Wadleigh, however made it clear that he had passed on none of the secret papers Chambers said came from Hiss. Chambers also named three other New Deal officials as "sources" of secret documents.

One of them, Harry D. White, former assistant secretary of the treasury, died a few days after being questioned by the House committee on un-American activities on this charge.

CHAMBERS related that in 1939 he had laid the story of the existence of the Red spy ring before A. A. Berle, former assistant secretary of state, in the belief that Roosevelt would act on it.

Berle testified before the House committee that nothing was done, although as late as 1944 there was still a pro-Russian clique in the State department and that "Alger Hiss took the pro-Russian point of view."

Chambers, commenting on administration refusal to stir up snoozing red herrings, remarked, "Berle was told to go jump in the lake."

Again in 1945, after Mr. Truman's accession to office, Chambers repeated his story to the State department security officer, once more without result.

LLOYD PAUL STRYKER, high-priced counsel for Hiss, submitted to Chambers a photograph from a Luce publication showing Hiss in the company of Sen. Vandenberg, leader of the Republican "bipartisan" foreign policy faction, the caption of which referred to Hiss as "one of the State department's brighter young men," adviser to Roosevelt at the Yalta conference where Stalin wrung vast concessions from the President, and secretary general of the San Francisco conference where the United Nations charter was drafted.

With heavy sarcasm, Stryker asked whether, upon seeing the picture, Chambers had wired the President to beware, that Hiss was a traitor.

"I did not," responded Chambers. "I didn't think it was possible to interest anybody in the subject."

HISS' own story was a denial of everything. He lent Chambers his apartment, gave him his auto, accepted a rug from him (a token of appreciation, Chambers said, from the Soviet spy ring), rode with him to New York, had him and his wife and child in his home, met him an admitted 15 times—all true, but he never passed Chambers any papers.

Hiss and his wife denied ever seeing the Chambers family after Jan. 1, 1937, although the strange fact emerged over Mrs. Hiss' denial that Mrs. Chambers knew her plans to take a nursing course in Baltimore six months after that date.

Yes, the defense conceded, all of the secret papers except four in Hiss' own hand were typed on a Woodstock typewriter the Hiss family had owned, but the story was offered that they had given the machine to some servants before the dates typed on these papers in the first three months of 1938.

Government [illegible] brought out that a repair shop where the machine was fixed was not in existence at the time witnesses for Hiss said they had taken the typewriter there, so that it must have remained with the Hiss family until much later.

But if the defense account were true, the alternative was that someone had still sneaked the papers out of the State department and Negro servants, for reasons unknown and unexplained, had come into possession of them and copied them for Russia. It sounded rather unlikely.

HISS threw big names around throughout his testimony. One of his associates in the State department and at San Francisco, John Sloan Dickey, is now president of Dartmouth college. When former Secretary of State James F. Byrnes asked him about rumors of his Communist affiliation, he submitted himself to the FBI and then asked Dean Acheson, then undersecretary, now secretary of state, to assure Byrnes that the matter "had been laid to rest."

While still in the State department, he was sought out by John Foster Dulles, Wall Street lawyer, foreign relations adviser to Gov. Dewey during the latter's Presidential campaigns, and American spokesman in U.N., to become president of the Carnegie Foundation for International Peace at $20,000 a year.

With all of his State department experience, with the added distinction of having been executive secretary of the Dumbarton Oaks conference at which the World bank and international monetary fund were conceived, Hiss felt himself well qualified to head this propaganda agency in the cause of internationalism.

He had always taken an interest in such matters. Even as a young government lawyer he had attended meetings of the Foreign Policy association in Washington at which bright young New Dealers, some of whom were also later accused as Communists, listened to one another.

THROUGHOUT the trial there were curious overtones. The consistently tender treatment accorded Hiss by Judge Kaufman aroused comment. Mrs. Roosevelt, who months before had pre-judged the case in her daily column, dropped in and again acquitted Hiss in print.

Other columnists and newspapers printed material intended to win him sympathy.

Yet it was not these that aroused Judge Kaufman's anger, but outspoken accounts of his partiality from the bench. He threatened contempt action or punishment by some "other method" once the case was closed.

The Department of Justice on other occasions had strenuously sought convictions, notably in the wartime mass sedition trial of 28 opponents of Roosevelt's war policy.

That case was prosecuted vindictively by O. John Rogge, who later attracted an impressive number of left-wing clients and was the choice for judicial office of the radical American Labor party in New York, which is the next thing to the Communist party.

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