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photograph as the individual whom he described in his signed statement as "Vincent" RENO. Later on the 14th floor of the United States Court House where instant matter is being presented to the grand jury, CHAMBERS observed both FRANKLIN VICTOR RENO and WILLIAM WARD PIGMAN and later informed agents they were the individuals whom he had described. There was also exhibited to CHAMBERS a photograph of ABRAHAM GLASSER, formerly an attorney in the United States Department of Justice in Washington. GLASSER, according to ARMAND LABIS FELDMAN, subject of a prior espionage investigation by this Bureau, furnished FELDMAN documentary material from the Department of Justice while employed there. CHAMBERS was unable to effect an identification of GLASSER.

INTERVIEWS OF HENRY JULIAN WADLEIGH

Reference is made to the report of SA LAMBERT G. ZANDER dated December 7, 1948, at Washington, D.C. in which was set out a signed statement executed by WADLEIGH on December 6, 1948. On December 8, 1948, SA THOMAS G. SPENCER and the writer brought WADLEIGH to the New York Office, it being noted he was in the court house on that day in response to a grand jury subpoena in instant case, and attempted to interview him. He immediately declared that since being questioned by agents of the Washington Field Division, he had consulted with HERMAN GREENBERG, an attorney with offices at 1201 K Street, Northwest, Washington, D.C. and had been advised by GREENBERG not to say anything further to anyone concerning his activities. WADLEIGH indicated a desire to be cooperative but said he felt obligated to follow his counsel's advice. There was exhibited to him a photograph of DAVID CARPENTER, with aliases, in an effort to determine if CARPENTER is identical with HAROLD WILSON. WADLEIGH viewed the photograph but refused to make any comment. It was obvious, however, to interviewing agent that the photograph of CARPENTER was in fact identical with the person known to WADLEIGH as HAROLD WILSON.

On December 9, 1948; information was received from the Bureau that WADLEIGH that day had conferred with ALEXANDER M. CAMPBELL, Assistant Attorney

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General in charge of the Criminal Division and had indicated his desire to make a complete disclosure in this case. Accordingly, on December 10, 1948, he was interviewed by SA SPENCER and FRANCIS D. O'BRIEN and he stated that he was no longer represented by HERMAN GREENBERG that he was attempting to obtain new legal counsel in New York City. He related that he had been advised to consult with RAYMOND L. WISE, an attorney at 80 Broad Street and that subsequent to conferring with that attorney he would communicate with agents O'BRIEN or SPENCER. On the evening of December 10, 1948, MR. WISE telephonically communicated with Agent SPENCER and advised that he had heard WADLEIGH'S complete story and WADLEIGH had given him a "token retainer" and that he had advised WADLEIGH in view of the partial disclosure he made he should make a whole and complete disclosure to the federal authorities and answer any questions put to him in the event he was again subpoenaed before the Grand Jury. On December 10, 1948, WADLEIGH executed a signed statement which is quoted hereinbelow. On December 14, 1948, WADLEIGH was again interviewed in the New York Office and he executed an additional signed statement which is quoted hereinbelow. On December 17, 1948, WADLEIGH, who was in the United States Court House in response to a subpoena before the Federal Grand Jury, voluntarily appeared at the New York Office and related B that during his interrogation before the Federal Grand Jury he had been asked by one of the Grand Jurors whether he had ever furnished any military information to CHAMBERS, CARPENTER or any of his other contacts; WADLEIGH related that at the time the question was asked of him he did not recall having furnished any information but after thinking the matter over for some period of time, is presently aware of the fact that sometime in 1937, a cablegram from Ambassador BULLITT came to his attention, which stated in substance that during a conversation between BULLITT and the German Ambassador, who was intoxicated at the time, the German Ambassador related that the Germans were helping the Russians in the construction of submarines and were sending them various component parts particularly periscopes. WADLEIGH recalled verbally transmitting this information to CARPENTER who when he heard it stated that it was "hot information" and that he had given expedite attention to the transmittal of this information to his superiors. E

It is to be noted that in the original statement of WADLEIGH on December 10, 1948, he made the statement that "A few weeks subsequent to this he, (CHAMBERS) called at my office and insisted upon my meeting him immediately in Jackson Place where he said he was starving and asked me for \$10. I did not know whether to regard this as blackmail. ( I gave him \$20)." Upon reading this statement, WADLEIGH remarked that this was "more or less hitting under the belt" and changed it to read as stated in his signed statement of December 10, 1948,

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The following signed statement was furnished by HENRY JULIAN WADLEIGH:

"New York, New York  
December 10, 1948

"I, HENRY JULIAN WADLEIGH, make the following statement, to Thomas G. Spencer and Francis J. Gallant, whom I know to be Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. I understand that any statement I may make can be used against me in a court of law. No threats or promises have been made to me in connection with this statement. I have been advised that I have a right to counsel.

<sup>B</sup> On December 6, 1948, I made a voluntary statement to Special Agents Maurice A. Taylor and Lambert G. Zander in Washington, D.C., in the offices of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. In connection with this statement, I now desire to make some changes and additions. In my statement of December 6th, I related that I first met HA-OLD WILSON as a result of a chance conversation I had with this individual on a railroad coach going from New York to Washington. I now wish to state that this was not the manner in which I met Mr. WILSON.

<sup>B</sup> By way of background, I was a member of the Socialist Party in Washington, D.C. in 1931 or 1932, or both, and while a member of this organization I became acquainted with ELEANOR NELSON, who was also a member of the Socialist Party. Some time subsequent thereto there was organized in Washington the Tenants League, which organization assisted persons who had been evicted from their residences. ELEANOR NELSON was the head of the Tenants League and I was quite active in the work of this organization. It is my recollection that this league was dissolved probably in 1933; however, I ceased to become active in its work sometime prior to its dissolution.

"I continued to be on friendly terms with ELEANOR NELSON and saw her occasionally during which we had conversations. I observed from these conversations that Miss NELSON was going further to the left and I, myself, was inclined in that direction, (for reasons indicated in my <sup>statement</sup> statement of December 6th.) Sometime probably in late 1934 or 1935, I gathered from my association with Miss NELSON that she had joined the Communist Party movement. Sometime in the latter part of 1935, I informed Miss NELSON that I would like to collaborate with the Communist Party and wanted to be informed if there was anything useful that I could do.

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"Sometime after this conversation Miss NELSON asked me for samples of the work I was engaged in. I would like to state that at this time I was employed in the Department of Agriculture and had access to certain information concerning economic conditions in foreign countries. It is my recollection that I furnished Miss NELSON with a copy of a memorandum containing some economic analyses which I had prepared.

"Sometime later she informed me that I could be useful by supplying economic information on Germany and Japan. She informed me that I would have one contact and one only in this work.

"Sometime during the winter of 1935-1936, Miss NELSON and I went to a basement coffee shop in one of the hotels, probably the Washington Hotel, in downtown Washington, where we met an individual who was introduced to me as 'HAROLD'. Miss NELSON, who made the introduction, introduced me by my full name. During the course of the conversation had at this time, I probably related in some detail the type of work I was engaged in and the type of information I might be able to obtain. At the conclusion of the first meeting I asked HAROLD for a full name, and after some hesitation, he gave me the name HAROLD WILSON.

"It is my present recollection that I had several subsequent meetings with HAROLD prior to the time that I began to supply him with any documents. I also recall that I either gave, or WILSON already knew my home telephone number; however, I had no means of contacting WILSON other than by informing Miss NELSON that I was desirous of seeing WILSON. E

"The above Agents have exhibited to me a photograph and I have identified the individual appearing on this photograph as the HAROLD WILSON that I knew in Washington; however, I have since learned that this individual is actually DAVID CARPENTER. I would also like to relate that during my association with CARPENTER, he informed me that his real name was a German name.

"While I was in the Department of Agriculture I furnished CARPENTER with some scraps of information.

"In March, 1936, as I have explained in my statement of December 6th, I transferred my employment from the Department of Agriculture to the Department of State. I was in the Division of Trade Agreements, where

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"I received in the normal routine of business numerous reports on economic conditions in foreign countries. During my conversations with CARPENTER he stressed the fact that he was desirous of obtaining information concerning economic conditions in Germany and Japan that came to my attention. I have explained in my statement of December 6th, the routine I followed in obtaining and delivering documents to CARPENTER.

"I have been asked to estimate the number of documents that I would hand over to CARPENTER each week; however, I am unable to make an accurate statement as to this, but would say that probably there were about ten or less documents which I would transmit to CARPENTER on these occasions. I wish to state that there were periods during my association with CARPENTER, from the winter of 1935-1936 until the spring of 1938, when I would not meet and turn over to CARPENTER material on a weekly basis.

"Sometime in the latter part of 1936 or early part of 1937, CARPENTER informed me that we were going to take a trip to Baltimore to meet an individual who was in 'The Apparatus'. I recall meeting CARPENTER at the Union Station one evening. We took a train to Baltimore and went to a restaurant, the location of which I cannot recall, and met an individual who was introduced to me as KARL or CARL and who I subsequently have identified as being WHITTAKER CHAMBERS. From the conversation that ensued at this meeting, I gained the definite impression that CHAMBERS was CARPENTER'S superior and the purpose of the visit was for CHAMBERS to more or less look me over.

"I recall that the conversation at this meeting was mostly along economic and political lines. That would be true of practically all the conversations I had with CARPENTER and with CHAMBERS.

"About a month or two after the above mentioned meeting with CHAMBERS, I accompanied CARPENTER to Philadelphia, where we went to a hotel, as I recall, met CHAMBERS in the lobby, and then went to a restaurant where we had a rather lengthy conversation. This again was principally along economic and political lines.

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"Some of the details about these meetings may not be strictly accurate, since my recollection of them is rather hazy.

"My association with CARPENTER continued, as above stated, until March, 1938. At some time in 1937, however, CHAMBERS, who knew my full name and telephone number, began to meet me in Washington. I was still meeting CARPENTER in the meantime and handing over to him documents. However, CHAMBERS began to see me more frequently, and I recall that probably on a few occasions I turned over documents to him, although it was my regular procedure to hand all documents over to CARPENTER.

"In March, 1938, I was sent on a mission by the State Department to Turkey. I recall that during the last few months, for several weeks prior to my departure in March, there was a distinct lull in my business of handing over documents to CHAMBERS or CARPENTER. As I have explained in my statement of December 6th, I did not turn over any documents to CHAMBERS or CARPENTER or any other unauthorized person subsequent to my departure for Turkey in March, 1938.

"I returned from Turkey on December 31, 1938. Shortly thereafter CHAMBERS telephoned me at the State Department or my home and arranged a meeting for lunch or dinner in a restaurant in Washington. At that meeting, he informed me that he had 'deserted'. He went into the reasons at some length. The authorities in Moscow, he said, had become convinced that he was a Trotskyist and had recalled him. He assumed this meant death and decided not to go. *ite*

"A few weeks subsequent to this, he called me at my office and insisted upon my meeting him immediately in Jackson Place. When I met him, he asked for a small loan which I gave him. I have not met him since.

"I now recall that late in 1937 at one of my meetings with CHAMBERS, he introduced me to an individual who was probably in his middle 40's, of medium height and rather stocky build and whose right arm, or most of it was missing. He had a pointed nose and perhaps reddish or reddish-brown hair. CHAMBERS characterized this individual as the boss of the outfit. This individual I recall spoke with an accent, probably Russian. This character talked to me in a rather severe fatherly manner. He told me that the people in Moscow thought that I must be in a position to deliver much more than I had actually delivered.

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"After my return from Turkey, CHAMBERS referred, I believe, to this same person and told me he was a fugitive with whom he spent many a night debating on what the two of them might do and where they might go. I mentioned this to ELEANOR NELSON, who told me that such a person did not exist and that I must have dreamt the whole episode.

"In conclusion, I would like to make the definite statement that the only persons who were associated with me in connection with my abstraction of documents from Government offices and transmittal to unauthorized persons were the following: HAROLD WILSON, who I now know to be DAVID CARPENTER, and CARL, who I now know to be WHITTAKER CHAMBERS. In connection with ELEANOR NELSON, I would like to state that insofar as my operations in connection with documents were concerned, she merely was the person who introduced me to DAVID CARPENTER and whom I used on occasions as a means of communicating with CARPENTER. E

"I have read the above statement consisting of four pages and find it to be correct to the best of my knowledge and belief.

s/ HENRY JULIAN WADLEIGH

Witnessed:

THOMAS G. SPENCER

FRANCIS D. O'BRIEN

Special Agents, Federal Bureau of Investigation  
New York, New York

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The following signed statement was furnished by HENRY JULIAN WADLEIGH:

"New York, New York  
December 14, 1948

"I, HENRY JULIAN WADLEIGH, made the following statement to Thomas G. Spencer and Francis D. O'Brien, whom I know to be Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. I understand that any statement I may make can be used against me in a court of law. No threats or promises have been made to me in connection with this statement. I have been advised that I have a right to counsel.

"The following information supplements that contained in my statements of December 6th and 10th, 1948 made to agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. There has been exhibited to me a group of photographs that were contained on microfilm, as well as a separate group of photographs which appear to be, in the main, excerpts from cablegrams from the Department of State, as well as five handwritten notations. I have examined these photographs and my comments are set forth hereinafter.

"Before discussing any particular items in this collection of documents, I wish to state that my recollections as to particular documents which I received in late 1937 and early 1938 are no clearer than one would expect after such a long lapse of time. I can, however, remember in a general way what types of material I received.

"DOCUMENTS 1 to 48"

"All this material relates to conversations between the State Department and the German Ambassador on the possibility of breaking the impasse which existed in trade relations between the United States and Germany at that time. Subject to a more thorough and complete examination, this is the only part of the collection that evokes any recollections at all in my mind, except the names of persons in the State Department whom I knew, and the names of officers referred to in some of the other documents,

"I recall clearly that during the time that I was in the Trade

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"Agreements Division until my trip to Turkey, my colleague, Mr. DARLINGTON; made repeated and, so it seemed to me at the time, rather hopeless attempts to cut the gordian knot on trade relations with Germany. When I first came into the State Department he had prepared, I believe in collaboration with Mr. PASVOLSKY, some documents or document at least as lengthy as the later material contained in the microfilm collection. I was shown that earlier material and asked to comment upon it:

"As to the later material which is contained in this collection, I have no such recollection. It seems to me probable that this material was not shown to me, although in my own opinion I was as competent as anyone in the State Department to give advice on it. I would not make so conceited a remark except that I feel in this connection I must be perfectly frank. It is possible, though I think improbable, that I did see the material and paid little attention to it because I was convinced at the time that nothing would come of it, and in fact, nothing did. That might account for my failure to recollect having seen the material.

"If this material had been in my possession for any considerable length of time I would, no doubt, have informed either CARPENTER (HAROLD WILSON) or CHAMBERS (CARL), that I was ready to pass it to them; or I might have simply brought it with me on one of the appointed street corner meetings. However, during the last few months, or several weeks before my departure for Turkey, in March 1938, neither HAROLD nor CARL asked me to give them any documents. I think it most probable that if I did see this material it came to me during that period of inactivity:

"OTHER MATERIAL IN THE COLLECTION

"In a preliminary examination of this material I find that most of it consists of documents of a kind that I never saw. Turning over the sheets put before me I see on sheet after sheet documents, or copies of, or references to documents which I can tell at a momentary glance never came into my possession. If any of these had come into my possession I would have regarded them as an unusually rare find and would remember it to this day.

"AMENDMENT TO MY STATEMENT OF DECEMBER 6th

"In my statement of December 6, 1948 I said, referring to events immediately following the occasion on which CHAMBERS informed me that he had

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'deserted' early in 1939:

"Shortly afterwards 'HAROLD' met me and I told him of my conversation with 'CARL'. 'HAROLD' told me I would have to lay low for a considerable period."

"On further refreshing of my memory I am almost sure that HAROLD was not available at that time and my conversation about CHAMBERS' desertion was with ELEANOR NELSON.

"Furthermore, I now recollect that I had, perhaps, three or four conversations with Miss NELSON on that subject. In my statement of December 10th I mentioned that CHAMBERS had contacted me and asked for a small loan. I was afraid that CHAMBERS would repeat these requests and it occurred to me that, having had other sources beside myself, he might be trying to live on "blackmail, collecting a little from each one. I mentioned this to Miss NELSON, being in a state of great tension and alarm when I did so. Miss NELSON said she would look into the matter and see what could be done about it, and would in any case try to collect from the apparatus the \$20 to compensate me for what I had paid CHAMBERS.

"I saw Miss NELSON again, probably several days later. She told me that none of the other sources had been shaken down by CHAMBERS. I thought I detected a slight note of suspicion on her part, indicating a possible thought that my being selected as the only source of a loan by CHAMBERS might reflect on my reliability. She said that she had been unable to locate any of the higher-ups in the apparatus and she thought they must have disappeared intentionally.

"I thought that if this was the case it would be safer for me not to have any further meetings with Miss NELSON and, to the best of my recollection, that was my last meeting with her, except for a coincidental meeting described in a later paragraph of this statement.

"At one of these meetings with Miss NELSON immediately following my appraisal of CHAMBERS defection, I told Miss NELSON that if any attempt were made to murder CHAMBERS I wanted to have no part in it. She replied that no such attempt was contemplated."

*det.* ("In my statement of December 6th I mentioned a meeting between

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CARPENTER (HAROLD) and myself, probably sometime in the Winter of 1939-40. I now recall that at this meeting I asked CARPENTER some questions concerning CHAMBERS. Since he was now out of the apparatus I thought perhaps CARPENTER would tell me CHAMBERS' nationality, a question which had greatly excited my curiosity for a long time. CARPENTER told me that he was American and that his family had been in this country for generations. I asked him where CHAMBERS got his peculiar accent. CARPENTER replied that he must have cultivated it. CARPENTER also informed that CHAMBERS was now working for a magazine. He did not say what magazine.)

My last meeting with ELEANOR NELSON took place on the steps of the State Department building, shortly after my marriage on February 15, 1941. When I caught sight of her I greeted her and said jokingly, "Why Eleanor, what are YOU doing here". She blushed deeply and muttered something about seeing the Budget Bureau in connection with her union activities. The Budget Bureau at that time had offices in the State Department building. I am sure that she was engaged at that moment in legitimate union activities, since it would be an extreme departure from the usual routine of espionage procedure for anyone in her position in the apparatus to be on the steps of the State Department at any time in connection with espionage activities. I realized when she showed embarrassment that my joke was rather uncalled for. I then informed her that I had recently been married. She asked "Are you happy?". I replied, "yes". She said she was glad. We said goodby. I have not seen her since then until she appeared at the Grand Jury hearings yesterday.

"During my examination by the Grand Jury on Saturday, December 11th, one of the jurors asked me if I was holding in my possession any documents or other objects which might be of interest in connection with the case. I said no. Since then it has come to my recollection that I possess a rug which was given to me as a New Year's present; I believe in 1936-37. It is an 8 X 12 Bokhara rug. I understand it was worth two or three hundred dollars at the time it was given to me and may now be worth \$400. I was given to understand that the rug was presented to me by the authorities in Moscow in appreciation of my collaboration. In 1939, when I moved from the house which I was renting on Quincy Street, Chevy Chase, Maryland, I had this rug stored by NESHAN G. HINTLIAN, Connecticut Avenue, Washington, D.C., a rug dealer. It has never been taken out of storage. =

"It is my recollection that the rug was delivered to me by CARPENTER, but this recollection is not a certainty. To the best of my recollection it was CARPENTER who told me that the rug was a New Year's present. I recall

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"definitely that the rug was delivered to me in my own car, and by inferential reconstruction of the event I think CARPENTER must have borrowed my car in order to do it. . . .

"When the Grand Jury questioned me on December 11th one of the jurors asked me if I possess a typewriter and if I had ever loaned it to Mrs. HISS. I hereby reaffirm the statement I made on that occasion that I never loaned a typewriter to Mrs. HISS, and I add that I never loaned a typewriter to Mr. HISS. However, it is possible, though I think not very probable, that I may have loaned a typewriter to CARPENTER.

"Immediately after the hearing I informed Mr. ALEXANDER CAMPBELL that I might have loaned the typewriter to CARPENTER. I also gave him the information that the typewriter in question was sold to Miss MARGARET HARDY, either shortly before or after her marriage to Mr. PITTMAN B. POTTER. I can place the approximate date of the sale of the typewriter by the fact that I sold it because my wife, whom I had just married or was about to marry, possessed a portable typewriter and I saw no need at that time for having more than one typewriter in the family. The date of my marriage was February 15, 1941.

"The typewriter was purchased in London in 1928 or 1929. It was a Remington Portable assembled, as I was informed by the salesman, in England from American parts. It had pounds, shillings and pence on the keys instead of dollars and cents.

"I have read this statement consisting of four pages and find it true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

"/s/ HENRY JULIAN MADLEIGH  
HENRY JULIAN MADLEIGH

"Witnessed:

Thomas G. Spencer  
Francis D. O'Brien  
Special Agents, Federal Bureau of Investigation  
New York, N.Y."

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