

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
FOI/PA  
DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET  
FOI/PA# 1410030-1

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STATE OF NEW YORK )  
 ) ss.:  
 COUNTY OF NEW YORK )

EVELYN SELTZER EHRlich, being duly sworn, deposes and says:

My name is Evelyn Seltzer Ehrlich. I live at 417 Beacon Street, Boston. My married name is Mrs. William Ehrlich. I am a graduate of the University of Pennsylvania where I studied architecture and received the degree of Bachelor of Fine Arts in 1929. Excepting for two years during the war, from 1934 until 1951 I was on the staff of the Fogg Museum of Art, Harvard University, as a part time worker. While there, as a member of the Department of Conservation and Research, my special field of activity and investigation was concerned with the technical examination and conservation of prints, drawings, manuscripts and typography. In the course of my work and under the auspices of the Fogg Museum I was engaged from 1940 to 1951 in an intensive investigation concerned with the detection of spurious prints. In this connection I devoted part of my work to the development of visual techniques of presentation to illustrate the pertinent technical details in the detection of deceptive imprints and typography. I have summarized this print research project in a book entitled "The Detection of Spurious Prints" which is now in manuscript form in the hands of Harvard University.

An article which I wrote and illustrated describing the use of photomicrography as a research tool for the detection of deceptive rare book facsimiles was published in the Harvard Library Bulletin, Vol. IV, No. 1, Winter 1950, and was recently reprinted in the Journal of the National Archives of India, Vol. IV, No. 1.



In December, 1951, I was consulted by Chester T. Lane, attorney for Alger Hiss, with respect to an experiment he said he was conducting in connection with the Hiss case. He told me that he was trying to find out whether it would have been possible for Whittaker Chambers to have had a facsimile typewriter made which would write so nearly like the typewriter which Mr. Hiss had owned that experts looking at samples written on it would be misled into thinking that it was the Hiss typewriter that had been used. He said he had in his possession the Woodstock machine that was supposed to have belonged to the Hisses, and that he was having another machine made which he hoped would be able to duplicate the typing from the so-called Hiss machine. He told me that the work on the machine was not yet finished, but that his experts working on it felt that it was quite close to being a perfect duplication, and that he needed a fresh eye to help him make sure whether he was on the right track. He asked me whether I would be willing to examine specimens from the two machines to see whether they could be told apart.

I agreed to do this and on December 14, 1951, Mr. Lane sent me some samples typed on the so-called Hiss machine and the facsimile machine which had been altered to imitate it. These samples were not marked or separated in any way to indicate which machine had been used to type any individual document. When I examined them I was struck by the extraordinary degree of similarity which had been achieved in the typeface of these two machines. However, when I examined the samples more carefully under a microscope (magnification 30X) I found a few consistent details of difference which appeared to make it possible to separate these samples into two groups. Apart from these few microscopic details I found that an amazingly faithful reproduction

tion of the so-called Hiss machine had been fabricated in almost every respect.

I made a similar examination of further samples which Mr. Lane sent to me on December 31, 1951, and reached the same conclusion. I separated the samples into two groups and informed Mr. Lane of my results. Again I felt that I had successfully differentiated the typing of the two machines, but only on the basis of a few specific characteristics. Except for these subtle details, I found that the microscopic variations on one machine had been duplicated on the other so faithfully that I might not have believed it possible if I had not been informed that two machines were involved.

After these preliminary experiments Mr. Lane informed me which specimens were typed by one machine and which from the other (confirming the conclusions I had already reached), and on January 7, 1952, provided me with some identified samples from both machines which were typed by the same typist using the same ribbons and a similar variation of pressures for both sets of samples. I thereupon took twelve characters appearing in each set and made eight to twelve photomicrographs (7.6X) of each, using a different imprint for each exposure of the same character, some made by one machine and some by the other.

These photomicrographs (7.6X), which are included herewith as Series A, were made with a Leitz Ultropak microscope, a fluorescent microscope table lamp, and a Land Polaroid camera. Each of the series of letters included was photographed under identical conditions of magnification, illumination, and photographic processes and no further

enlargement was made of these magnified details. Ortho-  
chromatic Polaroid Film No. <sup>41</sup>~~36~~ was used. The precision  
controls of the automatic printing and developing processes  
in the Land Polaroid camera and film allowed for a series  
of similar letters from various documents to be photographed  
under conditions as nearly identical as is possible. By  
taking the photography of these details through a microscope  
it was possible to obtain a magnified image of each letter  
without the usual kind of distortion which is inherent in  
most types of photographic enlarging and copying processes.

Duplicate prints of Series A were also copied  
with a Polaroid camera and Polaroid film. This was done  
without any further enlargement of the photomicrograph, and  
made it possible for all duplicate prints to be made with  
the same precision controls of printing and developing as  
the originals. However, it will be noted that the duplicates  
(as in all photographs of photographs) do not show some of  
the fine details which can be seen on the original photo-  
micrographs.

The original set of these photomicrographs of  
similar characters from both machines is attached to the  
original of this affidavit and a set of the duplicates is  
attached to an executed carbon hereof.

I have not indicated which machine was used to  
type these individual characters in Series A. However,  
each of the photographs is identified by a number and I  
have carefully noted the machine used for its typing and  
the document from which the detail was made in a code book  
which is in my possession.

After this experiment was made Mr. Lane suggested  
that I read the testimony given by the Government's expert,  
Mr. Ramos C. Feehan, in the second trial in the Hiss case,

and familiarize myself with the criteria which he had applied in demonstrating to the jury his conclusion that the Baltimore Documents and the Hiss standards had been typed on the same machine. I have done so, and it is my opinion that any document expert, acting with reasonable care, who applied those same criteria to the samples sent me by Mr. Lane would reach the conclusion that a single machine had been used to type all of them. Mr. Feehan took ten separate characters appearing both in the Baltimore Documents and in the Hiss standards and pointed out similar deviations in the two groups of documents. On this evidence he concluded that a single machine had been used. It is my opinion that Mr. Lane's two machines contain many more similar deviations than the ten which Mr. Feehan described to justify his testimony at the trial. The twelve sets of individual characters from these two machines in Series A are used to illustrate a few of the similar deviations. It would be possible to provide a similar series for almost every character on the machines.

As a second problem, Mr. Lane asked me to make a study of specimens from the so-called Hiss machine and to compare them, if possible, with some of the photocopies of the Baltimore Documents and also the photocopies of the Hiss documents which were used as Government standards. For this purpose I was given photocopies of the Baltimore Documents dated Berlin, Feb. 12, 1938, Paris, Feb. 16, 1938, and Paris, Feb. 16, 1938. I was also given photocopies of the four Hiss documents which were used as Government standards.

Certain kinds of differences and similarities in a questioned document can be deduced from a photocopy of the document used as a standard, i.e., alignment, slant, spacing, and position of the letter. However, I believe

Kisseloff-28421



that a final judgment about similar deviations and inconsistent differences in typography can only be reliable if it is based on a comparison of the questioned document with the original copy of the material used as a standard. I have not had access to the original copies of the documents mentioned above, but making allowances for the distortion of the photocopying process which was used for the Government standard 46-B, I observed certain differences in some of the letters in this document and the samples typed by the so-called Hiss machine in Mr. Lane's possession. I found that the photocopies of the other Hiss standards and the Baltimore Documents which I had examined were so distorted by the copying process that they were too inaccurate to work from.

I have made a careful comparison of the photocopy of the Hiss standard (Government Exhibit 46-B) and specimens of typing from the so-called Hiss machine in Mr. Lane's possession. On the basis of this comparison, it is my opinion that it is entirely possible that the so-called Hiss machine now in Mr. Lane's possession is not the machine which was used to type the Hiss standard. I base this conclusion on my observation of certain differences which might not be due to age, normal wear, or personal typing idiosyncracies. To illustrate these differences I have made photomicrographs in the same manner as Series A, but at higher magnifications (15X and 17 X). These are attached as Series B-1 through B-7.

Kisseloff-28422

I note, for example, the following differences:

- y. There is an interruption in the typeface of the descender of the small letter "y" in all of the imprints of this letter by the so-called Hiss machine. There is no apparent break in the descender of this letter "y" type in the imprints of this letter seen in the photocopy of the Hiss standard.

See photomicrographs, Series B-1.

- p. There is a complete break in the descender of the main element of the small letter "p" in about 90% of the times which this letter appears in the samples typed by the so-called Hiss machine. The photocopies of the Hiss document give no indication of this particular deterioration in the small letter "p".

See photomicrographs, Series B-2.

- m. In almost all of the imprints of the letter "m" in the photocopy of the Hiss document the highest part of the loops appears to be farther to the right and slightly different in shape than the more rounded loops of the small letter "m" in the samples typed by the so-called Hiss machine.

See photomicrographs, Series B-3.

- u. The lower right seriph of the small letter "u" appears to be horizontal in almost a third of the times which this letter appears in the photocopy of the Hiss document, while it appears to be consistently slanted downward at an angle in the imprints of this letter made by the so-called Hiss machine. The attachment of this lower right seriph to the main element of the letter appears abnormal in the so-called Hiss machine. The printing surface of this seriph seems to be set on a lower level than the typeface of the rest of the letter. The upper seriph of this letter also often appear slanted at a different angle in the imprints of this letter in the Hiss document from those made by the so-called Hiss machine.

See photomicrographs, Series B-4.

- d. The seriph at the foot of the terminal element of the small letter "d" is manifest horizontally, apparently at full length, in about a third of the imprints of this letter in the Hiss document. This seriph at the foot of the right side of the letter "d" is manifest only occasionally, and then very short in length, in the imprints of this letter found in the samples typed by the so-called Hiss machine.

See photomicrographs, Series B-5.

Kisseloff-28423

- t. The width of the arc in the terminal curve of the small letter "t" appears wider in most of the imprints of this letter in the photocopies of the Hiss document than in the imprints of this letter made by the so-called Hiss machine.

See photomicrographs, Series B-6.

- n. The seriph on the right foot of the letter "n" appears to be horizontal in the imprints of this letter in the photocopy of the Hiss document. In the imprints of this letter made by the so-called Hiss machine this right seriph is almost always slanted at a downward angle.

See photomicrographs, Series B-7.

However, for the reasons already stated, my observations could be more complete if I were in a position to examine the original documents. I should add that in examining the similar deviations mentioned by Mr. Feehan on the photocopy of the Hiss document, which was the only one of those furnished to me that was a clear enough photocopy for me to make any use of, I observed that the deviations described for some of Mr. Feehan's chosen examples were not consistent throughout this standard. Two of the deviations were not consistent for over thirty per cent of the times the letter was used so far as was apparent from this document.

*Evelyn Seltzer Ehrlich*  
Evelyn Seltzer Ehrlich

Sworn to before me this

24<sup>th</sup> day of January, 1952.

*Margaret L. Burton*

MARGARET L. BURTON  
Notary Public for the State of New York  
Qualified in New York County  
No. 31-0515250  
Certs. Filed with Co. Clerk Kisseloff-28424  
Rockland and with City Recs. N.Y. and Kings  
County Clerk's Office March 30, 1953

**EXHIBIT II-A**

Letterhead of  
R. C. ALLEN BUSINESS MACHINES, INC.  
Typewriter Division  
Woodstock, Ill.

November 17, 1950

Mr. Robert C. Goldblatt  
Star Typewriter Company  
189 West Madison Street  
Chicago 2, Illinois

Dear Mr. Goldblatt:

We have today received your letter of November 16th requesting an affidavit giving the dates of manufacture of Woodstock typewriter No. 222,402 and also Woodstock typewriter No. 230,000.

Our records are not complete enough to give you exact dates of manufacture but from the records we do have, typewriter No. 222,402 was built in March or April, 1929 and serial No. 230,000 was built in April or May 1929.

We hope that the information we are able to give you will be of help to you.

Very truly yours,

J. T. CARLSON  
J. T. Carlson—Vice President  
In Charge of Manufacturing

JTC:JEG

**AFFIDAVIT**

This is to certify that the information contained in the above letter is, to the best of my knowledge, true and correct.

J. T. CARLSON

Subscribed and sworn to  
before me this 17th day  
of November, 1950

IRENE E. GORENFLO  
Notary Public

(Notarial Seal)

Kisseloff-28425

*Exhibit II-A*



**EXHIBIT II-B**

STATE OF ILLINOIS }  
McHENRY COUNTY } ss.:

JOSEPH SCHMITT, being duly sworn on oath deposes and says:

1. I am employed by R. C. Allen Business Machines, Inc., Typewriter Division, as Factory Manager in charge of the factory of that company located at Woodstock, Illinois. Said factory was formerly owned by the Woodstock Typewriter Company and was used for the manufacture of all Woodstock typewriters produced by that company. I have been employed in this factory by the Woodstock Typewriter Company and successor owners of said factory since prior to 1920 and continuously to the present time.
2. I have custody and control at the present time of all records of the Woodstock Typewriter Company that are on the premises of the factory referred to above. Certain of the production records of the Woodstock Typewriter Company for the year 1929 are still in existence and in my custody and control.
3. It was the usual practice of the Woodstock Typewriter Company during the year 1929 to assign serial numbers to all typewriters manufactured by that company at the factory referred to above. Such serial numbers were normally consecutive although at times a number or group of numbers may have been skipped. No one serial number was ever used for more than one typewriter.
4. According to the records of the Woodstock Typewriter Company the typewriters manufactured in said factory during the calendar year 1929 were assigned serial numbers starting approximately with the number 204,500 and ending approximately with the number 246,500. Serial number 220,000 was assigned to a typewriter manufactured in March, 1929, when a new style action model was brought out by the Woodstock Typewriter Company.
5. The following table shows the actual number of Woodstock typewriters that were manufactured at said factory during the respective months of 1929 that are indicated:

Jan	2058
Feb	2009
Mar	1356
Apr	2374
May	1772
Jun	2345
July	2911
Aug	3039
Sept	2755
Oct	3166
Nov	2316
Dec	2447

Total 28548

Kisseloff-28426

Exhibit II-B

6. Since serial number 220,000 was used in March 1929 it seems probable that many numbers were skipped between the serial numbers 204,500 and 220,000. Such skipping of numbers may have occurred at the time of the change-over to the new style action model typewriter.
7. On the basis of the use of serial number 220,000 in March, 1929 and the monthly production statistics set forth in paragraph 5 above, it appears that Woodstock typewriter serial number 230,099 was manufactured during the latter part of July or in August 1929. The date of the manufacture of said typewriter serial number 230,099 cannot be determined more exactly for the principal reason that it is not possible to determine from the available records the day of the month of March 1929 on which typewriter number 220,000 was manufactured. In determining the time of the manufacture of typewriter serial number 230,099 I have assumed that there was a relatively small amount of skipping of serial numbers with respect to all typewriters manufactured in 1929 commencing with typewriter serial number 220,000. This conclusion seems to be required by the actual production statistics set forth in paragraph 5 above as compared with the serial number 220,000 used in March 1929 and the serial number 246,500 which was the approximate number of the last typewriter manufactured in 1929.

Sworn to before me this  
day of November, 1950

Notary Public

Kisseloff-28427

*Exhibit II-B*

**EXHIBIT II-C**

Letterhead of  
R. C. ALLEN BUSINESS MACHINES, INC.  
Typewriter Division  
Woodstock, Ill.

December 6, 1951

Mr. Donald Doud  
Tyrrell & Doud  
312 E. Wisconsin Ave.  
Milwaukee 2, Wisconsin

Dear Mr. Doud:

I have your letter of December 1st and I do not believe it is necessary for you to visit our plant as we have given this information to many people in the past and there is nothing more that we can say other than that the machine in question was built approximately in July or August 1929.

I am sorry but we do not feel we should spend any more time on this case.

Very truly yours,

J. SCHMITT  
J. Schmitt—Factory Manager  
Typewriter Division

JS;EG

Kisseloff-28428

## EXHIBIT II-D

Memorandum Prepared by Chester T. Lane  
Re: Dating Woodstock #230099

Information from the Woodstock officials, as reflected in the draft affidavit based upon their records (Exhibit II-B), indicates the following approximate manufacture dates:

204,500	January 1, 1929
220,000	March, 1929
246,500	January 1, 1930

From these serial numbers, it would appear that 42,000 machines were manufactured in 1929.

However, the monthly production figures were as follows:

January	2058
February	2009
March	1356
April	2374
May	1772
June	2345
July	2911
August	3039
September	2755
October	3166
November	2316
December	2447
Total	28548

Thus it appears, taking the difference between 42,000 serial numbers and 28,548 machines actually manufactured, that some time in the course of the year 13,452 serial numbers were skipped.

The production figures indicate that 11,914 machines were manufactured during the first six months of 1929. Disregarding the serial numbers skipped, this would mean that the last machine manufactured in June, 1929, would have borne the serial number 216,414. If it be assumed that all the numbers skipped were skipped during the first six months (possibly at the time of the changeover in March) the serial number of the last machine manufactured in June would be 229,866. Thus, machine #230099 would not have been manufactured before the first week in July. Taking an average rate of manufacture for July of 100 machines a day, it would appear that a serial number 233 above No. 229,866 would have been manufactured on July 3, 1929. July 4th that year fell on a Thursday, and the 7th was a Sunday. To believe that Fansler had #230099 in use in Philadelphia on July 8th, therefore, requires believing that a machine was packed, shipped, received by a distributor in Philadelphia, unpacked, sold, and put into use by the purchaser all in a period of five days which included the 4th of July and a weekend. Incidentally, it is known that in 1929 air mail freight was not yet in existence.

It may be added that the facts cannot possibly justify the assumption that all 13,452 of the skipped numbers were skipped at the time of the changeover. The serial number at the beginning of January was 204,500. Adding the total production for January, February, and March would bring the serial number to 209,923. Therefore, if number 220,000 is to have been manufactured in March, even on the 31st, only 10,077 serial numbers can have been skipped at that time, leaving 3,375 to be skipped at some later date. Unless they were all skipped between March 31 and June 30, the date July 3rd is too early for possible manufacture of #230099.

Kisseloff-28429

Exhibit II-D

**EXHIBIT II-E**

**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT**

**SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK**

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

against

ALGER HISS,

Defendant.

Criminal  
No. C 128-402

STATE OF NEW YORK }  
COUNTY OF NEW YORK } SS.:

KENNETH SIMON, being duly sworn, deposes and says:

1. I reside at 177 Nagle Avenue, New York, N. Y., and am one of the attorneys for the above named defendant.
2. In the course of various investigations instituted by counsel for Alger Hiss it was decided to attempt to fix the date of the purchase of a Woodstock typewriter by Mr. Thomas Fansler.
3. Accordingly, on October 23, 1950, accompanied by Mr. Manice deF. Lockwood, III, I interviewed Mr. O. J. Carow at his home at 5318 Locust Street, Philadelphia, Pa. Mr. Carow is at present employed by the Remington Rand Co. as a salesman in its Philadelphia office. Mr. Carow had been branch manager of the Woodstock Typewriter Company Sales Agency in Philadelphia from before 1927 to the Sales Agency's discontinuance in 1938.
4. Mr. Carow informed us that on the Sales Agency's closing he sent to the Woodstock Company's main office in Woodstock, Illinois, all of the Sales Agency's records, keeping only some personal notations as to the dates when typewriters, identified by their serial numbers, were sold. He stated that his records would not identify the purchaser of any typewriter.
5. I asked Mr. Carow if he would check his notes and tell me whether a Woodstock typewriter numbered 230099 had been sold in Philadelphia, and if so approximately when it was sold. Mr. Carow declined to do so on the ground that the job was extremely time-consuming, which fact he had discovered when, "approximately a year and a half or two years ago", the FBI had requested him in connection with the Hiss case to check his records to ascertain the date of sale of a machine from a serial number they gave him. He said that he had reported to the FBI that he had not been able to find the exact date of sale of the machine about which they asked, as he found no record of the sale of that machine, but judging from the records he had of dates of sale of subsequent and prior numbered machines, he told the FBI that the machine they had inquired about would have been sold in Philadelphia late in 1927, with a six months margin of error. Having been independently informed that the salesman of Mr. Fansler's Woodstock was one Thomas Grady, now deceased, I asked Mr. Carow if he knew anything of Grady. He said that Grady had

been one of his employees, and that when the FBI had visited him they had discussed with him Grady's whereabouts.

6. On November 19, 1950, Mr. Lockwood and I saw Mr. Carow in his home in Philadelphia and again requested that he check his records to ascertain whether they would show the date of sale of Woodstock #230099. He said that he would do so in his spare time provided he was paid for his efforts, to which we agreed.

7. On December 12, 1950, Mr. Lockwood and I phoned Mr. Carow and found that he had not proceeded to check his records as he had forgotten the serial number that we were interested in. We told him it was #230099 and he said that the machine the FBI had asked him about had a different number. Mr. Carow indicated that his records would contain the name of the purchaser. He said he would check his records to determine when and to whom typewriter #230099 was sold.

8. On December 21, 1950, I phoned Mr. Carow. He said he had been through all but one box of his records and had not been able to find any record of machine #230099 or enough records of any sort upon which to base an approximation when a machine #230099 would have been sold in Philadelphia. Mr. Carow said some of his records had been burnt since he last looked through them for the FBI. I asked what kind of records he had and he said "mostly shipping tickets", containing the number of the machine, the name of the purchaser and the date of purchase. Mr. Carow said he would look through the remaining box of records and asked me to call him back on December 26th.

9. On December 27, 1950, I phoned Mr. Carow. He said he had looked through his last box of records and could find nothing that would help date the sale of Woodstock #230099. I asked if he had come across any "shipping tickets" concerning typewriters sold in or about July, 1929. Mr. Carow said he didn't have any "shipping tickets" at all, that all his records contained was old correspondence, pictures, banquet menus and things of that nature. He said that when the FBI had worked with him in his garage and basement two years ago in looking through the records they had taken all the "shipping tickets" with them, telling Mr. Carow that "he knew where they were and he could get them any time he needed them." I asked Mr. Carow what he thought would be adequate compensation for his work in connection with this search, and he said that "a suit of clothes" would be adequate.

10. On January 18, 1951, I again interviewed Mr. Carow at his home in Philadelphia. I told him that in our earlier talks I had gotten the impression that he was looking through "shipping tickets" in order to determine for us the date of sale of Woodstock #230099, but that my notes of our last conversation indicated that he had said he didn't have any "shipping tickets". He said that I was confused; that he had not had any "shipping tickets" at any time I had talked to him. He added that "shipping tickets" was really an incorrect name for what he had had; that they were really "delivery tickets" which showed the number of the machine, the date the machine was delivered to the purchaser, and the name of the purchaser. He said that what had happened was that, as he had told me before, he had gone through



all his "delivery tickets" a year and a half to two years ago, at which time he was looking for the date of sale of a Woodstock machine for the FBI. As a result of that search he had arrived at the date November, 1927, and had given this date to the FBI along with all of the material on which he had based his calculation of the date, and then had either burnt or thrown out most of the "delivery tickets" and other matter that did not relate to the machine the FBI was interested in. When in November, 1950, he had agreed to look through his records for us to try to establish the date of sale of Woodstock #230099, he had done so because he understood from us that "two machines" were involved. He had looked through whatever material was left, which consisted of correspondence, a few delivery tickets, old banquet pictures, sales promotion material, contest letters, sales meeting pictures and literature, and some of his personal sales books, but had found that all of the delivery tickets that he still had were for machines numbered with either a much lower or higher number than 230099. He said that he could not arrive at any approximation of the date of sale of #230099 from the material that he still had, but that the search had involved numerous evenings of work and one entire weekend.

I asked him if the FBI had physically helped him in the search "a year and a half to two years ago" and he said "No." But, he added, since Mr. Lockwood's and my first visit to him in October of 1950, he had been visited by an FBI agent whose name he didn't remember, and had also received a telephone call from Mr. Kirkland of the FBI, who was the agent who had first contacted him about two years ago. He said they had asked him what it was that Mr. Lockwood and I were trying to find out and what he had told us. Mr. Carow said he told the FBI that he had told us that the FBI had all the material.

I asked him if the FBI had ever returned to him the material that he had given to them, and he said "No", but that it was possible that they had returned it during the day when he wasn't home and had given it to his wife. He called Mrs. Carow into the room and I asked her if she had ever received any material from the FBI. She said "No." I asked Mr. Carow if he was sure that the machine the FBI asked him to establish the date of sale on had a number different from #230099. He said he was not sure; that he didn't remember, and that he did not remember the number of the machine the FBI was interested in. I asked Mrs. Carow if she remembered what number the FBI had inquired about and she said "No." I asked Mr. Carow if 230099 "rings a bell" in connection with the FBI number. He said "No"; that he was pretty sure it was not the same number, but he was not positive. He asked me if I knew what number the FBI had asked about, and I said "No."

I asked Mr. Carow if, when he was branch manager of the Woodstock Sales Agency in Philadelphia, he had kept a supply of new machines on hand. He said that he usually kept between 200 and 300 new machines on hand.

I mentioned that I wished to compensate him for his time spent in searching through his records. I said that since I couldn't deliver him "a suit of clothes", which he had earlier indicated would be in his opinion reasonable compensation, I wondered whether a check would be all right with him. He said "Yes", and I gave him a check for \$50. At his request I wrote on the check "for services rendered". He said that he "didn't want to be subpoenaed" because if subpoenaed he "wouldn't be of any help" to us because he "didn't know anything".

I asked him whether he would be willing to sign an affidavit, and he said "No".

KENNETH SIMON

Sworn to before me this  
26th day of January, 1951.

MARGARET L. BURTON

MARGARET L. BURTON  
Notary Public for the State of New York  
Qualified in New York County  
No. 31-0515250  
Certs. Filed with Co. Clks., Kings and  
Rockland and with City Reg's. N. Y. and Kings  
Commission Expires March 30, 1951

(Notarial Seal)

**EXHIBIT II-F**

Letterhead of  
TYRRELL & DOUD  
312 E. Wisconsin Ave.  
Milwaukee 2, Wisconsin

November 6, 1951.

Mr. Chester Lane, Attorney-at-Law  
Beer, Richards, Lane & Haller  
70 Pine St.  
New York 5, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Lane:

You have submitted to this office for examination the following described documents, consisting of letters sent by Fansler and Martin, General Agents of the Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company to the home office. These letters are listed in date sequence.

- (1) Two-page letter to Harry L. Martin, dated July 23, 1927, unsigned.
- (2) Two-page letter to Charles H. Parsons, dated Nov. 4, 1927, signed Harry L. Martin.
- (3) Letter to Mr. R. E. Perry, dated Dec. 17, 1928, signed H. L. Martin.
- (4) Letter to Mr. R. E. Perry, dated Jan. 14, 1929, signed H. L. Martin.
- (5) Letter to Mr. W. Ray Chapman, dated June 17, 1929, signed H. L. Martin.

Exhibit II-E  
Kisseloff-28433



- (6) Photostatic copy of letter to Mr. E. D. Jones, dated June 29, 1929, signed H. L. Martin.
- (7) Photostatic copy of letter to Mr. E. D. Jones, dated July 8, 1929, signed H. L. Martin.
- (8) Photostatic copy of letter to H. R. Ricker, dated August 21, 1929, signed H. L. Martin.
- (9) Letter to Mr. Percy H. Evans, dated August 28, 1929, signed H. L. Martin.
- (10) Two-page letter to Doctor J. W. Fisher, dated Feb. 3, 1930, signed Thomas L. Fansler.
- (11) Letter to E. G. Fassel, dated Feb. 5, 1930, signed H. L. Martin.
- (12) Letter to E. G. Fassel, dated Feb. 14, 1930, signed H. L. Martin.

In conjunction with the above group of Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance documents, you have also submitted a photostatic copy of a letter sent by the Fansler-Martin office to the Rose Hill Cemetery Co., dated Nov. 4, 1929, signed Thomas L. Fansler.

For comparison with the typewriting on the above described documents, which will hereafter be referred to as the Northwestern Life documents, you have submitted ten photostatic copies of the so-called Baltimore Letters, the ones presented bearing in the upper right hand corner, the numbers 5, 6, 7, 9, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, and 40.

A third set of documents which in our understanding are the standard or admitted specimens from the machine used by Alger Hiss or his family, are described as follows:

- (1) Letter to Mr. Walter L. Tibbets, dated Jan. 30, 1933, unsigned, bearing the exhibit No. Defendant's TT.
- (2) Carbon copy of letter to Mr. Walter G. Schelker, dated Feb. 17, 1933, unsigned, bearing Defendant's Exhibit No. SS.
- (3) Photostatic copy of three-page document headed "Description of Personal Characteristics of Timothy Hobson" dated Sept. 9, 1936, unsigned.
- (4) Photostatic copy of three-page document headed "President's Report for the Year 1936-1937", unsigned, bearing Exhibit No. Gov. 22.
- (5) Photostatic copy of letter to W. M. Hillegeist, dated May 25, 1937, signed "Priscille Fansler Hiss."
- (6) Photostatic copy of a letter and envelope addressed to "Dear Miss Hellings" dated 6-11-1931, signed Daisy Fansler, bearing Gov. Exhibit No. 21.

The purpose of this examination and comparison was (1) to determine whether or not in our opinion the twelve Northwestern Life documents of the date period, July 23, 1927 to Feb. 14, 1930, were all written on the same machine and (2) whether or not the typewriting on any of the Northwestern Life documents agreed in identifying characteristics with the "Baltimore Letters" or with the specimens of typewriting admitted to have originated from the Alger Hiss typewriter.

## OPINION

(1) In our opinion the Northwestern Life documents dated July 23, 1927, Nov. 4, 1927, Dec. 17, 1928, Jan. 14, 1929, June 17, 1929 and June 29, 1929 were written on a different and earlier model Woodstock than the subsequently dated Northwestern Life documents beginning with the date July 8, 1929. This evidence would tend to indicate that the Fansler-Martin office acquired a second Woodstock machine between the period of June 29, 1929 and July 8, 1929. The absence of any specimens of the earlier type face style in documents dated after July 8, 1929 would suggest that upon the purchase of the new typewriter, the earlier typewriter was disposed of, or at least it was not used extensively after that time.

(2) The Baltimore Letters and the specimens admittedly written on the Hiss machine agree in typeface pattern with the Northwestern Life Insurance documents dated July 8, 1929 and later. They do not agree with the Northwestern Life Insurance documents dated June 29, 1929 and earlier.

A comparison of the individual typeface characteristics in the Northwestern Life Insurance typewritings dated July 8, 1929 and after, with the Baltimore Letters and Standard Hiss specimens, shows a tendency, in the 1929-1930 Northwestern Life Insurance specimens toward the development of typeface defects that later became so highly identifying in the 1933 and 1935 specimens and the Baltimore Letters. For instance, in 1929, the Northwestern Life documents were typed on a machine that was apparently quite new and had not as yet developed many defective characters. However, even in those early days, such defects as the "u" with the bent right serif, the "o", printing heavier on the right, the "a" printing heavier on the bottom and the "i" printing below the baseline, were manifest. In 1930, the "d" became defective at the lower right serif and in 1931 the "e" appears to have been damaged on the lower right extension. The extensive scar on the right side of the lower loop in the "g" appears to have occurred between 1931, the date of the standard to Miss Hellings, and 1933, the date of the letter addressed to Walter L. Tibbetts. This scar is found in all subsequently dated documents. I can find no evidence to show that these early Northwestern Life specimens from July 8, 1929 to Feb. 14, 1930 *could not* have been written on the same typewriter used for the Baltimore Letters and the Standard Hiss specimens.

Information gathered from our typewriting files in regard to the date of manufacture of the Woodstock typewriter used for the Baltimore Letters, the admitted Hiss specimens and the July 8, 1929 and subsequent Northwestern Life specimens, is in accordance with that reported by the other document experts. Specimens of typewriting from our files dated in 1926, 1927 and 1928 show complete agreement in typeface style with the Northwestern documents dated July 8, 1929 and later, the Baltimore letters and the Standard Hiss specimens. In the early days, Woodstock did not keep an accurate record of typeface changes. However, incomplete information made available by that company would indicate that this model typewriter was used from 1926, when the multigraph style type was discontinued, until some time the latter part of 1928 or early in 1929, when the "6" was changed to incorporate a more nearly round lower loop. In 1938 the entire keyboard font was again changed in major proportions.

Included as a part of this report is a typewriting comparison chart showing in the left column, words and figures cut from photographs of the Northwestern Life Insurance documents dated from July 23, 1927 to Feb. 14, 1930. In the center column, under the caption, "Baltimore Letters," are characters cut from photographs of the subversive documents. In the right column under caption, "Alger Hiss Standards," are words and figures cut from photographs of typewritings from the Alger Hiss typewriter.

This chart is designed to illustrate the fundamental difference in the structure of the "r" and "6" in the documents dated from July 23, 1927 to June 29, 1929, in comparison with the Northwestern Life Insurance documents dated from July 8, 1929 to Feb. 14, 1930, as well as the Baltimore Letters and the Alger Hiss Standards. The dates in the left hand side of the chart refer to the individual Northwestern Life documents from which the cutouts were taken.

The cutouts in the comparison chart were prepared so that the "r's" and the "6's" in the respective words were placed directly below one another. Running the eye down the column of "r's" on the left side of the chart, beginning with the word "from," it can clearly be seen that the first six examples are of a different design than the last six examples on the chart, beginning with the word "Barger's" and ending with "very." In the documents dated July 23, 1927 to June 29, 1929, the "r" has a shorter "pump handle" and more of a downward ending stroke.

In contrast to this short "r", the Northwestern Life documents dated July 8, 1929 to Feb. 14, 1930 show a longer, slightly curved horizontal stroke which finishes only slightly downward. This same type of "r" is likewise seen in the Baltimore Letters as well as the Alger Hiss Standards shown at the far right of the chart.

A comparison of the figure "6" in the Northwestern Life Documents dated June 29, 1929 and the two Northwestern Documents dated July 8, 1929 and Aug. 21, 1929 shows a fundamentally different "6" in the former instance, which is almost circular in its lower formation in contrast to the horizontal ovals in the "6's" of the two later dated documents. In the right side of the comparison chart, the figure "6" in the Baltimore Letters and the Alger Hiss Standards agree with the July 8, 1929 and Aug. 21, 1929 Northwestern Life Documents in respect to the oval shaped "6" and they do not agree with the June 29, 1929 specimen. These fundamentally divergent characters definitely point to the use of two different models of Woodstock typewriters in the execution of the various documents.

Respectfully submitted,

DONALD DOUD  
Donald Doud, Document Examiner

DD:gss  
cc:Mr. Raymond Schindler

(Comparison Chart omitted in printing.)

Kisseloff-28436  
Exhibit 11-F

**EXHIBIT II-G**

Letterhead of

TYRRELL & DOUD  
312 E. Wisconsin Ave.  
Milwaukee 2, Wisconsin

January 14, 1952

Mr. Richard Lane  
Beer, Richards, Lane & Haller  
70 Pine Street  
New York 5, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Lane:

In your letter of January 9, 1952 you ask me to submit an affidavit on two unrelated points with which you hope to establish the theory that typewriter 230,099 was a fraudulently made up machine in support of the Government's case against Alger Hiss. I have worked conscientiously and diligently on this matter but no evidence I have gathered to date has given me any reason to believe that theory, and I cannot subscribe to a statement tending to imply that evidence I have gathered supports that conclusion.

To subscribe to the theory that typewriter 230,099 was a manufactured machine, one would have to assume that some individual had specimen letters written on the machine that Alger Hiss used and possessed the ability, knowledge and skill to discover all of the typeface defects apparent in these documents and then in some manner proceed to have these defects incorporated in typewriter 230,099. To me this is an almost impossible task. I don't think the expert in Boston could do it, nor could anyone else.

In regard to the specific points mentioned in your letter may I present the following facts:

You ask for an affidavit that the Northwestern letters of July 8, 1929 and later were probably typed on the same machine as was used for the standard Hiss specimens. Any statement I might make in this direction would, of necessity, be so modified as to be worthless to you.

As you may remember, the July 8, 1929 and the August 21, 1929 Fansler-Martin letters were photostatic copies, the originals having been destroyed in Philadelphia according to Mr. Swanstorm's secretary. To make matters worse these photostats were not the original white on black photostats, but were photostatic copies of photostats. In other words they were twice removed from the originals. Therefore, any judgement based upon such poor reproductions must be a qualified one.

The examination of these blurred photostats showed what appeared to be indications of two or three incipient typeface defects that could later have been enlarged into the pronounced defects seen in the Hiss standards and the Baltimore letters. (There were of course many additional defects of an outstanding nature that appeared in the Hiss standards and Baltimore letters.) However, the typewriter used for these early specimens was apparently in almost perfect condition and these irregularities can only be regarded in the nature of clues as to

the possible inception of the more serious defects. Certainly I nor anyone else could testify positively that the same typewriter was used, and the negative statement in my report, "I can find no evidence to show that these early Northwestern Life specimens *could not* have been written on the same typewriter used for the Baltimore letters and the Standard Hiss specimens" would not bear any weight. Indications are not evidence and I would not feel justified in putting into an affidavit anything, no matter how modified, that could not later be substantiated in court if it were found necessary to do so. It seems to me that the Fansler-Martin secretary "HLM" would be the logical one to approach as to the history of this typewriter.

In regard to the letter from Mr. Schmitt, I do not feel that any affidavit is required on that point. The fact that such a letter was received (a copy of which you have) is evidence enough that a request was made to examine the Woodstock records and that request was refused.

On page two of your letter you state that I am in error in my statement in regard to the period of manufacture of typewriter 230,099. My statement was to the effect that typewriter 230,099 (it is inconsequential, in regard to this point, whether or not it was the Hiss machine) showed the same TYPEFACE STYLE AND PATTERN as the standard Hiss specimens and the Baltimore letters. Therefore it must have been manufactured during the same period of time as those two specimens, or 1926, 1927, 1928 or possibly early 1929, which would show Mr. Schmitt to be wrong in his statement about "approximately July or August 1929". The only alternate assumption would be that someone took typeface "slugs" from another Woodstock of 1926 to 1929 vintage and soldered them on the typebars of machine 230,099 which Schmitt says was manufactured approximately in July or August 1929 and therefore in the new manufacturing period. Only an expert on typewriter construction could determine whether resoldering or other changes had been effected in the typewriter. The second point in regard to "The change of action in Woodstock typewriters around March of 1929" was not mentioned in your last letter.

I can see no point to be served in your coming to Milwaukee. I have carefully considered all aspects of this problem and the decisions, before expressed, were made only after due thought and consideration.

Yours very truly,

DONALD DOUD  
Donald Doud, Document Examiner

DD:gs  
CC Mr. Raymond Schindler

Kisseloff-28438

*Exhibit II-G*



Perhaps now they could recall additional facts concerning Edith."

Back to former tenants, neighbors, service people, went the FBI. Back to every house and store in the area. Dead end. No luck. Back to the former janitor who hadn't remembered any maid at all.

And there it was!

Since the FBI's first interview with him he had seen one of the reproductions of the portrait of Edith and he had seen Edith in a Baltimore street car. He had remembered her as the maid. He had asked Edith her name and address without telling her anything of the search.

What is her name? Edith Murray. (A far



she first met Mr. and Mrs. Cantwell, then living at 903 St. Paul Street. She was referred to them, she said, by their former maid, Missouri Diggs."

Hail, Missouri!

"Edith said she worked for Mrs. Cantwell until the spring of 1935 when the family left Baltimore. Then in the fall of 1935 she accidentally met Mrs. Cantwell on the street in front of Edith's then home, 1113 Madison Avenue, Baltimore, and at this meeting Mrs. Cantwell rehired her to work at the 1617 Eutaw Place apartment."

From the interview it was obvious that Edith knew nothing about the Cantwells being the Chambers, nothing at all about the Chambers-Hiss case, nothing about any Communist connections of her ex-employer.

From the FBI account:

"Edith was asked about visitors at the apartment. She volunteered she recalled 'a lady from Washington,' a lady who came to visit the home on at least two or three occasions. She said the 'lady from Washington' had a son 12 to 14 years old. This she gathered from her conversation with her.

"She recalled specifically that the 'lady from Washington' sometime in April or May, 1936, came to the Cantwell (Chambers) apartment where she remained all day and all one night until noon the following day while Mrs. Cantwell went to New York. This lady did not leave the apartment until Mrs. Cantwell returned from New York. Edith said Mrs. Cantwell had gone to New York for medical examination.

"Not having seen a photograph of Priscilla Hiss, Edith then described the physical characteristics of 'the lady from Washington.' This description fitted perfectly that of Priscilla Hiss. Edith recalled one evening this woman from Washington came to the Cantwell apartment accompanied by her husband. Her description of this man generally coincided with that of Alger Hiss.

"She was then shown photographs of Alger and Priscilla Hiss. Edith was quite certain the photograph of Priscilla Hiss was 'the lady from Washington.' She was of the opinion Alger Hiss' photograph was that of the lady's husband. Seeing these people in person, she thought, would enable her to make a definite statement."

She first was taken to the Chambers' farm

Q. Didn't you go to Baltimore with your wife—over to see them (the Chambers) in Baltimore. A. Never. Never, Mr. Murphy.

Q. You never went to Baltimore? A. Never went to Baltimore to see them.

Q. And Mrs. Hiss either. A. Never.

Q. Any place in Baltimore to see the Chambers? A. No, Sir.

Q. At any time? A. Never.

Q. 1935, 1936, 1937? A. No time. Never. So there he was, and under oath again.

The trap:

(Cross-examination of Priscilla Hiss by Murphy)

Q. Did you see her (Mrs. Chambers) in Baltimore? A. I have never seen her in Baltimore.

Q. Did you know she lived in Baltimore? A. I didn't know she lived in Baltimore.

Q. Did you know there was a time she was living in Baltimore at Eutaw Place? A. I didn't know it then. I have learned it since.

Q. I am talking now about the '30s. Did you know it then? A. I did not know it then.

Q. And I take it that you did not know she was living in Eutaw Place under the name of Cantwell, Lloyd Cantwell, Mrs. Lloyd Cantwell? A. I did not know anything about her, Mr. Murphy.

Q. All right. So I can say, and drop it, that on your oath before this jury you didn't see her in Baltimore in any shape or form at any address or under any name? A. That is exactly right.

So Murphy got it in the record, thinking of that little woman in Baltimore who had something different to say. He was saving her for rebuttal.

So here at last comes Edith Murray (not Brown, not Brun, not Brenner) found by the FBI at the end of a year's search, to testify as one of the last of the trial's witnesses.

The trap is sprung.

(Direct examination of Edith Murray by Murphy)

Q. Did they (the Chambers) have any visitors? A. They didn't have many visitors, only two visitors that I know of.

Q. Did these visitors tell you where they lived? A. The lady did. She said she lived in Washington.

Q. Do you see her here in court? A. Yes, Sir. There is the lady, right there with the black hat with the thing on the side (pointing to Priscilla Hiss).

Q. Where did you see that lady? A. Well, she visited Mrs. Cantwell in Eutaw Place.

Q. Did she tell you anything about her family at all? A. Well, she came there and stayed overnight when Mrs. Cantwell had to come here in New York to see the doctor. She was pregnant at the time so she had to come to New York to see the doctor. So she came over and she (Mrs. Hiss) stayed overnight and so while we

were in the bathroom with the baby—I attended the baby's bath—I asked her did she have any children and she said yes, she had one little boy. That is the only conversation we had.

Q. Who else do you remember? A. Well, she came there one night with her husband just as I was getting ready to leave and the bell rang and I went to the door and then her and her husband came in.

Q. Would you be able to identify her husband? A. Yes, I couldn't help but remember him (standing and pointing to Hiss).

Q. What did you call the lady and gentleman if you remember? A. Well, I didn't call him anything.

Q. What did you call this lady? A. I called her Miss Priscilla.

HER complete examination by Murphy is recorded in only eight pages of official transcript—a few minutes of appearance against a full year's search—but as she testified all the good character Alger Hiss had assumed in the light of big-name witnesses during two trials fell away from him like a canvas unveiling a new and ugly statue.

It fell away regardless of what Supreme Court Justices Frankfurter and Reed had heard about his integrity, what U. S. Circuit Judge Magruder heard of his character, what U. S. Judge Wyzanski said of his loyalty—what all the others of name and fame had testified regarding Alger Hiss in his plight.

Here was an honest woman with a good memory who knew a simple truth and told it convincingly. The jury hung on her every word.

The Hiss defense took Edith Murray under a cross-examination that fills 45 pages of official transcript. She couldn't be shaken. When she was excused, the fate of Alger Hiss was sealed.

Edith Murray went home to Baltimore. The portrait Mrs. Chambers neglected to give her 14 years ago now hangs in Edith Murray's living room.

# the FBI trapped HISS

## A Year's Search Against Odds Located the One Person Who Could Prove Him Guilty of Perjury

cry, no matter how you say it, from Brown or Brun or Brenner!)

What's her address? She said she lived at 342 Bloom Street, Baltimore. (A long leap, no matter how you jump it, from the 900 to 1200 blocks of Madison or Eutaw!)

Why didn't you notify us—come forward with this information? The janitor said he did not want to become involved!

Okay, take it easy. That's enough here. Report back. Conference. Contact with headquarters. Orders from The Boss: Blind approach, no suggestion, let her volunteer any information, don't mention the names Cantwell, Chambers or Hiss.

A knock on the door of 342 Bloom Street. A pleasant-faced Negro woman answered. One agent of all the hundreds who had been seeking her stood on the porch. He had a little picture in his hand—a small reproduction of Esther Chambers' portrait of her maid.

"Do you know who this is?"

"Why sure," with a flash of smile, "that's me."

A year of search was at an end. From the FBI account:

"She said she worked for a family named Cantwell in Eutaw Place and volunteered the information they had a little girl named Ellen who she called Peegee, sounding like Peachie but actually standing for the initials of Pretty Girl. Her husband's name? Ellwood. He had been employed, she said, as a gasoline station attendant in Baltimore at the time she worked for the Cantwells.

"She was shown photographs of Mr. and Mrs. Chambers. She said their names were Mr. and Mrs. Cantwell. She had no idea they had any other name.

"She was asked to tell what she remembered of them. She related that in the fall of 1934

near Westminster, Md. There she greeted Chambers and his wife as Mr. and Mrs. Cantwell and recognition was mutual. Identification of Edith Murray as the long-sought Edith was established beyond doubt. Her value as a witness still remained to be proved.

On the day Alger Hiss went on trial for the second time in the United States Courthouse on Foley Sq., New York City, Edith Murray was sent to New York with an FBI employe who did not know Alger or Priscilla Hiss by sight. The FBI was still leaning away over backwards to guarantee Hiss his fair trial.

With the FBI man, Edith Murray rode to the 13th floor of the courthouse as trial was about to begin in a courtroom there. She was simply instructed to say whether she recognized anyone. The corridor was filled with men and women, scores of veniremen called to fill the jury. Six elevators continually fed the crowd.

From the FBI account:

"Within a short time Alger and Priscilla Hiss, together with a crowd of other people, emerged from an elevator. Edith grasped the arm of the FBI man with her and said, 'That is the lady from Washington and her husband.'"

Then the United States knew the value of its witness and her story went into the hands of Asst. U. S. Atty. Murphy and Murphy planned to bait the trap that would ensnare Alger Hiss in his lie—not too big a lie, not too small—but one which Murphy effectively argued later to the jury was in a pattern of lies he began and didn't know where to end.

Nearly all of the evidence of the trial went in while Edith Murray waited back in Baltimore, unaware of what went on, not knowing she was guarded. And Murphy back in New York baited the trap.

The trap:

(Cross-examination of Hiss by Murphy)

Kisseloff-28439



**Edith Murray Waited While Crowds Flocked Into the Courtroom. Suddenly She Identified Hiss and His Wife—And His Fate Was Sealed.**

**By Win Brooks**

**T**HAT dusty, forgotten portrait of Whittaker Chambers' ex-maid, Edith, was to bring Alger Hiss to justice but beyond its mere discovery lay many more weeks of FBI investigation.

How good was this clue? How good was the likeness of the sought maid?

"A fair likeness," Mrs. Chambers thought.

A fair likeness of a woman 14 years before! How much do you resemble your picture of 14 years ago?

Nevertheless, here was something new, something a little more tangible than a dim verbal description. Seize it. Make the most of it.

From the FBI account:

"Photographs of the oil painting of Edith were reproduced. They were distributed throughout Baltimore at employment agencies and other places where Edith might be known."

Do you know anyone who resembles this picture? Someone may come in who looks like this. If she does, phone the FBI. Store to store, house to house. Have you ever seen this woman? If you do, contact the FBI.

From the FBI account:

"Preparations were under way for retrial of Hiss. Investigation to locate Edith was intensified, especially in view of the testimony of Hiss at the first trial denying he ever visited Chambers' home in Baltimore.

"A special squad of FBI agents carefully studied all the facts heretofore developed with respect to the maid. At daily conferences agents reviewed results of the previous day's investigation and new leads became apparent."

"Mr. and Mrs. Chambers stated that on 4-11-

ther thought they were now of the opinion Edith and her husband probably had lived on Madison Ave., Baltimore, somewhere in the 900 to 1200 blocks, rather than on the parallel blocks of Eutaw St.

"They also remembered Edith had a friend named Missouri. This was her correct name, not a nickname, but they could not recall the last name. They said Missouri substituted for Edith on occasion and did housework for Mrs. Chambers at the Eutaw Place apartment."

Find a maid named Edith. Here's a "fairly good likeness" of her 14 years ago. Find another maid with the intriguing name, Missouri. Find one or the other and you may have the corroborative witness needed. If she remembers!

From the FBI account:

"Every conceivable possible source of information was contacted in vain. A search of city and phone directories over 14 years revealed nothing of assistance. Every employment agency in Baltimore was contacted. Managers of these agencies were interviewed and their records thoroughly reviewed for the name Edith Brown, Edith Brun or Edith Brenner. Every maid whose first name was Edith was checked.

"The hundreds of leads developed entailed tracing person after person from residence to residence, some in distant places. In each instance a dead end was the answer. Edith could not be located by these methods."

No grocery proprietor remembered an Edith who bought staples for her employers. No pharmacist recalled a maid named Edith who had prescriptions filled. No laundry man, no milkman, no iceman, no restaurant operator could help. Have you ever seen this woman or one who resembles her? We'll leave a picture; she might

**F**AR across the Pacific Russia was arming Communist North Korea to the teeth for the hot war to come and Russia was in North Korea by virtue of the Yalta Agreement at which Roosevelt acted with the guidance of Alger Hiss. In New York City Hiss' first trial ended in disagreement while the FBI engaged in an all resource hunt for an ex-maid of Hiss' accuser, Whittaker Chambers. She was needed to prove the Chambers-Hiss family intimacy which Hiss denied. After following hundreds of dead-end leads, FBI agents uncovered an oil portrait Mrs. Chambers had painted of the maid. "That's Edith," said Mrs. Chambers.

come in. If she does, notify the FBI.

Nobody notified the FBI.

Mid-September, 1949, with the retrial of Hiss set for November, brought no trace of Edith or of Missouri. A complete review of the search convinced the special squad of agents there was something wrong. Edith existed, unless she had died a young woman. No clue had been overlooked, no error in procedure had been made. The search should have found her. There was something wrong because there was no more logical ground to cover. Back-track. Go back. Go back. Go over all of it again because the answer has to be there!

From the FBI account:

"It was decided to reinterview persons who had lived or worked in the vicinity of 161 Eutaw Place during the period of Chambers' tenancy. Despite the fact these people had been previously contacted and had been unable to supply information, it was thought that during the intervening months they had had opportunity to give further thought to the inquiry





**There in the Attic, Under the Cobwebs, Was an Oil Portrait. "That's It!" Mrs. Chambers Said. "That's Edith!"**

"Interviews with Mr. and Mrs. Chambers were continuing in an effort to glean further facts, however trivial. Mr. and Mrs. Chambers and FBI agents spent many more days carefully recounting events in an attempt to unearth additional facts. During one such interview Mrs. Chambers recalled that during the period of her Baltimore residence she had been interested in art and had made several oil paintings.

Were some of these portraits? Yes, some were. Whom did she paint?

It was the jackpot question. Esther Chambers came up with the jackpot answer. The FBI report relates it in this prosaic fashion:

"She vaguely remembered actually painting a portrait of the maid, Edith, and thought she had given it to the maid."

Was she sure? She was not. Not sure she gave it to Edith. It was in the dim background of her mind. It hadn't been of consequence. So she thought!

If she did paint Edith and didn't give her the portrait, where might the painting be now?

If and if and if—well, in the attic of the Maryland farm there were some old canvasses.

With Mrs. Chambers, FBI agents searched the attic. There, amid the dust, the cast-offs, the laid-asides, the keep-me-alwayses—there against the eaves where cobwebs hung among a group of discarded finished and unfinished paintings, an oil portrait of a colored girl was found. A pleasant face.

"That's it," Mrs. Chambers said. "That's Edith!"

(How the FBI used the old, all-but-forgotten portrait of Edith to find her on the eve of the second trial of Hiss and how her memory and her straightforward testimony clinched the case of the United States against him after 19 character witnesses testified in his defense will be told in the concluding chapter of this story in next Sunday's American Weekly.)



## By Win Brooks

HIGH officials of this nation he betrayed testified Alger Hiss bore an excellent reputation for loyalty, integrity and veracity.

A little Negro maid proved him a liar to clinch his conviction for perjury committed, in denial of a traitorous act.

If Edith Gland Murray had testified at the first Hiss trial there probably would have been no jury disagreement.

The government was aware of her existence and of her possible great importance but she could not be found. The FBI, racing the clock in the search for her, fine-combing Baltimore for her whereabouts, following time-dimmed leads to dead-ends across the nation, didn't even know her name and knew only vaguely what she looked like 14 years before. And Edith Murray had no idea she was sought.

How the FBI found her on the very eve of Hiss' second trial after a solid year of tracking and back-tracking is a fascinating story. How she justified the effort and how her memory of a simple truth baited the trap into which Hiss thrust his neck complete a drama that matches the finding of stolen State Department papers in a pumpkin on the Maryland farm of Hiss' accuser, Whittaker Chambers.

I heard from J. Edgar Hoover in Washington an outline of the story of search for Edith Murray. He described it as "one of the finest examples of FBI investigative procedure." I asked if I might have it in detail for The American Weekly and he agreed.

The considerable research necessary to correlate the reports of all FBI agents engaged in the hunt recently was completed and a 14-page condensation made available. With this account I visited Asst. U. S. Atty. Thomas F. Murphy, prosecutor at both trials, to build up the climax from his records. These he produced

close friendship with Whittaker and Esther Chambers. The importance of Edith, the maid, is early established in the FBI account:

"During late 1948 and early 1949, FBI agents sat for many weeks with Chambers while he related in detail incidents in his life tending to corroborate the allegations with respect to Hiss.

"Chambers related that in August, 1934, during his Communist espionage activities, he and his wife and their infant daughter, Ellen, moved to Baltimore where they occupied an apartment at 903 St. Paul St. Here they remained until spring of 1935, living under the name of Mr. and Mrs. Lloyd Cantwell. Chambers identified the landlady of this apartment.

"In the spring of 1935 the Chambers family moved to a Washington, D. C., apartment formerly occupied by Alger and Priscilla Hiss. They remained there several months and then took up residence during the summer in Pennsylvania.

"In October, 1935, Chambers recalled, he and his family returned to Baltimore and on this occasion rented an apartment in Eutaw Place between Wilson and McMechen streets. Again Chambers used the alias Lloyd Cantwell.

"Both Mr. and Mrs. Chambers were certain Alger and Priscilla Hiss visited them at the Eutaw Place apartment on several occasions. Mrs. Chambers recalled that Hiss actually brought to the new Chambers' apartment several pieces of furniture for which he had no need.

"Chambers mentioned to FBI agents that his wife employed a maid in the Eutaw Place apartment. Mrs. Chambers was of the opinion this maid also worked for them a short while at 903 St. Paul St.

"The best description Mr. and Mrs. Chambers could give of the maid was that her name was Edith. They had a vague recollection her surname might have been Brown, Brun or Brenner. They were quite certain her husband's name was Ellwood and that he had been employed

was learned she had moved from Baltimore. Her whereabouts were traced to a town in northern Maryland near the Pennsylvania border. Inquiry there developed she had left for Florida. When finally located she could not recall the tenancy of Chambers (Cantwell) nor could she identify photographs of the parties involved."

Dead end. Back-track.

"Inquiry was conducted in the vicinity of 903 Paul Street after checking old city and business directories in an effort to locate former neighbors residing there during the period of Chambers' tenancy. Several former neighbors were finally located but they had no recollection of Chambers or Hiss or their wives or the maid.

"Efforts were made to find the garage where Ellwood worked. Only one garage is located in the neighborhood of the 2500 block of Greenmount Avenue. Records there revealed nothing concerning an Ellwood Brown, Brun, or Brenner—nothing of any Ellwood. The manager stated, however, that approximately 13 or 14 years ago a garage had been located at East 25th Street, just off Greenmount Avenue. It had since gone out of business. A search was made for former owners and a former manager was located in Baltimore. This man stated all firm records had been destroyed and he had no recollection of anyone named Ellwood."

Dead end. Back-track.

"Investigation determined that the Eutaw Place apartment was actually located at 1617 Eutaw Place. The 1936 Baltimore City Directory listed a Lloyd Cantwell residing in Apartment C at this address. Names of four other occupants of the building at the time were secured. All had moved away."

Find those four other occupants. They may remember the Chambers' maid, may even remember Hiss. Investigative leads were run down in several directions. All four former families

# How the FBI trapped HISS

and helped screen to stress the importance of Edith Murray to the final conviction.

Here, then, is the complete, official story.

From the beginning it was obvious that either Hiss or Chambers was a terrific, accomplished liar. It was the word of Chambers, \$30,000-a-year Time Magazine editor, against the word of Hiss, trusted State Department brilliant, patrician-nosed Harvard Law protégé of Supreme Court Justice Felix Frankfurter.

It was the word of solid, stolid Esther Chambers against the word of poised and pretty Priscilla Hiss. Chambers swore that in 1938 he received from Hiss the State Department papers he later produced in micro-film from his pumpkin. Chambers and his wife swore they had been on terms of intimate friendship with Mr. and Mrs. Hiss over a period of years.

Hiss swore he never gave the papers to Chambers and that Chambers had been, under another name, only a casual acquaintance.

One fact was mutually agreed: Chambers had the documents and they weren't grown in a pumpkin. The Hiss defense at both trials suggested that Chambers received these papers from any one of many others who had access to them and that his accusation of Hiss was the unexplainable act of a psychopathic liar.

The material evidence was that some of the documents were in Hiss' handwriting and others had been typed on an old typewriter Hiss once owned and which the FBI had located. The defense against that evidence was (1) that the papers were stolen after Hiss had copied some in the line of duty; (2) that the identified typewriter had been given away by Hiss before it was used to copy the other papers.

Hiss was indicted and tried on two counts of perjury before the federal grand jury where he testified he did not give the papers to Chambers and that he had not seen Chambers after Jan. 1, 1937. The statute of limitations barred any charge but perjury, and perjury under federal law is difficult to prove because the lie under oath must be established by two independent witnesses; or by one witness and corroborating facts.

The great need of the government was for a corroborating witness to prove Hiss a liar. Trap him in even a small lie that would be apparent to the jury—trap him with a solid witness whose obvious honesty would convince the jury—and a conviction seemed assured. The task was to find that witness, and a particular type needed was one who could disprove the claim of Alger and Priscilla Hiss that they were not on terms of

## A Corroborative Witness Was Needed, and the Best One Would Be the Chambers' Former Maid, but Where Was She?

as a mechanic in the vicinity of the 2500 block of Greenmount Avenue, Baltimore. They believed Edith had met the Hisses in the Chambers home."

So the hunt began and day after day the questioning of the Chamberses always returned to the subject of the maid, a prodding for any little elusive detail that would aid the search.

From the FBI account:

"Mr. and Mrs. Chambers furnished the physical descriptions of Edith and Ellwood. They remembered Edith gave the nickname Peachie to the Chambers' baby. They remembered that Edith and Ellwood were a devoted couple with no children, very quiet, sober, well settled. They thought Edith and her husband might have lived somewhere on Eutaw Street, in a second or third floor apartment. Edith didn't live with the Chambers; she was a day worker arriving in the morning, leaving in the early evening."

Not all of this at one sitting. A little at a time over the days and weeks as the questioning continued and the search was pressed.

"Both Mr. and Mrs. Chambers were quite certain that Edith, some time during her employment, saw the Hisses in the Chambers' apartment. Specifically, they said, Edith saw Priscilla Hiss when the latter took care of Mrs. Chambers' baby while the mother went to New York overnight for a physical checkup."

Stop there and repeat. Baby-sitting for a friend! There, surely, the intimacy denied by the Hisses could be established. If a maid named Edith could be found. And if, having been found, she could remember. Check the Browns in Baltimore, all of them. Check the Bruns in every large city through every FBI district office. Check the Brenners, too. Here's a description of what she looked like 14 years ago. Sift the haystack.

From the FBI account:

"The several facets of the investigation were simultaneously checked. Efforts were made to find the landlady described by Chambers. It

were found and interviewed by the FBI.

From the FBI account:

"Two of the tenants recalled Cantwell's (Chambers') tenancy and remembered the maid Edith but could furnish no information as to her identity or whereabouts. Photographs of the Hisses were displayed to them without effecting identification."

Dead end again. But for the first time here was proof that the maid existed other than in the minds of Whittaker and Esther Chambers.

"Records were checked as to the ownership of the Eutaw Place apartment building. The former owner had died. His son was located and produced records showing Cantwell (Chambers) lived there from Oct. 2, 1935, to June 27, 1936. The son could not recall Chambers or his wife nor was he able to identify photographs of the Hisses. He suggested that the janitor employed by his father from 1927 to 1944 might recall them. He furnished the name of the janitor, address unknown."

Time was working at both ends for Alger Hiss. His first trial was under way in New York. The lapse of 14 years had dulled a lot of memories. Where were you 14 years ago? Who did you know? Ever hear of a maid named Edith? Might have been Edith Brown. Or Brun. Or Brenner. The FBI found the former janitor, still in Baltimore. From the account:

"The janitor recalled a family named Cantwell had resided in Apartment C for about 10 months in 1935 or 1936. He could not recall a maid employed by them and when shown photographs of Mr. and Mrs. Hiss he said he had never seen them. He did identify photographs of the Chambers as the Cantwells."

In New York Alger and Priscilla Hiss were denying from the witness stand they were ever intimate with the Chambers, ever saw them in Baltimore. Testifying about a casual meeting in Washington with Mrs. Chambers during the year before Chambers moved to Baltimore, Priscilla Hiss said: "I don't think I ever saw her again at all."

The end of the trial in disagreement brought into sharper relief the government's need of a corroborative witness. Every needed resource of the FBI was in the search for Edith. Find her before the second trial! She may remember. Here was a short breathing spell affording the Bureau opportunity to go over still again with the Chamberses their recollections of the maid. Question, question, question! One question may bring a memory that will be helpful. From the report:

**EXHIBIT III-A**

Articles in August 6 and 13, 1950 issues of  
AMERICAN WEEKLY  
(Sunday magazine section of the Hearst newspapers)  
entitled "HOW THE FBI TRAPPED HISS"  
(Omitted in Printing.)

**EXHIBIT III-B**

STATE OF MARYLAND }  
CITY OF BALTIMORE } SS.:

WILLIAM REED FOWLER, being duly sworn, deposes and says:  
My name is William Reed Fowler. I reside at Lutherville, R.F.D.  
Maryland.

In 1934 I married Louise Tracy, a niece of Miss Adelino Hasson,  
who was the housekeeper or custodian of 903 St. Paul St., Baltimore,  
Maryland, on behalf of the W.C.T.U., which owned and operated the  
house. From sometime in 1932 until the date of my marriage in  
August 1934 I used to visit Louise four or five times a week at 903  
St. Paul St., where she lived with her aunt. After my marriage my  
wife and I continued to have dinner with Miss Hasson three to five  
times a week down until some time in 1938 at 903 St. Paul St. Miss  
Hasson left 903 St. Paul St. in 1938.

At the time I was familiar with 903 St. Paul St. the third floor  
was rented out as an apartment. Miss Hasson had a sitting room, two  
bedrooms and a bath on the second floor, and in addition there was  
a bedroom and bath that were used for putting up W.C.T.U. out-of-  
town visitors. The ground floor was used for the regular purposes  
of the WCTU, and was composed of a large living room, library,  
WCTU office and Miss Hasson's kitchen. There was only one bell at  
the front door. The front door was usually unlocked during the day,  
but it was locked at night. When the bell would ring, Miss Hasson  
would go out to the landing on the second floor and press a button to  
unlock the front door. She would look very carefully over whoever  
came in before letting them come upstairs. Although I am not quite  
sure I don't think that even the tenants on the third floor had keys  
with which they could let themselves in.

When I first started going to 903 St. Paul St. in 1932 a Mrs.  
Warner was living in the third floor apartment, first with her husband  
and, after her separation, by herself. She moved out in about the  
middle of 1934, and I think there was a period of a few months when  
nobody occupied the third floor apartment. I think the next tenants  
moved in some time around the first of the year—January or Febru-  
ary 1935. They were a family of three—husband, wife and small girl  
of toddling age.

This family did not stay very long; my recollection is that they  
moved out in June or July 1935. After they moved, the apartment  
was empty again for a few months, and then an elderly woman and her  
daughter, a redheaded girl, moved in. I do not remember how long  
these people lived there.

*Exhibit III-A*  
*Exhibit III-B*

My wife's aunt was very careful to know just what went on in the house at all times, and would discuss these things at meals, and that is one reason why I remember the house and the people who lived there as vividly as I do.

So far as the couple and the little girl go, I do not remember what their names were. I remember my wife's aunt telling me about them when they moved in, and she probably told me their names, but I don't remember names very well. At any rate, the names Chambers and Cantwell have never registered with me as being the names of those people.

I think I only saw the woman and the little girl once. However, I met the man quite shortly after he moved in. I remember that he came in to the big living room downstairs one time and my wife's aunt introduced me to him. I got a good look at him then, and after that I used to meet him pretty frequently on the steps when either he or I were going in or coming out. I got to know him pretty well in this casual kind of way. I remember that Miss Hasson had a nephew by marriage living there at that time, named Fred Beatty. He had come from the West Coast to live with her. He used to go up and play cards with the man and his wife. Sometimes he would go out and bring them in some beer; I remember this particularly because of the fact that he had to be pretty careful not to let Miss Hasson see him doing it.

Even though I am not very good at names I have an excellent memory for faces. I have seen pictures of Chambers, and I have also seen him in person recently—during the year 1951—and neither the Chambers whom I recently saw, nor the pictures of him that I have seen, have any resemblance whatsoever to the man who was living on the third floor at 903 St. Paul St. in 1935.

I am absolutely positive that Chambers and his family did not live at 903 St. Paul St. at any time between 1932 and 1938.

I am also absolutely positive that no colored maid, or any maid, for that matter, was employed there during that period by any of the people who were tenants during that time, or by Miss Hasson. Miss Hasson did have a colored man who did odd jobs around the house, as well as at another house which she owned and had rented out, but she didn't have any colored maid. Entirely apart from my own observation I am sure that she would have talked about a maid if there had been one there. As a matter of fact, I remember her mentioning that she had quite a lot of trouble even getting the rent out of the couple with the child.

I have asked my wife whether she remembers anything about these things. She tells me that she doesn't; that her aunt's habit of gossip used to get on her nerves so much that she made a habit of not listening to her; and anyhow that details of this kind don't ordinarily interest her or stick in her mind.

Miss Hasson died about five years ago.

/s/ WILLIAM REED FOWLER  
William Reed Fowler

*Exhibit III-B*

Kisseloff-28444



I hereby certify that on this 19th day of December, 1951, before me, the subscriber, a Notary Public of the State of Maryland, in and for Baltimore City, personally appeared William Reed Fowler, the above named affiant, and swore that the matters stated by him in the foregoing affidavit are true.

As witness my hand and Notarial Seal.

/s/ MARGARET A. HILL  
Margaret A. Hill, Notary Public

(Seal)

**EXHIBIT III-C**

STATE OF NEW YORK }  
COUNTY OF NEW YORK } ss.:

LOUIS J. LEISMAN, being first duly sworn, deposes and says:

I lived and worked at 1619 Eutaw Place, Baltimore, Maryland, as custodian and rent collector, from September, 1935, to December, 1936. I have been shown a picture of Whittaker Chambers and remember him as a man who lived at 1617 Eutaw Place, which is the apartment house next door to 1619 Eutaw Place. I did not know his name at the time but I do know that one of the apartments at 1617 Eutaw Place was occupied by someone called Cantwell. I often observed Chambers in and around No. 1617, and frequently saw him in a tavern on Mc-Mechen Street, not far from 1617 Eutaw Place.

I know from my own observation that Chambers, or Cantwell, never employed a colored maid. If Chambers, or Cantwell, had employed a white maid, I might possibly have mistaken her for a tenant, but no colored maid could possibly have escaped my observation. In the winter time I was regularly in the basement in the morning and in the evening where I lived, in which there was a basement window that reached a little above the street level from which I could see the steps of 1617 and 1619 Eutaw Place. I stood there each day to watch for tenants in my house in order to catch them to collect rents due or to tell them to get out if they had proved undesirable. In warm weather I would either sit on the front steps outside my house or on a chair set against the railing, not more than three feet from the front steps of 1617.

It would have been almost impossible for a colored maid to have used the rear entrance of 1617 because the rear of the basement was taken up by the furnace room and there was no exit from the furnace room to the upper floors of the house except through the front basement apartment which was rented to a white tenant. The janitor of 1617 had to use the front entrance to get into the house proper and a white tenant in Baltimore would never have given a colored maid permission to come through the basement apartment. I can further say that it would be very unlikely that she could have escaped my observation by using the rear because it was necessary for me to take out the ashes and trash at 1619 through the rear exit at various times during the day, and certainly I would have seen a colored maid at least once in the time Edith Murray is supposed to have worked there.

*Exhibit III-B*

*Exhibit III-C*

Kisseloff-28445

I further say that there is no possibility of my being mistaken in my recollection in this matter, since the buildings in the neighborhood, including 1617 Eutaw Place, were generally occupied by very low type white people, paying rents of not more than \$8.00 a week at that time, and keeping the police busy at all times checking up on prostitution, illegal sale of whiskey, and other immoral activities. It would have been so unusual for anyone to have a maid in that house that everybody in the neighborhood would have known about it and spoken about it, and if I had seen a colored girl going in or out of any house in the 1600 block of Eutaw Place it would have been so unusual that I would have investigated and found out for myself what new was going on in the block.

I am willing to testify under oath concerning the above facts and observations.

/s/ LOUIS J. LEISMAN

Subscribed and sworn to before me  
this 8th day of February, 1951.

MARGARET L. BURTON

MARGARET L. BURTON

Notary Public for the State of New York

Qualified in New York County

No. 31-0515250

Certs. Filed with Co. Clks., Kings and  
Rockland and with City Reg's. N. Y. and Kings  
Commission Expires March 30, 1951

(Notarial Seal)

#### EXHIBIT IV-A

STATE OF NEW YORK }  
CITY OF NEW YORK }  
COUNTY OF NEW YORK }

MARTIN GUMPERT, being duly sworn, deposes and says:

I am a physician duly licensed to practice in the State of New York, and I am the author of several books published in the United States and elsewhere.

I am the author of a book called "Henri Dunant—The Story of the Red Cross", which was published in the fall of 1938.

I wrote the book in German and completed it in December, 1937.

The Oxford University Press, which was managed in 1937 and 1938 by Paul Willert, bought my book before I completed it.

I sent the first three chapters to Mr. Willert several months before I finished the book and I sent him two or three chapters at a time until the book was completed late in December, 1937.

The translator who was engaged by the Oxford University Press was Mrs. Rita Reil, who resided at the Bedford Hotel, 118 East 40 Street, New York City, during the period when she was working on translating my book.

I too resided at the Hotel Bedford and saw Mrs. Reil frequently in connection with the progress of the translation.

*Exhibit III-C*  
*Exhibit IV-A*

Kisseloff-28446

I do not remember exactly how long Mrs. Reil worked on the translation of my book, but I do know that Mrs. Reil was engaged as a translator some time before I completed the writing of my book in the end of December, 1937, and that when Mr. Willert saw the translation of the first few chapters he insisted that Mrs. Reil do over the translation.

I saw Mr. Willert frequently, not only in a business way, but socially also as I was very friendly with both Mr. Willert and his wife. Mr. Willert discussed with me his dissatisfaction with the translation produced by Mrs. Reil, his willingness to let her try again to translate the first few chapters, and his intention to obtain a new translator promptly if Mrs. Reil was unable to re-translate the first few chapters satisfactorily. Mr. Willert told me that time was important because certain publication dates were better than others.

The re-translation by Mrs. Reil of the first few chapters proved also to be unsatisfactory and within a very short time afterwards Mr. Whittaker Chambers was engaged to do the translating of my book.

I do not remember how long Mrs. Reil worked on the translation, but it could not have been very long because Mr. Willert told me as soon as he received the first few chapters that he was not very happy about them, and shortly thereafter Mrs. Reil was asked to re-translate them.

I do remember that the new translator was engaged within two or three weeks, at the most, after Mrs. Reil's second translation was declared inadequate.

As soon as the new translator, Mr. Chambers, was engaged I asked to meet him as I was anxious to see for myself if he was able, and I wanted, also, to give him some personal ideas on the translation.

I was told by Mr. Willert that I would be unable to meet my new translator because he was in hiding from the Russian secret service, known as the G.P.U. and that because he was in hiding he constantly changed his address, and, also, that because he changed his address constantly the Oxford University Press was unable to contact Mr. Chambers, but had to wait for him to contact the Oxford University Press.

I asked from time to time, during the course of the translation to be permitted to talk to the translator but I was told each time that I could not see him for the reason I have just given.

I finally met Mr. Chambers in late September or early October, 1938 at a cocktail party given in honor of the publication of the book.

/s/ MARTIN GUMPERT

Sworn to before me this  
3rd day of January, 1952.

LILLIAN U. GENATT

LILLIAN U. GENATT  
Notary Public in the State of New York  
Qualified in Kings County  
No. 24-1401175  
Cert. Filed with New York County  
Clerks and Register Office  
Commission Expires March 30, 1953

16th December, 1937.

G.F. Cumberlege, Esq.,  
The Oxford University Press,  
Amen House,  
Warwick Square,  
E.C.4.

Dear Mr. Cumberlege,

DR. MARTIN CHAMPERT'S HENRI DUNANT: THE  
FOUNDER OF THE RED CROSS

---

As you may know, Paul Willert has bought the American rights in this and has suggested that we should give you the first refusal of the British Empire except Canada volume rights. Willert makes one stipulation regarding English publication and that is that the English publisher should pay one-half of the translation cost.

I am enclosing herewith the first three chapters in German. Would you kindly get some early word to me about them.

Yours sincerely,

LP/YM  
ENC. TYPESCRIPT

Kisseloff-28448

16th December, 1937.

G.F. Cumberlege, Esq.,  
The Oxford University Press,  
Amen House,  
Warwick Square,  
E.C.4.

Dear Mr. Cumberlege,

DR. MARTIN GUMPERT'S HENRI DURENT: THE  
FOUNDER OF THE RED CROSS

---

As you may know, Paul Willert has bought the American rights in this and has suggested that we should give you the first refusal of the British Empire except Canada volume rights. Willert makes one stipulation regarding English publication and that is that the English publisher should pay one-half of the translation cost.

I am enclosing herewith the first three chapters in German. Would you kindly get some early word to me about them.

Yours sincerely,

LP/YM  
ENC. TYPESCRIPT

Kisseloff-28449



30th December, 1937.

G.F. Cumberlege, Esq.,  
The Oxford University Press,  
Amen House,  
Warwick Square,  
E.C.4.

Dear Mr. Cumberlege,

On December 16th we sent you the first three chapters in German of HENRI DUNANT by Dr. Martin Gumpert and now have pleasure in enclosing the first fifty-eight pages in English. Will you please let us have some word from you about this as soon as possible.

Yours very truly,

Secretary to Mr. Pollinger.

MF/YM  
ENC. TYPESCRIPT

Kisseloff-28450

3rd January, 1938

G.F. Cumberlege, Esq.,  
Oxford University Press,  
Amen House,  
Warwick Square,  
E.C.4.

HENRI DUNANT

Dear Mr. Cumberlege,

Further to my Secretary's letter of December 30th sending you the first 58 pages of this work in English. I now hear from Paul Willert that the fee for the cost of the translation is £400 and that he would expect you to pay half. The delivery of the complete German manuscript was due January 1st and the translation is being made as rapidly as possible.

Yours sincerely,

Kisseloff-28451

LD/MP

## The OXFORD UNIVERSITY PRESS

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Laurence Hollinger, Esq.,  
Messrs., Pearn, Hollinger and Higham, Ltd.,  
6, Norfolk Street,  
Strand,  
London W.C.2.

*aw*  
*1/12*

Dear Mr. Hollinger,

re: Dunant: The Founder of the Red Cross.

[Thank you for both your letters of January 7th. We have now read the sample chapters you sent us and think they are rather interesting.

Of course we cannot form any opinion yet as to what the whole book will be like but as soon as you have got the whole manuscript we would like to see it so that we can have it read quickly and let you know if we think we can do the book or not.]

[I am returning the first 58 pages of the English manuscript which you kindly sent us and which you now want to have back. I am not doing anything in this matter until I hear from you again.]

Yours sincerely,

*Frederick Schiller*

for the Oxford University Press.

Kisseloff-28452

7th January, 1938.

T. Schuller, Esq.,  
The Oxford University Press,  
Amen House,  
Warwick Square,  
E.C.4.

Dear Mr. Schuller,

HENRI DUNANT: THE FOUNDER OF THE RED CROSS.  
-----

A note has just come in from Ann  
Watkins which reads:-

"Paul Willert tells me the first  
pages of the translation are to be done over.  
You had best destroy the 58 pages which went to  
you - do not show them. Hamish Hamilton, who  
is here now, is very interested in the book which  
Willert talked to him about.

I will get copy of the new trans-  
lation to you at the earliest possible moment."

Will you kindly return the pages  
that I sent you the other day and accept my apologies  
for any inconvenience you may have been put to.

Yours sincerely,

Kisseloff-28453

LP/YM



25th January, 1938.

T. Schaller Esq.,  
Oxford University Press,  
Amen House, Warwick Square,  
E.C.4.

Dear Mr. Schaller,

HENRI DUNANT

The completion of the manuscript  
in German has just reached me and is enclosed.  
The translation will be along soon, I hope.

Yours sincerely,

Kisseloff-28454

LP/17  
ENC

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*Glasgow Depot* FROWDE GLASGOW

TS/EMH.

Telephone CITY 2604 (6 lines) January 27th, 1938.

L. Pollinger, Esq.,  
Messrs., Pearn, Pollinger and Ligham, Ltd.,  
6, Norfolk Street,  
London W.C.2.

Dear Mr. Pollinger,

Dunant: The Red Cross.

Thank you for yours of January 25th and for sending us the  
German manuscript. We are now looking forward to receiving the  
English translation.

Yours sincerely,  
*Robert S. Lytton*

Kisseloff-28455

OXFORD

FILE COPY

2

SENT TO

David Chambers, Esq.  
2124 Mt. Royal Terrace  
Baltimore, Maryland

S

David Chambers, Esq.  
2124 Mt. Royal Terrace  
Baltimore, Maryland

S 27219

V

QUAN.

TITLE

MS COMPART: HENRI DUNANT

RECEIVED  
MAR 18 1933

RUSH \* MUST REACH BALTIMORE SATURDAY  
EXPRESS

CHARGE

ORDERED BY

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X  
March 23, 1938

T. Schuller, Esq.  
Amen House, Warwick Square  
London, E. C. 4  
England

CONFIDENTIALSubject: Dumant-The Red Cross

This book is first class and I think it is pretty important. The book is suitable for you if you will try to get behind it and put it over as would Heinemann's or Colliers. If you feel you can't do this, then I would rather, for the author's sake, let another publisher have it.

\$200.00 for the translation is a very small fee indeed and the offer no longer holds good: it will now be about \$350.00. I am sending you a set of galleys and you can form an estimate of it yourself.

PW:ES

Kisseloff-28457



EXHIBIT IV-B-11(a)

OFFICE OF THE VICE-PRESIDENT



114 FIFTH AVENUE

April 12, 1938

Dear Mr. Chambers:

Here is, rather belatedly, my cheque to you for \$250 - part of my payment to you. The remaining half will be given to you on completion and approval of the manuscript, which should be delivered to us by the first of May.

How are you getting on with it? I should be very grateful if you would send me your chapters as you go along, as I wish to have them prepared immediately for the printer and can use them for publicity. Will you let me know by return?

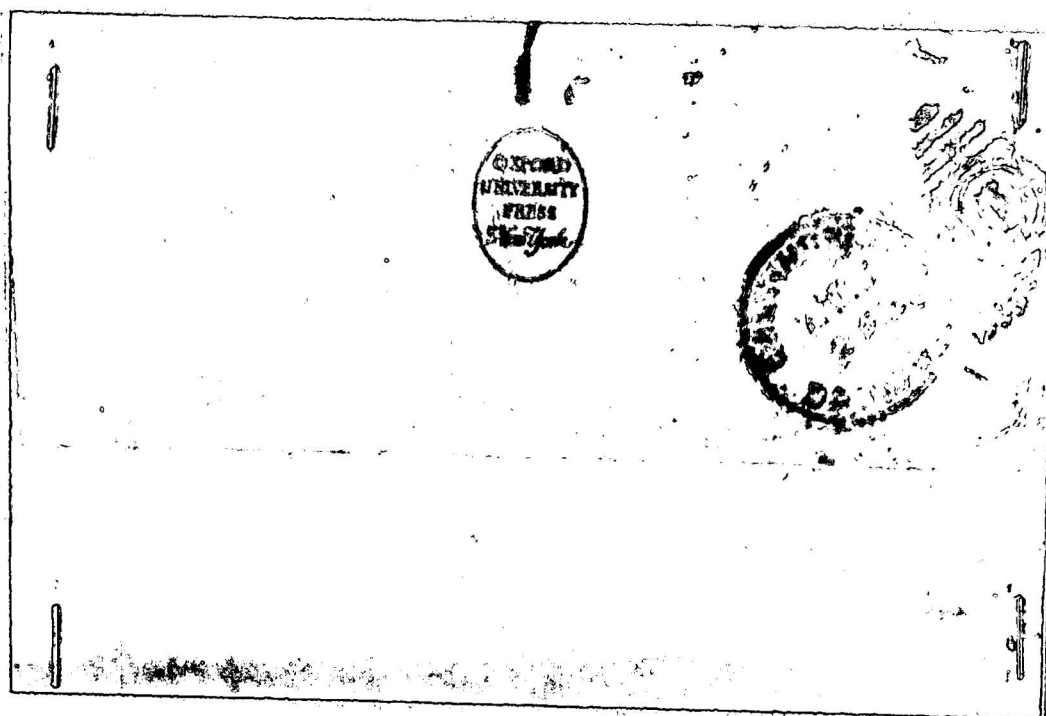
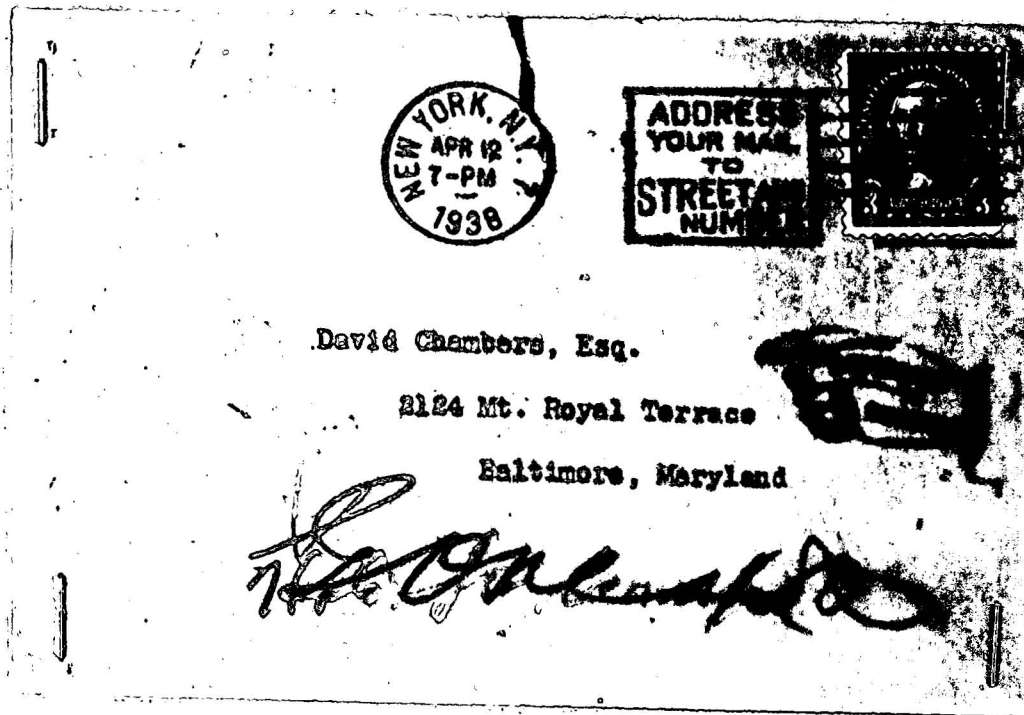
Yours sincerely

*Paul Willert*

David Chambers, Esq.  
2124 Mt. Royal Terrace  
Baltimore, Maryland

EXHIBIT IV-B-11(a)

EXHIBIT IV-B-11(b)



Kisseloff-28459

EXHIBIT IV-B-11(b)

EXHIBIT IV-B-12

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*No telegrams*

Your telegram of TODAY

addressed to DAVID CHAMBERS

2124 MTROYAL TERRACE BALTIMORE MD

has not been delivered for the reason that ADDRESSEE MOVED PRESENT ADDRESS UNKNOWN

POSTAL TELEGRAPH-CABLE COMPANY

Per PR

Telephone your Telegrams to *Postal Telegraph*

Kisseloff-28460

EXHIBIT IV-B-12

May 1, 1938.

Mr. Paul Willert,  
The Oxford University Press,  
114 Fifth Ave.,  
New York City.

Dear Mr. Willert,

I am enclosing the first 100 pages of Dunant and the Red Cross. If I may have two weeks more in which to turn in the balance, it will relieve the pressure I am now working under, and certainly improve the translation. Meanwhile I shall send another batch soon.

Mail to me should be addressed to David Chambers, General Delivery, St. Augustine, Florida. Quite unavoidable personal reasons have brought me here at a time when I should much rather have been nearer New York.

As you probably know, there are a number of errors in the German manuscript. I have caught up as many as possible - proper names, especially. For example, I have identified Mussé as de Musset, San Beuve as Sainte-Beuve, Henri Toepffer as Rodolph Toepffer etc. But who is Golier? I cannot trace him so I have left him as he stands.

The book would gain substantially, it seems to me, if the background of facts was fuller, the foreground of interpretation less insistent: even the facts that are given will bear pointing up.

Sincerely yours,

*David Chambers*  
David Chambers

Kisseloff-28461



May 4, 1938

Dear Mr. Chambers:

I was immensely relieved to receive the first hundred pages of Dunant which I have read and think are excellent. Perhaps you might prune, as you go on, some of the unnecessary adjectives, but that is a minor fault. Germans always appear to use twice as many adjectives as are necessary in English.

Meanwhile, let me protest strongly at the way in which you disappeared leaving no address of any kind. I have no doubt that you had excellent reasons for doing this, but you must realize it was an impossible basis for us to work on. I have sent you a cheque and telegrams and have spent endless time trying to locate you through your friends here. I have an author and an agent telephoning me every day for news of the translation and the least you could have done was to have sent me some information from time to time as to how the work was progressing. Will you please either remain at your present address or let me know what your movements are until such time as the translation is finished?

I am expecting the rest of the book by May 14th, which is exactly two weeks from the date on which you wrote. I must stress the need for receiving the complete translation then, as we are in a desperate rush to put the book into the printer's hands. I hope you will come up to New York then, as I have various things I would like to take up with you.

I shall be grateful for an answer to this letter by return promising me delivery on the fourteenth and also re-assuring me as to where you are going to be.

Yours sincerely

David Chambers, Esq.  
General Delivery  
St. Augustine, Florida  
Kisseloff-28462

EXHIBIT IV-B-14

RECEIVING REPORT

No 8077

Oxford University Press  
New York, Inc.

114 Fifth Avenue

New York, N.Y.

7/3/19

RECEIVED  
FROM

David Chambers  
2124 Mt. Royal T.E.R.  
Baltimore, Md.

HOW DELIVERED

SD

DELIVERY CHARGES PAID \$

QUANTITY	DESCRIPTION	REMARKS
1	Package	
	100 Translations	
	Humbert Dumont	

RECEIVED BY

UNPACKED BY

DISPOSITION

*[Signature]*  
*[Signature]*  
24 removed

P. O. NO.

DEPT.

Kisseloff-28463

03-14

EXHIBIT IV-B-14

St. Augustine, Florida

May 3, 1938

RECEIVED

MAY 9 1938

U. S. P. M. V.

Mr. Paul Weiser  
 114 Fifth Ave.,  
 New York City.

Dear Mr. Weiser

I am writing this in haste as  
 a receipt of your letter. You will  
 certainly receive your translation  
 on time - some of it before. I am  
 distressed that I should have caused  
 you so much trouble. I have not been  
 at 40 Royal Terrace for more than a  
 month. I shall write you fully later.

Sincerely yours,

David Chambers

Kisseloff-28464

RECEIVED  
MAY 9 1938  
O. U. P. M. V.

May 4, 1938.

Mr. Paul Willert,  
115 Fifth Ave.,  
New York City.

Dear Mr. Willert,

This is to supplement the scrawl I sent you from the post-office. Most important, you will receive the translation by the fourteenth. Shortly after, I shall be in New York and will call to see you.

It is difficult to express my sense of your consideration after the bad time I've given you. But I am deeply grateful.

Of course, I never received the check or any communication. If it does not involve too much red tape, you might stop payment on that check, and I shall appreciate it if you send me another here: I need it. Otherwise, I'll pick up the first check some time when I am in Baltimore.

My St. Augustine address will remain the same until after I am finished with the translation.

I am usually glad of an opportunity to prune out adjectives. But there is something else - are you sure of the data scattered through this book? The Lord Exmouth commission, for one thing? Or the treatment of Napoleon III and the Italian question? I seem to notice all kinds of small inaccuracies. But I suppose that is the author's business.

Sincerely yours,

*David Chambers*

David Chambers

Kisseloff-28465



May 4, 1953

Dear Martin,

The first hundred pages of the translation appeared this morning and the rest is promised by May 14th. I have read it through and have pencilled various comments in the margin. You can rub them out when you have read them. The translation I think is excellent. The changes or queries which I have made are much more due to the fact that he has sometimes been too literal and too ambiguous in your own text. I think we must do a certain amount of adjective pruning especially in your more philosophical and descriptive passages. Two or three adjectives is all right in German, but gives an extremely old-fashioned and pretentious feeling in English.

I have queried one or two statements which seem to me to require either qualification or enlargement. I am prepared to argue definitely with you on the subject of Locke and Rousseau and you must be careful that whenever you take a side on an American issue you state fully your reasons. This is with reference to the Civil War in particular, but you will see when you read it the kind of thing that I mean.

I am still a little unhappy about the beginning. I do think in this day when readers are more than ever accustomed to a visual image of their characters you must give some physical description, however vague or imaginative, of Dumant in the first chapter. As it is, pieces of descriptive information slip in as by accident: i. e. you say that the sickly Dumant visited prisons and later at Solferino that he was dressed in white. This gives a curiously incomplete feeling as if the reader had forgotten your description of the man and one feels that one should turn back to the description which does not, in fact, exist. You might think over this criticism.

Every now and again in your condensation of history I think you assume knowledge which the ordinary reader does not have. A few sentences of explanation would give him the necessary clue. The translator's note on the resolution of 48 from Le Matin seems to me an excellent point.

When you have had time to consider these criticisms, can we meet and discuss them and type and format of the book, as I am going to send this to the printer as it comes in.

Kisseloff-28466

-2-

I am greatly relieved to get the translation and also to find that it is really as good as we had hoped. I think he gets better as he goes on. The description of Solferino and the historical parts are really very well done.

I am sending you a copy and one copy goes to Ann Watkins for England. I am retaining another copy for our own use.

Yours ever

Dr. Martin Gumpert  
Hotel Bedford  
118 East 40th Street  
New York, N. Y.

Kisseloff-28467

EXHIBIT IV-B-19

THE COMPANY WILL APPRECIATE SUGGESTIONS FROM ITS PATRONS CONCERNING ITS SERVICE

1281-6

<b>CLASS OF SERVICE</b> This is a full-rate Telegram or Cablegram unless its deferred character is indicated by a suitable symbol above or preceding the address.	<b>WESTERN UNION</b> (45)	<b>SYMBOLS</b> DL - Day Letter NM - Night Message NL - Night Letter LC - Deferred Cable NLT - Cable Night Letter Ship Radiogram
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**E. B. WHITE**  
PRESIDENT

**NEWCOMB CARLTON**  
CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD

**J. C. WILKINSON**  
FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT

1939 MAY 17 11:46 AM '39 46

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Received at 69 FIFTH AVENUE, N. Y.

NBM20 5 DA DAYTONABEACH FLO 7 919A

PAUL WILLERT

OXFORD UNIVERSITY PRESS 114 FIFTH AVE

TRANSLATION OF DUNANT ON WAY

DAVID CHAMBERS

Kisseloff-28468

*W. Chambers*

THE QUICKEST, SUREST AND SAFEST WAY TO SEND MONEY IS BY TELEGRAPH OR CABLE

EXHIBIT IV-B-19

EXHIBIT IV-B-20

**X**

RECEIVING REPORT **Nº 8427**

**Oxford University Press**  
New York, Inc.

114 Fifth Avenue New York, 5/18 1938

RECEIVED David Chambers  
FROM 2124 Mt. Royal  
Baltimore, Maryland

HOW DELIVERED \_\_\_\_\_ DELIVERY CHARGES PAID \$ \_\_\_\_\_

QUANTITY	DESCRIPTION	REMARKS
1 pkg.	1 pkg received special delivery air mail	
Post	translation <u>Hungert</u> : <u>Wurst</u>	
	<u>St. Meinrad</u>	

RECEIVED BY R. Curry P. O. NO. \_\_\_\_\_  
UNPACKED BY Mr. Willard Leitz DEPT. Administration  
SUBSCRIPTION \_\_\_\_\_

9-24 Kisseloff-28469

EXHIBIT IV-B-20

RECEIVING REPORT

No 8438

Oxford University Press

New York, Inc.

114 Fifth Avenue

New York, *10019*ORDERED  
FROM*D. Chambers**2124 1st Royal**Baltimore Md*

HOW DELIVERED

DELIVERY CHARGES PAID \$

QUANTITY	DESCRIPTION	REMARKS
<i>1</i>	<i>Package</i>	
<i>1</i>		
	<i>Yvonne Jungert: Unsent</i>	

RECEIVED BY

P. O. NO.

UNPACKED BY

DISPOSITION

*H. Herwood*

09-24

Kisseloff-28470



EXHIBIT IV-B-22

THE COMPANY WILL APPRECIATE SUGGESTIONS FROM ITS PATRONS CONCERNING ITS SERVICE

1301-S

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R. B. WHITE  
PRESIDENT

NEWCOMB CARLTON  
CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD

J. C. WILLEVEN  
FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT

1938 MAY 22 10 30

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Received at

JNA156 10 NL-DAYTONABEACH FLO 22

PAUL WILBERT, OXFORD UNIVERSITY PRESS=

114 FIFTH AVE NYK=

COMPLETE TRANSLATION INCLUDING EXTRA CHAPTERS YOU SENT  
SENT AIR MAIL=

DAVID CHAMBERS.

Kisseloff-28471

SENT SENT.

WESTERN UNION GIFT ORDERS SOLVE THE PERPLEXING QUESTION OF WHAT TO GIVE

EXHIBIT IV-B-22

EXHIBIT IV-B-23

Charge to the account of OXFORD UNIVERSITY PRESS, 114 FIFTH AVE., N.Y.C.

CLASS OF SERVICE DESIRED	
DOMESTIC	CABLE
TELEGRAM	FULL RATE
DAY LETTER	DEFERRED
NIGHT MESSAGE	NIGHT LETTER
NIGHT LETTER	SHIP RADIOGRAM

Patrons should check class of service desired on all messages. All messages will be transmitted on a full-rate basis.

# WESTERN UNION

R. B. WHITE  
PRESIDENT

NEWCOMB CARLTON  
CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD

J. C. WILLEVER  
FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT

CHECK
ACCTG INFRM.
TIME FILED

Send the following message, subject to the terms on back hereof, which are hereby agreed to:

MR. D. CHAMBERS  
NATHAN LEVINE  
162 WEST 42ND ST.  
N.Y.C.

21 June 1938

REMAINING GALLEYS AT THIS OFFICE AWAIT YOUR READING. ON WHAT DAY OF  
THIS WEEK WILL YOU CALL. PLEASE BRING CORRECTED PROOFS.

Kisseloff-28472  
PAUL WILLIAMS

7  
Gumpert

WESTERN UNION GIFT ORDERS SOLVE THE PERPLEXING QUESTION OF WHAT TO GIVE.

EXHIBIT IV-B-23

EXHIBIT IV-B-24

THE COMPANY WILL APPRECIATE SUGGESTIONS FROM ITS PATRONS CONCERNING ITS SERVICE

1201-S

**CLASS OF SERVICE**

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**WESTERN  
UNION** (12)

R. B. WHITE  
PRESIDENT

NEWCOMB CARLTON  
CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD

J. C. WILLEVER  
FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT

**SYMBOLS**

DL = Day Letter

NM = Night Message

NL = Night Letter

LC = Deferred Cable

NLT = Cable Night Letter

Ship Radiogram

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Received at 69 Fifth Ave., New York, N. Y.

1938 JUN 22 PM 3 14

NBM211 5 RM BALTIMORE MD 22 255P

PAUL WILLERT, OXFORD UNIVERSITY PRESS

114 FIFTH AVE

GALLEY SLAVE ARRIVING THURSDAY MORNING

DAVID CHAMBERS

*Hungert*

Kisseloff-28473

THE QUICKEST, SUREST AND SAFEST WAY TO SEND MONEY IS BY TELEGRAPH OR CABLE

EXHIBIT IV-B-24