

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

August 8, 1949

My dear Marshall:

As a sort of supplement to our exchange of correspondence in connection with certain details of the Alger Hiss perjury trial in New York (resulting in the hung jury of 8-4 recently) I think that I will send you the further item which I will mention below at some length.

In view of the fact that you are an old-time trustee of certain Carnegie Foundations and that (but I feel sure without your approval) Hiss was rewarded for his activities which finally led up to the United Nations conferences out in San Francisco by being appointed your President, I venture to send you the enclosed material and comments.

Of course, at San Francisco (and due to the propagandizing activities of Clark Eichelberger and Shotwell in particular, in developing the idea of three consultants each for some 42 national organizations to be present at the conference -- and at State Department expense) a lot of good lobbying was done for the long-time objective of Andrew Carnegie in having a charter for the United Nations. And as a further detail of this result, I cannot get out of my mind the fact that Senators Connally and Vandenberg were also included with the consultants and their expenses paid for by the State Department.

This then was followed (after ratification) by the appointment of Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt as the delegate of the United States and Chairman of the United Nations Economic and Social Council where she has for long assiduously worked for a World Bill of Rights which has now reached the stage of being drafted in the form of a Declaration and approved by the United Nations General Assembly at Paris on December 10 last.

I suppose that you have been fully informed by the Foundation people of all of these activities and particularly of their having had a sub-committee called the American Association for the United Nations which prepared the original draft of this International Bill of Human Rights, and published it back in February 1947.

Of course, the original draft started the ball rolling although the Declaration amended some of the very frank statements of the original draft which, among other un-American ideas, included, for example, an Article 18 reading as follows:

Article 18

Every person has the right to receive from the state assistance in the exercise of his right to work; and the state has the duty to promote stability of employment, to insure proper conditions of labor, and to fix minimum standards of just compensation.

And, of course, under the provisions of certain clauses slipped into the United Nations Charter by which the member nations agree to adopt the recommendations of any "organization" of the United Nations an opportunity is afforded via the provisions of our Constitution stating that treaties are the supreme law of our land for the outright repeal of our own U.S. Bill of Rights as well as the similar bills of the several states under their own State Constitutions.

I believe that President Holman of the American Bar Association has done a major piece of work and has shown a top example of real United States citizenship in the campaign he has been waging in the effort to stimulate the American Bar to the endeavor to prevent the final result which has come so close to the fulfillment originally contemplated.

Also, I think that a part of the long-time activity of the Carnegie Foundation has been the organization and financing of what is called The Foreign Policy Association.

This brings me then to the point of enclosing to you No. 76 of what they call their Headline Series which, under the date July-August 1949, is just now being circulated and which sets forth very completely the present status of all of these World Bill of Rights endeavors.

Have you seen the final draft and are you posted on these activities?

Of course, I will say that as regards the final draft the inclusion of Article 17 provides quite a contrast and a possible deterrent to the avowed purpose and result of a Socialist State which would have resulted should the details of the original AAUN Draft ever get by.

From the standpoint of those of us citizens who are lawyers and who have taken our oath of office to maintain and support the Constitution of the United States, it seems to me that what has been going on as above recited really in public opinion ought to be written up as an additional Count in the indictment of Hiss and the others who are on trial even now in New York for Communist activities (although, of course, there is no "force and violence" about this one - at least as yet.

Mr. Marshall Bullitt

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August 8, 1949

But all too many individuals and groups among our citizenship have been sold to the idea that a World Government is the panacea for future Peace, and I am afraid that the simplicities and successes of our Constitutional Governmental ideals and operations down at least to the 1930's, are pretty well forgotten. And what could be more regrettable and more worthy of an ardent effort to reverse this unpatriotic trend?

Best regards to you, as always

Yours sincerely,

enclosure

Marshall Bullitt, Esq.  
Kentucky Home Life Bldg.  
Louisville, Kentucky

P.S. Since dictating the above, I have received my copy of the American Bar Association Journal for August 1949. And in connection with all of the above I call your attention particularly to the article beginning on page 688 which contains the full print of the present draft Declaration to which I have referred.

P.P.S. Since dictating the above P.S., I have received Clark Eichelberger's little magazine CHANGING WORLD for July 1949. On page 13 you will find a very extensive list of organizations participating in a proposed United Nations Week which is to run from September 18 through October 24.

Most of the organizations are those which participated in the San Francisco sessions with consultants. And anyone who knows anything about organizations and their membership will find that this is a most astonishing group representing everything from the professional smear artist to the avowed Communist front as well as a number of others that, at least, ought to be good Americans.

~~Hiss~~  
**ASTIGOU INN**

NORTHEAST HARBOR

MAINE

August 8, 1949

William Marshall Bullitt, Esq.  
Kentucky Home Life Building  
Louisville, Kentucky

Dear Mr. Bullitt:

I was delighted to receive your interesting and informative letter of July 27. I don't know when I have enjoyed a correspondence more and I appreciate so much your taking the time when I know how busy you must be.

The Stevensons prove most delightful. They are naturally much occupied, and due to the fact that I have been pulling out of a mean bout with a virus bug and am on a somewhat restricted schedule Mrs. Allen and I are less active socially and otherwise than is our usual custom here. However, our occasional contacts with them are most pleasant indeed and we were delighted to add our good wishes on the occasion of Mrs. Stevenson's birthday.

Your letter raises so many interesting questions that I hope you don't mind my commenting upon them in some detail. Your number one I have already commented upon.

2. I shall much appreciate having a copy of your pamphlet for myself when and if it is available.

3. I thoroughly agree with what you say about the advantages of Hiss taking the advice of top notch counsel. I understand that he was in the hands of one of the best firms in Baltimore, but it would seem he could not have been fully frank with them.

4. I am glad I told you about my partner Noel Field, to distinguish him from the Noel Field mentioned by Chambers and by certain publications at that time. Noel wrote to both Chambers and TIME Magazine asking them please to identify the Noel Field they were mentioning, but we could not see that his appeal had any effect. I have been unable to discover to just what extent the other N.F. was involved in the Communist charges.

5. Thank you for giving me the reference to the place in the Congressional Record where Representative Keefe's speech is located. I wrote to one of my Washington friends and have just received a copy which I am reading with intense interest. It is a scorching indictment of Kaufman.

6. I am so glad to have your clarification with regard to Patterson, for I have always regarded him highly. Brown University has, as you doubtless know, just conferred a degree of

[8 Aug 1949]

ASTICOU INN  
NORTHEAST HARBOR  
MAINE

Ll.D. upon him and he made the principal address to the Alumni Association at the recent Commencement exercises, but to my great regret I was unable to be present.

We encountered Mr. Eliot Wadsworth at dinner the other evening at John Rockefeller's and I enjoyed so much talking with him about my correspondence with you and about the Hiss case.

We are returning to Providence on Friday, August 19, after which mail will reach me at 2200 Industrial Trust Building.

I look forward with much anticipation to meeting with you in New York this fall and shall most certainly give myself the pleasure of getting in touch with you.

With kindest regards,

Very sincerely yours,



Arthur M. Allen

*Marshall*  
*Life*  
*Coast*  
*should*  
*and*  
*with*  
*Chas*  
*Capshaw*  
*stuck*  
*Bob*  
*all*  
*Poling*  
*Waldman*  
*T.B.*

THOMAS CREIGH  
ATTORNEY AT LAW

1559 CONTINENTAL ILLINOIS BANK BUILDING  
CHICAGO 4, ILLINOIS

August 10, 1949

Dear Dr. Benson:

I think that this afternoon you may find "your ears burning". The reason for this is due to the circumstance that this morning I have received your most excellent "Looking Ahead" letter with the quite as usual extraordinarily interesting and fine editorials. The second circumstance is that at our home during the day, Mrs. Creigh and I will be entertaining Dean Weyer of Hastings College in Nebraska and his wife who are on a bit of a vacation tour. A little over a year ago our son, whose business headquarters are in Hastings, was married to the Weyer daughter and all of us "in-laws" seem to be very happy about this.

So you see that I will probably have a fine opportunity to tell a fellow "educator" (who, by the way, is entirely of our kind) what I think about you and your qualities and efficiencities and activities, and wish with him that we had hundreds more like you both on this job of explaining -- particularly to the coming generation, what it is that they should be thankful for and what they should be doing about preserving and maintaining what it is that with us "makes the clock tick".

In your current issue, you discuss Socialism and the various brands of U.S.A. "doles" so very well that I do not think I could add very much to them except to tell you how entirely I approve of your exposition. Perhaps I should really say "exposure" (meaning the political expediency of the promoters who are such "designing" men).

But I would like to make a couple of specific comments in the hope that they might be of use to you.

On your final page under the heading "Thought Control" you state

"The wisest men who ever lived said that  
'as a man thinketh in his heart so he is'"

But this idea of proper thinking and the method of developing it particularly in the young, is a matter which is very largely a job for you "educators". And I am rather struck by the quotation which you make because I have quite a feeling that (and especially among our fine ladies) there is quite a bit of the substitution of kindly emotion of generosity which obscures the "thinking".

August 10, 1949

I think that previously I have commented to you on one of my own illustrations of this point but here goes for the same thing one time more.

How many millions of our citizens were caught by the pre-war slogan THE FOUR FREEDOMS? And how much this idea of One Free World seem still to persist? Of course, I might be satirical and say that this continued outpouring of our ECA and other funds is giving a "free ride" to a lot of other people who do not seem to care much for or have much in the way of FREEDOM of their own. I might even call what we are doing the giving of "a free ride" to them. But there is little that resembles FREEDOM about this kind of "for free".

But to go back to the slogan of The Four Freedoms, especially the latter two which were stated to be

Freedom From Want  
and Freedom From Fear

How astonishing it is that so few people ever stop to think that neither of these phrases represents "freedom" in any sense. As I have discussed this in a good many groups including many ladies who are all for "The Four Freedoms", I asked them whether they will not analyze their notions by using the formula of whether they, in their own domestic activities, do not recognize that there is quite a distinction between Freedom to Work and Freedom from Work.

As a matter of fact, it would be very difficult to find any current literature which in simple enough terms puts the idea as to what FREEDOM really is sufficiently clearly so that all the people who are actually for it know enough about it to recognize that to be "liberal" is by no means to be on the road either to Freedom or to saving what we have of it.

I think it is equally a manifestation of a kindly Providence that our forthcoming Election Campaigns in 1950 are on the Congressional level rather than another Presidential one.

There are so many things to be discussed that it will be difficult even as the Campaign progresses, State by State and district by district, to select and emphasize the most highly essential ones, and to arouse an interest throughout the Electorate generally.

One of the items which I believe would have an extremely universal appeal (and particularly as giving the public generally a keener interest in the fallacies of "Social Security") is well set out



August 10, 1949

in a transcript of a recent radio address by Senator Capehart of Indiana, copy of which I enclose to you.

Currently in the daily papers we are reading about several Bills being advocated in the present Congress seeking to raise the rate of taxes as currently collected from workman and employer by payroll deductions.

I think that the presentation both to the capitalist employer and his work people and their families as to how they are being gypped by the administrators of these funds which are supposed to be "insurance", would develop a very common interest in their "doing something about it".

If Life Insurance and other insurance officials would handle their investments for "reserves" out of which future payments are to be made in a manner similar to that now going on as so well shown by Capehart, these officials would justly be in the penitentiary.

And out in our good West in the farming country, I have always had a notion that if someone would develop the real facts with respect to the purchasing by Government agencies (such as C.C.C.) of wheat for Export (which then is to be paid for by the funds we give to certain foreign Socialist countries under the so-called Marshall Plan) that a story could be developed which the people generally would resent. There is so much rigging of the market and so much squandering of our money and so much of the engaging of the inside "friends" of the Socialist government of taking our wheat and themselves putting it into flour to be sold currently to their people in Black Market operations, that if it could be developed there would be a public resentment against such fraud and chicanery -- even in the U.S.A., as to be far more arousing than even what we are currently reading about as regards this 5% group, whose activities certainly are bad enough but not 1-2-3 as compared to the graft even in wheat alone.

And I think people could be more aroused to suppress a fraud and an inequity by their vote for an opposition than they can be through the exposition of certain governmental principles indicating that "Social Security" is by no means a governmental function or one beneficial to the freedom and welfare of any of our people.



Dr. Benson

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August 10, 1949

I hope that some of this may be useful to you, and that many of your friendly audience may be given the benefit of it.

Best regards and good wishes to you, as always

Yours very truly,

enclosure

Dr. George S. Benson, President  
Harding College  
Searcy, Arkansas

The Filson Historical Society

August 17, 1949

Thomas Greigh, Esq.,  
1559 Continental Illinois Bank Building,  
Chicago, Illinois,

Dear Tom:

I have your letter of August 8.

You are quite unfair to the Carnegie by speaking of Hiss being rewarded for activities. He was recommended by a sub-committee of John W. Davis, Arthur Ballantine, and Eliot Wadsworth. He concealed everything about the investigations which he had been under, from the Committee. We took him on the strong recommendation of John Foster Dulles and Acheson. We could hardly be blamed for his turning out badly.

As to the rest of your letter, I can only say I am utterly out of sympathy with the United Nations and everything they do. I think they are just about as bad and as inefficient as the old League of Nations was, and I am pretty much opposed to all of their ambiguous activities.

Ever yours,

WMB-LHJ

August 18, 1949

Thomas F. Murphy, Esq.,  
Chief Criminal Division,  
Assistant United States Attorney,  
United States Court House,  
Foley Square,  
New York, New York,

Dear Mr. Murphy:

I assume it was impossible to get an extra copy of the Hiss Transcript, so that I might write up a short factual review.

With respect to my suggestion that the Government might print (for use on the second trial) the full testimony on the former trial, I might add these suggestions, which could be (I think) profitably carried out, if the testimony were printed, and you had (say) 35 copies or thereabouts.

1. Because of the printing on both sides of the page, you would have to take two copies and mutilate them, and then take out the testimony of each witness for the Government, furnish it to the witness, so that he (or she) would have an opportunity carefully to read over the testimony given at the trial, and thus be able to be very familiar with it at the time of the next trial, and avoid any possibility of being mixed up or confused by Stryker's tactics.

I have found it a great help on a second trial for a witness to be able to read over what he said on the first trial, and be in a position to correct any inadvertent errors, be ready to explain such things, and to avoid by forgetfulness or inadvertence making any contrary statements.

[18 Aug 1949]

Murphy #2

2. With respect to your numerous assistants, whose work may have been limited to one or two witnesses (as is perhaps true with respect to different F.B.I. men, whose investigations related to some particular aspect or particular witness), you could give them a copy of the testimony of the witnesses involved, so that the F.B.I. men could refresh his own memory, and at the same time be prepared to make any further investigations regarding that particular witness' testimony.

3. With respect to your really important assistants, who doubtless had a general interest and investigation in the case as a whole, each of them could have his own printed copy of the testimony, which would enable him to study it at his leisure, and be far more effective in his preparation than to have to pass around among a number of assistants the only typewritten copy that you evidently possess.

4. Finally, for yourself, I should think it would be an enormous advantage for you to have a printed record, rather than to have to prepare for the next trial by a study of 3,000 pages of flimsy typewriting. You ought not to have to suffer such a disadvantage.

And when each day in the trial it came to examining or cross-examining a particular witness, you could cut out of the printed volume the particular witness' testimony, and have it right before you in a very small printed compass, which would be a great convenience to you, I should think — far preferable than struggling with the bulky typewritten volumes I saw you have to resort to during some of your examinations and at the argument.

[18 Aug 1949]

Murphy #3

I did not get to New York as I expected, on account of the great heat here; and Mrs. Bullitt only returned last week from Europe, and then went to our country place at Stockbridge rather than come back here to the heat.

I will be in New York the last week of August, when I trust I may have the pleasure of seeing you and Mrs. Murphy, and that Mrs. Bullitt may have that pleasure also.

You may be interested to know that I have received a very large number of letters requesting copies of my Hiss-Chambers Factual Review, or commenting on it, until my copies are exhausted. I think Mr. Hiss would be very uncomfortable if he could read the comments about himself.

With kindest regards for yourself and Mrs. Murphy,

Ever faithfully yours,

WMB-LHJ

C h i c a g o

August  
Nineteen  
1 9 4 9

Mr. Thomas Creigh  
1559 Continental Illinois Bank Bldg.  
Chicago 4, Illinois

My dear Tom:

I have already expressed my deep appreciation for your courtesy in letting me read copy of your August 8 letter to your good friend Mr. Marshall Bullitt of Louisville.

I want to thank you also for the Foreign Policy Association's Headline Series pamphlet #76, compiled by O. Frederick Nolde on the UN's Declaration of Human Rights.

I could follow through on your letter to Mr. Bullitt because of the pamphlet and our personal chats on this whole subject, and I am in entire agreement with your statement of the case.

I note you also sent Mr. Bullitt FPA Pamphlet #76. Incidentally, I was intrigued with Subsection 2 under Article 25, where protection for illegitimate children is provided. My reference to this is not as to its overall importance, but rather the fact that this anomalous inclusion is evidence of the reformist compulsion on society, that motivated the drafters of the whole Declaration by the do-gooders including the former First Lady.

I have, and I make no bones about it, come to the very definite conclusion that any public servant who is for world government as now in the offing exemplified by the UN, should forthwith be impeached from public service. I would go further and penalize their continued citizenship by reason of their woeful violation of their oath of office. If that makes me a Fascist, so be it! I would gladly challenge any of the greats or near-greats in this world government movement, to a public debate on the question, and I wouldn't need the help of Warren Austin who, though a delegate to the Un, said inter alia that world government is a dangerous movement.

If Mr. Bullitt does not already know Mr. Hume Logan, his fellow townsman, I think he ought to get acquainted with him. There's an American who speaks our kind of language.

With every good wish and kind personal regards, I am

Sincerely yours,

Harry A. Jung

435 No. Michigan Ave., R.2212  
Chicago 11, Illinois

*Hiss*  
MRS. VICTOR MORAWETZ  
SLINGERLANDS, ROUTE 1  
ALBANY CO., NEW YORK

Dear Mr Bullitt

I have thought and thought to see if there is any possible way in which I could fix the date of Peglers article on the My Day of Eleanor Roosevelt in which she he siad put Chambers on trial and expressed her sure conviction in the innocence of Hiss. I did not see her article and got it only through the very unequivocal words of Pegler! But he quotes her word for word throughout.

I unfortunately gave his article away and I have no means of knowing either the date of hers or his. Thæere was also an excellent one along the same line by George Sokolsky. These things I read but do not keep. I feel sure however that if your secretary would write to both these men they would be glad to give you the dates and probably the articles and I am very sure that they will interest you. The manifest impropriety of her taking sides was so glaring.



I know some people who  
religiously collect Peglers and if I  
can get in touch with them I shall  
let you know at once.

Mr. Byrne was such a  
charming person I think. We used  
to see him often in New York.  
It does me so much good to hear  
of and to speak of Victoria's connection  
with these days —

Thank you again —  
and I do wish I had that article  
Margaret Rose Moravcsky

August 20 1949

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

August 22, 1949

Dear Marshall:

One of my good friends here in Chicago is Harry Jung, who is one of those who keeps pretty thoroughly posted on the "who's who" in policitics and in various organizations, etc., etc. He had known that you and I were good friends, and when he saw the item indicating your interest in the Alger Hiss trial he talked with me a bit about it. That led to my having felt that you would not mind my sending to him a copy of the letter I wrote you about the Foreign Policy Association Headline Series Pamphlet No. 76.

I enclose you Harry's comment on that, and particularly call your attention to his final paragraph asking whether perchance you might know down your way a Mr. Hume Logan. I thought the best way to put this up to you would be to send you the letter which you can return to me if you please, with pencilled endorsement or even a letter should you have that much to say.

Thanks loads also for the acknowledgment which you gave to me yourself but which mainly related to Alger Hiss rather than to the activities of FPA. Anyway, best regards and "here's how" to you and yours.

Yours very truly,



enclosure

Mr. Marshall Bullett  
Kentucky Home Life Building  
Louisville, Kentucky

# Chicago Tribune

THE WORLD'S GREATEST NEWSPAPER

WASHINGTON BUREAU

815 Albee Building

Washington, D. C.

Nov. 4, 1949

William Marshall Bullitt,  
Bullitt, Dawson & Tarrant,  
Louisville, Ky.

Dear Mr. Bullitt:

You will recall communications which we have had in the past concerning the Alger Hiss case, particularly concerning the testimony of Mr. Dulles and Mr. Hiss' relations with the Carnegie Endowment. In one of those letters, you stated that several trustees entertained views identical to yours. Without mentioning your name, since your letter was marked "confidential", I wrote all the trustees asking them to clarify their views. Mr. Chapin alone responded, stating that he agreed with your stand and had so expressed himself at meetings.

With the second trial now definitely set for Nov. 17, I am preparing an advance story of some length, reviewing the whole case. This will include, briefly, an account of Mr. Hiss' employment with and severance from the Endowment. I am especially interested in the fact that Mr. Hiss' retention as a trustee constitutes, in effect, an indorsement of him despite the revelations of his duplicity in attaining the presidency so ably stated in your factual review of the Chambers-Hiss controversy.

I remember you stated that future action was contemplated in regard to Mr. Hiss' position as trustee. I would appreciate any information on such moves and any other statement you might wish to make which might have a bearing on a review of the case. I shall scrupulously respect any matter marked confidential, as in the past.

My investigation here and in New York indicates there will be revelations at the second trial barred from the first or then unknown. The FBI has gathered evidence puncturing at least one of the defendant's alibis for Chambers' charges. The second trial judge, not yet selected, will presumably permit much testimony banned by Judge Kaufman of unlamented memory. On the other hand, Mr. Hiss is quoted by his friends as planning "an entirely new line of defense." So we can expect much more than a rehash of the first trial. This paragraph, incidentally, must be regarded as confidential until I print my advance story.

Very sincerely yours,

Willard Edwards  
Willard Edwards

November 9, 1949

Willard Edwards, Esq.,  
c/o CHICAGO TRIBUNE,  
815 Albee Building,  
Washington, D. C.,

Dear Mr. Edwards:

I am in receipt of your letter of November 4.

At the May Meeting of the Carnegie Endowment Trustees, I was unfortunately absent; and while Hiss had to withdraw from the Presidency [by declining to let his name be put up for the Presidency (!)], I think the reason he was not forced out as Trustee at that time must have been because the members present felt that, as his trial was coming on in a few weeks thereafter, they did not want to do anything to prejudice or pre-judge him in that respect.

I hope to get to an Executive Committee Meeting on November 14, and I may be able to write you something after that.

I am intensely interested in getting your advance story.

On Sunday, I talked to one of the F.B.I. men -- with whom I was closely associated during the Hiss trial. Even then he did not know which particular Judge would try the case. The newspapers show that Hiss' counsel is going to try to prove that Chambers was in Europe on a passport at the time he claims to have received documents from Hiss. Personally, I do not believe that they will find proof of any falsehoods in Chambers' testimony.

[9 Nov 1949]

Edwards #2

If you are coming over to the Hiss trial, remember that you can find me (if I am in New York) at the Union Club, 69th Street & Park Avenue — telephone Regent 4-5400; and do let me know there your whereabouts, so I can get in touch with you.

Very sincerely yours,

WMB-LEJ

The Filson Historical Society

Hiss

December 10, 1949

H. Barnsley, Esq.,  
Americanism Commission,  
The American Legion,  
1608 K Street, N. W.,  
Washington 6, D. C.,

My dear Sir:

On my return from New York, I have your letter of November 28, with its enclosures.

I attended several of the sessions of the Hiss trial, and while no one can predict what a jury will do (as one juror can hang a Federal Court jury), I believe that Hiss will be convicted. The testimony is much stronger on this trial than it was before, and the Judge (Goddard) is a typical Judge of the very highest order of both legal and judicial ability.

Now as to my pamphlet: They are all gone, except two or three. If I can pick up one or two from somebody I have sent copies, I will take pleasure in sending them to you.

Very sincerely yours,

WMB-LHJ