

607 U.S. Court House
Foley Square
New York 7, N.Y.
January 7th, 1950.

William Marshall Bullitt, Esq.

Bullitt, Dawson + Tenant
17th floor, Ky. Home Life Bldg.,
Louisville, Kentucky.

Dear Mr. Bullitt -

Please excuse my handwriting, but I do want to thank you for your very nice letter. Later in the day when I last saw you, I received word from the Metropolitan that they had an apartment for me, so it seems that I need not have bothered you after all! I want you to know, in any event, that you have our sincere thanks for your interest and for bringing our situation to the attention of Mr. Kinch.

As you have probably heard and read, we are now in the midst of a lot of psychiatric testimony from the defense, and as your friend Tom Murphy has an extensive cross-examination planned, it looks as though the trial will last about 2 more weeks.

Hoping to see you soon, + thanking you again, I am
Sincerely,
Joseph W. Kelly

January 9, 1950

Thomas F. Murphy, Esq.,
138 East 36 Street,
New York, New York,

My dear Mr. Murphy:

I am writing this to your apartment, so that it will come more directly and quickly to your attention than it might come if addressed to your office, in view of the great pressure you are under there.

On December 29, 1949, the Court of Appeals of New York, in an unanimous opinion, decided the Singer abortion case; and the opinion seemed to me quite directly in point, and in your favor, in connection with Mr. Cross' attack on Chambers for having perhaps told a slightly different story the first time before the Grand Jury from what he subsequently told before the Grand Jury and at the first and second trials.

The similarity between the Chambers and Schneidewind (a witness in the Singer case) situations lies in this:

On November 12, 1947, Schneidewind (an accomplice) first testified before the Grand Jury, and "made statements utterly at variance with his [subsequent] trial testimony, and not inculpatory defendant [Singer] at all". Two days later (November 14, 1947), Schneidewind went before the Grand Jury a second time, when "he recanted, and gave the Grand Jury the same version of the occurrence that he [subsequently] related in his direct testimony on this trial".

[9 Jan 1950]

Murphy #2

After the indictment of Singer for abortion and manslaughter, the trial took place; and upon Singer's trial, Schneidewind, when giving his evidence in chief, gave testimony most damaging to the defendant, Singer, and told the jury that he, with the defendant Singer and another accomplice, had, just after the abortion, gotten together and concocted a false story.

Upon Schneidewind's cross examination, he frankly admitted that at his first appearance before the Grand Jury, he had made statements utterly at variance with his trial testimony, and had not inculpated Singer at all in the crime; and frankly admitted that after his first appearance before the Grand Jury he was taken into custody, and then went before the Grand Jury the second time, recanted his prior testimony, and told the Grand Jury exactly what he told on his direct examination.

Upon Schneidewind's cross examination, the defendant's counsel "brought out the fact that Schneidewind although guilty on his own story, had not been indicted". The defense suggested that Schneidewind hoped for clemency for himself, and that his trial testimony was a fabrication as a reward for which he hoped to go free.

On rebuttal, the father of the girl who died from the abortion testified that on the day following the abortion (thirteen months before the trial), Schneidewind had told the father the same thing that he told the jury on the trial as to his [Schneidewind's] and defendant's [Singer's] complicity in the abortion.

You might care to read the opinion, because of the following similarity to Chambers' position:

As I understand it, on Chambers' first appearance before the

[9 Jan 1950]

Murphy #3

Grand Jury, he did not tell the truth, and indeed may have testified falsely about receiving any documents from Hiss — just as Schneidewind first testified falsely before the Grand Jury and did not inculcate Singer at all. On the second appearance before the Grand Jury, Chambers told the truth. On the trial, Chambers told that he and Hiss (a good deal like Schneidewind) had gotten together and carried out the elaborate transmission of many documents from Hiss to Chambers.

On cross examination, Chambers (like Schneidewind) frankly admitted that he had lied to the Grand Jury in the first instance; then changed and told the Grand Jury the truth, just as he told the trial jury on his direct examination the truth.

The Court of Appeals refused to reverse the Singer conviction, and upheld the Schneidewind testimony.

Schneidewind's statement to the girl's father the day after the abortion, and long before any indictment or trial of Singer, was held competent and forceful — just as Chambers' story to Berle and in the Maryland depositions is most competent, as supporting his ultimate testimony at the trial.

Pardon this long letter — but there is certainly a similarity between the two cases, and to save you trouble I am enclosing you a copy of the Court of Appeals' opinion in the Singer case, which you may keep as long as it may be of any use to you, and then you can return it to me. The marked parts are what attracted my attention to a possible likeness or value to sustain Chambers.

It may be that the Court of Appeals' argument will be of no value to you, but at least it might be — hence I send it to you.

9 Jan 1950

Murphy #4

You know my deep interest in your success, and I hope Mrs. Murphy will telegraph me in advance about when you expect to make your closing argument, as I will come on to hear it.

Faithfully yours,

WMB-LHJ

Encl

The Filson Historical Society

United States Department of Justice

ADDRESS REPLY TO
"UNITED STATES ATTORNEY"
AND REFER TO
INITIALS AND NUMBER

UNITED STATES ATTORNEY
SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK
UNITED STATES COURT HOUSE
FOLEY SQUARE
NEW YORK 7, N. Y.

RJR

TFM
111692
C 128-402

VIA AIR MAIL

January 15, 1950

William Marshall Bullitt, Esq.
Bullitt, Dawson & Tarrant
Kentucky Home Life Building
Louisville 2, Kentucky

Re: United States v. Alger Hiss

Dear Mr. Bullitt:

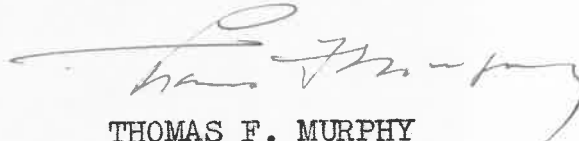
Thank you very much for your letter of January 9th, enclosing a copy of the Court of Appeals opinion in the Singer case.

I think perhaps I can use the argument in my summation which, according to the present prognosis, might be Friday, January 20th.

However, I or Mrs. Murphy will call you during the week to give you a more exact date.

With warm personal regards and many thanks, I am

Sincerely,



THOMAS F. MURPHY
Assistant U. S. Attorney

Enc.

Hiss

The Evening Bulletin AND The Sunday Bulletin

PUBLISHED BY BULLETIN COMPANY

WILLIAM L. MCLEAN - PUBLISHER 1895-1931

FILBERT AND JUNIPER STREETS

PHILADELPHIA-5

ROBERT MCLEAN
PRESIDENT
WILLIAM L. MCLEAN, JR.
VICE-PRESIDENT AND TREASURER

January 28, 1950

William Marshall Bullitt, Esq.,
Louisville, Ky.

Dear Mr. Bullitt:

I wanted to renew my acquaintance with you during the Hiss trial, but somehow missed you on such days as both of us were in New York.

You probably would not remember me at all. During the '20's I was a reporter and city desk man in Louisville.

I am sending you under separate cover a review of the Hiss case, based on direct testimony only, which was published on January 15th. I have started negotiations to expand this and bring it up to date in a book of 25,000 to 30,000 words for quick sale. I don't know yet how my agent will make out.

If we (the agent and I) cannot make a direct sale, it occurred to me that I might interest you in buying a "piece" of this book. I do not propose to be argumentive, but factual, on the theory that the facts speak for themselves and that there is only one conclusion to be drawn from them-- the conclusion which the jury drew. I believe a short book, coming out ahead of the projected big ones, would have a big sale.

I have an idea that, of a direct sale cannot be made, a half interest could be purchased for something like \$1,000. I would receive nothing in advance and later only the regular royalties.

You can ask Tom Wallace, or Powell Lee, or almost anybody around the Louisville papers about me. Judge Dawson might remember me from his attorney general days. I barged into his taxicab the night he went out to be nominated for governor.

I should appreciate hearing your reaction, if any.

Very truly yours,


Stanley G. Thompson
(News Editor)

February 4, 1950

Harvey D. Gibson, Esq.,
President,
Manufacturers Trust Company,
55 Broad Street,
New York 15, New York,

Dear Harvey:

I was in New York all this past week, and if I had only known that Mrs. Gibson had the slightest interest in the Hiss case, I would have adored having you and her dine with me, when I could have told her everything there is to be told about it.

While I am generally supposed to know about everything there is to be known about the Hiss-Chambers matter, I never wrote a brief, as I was not in the criminal case itself, although I gave a great deal of help to the Government.

The next time I am in New York (which will be about February 15th), I hope very much you and Mrs. Gibson can dine with me on one of the Ladies Nights at the Union Club, when I can tell her everything I know about the case, and perhaps I can make it interesting to her.

I am writing this letter largely for her benefit, so be sure to show it to her. There is no use of my going into the details here, but I can assure you that everything Chambers said is true, and that Hiss told untruths at every possible point, both before the Congressional Committee and the Grand Jury, as well as both trials for perjury.

The only thing that I have in writing is a pamphlet, of

[4 Feb 1950]

Gibson #2

which I have only two or three copies left, one of which I am sending for Mrs. Gibson.

When the Congressional investigation started in August, 1948, I paid no attention to it, for although I was one of the oldest of the Carnegie Endowment Trustees I had no opinion on the subject. Then when I had pneumonia and had to go to Nassau in November to recuperate, there was sent to me the 800-page printed record of all the hearings before the Congressional Committee. I read it with great care; became convinced that Chambers was telling the truth in every respect, and that Hiss was lying everywhere; and then prepared the pamphlet. It only dealt with the Congressional investigation, and had no reference whatever to the secret documents which Hiss gave Chambers. In fact, nobody knew anything about them at the time I wrote the pamphlet.

It was really prepared to convince the Carnegie Endowment that they ought to fire Hiss instantly; but, confidentially, a good many of the Trustees who were college professors or educators could not believe he would do such a thing, and Arthur Ballantine and I (who wanted him fired at once) failed to convince them. The pamphlet was in the hands of the printers, and the Trustees did not get it in time for the Meeting. Sometime after that, I had it printed, and it was used all through both trials by the Government. It was in that way that I got in very close association with the F.B.I. and U. S. District Attorney Murphy.

I attended a good many of the most important sessions in the first trial, and a number of them in the second trial.

Tell Mrs. Gibson that the pamphlet will probably give her

4 Feb 1950

Gibson #3

enough information for her to make up her own mind about the truthfulness of Hiss and Chambers, respectively; but the first time I have an opportunity to see her, I can tell her the whole story of the two perjury trials, which were not known at the time I wrote the pamphlet.

Pardon this long letter — and I will certainly see you when I am in New York the middle of February, and hope we can all get together for a little while.

Mrs. Bullitt and I have your colored photographs as a delightful souvenir of your Derby visit with us, and I hope you can be with us again this spring for the Derby.

Faithfully yours,

WMB-LFJ

Encl

Congress of the United States
House of Representatives

Washington, D. C.

February 4, 1950

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

Dear Mr. Bullitt:

There has already been a great deal of published comment concerning the outcome of the Hiss case, and in sending you the enclosed reprint of a speech I made on the floor last Thursday, I am not so presumptuous as to contend that I am presenting facts which have not previously been brought to your attention.


However, I feel there has been too much of a tendency in the discussion of the case to place primary emphasis upon the issue of the guilt or innocence of Hiss as an individual and thereby to lose sight of the very serious implications which this case has for the American people.

I have attempted to set forth in the enclosed remarks the extent and scope of the conspiracy of which Hiss was a member, the reasons why the Administration failed to act against the conspiracy before the crime was outlawed by the Statute of Limitations, and some of the steps which can and must be taken if we are to avoid such cases in the future.

If you should like to obtain additional copies of this reprint, I have them available in my office.

With very best regards,

Sincerely,


Richard Nixon, M. C.

RN:vc

February 8, 1950

Hon. Richard M. Nixon,
Committee Un-American Activities,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D. C.,

My dear Mr. Nixon:

I am just in receipt of your very kind note of February 4, with which I agree in every respect.

Very confidentially, the Assistant U. S. District Attorney in New York, Mr. Thomas F. Murphy, has told me that he will turn over to me all the entire transcript of the testimony in the two trials, together with everything else on the subject, as well as most politely offering me a room and a stenographer in the Federal Court House, to enable me to write another pamphlet, which will be a review of the whole Hiss-Chambers affair, in which I can greatly abbreviate my former pamphlet — and yet preserve every vital fact and reference in that pamphlet — and at the same time review the trials from the standpoint of the factual issues involved, in order to give, in quite a short compass, an absolutely accurate history of the whole subject.

I hope to be able to do it very shortly.

In the meantime, I quite agree with you that the guilt or innocence of Hiss (as an individual) has been the thing uppermost in the public mind, and it has entirely lost sight of the far more vital issue, to-wit: The fact that the Democratic Administration was honeycombed with Communists, and for which Roosevelt was more responsible than anybody else.

[8 Feb 1950]

Nixon #2

I have what I doubt very much if you know — the absolute information as to who was responsible for Hiss' initial appointment in May, 1933, in the Department of Agriculture, the inside opposition to it, the over-riding of the opposition by a Cabinet Officer, and Roosevelt's personal insistence that Hiss must be appointed. This I have from the highest possible authority.

I have just read your pamphlet. With all my knowledge of the whole situation, I am perfectly competent to say that it is an amazing review of the whole situation as developed before the Congressional Committee and the way in which the Department of Justice was prevented from dropping the matter and forced to let the Grand Jury indict Hiss. The whole pamphlet is of the greatest value, and I am only sorry that it does not reach a much larger audience, as I had not even heard of its existence, though I knew you had made a speech in Congress. I would be delighted if you could spare me half a dozen copies.

You should not have to go to the personal expense of printing this pamphlet. It is a delicate matter to offer to bear any expense for a Congressman, but if you would permit me to do so I would like to contribute to reimburse you for the expense you have gone to in paying for the reprints. I have no idea what it cost you, but would you permit me to pay \$10 or \$25 towards the expense of its publication, or a larger sum if your expenditure was great?

I have not forgotten your courtesy in sending me the clean copy of the Hearings, when my own was so worn out.

What the public has failed to get, and what even your speech fails to give, is the absolute proof — without regard to, or in any way relying upon, Chambers' testimony — that Hiss is guilty.

[8 Feb 1950]

Nixon #3

People have made up their minds about it, and yet have not had before them the consecutive statement of facts -- undisputed facts -- which prove Hiss guilty.

I am in New York every couple of weeks, but I do not often stop in Washington. I am going to make it a point to stop there within the next two or three weeks, let you know in advance, and hope you will dine with me at the Metropolitan Club, as I would like to have the pleasure of knowing you personally, as well as exchange some views on this and other things of mutual interest.

Very sincerely yours,

WMB-LHJ

Hins

February 17, 1950

Albert Tuohy, Esq.,
F.B.I.,
29th floor Federal Court House,
Foley Square,
New York, New York.

Dear Mr. Tuohy:

This is a partial answer to your inquiry:

1. A Manice de Forest Lockwood was of the Class of 1907 at Yale and his name appears in the New York Social Register for the years 1903, 1905, 1906, 1907, 1908, 1910, 1914, 1915, and 1917, as a member of the Calumet Club "absent", and for the intervening years I didn't take the trouble to look them up, so that presumably from 1903 to 1917 he appeared always merely Calumet Club "absent." On July 16, 1918, he was apparently a Lieutenant in the United States Army and on that day married one Mabel Farrington (daughter of a deceased William R. Farrington). Thereafter, his address as Mr. and Mrs. Manice de Forest Lockwood is given as follows: 1921, 570 Park Avenue; 1925, 36 East 81st Street; 1941, 36 East 81st Street; but my 1948 Social Register gives his address as 860 Park Avenue and the same in 1949 and 1950. I didn't think it necessary to look up each separate year by itself as I got you enough information for the different years and I presume that is enough for you.

2. There is a Manice de Forest Lockwood, III (evidently his son), noted as Yale 1944, registered in 1947 at 36 East 81st Street; 1948, as 860 Park Avenue; 1949 as 860 Park Avenue, and the same for 1950.

• Tuohy, #2

3. From the foregoing data you can safely rely on the fact that a Manice de Forest Lockwood belonged to the Class of 1907 at Yale; but there is a curious thing about that as the name appears in 1903 - four years before his date of graduation at Yale as a member of the Calumet Club in New York and noted as "absent" from 1903 until 1917 inclusive. It is not easy to understand how a young fellow of 1907 at Yale could have been a member of the Calumet Club in 1903, which would have made him a member there at about the age of 17 or 18, unless he had a father of the same name, but even that doesn't work out very satisfactorily. The Union Club book gives the name of "Manice d'F. Lockwood, Jr." as elected to the Club April 14, 1948 and yet the Social Register gives his name (without the Junior) and as the same man who graduated from Yale in 1907 and belongs to the Union Club.

But I do not understand why he would call himself Junior when for many years he did not list himself as a Junior during the long period after 1903. As I am writing from Louisville, I can not easily get over the telephone some more data about him from the Club's records to find out whether the man you are looking for is the Yale 1907 man or the man of the same name of Yale 1944 who has himself listed as III or Third.

4. There are a good many Lockwoods in the Social Register for the past years. There is one listed as Hamilton d'F. Lockwood as of Harvard Class of 1890, which in the Social Register of 1902 has himself listed at 226 E. 15th Street, but his name in turn disappears, I think, after 1904. This may seem very confusing to you but it is the best that I can get you at this time. Your memorandum, however,

17 Feb 1950

Mr. Tuohy, #3

recites "Manice de Forest Lockwood (who went on Hiss' \$10,000 bond) and Lockwood's wife, Agnes Carter Nelms, probably present or former employee of Carnegie Endowment." There is some trouble with that because, so far as the Social Register goes, Manice de Forest Lockwood married July 16, 1918 one Mabel G. Farrington to whom he is still married. On the other hand, if the man that went on Hiss' bond is his son or a different Manice de Forest Lockwood of Yale 1944, there is no evidence that he is married as far as I have any information about.

5. You asked about Ann Winslow. I will have to wait until I can get that from my friend in Washington and at the same time I will find out what I can about Agnes Carter Nelms. I am afraid you will think that I am not a very good investigator and that you will decline to employ me as an F.B.I. man when I get down to the point where I am struggling to get a job of some kind to earn my living!! However, I think I can get you some more about it pretty soon and I may be in New York next week, certainly the week after. Let me know if there is anything else I can do for you along that or any other line.

Faithfully yours,

WMB:P

ANN WINSLOW

~~SHINE~~

and any connection
she may have
with Maurice De Forest
Lockwood (who went on
Miss 10000 band and
over

file

Hess

The Filson Historical Society

Lockwoods wife (Agnes
Carter Helms. probly
present or former employee
of Carnegie Endowment.

The Filson Historical Society

February 18, 1950

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL

George A. Finch, Esq.,
Carnegie Endowment for International Peace,
700 Jackson Place,
Washington 6, D.C.

Dear Mr. Finch:

I was told that a Mr. Manice de Forest Lockwood went on Mr. Hiss' \$10,000 bond and it was thought that he had a wife, Agnes Carter Nelms, who probably was a present or former employee of the Carnegie Endowment. I looked in my Social Register of New York and find to my surprise that there is a Manice de Forest Lockwood, Jr., who was elected a member of the Union Club April 14, 1948, and, by glancing through the Social Register, I got quite mixed up as to his identity because apparently he must be a very elderly man as he seems to have graduated from Yale in 1907, which is 43 years ago, and if he graduated at the average age of 22 he would now be 65 but hardly a junior, as he also seemed to have a son of the same name who graduated from Yale in 1944. That brought up to my mind another thing, that there is said to be an Ann Winslow supposed to be an employee of the Carnegie Endowment now or formerly.

I wish you would tell me whether or not there has ever been any such person as Ann Winslow or Agnes Carter Nelms in any way connected with the Carnegie Endowment. I suppose I could write to the Secretary at the Up Town office there, but I have no idea who is in

18 Feb 1950

Mr. Finch, #2

charge and I am sure if there was ever any such person of that kind employed by it you could tell me. Of course, anything you tell me on the subject will be entirely confidential, but I am interested in trying to see what interest this Mr. Lockwood had in going on Hiss' bond. There is a rumor that Acheson contributed largely to Hiss' expenses, but I can hardly believe he would have done it. I do not think that I have a copy of the Endowment's By-laws for if I did I would certainly want to see by what authority Mr. Dulles, even though he was Chairman of the Board, would ask for Hiss' resignation, and not getting it undertook to appoint Mr. Shotwell as Acting President and also whether he gave him the salary that goes with the office or whether subsequently the Board or some Committee ratified it. I have never heard what happened about Hiss and his office as Trustee.

Personally, I think it was a very great mistake not to have let Mr. Hiss out both as President and Trustee at the December, 1948 meeting so as to have kept the name of the Endowment as much as possible from the mess Hiss had gotten us into and it could have been done on the single ground that he had failed to notify our Committee of the fact that he had been under such examination by the F.B.I., etc for Communism and concealed it from us. However, that is water past the mill and we certainly have had to have our name broadcast in all leading papers over the country time and time again as an institution of which he was President.

With best wishes,

Faithfully yours,

WMB:P

CARNEGIE ENDOWMENT FOR INTERNATIONAL PEACE

700 JACKSON PLACE WASHINGTON 6, D. C.

GEORGE A. FINCH
COUNSELOR

CABLE: INTERPAX WASHINGTON
TELEPHONE: NATIONAL 3428

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL

24 February 1950

Mr. Wm. Marshall Bullitt
Kentucky Home Life Building
Louisville 2, Kentucky

My dear Mr. Bullitt:

Answering your personal letter of February 18, I understand that an Agnese Nelms was employed for a short time in the New York office but resigned to get married. Anne Winslow is now employed there. You will find her name printed as Editor of International Conciliation, Pamphlet No. 53, published in September, 1949. All records of employees have been removed from this office and sent to the New York office so I am not able to give you exact details of the employment of these two persons. Mr. Howard Woodland, who is now the Bursar of the Endowment, took these records with him when he went to New York. If you need further details of this character, he would no doubt be glad to send you the information.

Concerning Mr. Hiss' resignation, you will recall that at the dinner of the trustees held December 12, 1948, it developed that Mr. Hiss had not submitted any written resignation and the trustees at that dinner asked him to submit a resignation in writing to the semi-annual meeting of the Board to be held the following day. Upon my motion, the resignation included not only Mr. Hiss' position as President of the Endowment but also his membership in the Board of Trustees. Mr. Hiss complied with this request and his written resignation was submitted to the Board at its meeting on December 13, 1948. The text of it is contained in the Minutes of that meeting. The Board adopted resolutions to take no action upon the resignation at that time but that Mr. Hiss be granted leave of absence for a period of three months. At the same time, the Board adopted another resolution appointing Dr. Shotwell Acting President of the Endowment. At the meeting of the Executive Committee on February 17, 1949, the leave of absence granted to Mr. Hiss was extended to the annual meeting of the Board of Trustees on May 5, 1949. At the annual meeting held on May 5, 1949, a letter was presented from Mr. Hiss stating that he was not a candidate for reelection to the Presidency of the Endowment. Dr. Shotwell was then elected President thus automatically filling the vacancy in that office. Dr. Shotwell's salary was fixed by the Board at \$20,000 per annum. At the same time the Board decided to take no action on Mr. Hiss' letter of December 13, 1948, tendering his resignation as a trustee of the Endowment. The question of the resignation of Mr. Hiss from the Board came up again in the semi-annual meeting of December 12, 1949. The Minutes of that meeting record that it was the consensus that no action should be taken while Mr. Hiss' trial was under way in the New York court. Mr. Hiss is accordingly still a member of the Board of Trustees of the Endowment. You should have copies of all these Minutes to which you can refer for further details.

The rumor about Mr. Dulles' contributing to the defense of Mr. Hiss was current in Washington for a time but one of the radio commentators said the rumor was not true. I do not recall whether or not he said that Mr. Acheson had denied the rumor.

Sincerely yours,



CARNEGIE ENDOWMENT FOR INTERNATIONAL PEACE

405 WEST 117TH STREET, NEW YORK 27, NEW YORK

February 28, 1950

Dear Mr. Bullitt:

In response to your request of February 20, received yesterday:

✓ Miss Agnese Carter Nelms left the employ of the Endowment several months ago to be married. According to the Endowment's records, she had previously been employed by the Near East College Association, and the Woodrow Wilson Foundation. She is a graduate of Bryn Mawr College. Miss Nelms was an editorial and staff assistant. ✓

Miss Anne Winslow is presently a staff member, having come to the Endowment in November, 1946. She had previously done research and writing for the Commission to Study the Organization of Peace under the direction of Mr. Clark Eichelberger. Prior to that Miss Winslow had had overseas duty with the United States Army as an intelligence officer. Miss Winslow is managing editor of publications working with Mr. Malcolm Davis, Executive Associate.

Sincerely yours,

E. N. Thompson

E. N. Thompson, Secretary

Mr. Wm. Marshall Bullitt
Kentucky Home Life Building
Louisville 2, Kentucky