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Almost everyone greeted Hiss's story with derision, for it seemed as if Hiss were concealing knowledge of Chambers and was now making up some ridiculous story about knowing him under a fictitious name. What was forgotten was the fact that Hiss had never known Chambers' real identity, by the latter's own testimony. And by that same testimony Hiss had known him under an alias. However, even the press proved to be skeptical in word and picture. Peter Arno, the celebrated cartoonist, illustrated a tale told by his pal, Thomas F. Murphy, the federal prosecutor in the two trials of Hiss, in a cartoon that was published in *The New Yorker*. The story was about a giraffe that runs across a hippopotamus in the jungle. Thinking it might be a friend that he hadn't seen in years, he asks the hippo to open his mouth that he might identify him by his teeth. The cartoon depicts the giraffe peering into the gaping, cavernous jaws of the hippo and exclaiming, "My God, it's George Crosley!"

The importance of this confrontation cannot be exaggerated, for the solution to the Hiss Case lies here. It was as if two men were in the room, neither of them Chambers. Carl sat in one corner, George Crosley in the other. Chambers denied that Hiss knew Crosley and said that he knew Carl. Hiss said that the man he knew was Crosley and denied acquaintance with Carl. One identity was that of a criminal spy, the other that of an honorable citizen. If Carl is the man Hiss knew, then Crosley is banished. If he knew Crosley, then Carl must disappear. Hiss, Chambers, the HUAC, everyone accepted this fact. One man was lying, the other telling the truth, and the truthful man proves the other a perjurer. The Grand Jury was dying to indict one or the other for perjury, for one man *had* to be lying, but which one?

The fact that one story has to be disproved for the other to stand up is seen in the argument of Prosecutor Murphy who, through both trials, hammered away at the Crosley story, still heaping scorn upon it in his

summation at the end of the second trial, a year and a half after the beginning of the Hiss Case. Chambers, in his autobiography *Witness*, published in 1952 after Hiss had begun his prison sentence, devotes the longest passage in the book to the confrontation, ridiculing the Crosley story (he never admits he once conceded the truth of it), and reporting with smug satisfaction how the HUAC members derided the story once Hiss had left the room when the confrontation ended.

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