Thomas B. Jackson, Esq., 1601 Kenawha Valley Building, Charleston 22, West Virginia,

Dear Mr. Jackson:

It was very nice to receive your note of July 12; and you were very kind to recall the Sacco-Vansetti address of twenty years ago. I had entirely forgotten that I had ever given that address at the International Association of Insurance Counsel.

At any rate, I have never changed my opinion, although I understand that a book has recently been written by one of the Professors at the Harvard Law School, in collaboration with someone else, attempting to show that they were unjustly convicted and were innocent. I must get that book.

A word more.

My pamphlet did not deal in any way with the Hiss perjury trial; but it was used a great deal by the F.B.I. and the District Attorney in connection with establishing that Hiss was entirely unworthy of belief. As you seem to have taken an interest in the case, perhaps you would not mind my giving you a little account of the real issue in the perjury case (outside of all the testimony that showed that Hiss had been untruthful before the Congressional Committee).

The issues in the perjury trial were very narrow and simple, to-wit:

1. Did Hiss give Chambers, in December, 1937, and early 1938,

restricted confidential documents from the State Department files?

2. Did Hiss see Chambers in the months of February or March, 1938 - or perhaps it was after January 1, 1937?

Chambers testified (1) That he had seen Hiss constantly during 1937, and also in January, February and March, 1938; and (2) That Hiss had given him a vast number of restricted, confidential documents from the State Department, which may be briefly summarized as follows:

A. Four separate documents in the handwriting of Hiss, which Hiss admitted to be his own handwriting, and which were summaries of certain confidential documents, the originals of which were produced at the trial, and which originals were not in existence until at least December, 1937-March, 1938;

B. Thirty-four typewritten sheets, which Chambers said Mrs. Hiss had typed out and Mr. Hiss had delivered to him. They were copies of certain highly confidential State Department documents, which were produced at the trial, and which when compared with the thirty-four typewritten sheets were shown to be exactly, verbatim et literatim, the originals of which the typewritten sheets were copies — and all such originals only came into existence in December, 1937-March, 1938;

C. A very large quantity of microfilms of original State
Department documents, of similar dates, which Chambers said
Hiss had given to him the original State Department documents,
and which he (Chambers) had microfilmed by a certain named
Communist, who in turn testified that he had made the microfilms for Chambers from the original documents. The original
documents were produced at the trial, and were shown to be

the originals from which the microfilms were taken.

Hiss denied that he had given any of those papers, or the originals thereof, to Chambers.

Quite apart from Chambers' testimony that he had received the papers from Hiss, the following evidence showed conclusively (to my mind) that Chambers could not have received them from anyone else but Hiss.

Let us consider the three sets of documents separately:

A. The four documents in Hiss' handwriting. Hiss admitted that the four documents were in his handwriting; but the best explanation he could give as to how they got into Chambers' possession was to suggest that he probably had thrown them in the waste basket at the State Department, and some wicked person had then extracted them from the State Department waste basket and delivered them to Chambers.

Curiously enough, each of the four documents, which were only about four inches by four inches, were each very carefully folded and creased into a little flat packet which could have been easily put into Hiss waistcoat pocket, and then given to Chambers. They were in no sense mussed up or crumpled up, but were in perfect condition.

B. The thirty-four typewritten sheets were admitted by Hiss to have been written upon a certain, particular Woodstock Type-writer, which belonged to Mrs. Hiss, and which had been given to her by her father. Hiss also admitted that the thirty-four papers were not only written upon that typewriter, but that they were written upon precisely the same, identical typewriter which Mrs. Hiss used (1) In writing an application to the University of

Maryland to permit her to take a course in Chemistry in order that she might qualify herself for taking a course in nursing at a designated school for nurses; and (2) In writing a letter to a preparatory school, giving a large amount of data concerning her son (by a former marriage), as an application for her son's admission to that school. Both of those letters were dated about May, 1937.

How did it happen that not only those thirty-four typewritten pages (but a very large number of typewritten copies of secret documents, which Chambers said Hiss delivered to him, and which he [Chambers] then delivered to a Soviet Colonel, who transmitted them to Russia) could have reached Chambers' possession — when they were all originals in Hiss' custody in the State Department, were copied on Hiss' typewriter, and in some way got into Chambers' possession?

Hiss' defense was that in the early summer of 1937, when he and his wife were moving from one house to another, they gave that particular typewriter to a negro servant; and that the negro servant, in turn, gave it to her two sons, who retained possession of it until they were discovered last winter.

Hiss argument was that, from the very early summer of 1937, until early in 1949, that typewriter was not in the possession of himself and his wife, but was in the possession of these negroes, and that, consequently, neither Mrs. Hiss nor himself could have made typewritten copies thereon of the thirty-four typewritten pages; but that some perfectly unknown person must have, in some way, gotten access to the typewriter in the hands of the negroes, and then copied the confidential documents upon that typewriter, and then given them to Chambers.

The negroes testified that, shortly after receiving the typewriter, in the spring or early summer of 1937, they found it was out of order, and they took it to the Woodstock Company's repair office at 14th & K Streets, in Washington.

The F.B.I. promptly proved (1) That the Woodstock Company never moved to 14th & K Streets until after September 1, 1938; and (2) By a huge map that there was not a single typewriter company, or a single typewriter repair concern, in Washington, during 1937 or until September, 1938, that was located anywhere within a good many blocks of 14th & K.

On recalling the negroes, they had to practically retract their testimony by identifying a huge photograph of the building at 14th & K as the place where they had taken the particular type-writer to be repaired, with a description of the windows and doors, where they left the typewriter; and finally had to admit that it had to be after September 1, 1938, that they took the typewriter to be repaired. That demolished completely the Hiss claim that that particular typewriter was not in their possession after May, 1937; and established that Hiss did have possession of that typewriter at least until a short time prior to September 1, 1938.

Consequently, it was in their possession at the very time (December, 1937-March, 1938), when the copies were made of the current confidential documents of that date.

C. The microfilms. It was undisputed that Chambers produced the microfilms of the confidential documents. It was equally undisputed that he had them microfilmed by a certain man, a Communist; and he testified that he had microfilmed them in December, 1937-March, 1938, for Chambers.

In its last analysis, when Chambers produces all these confidential documents which had been abstracted from the State

Department, copied or microfilmed and the copies given to him,
plus his possession of the four genuine documents in Hiss handwriting, what explanation can be given as to how these highly
confidential documents in Hiss care in the State Department could
have gotten into Chambers hands, unless it be according to
Chambers own story, to-wit: Hiss gave them to him?

But that is not all.

Every effort that Hiss Hade to show that, in some way, someone else must have abstracted them, and had them copied, etc., was contradicted by third party proofs.

There was, of course, a great deal of other testimony showing that Hiss had testified falsely before the Congressional Committee; but my pamphlet tells that, and that only.

Please forgive this long letter.

I have not forgotten that when I commenced to practice law with my father's old firm, Bullitt & Sheild, in 1895, the firm of Brown, Jackson & Knight was their correspondent; and back in those days, for various reasons which have not applied for many years, there was a very considerable amount of business between our office and Brown, Jackson & Knight — a connection that I have been gratified has continued from time to time since, and which I hope will continue always.

I have seen Governor Holt in New York several times, and he was good enough to dine with me at a dinner I gave last spring for Lew Douglas and Devereux Josephs, President of the New York Life.

He, too, wrote me a very complimentary letter about the Hiss pamphlet.

Jackson #7

As I go to and fro between Louisville and New York several times every month, I stop at, or look over, Charleston for a few moments, and I hope I will have an occasion some day to get up to see you.

Very sincerely yours,

WMB-LHJ

0

Harold L. Downey, Esq., 91 Dogwood Lane, Rye, New York,

Dear Mr. Downey:

The next time I am in New York, which will be before long, I will give you a ring; and if you will get away from the dull, stupid environment of the Metropolitan, and join me in a hilarlous luncheon or evening, I will tell you everything I can about Hissii

Chambers had no motive whatever. In 1939, after he had abandoned Communism, he revealed to the Government his own prior Communistic life and the names of those in the State Department and elsewhere who were Communists, and whom he feared would do great damage to the United States during World War II. Having done so, he then simply adopted a very quiet and obscure life, relying on his ability as a writer for his support; and he showed such talent that he rose to a \$30,000 salary on TIME as a Chief Editor.

Then the Un-American Activities Committee got started a few years ago, on a Communistic quest, they learned in some way about Chambers' information and his revelations to the Government and to the F.B.I. They subpoensed him and made him come and testify, and it was very short, and, as you can tell from my pamphlet, rather casual as far as Hiss was concerned.

It was only after Hiss repudiated any knowledge of Chambers

and the Committee determined to find out who was lying that they made Chambers testify again, and he simply told the truth. He was not vindictive. He tried to shield Hiss as far as he could — not by misrepresentations about Hiss nor exaggerated charges against him, but by an omission of much that he knew about Hiss, as Chambers had no vindictive desire to injure Hiss any more than he was compelled to do in truthfully answering a lot of questions.

Mrs. Murphy was so nervous to get back to the court room, lest the verdict come in, that she really did not explain clearly exactly what she wanted. I will take it up with you the next time I see you.

With kindest regards, and remember me to your brother.

Ever faithfully yours,

WMB-LHJ

Thomas Creigh, Esq., 1559 Continental Illinois Bank Building, Chicago 4, Illinois,

Dear Tommy:

Thanks for your letters of the 15th.

You probably have not heard of my Factual Review of the Hiss case, which I wrote last winter, before Hiss indictment for perjury. It was constantly used by the F.B.I. and the Government. I enclose you copy of it, which may give you some information you have not had.

If I could only see you I could tell you a great deal more about Hiss, the Carnegie Endowment, Dulles, and what has been going on. Since early spring, I have been in close touch with the F.B.I. and the District Atterney, who used my pamphlet and other information throughout the trial. I was at the trial during the last two weeks of it, and am abundantly sympathetic with the CHICAGO TRIBUNE editorial and your own views, as well as those which you expressed in your letter to Senator Capehart.

while I would not be willing personally to try to get the pamphlet published in the Congressional Record, if you or perhaps the Editor of the CHICAGO TRIBUNE that wrote the editorial of June 10 "Alger's Horatius" were interested in having it reproduced in the Congressional Record, it might be done. There has been no other Factual Review of the testimony before the Congressional Committee that is comparable to it in its accuracy and supporting

Creigh #2

references to the pages of the Hearings. It is not very long, you can read it in a short time, and you might be able to get it reproduced.

Hiss will be tried again in the fall — and not before Judge Kaurman, you can rely on that. I feel perfectly certain he will be convicted then.

The District Attorney made one of the best speeches I have ever heard. There was no eloquence, no rhetoric, but a plain step by step review of every fact developed in the trial, which conclusively showed that, regardless of whether you believed Chambers or not, Hiss and Hiss alone gave to Chambers the confidential documents.

With love and affection,

Ever yours,

WMB-LHJ

Encl.

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL

Willard Edwards, Esq., c/o Chicago Tribune Press Service, Washington, D. C.,

My dear Siri

A friend of mine has just showed me an extract from the Chicago Tribune, of (I think) July 17, dealing with the Hiss case.

As you refer to my little pamphlet "A Pactual Review of the Whittaker Chambers-Alger Hiss Controversy", I am not sure that you have ever seen it, so I am sending you a copy of it.

I hope that you will not mind my referring to that article headed "Inner Circle Still Rallies Around Hiss" - not for publication, but for your private information.

Mr. Eliot Wadsworth (to whom you refer) entertains exactly the same views that I do; and I think you could easily find out that Mr. Arthur A. Ballantine also has views the same as mine, although I am not authorized to quote either of them. I think the same is true of Mr. W. W. Chapin, of San Francisco.

I note your comment on Mr. Dulles' testimony. I had to leave the court room to catch an airplane for Louisville about fifteen or twenty minutes before Mr. Dulles testified, and I have not seen a transcript of his exact testimony. However, he reported to the Carnegie Trustees that, after Mr. Hiss' selection as President, there were numerous intimations and suggestions that came to him that Hiss was a Communist; that he had spoken to Hiss about it more than once; and that in February, 1948, another report came of Hiss' Communist contacts, and that he "again asked Mr. Hiss to see him, and again questioned him searchingly", but Hiss denied any such charges; and that on August 18, 1948, the Chairman [Dullse] asked Mr. Hiss to see him, and told him that while he was confident the Trustees would not themselves want to take action that might imply judgment against him or be prejudicial to him in relation to disputed facts, he thought that Mr. Hiss, out of consideration of the Endowment, should voluntarily resign and relieve the Endowment of embarrassment.

In view of that written statement to the Trustees, I cannot believe that Mr. Dulles could possibly have said that his memory was not clear on the incide:

Mr. Hiss might say that the Trustees did not request him to resign the Presidency of the Carnegie Endowment on December 12-13, 1948; but, if the exact facts were known, everyone would recognize that his resignation had been specifically demanded, with the understanding that no action would be taken on it at that time, but that he would be given a three months! Leave of absence.

There has been so much publicity about the Hiss investigation and trial that it has been most umpleasant notoriety for the Carnegic Endowment; and, in view of the nation wide comments and articles, especially in the last few menths, I have no objection to responsible newspapers knowing the facts. I trust that you will treat this as a purely confidential letter to you; and while I would very much rather not be mentioned in that connection, yet if any question came up about it, I am prepared to prove anything I have said to you in this letter.



# THOMAS CREIGH ATTORNEY AT LAW 1559 CONTINENTAL ILLINOIS BANK BUILDING CHICAGO 4, ILLINOIS

July 20, 1949

Dar Marshall:

It was a fine and dandy answer which you sent me the other day to my letter to you about the Hiss situation and the Carnegie Foundation involvement. I appreciate it very much your writing me so frankly. Of course, I had felt sure all the time that you and I were looking at and wondering about these things in exactly a similar manner.

This spectacle of Supreme Court Justices and District Court Judges going so far astray from the proprieties is something that should give all of us great concern.

I now enclose you a little dope I have just received here indicating that Owen J. Roberts is on the list as well. No doubt, you know about this Atlantic Union Committee but you perhaps might like to have these for your own personal files.

What a list of names it is that appears on the back page of the transmissal letter. I suppose you know the who's who of a great many of them, such as Frank Aydelotte who (while now located at Princeton) runs the show in the U.S.A. for the Rhodes Scholarships. One of his victims is a young man, a former neighbor of ours in Highland Park, Dr. John Nason, now the President of Swarthmore.

This is a motley list of educators, publicists, and even some business men, such as my good friend from St. Louis, Robert Lund, with whom I have talked about this thing many times. I see that we have a few ex-ambassadors. It certainly does not reflect too great a credit upon the intelligence or "education" of these people -- to say nothing of their patriotism and loyalty to the U.S.A. in appreciation for its blessings of having prospered from the ideal of a government of a very limited powers through the past generations.

I am always glad to hear from you and to do my best to keep in step with you on the numerous common causes which we have always had.

Yours very truly,

Wm. Marshall Bullitt

enclosure

Victor Lasky, Esq., c/o New York World Telegram, New York 15, New York.

Dear Mr. Lasky:

I am just in receipt of your letter of Monday last. I will read the clipping immediately. In the meantime, I am glad to tell you I will be in New York next Sunday afternoon or Sunday night at the Union Club, 69th and Park Avenue, Telephone Regent 4-5400, for at least Monday. Tuesday and Wednesday next and probably through Thursday, when I hope we can get together. During the day time I will be mostly down at the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York, 34 Nassau Street, Telephone Hanover 2-1661, where you can probably get me almost any time during the day as I will be there for one Board meeting and several Committee meetings. There is nothing I would like better than to have you take lunch or dinner with me. I have got a lot of things I can tell you that you might be able to use in your book.

So far as Stryker is concerned. I wrote, but did not send, a letter to Kaufman giving him the facts that caused Stryker's outburst and told him I would be delighted to come to New York at any time and submit myself to his jurisdiction for anything he wanted to do; calling his attention to the fact that his Court room was such a model of dignity and decorum that he well might take some disciplinary action regarding Stryker's two outbursts against a mere courtesy spectator who as such could not make any reply. If any lawyer can kick up that kind of a row

in the course of a jury trial by outbursts directed against a spectator and thus get away with it - everybody ought to know it; because in that event every lawyer trying a case would have a wonderful immunity to divert the jury's attention and carry on an Faithfully yours, unusual argument.

WMB:P

### Congress of the United States

House of Representatives

Washington, D. C.

July 20, 1949

Mr. Wm. Marshall Bullitt Bullitt, Dawson & Tarrant Kentucky Home Life Bldg. Louisville, Kentucky

Dear Mr. Bullitt:

I greatly appreciated receiving a copy of your review of the Hiss-Chambers testimony before the Committee on Un-American Activities. It is an extremely well documented factual analysis, and although, of course, I would expect to be prejudiced, I think the conclusions are justified in every respect.

I assume that you have been noting some of the criticism of Judge Kaufman's conduct of the trial. I shall send you in a few days a copy of a speech which Congressman Frank Keefe of Wisconsin made Monday on the floor of the House in which he analysed some of the rulings, and also the background of the judge.

I hope also that you have had a chance to read the excellent account of the trial which appeared in Life Magazine this week. If you have not done so, Mr. Keefe's remarks were extended to include the article and will be sent along to you.

I hope that at some time we shall have the opportunity to meet personally and to discuss various aspects of this case.

With highest regards,

Sincerely yours,

# Chicago Tribune

### WASHINGTON BUREAU 815 Albee Building

Washington 5, D. C.

July 22, 1949

William Marshall Bullitt Louisville, Ky.

Dear Mr. Bullitt:

Thanks very much for your letter and the enclosed pamphlet which is a masterful job. I appreciate also your confidential information on the viewpoints of several other Carnegie endowment trustees which will not be used unless the gentlemen mentioned should authorize it.

Concerning Mr. Dulles' testimony, I think it was a fair summary of his testimony, under cross-examination, that he said his memory wasn't clear on the Hiss incident. He said he couldn't be "certain" of the exact words used in conversing with Hiss and "I would'dn't state clearly that he made a definite, flat, binding promise to resign." He hastened to agree with Stryker that his memory was not "photographic." To me, his testimony under cross-examination negated his direct testimony and Judge Kaufman, for once, was correct in making an observation approximately to the same effect.

## Chicago Tribune

#### WASHINGTON BUREAU 815 Albee Building

Washington 5, D. C.

Mr. Bullitt 2

I don't see how the "unpleasant notoriety" for the Carnegie endowment can be abated so long as Hiss is retained as a trustee. If there is ever a movement to take care of that situation, I should appreciate some notice of it.

You should be very proud of the stand you have taken in a very difficult position. I have heard a number of newspapermen applaud your analysis of the Hiss-Chambers testimony. It's cold logic is unassailable. I am glad to hear that two or three trustees are inclined to follow your reasoning but I waters cannot understand the attitude of the rest. They are putting themselves in the same class with the government officials of the Hiss state department period who have a real excuse for maintaining that Hiss was guiltless.

who have a real excuse for maintaining that Hiss was guiltless.

I will be following the case to its conclusion and would like to hear from you if any development comes to your attention which seems worthy of inquiry. Any communications, of course, like yours of the 18th, will be treated as confidential.

Sincerely,

Welcul Edwards
WillardEdwards

Hon. Richard M. Nixon, Committee on Un-American Activities, House Office Building, Washington, D. C.,

Dear Mr. Nixon:

I have yours of July 20.

I was present during the last ten days of the Hiss trial. I had already read the LIFE Magazine account of the trial, and the next time I am in Washington I will look you up, and hope that you can have luncheon or dinner with me at the Metropolitan Club, when I can tell you some of the incidents in Judge Kaufman's conduct of the trial.

In much that has been written in the past year about the supposed arbitrary and oppressive conduct of the Un-American Activities
Committee during their investigation of the Hiss-Chambers episode,
I do not believe that anybody in the United States has read that
volume of Hearings with anything like the care and attention that
I did — as could be seen by looking at my copy of the Hearings.

It was very rare that I ever found anything that could be criticized in the Committee's handling of thos Hearings. There was, of course, a natural irritation and Committee criticism at Hiss' evasiveness and contradictions, which stamped him as utterly untruthful; but there was nothing anywhere that infringed upon the legal rights of anybody. In fact, the Committee was extremely careful on that subject.

Would it be asking too much of you to have sent to me another

copy of the "Hearings before the Committee on Un-American Activities
House of Representatives Eightieth Congress Second Session
Public Law 601, pages 501-1378? My copy has been worn to pieces
by being marked up and used so much. I want to have a new copy
bound up permanently for my Library; and if, as appears to be the
case, there was a prior volume (pages 1-500), I will be glad to have
that also.

Very sincerely yours,

WB-LHJ

ASTICOU INN

ASTICOU
NORTHEAST HARBOR, MAINE



Hon.William Marshall Bullitt Kentucky Home Life Building Louisville 2, Kentucky

"ear Mr. Billitt:

I cannot tell you how much I appreciated your cordial and friendly letter of July 20 in answer to mine of July 16, and the generosity of your suggestions as to how I might get access to your pamphlet. The result has already been satisfactorily accomplished, partly due to the almost fantastic coincidence that Mr. and Mrs. Stevenson are in the same Asticou cottage with us. So we already had what one might call a bowing acquaintance.

Mrs. Stevenson doubtless received your letter yesterday and acted with the most friendly promptness. She left her copy of the pamphlet with me early last evening and I have of course agreed to return it to her as soon as I have digested it. This will not be too long I am sure for I read it last evening from cover to cover.

It is a wonderfully clear and convincing analysis of the testimony before the Congressional committees and I do not wonder that the Government used it as the basis of its case. It certainly enlightened me on many points as to which I was unfamiliar. I do not see how there can be any doubt about the result of a second trial, especially with the addition of testimony wrongfully excluded, as it seemed to many of us, at the first trial. I cannot help feeling regret that a man like Alger Hiss, who started out with every wind in his favor, should come to such a pass. It has seemed to me that his best chance for some amelioration of his sad position would be to endeavor to get the Court and the District Attorney to accept a plea of nolo with the prospect of a light sentence. This would involve of course a dismissal of the libel suit and a full release to Mr. Chambers.

You may be interested to know that both Alger Hiss and Lee ressman were classmates of my partner Noel Field at Harvard Law School and were on the Law Review with Noel. In the early stages of the controversy Noel told me that it was hard for him to believe that Alger would be guilty of treasonable activities, but as time went on his doubts increased. Noel was also somewhat irritated to learn that anoth Noel Field was figuring rather prominently in Mr. Chambers testimony as a Communist suspect. He got some good natured jollying about it from his fellow Republicans.

I certainly would appreciate the opportunity of meeting you in New York sometime. I go to New York about every two weeks after vacation time and always stay at the University Club. I shall certainly give myself the pleasure of getting in touch with you.

I have a very good idea through the newspaper accounts of the contents of Congressman Frank Keefe's speech indicting judicial misconduct in general and in particular, but I have not yet succeeded in getting a copy of his speech, though I am trying.

It is amystery to me why a man of Mr.Patterson's standing and position as president of one of the three Bar Associations that last year refused to approve

ASTICOU

NORTHEAST HARBOR, MAINE

Judge Raufman's appointment to the Bench should have jumped to the defense of the conduct of the trial and commended it in such glowing terms. Perhaps you may know the reason.

Again thanking you for your very kind letter and the opportunity afforded me of reading your splendid pamphlet, I remain

Very sincerely yours,

Contin malle

Arthur M.Allen

Missing in Europe

Husband, Brother-in-Law

Previously Had Vanished

WASHINGTON, Oct. 11 (UP).

A third member of the Field
family apparently has disappeared
behind the Iron Curtain. State
Department officials said they
have been unable to locate Mrs.
Herta Visser Field, wife of a former
department official. Noel Field,
who was previously reported
who was previously reported
in Europe.
Noel's brother, Herman Field, a
Cleveland architect, also has van-

Mrs. Field was known to be in Prague in late August, two months after her husband vanished from the same city. She went to the Prague airport Aug. 23 to meet a plane on which Herman Field was scheduled to arrive from Warsaw. The American Embassy in Prague has been unable to locate her

Herman Field, who was accompanied by friends to a Polish airport to board the plane for Prague, I failed to reach Prague, and it was ever boarded the plane.

The United States has already demanded that the Polish government explain his disappearance. And American envoys in Prague and Budapest, Hungary, have been directed to make searching inquiries about his brother Noel.

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL

Willard Edwards, Esq., c/o Chicago Tribune Press Service, Washington, D. C.,

Dear Hr. Edwards:

I have your letter of July 22.

I have never seen the stenographic report of Mr. Dulles' testimony, but from the several newspaper accounts of it I could never understand how he could threw any doubt about his having asked Hiss to resign, in view of the typewritten "Statement of Relations between Carnegie Endowment for International Peace and Mr. Alger Hiss", which was circulated to the Trustees, and my copy came directly from Mr. Dulles' private secretary.

That "Statement of Relations" contained the following paragraph:

"On August 3, 1948, at a Hearing before the House Committee, Chambers named Hr. Alger Hiss as having been in 1937 or thereabouts a part of the underground communist apparatus in Washington and that charge initiated a series of events that are a matter of public knowledge.

"While the Chambers-Hiss Hearings were pending before the House Committee, the Department of State announced that Secretary of State Marshall had appointed Mr. Alger Hiss to be one of the two Vice Chairmen of the National Citizens' Committee for United Nations Day.

"On August 18, 1948, the Chairman asked Mr. Hiss to see him, and told him that while he was confident that the Trustees would not themselves want to take action that might imply judgment against him or be prejudicial to him in relation to disputed facts, he thought that Mr. Hiss, out of consideration for the Endowment, should voluntarily resign and relieve the Endowment of embarrassment. Mr.

Hiss said that he was prepared to do this, but wished to defer such action until after the hearings before the House Committee were concluded, but that he would have in mind resigning during September.

"On September 3, 1948, the Chairman, who was about to leave for Paris, arranged for Mr. Shotwell to assume administrative direction of the affairs of the Endowment as from September 1, 1948."

That is the only information I have on the subject; but Mr. Dulles' action (without authority from the Board of Trustees, or, so far as I know, from the Executive Committee) in practically firing Hiss as President and appointing somebody else as Acting President, would seem to make it perfectly clear that Mr. Dulles had called on Hiss to resign, Hiss would not do it, and Dulles substantially fired him from his job — whether lawfully or not may be to question.

Of course, I wish you would consider that quotation as confidential, at least so far as my name is concerned. I have long since learned to trust newspaper men implicitly.

I have already taken steps to bring up, as soon as possible, the removal of Hiss as Trustee.

With kindest regards, and with much appreciation of your kindly approval of my attitude, I am,

Very sincerely yours,

WWB-LHJ

### Congress of the United States

House of Representatives

Washington, D. C.

July 26, 1949

William Marshall Bullitt Bullitt, Dawson & Tarrant Kentucky Home Life Bldg. Louisville, Kentucky

Dear Mr. Bullitt:

I very much appreciated your letter of July 23. As you say, much of the criticism of the Committee on Un-American Activities has been unwarranted, and I wish that more people would take time to read the actual proceedings as you have. Incidentally, I am enclosing some excerpts from a speech I made this Spring before the National Editorial Association which analyzes some of the more flagrant criticisms made of the Committee.

I understand that this week's issue of the New Yorker has a farticularly vicious piece in which I am one of the main targets. It is, of course, part of the general pattern.

I am sending you under separate cover a copy of the hearings which you requested. This, incidentally, is the last copy which I have in my office, other than my own bound volume, but there is no one I would rather see have it than you. The first volume which you referred to does not deal with the Chambers-Bentley case, but with other matters in which I do not think you would be particularly interested.

I hope to have an opportunity to meet you on your next visit to Washington.

Sincerely

Richard Nixon, M.C.

RN:vc

Enclosure

#### Personal

Sylvester C. Smith, Jr., Esq., General Counsel, The Prudential Insurance Company of America, Newark, New Jersey.

Dear Mr. Smith:

Thank you for your very nice letter of the 25th and above all for what you have said about my son. I hope he will go further and do more than I have done and succeed where I have failed.

At the request of the F.B.I. and the Government, I was present at the last ten days of the Hiss trial. When I see you I can give you, I think, a most illuminating account of (a) Judge Kaufman's conduct, although I am not quite as prejudiced against him as a lot of Congressmen and others have been; (b) the irresistible proof that Hiss gave the letters to Chambers even if one should refuse to believe a single word of Chambers' testimony. Mrs. Bullitt is in Europe but will arrive about the loth of August. I will probably meet her in New York and if so I will give you a ring and if you are then in Newark perhaps we can get together. I wish to add that Assistant District Attorney Murphy's closing argument to the jury was a remarkable, unemotional, plain, simple statement of facts with the proof to sustain them and which was responsible for the eight votes for conviction. He ought to be the head of the Trial Department of some big New York firm.

Give my regards to all your family.

Faithfully yours,

Arthur M. Allen, Esq., Asticou Inn, Northeast Harbor, Maine.

Dear Mr. Allen:

I appreciate your most kind letter of the 23rd. May I comment as follows:

- 1. I hope you will get to know the Stevensons better. She is one of my warmest friends and if you happen to be at Northeast Harbor on next Friday week, August 5, give her your congratulations on her birthday. I always telegraph her on that date. She may suspect me as the author of your greeting but she won't mind that.
- 2. I am thinking I may have the printer run off a few more copies as I believe the type is still standing and if so I will send you a copy for yourself.
- 3. If Hiss had at the outset consulted any really what I might call "topnotch" counsel and told him the truth his counsel would, I hope, as I certainly would have done, gotten his authority to make a deal with the House Committee and later with the Government and get immunity from further trouble by telling the truth about the Communist infiltration into the State Department. He did not do so. He took his chance and then stuck to it without, so far as I know, making any attempt to get olemency in advance, such as every income tax evader can always get if he confesses first to the Government before it has gone after him and even afterwards in many cases.

As far as the libel suit is concerned and any release to
Chambers, there was never anything in it and it would have gone
by the Boards automatically. If he had followed any such course
as I have suggested, I think he would even have syaded a nolo plea
and his general reputation might easily have been largely protective.

- 4. I too know Noel Field and was very much surprised when I heard his name repeatedly mentioned during the trial when I was present. Present my apologies to him.
- 5. Keefe's speech entitled "The Conduct of Judge Samuel Kaufman in Alger Hiss Trial" is in the Congressional Record, Slst Congress, First Session, delivered Monday, July 18, 1949. He sent me a copy "Not printed at Government expense" so that I am not perfectly sure of the official date of the Congressional Record in which it appears. It is 11 large Congressional Record pages.
- 6. As to Patterson, he is one of my very long time, very close personal friends and he is out West with his family, but I have already arranged with him to get with the others as soon as he returns when I will have much to say to him on the subject. But, really, I think his apologia may well be not a blanket support of Kaufman's actions but a disapproval of any ordinary Congressional investigation of judicial action as interfering with judicial freedom. I sympathize with that attitude myself unless the investigation is made formally preparatory to or actually in a prospective impeachment. Finally, the most interesting thing about the trial was the Assistant District Attorney Murphy's admirable closing argument to the jury. It was unemotional,

plain, simple demonstration that regardless of Chambers the proof
was indisputable that Hiss gave the documents to Chambers. As he
said in opening, Judas Iscariot and Benedict Arnold (briefly reciting
their positions at the time of the trial) could have gotten plenty
of witnesses to testify to their good character and that if a parent
went into the pantry and met his nine year old boy coming out with
his lips and surrounding face smeared with jam he would know that his
son had been in the jam pot.

has been no possible, even remote, contingency pointed out as to how Chambers could have possibly received from any one but Hiss (a) the four admitted documents in Hiss' handwriting and (b) the 34 typewritten pages (of highly secret documents) admittedly written on a particular typewriter belonging to Mrs. Hiss on which she had written and signed certain letters and the further proven fact that the typewriter was in her possession at the time the 34 typewritten pages were written.

I may have told you when I am in New York I am always at the Union Club, 69th Street and Park Avenue, Telephone 4-5400 for at least twice every month for several days.

With kindest regards,

Sincerely yours,

WB:P

Hon. Richard Nixon, Committee on Unamerican Activities, House Office Building, Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. Nixon:

Many thanks for your great generosity in sending me the volume of hearings and I am delighted to have read your address of June 4. It is an admirable refutation of the common criticisms. As I have already told you, you know my position about the Committee. I could never say anything that was unfair or arbitrary in its procedure. In fact, I thought the Committee was very much more considerate, patient, and I might almost say tender in its treatment of Hiss than any impatient Committee might fairly have acted. He has no cause for complaint. I certainly will try to see you when I am in New York. I am there about twice every month for a few days. I suppose you will be back in California before long and I may not see you until the autumn but I will make a point to find out where you are the next time I am in Washington. I greatly admired your whole attitude during the hearing and afterwards. If on your way back to California you happen to go by air can you not pass through Louisville and at least spend a night with me at my place in the country. I know I would enjoy exchanging views with you.

I will at once getathe New Yorker.

Faithfully yours,

July 29, 1949

Hon. Richard Nixon, House of Representatives, Committee on Unamerican Activities, Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. Nixon;

I am just in receipt of the volume of the Hiss Chambers hearings with your very kind autographic inscription for which I am very appreciative and I am having the volume bound up for permanent preservation, and I will take the liberty of writing you again of anything new I may hear along the line of our mutual interest.

Very sincerely yours,

WMB:P