

# Machine FBI Combed D. C. For Turns Up To Aid Trial

## Chambers Confronts Perjury Defendant Again After Stryker Produces Surprise

By Murrey Marder  
Polit. Reporter

New York, June 1.—Whitaker Chambers—damned by defense counsel as a “liar” and a “moral leper”—today calmly began a courtroom recital of his charges that Alger Hiss, former State Department official, furnished him with documents for a Communist spy ring.

The stocky Chambers, a former senior editor of Time Magazine, came into Federal Court here as chief prosecution witness in the perjury trial of Hiss. In a dramatic denouement to the accusations made by Chambers last year before the House Committee on Un-American Activities.

Across the courtroom, with his wife by his side, the tall, lean 44-year-old Hiss, whose highly successful civilian and Government career was sensationally challenged by Chambers last August 3, stared fixedly at his accuser in the witness box who frequently turned his eyes toward Hiss.

**Defense Finds Typewriter**  
Chambers has declared he abandoned a role as a courier for the spy ring, and unsuccessfully begged Hiss to join him in renouncing communism. Hiss has flatly denied any communistic association, and has said he knew Chambers only casually under another name.

In the day's most surprising development, Assistant United States Attorney Thomas F. Murphy, chief prosecutor, declared that 25 or 30 FBI agents “shook down” the City of Washington to a fare the well in an unsuccessful search for a missing typewriter. He alleged it was used in Hiss' home in Georgetown to copy secret documents.

The typewriter, Chief Defense Counsel Lloyd Paul Stryker, dramatically, a few minutes ago, has been found by the defense.

Stryker said Defense Attorney Edward C. McLean “bent heaven and earth” in search of it, and about six weeks ago found it in possession of a truck driver.

**Ready To Let FBI See It**  
Maintaining that Hiss has done everything possible in reaching the truth in the case, Stryker said, “we will consent” under “reasonable conditions” prescribed by the court, “to let these FBI's who could not find it, come down and look at it all they want. Is that the conduct of a guilty man?”

Murphy stressed in his opening statement that he regarded the typewriter as highly important in the case. He said the documents he referred to were “undoubtedly typed on a Woodstock typewriter with pica type, 10 letters to the inch.”

Stryker told reporters in response to questions later that the typewriter, which was recovered is in “bad” condition. There was no indication whether it is still in condition for comparison with the typed documents.

By being able to produce the typewriter—if it is the one used for the documents—the defense presumably takes out of the case an inference that the typewriter is being deliberately withheld.

Before Stryker's announcement, Murphy had told the jury of 10 men and two women that in 1937 and part of 1938, Hiss had handed over secret State Department documents to Chambers in “wholesale fashion.” The prosecution, he said, has 65 typewritten sheets, which he said were either copies or paraphrases of original State Department documents.

At least 64 of these documents, all of which he said were dated in

the first three months of 1938 were copied on the Hiss typewriter.

**Mrs. Hiss Quoted**

One of these documents, Murphy said, is still so secret that “we're going to ask the judge not to let you see it.”

Murphy said Mrs. Hiss stated she got the typewriter, an office model Woodstock, from her father in Philadelphia and gave it or sold it to a second-hand dealer in 1948. The typewritten documents, together with four handwritten documents which Chambers says he received from Hiss, were depositions taken in Hiss' \$75,000 libel suit filed against Chambers in Baltimore, Murphy said.

Originally, Stryker said, Hiss made available to the defense a certain document which Chambers took to be microfilm and turned over to a Col. F. S. Bykov, whom Chambers has described as a Russian spy. To speed up the process, Murphy said, it was then decided that Hiss would bring documents home and Mrs. Hiss would copy them off on the typewriter, to turn over to Chambers.

“We will corroborate Mr. Chambers' testimony by the typewriter and the handwriting,” Murphy declared.

**Case Hinges on Credibility**

“Examine Mr. Chambers. Look at him attentively. If you don't believe Chambers then we don't have a case under the Federal perjury rules.”

“You need one witness (to perjury); the judge will tell you, plus corroboration.” The Government, said Murphy, “welcomes a searching cross-examination of Chambers to determine if the former Communist, former espionage agent is telling the truth.”

“I think you will be as convinced as I that he is telling the truth.”

While this trial involves only perjury charges—Hiss' denials that he gave any secret documents to Chambers, or that he even saw him after January 1, 1937—the two days that the trial has been under way have been marked by clashes over the extent of admissible evidence.

Presiding Judge Samuel H. Kaufman, at the close of today's session, took under advisement a request by Stryker to limit Chambers' testimony on his communistic activities on grounds that it bears on charges of espionage barred by the statute of limitations and not at issue in the case.

**Chambers Begins Life Story**

Chambers, on the witness stand for only about 25 minutes at the end of the day, started on an account of his life's story, beginning with his birth on April 1, 1901, in Philadelphia.

In a rumpled, dark blue suit, he leaned back and matter-of-factly described his early years, during which he taught himself German at home, then told how he entered Columbia University in 1920.

- Mr. Tolson
- Mr. Clegg
- Mr. Glavin
- Mr. Ladd
- Mr. Nichols
- Mr. Rosen
- Mr. Tracy
- Mr. Egan
- Mr. Gurnea
- Mr. Harbo
- Mr. Mohr
- Mr. Pennington
- Mr. Quinn Tamm
- Mr. Nease
- Miss Gandy

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*a typical Wash. Post headline!*

*W. S. ASD*

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Mr. Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
 Mr. Clegg \_\_\_\_\_  
 Mr. Glavin \_\_\_\_\_  
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 Mr. Nease \_\_\_\_\_  
 Miss Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

leaving there in his junior year for a trip to Europe.

Before he left, he said, he had had some difficulty with Columbia professors over a story he wrote for a college publication. Stryker described it as "a filthy, despicable play about Jesus Christ."

**Tells of Joining Party**

Upon returning from Europe he began a very close study of Fabian socialism, and later returned briefly to Columbia. He joined the Communist Party in January, 1924, said Chambers, and after voluntary work at newsstand collections for the paper, went to work for the Daily Worker, first on a trial basis and later on a paid basis.

Chambers' testimony is to be continued when the trial is resumed at 11:30 Thursday.

Asked by Murphy, "What was your religion?" Chambers replied, "I had had no religious upbringing."

He said he presently took a kind of adolescent atheistic turn in his view of religion, but on Stryker's objection, Judge Kaufman ordered this stricken out and noted rather sharply that Chambers was to testify to facts and not venture opinions or characterizations.

While Murphy took but 23 minutes for his opening statement, Stryker consumed almost a full hour in bitterly denouncing Chambers, challenging his motives, and pointing repeatedly to His record and positions of trust.

Prosecutor Murphy, 6 feet 4 inches tall, weighing 240 pounds, and wearing a bristling British-type mustache, was a sharp contrast in trial-room manner to the short, chunky Stryker.

**Language Is Colorful**

While Murphy spoke rather softly and simply, Stryker, a law-

yer of the old school, with close-cropped white hair and a complexion that grew florid as his voice rose to a crescendo, presented his statement in bold, colorful language.

He denounced Chambers as a "furtive, deceptive man," a "confirmed liar," a "blasphemer," a "Communist conspirator and a thug," a "moral leper."

Seizing Murphy's statement that the key issue involved the credibility of Chambers' statements, Stryker declared, "remember, if you don't believe Mr. Chambers, then on Mr. Murphy's own statement, that is the end to this case, no matter what else they may try to establish."

Starting with Hiss' birth in Baltimore on November 11, 1904, Stryker traced his schooling at Johns Hopkins University to Harvard Law School, where he was an outstanding student, his service as law secretary to the late Supreme Court Justice Oliver Wendell Holmes.

**Stryker Cites Service**

At some length, Stryker discussed the greatness of Holmes and his trust in Hiss, and declared that he might go further into that subject later by summoning "with all due reverence, the shade of that great member of the Supreme Court."

In Washington, with the Agricultural Adjustment Administration starting in 1933, later in serving with the Senate Munitions Investigating Committee, starting in 1936, as assistant to Assistant Secretary of State Francis B. Sayre, and later as an aide to President Roosevelt at Yalta, at the United Nations, and in other posts, said Stryker.

"Alger Hiss... was weighed in

all these crucibles and never found wanting in the slightest degree.

Pointing to Hiss' most recent post-president of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, to which Hiss recently declined reelection, Stryker said there should be no doubt whatsoever about Hiss' continuing integrity.

In contrast, he said, Chambers began using an alias even before he joined the Communist party and decided to become a member of this "low-down, nefarious conspiracy." For "twelve long years," he said, Chambers was "a voluntary conspirator against the land that I love and you love."

Before Chambers was called to the witness stand, six witnesses, three of them from Washington, were summoned for technical testimony.

Adelaide Lowe, secretary of the grand jury which indicted Hiss, and Louis Benson and Benedict De Buff, shorthand reporters, testified to the accuracy of grand jury records.

Donald L. Jones, a manager for the Chesapeake & Potomac Telephone Co.; Dwight E. Hahn, assistant to the commercial manager of the Potomac Electric Power Co.; and Edward B. Longyear, an attorney for the Washington Gas Light Co., were the Washington witnesses.

They testified that their various services, between June 13, 1933, and December 22, 1947, were furnished to a listing of "Alger Hiss" at the following addresses during stated periods: 3411 O st. nw., 2831 28th st. nw., 2905 P st. nw., 1245 30th st. nw., 3415 Volta pl. and 3210 P st. nw.

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WASHINGTON POST

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JUL 2 1950

SAC, New York

May 20, 1949

Director, FBI

SPECIAL DELIVERY

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS,  
with aliases, et al  
PERJURY  
ESPIONAGE - R  
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

Reference is made to your letter dated May 5, 1949, wherein you advise that Mr. Thomas J. Donagan, Special Assistant to the Attorney General, had requested that he be furnished with any information in the possession of the Bureau concerning the background of United States District Judge Charles Wyzanski of Massachusetts, who has agreed to take the witness stand as a character witness for Alger Hiss in the forthcoming perjury trial.

A review of the Bureau files reflect that the Bureau conducted a "Departmental Applicant Judicial Vacancy" investigation in 1941 of Charles Edward Wyzanski, Jr. Wyzanski was born May 27, 1906, at Boston, Massachusetts. He attended Brookline High School, Brookline, Massachusetts from September, 1918 until June 1923. He attended Phillips Exeter Academy, Exeter, New Hampshire, from September, 1922 to June, 1923. He entered Harvard College in September, 1923 and graduated Magna Cum Laude in June, 1927. The following is the list of scholarship and prizes awarded to Wyzanski during his attendance at this College:

- 1925 - 1926 - John Harvard Scholarship (Honorary)
- 1926 - 1927 - Harvard College Scholarship (Honorary)
- June 20, 1927 - Susan Anthony Potter Prize - \$50.00

He was a member of the debating team from 1926 to 1927. He was also a member of the Debating Council and Phi Beta Kappa.

Wyzanski entered Harvard Law School in September, 1927, and graduated eighth in his class of 393, Magna Cum Laude during June, 1930.

After his graduation from Harvard Law School, he was employed as a law clerk in the firm of Hopes, Gray, Best, Coolidge and Hays, 50 Federal Street, Boston, Massachusetts, off and on during the period of September, 1931 to April, 1933. He was Law Secretary to United States Circuit Court Judge, Second Circuit, Augustus H. Hand from October, 1930 to August, 1931. He was also employed as Law Secretary to United States Circuit Court Judge Learned Hand, Second Circuit, in October, 1932.

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- Mr. Tolson
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He left the employ of the aforementioned law firm in Boston, when on May 23, 1933, he was appointed Solicitor for the Labor Department in Washington, D. C. He held this position until November 25, 1935, when he transferred to the Department of Justice as Special Assistant to the Attorney General. He resigned this position on approximately August 1, 1937, and returned to private practice in Boston where he became a member of the aforementioned law firm. He is alleged to have subsequently left this firm when he became a member of the National Defense Mediation Board in approximately July, 1941. However, a personal history statement referred to the Bureau by the Department in October, 1941, reflects that Wyzanski resided at 4 Worthington Road, Brookline, Massachusetts, and had been a partner in the law firm of Ropes, Gray, Foyden and Perkins since 1938.

The Departmental Applicant investigation in 1941 failed to reflect any derogatory information pertaining to Wyzanski. The investigation revealed that he was a brilliant student at Harvard Law School and possessed an outstanding legal mind. His father, Charles Edward Wyzanski, Sr. was a very prominent real estate man in Boston prior to his death.

Circuit Court Judge Augustus N. Hand advised that Wyzanski argued cases before the United States Supreme Court for the Government in which the constitutionality of the Wagner Act and the Social Security Act were involved. Both of these Acts were declared constitutional and Judge Hand advised that subsequently Wyzanski was highly recommended to him by Justices Van Devanter, Brandeis, Stone and Cardozo for his excellent presentation and arguments on these cases. 77-12326

The files of the Bureau further reveal that since Charles Edward Wyzanski, Jr. became Judge of the United States District Court in Boston He has made statements against the best interest of this Bureau and its Agents.

On April 11, 12, 1944, the case of "Anthony John Gallo, et al, Theft from Interstate Shipment" was heard before Judge Wyzanski. In that case the Agents had invited the defendants to the Field Office for questioning and subsequently obtained signed statements. Judge Wyzanski ruled that these statements were inadmissible inasmuch as the defendants did not know that they could refuse the "invitation", and that the Agents did not advise them of this right. Judge Wyzanski stated that these statements were inadmissible under the decision of the Supreme Court in the McNabb Case indicating at the same time that he had discussed the McNabb case with three Judges of the Supreme Court. Judge Wyzanski indicated to a Jury that the officers of the Federal Bureau of Investigation had violated the law in taking the alleged confessions and that Grand Juries would



Committee. The issue cited that Mrs. Charles E. Wyzanski was a sponsor of the MCPAC. Confidential informants of the Boston Office at that time were advising that the organization was subject to a heavy Communist infiltration in its leadership. It has since merged with IOOASF to become the Massachusetts Chapter of the Progressive Citizens of America.

A confidential informant advised on May 9, 1947, that Mrs. Wyzanski was requested by Alice Amdur to speak before a group on Palestine problems and the United Nations. The group was not identified but it was known at that time that Mrs. Amdur had been very active in the Cambridge League of Women Voters, and Mrs. Amdur's membership in the Communist Party had been established. Mrs. Wyzanski accepted the invitation for 8:00 p.m. on June 4, 1947.

The "Committee of One Thousand" was officially formed on January 19, 1948, under guidance of Dr. Harlow Shapley of Harvard University, Cambridge, Massachusetts, and Hannah Dorner, former Executive Vice Chairman of the Progressive Citizens of America in New York City. The express purpose of this organization was to accomplish the abolishment of the House of Representatives Committee on Un-American Activities. A confidential source advised that Dr. Shapley consulted with Judge Wyzanski in Boston regarding the formation of this group. It appears that Judge Wyzanski advised Dr. Shapley to continue to fight for the abolition of the House of Representatives Committee on Un-American activities. He also advised Dr. Shapley that the fight should be continued with the idea in mind that if an effective demand for abolition were made, then certain regulations would be imposed on the committee. 62-75474-4

A confidential source advised that on March 16, 1948, a meeting of the Boston Cambridge Chapter of the American Association of Scientific Workers and the Cambridge Association of Scientists, a local division of the Federation of American Scientists was held at the Littauer Center, Harvard University. Inadora Amdur was one of the speakers at this meeting. Amdur stated that the American Academy of Arts and Sciences was initiating a committee to investigate the alleged violations of civil liberties similar to the Dr. Edward U. Condon case which resulted from the Loyalty Program. In order to obtain a specimen case for examination which would not touch on a Government employee, the committee of the AAS had attempted to secure the House Committee file on Harlow Shapley. Unsuccessful in an direct approach, the committee members had contacted Federal Judge Charles Wyzanski of Boston, who is an AAS member. Amdur stated that Judge Wyzanski

had successfully, through unnamed Washington contacts obtained a transcript of the House Committee record on Shapley on file in Washington. 62 - 58854 - 239

You should advise Mr. Donegan that the identities of the aforementioned confidential source cannot be disclosed under any circumstances.