typewriter Evidence	1949
14	8	Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) Litigation	1981-1992
14	9	Goldin, Frances	1984
14	10	Gwynn, Beatrice: Translation of Article by Italian Journalist Augustusto Marchcelli Re: Hiss	1970
14	11	Hensel, Philip S.: "Alger Hiss as I Knew Him at Johns Hopkins" (typescript)	August 1984
14	12	Hiss, Alger: Correspondence	Undated; 1972; 1974; 1978; 1982
14	13	Hiss, Isabel Johnson	Undated
14	14	Hiss, Tony	1997
14	15	Hiss Case: Typewriter	1957
14	16	Morton, Robin: Re: Whittaker Chambers	1970-1971