

the Russians and would give this little pad note, which would be of no help to the Russians, and would fail to include information that Japan was about to strike at Russia."

As for the microfilm documents, Chambers had testified in Baltimore "time and again, time and again under oath" that he didn't know who had given him these documents. And three of them, it was not disputed, did not go to the Sayre or Hiss office.

Now, on the question of "this now famous typewriter." It was the defense that found it, and offered it to the F.B.I. to examine. "But they never accepted our invitation ever." Instead, they brought in their "expert" with elaborate charts and graphs who purported to show that the questioned documents "were done on the same typewriter, period." Well, Mr. Stryker had listened to his testimony and was not convinced by any of it. Had the F.B.I. expert or anybody else excluded "any characteristics on those questioned documents that would be the characteristics of Whittaker Chambers"? Did they mark any of Chambers's typewriting for identification? Did anyone say there were characteristics that were "the characteristics of the *person*" who typed the documents? Did any Government expert say that the little bits of handwriting put in between the lines of several documents "were not written by Chambers"? The Government could prove nothing about the interlineations, so they forgot about that part of the case altogether. "Where is Mr. Feehan on that?"

Mr. Stryker thought the evidence proved that the typewriter left the Hisses' home on the move to Volta Place. The F.B.I. had written off to a great many cities in search of a standard from the machine, a specimen written by either Mr. Hiss or Mrs. Hiss. "And the last, the last paper that the F.B.I. could find anywhere," was one dated May 25, 1937 (the letter to the University of Maryland). The Government, by the way, had said nothing about the fact that the defendant had furnished all the standards he could get.

The jury had also heard the testimony of Pat and Mike Catlett, "undoubtedly very ignorant colored boys but honest. . . . Now I say to you, ladies and gentlemen, that the corroboration is perfect and complete." He also was bound to say that in respect of the Catlett family the conduct of the F.B.I. had been "close to oppression." Did not the May 25th letter prove that the typewriter was not in use by the Hisses any more? That letter was "the finest possible corroboration of the Catlett testimony."