



FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

JOSEPH McCARTHY

PART 18 OF 28

BUFILE NUMBER: 121-23278 (SUB A)

CONFIDENTIAL

SUBJECT Joseph McCarthy
FILE NUMBER: 121-23278 SUB A
SECTION NUMBER _____

111 pages

Lucas Demands 'Red' Names

Says McCarthy Can Tell Senate Committee

By The Associated Press

Senate Democratic Leader Scott W. Lucas promised today to obtain an early airing of Sen. Joseph R. McCarthy's charges of Communist infiltration into the State Department.



SEN. McCARTHY
81 anonymous cases

He said he would confer immediately with Chairman Tom Connally (D., Tex.) of the Foreign Relations Committee about an open hearing on Sen. McCarthy's charge that 81 Communists and fellow travelers have wormed their way into the Administration's top echelons.

He said Sen. McCarthy should be put under oath and compelled to identify the 81 cases he reviewed on the Senate floor last night. Sen. McCarthy has mentioned no names.

Sen. McCarthy told the Senate among other things that one person who failed to get a loyalty clearance at the State Department now is a speech writer in the White House. He also charged that there is a Red ring in the State Department headed by a subversive "Big Three."

GOT PROOF, HE SAYS

He said afterwards that he has no objection to revealing the identities of these individuals in open hearings before any Senate committee.

Sen. McCarthy said he could back up his charges with documents from State Department files. He refused to say where he got them but he told the Senate that "were it not for some good loyal Americans in the State Department, I'd not be able to do this."

His speech prompted the most violent Senate debate of the year. Sen. Brien McMahon (D., Conn.) accused Sen. McCarthy of "star chamber" proceedings and "ex parte trials."

ONE IS WOMAN

Despite persistent needling by Sens. Lucas and McMahon, Sen. McCarthy refused to divulge any names whatsoever. He referred to the "Big Three" in the State Department as cases "One, Two and 81."

Case 81, he said, actually was a woman. She has a "great deal of control over the news used on the Voice of America," he added, and is "doing the United States immeasurable damage."

Sen. McCarthy said all three should not only be fired, but prosecuted.

About half of the 81 cases which Sen. McCarthy cited involved persons who worked for the Voice of America or the United States Office of In-

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WASHINGTON DAILY NEWS
1st Edition
February 21, 1950

Full Probe Promised On McCarthy Charge Of Subversive Ring

Uproar Marks Speech;
Senator Lists 81 Reds
In State Department

By Cecil Holland

Charges by Senator McCarthy, Republican of Wisconsin that a group of subversives are operating in the State Department were headed today for a full congressional inquiry.

Senate Majority Leader Lucas said he would move to have the Senate Foreign Relations Committee investigate the accusations.

He indicated this course after Senator McCarthy aired his charges in a five-hour Senate speech last night and said that 81 Communists have worked or now work for the department.

Senators Rounded Up Twice.

In an uproarious and acrimonious session that saw the sergeant at arms twice ordered to round up absent members, Senator McCarthy refused Democratic demands that he name those suspected of being members of what he described as "an espionage ring in the State Department."

In his recital of cases, the Senator charged:

1. A member of a Communist front organization who failed to get security clearance in the State Department turned up as a White House speech writer. He said this individual has a relative with a financial interest in the Daily Worker, Communist newspaper.

2. Two men and a woman make up a "big three" in directing the suspected spy ring in the State Department and their ouster would break up their subversive operations.

Shadowing Described.

3. One of the trio is "one of our foreign ministers" who holds "one of the most important listening posts in Europe."

4. An individual now working in the office of an Assistant Secretary of State was shadowed by the Federal Bureau of Investigation in 1946 and was found to be in contact with an espionage agent. Senator McCarthy added that this person got State Department jobs for two communists who were later fired.

Senator McCarthy said the man he described as being a "foreign minister" had been shadowed and was found to have been in contact with a Soviet agent.

The Senator described the woman as a former top official of the department's Office of International Education, which handles the Voice of America broadcasts.

Senators Lucas, McMahon of Connecticut, Lehman of New York

and Withers of Kentucky, all Democrats, demanded time and again that Senator McCarthy submit names. Senator Lucas shouted that the charges had "put a cloud" over the State Department and added:

"I want to get the honest-to-God Americans there out from under that cloud. The proper committee will ferret this out."

Senator McCarthy said he would give the names to an investigating committee. But he refused to disclose them otherwise unless President Truman lifted an executive order barring congressional committees from loyalty files. Senator Lucas said he could not commit the President on that point.

Senators Wherry of Nebraska, the Republican floor leader, and Ferguson, Republican of Michigan, and Mundt, Republican of South Dakota, sought to have the Appropriations Committee make the investigation.

Rules Out GOP Demand.

An Appropriations Subcommittee is scheduled to begin consideration today of the department budget. Senators Wherry and Ferguson said the department's funds should be withheld "until they clean out the Communists."

But Senator Lucas ruled out such an investigation in favor of one by the Foreign Relations Committee headed by Senator Connally, Democrat of Texas.

Senator Lucas said he wanted public hearings. He charged that Senator McCarthy was seeking to make political capital out of his accusations that were first aired last week on a speech-making tour across the country.

Once Senator Lucas tried to break up the session with a motion to adjourn, But this lost by an 18-to-16 vote.

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Page

- Times-Herald _____
- Wash. Post _____
- Wash. News _____
- Wash. Star 1
- N.Y. Mirror _____

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Spreading Confusion

By Marquis Childs

McCarthy's Irresponsible Charges

UNFORTUNATELY, the American people have good nerves. They seem to be able to stand almost the jumping jitters

for which a great many of their elected representatives are suffering.

But at the present time I have been in a demanding community in various parts of the country. I think people



Childs

are understandably confused and troubled. But they show a healthy resistance to the recurring waves of sensation and counter-sensation that emanate from those who should know better.

The latest example is Senator Joseph McCarthy of Wisconsin. To his vague charges about the State Department without supporting names or facts merely to feed the atmosphere of suspicion and apprehension it does not contribute to the security of the United States at home or abroad.

Of the four names mentioned by McCarthy in his Nevada speech prior to the Senate blast, the only individual still connected with the State Department is John J. Service. Service was cleared by former Secretary of State James F. Byrnes after a false charge had been brought against him and he had been subjected to great humiliation. Both Byrnes and former Undersecretary of State Joseph Grew wrote letters to Service assuring him that there was no basis for the charge.

Service is now assigned to the State Department by the American Ambassador to India, Loy Henderson. One of

the most consistently anti-Communist officers in the United States Foreign Service.

THE NAMES to which McCarthy repeatedly refers apparently come from a list of 108 that were originally raised by the Appropriations Committee of the Senate during the Eightieth Congress. Of the total, 44 were still on the State Department payroll. They were subjected, according to the department, to a most thorough loyalty check by the department's investigating system. Then they were also investigated and subsequently cleared by the top loyalty board of which Seth Richardson is chairman.

If the objective is to sabotage American foreign policy, then McCarthy and those who join in this kind of business are succeeding better than they realize. The impression it creates in countries in Europe and Asia that want to work with the United States is almost worse than the impression it creates here.

There was too much carelessness on security, and particularly during the war when this country was allied with the Soviet Union and in the immediate aftermath of the war. One cure is to strengthen present laws. The law on treason should probably be tightened; certainly the statute of limitations removed or greatly extended from the present three years.

Y AUTHENTIC information about subversive individuals government should be given to the FBI. J. Edgar Hoover has repeatedly made it that to spread such information in the headlines makes FBI's task doubly difficult.

times like these there is an responsibility on all public officials to avoid the alarmist the sensational. Yet, the opposite principle is to prevail.

representative Walter Judd of hesota went out to Oregon to a Lincoln Day speech. In an interview printed in the Pacific Northwest was called "expendable" in national defense plans. He said that they have made plans to defend the Eastern half of the United States, southeastern Canada and western Europe.

When a reporter pressed him to identify "they," Judd was not sure it was President Truman, but it might have been "political element."

The interview was printed with a photograph of Judd smiling as though he had just received the happiest news in the world. The effect of such statements is to be imagined, particularly in it is a known fact that our defenses are so weak that they are almost nonexistent. It is not the way to make America strong. It is the way to spread confusion and panic. If men in the Kremlin have a sense of humor, which is highly improbable, they must be laughing at such responses to Soviet challenge.

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JUL 14 1950

Page _____
 Times-Herald _____
 Wash. Post 9
 Wash. News _____
 Wash. Star _____
 N.Y. Mirror _____

Date: _____

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The Senate Goes To Work

Granting that the executive establishment always should co-operate with Congress in efforts to rid the Government of subversive elements, there is a limit to such co-operation. And the Ferguson amendment to the State Department inquiry resolution would project executive co-operation beyond reasonable and traditional limits.

In voting to have the Senate Foreign Relations Committee investigate Senator McCarthy's sensational, though unsubstantiated, charges that Communists are on the State Department pay roll, the Senate approved Senator Ferguson's amendment to require production of confidential loyalty files bearing on the charges. The Michigan Senator declared there should be "a show-down once and for all" on the issue of giving congressional committees access to secret personnel records, including those of the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

It would be a good thing if there could be a conclusive showdown on this matter. There have been "showdowns" many times in the past, invariably ending with a positive "No" from the executive branch, but Congress does not want to take "No" for an answer. It is hard to see how the rejection could be made any more positive or final than on numerous occasions in this and previous administrations, however. President Truman and a number of his predecessors have tried to make it plain that it would be against the public interest to release certain information in departmental files and that, therefore, it will not be produced, even if subpoenaed.

Assuredly, it would be against the public interest to risk release of some of the data in the Government's loyalty files or at the FBI. As has been pointed out repeatedly, these records contain reports of rumors as well as facts—rumors which may or may not have some foundation. It would be a gross injustice to pass these rumors on to a congressional committee which might decide to make them public or some member of which might "leak" them to the public. Also, the papers contain names of confidential informants who should be protected against accidental disclosure. It is true that the Foreign Relations Committee is a highly responsible group, but the chances of such accidents are immeasurably increased whenever the files leave departmental safes.

It is because of these dangers that the President has instructed loyalty officials not to surrender confidential papers even upon "subpoena or demand." The policy is a sound one and should be adhered to now as before. Of course, the State Department should lend every possible assistance to the Senate in its inquiry, short of producing secret files. It will do so if it has nothing sinister to hide—but the burden will be on Senator McCarthy to prove his vague charges of a Red-infested State Department.

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Page

Times-Herald _____
 Wash. Post _____
 Wash. News _____
 Wash. Star 12
 N.Y. Mirror _____

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Comments on the State Department

Tydings to Head Senate Probe Of State Dept.

4 Others Also Named To Study Charges Reds Are Employed

By Cecil Holland

Senator Tydings, Democrat, of Maryland today was named chairman of a Senate Foreign Relations Subcommittee to investigate charges that Communists are employed in the State Department.

Other members of the five-man investigating committee are:

Senators McMahon of Connecticut and Green of Rhode Island, Democrats, and Hickenlooper of Iowa and Lodge of Massachusetts, Republicans.

The appointments were announced by Chairman Connally after the Foreign Relations Committee discussed at an unusual Saturday morning session the investigation ordered by the Senate this week.

Result of McCarthy Charges.

The inquiry is a result of charges made by Senator McCarthy, Republican, of Wisconsin.

Senator Tydings immediately called a subcommittee meeting for Monday to make plans for the investigation.

"We will have a fair and complete investigation," the Senator said. "It will be neither a witch-hunt on the one hand nor a white-wash on the other."

He said the subcommittee will employ one or more staff experts, probably lawyers, to assist in the inquiry.

May Cost Up to \$50,000.

Senator Connally said the Foreign Relations Committee adopted a resolution at the meeting this morning to authorize him to appoint the subcommittee. Another resolution authorized the committee to ask for sufficient funds for the expenses of the investigation.

Senator Connally said the cost may run from \$25,000 to \$50,000.

Five members instead of three were named to the subcommittee at the insistence of Republican members. The Senate Republican Policy Committee earlier in the day took the position that it should be a five-man subcommittee and not a three-member body as Democratic leaders had planned.

Senator Connally said he started out with an idea that three members could do the work "more efficiently and expeditiously" than a larger group. But, he added, that he "readily agreed" to the Republican suggestion for a five-man committee.

Secretary of State Acheson told a news conference yesterday that the department will co-operate "in every way" in the investigation of charges made by Senator McCarthy. But he reiterated that there is no one now employed in the department who has been found disloyal.

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Page

- Times-Herald _____
- Wash. Post _____
- Wash. News _____
- Wash. Star A 1
- N.Y. Mirror _____
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McCarthy's Charges Are No Red Herrings, Writer Declares

U. S. Envoy in Bern Named as Causing 'Queasy Feeling'

By Dorothy Thompson

The dogged accusations by Senator McCarthy, Republican, of Wisconsin, that the administration harbors Communist sympathizers is indignantly denied by administration supporters, who challenge the Senator to name names.

The Senator has refused on the ground that publicity might embarrass the investigative agencies.

This column is willing to name a man who holds "an important listening post in Europe" and whose presence has caused some queasy feeling. The United States Minister to Switzerland is John Carter Vincent, who previously was director of the Office of Far Eastern Affairs of the State Department. While in China, he was constantly under attack for his strong left-wing sympathies. It was during this time that the department saw the Chinese Communists as simple agrarian reformers and worked for a Chinese coalition government to include the Communists.

Employed under Mr. Vincent in the legation at Bern is an extremely dubious character, the Hungarian citizen, George Otlilik. Otlilik, during the earlier, short-lived Hungarian Communist regime of Bela Kun, was in the Hungarian diplomatic service, also in Bern. When Nazism began to grow in Hungary, he espoused its cause and as editor of the great German-language daily, Pester Lloyd, turned it into a Nazi sheet.

Headed Nazi Agency.

When Hungary was occupied by the Germans he became head of the Nazi press chamber, whose duty it was to keep the press in line. In short, in the world of journalism, he was Hungarian Nazi No. 1.

Just why these activities should recommend his employment in Mr. Vincent's legation poses a question. He is reportedly employed merely as a translator. But Switzerland is full of translators who, in the past, have rendered loyal services to the Western cause. It seems an odd combination—a minister with Mr. Vincent's views and an ex-Nazi.

The case of Prof. Klaus Fuchs has been allowed to quiet down. I do not think it should. It is charged that he began submitting atomic research information to Russia in 1945. That same year the Canadian government, put on the scent by the Russian cipher clerk, Igor Gouzenko, uncovered an extensive Soviet spy ring operating in Canada, and involving Fuchs' eminent colleague, Prof. Allan Nunn May. Canadian investigation revealed that a larger ring was operating in the United States. Prime Minister Mackenzie King passed on all information and personally discussed the subject with President Truman in Washington, when he visited there in November, 1945.

Worked on Fuchs Case.

One may certainly inquire what was done to trace down the Canadian leads in the four years that elapsed before the arrest of Fuchs. "Human Events" charges that "evidence justifying the arrest of Fuchs has been available for five years. But the FBI was not allowed to investigate atomic espionage until 1947 and, it is said, has been working on the Fuchs case for less than a year."

It is all very well for the President to denounce charges as "red herrings," but the wartime coalition with Russia did introduce Communists and Communist sympathizers into important Government posts. And no thorough housecleaning has ever occurred.

In times like these, American Government officials must not only be innocent of anti-American sympathies; they must be free even of suspicion of such sympathies.

Because there are not ungrounded reasons for suspicion, morale is extremely bad in our official and diplomatic agencies in many parts of the world (particularly the Far East) where junior officials distrust seniors and vice versa.

And morale is more important than possession of an H-bomb.
(Released by the Bell Syndicate, Inc.)

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Wash. Post

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Wash. Star

N.Y. Mirror

Page
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195

See Note 1.

Washington

MERRY-GO-ROUND

By Drew Pearson

(The author of this column is given the widest latitude. His views do not necessarily reflect those of the Mirror.)

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24.—It appears the Administration's secret intelligence is tapping Senators' phones. Wire-tapping has increased under Truman, even more than during the war. Most of it is done by the Army or Navy. The FBI is careful to stay out.

It has been believed Senators' wires were sacrosanct, but here is what happened to Joe McCarthy, of Wis.:

He got a call from an office assistant, saying that the House

report or 400 names," objected McCarthy.

"Yes you have," insisted Lucas. "We've got the clippings."

"But the only time I ever mentioned it," McCarthy snapped, "was over my private phone."

Lucas didn't reply.

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SEN. JOE McCARTHY



SEN. SCOTT LUCAS

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Un-American Activities Committee had a "secret report" listing "400 names" of alleged subversives.

McCarthy phoned Rep. Nixon, of Cal., to ask about that, and did not mention the matter to another soul.

On the Senate floor, before McCarthy's speech about the State Dept., Sen. Lucas, Administration spokesman, asked McCarthy about his "secret report" and "400 names."

"I never mentioned a secret

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APR 12 1950

Page

Times-Herald

Wash. Post

Wash. News

Wash. Star

N.Y. Mirror

Date: _____

APR 13 1950

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SENATOR TYDINGS. SENATOR LODGE. SENATOR MCMAHON. SENATOR HICKENLOOPER. SENATOR TYDINGS. INVESTIGATING SUBCOMMITTEE—This Senate Foreign Relations subcommittee headed by Senator Tydings, Maryland, will investigate charges that Communists are employed in the State Department.

McMahon Says Public Wants Atom Control or No Soviet Pact

By the Associated Press

Senator McMahon, Democrat, of Connecticut, said yesterday his mail shows the American people want effective international control of atomic energy or "no agreement at all" with Russia.

Senator McMahon recently proposed in a Senate speech that the United States begin a \$50 billion "peace offensive" of economic aid to other nations if agreements could be reached to control atomic energy.

This speech brought in a flood of more than 6,000 letters, Senator McMahon said.

"The tenor of these letters shows an awareness of the problem and thorough-going support of efforts to bring the arms race to an end in an effective manner," the Connecticut Senator said.

"They display a realization on the part of the people that we must have effective agreements

and if we can't get them we had better have none at all."

Tass, the Russian news agency, recently quoted a Christian Science Monitor article saying that Americans are sending thousands of letters to Washington calling for an end to the arms race.

A favorable response to recent appeals of Senator Tydings, Democrat, of Maryland, for a world disarmament conference was reported by members of his office staff.

They said he had received letters from throughout the Nation and from abroad and added that almost all of them indorsed his proposal. They gave no estimate of the number of letters but called the mail response quite heavy.

Representative Elston, Republican, of Ohio, who like Senators McMahon and Tydings is a member of the Joint Congressional Atomic Committee, said he has been receiving an increasing number of letters from people expressing fear that the "H-Bomb" might destroy civilization.

Another member of the Atomic Committee, Representative Durham, Democrat, of North Carolina, said letters from his constituents show concern about the Nation's defenses. Mr. Durham said none of the letters indicated support for a conference with Stalin.

Page

Times-Herald

Wash. Post

Wash. News

Wash. Star

N.Y. Mirror

Date: _____

less loyalty files of State Department employes are made available to the committee.

Truman's Stand Clear.

President Truman has made it clear that he would not release the files although he said he would co-operate with the investigating committee to disprove what he described as false charges against the department.

Senator McCarthy noted that the three Democratic members of the subcommittee hold positions entitling them to highly-secret information.

"These men have demonstrated that they can be trusted with secret information," Senator McCarthy added. "I don't think anyone will believe the President if he says he can't trust them with information in the secret loyalty files."

Senator Tydings heads the Senate Armed Services Committee; Senator McMahon is chairman of the Joint Congressional Atomic Energy Committee, and Senator Green is one of the leading members of the Foreign Relations Committee.

Sees Public Pressure.

"I'm confident," Senator McCarthy said, "that public opinion and the committee will force the President to produce the files."

Senator Tydings said he plans "to proceed as soon as possible" with the investigation.

He called the investigating group for a meeting tomorrow to lay plans for the inquiry and discuss procedure. He said one or two "outstanding and respected persons," probably lawyers, will be employed to act as counsel and advisers.

Republicans succeeded in forcing the appointment of a five-man rather than a three-man committee as favored by Democratic leaders. Senator Connally said he started out with the idea that a three-man committee could make the investigation "more expeditiously and efficiently" but that he "readily agreed" to the Republican suggestions.

Cost May Reach \$25,000.

The inquiry, he said, is expected to cost between \$25,000 and \$50,000.

Meanwhile, the House Committee on Un-American Activities scheduled another open session of its hearing on Communist activity in the Pittsburgh area for 10:30 a.m. tomorrow.

It was expected there would be additional testimony based on information gathered by Matthew

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'Fair and Impartial' Probe of Red Charges Pledged by Tydings

McCarthy Insists That Inquiry Will Be Useless Without Truman Files

By Cecil Holland

Senator Tydings, Democrat, of Maryland, yesterday promised "a fair and impartial" investigation of charges that Communists are employed in the State Department.

After being named chairman of a five-man Senate Foreign Relations

McMahon Says Public Wants Atom Control or No Soviet Pact. Page A-2

tions subcommittee to make the investigation, Senator Tydings declared:

"We will let the chips fall where they may. This will be neither a witch-hunt on the one hand nor a whitewash on the other."

Other Members of Group.

Other members of the investigating group named by Chairman Connally of the Foreign Relations Committee are:

Senators McMahon of Connecticut and Green of Rhode Island, Democrats, and Hickenlooper of Iowa and Lodge of Massachusetts, Republicans.

They will investigate charges by Senator McCarthy, Republican, of Wisconsin, that Communists have been employed in important policy positions in the State Department.

Senator McCarthy said it was "a good committee" but that the investigation would be useless unless (See COMMUNISTS, Page A-2)

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Times-Herald
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Wash. News
Wash. Star
N.Y. Mirror
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Standby Draft Bill Ready

By United Press

Chairman Carl Vinson of the House Armed Services Committee planned to introduce a bill today to put the draft on a standby basis.

His proposal would prohibit the Armed Forces from drafting any more men without the consent of Congress.

Altho there have been no inductions for more than a year, the Administration asked the authority be left intact so inductions could start immediately in the event of an emergency.

Rep. Vinson countered that no such authority is necessary; that Congress could act on short notice if an emergency develops.

Elsewhere in Congress: McCarthy May Not Press for Red Files

Sen. Joseph R. McCarthy (R-Wis.) hinted Republicans may not

press too hard on their demand the State Department open up its loyalty files to Senate investigators. If the Administration refuses to produce the records, he said, the GOP could accuse it of "covering up" on his charges that 81 Communists have wormed into high Government positions. Meantime, Sen. McCarthy said, he will aim his testimony before a special Foreign Relations Sub-committee hearing at "the big three" he claims heads the Red ring. (See Mr. Edson, page 21).

The CIO came out in favor of an expanded Social Security system that would guarantee "adequate pensions for all." In testimony prepared for the Senate Finance Committee, Emil Rieve, chairman of the CIO Social Security Committee, said the organization does not want either industrial pensions or "flat-rate" pensions to take the place of the Social Security system.

Administration Rallies for Rent Control

President Truman and his legislative lieutenants are rallying their forces for a fight over extension of rent controls. Sen. Burnet R. Maybank (D., S. C.), denied the Appropriations Committee, of which he is a member, sought to wipe out

controls completely by voting to cut Rent Administrator Tigue Woods' operating funds by \$1,000,000. He

said the committee "did not pass judgment" one way or the other and the question still is "wide open."

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What Do the Files Show?

SENATOR JOSEPH R. McCARTHY, of Wisconsin, has performed a healthful service to the country by forcing the Senate to investigate communist infiltration in the State Department.

He has read to the Senate a number of case histories, authentic and from the record, as he insists, nameless for the present, which clearly point to a continuance of persons similar to Alger Hiss in the conduct of our foreign affairs.

The Senate unanimously voted for such an investigation and appointed Senator Tydings chairman of a committee to conduct it.

Senator Tydings assures the country that there will be no whitewash.

Senator McCarthy has stated that unless the loyalty files of the State Department are available the investigation will not succeed.

President Truman, pursuing his "red herring policy," declines to make the files available. He is still trying to cover up the crimes of Yalta, the mistakes at Potsdam, the costly New Deal-Communist alliance.

President Truman has been proved to be consistently wrong in his attitude toward Communists.

He was proved wrong by a jury in the second Alger Hiss trial.

He was proved wrong by the Ray Murphy memorandum on disloyalty in the State Department.

He was proved wrong by the arrest of Dr. Klaus Fuchs in England.

He was proved wrong by the exposure in the Fuchs confession that, as far back as 1942, our atomic secrets were being stolen from us in the interest of Soviet Russia.

He was proved wrong by the fact that the disastrous China policy of the United States was in the hands of a pro-Russian group—as Adolf Berle's statements in the Hiss case verify.

He was proved wrong by the activities of Harry Dexter White, in the Treasury Department.

He was proved wrong by the suicide or murder of Laurence Duggan.

How much proof does the little man need?

On "Meet the Press," last week, Senator McCarthy appeared before a group obviously antagonistic, who only too apparently attempted to force him to name names on the radio. Had he fallen into the trap, he would have been faced by perhaps many libel suits, as his Congressional immunity would not have applied.

JFK

Under File

INDEXED - 35

82 JUN 20

Page

Times-Herald _____
 Wash. Post _____
 Wash. News _____
 Wash. Star _____
 N.Y. Mirror 15

56 JUL

Date: _____

Tolson _____
Ladd _____
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The attempt was ~~then made~~ to get him to say how he got his information from State Department files. Had he told, the usefulness of the investigation would have been over.

Had he mentioned the names, the Senate investigation would probably have been postponed until all the suits could have been tried.

Senator McCarthy repeated, time after time, that there is only one way to prove that he is right or wrong—and that is to produce the files.

He said a large number of cases showed that Communists are still in the employ of the State Department.

Therefore, the files must be produced.

They can first be screened in executive session to protect the innocent. But they must be produced.

And once the evidence is unmistakable, that an American public official is a Communist, which makes him *ipso facto* an agent of Soviet Russia, he should be exposed by name and photograph.

Let's get rid of the rats—fast!

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Former N. Y. Judge Calls McCarthy Liar

sided" interpretation, Tydings said, would be broadcast with that interpretation throughout the country, with never a chance of complete correction.

The charges would go on page one in all papers, McMahon said. If they were unfair charges, and were refuted only later, the answer would never catch up in the public mind. The refutation would appear on "page 17 or page 47," and much later, McMahon added.

"These charges are going out all over the country," Tydings said at one point. "The evidence must go out in full, or else the public can never draw the proper conclusion."

Other Names cited

Accordingly, with each of the first three exhibits McCarthy offered, identifying Miss Kenyon with a subversive organization along with well-known Communists, Tydings and Green read other names shown on the exhibit as sponsors. They included Senators and Representatives and other distinguished and prominent public figures.

McMahon harried McCarthy with demands to state when the subversive organizations with which Miss Kenyon was connected were declared by the Justice Department to be subversive. Was Miss Kenyon connected with them only before that time, or afterward as well, McMahon wanted to know.

McCarthy said he did not have the dates. McMahon said he himself would supply them, because they made a great difference. Many innocent and well-meaning people joined organizations in good faith and left them after they were characterized by the Attorney General as subversive, McMahon commented.

"Front" Organizations

To this line of argument, McCarthy replied that it was perfectly true innocent people could have been, and were, duped into joining. After all, he said, these were "front" organizations; the Communists' whole purpose was to lure respectable persons into them.

He said that Mrs. Dean Acheson, wife of the Secretary of State, is listed by the House Un-American Activities Committee as a sponsor of the Congress of American Women, an alleged Communist front. McCarthy cited her as an example of how "well-meaning" people are "tricked" into lending their names to Red endeavors.

No such excuse can be made for Miss Kenyon, he asserted, because "her Communist activities are not only deep-rooted but tend back through the years."



Associated Press WIREPHOTO
DOROTHY KENYON
Denies charges

Philip Jessup and I am sure he must agree with me that Senator McCarthy is an unmitigated liar," she continued.

"I am not a sponsor of Russian organizations and I would never have dreamed of sponsoring the coming of the Red Dean to this country," she said.

"I saw the list of organizations which Senator McCarthy mentioned and most of them I never heard of. Some of them I vaguely recall as having made speeches before, as I have made speeches all of my life.

"As a decent, liberal American citizen, I am outraged by Senator McCarthy. He has proved by his outrageous and malicious charges that he knows nothing of sound Americanism."

As to her "pro-Communist" attitude, Miss Kenyon said:

"Let them ask Madame Popova (Eliziveta) Popova, Russian delegate to the last session of the U. N. Commission on the Status of Women) whether she thinks Dorothy Kenyon is pro-Communist. She knows that I have done nothing but battle with her."

Yesterday's hearing found Lodge and Hickenlooper vigorously protesting the interruptions of McCarthy by the Democrats in their examination of his exhibits.

Lodge twice said it seemed to him as if it were a deliberate attempt to "interrupt" the hearing.

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Ex-Judge Hurls Lie at McCarthy's 'Red' Charge

Miss Dorothy Kenyon
Denies Affiliations
As Senators Clash
Over Procedure

By Alfred Friendly
Post Reporter

In a stormy Senate hearing, full of angry repartee and partisan jockeying, Senator Joseph R. McCarthy (R., Wis.) yesterday began presentation of information to support his charges of Communist infiltration in the State Department.

His first case was an added starter to the 81 he outlined in a Senate speech on February 20. It dealt with Miss Dorothy Kenyon, former New York Municipal Court Judge and former United States representative to the United Nations Commission on the Status of Women.

McCarthy said she had a long record of "Communist activities" and has been affiliated with at least 28 organizations officially labelled subversive.

Tydings Enters Fray

From New York, where Miss Kenyon is now in private law practice, she promptly retorted that McCarthy is "an unmitigated liar."

In a session of more than two hours before a special subcommittee of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee set up to look into his charges, McCarthy was able to complete only four pages of a ten-page statement he had prepared on Miss Kenyon. There were two reasons for the slow going.

First, Subcommittee Chairman Millard E. Tydings (D., Md.) wrangled with McCarthy and the Republican members of the subcommittee, Lodge (Mass.) and Hickenlooper (Iowa) for 40 minutes in an attempt to get McCarthy to discuss another case. It was, Tydings insisted, the "most important" of the 81 McCarthy had mentioned.

Could Lead to Unfairness

Second, McCarthy ran up against committee procedure of a sort that Lodge accurately labelled as "most extraordinary and unusual." It took the form of an on-the-spot and immediate examination by Tydings and his Democratic colleagues, Senators Green (R. I.) and McMahon (Conn.), of each piece of evidence on Miss Kenyon that McCarthy offered as an exhibit.

Usually, in congressional committees, evidence presented is not commented on, nor the witness queried in detail on the evidence, until he has finished his presentation.

Tydings made it clear nothing of the sort would be done in these hearings. For, he and McMahon repeatedly asserted, this could lead to gross unfairness.

Evidence presented with a "one-
See LOYALTY, Page 5, Column 1.

Handwritten signatures and initials, including "D. Kenyon" and "A. Friendly".

INDEXED - 13

EX-115

JUL 12 1950

WASHINGTON POST
 Page 1
 Date 7/12/50

12-1-27-18-1

front" organization. The Communists' whole purpose was to lure respectable persons into them.

He said that Mrs. Drat Acheson, wife of the Secretary of State, is listed by the House Un-American Activities Committee as a sponsor of the Congress of American Women, an alleged Communist front. McCarthy cited her as an example of how "well-meaning" people are "tricked" into lending their names to Red endeavors.

No such excuse can be made for Miss Kenyon, he asserted, because "her Communist activities are not only deep-rooted but extend back through the years."

"This lady has been affiliated with at least 28 Communist front organizations," McCarthy declared. Nine of the 28 have been labelled subversive by the Justice Department, he said, while the other 19 were so labelled by the Un-American Activities Committee.

Miss Kenyon's Affiliations

"It is inconceivable that this woman could collaborate with a score of organizations dedicated to the overthrow of our form of government by force and violence, participate in their activities, lend her name to their nefarious purposes and be ignorant of the whole sordid and un-American aspect of their work," McCarthy said.

He identified Miss Kenyon as being also United States member on the U. N. Commissions of the Economic and Social Council, with a salary of \$12,000 a year.

He identified her as a sponsor of the National Council of American-Soviet Friendship, and a member of the board of sponsors of this organization who welcomed Hewlett Johnson, the "Red Dean" of Canterbury, to a Madison Square Garden rally.

Also, McCarthy said, Miss Kenyon was a sponsor of the American Russian Institute, also classed by the Attorney General as subversive. He mentioned that another sponsor was Phillip C. Jessup, Ambassador at Large and head of the State Department's Far Eastern Policy Board.

'Unusual Affinity' of Jessup

McCarthy said that he would discuss at a later point in the inquiry the "unusual affinity" of Jessup for "Communist causes."

McCarthy's statement included a dozen or more other organizations with which Miss Kenyon was connected, and all of which were officially branded as subversive.

Miss Kenyon's term as United States representative on the U. N. Status of Women Commission expired January 1, this year. She was not reappointed. The State Department said that though her salary was \$12,000 a year, she was paid only for time served at the U. N. which was usually only about two weeks a year.

In New York, Miss Kenyon said yesterday that McCarthy "is using the cowardly device of sheltering behind his congressional immunity to evade the legal consequences of his action."

"I am happy to be associated with

... that he knows nothing of Americanism."

... to her "pro-Communist" attitude," Miss Kenyon said.

"Let them ask Madame Popova (Eliziveta) Popova, Russian delegate to the last session of the U. N. Commission on the Status of Women) whether she thinks Dorothy Kenyon is pro-Communist. She knows that I have done nothing but battle with her."

Yesterday's hearing found Lodge and Hickenlooper vigorously protesting the interruptions of McCarthy by the Democrats in their examination of his exhibits.

Lodge twice said it seemed to him as if it were a deliberate attempt to "rattle" and confuse McCarthy. He had never seen such procedure, he went on, in which the witness was not allowed first to present his case.

"Kangaroo Court" to Lodge

He suggested normal procedure should be followed, with Senator taking turns questioning the witness after he had completed his statement. As it was going now, Lodge observed, McCarthy was being compelled to act as though he were in a "kangaroo court."

But Tydings rejected the idea of "later" examination of the evidence.

So when McCarthy gave as an exhibit a clipping from the Communist Daily Worker, showing Miss Kenyon a signer of a petition under the auspices of the Veterans of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade, McMahon stepped in.

Why use as evidence a paper famed for its "genius for misrepresentation," he asked.

Tydings, meantime, began pointing out the other names on the petition, including former Manhattan Borough President Stanley Isaacs, Atomic Scientist Harold C. Urey and others.

Others Treated Similarly

Much the same thing happened with McCarthy's next two exhibits, accompanied by much the same protests from Lodge and Hickenlooper.

Tydings made little mention during the hearings, of a controversial point at issue: whether he would subpoena files from the executive departments on the loyalty of the individuals involved in the charges.

McCarthy insisted files would be necessary to get to the truth of the matter. He said four sets would be needed: those of the State Department loyalty agency, the State Department personnel files, the Civil Service Commission files and the FBI records.

Tydings gave no indication whether he would attempt to subpoena them or not.

The hearings resume at 10:30 this morning.

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Mrs. Acheson's Mite

Think of the fate that attended the two bucks which Mrs. Acheson contributed to the League of Women's Shoppers, and be warned. How many simoleons have been separated from you either by worthy causes or by importunate solicitors? That worthy group you aided with a dollar the other day in behalf of a memorial to Robert Browning might have turking in its sponsorship a follower of Marx. One day he will be exposed, and your dollar will suddenly look as Red as Moscow, and it will be traced to you. Then you will get your name in the paper as a Marxist, or something. Or that lobby for renewal of rent control may have tapped you for largesse. Wonder now what it is really up to? Even the mission box will soon look doubtful. Who knows whether that two bits you dropped in hopefully for the salvation of the heathen has actually saved a soul or a Chinese Communist?

If Senator McCarthy goes on dredging up such tidbits as this for the edification of the Republican Party, we may say with the poet "Alas for the rarity of Christian charity," in spite of the Biblical injunction that we devote a tenth part to almsgiving. Causes, like people, come in good and bad shapes, they change from good to bad, and from bad to good. Who hasn't helped a bum or two in his lifetime and who can be sure that he never will again? But the charity can never be recalled, even if it looks like Nemesis in the little black book of a future Senator McCarthy, and the giver, thinking no evil, may in consequence find himself tainted. If this sort of thing keeps up, then charity will not only begin at home, it will stay at home.

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Insults Fly At Hearing On Loyalty

Senate Inquiry Unit
 Called a Tool of
 State Department
 By Irate McCarthy

By Alfred Friendly
 Post Reporter
 Senator Joseph R. McCarthy (R., Wis.) and a Democratic-controlled Senate subcommittee settled down yesterday to a rowdy trading of ugly remarks about each other.

The exchange of unpleasantries took place in the second day of a Senate Foreign Relations Special Subcommittee investigation into McCarthy's charges of Communist infiltration in the State Department.

At the end of a session of almost three hours, the battle was a stand-off.

McCarthy accused the subcommittee of being "the tool of the State Department." In return, the subcommittee majority made painfully clear its view that McCarthy, though under oath, was far less than candid in saying he was unable to make an important identification.

First Case Completed

At the end of the hearing, McCarthy finally completed his first case, in which he accused Dorothy Kenyon, a former New York municipal judge and former United States representative to a United Nations commission, of being "deep-rooted" in "Communist activities."

Judge Kenyon promptly called McCarthy "an unmitigated liar." Next Tuesday she will have a chance to answer in person. The subcommittee, after a closed session yesterday afternoon, agreed to let her take the stand then.

It also decided to let McCarthy continue his presentation "without any prolonged interruptions," on Monday. McCarthy indicated that he could complete his cases, presumably 81 of them, which he outlined on the Senate floor on February 20—in four or five hours.

Plans for procedure after Tuesday are vague. But Subcommittee Chairman Millard E. Tydings (D., Md.), repeated yesterday his intention of giving everyone whom McCarthy accuses in public a chance to respond in public before the subcommittee.

Opportunity for Jessup

He offered this opportunity to Ambassador Philip C. Jessup, head of the State Department Far East Policy Board, when Jessup returns from a trip abroad. On Wednesday, McCarthy alluded to an "unusual affinity" of Jessup for Communist causes and promised to discuss it in more detail later.

Tydings' decision to hear Miss Kenyon was in response to a telegram he received from her yesterday. It read:

"I will welcome an opportunity to appear before the committee at its earliest convenience to attack Senator McCarthy's outrageous and maliciously false charges against me."

At the end of the closed session of the subcommittee, Tydings told reporters that before the investigation was through he would have an investigatory staff and would obtain the Government files that McCarthy has been demanding.

Most of yesterday's session was taken up with wrangling over the "Case 14" that McCarthy made in a listing to the Senate last month.

Neither McCarthy, on the one

INDEXED - 33

Times-Herald

Wash. Post

Wash. News

Wash. Star

N.Y. Mirror

57 JUL 7 1950

Date: _____

hand, not Senators Tydings, McMahon (D., Conn.) and Green (D., R. I.), on the other, mentioned the essential element in the case that gives it its importance. But as both sides observed frequently to each other, "You're not fooling me."

The central fact is this:

In Case 14, McCarthy reported that secret State Department files are "replete" with evidence of a "high official" attempting to doctor the records in behalf of a department employe found to be a bad security risk.

McCarthy said the "high official" sought to have individuals who had submitted derogatory affidavits about the employe repudiate those statements.

The "high official," it is well known via grapevine, is Joseph Anthony Panuch, Deputy Assistant Secretary of State in charge of administration until 1947.

And in his Case 41, given to the Senate the same day as Case 14, McCarthy hailed Panuch, this time by name, as an anti-Red crusader who tried to houseclean the department. He was sacked, presumably by pro-Communist "underlings" in the Department for his crusading efforts, McCarthy stated.

Yesterday, McCarthy was to report to the subcommittee whether he could identify the "high official."

For an hour and one-half, in one way and another, he said he could not; that he only had a "suspicion," but was not going to put his suspicions in the record.

During the same time, also in one way and another, Tydings, McMahon and Green tried to make him explain why, if the files—which McCarthy presumably saw, or had knowledge of—were "replete" with data on the malfeasances of the "high official," McCarthy did not know his name.

The counterpoint to this exchange was the thumping of Tydings' gavel, demands of "Now you be quiet," and mutual accusations of interrupting each others' remarks.

To find the name, McCarthy repeatedly suggested, all Tydings would have to do is to subpoena Government security files. This is the last thing the Democrats wish to do at this time, and the main thing McCarthy wishes them to do.

Finally, Green insistently demanded whether there was "anything" in McCarthy's files to identify the thoroughly-identified "high official."

McCarthy still ducked. "Must we subpoena your files?" McMahon asked.

"You're not fooling me," McCarthy said. "I know what you want. The State Department wants to know who the loyal Americans are who are giving information to me, so that it can make their heads fall. The Department is very curious to know."

"I'm surprised this committee is becoming the tool of the State Department."

If he surrendered his files to the committee, McCarthy went on, any informants he had in the State Department, if he had any, would be kicked out of their jobs the next day.

McMahon roared in reply:

"I am profoundly shocked by the irresponsible speech that has just been made by the Senator. His imputation to me and the committee of any such motive is something I repudiate and denounce."

"It's unworthy of a Senator of the United States. I say to you when you start making charges of that kind against me you better reflect on it."

"Everything I have said," McCarthy replied, "has been reflected over a long time."

"I doubt it," snapped McMahon.

"It's shameful," countered McCarthy. "It is obvious to everyone here what you're trying to do."

Rumors of File "Rifling"

He went on to allude to "rumors" that the State Department was "rifling" its files to remove derogatory evidence. If he passed his files to the subcommittee, McCarthy went on, they would be given to the State Department so that it could make its own files conform.

"We're not fooling each other in this case," he said. "There is nothing the State Department would like better than to find out what I have in my files."

Finally, after repeated refusals by McCarthy to explain how he could make the charge against the "high official" if he did not have anything in his own files to identify him, Tydings, Green and McMahon gave up.

It was "futile" to continue, Tydings said. What should be done about it, he asked his colleagues, and what were their views on the matter?

"I won't put mine into the records," was McMahon's said comment.

McCarthy Assails State Dept.

The discussion went on to Miss Kenyon, and to McCarthy's charges that the State Department's loyalty board was "at the mildest" incompetent and stupid to have given her clearance after finding her associated with 28 subversive organizations.

McMahon moved to summon the loyalty board before the subcommittee for an examination.

Senator Hickenlooper (R., Iowa), knocked that pitch out of the lot. He amended the motion to have the loyalty board come, but to bring along the security files with them.

The Democrats decided not to "press" the motion.

At his press conference yesterday, President Truman was asked what he thought of the hearing.

He replied that he thought the Senate subcommittee is handling the situation very well.

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Clashes Mark Senate Probe Of State Dept.

Abrupt Recess Is Called by Tydings

By WILLARD EDWARDS

The Senate investigation of Communists in the State department was abruptly recessed yesterday until next week after a turbulent second-day session at which Sen. McCarthy (R) of Wisconsin labeled the probers "a tool of the State department."

The Senate foreign relations subcommittee, directed to make the inquiry, announced after a two-hour closed session that McCarthy would again be heard in open session next Monday. Chairman Tydings of Maryland said the Wisconsin senator would be permitted to testify all day long without interruption.

Picture on Page 4, Sec. 1

Tydings also revealed that Dorothy Kenyon 62, a U. S. representative on a United Nations commission, whose term ended Jan. 1, would be permitted to answer McCarthy's charge next Tuesday. She had requested the hearing, declaring the allegations of numerous Communist-front connections were "maliciously false."

Jessup Can Answer

Ambassador-at-large Philip C. Jessup, also named by McCarthy as having "an unusual affinity for Communist causes," will be permitted to testify next week if he wants to, Tydings said. Jessup, now in Europe but expected back in Washington shortly, has not asked for a hearing, Tydings said.

The three Democratic members of the subcommittee — Tydings, Sens. Green of Rhode Island and McMahon of Connecticut — continued their "filibuster" against McCarthy yesterday preventing him from presenting any new evidence. He has said he is ready with evidence in 80 cases.

McCarthy was repeatedly harassed by the Democratic WFO, who demanded that he turn over his private files so they could learn the name of a certain "high State department official." This individual had used pressure, McCarthy said, to change the evidence which had resulted in the dismissal of a "flagrant homosexual and associate of Communists."

Gave Name in Private

McCarthy gave the committee in private the name of the homosexual, but refused to divulge the name of the high official, asserting he had no documentary proof and would not indulge in "guesses or hearsay."

When the verbal prodding continued, McCarthy accused the Democrats of seeking—not the name of the high official—but the names of his State department informants.

"You're being used as a tool of the State department," he told the committee. "It wants the names of my informants so that their heads can be cut off. The State department also wants to see my files so that they can rifle their own files without being caught short."

The crowd in the big hearing room gasped and the committee members showed their anger. McMahon shouted that McCarthy had made "an irresponsible speech against the best interests of the United States," but Tydings appeared quieted by the charge and eventually agreed with "the point made," by McCarthy.

'Infinitely Worse'

"Now the next case which I shall present to the committee is infinitely worse than this Kenyon case," began McCarthy, lifting a mass of documents to the table before him.

"I think the President has a responsibility to call the loyalty board before him and find out why Miss Kenyon was declared loyal."

"It is his duty to find out why the loyalty board declared her loyal without even questioning her, when they had a report from the FBI that she belonged to more

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File 5-18

Times-Herald

Wash. Post

Wash. News

Wash. Star

N.Y. Mirror

Date: _____

INDEXED - 35

NOV 28 1950

EX-3

MAP 3

than 28 Communist front organizations."

"This is not testimony!" yelled Tydings. "I am tired of speeches about what the President ought to do."

"If this heckling by the chair would cease," remarked McCarthy, "I can start presenting some of this evidence."

Hearing Is Adjourned

Before McCarthy could continue with his second case, the hearing was adjourned. After an executive session, Tydings announced the recess until Monday and said McCarthy would be allowed to testify without interruption.

Earlier in the hearing, after revealing privately the name of the "Flagrant Homosexual," McCarthy refused to name the "high State department official" whose pressure is said to have led to his reinstatement.

"I am not naming the high official," McCarthy said. "The chairman can obtain it in a very easy and simple manner—by subpoenaing the files in this case, not merely the State department's loose-leaf files, which can be readily rifled, but also the files of the FBI and the civil service commission."

Do They or Don't They?

"You told the Senate," protested Tydings, "that you had seen a report replete with information concerning this high official. Now, do your files contain this name or don't they?"

"I do not have the name," said McCarthy. "If the chairman is so anxious for it, let him ask the Secretary of State for it."

"Why this insistence on this case?" demanded Sen. Hickenlooper (R) of Iowa. "The committee has authority to get this file by subpoena."

"I have a very strong suspicion concerning the name of this individual," remarked McCarthy. "But I'm not going to give you suspicions or hearsay."

Sen. Green took over the questioning of McCarthy, asking again and again whether McCarthy could supply the name of the high official.

"I think I know the name," re-

peated McCarthy. "You apparently know it also. You probably know more about it than I do."

"You say this is a mystery case. I'm mystified concerning this insistence on this one case. If the Senator is interested in knowing whether my charges are true or false, he knows that the government files will supply the answer."

"I'm not trying to find out if the charges are true or false, but whether you relied on accurate information in making these charges," barked Green. "I'm going to get an answer out of you!"

"I'm not going to guess for you," snapped McCarthy. "I don't know what his name is—period. Your name may be in my files. . . . 'I wouldn't be surprised,'" said Green.

"Perhaps the Senator thinks it an honor to be on the membership list of a subversive organization," said McCarthy. "He is entitled to that opinion."

"Keep Them Intact"

"We may have to subpoena your files," threatened Tydings. "I ask you to keep them intact."

McMahon took over the cross-examination of McCarthy. After repeated questions, he also demanded:

"Do I have to serve a subpoena on you? I insist on an answer. Will you produce all you have on this case right now?"

"If you question the accuracy of any charge, subpoena the FBI files and find out," challenged McCarthy. "The supporting evidence for my charges is in their files."

"I'm left with the unfortunate opinion that the senator has material which he refuses to turn over to this committee," said McMahon, his voice rising.

"You're not fooling me, senator," McCarthy told McMahon. "I know what you want—the names of those in the State department

who gave me information so that heads will fall. You're not fooling me. I've been informed that the State department is very anxious to know who is giving me this information."

"This committee is being used as a tool of the State department. It's not out to rid the State department of bad security risks, but out to discover who's helping me so that they can be kicked out tomorrow."

You'd Better Reflect

McMahon flushed. "I'm profoundly shocked by this irresponsible speech," he declared. "I repudiate and denounce these imputations against committee members. It is unworthy of any United States senator to engage in such an irresponsible business. If there is to be this kind of talk, it is not to the best interests of the United States."

"When you start making charges of that kind, you'd better reflect seriously on it."

"I never say anything without reflecting on it," said McCarthy. "I repeat that this is an obvious attempt to get the names of loyal Americans who may have given me information. It is shameful and obvious here to everyone what is going on."

Tydings was shouting and banging his gavel.

"I'd like to say again and again and again and again and again," he shouted, "that we will obtain all the files that are necessary. We want your files to compare with the State department files to see if they have been tampered with."

Both Heard Rumors

"Let's not fool each other," said McCarthy. "You and I both have heard rumors that the State department is right now rifling the files, taking out anything that will

reflect on individuals they want to know. I have so many static copies I have so many be caught short by the document of which I have

"If they got my file could go ahead and take anything else. I will resist the attempt to obtain my files after the State department surrendered its files. My files now will only be washed."

Tydings had recovered by this time. He adopted a conciliatory attitude.

"I See Your Point"

"Waiving the implicit this committee would State department in an remarked, 'I give you that we would keep you extremely secret and circumstances would they to the State department your point and I agree'

But Green again that McCarthy supply requested.

"What you want," McCarthy, "is the name of a loyal man who has told is in the State department. If you got it, his job would be worth a snap of the fingers. I ought to be more concerned about the truth of my charges source of my information"

Subcommittee on Spot

"I thought the committee after facts, not the handling of a witness," remarked Hickenlooper.

"This subcommittee is on a spot," admitted Tydings. "I say the charges are not so clear. The inference will immediately be drawn that the records are being rifled by the State department. It is not complete."

This exchange had taken more than an hour. McCarthy decided to put into the record the remainder of his evidence. No. 1, that regarding Kenyon. Committee again began interrupting the hearing was adjourned with McCarthy having been permitted to give evidence in only one hour in the two-day hearing.

McCarthy Again Vows to Name 'All the Names'

By United Press

Sen. Joseph R. McCarthy (R., Wis.) said today he will hand Senate investigators "all the names" of Government officials he claims are bad security risks.

But he said he will base his statement—that the State Department is riddled with Communists on a few "thoroughly documented" cases.

Hearings of a Senate Foreign Relations sub-committee on the Senator's charge that there are at least 57 Communists operating in the department were in recess until Monday.

IN 5 HOURS

Sen. McCarthy has promised to complete his testimony in about five hours if committee Democrats refrain from "needling" questions. Sen. McCarthy said he will make no effort to back up with "complete details" each of the 81 instances of alleged disloyalty he cited in a Senate speech. Rather, he said, he will concentrate "a number of important cases," all documented.

As for the remainder, Sen. McCarthy said he will make public Monday all names in his files save those of alleged sex offenders. He challenged the committee to dig out the details for itself.

'PHENOMENAL,' HE SAYS

Among the cases slated for publication is one Sen. McCarthy has described as "phenomenal" and "infinitely worse" than the case of Judge Dorothy Kenyon. Sen. McCarthy has accused Miss Kenyon of "Communist activities" and membership in at least 28 "front" organizations.

Miss Kenyon, a former U. S. representative to the United Nations, has called Sen. McCarthy an "unmitigated liar" and is scheduled to testify under oath before the committee on Tuesday.

Ambassador-at-Large Philip C. Jessup also may testify then if he chooses to reply to Sen. McCarthy's charge that he has shown an "unusual affinity" for Communist causes.

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INDEXED 35

EX-3

121-2227
JUN 23 1950

- Times-Herald
- Wash. Post
- Wash. News
- Wash. Star
- N.Y. Mirror

JUN 1 0 1950

Date: MA 1950

State Dept., Loyalty Board Defended, Praised by Peurifoy

Deputy Undersecretary of State John E. Peurifoy sprang yesterday to the defense of the State Department's nine-member loyalty board with Senator Joseph R. McCarthy (R-Wis.) has branded "stupid and incompetent."

Peurifoy said in a statement he is "shocked" that McCarthy should hurl such abuse at a group of men whose records demonstrate their "unimpeachable character and high standing."

Meantime, McCarthy announced that he will base his claim that the State Department is riddled with Communists on a few "thoroughly documented" cases.

He said he will not try to present "complete details" on all 81 cases of alleged disloyalty which he cited in a Senate speech last month. But he promised to give "all the names" to a Senate Foreign Relations Subcommittee investigating his charges.

The subcommittee's hearings are in recess until Monday, when McCarthy is scheduled to complete presentation of his charges.

So far, McCarthy has named only one person—former Judge Dorothy Kenyon of New York—and she is not a State Department employe. She once was a United States representative to the United Nations Commission on the Status of Women but has been in private law practice since last January 1.

Miss Kenyon has vigorously denied McCarthy's assertion that she belonged to 28 Communist-front groups, and is scheduled to appear in person before the subcommittee Tuesday.

McCarthy told the subcommittee Thursday that the State Department loyalty board cleared Miss Kenyon without even questioning her, despite an FBI report disclosing her "long record of Communist ties."

He said this proves the loyalty board is "stupid and incompetent—at the mildest."

Peurifoy took full responsibility for the membership of the board, and said each individual was "picked by me personally."

"I picked them not only on the basis of their unimpeachable character and high standing, both inside and outside the Department," he said, "but also because they are good sound citizens from the standpoint of their thinking, judgment and levelheadedness."

Peurifoy said he does not believe that McCarthy needs more

than look at the records" of the board examiners "to satisfy himself as to their competency."

The loyalty board is headed by Brig. Gen. Conrad A. Snow, ret. of Haverhill, N. H., assistant legal adviser of the Department.

Members include: Theodore C. Achilles, director of the Department's Division of Western European Affairs; Willard P. Barber, Deputy Assistant Secretary of State; John Oscar Bell, a high official of the military aid-to-Europe program; George H. Raynor, former United States Steel Corp. executive, and adviser to the American U. N. delegation; David A. Robertson, former naval officer and now military adviser to the Near Eastern Division of the Department; John W. Sipes, former naval legislative assistant in the Department; Ham P. Snow, veteran Foreign Service officer and assistant chief of the Northern Division, and Arthur G. Stevens, executive director of the Office for European Affairs.

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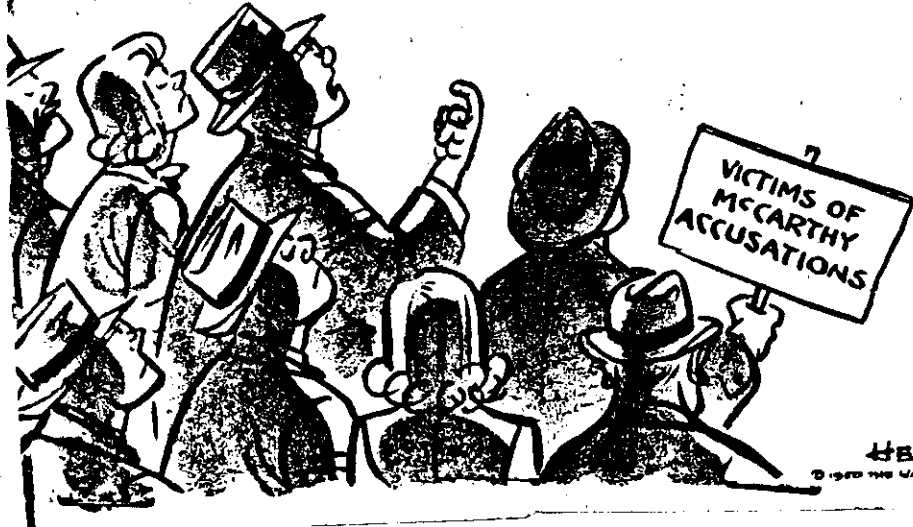
INDEXED - 64

- Times-Herald
- Wash. Post
- Wash. News
- Wash. Star
- N.Y. Mirror

Date: _____

- Tolson
- Ladd
- Clegg
- Glavin
- Nichols
- Rosen
- Tracy
- Harbo
- Mohr
- Tele. Room
- Nease
- Gandy

"Step Outside And Say That"



Comment to the Hon. J. Edgar Hoover

121-23

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75 APR 21 1950

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- Times-Herald
- Wash. Post
- Wash. News
- Wash. Star
- N.Y. Mirror

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McCarthy Adds Four, Including Lattimore, To 'Pro-Red' Roster

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HALDORE HANSON



Associated Press WIREPHOTOS
OWEN LATTIMORE



Harris & Ewing
STEPHEN BRUNAUER



Associated Press Photo
MRS. BRUNAUER

Accused by Senator McCarthy of pro-Communist leanings

Charges Are Denied; Senator Reneges on Windup, But Rejects Long-Session Idea

By Alfred Friendly
Post Reporter

Senator Joseph R. McCarthy (R., Wis.) yesterday added four more names of Federal officials to his roster of "pro-Communists."

At the same time, however, he reneged on his promise of last week to finish by yesterday his presentation to a special Senate subcommittee of charges of Communist infiltration in the State Department.

The four persons McCarthy tagged with Red leanings, or worse, were:

1. Owen J. Lattimore, from time to time a State Department adviser and a nationally known authority on the Far East.
2. Haladore Hanson, a State Department official connected with "Point Four" work.
3. Mrs. Esther Calkin Brunauer, a State Department official on its UNESCO staff.
4. Her husband, Stephen Brunauer, former Navy commander and now a civilian scientist in the Navy Department's explosive research division.

Lattimore on U. N. Mission

Lattimore is now on a United Nations mission in Afghanistan. His wife, and his boss, Dr. Detlev W. Bronk, president of The Johns Hopkins University — quickly entered denials for him.

In their own behalf, the other three persons named by McCarthy firmly denied the charges. Mrs. Brunauer said she was asking Senator Tydings (D., Md.), chairman of the special Senate Foreign Relations subcommittee, to be heard before that body.

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Times-Herald
 Wash. Post
 Wash. News
 Wash. Star
 N.Y. Mirror

Date: _____

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Yesterday's hearings, which again took place in the packed, klieg-lighted, Senate Caucus Room, were in marked contrast to the fire-and-brimstone sessions last Wednesday and Thursday.

McCarthy read his testimony through with almost no interruptions—only occasional reading by Tydings of some of the other sponsors of organizations with which McCarthy said the four persons he named had been associated.

Objects to Afternoon Session

The only exchange of any consequence was between McCarthy and Tydings over the subcommittee agenda. On McCarthy's promise that he would finish his cases yesterday, Tydings proposed to have his subcommittee sit throughout the afternoon.

McCarthy objected on the ground that housing legislation was coming up in the Senate and that he was obliged to be present.

Later, it was determined the housing legislation was not to be called up. McCarthy still objected to continuing, however, this time for the reason that he had to attend to his constituents' affairs.

Finally, after infinitely polite but equally persistent prodding by Tydings, McCarthy said he could not afford to spend so much time before the subcommittee. He would give it every morning, but needed afternoons and nights to prepare his case, he intimated.

Furthermore, he said, he had changed his mind about the time it would take to complete his presentation. Rather than the four or five hours he had thought, it would take at least three more morning sessions.

Hearing Slated Today

Tydings concurred, and has him scheduled to continue at 9:30 a. m. today. He will be followed about noon by Dorothy Kenyon, former U. S. representative to a U. N. commission, which McCarthy last week said was immersed in deep-rooted Communist activities.

Another person accused by McCarthy last week of "unusual affinity" for Communist causes is United States Ambassador-at-Large Phillip C. Jessup. In Paris yesterday, Dr. Jessup said he is cutting short his Far Eastern talks with European officials to fly back to Washington.

He will arrive Wednesday and has said he would be glad to appear before the subcommittee to dispose "of the allegation that I am friendly toward Communism."

In passing, McCarthy yesterday blasted Secretary of State Acheson for shifting the "onus" of the loyalty exposures to the shoulders "of a harmless and likeable young man by the name of John Peurifoy," Deputy Under Secretary

McCarthy said he wanted to know when Acheson will have guts enough to stand up and say "This is my baby."

It has been Peurifoy who has so far issued State Department answers to McCarthy's charges.

'Big Shot' Unidentified

McCarthy did not say which of his cases yesterday was the "phenomenal" one about a State Department "big shot" that he promised last week.

The best-known name of the four he mentioned was that of Lattimore. McCarthy conceded he was not a full-time Federal employe, but pointed to a number of temporary advisory or consultative posts he held there.

He said Lattimore's "pro-Communist record goes back many years." In proof, he cited this evidence.

1. He was a member of the board of the magazine "Amerasia," headed by Frederick Vanderbilt Field, a prominent "money bags" for many Communist publications.

2. He was accused by Frank C. Waldrup, editorial director of The Washington Times-Herald, of characterizing the Russian purges of 1936-39 as "a triumph of democracy," and of casting doubt on General MacArthur's policies as Supreme Commander in Japan.

3. He was a trustee of the Institute of Pacific Relations, along with Field and several other pro-Communists.

At this point Tydings interrupted to read the rest of the officers and trustees. They included Henry R. Luce, of Time, Inc.; Robert G. Sproul, president of the University of California; Ray Lyman Wilbur, formerly in President Hoover's Cabinet; Paul G. Hoffman, present Economic Cooperation Administrator; former Under Secretary of State Sumner Wells; Juan Trippe, head of Pan-American Airlines, and several other prominent figures.

4. Lattimore spoke on the same platform with Field, and under the auspices of the Washington Committee for Aid to China, on February 11, 1941.

What McCarthy did not say, but what was revealed by an examiner of the handbill announcing the meeting, was that the subject of the talk was an appeal to stop further shipments to Japan.

5. He and Mrs. Lattimore were sponsors of the Maryland Association for Democratic Rights, an affiliate of the National Emergency Conference for Democratic Rights. This latter organization was called "subversive" in April, 1943, by the House Committee on Un-American Activities.

Maryland Citizens Listed

Tydings pointed out that other sponsors included many well-respected Maryland citizens whom he, Tydings, knew. McCarthy agreed. He added, although he did not demonstrate that Lattimore was not, however, a "dupe who joined my mistake," but rather was one who duped other, well-intentioned people to join.

6. He was the representative in October, 1943, of the Office of War Information, at a meeting of the Writers' Congress and the Hollywood Writers' Mobilization. The latter was classed as subversive by the Attorney General four years later.

The rest of McCarthy's case against Lattimore was a 3700-word article from the Knights of Columbus magazine by the Rev. James J. Kearney, S.J., which McCarthy read into the record. It bitterly assailed Lattimore as the architect of a China policy that Father Kearney considered was wrong and that had disastrous results.

McCarthy did not indicate what the priest's qualifications were as a Far Eastern expert. Lattimore now head of the Walter Hines Page School of International Relations at Johns Hopkins, has lived many years in China and has written nine books about the Far East. He is considered by many as the greatest American authority on Chinese and Mongolian affairs.

In Baltimore yesterday, Mrs. Lattimore, a foreign affairs expert in her own right, declared:

"First of all, my husband has never been a State Department consultant or official of any sort—never on the State Department payroll.

"Second, he has never been a Communist, nor a pro-Communist. He is an anti-Communist.

Persons have criticized him because he has pointed out many shortcomings in the Nationalist government of China. He did this earlier than most non-Chinese, and most of what he said has now come to be recognized as fact.

"But he has never spoken in support of the Chinese Communists. He regards a Communist rule in China as unfortunate both for China and for the United States."

In making his case against Harold Hanson, McCarthy intimated the young State Department official would have tremendous power in the new "Point Four" program for undeveloped areas.

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From McCarthy's description of his position, however, it appeared that he was a subordinate official in what is still a shadow organization. He is to be chief of a staff for "Technical Cooperation Projects" in an as yet interim office of "Technical Cooperation and Development," headed by a former Agriculture Department official.

Case Against Hanson

The case against Hanson was that after two years as an Associated Press reporter and "stringer" in the Far East, he wrote a "pro-Communist" book in 1939, and formerly edited a Communist magazine in Peiping.

McCarthy said, "This man clearly believes that the Communists in China stand for everything good." He added that Hanson "has the attitude of a hero worshipper for the Chinese Communist leaders," and is a "man with a mission—a mission to communize the world."

The quotations that McCarthy cited from Hanson's book do not quite paint this picture.

In passages McCarthy cited, Hanson praises the discipline and integrity of the Communist leadership in their war against the Japanese in 1937-39, finds much to admire in the character of Mao Tse-tung, present head of Red China, and says that some of the other Red generals made "good company."

At the State Department yesterday, Hanson said he was 27 when he wrote the book, and although he did not apologize for the kind of newsman he was, he did not know whether he would write the same thing now.

At that time, he pointed out, he spent six months with the Communist guerillas, and wrote of them in the context of their war effort against Japan. His book also contained his description of nine months with the Japanese troops and six with the Nationalist forces.

He said he was arrested by the Japanese three times in 1937 and 1938 while trying to smuggle his dispatches to the Associated Press.

His dispatches were reprinted, he said, in a full page of Time magazine and again in the Reader's Digest. He denied he edited the Communist magazine in Peiping, but said his name appeared on the editorial board on the last issue only.

McCarthy identified Mrs. Brunauer as an assistant to Alger Hiss, now convicted of perjury in connection with a Russian espionage ring at the time of the San Francisco conference setting up the United Nations.

McCarthy repeatedly told the subcommittee that this case demanded "immediate attention," but his actual charge against her was only that her "Communist front activities . . . are sufficient to seriously question her security status."

Six Exhibits Given

He gave six exhibits to the subcommittee listing her affiliations, mostly from 1936 to 1939, in organizations subsequently classified as subversive.

Tydings took one of the exhibits, showing her a signer of a call to the annual meeting of the American Youth Congress in 1938, and pointed out that other names included several Senators and Representatives, and former Postmaster General James A. Farley.

The State Department, meanwhile, yesterday said she had been thoroughly investigated and vouched for by many people prominent in public life, and that the department is "satisfied that she is loyal to the United States and does not constitute a security risk."

In a statement issued through the State Department, Mrs. Brunauer said that she deeply resents McCarthy's charges and is confident the Senate investigation will find he has "been very badly misinformed."

"I am not and never have been and could not possibly be a Communist," she said. "It would be completely foreign to my character."

I am a loyal American and a loyal officer of the State Department."

She went on to say that the Russians she has constantly tangled with in UNESCO meetings would scarcely consider her pro-Communist. She also said her husband was "vigorously anti-Communist."

Her husband's name was brought up by McCarthy in discussing her case. He said he would not go into details about him in public session, but implied he had been under constant Government investigation, that he had admitted membership in the Communist Party and was a close friend and collaborator of Communists.

At the Navy Department, Brunauer vigorously denied this. He said his loyalty was checked three times by various agencies when he took different jobs in the Government and when he became a commissioned officer in the Navy.

The Navy Department itself put out a statement saying that as a commander in the Naval Reserve and as a civilian employe of the Bureau of Ordnance, Dr. Brunauer had been "thoroughly investigated."

He added, "As a result of this investigation, as administrative decision was made that there was not sufficient evidence to warrant Dr. Brunauer being charged with disloyalty."

While a commissioned officer during the war and later as civilian employe, Dr. Brunauer has made noteworthy contributions in the field of explosives. He is regarded as an eminent expert and his ability in the field of research is highly regarded."

Dr. Brunauer was born in Hungary and was naturalized as an American citizen in 1927.

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Slow Down for Facts

Senator McCarthy of Wisconsin has already made sufficient allegations before the Senate Foreign Relations subcommittee to necessitate the immediate establishment of some orderly and quasi-judicial system for determining the merits of his charges. There are two tests to which these charges should be submitted with all possible speed and without regard to partisanship or personal sensibilities. The first is whether they are true and the second is whether they are of real consequence.

When the Senator began his attack on the State Department, we were under the impression he intended to prove in detail the general accusation he had made that there were some 57 Communists holding office in the Department. It now appears that he is prepared to do something less than this but is able and willing to name person after person who either does or did hold a position of trust, not always in the State Department, and who is or was favorably disposed toward Communism or toward persons who were active in its operations.

Chairman Tydings says the committee is ready to engage lawyers and is ready to ask J. Edgar Hoover to recommend four investigators. Thus the committee, instead of being a tribunal before which Senator McCarthy was to submit his evidence, becomes an investigating body to follow leads supplied by the Senator and dig up whatever facts may be discovered in the process.

This is a familiar but not always satisfactory pattern of congressional investigations. Its weaknesses are that usually the accusations and innuendoes capture more public attention than the defense or explanations of the accused; that too frequently the facts are lost in a whirl of charge and counter-charge; that inaccurate or unsubstantiated allegations do not meet with the reproach that make for a sense of responsibility in better regulated transactions.

It is by no means essential that Senator McCarthy prove each and every assertion he has made. If their general accuracy is established, the situation will be serious enough to warrant the most drastic house-cleaning in the history of the government, comparable in modern times only to the scandals of the Harding administration and more serious to the national welfare. But it would be well if the committee could hold up the daily parade of accusations long enough to go thoroughly into some of them and develop conclusive evidence on which public opinion could base an effective demand for corrective action.

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One year, \$15.50; six months, \$7.75;
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Member the Associated Press, the United Press, International News Service, the Gannett News Service.

New York Office, 30 Rockefeller Plaza, 20; Chicago Office, 400 North Michigan Ave., 11; San Francisco Office, 681 Market St. 5.

Published daily except Sunday. Entered at the Post Office at Hartford, Conn., as Second-Class Matter under the Act of March 3, 1879.

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WEDNESDAY, MARCH 15, 1950

Date 3/15/50
 Submitted by the New Haven Office

Hartford Courant
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- Nichols
- Rosen _____
- Tracy _____
- Harbo _____
- Mohr _____
- Tele. Room _____
- Nease _____
- Gandy _____

Reaction Checked

Democrats Find Senator McCarthy Has Failed to Score on Charges

By Doris Fleeson

Democrats have made a quiet check of the country's reaction thus far to Senator Joseph McCarthy's Communist charges against

The State Department and are satisfied that he has not yet scored.

But they know they are not home yet. One Hiss case and the Senator's overstatements and confusions will recede into the background.

Republicans are aware of this, of course, and some of them have volunteered Senator McCarthy advice and assistance. At least one, Senator Bridges of New Hampshire, who hazed Secretary of State Acheson about the Hiss case, complains that the young man from Wisconsin won't take advice from his elders. It was noticed, too, that after the first day, Senator Millikin of Colorado, the shrewd and mellow chairman of the Republican conference, absented himself from the hearings.

GOP Heads 'Not Involved.'

The Republican National committee calls attention to the fact that it is not involved in any way.

Actually both the accuser, Senator McCarthy, and the accused, Secretary Acheson, are being isolated by the politicians. They are on their own and neither is likely to get any help until after he has proved he doesn't need it.

This is largely due to timidity which is the occupational disease of the politician. To some extent it is also personal. The Senator and Secretary have not been taken into the club.

Senator McCarthy's ambitious, restless personality has put off his colleagues. They simply do not feel sure of him.

The case of Secretary Acheson is more complex. If politicians did



Doris Fleeson.

not possess the human touch, they would not be in politics. Having it, they rarely warm to the cool intellectuality of an Acheson even when they admire it. The Secretary's daily walks with Supreme Court Justice Frankfurter have not helped him with Congress. Capitol Hill never cared for the Justice's influence on Franklin Roosevelt; they attribute to him scheming, power-loving characteristics which they fear.

Senators Unsure of Ground.

Though he has been long in Government, Mr. Acheson's appointments have always been personal to the President of the United States. He does not have any Senatorial sponsors to act as a kind of buffer state. He can count on President Truman but the President cannot transfer his political protection to the Senate floor.

The emotional impact of charges like those Senator McCarthy makes is such that no Senator will get involved until he is absolutely sure of his ground. Finally, the Secretary's statement about Alger Hiss scared them off; the politicians deny him the right in his great office to have personal feelings.

The hearings so far are criticized almost as much in private conversations among the politicians as the principals. It is now felt that it was a mistake to force Senator McCarthy to name names in open hearings—the Senator bears down heavily on the fact that he didn't want to.

Now that counsel has been hired, a different form of procedure can be expected. As William P. Rogers demonstrated when he took the job of counsel to the Ferguson Committee, Senate hearings can be transformed into sober, judicial hearings. Mr. Rogers took over after the Howard Hughes-Senator Brewster fiasco and wiped it out with his successful expose of Gen. Meyers, who is now in jail. Democrats hope for a similar change in the McCarthy hearings.

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121-255

Page

- Times-Herald _____
- Wash. Post _____
- Wash. News _____
- Wash. Star 11
- N.Y. Mirror _____

Date: MAR 17 19

100-10412
1057

- Tolson
- Ladd
- Clegg
- Glavin
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- Tracy
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Matter Of Fact

By Stewart Alsop

McCarthy Past And Present

SENATOR Joseph McCarthy's standards for service in the Department of State are most exacting. One can almost hear the bellows of righteous rage which the Senator would emit, if he could prove that the State Department had wilfully employed a man officially described by a high judicial body as "guilty of an infraction of the moral code," and guilty also of violation of his oath of office.

Senator McCarthy has not been able to prove anything of the sort. So far, in his attempt to support his charge that there are "57 card-carrying Communists" in the State Department, the Senator has failed to produce solid evidence of anything but his own political ambition. Yet if Senator McCarthy really wants to find in the American Government the man identified above, he need not look very far. He will find him in the United States Senate, in the person of Senator Joseph McCarthy.

The official records of the Supreme Court of Wisconsin, McCarthy's native State, make fascinating reading. There have already been reports of certain rather unlovely aspects of Senator McCarthy's career in Wisconsin. But stories of the Senator's peculiar attitude toward the income tax, and the odd circumstances surrounding contributions to his campaign, are less convincing than the cold black and white of the official record.

THE WISCONSIN Supreme Court has twice reviewed the ambitious Senator's activities. The first time was in 1941, when McCarthy was a circuit judge. At that time, McCarthy decided a certain case in favor of the plaintiff, and against the State. When he rendered his decision, he dictated certain remarks from the bench to the court stenographer. These remarks must have been, to put it mildly, unwise.

At any rate, when the case was appealed to the Supreme Court, McCarthy had this part of the court record destroyed. The Supreme Court, according to the official record, angrily ruled this action "highly improper," and "an abuse of judicial power."

Under ordinary circumstances, McCarthy's destruction of the record might have been written off as the hasty, ill-advised act of a young man. But what makes the case interesting is simply the fact that McCarthy, with a great show of righteousness, has repeatedly intimated that "higher-ups" were preparing to destroy the records which would substantiate his charge that the State Department is riddled with potential traitors.

IN VIEW of the high moral tone which the Senator habitually assumes, the record of McCarthy's second brush with the Wisconsin Supreme Court, which came to a head last year, is even more interesting. When McCarthy ran against Senator Robert La Follette in 1944, he remained on the Wisconsin bench during the campaign, taking his pay and trying cases. He thus doubled in brass as a judicial officer and an active candidate for political office, and for obvious reasons, the Wisconsin Supreme Court was asked to disbar him.

"No valid excuse or justification," the court ruled when the case finally reached it last year, "can be offered for the defendant's violation of the oath which he took . . . as a circuit judge." McCarthy's act, the court charged, was "a clear violation of the provisions of the Constitution," and it proved that "the defendant is guilty of an infraction of the moral code."

In the end, after long consideration, the court decided that "the failure of the defendant to keep his solemn promise to support the Constitution," infraction of the moral code though it was, nevertheless did not "disclose such a degree of moral turpitude as to disbar him from the practice of law." McCarthy can thus still legally operate as an attorney in Wisconsin. But it is not difficult to guess what he could discover a State Department employe on whose conduct a State supreme court had made a similar ruling.

WHEN this record is taken into account, the atmosphere of moral squalor and downright nastiness which surrounds the current goings-on on Capitol Hill is perhaps not surprising. The issue of internal security in these times is a desperately serious one, as the Hiss and Fuchs cases have clearly shown. There could be no more serious charges than those McCarthy has made.

As of this writing, instead of proving his charges, McCarthy has produced as weary, stale, flat and unprofitable a performance as Congress has witnessed for a very long time. Here are all the familiar trimmings—guilt-by-association, occasional fuzzy-mindedness labeled disloyalty to the country, reputations ruined by unsupported charges hurled from behind the comfortable protection of congressional immunity.

No doubt, in view of McCarthy's personal standards, as recorded by the Wisconsin Supreme Court, nothing more could have been expected. Yet the McCarthy matter has a certain ominous significance. For the tendency is growing, like some nasty fungus, to substitute the cheap pleasures of this kind of political hate-fest for the hard and painful effort which must be made if the free world is to survive.

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 32 JUL 5

- Pa
- Times-Herald
- Wash. Post 2
- Wash. News
- Wash. Star
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Access To Files

Senator Tydings says that his committee has obtained free and unlimited access to the loyalty files in the State Department concerning the 81 cases, now grown to over a hundred, that Senator McCarthy is itching to expose. The announcement was made as if it were the merest routine. But everybody with any relation to confidential papers on personnel knows otherwise. It is a decision of great consequence. Let us skip this time over the irretrievable damage to innocent reputations arising from the parading of hearsay by overt or covert publicity. Think of the precedent that revelation would set in furnishing a handle to other Senators who might see in this type of politicking a ready access to the headlines at election time. Or ponder the harrowed feelings of the FBI. The FBI is not only afraid of the danger to its information system consequent upon exposure, it is worried over the constant pressure that it should evaluate all the tidbits and idle gossip that under its system go into loyalty records.

So there should be second thoughts, in our opinion, on this question of opening the relevant files. A dilemma, to be sure, is involved. The State Department has offered free and unreserved cooperation to the committee, Senator Tydings insists on a fair hearing, and there is the challenge to be met from Senator McCarthy. Surely a compromise could be found that would satisfy all parties this side of dishonorable conduct and dangerous procedure. We suggest there is such a compromise. All parties in the present instance seem to have justified confidence in the chairman of the over-all Loyalty Review Board, Mr. Seth W. Richardson, who made a national reputation as counsel to the Senate's Pearl Harbor inquiry. He is a distinguished lawyer, an upright citizen—and he happens to be a Republican. We should imagine that he is just as much averse to opening files as any other public-spirited person. Why not let him take time out to study the hundred or so files affected by the McCarthy charges in a kind of special post-audit, submit a report to both the President and Senator Tydings, and then stand prepared to answer questions on his findings before the Tydings Committee? Surely, if this were done, the Tydings Committee would be in a position to evaluate the McCarthy charges, and so discharge its obligations under the Senate resolution.

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Loyalty Unit to Probe 'Leaks' to McCarthy

By LAURENCE BURD

President Truman's loyalty review board yesterday ordered a full investigation into information "leaks" to Sen. McCarthy (R) of Wisconsin, who is seeking to rid the State department of pro-Communist elements.

Seth W. Richardson, chairman of the loyalty board, announced it wants to find out how McCarthy learned the board had recommended the recall of John S. Service, State department employe, from the Far East for a loyalty hearing. McCarthy has named Service as one of those suspected of Communist leanings.

Will Call Acheson

Sen. George (D) of Georgia predicted yesterday that the subcommittee will call Secretary of State Acheson to answer McCarthy's charges.

George, ranking Democrat on the foreign relations committee, told newsmen that the subcommittee investigating the McCarthy charges "certainly" will want to hear Acheson.

The veteran legislator said the inquiry will affect American public opinion "and, with the world in the condition that it is in, it is highly important that the inquiry be concluded at the earliest possible time."

Refuses to Answer

Richardson, meanwhile, refused to answer questions put to him earlier by McCarthy concerning the board's records in the Service case.

In a reply to McCarthy, Richardson said he was barred by order of President Truman from answering three of the four questions. Richardson told the senator his only recourse is to ask the President.

"I regret," Richardson wrote, "that the all-inclusive terms of the directive of the President under the date of March 13, 1948, in my opinion prevent me from disclosing to anyone not connected with the operation of the program the contents of any report, record or file relative to the loyalty of employes."

Referring to the leak of information, Richardson complained that McCarthy told a Senate subcommittee of the move to recall Service last Tuesday five hours before the board's decision was communicated to the State department.

New Gag Effort

"We are going to do all we can to find out who is responsible for the leak," he said.

Yesterday's action by the board to plug the leak was interpreted by some as a new attempt by the Administration to cut off the senator's access to data that will embarrass the Administration.

The Administration-dominated foreign relations subcommittee hearing McCarthy's charges of Communist infiltration has already been accused by Republican senators of trying to investigate McCarthy rather than his evidence.

Meanwhile, McCarthy has been disclosing data heretofore suppressed by the Administration. Presumably such evidence has come from anti-Communists inside the government. McCarthy has refused to disclose his sources for fear the Administration would exact reprisals.

SENATOR GEORGE

WANTS TO

QUIZ ACHESON

Others Ask to Testify; Administration Drops Plans for Whitewash

Weight of Evidence Prohibits 'Smear'

By WILLARD EDWARDS

The Truman administration has reluctantly abandoned plans for a Senate committee whitewash of the State department, it became known yesterday.

political maneuvering on Capitol Hill and in the executive branch. An original program, calling for a quick and merciless vivisection of Sen. McCarthy (R) of Wisconsin, author of charges that numerous State Department employees are disloyal, has been dropped under the pressure of the Senate. The gradually unfolding evidence piled up

State Laxity Revealed

With the surface barely scratched, strong evidence has been produced to indicate the State department has been exceedingly lax in screening employees delegated to confidential posts in Washington, and in

Names Named

SEN. MCCARTHY (R) of Wisconsin turned over to Senate investigators last night the names of the 81 persons he charged on the Senate floor are State department pro-Communists. The names were not made public.

strategic areas throughout the world. More material of this nature remains to be made public.

- Tolson
- Ladd
- Clegg
- Glavin
- Nichols
- Rosen
- Tracy
- Harbo
- Mohr
- Tele. R.
- Nease
- Gandy

McCarthy
Stacy

INDEXED
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10-1-54

Page

Times-Herald

The Senate foreign relations subcommittee last week will begin a full-scale investigation never contemplated in the beginning. Wash. News
Chairman Tydings of Maryland after maintaining for three weeks that he would need no investigators, has employed three ex-FBI agents who will examine govern- Wash. Star
N.Y. Mirror

Date: _____

ment files hitherto locked to the gaze of Congress by Presidential decree.

Many considerations entered into this reversal of program, among them the following:

1. The Senate appropriations subcommittee, which will decide how much money State Secretary Acheson gets to operate his agency in the coming fiscal year, has made it clear it will probe the State department if there is any suspicion of a cover-up by the foreign relations subcommittee.

Suspicious of Acheson

Whereas the foreign relations committee is almost unanimously friendly to Acheson, the appropriations group has a majority of Democrats and Republicans suspicious of his operations. They have made it known that they will withhold appropriations until there has been a State department house cleaning.

2. Tydings and Sen. McMahon (D) of Connecticut of the investigating subcommittee, originally delegated as "hatchet-men" to work on McCarthy, have been inundated with mail from constituents protesting reports of a whitewash. Both are up for re-election this year.

3. Acheson, since his two statements defending his continued friendship for Alger Hiss, convicted perjurer-spy, has become a damaging political liability to the Democratic party in a campaign year. Acheson's best friends on Capitol Hill wonder whether his removal will not be essential to political success in November.

McCarthy Story Reviewed

Here is the story, gained from reliable sources of both Republican and Democratic complexion, of how a contemplated whitewash evolved into an investigation promising to be exhaustive.

McCarthy took the Senate floor on the night of Feb. 20 and outlined 81 cases which, he said, indicated disloyalty now or recently in the State department.

Senate Majority Leader Lucas of Illinois called an emergency session of the Democratic policy committee next day. The issue of communism in the State department, he told the assembled Democrats, was rapidly becoming a political issue with damaging possibilities in the coming congressional campaign.

Discussion of how best to discredit McCarthy was frank. It was quickly agreed a committee investigation of some sort under Democratic auspices must be launched to accomplish the desired objective. Sen. Hoey of North Carolina, chairman of the committee on executive expenditures, had a staff of trained investigators available and his group was the logical choice. But McCarthy was the ranking Republican on that committee. It was recalled, and Democrats shuddered at that prospect,

Connally Opposed It

The Senate judiciary committee, which had just completed a survey on communistic invasion of the United Nations, was considered only briefly although it too had a staff of experienced investigators lying idle. Chairman McCarran of Nevada was no friend of the State department.

The final decision was that the foreign relations committee would have to take on the job. Chairman Connally of Texas roared that he had no time for such "chicken-feed." But he was told a subcommittee could be appointed to handle the hearings at which, it was hoped, McCarthy would be slashed into bits.

Lucas rushed to the Senate floor with a carefully worded resolution narrowly confining the investigation to persons named by McCarthy and at present in the State department. But Republicans were alert, action was postponed until the following day and Lucas had to accept several amendments which broadened the investigation to include all disloyal persons now or formerly with the

State department, whether named by McCarthy or not.

Another amendment directed the committee to subpoena the loyalty files of the government, forbidden by Executive order to Congress ever since the Alger Hiss case broke before a House committee. The approval vote was unanimous.

Connally appointed a subcommittee of five, headed by Tydings, a clever lawyer noted as a sarcastic cross-examiner. Tydings, aided by Sen. Green (D) of Rhode Island and Sen. McMahon planned a heckling procedure intended to confuse and discomfit McCarthy when he appeared to present his evidence.

Tydings, during this period, repeatedly said he saw no need for hiring investigators nor issuing a subpoena for the government's loyalty files. Tydings' friends predicted McCarthy would retire, bleeding, from his encounter with Tydings and a quick report exonerating the State department and castigating McCarthy would dispose of the whole affair in a few days.

Aid From Within Dept.

In the meanwhile, however, assistance had been offered McCarthy from a number of quarters. Subsequent developments indicated that information was given to him from within the State department itself by employes resentful of the domination of a pro-Communist clique. Investigating agencies, which had for years seen their reports of Communists in the government ignored, also offered him their services. Organizations interested in combatting communism provided reports.

The Wisconsin senator amassed a great weight of evidence in addition to the material upon which he had based his original Senate speech. Working 20 hours out of 24, he prepared for the first open hearing.

The opening gun fired by Tydings was a demand that McCarthy supply the name involved in case No. 14 of the 81 cases outlined on the Senate floor. He refused to permit the Wisconsin senator to proceed with his outline of prepared evidence until this name had been made public. The intent of this strategy, it became known, was to embarrass McCarthy because case No. 14 involved a charge of suppression of evidence against a high State department official who was later commended by McCarthy as one of the few who had tried to drive Communists out of the State department.

Mere Sniping at McCarthy

For two days, McCarthy sought futilely to present evidence against a dozen officials on whom copious evidence was available. He was confined to giving one name—that of Dorothy Kenyon—against whom the evidence was less serious than in the other cases.

McCarthy finally erupted and accused the committee of acting as "a tool of the State department," seeking to discover the names of his State department informants so that they could be fired.

By this time, thousands of letters were flooding members of the subcommittee, particularly Tydings and McMahon, suggest-

ing that the country was interested in cleaning out the State department and would not take a whitewash inquiry kindly. Tydings was asked by more than one constituent if he was being influenced by his father-in-law, Joseph E. Davies, former ambassador to Russia who wrote the pro-Russian "Mission to Moscow."

Sentiment is Reversed

By the end of the week, a remarkable change was evident in the attitude of the Democratic members of the subcommittee. McCarthy was permitted to proceed without interruption and poured into the record a great amount of detail concerning nine officials, whom he named publicly, and several others whose names he gave the subcommittee privately. He promised by the next day to present the probers with the names of some 125 persons whose loyalty records should be investigated.

The chairman appointed a counsel and investigators, announced that the State department had agreed to open its files for examination, and emphatically announced the subcommittee would "lean over backwards" in an effort to conduct an honest inquiry.

The best that the State department now can hope to get from the Senate investigation, it is believed, is a face-saving report asserting that McCarthy went too far in charging he could prove there were 57 card-carrying Communists in the State department.

Experienced investigators have long conceded the virtual impossibility of proving that any individual is a card-carrying Communist. In the 12 years that the House committee on un-American activities has functioned, it produced Communist party cards in only a few instances, notably in the cases involving Hollywood film writers.

None Carried Cards

Communists infiltrating the government are particularly warned to conceal their party membership, investigators note. None of the four persons—Hiss, Whitaker Chambers, Henry Julian Wadleigh and Harry D. White—named as Soviet informants in the Alger Hiss trial ever carried party cards.

McCarthy, with little previous experience of Communist party operations, was admittedly unwise in selecting the "card-carrying" phrase. What he actually said, a check of his first public speech at Wheeling, W. Va., revealed, was that the 57 employees were "either card-carrying Communists or certainly loyal to the Communist party."

The Wisconsin senator, in his appearances before the subcommittee, had modified this assertion to assert that his evidence,

amplified from various sources in recent weeks, indicates violation by more than 100 State department employes, past and present, of Secretary Acheson's own "loyalty yardstick."

Four Types of Risks

This "yardstick," as given Feb. 28 to the Senate appropriations committee, classifies "security risks" into four categories, as follows:

1. A person who engages in, supports or advocates treason, subversion or sedition, or who is a member of, affiliated with, or in sympathetic association with Communist, Nazi or Fascist parties, or of any foreign or domestic party or movement which seeks to alter the form of the government by unconstitutional means, or who consistently believes in or supports the ideologies and policies of such a party or movement.

2. A person engaged in espionage or acting directly or indirectly under foreign government instructions or who deliberately performs his duties to serve the interests of another government.

3. A person who knowingly divulges classified information for transmission to a foreign government or who is so consistently irresponsible in the handling of classified information as to indicate extreme lack of care or judgment.

4. A person who has habitual or close association with persons known or believed to be in categories 1 and 2, to an extent which would justify the conclusion that he might divulge classified authority.

He Follows Definitions

Under these definitions of disloyalty, McCarthy asserted, all the persons he has thus far named publicly are suspect.

The case of Miss Kenyon, whose term as American representative on a United Nations commission was terminated last Jan. 1, has been cited by opponents of McCarthy as an outrageous example of maligning an innocent person. Yet Miss Kenyon, who did not deny her connections with at least 28 Communist fronts, so designated by the attorney general and other official agencies, was certainly a subject for investigation under the "security risk" characteristics outlined in categories 1 and 4, McCarthy noted.

An FBI report on Miss Kenyon's numerous Communist front connections was in the hands of the State department loyalty board which cleared her. But the record shows that she was not even questioned by the board despite this indication of "consistent support" of organizations advocating a foreign ideology.

Accepting the woman's vigorous testimony before the subcommittee that she never "knowingly" belonged to a Communist front, the loyalty board still was lax in not seeking that testimony, McCarthy asserts.

Acheson Is Just 'Mosquito' to Red

LONDON, March 18 (AP).—Red China's prime minister, Chou En-lai, described Secretary of State Acheson today as "a mosquito trying to shatter the fortress of world peace."

In a statement commenting on Acheson's speech Wednesday at San Francisco on U.S. policy toward Asia, Chou asserted:

"The affairs of the Asian peoples must be settled by themselves and must never be interfered with by such American imperialists as Acheson and company on the other side of the ocean."

Times Herald

Page 1 and 2

APR 18 1950

- Tolson ✓
- Ladd ✓
- Clegg ✓
- Glavin ✓
- Nichols ✓
- Rosen ✓
- Tracy ✓
- Harbo ✓
- Mohr ✓
- Tele. Room
- Nease
- Gandy

The Washington Merry-Go-Round

Big Business Guns for Truman

By Drew Pearson

A quiet campaign by big business to defeat the Truman Administration was launched in New York the other day under the auspices of the National Association of Manufacturers.



Pearson

Chairmanned by Carrol E. French of Standard Oil of New Jersey, a group of big business executives discussed plans for a propaganda drive through employe magazines and by putting slips into employes' pay envelopes.

Chief speaker at the closed-door meeting was Lemuel Boulware, vice president of the giant General Electric Corp. and former vice chairman of the War Production Board. Boulware announced that General Electric was actively campaigning for the Taft-Hartley Act, against the unions and, above all, against socialism.

"Roosevelt, Truman, Reuther and their ilk are the avowed enemies of American business," Boulware told his fellow executives in brief. "They consider the American businessman a thief, a cheat and a coward. The time has come for the American businessman to stand up and take a stand for what he believes in."

"Therefore, General Electric," he said, "is taking a strong stand against socialism which we regard as a more serious menace than communism."

Boulware, who is in charge of G. E.'s labor relations, also stated that no union on a national level is any good.

Business executives were also urged to give as much circulation as possible to "The Road Ahead," written by bitter Roosevelt-hater John T. Flynn.

Harum-Scarum Senator

Republicans have been getting more and more embarrassed over the antics of harum-scarum Senator Joe McCarthy of Wisconsin. After claiming 207 pro-Communists and disloyalists were on the State Department's payroll, smiling Joe hasn't named a single State Department official who was a pro-Communist and made the charge stick.

The trouble with Joe is that he rushes into situations where he doesn't have the facts, just as he rushed into his own election campaign in Wisconsin without resigning from the Court of Appeals. As a result of using the judicial bench as a campaign forum, the Board of Bar Commissioners lodged the following serious charge against him before the Supreme Court:

"It is difficult to conceive of any conduct upon the part of a presiding judge which would bring judges and courts into greater disrepute and contempt than the conduct of the defendant (McCarthy) challenged in this proceeding."

"He, as an officer of the court, knowingly and willfully, placed the gratification of his personal ambition above the interests of the public and the rights of litigants."

"The defendant, by his conduct, chose to defy the rules of ethical conduct prescribed by the Constitution, the laws of the State of Wisconsin, and the members of the profession, in order to attain a selfish personal advantage. The gratification of his ambition was in defiance of the declared public policy and laws of the State of Wisconsin."

The Wisconsin Supreme Court held that McCarthy was guilty of the above charge, but for some reason failed to disbar him. This

caused the irrepressible gentleman, who now flings charges at the State Department, to smirk at the Board of Bar Commissioners as follows:

"Their actions are a disgrace to every honest, decent lawyer in the State of Wisconsin and they should resign."

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NOT RECORDED
75 APR 21 1950

- Times-Herald
- Wash. Post
- Wash. News
- Wash. Star
- N.Y. Mirror

56 APR 22 1950

Date MAR 20

Tolson ✓
 Ladd ✓
 Clegg _____
 Glavin _____
 Nichols ✓
 Rosen _____
 Tracy _____
 Harbo _____
 Mohr _____
 Tele. Room _____
 Nease _____
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"And Keep An Eye On A Cake My Wife Has In The Oven"



Bill Mauldin
 0 *Comprehensive report on the state of the country*
to the President

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 Times-Herald _____
 Wash. Post _____
 Wash. News _____
 Wash. Star _____
 N.Y. Mirror _____

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Date: MIR 90

The Changing World

Capitol Buzzing Again With Rumors Acheson May Have to Resign Soon

By Constantine Brown

Congressional cloakrooms are hearing again the rumors that despite President Truman's reluctance to dispense with the services of a member of his cabinet who is under fire Secretary of State Acheson may have to resign in the near future.



A number of leading Democrats have pointed out to Mr. Truman recently that

Mr. Acheson has become a liability to the party since he has given the opposition a golden opportunity to attack the Administration, not only on its mistakes in foreign relations but also on his attitude toward Alger Hiss. The antagonism of Democrats in Congress was best illustrated last Friday when Republican Senators such as Knowland of California and Ferguson of Michigan went to the defense of the Secretary of State, who was being lampooned by Democratic Senators Johnson and George.

The attacks by these Democratic stiffwarts resulted from their disagreement with two speeches made by the Secretary of State in California, setting forth the American position in the cold war and the conditions under which we would discuss a world settlement with Russia.

Belated Awakening Seen.
The Republicans pointed out that the only criticism to be made of Mr. Acheson's speeches was that he did not speak as realistically last summer. Mr. Acheson's stock with Congress and with the country as a whole is so low, however, that his belated "awakening" is not likely to be effective.

The charge by Senator McCarthy that the State Department is like a sieve in guarding security is not wholly against Mr. Acheson, although he has his share in it. Some Congressmen remember that while he was Undersecretary of State with James F. Byrnes as Secretary Mr. Acheson told them he would rather have a dozen bad security risks in the department than to victimize one innocent person by applying the discretionary powers which Congress gave the department to dispense with the services of suspected officials. We now are reaping the harvest of that release during the

years when the highest Washington officials believed that the United States would jeopardize the chances of "friendship with Russia" if the Communist sympathizers were cleared out of Government departments.

U. S. Agents and Gouzenko.
When Igor Gouzenko, the clerk in the Soviet embassy in Ottawa, made his sensational disclosure which led to the uncovering of the Soviet spy ring in Canada and the United States he was interrogated also by American security officers sent from Washington. The results of that interrogation were compiled in a voluminous report which J. Edgar Hoover presented to Secretary of State Byrnes.

The names of a number of State Department officials are said to have been included. Mr. Byrnes paid no attention to the report, however. He did tell members of Congress that he had no authority summarily to remove such persons. This power was given to him later by special act of Congress, authorizing the Secretary of State to dismiss persons suspected of disloyalty.

Some of these bad security risks decided to resign voluntarily and obtained better-paying jobs either in private organizations or with the United Nations. One of the suspects, John Service, a Foreign Service officer, was brought before a grand jury in Washington. He not only was reinstated but received a promotion and a letter of apology from Secretary Byrnes and Undersecretary Grew.

Marshall Couldn't Believe It
During the time that Gen. Marshall was Secretary no sweeping investigations were made in the State Department. Gen. Marshall could not believe that there were disloyal persons in his agency. Anyway, he was busy with other matters and paid little attention to what was going on within the Department.

Gen. Marshall brought in as head of administration an able young man named John Peurifoy, who still holds that position. Within the limits of his authority—which is by no means discretionary—Mr. Peurifoy has tried to rid the department of its worst elements. He does not, however, have a completely free hand.

The State Department's troubles which are receiving public attention now are thus not of recent date. They are the continuation of a bad situation which has existed for nearly 15 years, not only in the State Department but in most other Government departments and alphabetical agencies.

- Tolson
- Ladd
- Clegg
- Glavin
- Nichols
- Rosen
- Tracy
- Harbo
- Mohr
- Tele. Room
- Nease
- Gandy

Handwritten notes:
J. P. Brown
L. A. ...
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INDEXED - 64

- 121 ...
- Times-Herald
- Wash. Post
- Wash. News
- Wash. Star
- N.Y. Mirror
- Date MAR 20

80 JUL 11 1950

Name of Top Red Given Inquiry, McCarthy Says

State Department Pleas to Reveal Loyalty Records Reported

Associated Press
 Senator McCarthy, Republican of Wisconsin, said today he has handed Senate investigators "the name of the man—connected with the State Department—whom I consider the top Russian espionage agent in this country."
 The Senator made the statement to newsmen. Reports cir-

Partial Text of Jessup Attack on McCarthy Charges. Page A-7

culated meanwhile that the State Department is urging President Truman to open FBI and all other Government loyalty files to the Senate subcommittee investigating Senator McCarthy's charges of Communism in the department.
 The "top Russian agent" was described by Senator McCarthy as Alger Hiss "one-time boss" in the espionage ring in the department.

McCarthy Answers Tydings.
 Hiss, former State Department official, has been convicted on a charge that he lied in denying he handed secret United States documents to a courier for Russia.
 Senator McCarthy's statement was prompted by another one made at a news conference late yesterday by Chairman Tydings of the Foreign Relations Subcommittee.

"Up to the present time," Senator Tydings declared, "neither Senator McCarthy nor any one else has given us the name of a single person who is accused of being a Communist or a card-carrying Communist."
 Since the inquiry started on March 7, Senator McCarthy has publicly accused nine persons of being pro-Communist or otherwise bad security risks. He has turned over 108 other names to the committee for study in secret.

Truman Decision Awaited.
 Senator Tydings said Senator McCarthy has not lodged definite charges against the one name listed on the

Mr. Truman, who is vacationing in Florida, is faced with making a decision on whether to let Senators on the inquiry committee examine the loyalty records of persons whom Senator McCarthy has accused.

A particularly knotty problem for the President is whether the records of the FBI and the Civil Service Loyalty Review Board should be made available—or just the State Department loyalty records. He has refused in the past to let congressional committees at any such records.

Deputy Undersecretary of State John E. Peurifoy told reporters, after a conference at the Capitol with Senator Tydings, that the department made its views known to Mr. Truman last week.

Officials Fear "Whitewash."
 Mr. Peurifoy refused to disclose them. It was learned that the department wants the members of the committee to have all the loyalty records, including those of the FBI.

Department officials feel, it is understood, that Senator McCarthy almost certainly will cry "whitewash" if any of the files are withheld from the committee.

Senator Tydings said he had been told that FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover is "very much concerned" over the possibility of having to hand over that agency's records. Senator Tydings also said he heard that Seth V. Richardson, chairman of the Civil Service Loyalty Review Board, is opposed to releasing the records of that unit.

Over the week end an administration lieutenant said Attorney General McGrath was objecting strenuously to any decision which would give the committee FBI files. Mr. McGrath was described as feeling that to do so would dry up FBI sources of confidential information.

McCarthy Silent on Name.
 In Key West yesterday, high White House sources said Mr. Truman was seriously considering approval of limited access to the FBI records and other files. Those sources said that under that plan the files would be made available at the White House "under restrictions which would prevent a fishing expedition."

Senator McCarthy refused to say whether the case of the man he regards as a top Russian agent is one of the nine he has outlined at the public sessions.

Asked whether he has had a look at the individual's loyalty file, McCarthy replied:
 "I know precisely what is in that file. The information would shock and jar the commit-

tee to such an extent that the Democrats would stop playing petty politics."

The time has come, Senator McCarthy said, "for Tydings to put up or shut up." He added:

"I have called this particular case to his personal attention and told him it is very important."

Wants Complete Files.
 Senator McCarthy said the "Russian espionage agent" in the case is affiliated with the State Department, but he refused to say in what way.

He said Alger Hiss "was one of the links in the espionage chain" of the individual he (McCarthy) wants investigated.

Senator McCarthy emphasized he won't be satisfied unless the committee gets the complete files, including those of the FBI and the State Department, on all those whose names he had given to the group.

One of those Senator McCarthy named publicly, Ambassador Philip C. Jessup, yesterday flatly denied Senator McCarthy's charges that he has an "unusual affinity for Communist causes" and once sponsored a subversive organization.

Dr. Jessup, who returned from the Far East to reply to Senator McCarthy, said the Senator had showed "a shocking disregard for the interests of our country."

Dr. Jessup was defended against Senator McCarthy's accusations by Gen. Marshall, former Secretary of State, and by Gen. Eisenhower, now president of Columbia University. Both wrote letters to Dr. Jessup which Senator Tydings put in the record.

Texts of Letters.
 Texts of the letters follow:
 "My Dear Jessup:
 "I am shocked and distressed by the attack on your integrity as a public servant.

"Throughout your intimate service with me while I was Secretary of State you were clearly outstanding as a representative of the Government both as to your masterful presentations and the firmness of your opposition to all Soviet or Communist attacks or pressures. This was conspicuously the case during your handling of the Security Council of the Berlin blockade issue.

"Both the Undersecretary, Mr. Lovett, and I counted you as a great source of strength to the State Department during those critical days.

"Faithfully yours,
 "G. C. MARSHALL.

- Ladd _____
- Clegg _____
- Glavin _____
- Nichols
- Rosen _____
- Tracy _____
- Harbo _____
- Mohr _____
- Tele. Room _____
- Nease _____
- Gandy _____

Alger Hiss
McCarthy
 INDEXED - 136
 121-252
 NOT RECORDED
 85 JUL 3 1950

"My Dear Jessup:
 "I am writing to tell you such your university department association of your name current loyalty investigation of the United States Senate.
 "Your long and distinguished record as a scholar and servant has won for respect of your colleagues the American people as one who has known you a moment question the sincerity of your devotion principles of Americanism university associates and confident that any impression the contrary will be dispelled as the facts become known."
 "Sincerely,
 "DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER

Page _____
 Times-Herald _____
 Wash. Post _____
 Wash. News _____
 Wash. Star _____
 N.Y. Mirror _____
 Date: MAR 21 1950

57 JUL 7 1950

- Ladd _____
- Clegg _____
- Glavin _____
- Nichols _____
- Rosen _____
- Tracy _____
- Harbo _____
- Mohr _____
- Tele. Room _____
- Nease _____
- Gandy _____

Drew Pearson Says Taft Told McCarthy to 'Keep on Talking'

Drew Pearson said yesterday that Senator Taft (R., Ohio) had advised Senator McCarthy (R., Wis.) to "keep on talking" about his charges of Communists in the State Department.

Pearson criticized the Wisconsin Senator's attack on the State Department. He said the charges were having a bad reaction abroad and that "when we need friends abroad we get the impression of dealing with internal dissension."

The columnist said McCarthy had made "wild charges," first declaring there were 205 card-carrying Communists in the State Department, then reducing the number to 57. Most State employes, Pearson said, are "sincere" and "reasonably hard working."

Pearson told the luncheon he was sorry President Truman had not taken a "high type" Republican into his administration to help with the bi-partisan foreign policy.

Taft and other Republican Senators at a recent Capitol luncheon: "I told Joe (McCarthy) to keep on talking, keep them confused. If he keeps talking long enough, people will believe him."

Senator Taft could not be reached for comment last night. Pearson made the statement in a luncheon address at the Hotel Continental before the Washington Grocery Manufacturers' Representatives. The luncheon was held to honor officials of the Giant food store chain.

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Page

- Times-Herald _____
- Wash. Post _____
- Wash. News _____
- Wash. Star _____
- N.Y. Mirror _____

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MY DAY



Sen. McCarthy's Charges Are Music to the Kremlin

By ELEANOR ROOSEVELT

NEW YORK, Tuesday—What a relief it is to have someone speak up fearlessly as Ambassador Philip C. Jessup has now done in his own defense and to have both Gen. Marshall and Gen. Eisenhower back him up.

Guilt by association is a very dangerous accusation and the smearing of people before you have proved them guilty puts our country in a strange light before the rest of the world.

It seems to me that Sen. Joseph R. McCarthy and those who support him have done a great deal of harm to the possible building up of a strong bipartisan foreign policy. In addition, they have shown a total lack of appreciation of what this sort of performance does in weakening our representation in other parts of the world.

We have an extremely strong and able Secretary of State in Dean Acheson. He is ably supported by loyal and devoted American citizens. If our legislative branch can find and prove that there are a few people in the State Department who should be removed, it should be done quietly and quickly, with as little publicity as possible.

The accusers cannot realize how much their methods do to help the Communists. What rejoicing it must bring in the Kremlin when they can say: "The U. S. is

divided; they find Communist sympathizers everywhere."

That is certainly music to Communist ears and should give gentlemen like Sen. McCarthy pause in pursuing the present tactics.

I MUST say a word in this column about the late Ellis Gimbel. It has always seemed to me that he personified really responsible citizenship in a community.

Not being a Philadelphian, I cannot, of course, know of all the ways in which he helped people to raise the level of civic responsibility among the well-to-do in his city. It is many years now since I first heard of the award which he gave annually and I have always thought that it offered encouragement to obscure people who might never have had recognition if he had not sought them out and pointed to the value of the services they were rendering in their community. He will be missed by many and when I go to the city of brotherly love I shall regret not finding him there to greet me.

Times-Her
Wash. Pos
Wash. News
Wash. Star
N.Y. Mirr

INDEXED - 108

325

Date: MAR

- Mr. Tolson
- Mr. Ladd
- Mr. Clegg
- Mr. Glavin
- Mr. Nichols
- Mr. Rosen
- Mr. Tracy
- Mr. Harbo
- Mr. Nease
- Miss Gandy

Red Agent Now Hiding

By HOWARD RUSHMORE
 A former Russian MVD leader, now in hiding here, is said to have supplied Sen. McCarthy (R.-Wis.) with the name of the man McCarthy charges is the top Soviet espionage agent in this country, it was learned today.

This Moscow agent, who worked closely with the head of the Russian secret police, was told in the Kremlin that a State Department employe was the main contact of the MVD in the United States.

Several years ago the MVD agent broke from his espionage work and did not return to Moscow. Fearful of assassination at the hands of Stalin's trigger-men, this agent has remained in hiding and has refused to testify before Congress or in public trials.

DETAILED RED ACTIVITIES.

However, he is said to have given McCarthy details on the Russian espionage network and particularly on a spy ring in the State Department.

This newspaper also has learned that another State Department employe was photographed by the FBI giving Government documents to two persons under FBI surveillance as probable espionage agents.

These photographs, taken by a process closely guarded by the G-men, were for years in the FBI files and were seen by several important State Department officials.

CONFIDENTIAL POST.

Despite these photographs, considered by the FBI as major evidence in their case, the State Department employe has been promoted and assigned to work of highly confidential nature.

It is known that FBI agents who spent months working on the case were enraged at the casual dismissal of these photographs by the State Department.

Top Secret

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Security Matter - C.
Journal American
 MAR 12 1950

INDEXED - 103

EX-115

NOT RECORDED
 82 JUL 6 1950

- Tolson ✓
- Ladd ✓
- Clegg _____
- Glavin _____
- Nichols ✓
- Rosen _____
- Tracy _____
- Harbo _____
- Mohr _____
- Tele. Room _____
- Nease _____
- Gandy _____

Administration to Sift McCarthy's Charges Wisely and Judicially

Truman Knows Incident
Can Cause Real Trouble
In Coming Campaign

By David Lawrence

KEY WEST, Fla., Mar. 22.—Just where is the episode of the loyalty files and the Senate inquiry into Communist sympathizers in Government departments getting us—what is back of it, and what direction will it take? It could stiffen the back of the Secretary of State and prevent the development of the very flexibility of approach toward Russia which may be found necessary in these critical times.

To brush the entire incident aside as the charges of just a single Senator is to take a superficial view. The affair has too many political aspects to be dismissed as irrelevant, and it has some international aspects as well.

Senator McCarthy is regarded by his colleagues in the Senate as the kind of person who usually has backing for charges he makes, and it is significant that several Republican Senators—to whom he has confided some of the things he claims are to be found in the loyalty files—are standing by him.

Advised To Be Cautious.

So far as President Truman is concerned, he is a more-than-interested bystander. He knows the incident can make political trouble. To him it can be a "red herring" again and divert attention from other issues in the coming campaign. So the President has been advised to be cautious and not to take an adamant position against revealing what is in the files. For if he didn't authorize some form of inspection, then Senator McCarthy would just take the floor in the Senate some day and spill more details that would force the revelation of all the files rather than simply those records concerned with particular persons.

The policy of letting Senate committee members see the files will satisfy them as to what is there. If, by chance, anything damaging is in them, it will be confined to those particular circumstances and not smear innocent persons.

But everyone here is in the dark as to what's back of it. The principal surmise is that Senator McCarthy isn't really concerned about individuals as such and that he hasn't any persons like Whittaker Chambers or any pumpkin papers to produce. What the Wisconsin Senator undoubtedly is trying to do is show that Communist sympathizers influenced the formulation of State Department policy from the days when Patrick Hurley, American Ambassador to China, publicly charged that certain individuals in the State Department were undermining American aid for Chiang Kai-shek.

Charge Stirs Up People.

It so happens that a large group of church people in America—Protestant as well as Catholic—think Chiang was weakened by American policies in the last few years. Some of the Republicans have taken up this cause. Their effort now is to show that the State Department really gave up China to Russia. Hence the political procedure appears to be to tie in the alleged Communist sympathizers with scuttling of Chiang Kai-shek in the Department of State.

The China problem by itself isn't a good political issue. It is something too remote for the average man to bother himself about. But a charge of communistic influence in a Government department is something else. It has in it more drama and it stirs up people, especially with the Chambers-Hiss case as a background of disloyalty.

Curiously enough, the House Un-American Activities Committee started off with charges against innocent persons and was ridiculed and bitterly criticized, but it wound up with a couple of jury trials and a conviction for perjury which in the popular mind has been translated into treason.

Under such circumstances, the wise course is to sift the charges carefully and judicially. The administration is prepared to go ahead on that basis, even if in the course of the inquiry some damaging information does emerge. It counts on the common sense of the American people to evaluate these matters fairly and in perspective.

NOT RECORDED
MAR 28 1950

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Page

- Times-Herald _____
- Wash. Post _____
- Wash. News _____
- Wash. Star _____
- N.Y. Mirror _____

Date: MAR 28 1950

McCarthy Tells Truman to 'Put Up or Shut Up'

Delay in Opening Files Assailed by Senator

By WILLARD EDWARDS

President Truman's continued delay in opening government files to Senate investigators of communism in the State department was assailed yesterday by Sen. McCarthy, (R) of Wisconsin, in these words:

"I have now furnished the name of a man connected with the State department who is Russia's top espionage agent. Evidence in the government files themselves will prove this extremely serious charge. Unless Mr. Truman is afraid of what the files will disclose, there is no reason to keep them secret. It is now up to the President to put up or shut up."

No Word From Florida

Chairman Tydings (D) of Maryland of a Senate foreign relations subcommittee, ordered a month ago by unanimous Senate vote to obtain the files in order to check on McCarthy's charges, reported that no word had been received from the President, vacationing in Florida.

Tydings conferred with Assistant Attorney General Peyton Ford and Deputy State Undersecretary John E. Feunfoy in an effort to secure the records which carry de-

U.S. Court of Appeals upholds President's right to fire any government employe "of whose loyalty he is not completely convinced." Page 2.

tails on the FBI, civil service commission, and loyalty board investigations of employes. He repeated what he has been saying for two weeks—that he is hopeful of obtaining access to the files and thought an "understanding" would be reached eventually.

For the first time, Tydings conceded that an adequate investigation will necessitate opening all government files dealing with an

employee's loyalty—not the State department files alone. McCarthy has repeatedly emphasized that State department files are not indexed, are of the loose-leaf variety, and damaging evidence could easily be removed. FBI and civil service commission records, which cannot be rifled without detection, must also be supplied, he declared.

No Comment on Lattimore

Both Tydings and McCarthy were asked yesterday if Owen Lattimore, a State department consultant now in Afghanistan, was the man named in secret session Tuesday as a Russian agent. Both refused to answer any questions that might furnish a clue to the identity of the man, Tydings said he has received no word from Lattimore, publicly named last week by McCarthy as a bad security risk.

Rep. Nixon (R) of California, a member of the House un-American activities committee, proposed in a statement that the State department inquiry be turned over to an "impartial, non-political commission" of well-known jurists, headed by a man of the type of Federal Judge Harold R. Medina, who presided at the trial which resulted in the conviction of 11 Communist leaders.

"The current Senate investigation is degenerating into a political squabble," Nixon said. "The Alger Hiss conspiracy could have been exposed years ago had Administration officials not treated the case on a political basis. The Administration should follow the precedent set up in the Teapot Dome case and have an investigation not hindered by political charges of the 'red-herring' or any other variety."

At his press conference, State Secretary Acheson refused to discuss Republican demands that he resign. Asked if there was a Russian espionage agent in the State department, as charged by McCarthy, he answered that if there was, he didn't know it. He said he did not expect to be called to testify by the investigating subcommittee.

Acheson indorsed the charges of Ambassador-at-large Philip C. Jessup that McCarthy's accusations were injuring foreign relations. Jessup has denied charges that he was pro-Communist.

- 4-26
- Tolson
 - Ladd
 - Clegg
 - Glavin
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 - Rosen
 - Tracy
 - Harbo
 - Mohr
 - Tele. Room
 - Nease
 - Gandy

Anti-Red Bill Advances

The Senate judiciary committee, meanwhile, favorably reported a bill requiring the registration of Communist political organizations and Communist-front organizations, defined on the basis of domination by a foreign government or the world Communist movement.

Sen. Langer (R) of North Dakota filed a minority report assailing the measure as "the greatest threat to American civil liberties since of 1798." Sen. Kefauver (D) of Tennessee voted to report the bill with "grave doubts as to its constitutionality" and reserved the right to vote against it unless amendments were adopted.

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	Page
Times-Herald	1
Wash. Post	
Wash. News	
Wash. Star	
N.Y. Mirror	

NOT RECORDED

135 APR 21 1950

Date: APR 23 1950

- Tolson
- Ladd
- Clegg
- Glavin
- Nichols
- Rosen
- Tracy
- Harbo
- Mohr
- Tele. Room
- Nease
- Gandy

'Top Agent's File May Pace Loyalty Probe

'Progress' Being Made, Tydings Says After Talk With Peurifoy

The decision on whether to make Government loyalty files available to a Senate investigating committee may hinge on action to be taken on the files of a man charged by Senator McCarthy (R., Wis.) as being Russia's "top espionage agent" in the United States.

It was learned yesterday that the decision on this case, still undetermined, may provide the pattern with respect to the other people McCarthy has accused of Communist activity or leanings.

After a conference on the matter yesterday with Deputy Undersecretary of State John E. Peurifoy, Senator Tydings (D., Md.), chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations subcommittee, said he was making "very rapid progress" toward obtaining the files. He said Peurifoy is willing to hand them over.

But the decision rests with President Truman, and his advisers have conflicting views on the wisdom of letting members of Congress search into Executive Branch files.

If some way can be found to make available to Tydings' subcommittee the files on the alleged "espionage agent," presumably this method can serve for the rest of the cases.

McCarthy has offered to stake his whole case on the charges he made Tuesday in secret session before Tydings' subcommittee. He said the man is "connected with the State Department."

Undersecretary of State Peurifoy told a questioner at his news conference that if there

was a Russian spy agent in the department, he didn't know him.

Peurifoy flatly denied that the suspect McCarthy named to the subcommittee works in the Department. He added that "he has never been an employe of the State Department."

The individual has not been named publicly, but his identity is common knowledge to the newsmen who have been reporting on McCarthy's charges.

At his news conference, Acheson supported a contention made earlier in the week by Ambassador-at-Large Philip C. Jessup that McCarthy's charges were injuring the conduct of American policy.

Acheson said Jessup made a full true and correct statement on that matter when he testified before the Tydings' subcommittee. But, said Acheson, he saw no point in repeating or enlarging on Jessup's statement, lest that create the impression that the Department was opposed to an investigation. Actually, Acheson said, the State Department welcomed the investigation.

On Capitol Hill, Senator Benton (D., Conn.), struck back at critics of Acheson in a maiden speech proposing a world-wide "campaign of ideas" to combat Russian propaganda.

Benton, who served as Assistant Secretary of State from 1945 to

1947, said this country cannot expect bold and imaginative planning in the cold war with Russia "so long as the State Department is forced to cower like a tormented turtle."

The Connecticut legislator said former Secretaries of State James F. Byrnes and Gen. George C. Marshall both had to suffer through the "occupational hazard" of criticism, and he declared:

"Now it is Dean Acheson, in spite of the great reforms he has achieved in the department and the loyal and able key subordinates he is developing."

The way to remedy the department's problems, Benton said, is not by "harrying and tormenting Dean Acheson until he quits his great post."

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NOT RECORDED
135 APR 21 1950

- Page
- Times-Herald _____
 - Wash. Post 1
 - Wash. News _____
 - Wash. Star _____
 - N.Y. Mirror _____

Date: _____

McCarthy Blasts Truman, Says He Imperils Security

Sends Telegram Changing Refusal To Release Files

By Cecil Holland

Senator McCarthy, Republican of Wisconsin, charged today that President Truman is endangering the Nation's security by what he described as the President's "arrogant refusal" to release loyalty files to a Senate investigating committee.

Senator McCarthy made the accusation in a telegram sent to Mr. Truman at Key West, Fla., and said the President is delaying an investigation of his charges that Communists and fellow travelers have infiltrated the State Department.

Actually Mr. Truman has not refused to turn over the files to a Senate Foreign Relations Subcommittee. The matter is still under consideration and Chairman Tydings of the subcommittee said he believes a procedure will be worked out by this week end to make the files available.

Tydings Refuses Comment.

Senator Tydings said he had "absolutely no comment" on Senator McCarthy's charge. But another Democratic Senator who withheld the use of his name blasted Senator McCarthy's criticism of Mr. Truman as such a low attack "that I can't think of a fitting reply," and added:

"Let the American people be the judge of that kind of criticism of the President of the United States."

The exchange came amid these other developments:

1. Representative Nixon, Republican, of California, a member of the House Committee on Un-American Activities, said the Senate inquiry is "rapidly degenerating into a political squabble." He suggested that Mr. Truman name an "impartial, non-political commission" of outstanding jurists to make the investigation.

2. Chairman Taft of the Senate Republican Policy Committee said Republican Senators are going to continue to "help McCarthy in his fight." After a meeting of the committee Senator Taft told reporters that support is not a matter of party policy but that he had suggested to Senator McCarthy that "if one case didn't work, to bring up others."

Werdel Defends McCarthy.

3. Representative Werdel, Republican, of California said Senator McCarthy is being made the victim of "an organized smear" and added: "I think he must be on the right track."

4. Deputy Undersecretary of State John E. Peurifoy said that a man named by Senator McCarthy as being the top Soviet espionage agent in this country—a man not yet identified publicly—never has been an employe of the State Department. Senator McCarthy said the man, whose name he has given to the committee, was "connected" with the State Department.

In his telegram to Mr. Truman the Wisconsin Senator said he has been "exceedingly disturbed" by reports from Key West that the President might make a portion of the files available to the investigating committee.

Fails to See Precedent.

"This," he added, "seems dangerously in line with your original statement that you would co-operate with the committee to 'disprove' McCarthy's charges."

Senator McCarthy said no precedent would be established by releasing the files, since such data had been made available to other investigating committees.

The telegram added:

"You are also aware of the fact that when the Senate voted unanimously for the subpoena of those files it was not requesting from you a favor which you have the right to withhold, but rather demanding the information which the Congress is entitled to under the Constitution. It should be significant to you that not even one Democrat voted against the resolution providing for the subpoena of the files."

Senator Tydings said he is seeking to work out arrangements to obtain the files without resort to subpoena. The committee, he added, would have no power to enforce the subpoena.

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75 APR 21 1950

Times-Herald
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Wash. Star
N.Y. Mirror

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Loyalty Files Awaited as New Dispute Flares

McCarthy Hits Denial By State Department Of Spying Charges

By Cecil Holland

As a Senate investigating group waited a decision on obtaining loyalty files, a fresh controversy developed today over charges by Senator McCarthy, Republican, of Wisconsin, that Communists have infiltrated the State Department.

Senator McCarthy hotly disputed a State Department report saying that a man he has described as Russia's top spy in this country is not connected with the department.

Other Developments.

The controversy broke out amid these other developments in a Senate Foreign Relations subcommittee investigation of the McCarthy charges:

1. Chairman Tydings of the Senate group formally requested President Truman to turn over to the investigating committee loyalty files on those accused by Senator McCarthy. Similar requests were made to the State Department, Attorney General McGrath and Seth W. Richardson, chairman of the Civil Service Loyalty Review Board.

2. John Stewart Service, veteran State Department diplomat accused by Senator McCarthy of being "pro-Communist, said in Japan. "I am not and never have been a Communist, pro-Communist or fellow traveler." He made the statement in an interview with the Associated Press as he prepared to return by plane from a diplomatic assignment to India to answer the charges.

The new controversy over the charges broke out after Senator Tydings released late yesterday the State Department's record of employment on the man, still unidentified publicly, accused by Senator McCarthy of being a Russian spy.

Cites Record of Employment.
 In a statement to which Senator McCarthy took vigorous exception within an hour, Senator Tydings said:

"The record of employment given me is as follows:

"He has never been employed by or connected with the State Department except once. About five years ago, and for a period of four months only, he was associated with a mission outside of the United States.

"Once thereafter, on a single day, although not employed or compensated by the State Department, he publicly addressed a group of State Department employees.

"On another occasion, though not employed by the State Department, he took part over a period of two days in a Citizens' Round Table Conference, in the company of many distinguished Americans who likewise were participating in this discussion.

"I am advised that there were no more contact, association, employment, or connection between the State Department and this individual in any manner or form at any other time, save as mentioned above."

Called "Completely Untrue."
 Senator McCarthy told a news conference the report was "completely untrue" and "a deliberate misstatement of facts by the State Department." He also described it as "another of those obvious attempts to twist and distort the facts."

The man he has accused, Senator McCarthy added, "has been in the State Department; at least he did up to four or five years ago," and has had "free access to the files."

The Wisconsin Senator also declared that Senator Tydings "knows it is untrue because he has in his possession a sworn statement from a State Department official that this man was a consultant of the department on Far Eastern affairs as late as last December."

Senator McCarthy said that if the man he has accused of being a top Russian spy is brought be-

151-232

NOT RECORDED
 135 APR 21 1950

Page

Times-Herald
 Wash. Post
 Wash. News
 Wash. Star
 N.Y. Mirror

65 APR 21 1950

Date: MAR 24

fore the investigating committee and if he is allowed to question him, "he'll indict himself or perjure himself."

Will "Stand or Fall" on Case.

Senator McCarthy reiterated that he is "willing to stand or fall" on this case. If it is disproved, he said, the committee would have "the right to discredit the other charges."

"If I'm 100 per cent right, and I have no doubts about that," he added, "then the committee should recognize the seriousness of these charges."

Senator Tydings earlier had disclosed that he had asked formally for the loyalty files in letters sent out Tuesday. He said he had re-

quested the files in 81 cases mentioned by Senator McCarthy in a February 20 Senate speech that led to the present investigation, and others that Senator McCarthy has named in public hearings as being "pro-Communist."

Senator Tydings said he had requested these files since "some manner of charges, however fragmentary, have been lodged" against those individuals.

Refuses Comment on Report.

Senator Tydings refused to comment on a report that the committee is sending an investigator to Wheeling, W. Va., to seek information about a speech Senator McCarthy gave there in opening his charges against the department.

Herman A. Gieske, editor of the Wheeling Intelligencer, said Lyon Tyler, Jr., former FBI agent, had sent word that he would come to Wheeling to question a reporter who covered Senator Tydings' Lincoln Day speech there on February 9.

Democrats have been reminding Senator McCarthy that he was reported as saying in Wheeling that there are 205 Communists in the State Department, while elsewhere he has said there are 57 card-carrying Communists in the department.

Senator McCarthy told The Star that an error in his office in typing his speech led to the report that he had used the 205 figure. What happened, he said, was that a Wheeling reporter asked for an advance copy of the speech and that he gave it to him after warning that he had not checked it and probably would deviate largely from the text.

Explains Confusion.

He said the confusion about the 205 figure arose because he quoted in the speech from a letter from former Secretary of State Byrnes

that was inserted in the Congressional Record in 1946.

That letter, he added, said that in one group of State Department employees screened by the Security Board 284 were listed as disloyal or a bad security risk, and that of this number only 79 were discharged. This left 205 still in the department, Senator McCarthy said, and added that he had not charged all of these were Communist.

"It should be unnecessary to spend time and money to investigate this matter in view of the fact that I understand that each of my speeches was either rebroadcast or recorded," Senator McCarthy said.

However, it was reported from Wheeling that the recording had been destroyed.

This Changing World

State Department Reported Urging Release of Loyalty Files to Probers

By Constantine Brown

The State Department is said to be urging President Truman to make loyalty files available to a Senate investigating subcommittee.

The subcommittee is investigating charges by Senator Joseph McCarthy, Republican, of Wisconsin that there are Communists and "low travelers" in the State Department. It wants loyalty Board and FBI data on individuals mentioned by the Wisconsin Senator.



Constantine Brown.

Secretary of State Acheson has stated publicly and privately that if there are some "termites" still left in the State Department, he has no objections to their being publicly exposed. Should the White House see eye to eye with him, the subcommittee would be able to handle the matter properly. The uneasiness felt throughout the country for some time, based on the fear that our foreign policies have been unsuccessful because of doubtful loyalty on the part of some persons connected with the department, also might be dispelled.

Would Have Healthy Effect.

The removal of all "termites" from Government departments would have a healthy effect not only on the American people but also on our friends in Europe who are attempting to resist the Communist drive.

The spectacular statements of Senator McCarthy may have caused the lifting of many eyebrows abroad. But governments in western Europe have their own "pinkos" and the investigation in Washington may prompt them to do some housecleaning of their own. In Britain, for instance, some 30 bad security risks already have been removed from the government payroll.

Should we adopt a more aggressive approach in Washington, it is probable that the French government might act more aggressively and clear out Communists or their sympathizers still in key positions. There

are none in the cabinet itself, and only a few in the security agencies of France. But there are more than is healthy for that country in government-owned arsenals, in laboratories handling defense matters, and particularly in the nationalized aircraft industry.

The damage done to the prestige of our Government by the attacks in Congress on State Department personnel is insignificant.

Would Strengthen Defense.

A housecleaning both by the United States and other countries would result in an over-all strengthening of Western defenses. Moscow and its satellites, while attacking the "fascist" methods of the American Government, are not happy about what is now happening in Washington. They fear that a thorough investigation will expose and remove their remaining friends in Government. Their "leaks" have helped considerably Moscow's military and diplomatic strategy in the past. The result of a bona fide investigation may also be the starting point of a new nonpartisan foreign policy which will inevitably hurt the Kremlin's cold war.

The defense last week of the speeches made by Mr. Acheson on the West Coast by two of the most bitter Republican critics of the Secretary's foreign policy was indicative of what might happen if he decided to embark on a realistic "global diplomacy."

In his West Coast speeches Mr. Acheson served official notice that the era of appeasement—open or concealed—is definitely ended and that the Soviet government will be received with open arms in our efforts to secure world peace, provided it plays with all its cards on the table. If the Secretary of State sticks to this policy—and judging him by his past record he says what he means—a new era of genuine nonpartisan policy may soon be started.

But before the Republican and some of the Democratic Senators become convinced that he is in earnest, it is essential that the present investigation of the charges by Senator McCarthy be conducted earnestly and without partisanship.

- Tolson
- Ladd
- Clegg
- Glavin
- Nichols
- Rosen
- Tracy
- Harbo
- Mohr
- Tele. Room
- Nease
- Gandy

121-232
NOT RECORDED
75 APR 21 1950

Page

- Times-Herald
- Wash. Post
- Wash. News
- Wash. Star
- N.Y. Mirror

Date: APR 21 1950

52 APR 22 1950

Diplomatic Blues

Two aspects of the Tydings hearing deserve some attention while the McCarthy charges are being sifted. One is brought to mind in the Service case, and it is the question of great concern to a free press trying to discharge its duty, of the continuing ability to get the news about our diplomatic affairs that the public is entitled to. The other aspect of the hearing is the constraint that might be put upon foreign service officers at home and abroad in divulging information to foreign officials.

The old charge against John S. Service, now resurrected by Senator McCarthy, is the Amerasia magazine case. It concerned abstraction of Government documents and their use by editors of Amerasia. In the case of Mr. Service, the grand jury failed to bring in an indictment, and he was released. He was then reinstated in the State Department with an apology from Secretary Byrnes. Those were the days in mid-1945 before the spy scare. On looking up our own comment at the time, we discovered that our concern, in common with that of other papers, related to leaking to "favored journalists." It was a subject much to the fore in those days, and we urged the State Department to permit free and impartial access to all information not involving military security. The various categories of "privileged," "secret" and "reserved" information should be abolished, we said, and the circulation of genuinely confidential information restricted only to those who could be implicitly trusted. What we are now afraid of is that the press might find a clamp put upon information to which the public is legitimately entitled by State Department officials who have been made overly discreet by continued harassment.

The other aspect of the McCarthy accusations has been expressed by one or two diplomats uneasy about the nature of their functions and the fulfillment of their responsibilities. It has hitherto been the practice to swap official information with the officials of other friendly powers. But in this world of quick change an ally today might be an enemy tomorrow. In that event, suspicion might be cast upon the Americans who par-

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participate in trading information in time of good relations. Fear of the future may thus make the diplomat constrained, to the hurt of the gathering of information necessary to wise diplomacy. In other words, his own work as well as public relations might be handicapped. These implications of the current investigation should not be lost to sight.

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NOT RECORDED
75 APR 20 1950

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Times-Herald
Wash. Post
Wash. News
Wash. Star
N.Y. Mirror

57 APR 22 1950 Date: _____



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"Wolf! Wolf!"

Abuses In Congressional Investigations Must Stop

Mr. Tolson _____
 Mr. Ladd _____
 Mr. Clegg _____
 Mr. Glavin _____
 Mr. Nichols _____
 Mr. Rosen _____
 Mr. Tracy _____
 Mr. Harbo _____
 Mr. Belmont _____
 Mr. Mohr _____
 Mr. Winterrowd _____
 Mr. Nease _____
 Miss Gandy _____

Congressional investigation is a necessary and valuable part of government.

But when these investigations become one-sided forums for the smearing of character without chance for defense, they constitute a danger to our democracy;

When they are misused for politically partisan purposes, they reflect discredit to our democracy;

When the investigators bully witnesses, mistreat people and violate every principle of justice, they distort the whole concept of American rights under law.

Unfortunately all these misuses and abuses have blotted the record often in the past and are even growing today.

They can be stopped, and indeed, they must be stopped if their harmful effects on traditional American democracy are not to weaken us dangerously.

The current flagrant example of the abuse of congressional investigative powers is being staged by one Sen. Joseph R. McCarthy, Republican, of Wisconsin.

And Senator McCarthy, as we shall show, is not particularly in a position to heap abuse on others.

McCarthy embarked on a gigantic program to discredit the Truman administration and to drive Secretary of State Acheson out of office.

Every competent observer of integrity in Washington has reported the McCarthy "probe" a politically inspired monster.

Even members of the senator's own party, including Robert A. Taft, have reacted in various degrees from coolness to McCarthy's exhibition to downright hostility.

The McCarthy probe offers an outstanding example of a congressional—in this case, senatorial—investigation which violates every principle outlined above. It particularly violates the points concerning political partisanship and character smearing.

McCarthy made world headlines, as he knew he would, when he originally charged there were 57 "card-carrying Communists" in the State Department.

Now, that is a charge of the utmost gravity.

In these times, the State Department is the most powerful office in the world, so far as the issues of meeting Communist aggression short of war are concerned.

As Columnist George Sokolsky pointed out this past week, the loss of a China to Russian Communism can depend to a great extent on a handful of individuals in the State Department.

The State Department has the lives of hundreds of millions of people in its hands.

Thus if it could be shown that

101-23711 A

NOT RECORDED
 76 APR 29 1950

FBI - PITTSBURGH
 APR 1 1950

108
 228
 50
 Erie Dispatch Herald
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 PITTSBURGH PRESS
 PITTSBURGH COURIER
 POST-GAZETTE
 SUN-MAILGRAPH

the State Department is infiltrated by card-carrying Communists—or any other kind—it would have a terrific impact all over the world.

But has McCarthy proved his grave charge?

He has not. He has made a fool of himself and his party.

Worse than that, he has undermined the integrity of the United States government, at home and abroad. He has destroyed—to a degree not yet discernable—confidence in the State Department, the most important government agency in the world.

* * *

But who is this Senator McCarthy?

Prize-winning journalist Stewart Alsop, of the New York Herald-Tribune, dug out a few interesting facts about McCarthy.

Twice, Mr. Alsop reports, the Supreme Court of Wisconsin has reviewed McCarthy's activities. In 1941, when the court charged him with "highly improper" courtroom activities and with an "abuse of judicial power."

Then in 1944, McCarthy campaigned for the Senate, but kept his position as a judge, collecting his pay and trying cases.

The Supreme Court was asked to disbar him. It deliberated, then decided that "the failure of the defendant (McCarthy) to keep his solemn promise to support the Constitution," although a viola-

tion of the moral code, did not "disclose such a degree of moral turpitude as to disbar him."

This is the McCarthy who

How to protect our democracy from the McCarthys and other irresponsibles who abuse and misuse congressional investigations? flings irresponsible charges, smears demonstrably innocent and loyal Americans and thus damages the fabric of our democracy.

A senatorial colleague of McCarthy's, Sen. Scott W. Lucas, has offered a resolution to guarantee certain rights to witnesses at congressional hearings. Writing in the New York Times, Senator Lucas revealed this pattern of his resolution:

* * *

1.—The right to appear personally before the committee.

2.—The right to compel the committee to subpoena up to four persons for defense.

3.—The right to cross-examine witnesses personally or through counsel.

4.—The right of a stenographic transcript of the testimony.

To restore complete confidence and respect in the essentially valuable process known as congressional investigations, to protect Americans from reputation assassination and to strengthen democracy in spite of the McCarthys, Senator Lucas' resolution should receive overwhelming support and passage.

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Calls Sen. McCarthy Short on Evidence

By FREDERIC TUTTLE

WASHINGTON, March 26 (INS).—Chairman Tydings today declared that in three weeks of hearings Sen. McCarthy (R.-Wis.) has failed to give Senate proper "any definite information" to support his charges that the State Department swarms with Communists.

The Maryland Democrat said he will "welcome any person in America who will come in with facts showing that there are Communists or disloyal persons in this government. If he or she will give me that evidence, I will pursue it to the end of the road."

"But we have to have evidence. Accusations are not enough."

Tydings challenged McCarthy to lead the investigating subcommittee to the desk McCarthy said is retained for a "top Russian spy" he charged was "connected" with the State Department.

The chairman recalled that the records showed the purported "spy" never worked for the department, but five years ago was employed briefly on a special mission outside the U. S. and made several speeches.

"I thought the people were entitled to that information and released it immediately, whereupon Sen. McCarthy said they kept a desk for him at the State Department," he said.

"I've had the report investigated and I'd be grateful if Sen. McCarthy would tell me where the room and desk are because nobody in the State Department seems to know. If anybody will tell me where this desk is provided, I will take back what I am saying now."

Awaits HST Word

Tydings held to a "motion to hear" from President Truman "now" on whether the Chief Executive will release FBI, civil service and loyalty files on persons charged with pro-communism by McCarthy.

At his vacation "post" in Key West, Fla., the President remained silent as to whether he will order release of the files.

Truman's special counsel, Charles Murphy, took off by plane for Washington, leading to speculation that he might be carrying instructions regarding the files.

Tuttle pointed out that Amer-

ney General McGrath and FBI Director Hoover are scheduled to testify before the subcommittee Monday, presumably in opposition to release of the FBI files.

Some Presidential word is expected after they have been heard.

"I'm still trying to get the files but we cannot get them unless the President permits it," Tydings said.

"George Washington refused Congress the files. President Monroe refused them the files. Andrew Jackson refused them the files, and so on down, all the way to the present time."

100-93378-11
 NOT RECORDED
 132 JUL 17 1950

Page

100-93378-11
 Wash. Post
 Wash. News
 Wash. Star
 N.Y. Mirror

Date: 7/17/50

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 Glavin ✓
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Hoover to Nix Loyalty ³ Expose

Senate investigators expected a flat turn-down from FBI Chief J. Edgar Hoover to their request for a look at his top-secret loyalty files. In an almost unprecedented move, a Foreign Relations sub-committee summoned Mr. Hoover and Attorney General J. Howard McGrath to testify publicly on the files. Sen. Joseph McCarthy (R., Wis.) claims will back up his charge of Communist infiltration of the State Department.

Sen. Cathar Caukin Brunauey of State Department policy adviser was to answer McCarthy's charge that she took part in Communist front activities and might be a bad security risk. She denied the accusation to the committee and asked for the opportunity to do so under oath.

Chairman Millard E. Tydings (D., Md.) scheduled a hearing late last week in Washington, far east of the expert whom McCarthy has labeled a long-time "pro-Communist" and collaborator, with "those who have sworn to destroy the nation by force."

Radio Commentator Drew Pearson identified Mr. Lattimore as the man Sen. McCarthy had cited as Russia's "top espionage agent in the United States," and "connected" with the State Department. Sen. McCarthy was not to comment. Reporters had for days known that Owen Lattimore was McCarthy's target, but had been told "off the record" and were none the wiser.

Mr. Lattimore, director of Johns Hopkins University's foreign relations school, now in Kabul, Afghanistan, on an economic mission for the Secretary General of the United Nations. He was a member of the House of Representatives in 1946 and 1947. He was a member of the House of Representatives in 1946 and 1947. He was a member of the House of Representatives in 1946 and 1947.



57 COMMIES
 Sen. McCarthy has given investigators the name of his number one "spy" in private, but has never mentioned it in Senate speeches or public appearances before the sub-committee. He has said his claim that at least 57 card-carrying Communist infest the State Department will "stand or fall" on this one case alone.

The Wisconsin Republican contends that evidence to support his charges is in the files of the FBI, the State Department's loyalty board and the Civil Service Commission's top-level loyalty review board. Unless all of the records are checked, he said, the investigation will be a meaningless white wash.

Mr. Hoover and Mr. McGrath were expected to advise the committee that the FBI might be checked in its future work if confidential FBI informants are revealed. Last Friday Sen. Tydings and other sub-committee members were given a digest of the FBI file by Mr. Hoover and Atty. Gen. McGrath and afterward it was indicated no one who saw it thought it upheld McCarthy's charges.

Democratic committeemen said privately they would be "most surprised" if they got anything but a negative answer to their request and a warning of the consequences of making the files available.

NO EVIDENCE
 Some went so far as to say they expect Mr. Hoover, who enjoys wide prestige in Congress, to "polish off" his running argument. A strongly worded warning from the FBI chief, they said, would strengthen President Truman's position.

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Page

Times-Herald
 Wash. Post
 Wash. News
 Wash. Star

INDEXED - 91

NOT RECORDED
 AUG 3 1950

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Date:

AUG 17 1950

ment that the files should not be of value.

Sen. Tydings said in a radio broadcast last night that Sen. McCarthy had furnished "no direct evidence, no facts, no paper, no action, nothing" to back up his claims. Today, he told a reporter that "things seem to be moving fast now"—and tossed out a broad hint that the inquiry soon may be closed.

Seth W. Richardson, chairman of the Government's top loyalty review board, went on record in opposition to giving his data to the committee. A Republican lawyer and an Assistant Attorney General under President Hoover, he said in a radio interview:

"A congressional committee is the last place in the world I'd want to put secret information."

Sen. McCarthy was brought under fire from both political parties.

Former Secretary of State Henry L. Stimson, 82-year-old Republican statesman, said Sen. McCarthy's charges "directly and dangerously" impede the conduct of foreign affairs. He said in a letter to the New York Times that Sen. McCarthy's "pro-Red" charges were not intended to rid the State Department of Communists, but were an attempt to "cast discredit" upon Secretary of State Dean Acheson.

Sen. William Benton (D., Conn.) said in a television program last night that McCarthy was playing into the hands of Communist propagandists and ruining this country's reputation abroad.



Hoover and McGrath at Senate Hearing

Acme Photo

J. Edgar Hoover, FBI director, and Attorney General McGrath confer during their appearance before the Senate foreign relations subcommittee yesterday. Hoover said that disclosure of the FBI secret loyalty files would mean a "complete collapse" of the whole system.

party. He dropped out in 1927, she said, and was denounced in 1932 by Communists as a deserter.

The witness admitted she and her husband had been friends of Noel Field, a former State department official, named as a member of the Communist underground in the Alger Hiss trial. Field disappeared behind the iron curtain in Czechoslovakia in 1948.

Asked whether her husband had been a guest of French Communists during a trip to Paris, Mrs. Brunauer said her husband

was present and ready to testify under oath. Tydings said the subcommittee would be glad to hear him but no move was made to put Brunauer in the witness chair.

Mrs. Brunauer admitted presiding at a Washington meeting of Friends of the Soviet Union in 1936 and signing a call to the annual meeting of the American Youth Congress in 1939. Both organizations were later labeled subversive by the attorney general. She said she had no way of ascertaining the true nature of these groups.

MCCARTHY

Says He Will Make Senate Speech Today

Interrupts Hoover's Refusal of Files

By WILLARD EDWARDS
A surprise announcement by Sen. McCarthy (R) of Wisconsin of new evidence in "the Lattimore case" yesterday caused dramatic interruption of testimony by FBI Director Hoover in the Senate probe of State department communism.

Hoover had just joined Attorney General McGrath in flatly opposing examination of government loyalty files by any congressional committee.

At this point, Sen. Hickenlooper (D) of Iowa announced he had received a memorandum from McCarthy which he wished to be read to Hoover.

McCarthy's Statement

McCarthy said he regretted being unable to listen to Hoover's testimony because he was "completely and inescapably tied up with the preparation of material

which I expect to present on the Senate floor tomorrow.

"Will you also inform Mr. Hoover that I shall greatly appreciate it if he will have one of his agents available when I address the Senate so that I may turn over to him documents in the Lattimore case which I consider of some importance," McCarthy

wrote.
The reference was to Owen Lattimore, a State department consultant on Far East policy. McCarthy named Lattimore at a secret subcommittee session as a "top Russian agent" and the law firm of Arnold, Fortas, and Porter admitted in an open letter to McCarthy that Lattimore was the man accused. The lawyers demanded that McCarthy retract his charges against Lattimore and threatened legal action.

Democrats Balked

The McCarthy memorandum disrupted a Democratic plan to discredit the Wisconsin senator.

Democratic committee members had hoped to draw Hoover into a statement that evidence in FBI files did not substantiate the charges against Lattimore. McCarthy had said he would "stand or fall" on the Lattimore case.

But the plan was hastily discarded in view of McCarthy's latest assertion that he had new information and documents bear-

ing on the Lattimore case. Chairman Tydings of Maryland contended himself with asking Hoover if all cases deemed worthy of criminal prosecution were sent to the Justice department.

"That is 98 or 99 per cent correct," said Hoover. "In a few cases, we hold them back for the purpose of discovering other members of the ring."

Lattimore to Be Heard

Tydings announced that Lattimore would be given a hearing April 4 or later. Lattimore was said to have left Afghanistan, where he has been stationed on a United Nations mission, and to be flying back to the United States. In a cable shown Tydings, Lattimore characterized McCarthy's charges as "pure moonshine" and predicted the Wisconsin senator would "fall flat on his face" in attempting to prove them.

Lattimore is a Johns Hopkins university professor. President D. W. Bronk of the university wrote Tydings that he had full faith in Lattimore.

Last night, Sen. Bridges (R) of New Hampshire took the Senate floor to charge that the "wreckage" of American foreign policy indicates there is a "master spy" in the State department who has been aiding the world Communist movement.

"Stalin is not Superman," said Bridges. "He had help from within our ranks. The investigating committee must call State Secretary Acheson who longer than any other man has been a key functionary in the State department."

"Must Find Master Spy"

"The committee was not set up to slap together a quick hearing, discredit the testimony of one witness, calling upon him single-handed to perform the duty of the Department of Justice.

"We must find the master spy, the servant of Russia, who moves the puppets, Hiss and Wadsworth, and others, in and out of office, using them and using our State department as he will. Who is he? I ask all senators to stay on the job until we get that answer. Until we find him, we cannot hope to deal with Stalin on an equal basis."

Earlier, Bridges charged Vice President Barkley with "gag rule" and "thought contro" for parliamentary tactics in the Senate which stalled the G.O.P. attack on Acheson.

There were cries of outrage from the Democratic side of the aisle. Sen. Kefauver (D) of Ten-

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INDEXED -

Page

- Times-Herald
- Wash. Post
- Wash. News
- Wash. Star
- N.Y. Mirror

Date: 11/15/50

58-1115-138

nesses charged McCarthy with making "reckless accusations of disloyalty" against the State department which have "injured the framework of world peace." He said Republicans were out to "get" Acheson for political motives.

Secret Meetings Urged

Sen. Smith (R) of New Jersey said the investigating committee should hold all meetings in secret hereafter. Sen. Thye (R) of Minnesota declared "the fears and questions in the public mind will never be allayed until the records in the attorney general's office have been made available to the committee."

Smith agreed that there was "no possible justification" for denying access to the files. Sen. Myers (D) of Pennsylvania, called that McCarthy's charges were "born in politics."

These later developments overshadowed the testimony of McGrath and Hoover and the testimony of Mrs. Esther Caukin Brunauer, \$9,800 a year State department official named by McCarthy as a security risk. She swore at a morning session of the subcommittee that she had never been a Communist or Communist sympathizer and had been cleared of disloyalty charges by a State department board in 1948.

The two chief law enforcement officers of the nation joined in a protest against disclosure of evidence compiled by the FBI in its investigation of federal payrollers.

Truman Expected to Refuse

The Senate group by unanimous vote was directed to subpoena the government records on Feb. 22. No subpoena has been issued and Tydings waited a month before sending a formal request to Mr. Truman at Key West for the files. The President is expected to use the McGrath-Hoover testimony as a basis for refusing.

Under questioning by subcommittee members, McGrath and Hoover both insisted there was no method of supplying the Senate with data without betraying confidential sources of information. Hoover said he was opposed even

to giving a "summarization" of the evidence in FBI files.

"An impasse seems to have been reached," remarked Sen. Hickenlooper. "It is beyond my conception how this committee can investigate charges if we have the door shut in our faces on information in the hands of the government."

McGrath Cites Precedents

McGrath said almost every President, from George Washington on down, had declined, for reasons of public policy, to furnish confidential papers to congressional committees. He said the courts had recognized "this constitutional prerogative of the Chief Executive."

Hoover declared that persons furnishing information to the FBI "must have the security of knowing that their confidence will not be broken." The disclosure of the contents of the files, he insisted, would reveal confidential procedures and techniques which would be useful to "criminals, foreign agents and subversives."

Hickenlooper and Sen. Lodge (R) of Massachusetts noted there was no question of making the files public but merely of making them available to the committee for scrutiny to determine the truth or falsity of charges made against government employees. But the two government officials insisted any privileges given the subcommittee would furnish a precedent for other committees in the future "which might not be so trustworthy."

Mrs. Brunauer's Testimony

Mrs. Brunauer, a middle-aged, bespectacled woman, soberly clad in a dark blue suit with a flat-brimmed blue straw hat, said she had been international relations director of the American Association of University Women for 17 years before she joined the State department in 1944. Her present title is assistant director for policy liaison of the United Nations education social and cultural organization.

She was accompanied by her husband, Stephen, a Navy department bureau of ordnance official, who was also named a security risk by McCarthy. Mrs. Brunauer admitted her husband, Hungarian-born, who came to the United States when he was 18, had been a member of the Young Workers league, an organization founded and operated by the Communist

Communist in State Dept

Mr. Tolson
H. H. Clegg
July 5 1950
[Signature]

The FBI's Files Must Be Kept Secret

Senator McCarthy, who is still trying to prove that the State Department harbors some card-carrying Communists, insists the FBI files will back him up and demands that they be produced for examination.

Yesterday FBI Director Hoover and Atty. Gen. McGrath testified on the prudence of turning over these files to a congressional committee. As had been expected, they strongly opposed such action.

They gave excellent reasons for their stand. Mr. Hoover argued that the FBI's loyalty files were inconclusive, could be quoted out of context, or used to thwart truth, distort half truths and misrepresent facts. Moreover, he insisted, making them public would endanger FBI sources of information and undermine effectiveness of the organization.

Mr. Hoover, in fact, hinted that he might resign if he were forced to spread FBI secrets before a congressional committee. As a matter of principle, he said, they should be withheld from all congressional committees.

Mr. McGrath, supporting Mr. Hoover, contended Congress had no constitutional right to order the FBI, as an agency of the executive branch, to make its reports available.

Regardless of the question's legal aspects, we think Mr. Hoover's stand is clearly correct. And Senator McCarthy, in particular, is not an investigator who could be trusted to examine the FBI's files, being too much given to shooting off his mouth.

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"San Francisco News"
March 28, 1950

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211
 The State Department
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Truman Refusal To Open Loyalty Files Predicted

McCarthy to Speak In Senate Today; Says He Has Data

BULLETIN

Haldore Hanson of the State Department today formally denied Senator McCarthy's charges that he is "pro-Communist" and challenged the Senator to make his charges without congressional immunity.

By Cecil Holland

More charges and a stepped-up controversy over opening loyalty files today swirled around the Senate group investigating the State Department.

Developments came in rapid-fire succession as a Senate Foreign

Stimson Says of McCarthy: "No Time for Noisy Antics." Page A 8
 'Fierce Prayer' for Lattimore Offered by 'Living Buddha.' Page A 4

Relations subcommittee continued its inquiry into charges by Senator McCarthy, Republican, of Wisconsin that Communists have infiltrated the State Department.

They included:

1. A report from a highly placed adviser with President Truman at Key West, Fla., that the President has decided to reject the committee's request for loyalty files on persons accused of Communist leanings.
2. Close associates disclosed the President is planning a series of speeches designed to consolidate public opinion in support of a united front against communism. Some of these talks will be made during his May swing to the Northwest.

Bridges Sees "Master Spy."

3. A statement by Senator Bridges, Republican, of New Hampshire that Russia has planted a "master spy" in the American Government, who is "using our State Department as he wills."

4. FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover was on record, with the backing of Attorney General McGrath, with a statement that opening of loyalty files in the investigation would cripple the agency and might "smear" innocent people.

5. Mr. Hoover strongly hinted in testimony before the committee yesterday that there is nothing in the FBI files to support Senator McCarthy's charge that Owen Lattimore, Far East expert, is Russia's top spy in this country—a charge that has brought a vigorous denial from Mr. Lattimore and a threat of a libel suit against the Wisconsin Senator.

6. Senator McCarthy announced he plans a Senate speech today and asked that an FBI agent be present so he could turn over to him "documents in the Lattimore case."

7. Haldore Hanson, State Department official accused of Communist leanings by Senator McCarthy, was scheduled to appear before the Senate group today to make a formal denial of the accusations.

The controversy over the loyalty files swelled anew as Senator Bridges took the floor late yesterday for a vicious attack on the State Department.

Senator Bridges did not name the person he said is Stalin's master spy and he said he was not making charges, but only asking questions. For one thing, he demanded to know who was responsible in the State Department.

The State Dept
 211

Page

Times-Herald
 Wash. Post
 Wash. News
 Wash. Star
 N.Y. Mirror

INDEXED - 136

101-23279
 NOT RECORDED
 85 JUL 3 1950

Date:

for hiring 91 sex perverts the department has said were fired in the last two years.

The New Hampshire Senator said Secretary of State Acheson would like to contend that "the spying is all over and ended and the spies are gone" from the department because it has kicked out the 91 homosexuals and "a handful of other security risks" have been allowed to resign.

He suggested the Senate foreign relations group obtain a report from the State Department on how long the perverts were employed before they were allowed to resign. He also said the committee should find out how many such cases are pending now.

Hoover Outlines Reasons.

The report from Key West that Mr. Truman will reject the committee's request for the loyalty and FBI files followed the appearance of Mr. McGrath and Mr. Hoover before the investigating committee yesterday afternoon. It had been indicated previously that Mr. Truman would grant the investigators limited access to the files.

The President was reported as basing his refusal on the same grounds that Mr. McGrath and Mr. Hoover stressed before the committee.

Mr. Hoover predicated his objections to opening the files on two principal grounds—the damage to national security in revealing FBI confidential procedures and techniques, and the possibility that disclosures might "smear" innocent persons.

"If spread on the record," Mr. Hoover declared, "criminals, foreign agents, subversives and others would be forewarned and would seek methods to carry out their activities by avoiding detection and thus defeat the very purposes for which the FBI was created."

Would Reveal Informants.

"A disclosure of FBI reports would reveal the identity of confidential sources of information and, if it did not place the lives of such persons in actual danger, it would certainly ruin their future value and effectiveness."

As for the other danger, Mr. Hoover emphasized, there were "compelling reasons" why "the files of the FBI should remain inviolate." He said FBI could be compared to a newspaper reporter's notes before he has culled from them what is printable and what is not printable.

The FBI files, he explained, do not consist of proven information

alone and must always be viewed as a whole. "I, for one," he added, "would want no part of an investigative organization which had the power of discretion to decide what information should be reported and what would be omitted." An item unimportant at one time may assume significance at another time, the FBI chief pointed out.

Must Maintain "Fair Play."

"Should a given file be disclosed," Mr. Hoover said, "the issue would be a far broader one than concerns the subject of this investigation. Names of persons who by force of circumstances entered into an investigation might well be innocent of wrong. To publicize their names without the explanation of their associations would be a grave injustice."

"* * * I would not want to be a party to any action which would 'smear' innocent individuals for the rest of their lives. We cannot disregard the fundamental principles of common decency and the application of basic American rights of fair play."

Mr. Hoover explained that FBI reports set forth all details obtained from a witness, and added:

"If those details were disclosed, they could become subject to misinterpretation, they could be quoted out of context, or they could be used to thwart truth, distort half truths and misrepresent facts."

McGrath Cites Precedents.

Mr. McGrath fully backed up Mr. Hoover's views. He cited a long list of precedents for refusing executive files to an investigative committee of Congress and declared that loyalty and investigative files "should be preserved in strict confidence." Most loyalty files, it was pointed out, contain confidential FBI data since that agency is charged with the responsibility of conducting such investigations.

It was during the questioning that followed the formal statements of the two officials that Mr. Hoover gave what some considered to be a hint that there was nothing in the files to support Senator McCarthy's charges against Mr. Lattimore, now in Afghanistan on a United Nations mission.

In reply to a question by Chairman Tydings, Mr. Hoover said that when the FBI completes a case against any one it is sent to the Justice Department for prosecution if there is any evi-

dence that a crime has been committed.

Lattimore Not Mentioned.

Mr. Hoover said this was done in about 98 per cent of such cases. Sometimes, he added, cases are held back from immediate prosecution in order to detect and incriminate other persons involved in the crime.

Mr. Lattimore's name was not mentioned at all in Mr. Hoover's testimony, but the inference was drawn by some that if there had been any evidence to support the McCarthy charges the FBI would have acted. The committee has seen an FBI summary of its files in the Lattimore case and several Democrats have indicated there was nothing at all to support the charges.

Senator Hickenlooper, Republican, of Iowa, a member of the investigating committee, made it clear he was not satisfied with the reasons given by Mr. McGrath and Mr. Hoover for not opening the files.

He brought out that despite precedents against such moves the files had been opened for congressional committees from time to time.

Hickenlooper Points Out Cases.

It was brought out that FBI summaries of their reports customarily are made available to the Senate Judiciary Committee studying appointments to the Federal judiciary. Under the law creating the Atomic Energy Com-

mission, the Senate-House Atomic Committee has access to confidential data on AEC employees.

And it was developed by Senator Hickenlooper, the Senate Expenditures subcommittee headed by Senator Ferguson, Republican, of Michigan, received confidential files in its investigation of the Kansas City vote fraud charges a few years ago.

Senator Hickenlooper wanted to know if Mr. McGrath considered turning over the files to the committee was a hazard when other committees had been given access to FBI records.

"I'm not going to pass judgment on the integrity of this or any other committee of Congress," Mr. McGrath retorted.

Principle Is Involved.

The two officials emphasized that a principle was involved and they were strongly opposed to turning over even FBI summaries to the committee. Mr. Hoover said: "If we yield in one case . . . we open the floodgates."

Senator Lodge, Republican, of Massachusetts, brought out that some raw material in FBI files became public in the Judith Coplon espionage case. Mr. Hoover made public over his protests and at the direction of Associate Justice Clark, then Attorney General.

Senator McCarthy's announcement that he would speak on the Senate floor today on his charges was made in a memorandum sent to Senator Hickenlooper and read while Mr. Hoover and Mr. McGrath were testifying.

He said he deeply regretted not being able to hear Mr. Hoover testify, but that he was "completely and inescapably tied up" with the preparation of his Senate speech.

"Will you also inform Mr. Hoover," he wrote, "that I shall greatly appreciate it if he will have one of his agents available when I address the Senate . . . so that I may turn over to him documents in the Lattimore case which I consider of some importance."



John E. Service talks with newsmen as he leaves the plane which brought him to Washington from Seattle. He will appear before the Senate subcommittee later to answer charges made by Senator McCarthy, Republican, of Wisconsin. —AP Photos.



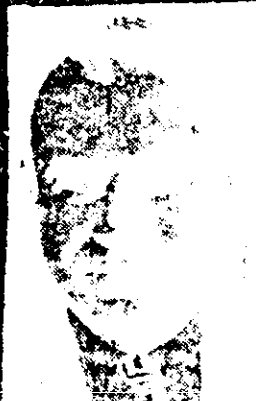
Hoover Shields FBI Reputation

By Doris Fleeson

Washington, Mar. 28—At the very end of his testimony before the Tydings committee, J. Edgar Hoover strongly intimated that FBI files contain no proof of Sen. McCarthy's spy charges against Owen Lattimore.

External evidence that this is so had appeared over the week-end in the Democrats' belated attacks on McCarthy and their championship of Secretary of State Acheson. Senators now confide that a general Democratic offensive along these lines can be expected.

Contributing to the closing of Administration ranks is the fact that Mrs. Lattimore was able to obtain the services of the law firm of Arnold, Fortas and Porter. Thurman Arnold is a former New Deal Assistant Attorney General, Abe Fortas was Solicitor of the Interior Dept. under Harold Ickes, and Paul Porter has held many government posts and was publicity director of the Democratic National Committee in the 1948 campaign.



McGRATH

The chance exists to the end that McCarthy may bring in a long shot which will blanket his errors. Right now, the affair is headed strictly toward the political arena.

McCarthy either thinks so too or possibly has not read his Emily Post lately. He arranged to have Sen. Hickenlooper read a letter apologizing to the FBI director for failing to attend the McGrath-Hoover hearing but conspicuously omitted to mention that he regretted also the impoliteness to the Attorney General.

For the purpose of protecting the FBI files, the Truman Attorney General and Hoover, the fair-haired boy of Mr. Truman's adversaries in Congress, were a closed corporation. Both argue strongly from precedent and conviction that the great principle of a citizen's right to a confidential relation with his government is involved.

Hickenlooper tried hard to make it appear that their refusal to open the files reflected upon Senators. The witnesses ducked. Actually, as Thomas Jefferson said of judges, Senators are as honest as most men and not more so.

What they cannot be trusted to do, is to keep political secrets. Fortunately for the public they are in the habit of revealing these. Those who cover the present hearings place the McCarthy case in the political category.

McGrath did not surprise anyone. His present attitudes reflect precisely the high level of his career as a Senator. It is unusual, however, for Hoover to deny Congress anything and vice versa. (Congress has just raised his pay to \$21,111 a year, putting him in the Cabinet and Supreme Court brackets.)

But Hoover has just hung up a record of 25 years of service during which time he has won a shining place in public esteem for the FBI. It is a tremendous achievement for what is essentially a secret police.

The FBI director must be aware that the country is sensitive to the FBI's great powers. He testified, in fact, that some citizens now are refusing to help lest their comments be made public.

If Hoover is concerned for his agency's reputation and his own place in history, he could hardly be criticized for it.

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INDEXED - 91
NOT RECORDED
AUG 3 1950

375

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MAR 28 1950
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OPPOSE OPENING LOYALTY FILES—FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover (left, in center foreground) and Attorney General McGrath (right) tell members of a special Senate subcommittee why FBI files should not be made available for the Senators' inspection. Behind them (left to right) are seated Louis Nichols

(hand to face), assistant FBI director; Clyde Tolson, assistant director, and Peyton Ford, assistant to the Attorney General. At the left front are reporters at the press table and in background are spectators.

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ts to Sue M'Carthy for Commie Tag

President Truman, it was learned, has decided to refuse the request of the investigating committee for permission to examine the files. Sources close to the President in Key West, Fla., where he is vacationing, told reporters the files would not be made available - even on a limited basis.

Hanson told the committee that the words "pro-Communist... affinity for communism... pro-Communist proclivities" all mean the same thing; "they all mean that he (the person charged) is the dirtiest, lowest type of man."

"Hated as Spy" by Neighbors

He told the committee that McCarthy had started "a ground swell of hate" which had been reflected in his relations with neighboring farmers in the Loudoun county section where he lives. The neighbors, he said, are whispering about "a Russian spy" living in the neighborhood. He said his name was brought up by a State official at a Leesburg (Va.) county agriculture committee meeting.

Hanson said he believes in the government loyalty program and feels that subversives could be ferreted out by "the quiet, sober, thorough methods" used by the FBI.

"The kind of public denunciation, labeling and hate-mongering with which we now are dealing is alien to the traditions of the United States and more closely resembles the purges of another political system," he said.

Once a Writer for AP

Hanson told of his early history. He worked his way through Carleton college by waiting on table. After graduation he went to China where he taught school and began free lance writing. Later as an Associated Press correspondent he covered engagements fought by Chinese armies, including Communist forces, against

point denial of McCarthy's charges:

Charge-Hanson "smuggled" dispatches out of guerrilla territory in China by arrangement with Communist generals.

Hanson-He was an AP correspondent assigned to the Communist armies writing what "I saw" there. The writings were "objective." The Communists were operating in a united front with Nationalist leader Chiang Kai-shek.

Traveled With Red Troops

Charge-Hanson traveled with the Communist troops and lived with them.

Hanson-"I was ordered there by the Associated Press and... as a good newspaperman I wanted to go where the news was." Later he was cleared for news coverage at Chiang's Nationalist headquarters.

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Hanson-"I have never been arrested by anti-Communist officials... I have never been arrested by any other kind of officials of the Chinese government. My only arrests in China were by the Japanese army military police, when I tried to investigate atrocities.

Charge-Hanson's book, "Humane Endeavor, the Story of the China War," was pro-Communist.

Calls His Book "Objective"

Hanson-The book, written when he was 27 and not a "great" one, contained chapters on his experiences with Japanese forces, Chinese

President would agree to let the subcommittee examine portions of the files under conditions of strictest secrecy. But Key West sources said that even this plan has been abandoned.

One high Administration official said the refusal of Hoover and McGrath to make any of the FBI's files available is well co-ordinated with the feelings of the President. Disclosure of the files, they said, would not be in the public interest.

As the subcommittee's investigation neared a hectic climax, there were these other developments:

1. Attorneys for Owen Lattimore called upon McCarthy to retract his "colossal lie" that the Far Eastern expert is Russia's top spy here. They made it clear that they may file a libel or slander suit against McCarthy in Lattimore's behalf.

Lattimore's attorneys notified Tydings that they plan to send the committee as soon as possible for study and publication a complete analysis of all Lattimore's writings. They added that Mrs. Lattimore is willing to testify in defense of her husband.

2. The State department ordered a sweeping shake-up in its Far Eastern section, long the target for congressional criticism.

Acheson Criticism Grows

3. Led by Sen. Bridges (R) of New Hampshire, who claimed that a "master spy" is at work in the State department, Republicans stepped up their criticism of Secretary Acheson. Democrats replied that these attacks were hurting U.S. prestige abroad.

Hoover told the subcommittee a disclosure of FBI files would jeopardize the lives of FBI informants, smear innocent persons and expose the FBI's techniques to "foreign agents, subversives and criminals."

Hinting broadly that he would resign if overruled on the issue, he also testified that he wants "no part" of any investigative agency that determined what portion of its files could be made public.

McGrath supported Hoover's stand.

Sen. Ferguson, (R) of Michigan, who once warned that "preach, someday might result in a movement proceedings and Mr. Truman, assailed t

131
11-1

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INDEXED - 40

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78 JUN 30 1950

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FBI FILE

Times-Herald

Wash. Post

Wash. News

Wash. Star

N.Y. Mirror

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Date: 3/5

For every hour of every day

Clockwise Spring Fashions Beautiful

5 JUL 1950

FBI Files

Senator Tydings' issuance of a subpoena to obtain FBI confidential files is a piece of folly forced on him by the obnoxious terms of the Senate resolution creating the subcommittee which he heads. Neither the director of the FBI nor the Attorney General can accede to the subpoena's demand. They are under explicit orders from the President to refuse to do so. And if the Senate shows such flagrant discourtesy and disregard for the President's constitutional authority as to extend the subpoena to him, he will certainly ignore it—and quite rightly. In doing so he will follow an honorable precedent set by George Washington and adhered to by all subsequent occupants of the White House.

The President has the responsibility of determining what executive papers it is in the public interest to submit to Congress. In the light of the testimony given to the Senate subcommittee on Monday by Attorney General McGrath and FBI Director Hoover, a decision by the President to forbid surrender of the FBI's files would seem to be dictated by elementary prudence as well as by principle. He has already gone to the legitimate limit in accommodating Senator McCarthy's curiosity by making available to the subcommittee a complete analysis of the one file on which the Senator said he would rest his entire case.

In explaining his reluctance to surrender FBI files, J. Edgar Hoover made, as Senator Lodge put it, "a very convincing exposition." Two types of danger are involved. One is that injustice may be done to individuals. The files contain unsifted allegations. They also contain names of persons other than the subject of investigation—persons who may well be altogether innocent of wrongdoing. "I would not want to be a party," said Mr. Hoover, "to any action which would 'smear' innocent individuals for the rest of their lives."

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Memorandum to the State Department

121-23278-17

FBI Files Subpoenaed By Tydings

By United Press

Chairman Millard E. Tydings (D) of Maryland of the Senate investigating subcommittee announced yesterday he has issued subpoenas for the loyalty files of State department employes accused by Sen. Joseph R. McCarthy (R) of Wisconsin of being pro-Communist.

Tydings announced issuance of the subpoenas immediately after receiving word that President Truman had refused to give the files to the committee.

Tydings explained that he issued the subpoenas only because "I have no option in the matter."

Tydings said the subpoenas will be served upon the secretary of state, the attorney general, and the chairman of the civil service commission. He told a press conference the subpoenas "are on their way."

The subcommittee chairman said the files he seeks cover 81 persons named by McCarthy in a Senate speech "plus eight or nine that he has named subsequently." Another McCarthy list of 25, he said, is not included.

In view of Mr. Truman's stand, it is considered a foregone conclusion that subordinate officials will decline to obey the subpoenas.

The issuance of the subpoenas paved the way for a possible test

in the courts, on the question of whether the executive branch of the government has the right to refuse any information or papers demanded by Congress.

Tydings said the five members of the Senate foreign relations subcommittee, which has been investigating McCarthy's charges of Reds in the State department, unanimously backed his action in issuing the subpoenas.

Haldore Hanson said earlier he will sue Sen. McCarthy for libel if the senator ever gives up his congressional immunity and repeats his charge that the State department executive is pro-Communist.

Hanson swore before a Senate foreign relations investigating subcommittee that:

"I am not a Communist. I have never belonged to an organization cited by the attorney general as being a Communist-front organization. I have never knowingly associated with an espionage agent."

APR 21 1950

Threatens Immediate Suit

McCarthy has called Hanson a man "with a mission to communize the world." The Wisconsin Republican also charged that Hanson is known for his "pro-Communist proclivities."

Hanson told the subcommittee that if McCarthy will repeat these charges without benefit of immunity, "I will assure him that he will be called upon to answer me in a court of justice at the earliest practical moment."

It was the second threat of court action against McCarthy in as many days. Attorneys for Owen J. Lattimore, Far Eastern expert, Monday called upon McCarthy to retract charges that Lattimore is the "top" Russian espionage agent in this country. But they added that a retraction would not free the senator from liability.

The committee recessed its public hearings until April 4—when Lattimore will testify—after Hanson was questioned.

Deeply Resents "Nasty Word"

McCarthy on Feb. 20 told the Senate that if the time came when he would not repeat without immunity anything he said on the Senate floor he would resign from the Senate. Thus far in the three-week-old investigation the senator has not reiterated charges under circumstances that would permit court action against him.

Hanson, a small-statured man wearing thick eyeglasses, told Senate investigators that McCarthy had charged him with the "nastiest" word in the English language—that of Communist.

"I deeply resent this attack upon my loyalty," he said.

Hanson, an official connected with advance planning for President Truman's Point Four program for developing economically backward areas, formerly was a newspaperman and writer in China. It was his writings at that time which McCarthy particularly attacked.

Cleared by FBI in 1948

The senator said they showed a "pro-Communist" bias and reflected "hero worship" of Chinese Communists leaders.

Hanson told the subcommittee that he was given "complete clearance" after a full FBI field investigation in 1948. He was investigated, he said, in accordance with the State department's loyalty program affecting all employes.

"I am confident that an investigation of my political philosophy and my moral character will convince you that both compare favorably with those of any loyal American who is conscious of his duties of citizenship and is striving to live honorably in his community," Hanson said.

The subcommittee continued its investigation of McCarthy's sweeping charges against State department figures without access to government loyalty files.

President Truman, it was learned, has decided to refuse the request of the investigating committee for permission to examine the files. Sources close to the President in Key West, Fla., where he is vacationing, told reporters the files would not be made available—even on a limited basis.

Hanson told the committee that the words "pro-Communist . . . affinity for communism . . . pro-Communist proclivities" all mean the same thing; "they all mean that he (the person charged) is the dirtiest, lowest type of man."

"Hated as Spy" by Neighbors

He told the committee that McCarthy had started "a ground swell of hate" which had been reflected in his relations with neighboring farmers in the Loudoun county section where he lives. The neighbors, he said, are whispering about "a Russian spy" living in the neighborhood. He said his name was brought up by a State official at a Leesburg (Va.) county agriculture committee meeting.

Hanson said he believes in the government loyalty program and feels that subversives could be ferreted out by "the quiet, sober, thorough methods" used by the FBI.

"The kind of public denunciation, labeling and hate-mongering with which we now are dealing is alien to the traditions of the United States and more closely resembles the purges of another political system," he said.

Once a Writer for AP

Hanson told of his early history. He worked his way through Carleton college by waiting on table. After graduation he went to China where he taught school and began free lance writing.

Later as an Associated Press cor-

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 J. Edgar Hoover
 W. J. Clegg
 L. B. Nichols

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Page

- Times-Herald 1
- Wash. Post _____
- Wash. News _____
- Wash. Star _____
- N.Y. Mirror _____

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4

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respondent he covered engagements fought by Chinese armies, including Communist forces, against the Japanese.

Hanson said he joined the State Department when he learned, while covering a history scholars' meeting for the AP at Chicago, that the department was seeking men with Far Eastern experience. But at no time, he said, has he been connected with State's Far Eastern division.

President Truman's decision to withhold the loyalty files soon may be forwarded to the subcommittee.

Point-by-Point Denial

Hanson answered McCarthy's charges in detail. He said the senator was in error in terming him an "important" official heading up the point 4 program. The senator, he said, had read to the subcommittee responsibilities assigned to a higher ranking officer.

"I appreciate the promotion," Hanson said. "My role is actually of a more humble nature."

Hanson made this point-by-point denial of McCarthy's charges:

Charge—Hanson "smuggled" dispatches out of guerrilla territory in China by arrangement with Communist generals.

Hanson—He was an AP correspondent assigned to the Communist armies writing what "I saw" there. The writings were "objective." The Communists were operating in a united front with Nationalist leader Chiang Kai-shek.

Charge—Hanson traveled with the Communist troops and lived with them.

Hanson—"I was ordered there by the Associated Press and . . . as a good newspaperman I wanted to go where the news was." Later he was cleared for news coverage at Chiang's Nationalist headquarters.

Charge—Hanson has a "criminal record in China, where he was arrested, not by the Communists, but by the anti-Communists."

Hanson—"I have never been arrested by anti-Communist officials . . . I have never been arrested by any other kind of officials of the Chinese government. My only arrests in China were by the Japanese army military police, when I tried to investigate atrocities.

Charge—Hanson's book, "Humane Endeavor, the Story of the China War," was pro-Communist.

Calls His Book "Objective"

Hanson—The book, written when he was 27 and not a "great" one, contained chapters on his experiences with Japanese forces, Chinese Communist forces, and Chiang's armies. McCarthy did not give a "balanced picture" in his citations from the book.

Hanson said his objectivity was commended by A.P. officials and editors.

He summed up his attitude towards McCarthy with:

"Congressional immunity may protect him from lawsuit, but it will not save him from moral accountability."

Page

Times-Herald _____
 Wash. Post _____
 Wash. News _____
 Wash. Star _____
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Date: _____

Mr. Tracy
 Mr. Harbo
 Mr. Belmont
 Mr. Mohr
 Mr. Room
 Mr. Nease
 Miss Gandy

People Are Ready To Be Guided By FBI Chief

Will J. Edgar Hoover, director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, now, find himself blasted by Senator Joseph R. McCarthy of Wisconsin as being "soft" toward Communists and other subversive elements?

The able and efficient chief of the FBI must have been conscious of the serious risk he took of becoming a new target for the senator's displeasure when he told the Tydings committee he is unalterably opposed to opening the FBI loyalty files for senatorial or other public scrutiny.

Some of the reasons Hoover gave for his opposition are:

- 1—Disclosure might do grave injustice to innocent persons. For himself, Hoover said he refused to be a party to any action which would smear innocent individuals for the rest of their lives.
- 2—That disclosure would cripple the FBI investigative system.
- 3—It might cost the lives of United States secret agents.
- 4—It might give to a "foreign power" material it wants on American government and industrial leaders.

Hoover's belief, in a few words is that far more lies would flow from a public airing of the files than any good such action possibly could accomplish.

It would have been unthinkable if in this matter President Truman had not concurred in the FBI chief's counsel and advice.

And for most Americans the words also will end the controversy. They will string along with Edgar Hoover.

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SACRAMENTO BEE
 MARCH 29, 1950

FBI - SAN FRANCISCO
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Those Loyalty Files

President Truman has not only reason but precedent going back to President Washington's day on his side in his refusal to turn over to congressional committees the secret files of the executive branch. Both Washington and Jackson rejected such demands as an unconstitutional invasion of the authority of the executive department.

But we are not so much interested in precedent as in logic, relative to the demand by Senator Joseph McCarthy and others in congress that they be given the secret reports of the FBI on all state department employes. Obviously, Senator McCarthy hopes by that means to substantiate his as yet unsubstantiated charges of disloyalty against Owen J. Lattimore and other state department associates. Or, perhaps, to pick up at least one hot trail for his political paper chase.

The members of congress who are making the most noise about Communists and spies, who have been throwing mud and assassinating character under the protection of congressional immunity from libel suits, could not be trusted to treat the loyalty files in a confidential manner. When the FBI investigates a government employe or official, it takes all kinds of statements from many kinds of people with varying motives. The loyalty board shakes down the reports to get at the truth. To expose all these confidential statements to congressional crusaders would lead to the worst sort of mess.

Nine tenths of the motive behind these Red witch-burnings is the discrediting of Secretary of State Dean Acheson and the Truman administration. Mr. Acheson made a grave error—if error it was—in proclaiming his personal loyalty to Alger Hiss, who stands convicted of disloyalty to the United States. But our world position has suffered as a consequence of the bitter attacks leveled against him and the state department.

Henry L. Stimson, Republican elder statesman who served as secretary of war and secretary of state, points out that the "noisy antics of a few . . . already have spattered mud upon individuals of the highest integrity."

It should by now be wholly clear that the
complaints, accusations of this sort are doubly
offensive," Mr. Stimson wrote to the New York
Times. "They damage the innocent and help
protect the guilty."

The senate refused, in 1948, to adopt a house
resolution calling for fine or imprisonment of
any federal official refusing to provide informa-
tion asked by a congressional committee. A
committee has the authority to cite an official
for contempt, without such legislation, but no
congressional body has risked a court test on
the issue. One deterring factor is that the justice
department, a part of the executive branch
would be the prosecutor of such a contempt
charge.

While considering it inadvisable and danger-
ous to national security to open all the files of
loyalty investigations to congressional—and
hence public—inspection, we think that any fed-
eral employe is entitled to a defense in court
against disloyalty charges. (This has been denied
by the circuit court of appeals.) Perhaps it would
also be a good thing for the administration to
show the file on Mr. Lattimore, should it be
necessary to prove his innocence of Senator
McCarthy's allegation. But we are against the
discriminate release of confidential material
to provide a happy hunting ground for politicians.

Comm. on Int. Sec.

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Oregonian
Portland, Oregon
March 29, 1950

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82 JUN 28 1950

- V* Mr. Tolson
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- Mr. Clegg
- Mr. Glavin
- Mr. Nichols
- Mr. Rosen
- Mr. Tracy
- Mr. Harbo
- Mr. Belmont
- Mr. Mohr
- Mr. Foom
- Mr. Nease
- Miss Gandy

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Secret Loyalty Files

Senator McCarthy's insistent clamor for access to secret loyalty files of the Federal Bureau of Investigation has invited the suspicion on some sides that the government is shielding improperly Communists or their sympathizers on the federal payroll. This impression has been inspired despite the vagueness and hearsay of Senator McCarthy's allegations.

FBI Director Hoover, however, in testimony before a Senate investigating committee Monday asserted that release of the files would disclose information to endanger national security. It would be information of great value to Russia. Mr. Hoover explained that foreign agents, criminals and subversives would be tipped off that they were under FBI surveillance. Confidential sources of invaluable information for the government would be revealed, this counter-espionage nullified and these secret operatives placed in jeopardy.

Actually, the result would be to weaken the system of surveillance of Communists and suspects as an impairment of national security. Mr. Hoover further contended that disclosure of unproved charges would harm innocent persons and would "smear" them for the rest of their lives. Irreparable harm is being done to reputations by reckless accusations made under the cloak of congressional immunity.

FBI Director Hoover is an arch foe of Communists and fellow travelers, and his objection to disclosure of secret FBI files, essential to maintaining national security, is convincing. In well-meaning but misguided effort, the work of the FBI should not be undermined. Mr. Hoover can not be suspected of shielding anyone guilty of disloyalty or spying. Moreover, all free Americans must realize the justice of protecting innocent citizens from the ruin of "smear" accusation. Democracy must rest on justice by law.

Mr. Tolson	
Mr. Ladd	
Mr. Clegg	
Mr. Glavin	
Mr. Nichols	
Mr. Rosen	
Mr. Tracy	
Mr. Harbo	
Mr. Belmont	
Mr. Mohr	
Mr. Egan	
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Mr. Rosen	
Mr. Tracy	
Mr. Glavin	
Mr. Ladd	
Mr. Tolson	

James M. North

James M. North
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FORT WORTH STAR TELEGRAM
Fort Worth, Texas
March 29, 1950

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This Changing World

Transfer of Butterworth Unlikely To Appease State Department's Critics

By Constantine Brown

W. Walton Butterworth, Assistant Secretary of State in charge of Far Eastern affairs, has been transferred to the post of adviser on Japanese affairs to Secretary of State Acheson.

This actual demotion of Mr. Butterworth is regarded in Washington as a "peace offering" by the Secretary of State to his critics in the Senate who have objected repeatedly to the handling of Far Eastern affairs by the former chief of that division.



Constantine Brown.

The "cold war" on Capitol Hill is not likely to abate, however, in the near future. While the investigation of Senator McCarthy's charges probably will end without positive result, the fight against State Department policies and the men who conduct them will continue on the floor of the Senate and in the Appropriations Committee.

Attorney General McGrath and FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover have opposed giving the five members of the Tydings subcommittee access to FBI files to prove or disprove the Wisconsin Senator's accusations.

Hoover Sympathizers. Senator Hickenlooper of Iowa, who is a member of the investigating subcommittee, agreed with Mr. Hoover that the country's security requires FBI investigations to remain secret. But he pointed out that the subcommittee reached a deadlock the moment it found itself unable to determine who is telling the truth.

Mr. Hoover sympathized with the plight of the subcommittee, but there was nothing he could do about it. Debates and possibly further investigations to pin down the responsibility for the present plight of the United States will continue, however.

One of the principal charges exhibited to develop is that China was handed over to Stalin in disregard of the obvious threat to this country's security. Since policies are made by individuals, there will be a renewed demand to scr-

utinize the persons who were responsible for such short-sighted policies as well as those who carried them out.

The critics of the administration's foreign policies in the Senate are accused of reverting to isolationism, at a time when we are engaged in a global cold war. This charge cannot be supported. Senator Bridges of New Hampshire, who spearheads the campaign, can hardly be described as an isolationist. He voted for lend-lease and favored intervention against the Axis as far back as 1939, at a time when some of the present strong advocates of a bipartisan policy were still in the isolationist camp.

Minority Still Left Out.

However, what appears to anger Republicans in both houses of Congress is that even today, after so much criticism about the administration's hush-hush policy, the minority party is still kept out of the top councils of the executive branch.

For instance, when the Joint Chiefs of Staff and Defense Secretary Johnson arranged to fly over to Europe to discuss important matters in connection with the Military Aid Program, Mr. Johnson invited the Democratic chairmen of the two Armed Services Committees to accompany him. But he refused to extend a similar invitation to the ranking Republican members of those committees. He informed them they would be "filled in" by their colleagues of the majority.

This aroused grave suspicions among the Republicans. The refusal of the Defense Secretary to give them a similar invitation was believed to result from the fear that some major differences might develop at the meetings in Europe. Mr. Johnson, it is assumed, expects some of the European chiefs of staff to tell us bluntly that their countries cannot meet the requirements of the Military Aid Program.

If the Republicans were to hear first hand some frank talk of this kind the second year of the Military Aid Program, which Congress has yet to approve, might be jeopardized. Hence, they say, Mr. Johnson has adopted a policy of "what they don't know won't hurt them," and has taken off for Europe accompanied only by administration stalwarts.

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101-23278-A
NOT RECORDED
85 JUL 12 1950

Page _____

Times-Herald _____

Wash. Post _____

Wash. News _____

Wash. Star 12

N.Y. Mirror _____

5 JUL 19 1950

Date: MAR 29 1950

- Mr. Tolson
- Mr. Ladd
- Mr. Clegg
- Mr. Glavin
- Mr. Nichols
- Mr. Rosen
- Mr. Tracy
- Mr. Harbo
- Mr. Mohr
- Mr. Tele. Rm.
- Mr. Nease
- Miss Gandy

Editorial Page of the Valley Times

Published every evening except Sunday by Valley News Corporation,
11109 Magnolia Blvd., North Hollywood

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"Eternal Vigilance Is The Price Of Liberty"

Let's Channel McCarthy's Case

Instead of going to the considerable expense and creating the complicated and time-consuming setup of a new commission for investigating the Senator McCarthy-State Department squabble—as is advocated in some quarters—why not proceed more directly? Why not use the investigating organization already established, the Federal Bureau of Investigation, the FBI?

The FBI on its record recommends itself on these counts: (1) public confidence and respect, (2) facilities for thoroughness, fairness and speed, (3) relatively low cost.

It is lamentable but true that public confidence in and respect for the government as a whole and for its various branches suffer seriously from sweeping charges which cannot be sifted out promptly. The battle against wrongdoing in public office must be waged constantly and uncompromisingly. Seeds of distrust scatter readily, regardless of the basis for suspicion. These troubling facts, however, should not be permitted to argue against housecleaning when the good of the public calls for it.

In former comments on the subject, this newspaper has refused to try to pass judgment on Senator McCarthy's motive, or even to try to guess what he may have on State Department personnel, what he possibly may blast out. From all we can see, it looks much as if nobody can be absolutely sure on these questions. We are more and more thoroughly convinced that the atmosphere must be cleared substantially before the general public can start to view the whole matter intelligently.

To clear the atmosphere it is necessary first to eliminate the suspicion of undue partisan influence, or at least to move a lot further toward that than is possible through current procedure. The undue partisan influence to which we refer may be at work on either or both sides, may figure in either or both the prosecution and defense.

We insist that the public needs to have the highest attainable regard for the motives and purposes on both sides.

VALLEY TIMES
North Hollywood
3-30-50

JUL 12 1950

Handwritten notes:
121-50-27
INDEXED - 103
JACKSON BERGER, EDI
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Of all offices and agencies of the government what one has a higher rating in public confidence and respect than does the office and organization of J. Edgar Hoover, FBI chief? The simple answer is none. The reasons are well known.

The FBI stands high because it has done its job well; it has produced results, still is producing them. For the results accomplished the cost is by no means excessive.

If it were possible to take a vote all over the country on the question as to what government agency would be most likely to do, thoroughly, speedily, fairly and relatively cheaply, the job which Senator McCarthy has taken it upon himself to do, we are certain that the FBI would be nominated by an overwhelming majority.

So far we have refrained from bringing up the question whether or not the task could be assigned to the FBI. Attempts to answer that question would run naturally into the matter of the attitude of Congress, and Senator McCarthy in particular. We doubt if congressional sentiment would be favorable, and we are almost certain that the sensationally-inclined young Senator would welcome the loss of his limelight role.

But it must be said—and, without any intention whatsoever to demote Congress in the public eye, it is said—that Congress and its individual committees and members will gain in public esteem by showing a disposition to work with other government branches, agencies and entities to the fullest extent consistent with best interest of the people and public service.

It is possible that in this specific case the creation of a special court of inquiry, to be established and oper-

ated on an independent basis, might have certain advantages. But there are advantages on the other side too. One of them is progress toward a more permanent solution of the investigation problem.

Congressional committees and members are being diverted further and further from their real job, the business of making laws. It was never intended that the legislative arm of the government should be a permanent court of inquiry, trying anybody and everybody before the court of public opinion.

There is no objection to an arrangement for closer co-operation between FBI investigators and congressional committees. In fact that is highly desirable. It would offer full opportunity for bringing out facts as to any wrongdoing in office, but accomplishing this without sensational broadcasting suspicion. It also would automatically make available the accumulated files related to previous investigations of those now under suspicion or likely to be made so. It would automatically accomplish one point about which Senator McCarthy has complained, that relating to making state department personnel records available.

As the congressional investigation practice has grown up, as the habit has developed, the procedure is not entirely without point or merit. Neither is it free of abuses; it represents a terrifically high degree of lost motion and high cost.

In the present instance, it represents a play into the hands of our Communist foes in that it discredits the democratic system and the American government personnel.

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Baumgardner

It's There, Find It

J. Edgar Hoover has made a case nobody can shake for keeping FBI files confidential. That is clear. But it is equally clear that President Truman is hiding behind the FBI in his attempt to choke off senatorial investigation of State department corruption at the hands of the Communists.

The situation sums up as follows: The Senate has directed the Tydings subcommittee to subpoena executive department files as just ONE element of the investigation. Mr. Truman has ordered that NO executive files be turned over, and is pushing the FBI out front as the clay pigeon for senatorial shooting.

And now, believe it or not, just as the President refuses ALL executive files to the Senate, the President's own executive loyalty board asks the Tydings committee for ITS files on Communist matters. The fight therefore exposes itself as an absurdity, except as to the FBI.

Some senators are saying that if Mr. Truman does not fork over in response to congressional subpoena, he must be impeached. We cock an interested ear. But be that as it may, the Senate resolution which dictates the operations of the Tydings committee is one of the most powerful and all-inclusive ever written. It says for that committee to find out not only who IS but also who HAS BEEN corrupting our State department through Communist influence.

Such an investigation does not stand or fall on the mere issue of whether the Senate can riddle through executive files. There is plenty of evidence elsewhere. Find it, senators. And act on it.

Page

Times-Herald 2
 Wash. Post _____
 Wash. News _____
 Wash. Star _____
 N.Y. Mirror _____

1031-...
 NOT RECORDED
 85 JUL 12 1950

JUL 11 1950

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CHICAGO DAILY NEWS

AN INDEPENDENT NEWSPAPER FOUNDED JANUARY 1, 1876
JOHN S. KNIGHT, EDITOR and PUBLISHER

Published daily by The Chicago Daily News, Inc., Chicago (9), Ill.
466 West Madison St. Tel. Dearborn 2-1111
ENTRÉD AT POST OFFICE AT CHICAGO, ILL., AS SECOND-CLASS MATTER

AVERAGE DAILY NET PAID CIRCULATION FOR FEBRUARY—539,453

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SATURDAY, APRIL 1, 1950

THE EDITOR'S NOTEBOOK

Disclosures Amply Justify State Department Inquiry

THE "bleeding hearts" are at it again.

This time they are unhappy because Secretary of State Dean Acheson is being "persecuted" by members of Congress who believe there is something rotten in the "striped pants" division of our government.

Let it be admitted that Sen. Joseph McCarthy of Wisconsin, Acheson's chief assailant, has been clumsy in method and short on evidence that the State Department is honeycombed with spies.

If his charges are ultimately found to be false, the senator will and should be thoroughly discredited.

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Mr. Tolson	
Mr. E.A. Tamm	
Mr. Clegg	
Mr. Glavin	
Mr. Nichols	<i>my</i>
Mr. Rosen	
Mr. Tracy	
Mr. Harbo	<i>OK</i>
Mr. Belmont	<i>OK</i>
Mr. Mohr	
Mr. Winterrowd	
Miss Gandy	<i>OK</i>

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CHICAGO DAILY NEWS

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Date APR 1 1950

Page 6 Col. 1

Toledano and Victor Lasky and learn how the persistence of Rep. Richard M. Nixon of California prevented the Alger Hiss investigation from collapsing under the pressure of higher-ups who were trying to save a traitor's hide.

Pepper Scratches Editor And Discovers a Tartar

RANDOM NOTES: Martin Andersen, editor and publisher of the Orlando (Fla.) Morning Sentinel, replied to an attack by Sen. Claude Pepper in this vein . . . "You can never tell when or where lightning is going to strike next. In this great and glorious America which Chris Columbus and Claude Pepper discovered in 1492, you go to bed a poor, unknown editor and wake up famous. We frankly state we are not entitled to the glory heaped upon us because we must confess we are not running for the U.S. Senate. We have it on the highest authority that Rep. George Smathers, the ex-Marine, is the candidate—and is proving well able to take care of himself.

"Maybe that's why Claude Pepper is tickin' on a pore little ole paper editor."

Congratulations are due Wayne Coy, chairman of the Federal Communications Commission, for demanding that radio and television clean up their shows and get rid of dirty jokes . . . The public is not taking to the livery stable humor of some "comedians" who yell "censorship" whenever a network tries to remove objectionable material from their scripts.

Sen. Hubert Humphrey of Minnesota, national chairman of Americans for Democratic Action, is accusing the Byrd Committee on Nonessential Federal Expenditures of spending more than \$100,000 on its activities. . . . This is "wanton waste and extravagance," says Humphrey. . . . The Byrd committee has shown how federal expenditures can be cut by several billions but the Sen. Humphreys never seem to be interested in adding sums like that.

Sen. Arthur Vandenberg, in a plea for a "judicial congressional survey" of Europe's requirements beyond the Marshall Plan, wrote Paul Hoffman, ECA administrator, of the need "to put our country first in our consideration." Careful, Senator . . . we are so enlightened now that it's considered unfashionable to talk in terms of self-interest.

Drop in Income Taxes Will Increase Deficit

THE MARCH 15 income-tax returns indicate a drop in revenue, and the government deficit for the year ending June 30 may exceed \$6 billion. . . . Finances of the government are in a bad way and promise to get worse. . . .

Sooh, even though price supports for the peanut growers cost the taxpayers \$38 million last year and Former Secretary of Agriculture Clinton Anderson is authority for the statement that the country now has a 50 per cent overproduction of peanuts, Congress, with the approval of President Truman, has increased peanut planting by another 100,000 acres with prices guaranteed by the government.

The same act provides that cotton planters, with assurance of price supports, can sow another 1,200,000 acres, although the crop is already too plentiful. . . . Real patriots, those congressmen.

SEN. Henry Cabot Lodge of Massachusetts would "modernize the GOP" . . . He gives the specifications in the current issue of the Atlantic Monthly. . . . He concludes his article by saying that "The Republicans should not depend upon administration shortcomings for success. We must press our own program—bold, different, practical, and constructive."

That, my dear Senator, we will have to see.

JOHN S. ENIGHT

But meanwhile, why the rush on the part of the radicals and professional liberals to belittle his investigation before it is concluded?

Furthermore, their charge that McCarthy's probe is proving harmful to this nation's standing abroad cannot be substantiated.

The only "diplomacy" being given any recognition today is this country's ability to pay for what the rest of the world needs. So long as we are able to continue some version of the Marshall Plan, equip and arm Europe and hold the promise of a Point Four program to raise the standards of living everywhere, the United States will continue to call the tune.

Nothing that Sen. McCarthy can say will alter our "diplomatic" standing in the slightest degree.

McCarthy's Clumsiness

Shouldn't He Find Facts

... because of his awkward manner. This is why:

1. The Alger Hiss case was no "red herring." Hiss was found guilty of traitorous conduct while serving in a high position of trust where he enjoyed the esteem and confidence of his superiors.

Even Secretary Acheson declined to "turn his back" on Hiss after the man had been convicted.

Are there other Hisses in the State Department? Why not find out?

2. It is no secret today that a former State Department official employed so many homosexuals that 91 firings or resignations have since resulted.

This would indicate that others still remain who are subject to blackmail by foreign agents or fellow travelers. Could they be considered good security risks in a government service where loyalty and integrity are absolutely essential?

3. If the State Department is harboring no spies or enemies of the republic, what has it to fear from any investigation?

Yet access to the files of the FBI has been denied Senate investigators by an administration which seemingly is more intent upon protecting the State Department than in getting at the facts.

Higher-Ups Also Tried To Shield Alger Hiss

IT APPEARS unlikely that Owen Lattimore, John Service, Dorothy Kenyon and others named by McCarthy have ever belonged to the Communist party.

Why are so many fuzzy, frenetic followers of foreign "isms" found in the State Department?

Who can explain the strange suicides within the department, the case of Judith Coplon, and Owen Lattimore's contribution to the success of the Communists in China?

Sen. McCarthy may be a bungler but his apprehension over the infiltration of the State Department by potentially disloyal elements is widely shared throughout the country.

Read "Seeds of Treason" by Ralph de

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SENATOR McCARTHY'S BOOMERANG

Certainly no loyal Canadian, or American could wish otherwise than that every possible precaution be taken against the acceptance or retention of subversively inclined individuals in the governmental set-up. Admittedly mistakes have been made on both sides of the border in this respect, but in the very nature of things such errors may be accepted as having created an alertness against their recurrence, and to have provided the F.B.I. in the U.S. and the R.C.M.P. in Canada with a better foundation for the carrying out of their most important work.

The information obtained by such forces naturally is of a highly confidential nature. Much of it is of a personal character and some of it is bound to concern entirely innocent people. And a citizen with a clear conscience and with loyalty to his country should object to being investigated, or to the existence of a file in which his name figures.

Such a citizen, however, would have every

reason to protest if his file could be made public property at the behest of a politician. And of course there are elements in both countries keenly desirous of knowing the lines along which national police are operating. Publication of such confidential files would but play their game.

Therefore it would seem that John Edgar Hoover, in recommending that security files not be turned over to a Congressional Committee on the demand of Senator McCarthy, of Wisconsin, as well as President Truman in complying with the F.B.I. head's advice, were acting for the welfare and safety, not only of the United States, but of the entire continent.

Senator McCarthy would seem to have done a serious disservice to his country in making charges so precipitously and apparently upon flimsy grounds, as well as in the demand that F.B.I. files be made public. Such a performance can not do otherwise than enable enemies of democracy to try "witch hunt" at any serious and well-founded investigation.

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"The Gazette," Montreal, Quebec
 April 3, 1950

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Public Loyalty Probe 'Harm' Hit By Lodge; New Method Urged

McCarthy's Charges Declared Unproved; Lattimore Releases Note; Jessup Replies

(Lattimore Text on Page 9.)

By Alfred Friendly
 Post Reporter

The present method of publicly investigating charges of disloyalty is causing "mounting damage" to the United States position at home and abroad, Senator Henry Cabot Lodge (R., Mass.) declared yesterday.

He proposed that it be replaced with an inquiry into Communist infiltration in the State Department by a 12-man, nonpartisan commission, a sort of American equivalent to a British "Royal Commission."

So far, Lodge added in a Senate address, the Senate subcommittee investigation of Senator McCarthy's (R., Wis.) charges "shows clearly" that none of his accusations has been proved.

Memorandum Released

His statement came on the heels of a release by Owen Lattimore, chief target of McCarthy's charges, of a memorandum on Far Eastern policy that he sent to the State Department last fall. It warned against "premature or excessive strategic deployment" by the United States in the Orient.

It said that if war comes, "it can only be won by defeating Russia—not Northern Korea, or Viet Nam, or even China." The major aim of United States policy in the Far East, the memorandum continued, should be to convince the nations there "that they can get along with the United States and with the countries of western Europe."

"To put it another way," the memorandum continued, "the aim of United States policy should be to enable the countries of the Far East to do without Russia to a maximum extent. This is a much more modest aim than insistence on and organization of hostility to Russia; but it is an attainable aim, and the other is not."

McCarthy in Hospital

The memorandum was made public by Lattimore's lawyers after a demand for it had been made earlier in the day by McCarthy.

The Wisconsin Republican, who has claimed that Lattimore is a "top Soviet espionage agent," a Communist, and the "architect" of American Far East policy, insisted on the disclosure in a statement he issued from the Bethesda Naval Hospital. He is undergoing treatment there for sinus trouble.

The statement implied, fairly bluntly, that Secretary of State Acheson was lying when he recently minimized the State Department's contacts with Lattimore. Actually, McCarthy said, "anti-

INDEXED - 136

Page

- Times-Herald
- Wash. Post
- Wash. News
- Wash. Star
- N.Y. Mirror

Date: APR 1950

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If the State Department did not make that position public, McCarthy's statement said, he would be compelled to do so.

McCarthy went on to say that although Acheson said he thought he had never met Lattimore, he has nevertheless reported by Drew Pearson to have arranged a 30-minute meeting between Lattimore and President Truman. This was held before the Chief Executive departed for the Potsdam Conference.

Later, Lattimore said he had met with Mr. Truman, but that Acheson had not arranged the session. He emphasized that he did not know Acheson.

Meantime, Jessup himself reentered the fray yesterday to set aright a "misstatement of fact" made by McCarthy in his Senate speech last Thursday.

Revisiting two photostats of check, McCarthy said that Jessup, while controlling the Institute of Pacific Affairs, accepted \$3500 from Frederick Vanderbilt Field, admitted Communist and McCarthy agent for several pro-Red publications. The allegation was that Jessup was "publishing the Communist Party line for a fee."

Jessup's reply:
First in 1942 and 1943, when the donations were made, he had ceased being chairman of the American Council of the IPR. He was only a trustee, among about 50 others.

Sproul Headed Council

Next, "At that time, Dr. Robert Gordon Sproul, president of the University of California, was chairman of the American Council of the IPR; Mr. Francis Harmon was treasurer, and Mr. William R. Herold, now president of the International General Electric Co., was chairman of the finance committee.

"During that period, Mr. Juan Trippe, president of Pan American Airways, and Mr. Henry Luce of Time and Life were sponsors of a drive for funds in behalf of the American Council of the IPR.

"Surely these gentlemen would never have accepted payments from Mr. Field or anyone else for 'selling the Communist Party line.' Neither would I if I had been in control.

"These contributions, according to Senator McCarthy's own figures, total only \$3500 as compared with total expenses for the two-year period of approximately \$200,000.

"About half of the amount was met by contributions from the Rockefeller Foundation and Carnegie Corp. Generous donations by large industrial concerns made up a large portion of the remainder."

The State Department declined to make public the Lattimore memorandum, on the ground it had

requested and submitted on confidential basis. But through the years, Lattimore retained the memorandum within a few hours.

In an accompanying statement, Lattimore said he had intended to make it public when he appeared before the Senate Foreign Relations Subcommittee. He was doing it, however, now, "because Senator McCarthy in typical fashion is seeking by insinuation and concealment to spread some of the poison of which he has an inexhaustible supply."

Lattimore said he wrote an article for January, 1950, issue of the Atlantic Monthly expressing publicly virtually the same views as were in the memorandum.

Rejects Chiang Tieup

The memorandum dismisses any possibility of working out a solution in China through cooperation with Chiang Kai-shek. It calls for the United States to "disembarrass" itself as quickly as possible from entanglements in south Korea. And it stated that it was impossible to "make Japan a satisfactory instrument of American policy."

Lattimore's memorandum will probably be used as a basis of argument both pro and con about him. His supporters can contend that it marks him as a man of objective judgment about the Far East. Others, who contend with McCarthy that opposition to Chiang is the mark of knowing or unwitting adherence to the Communist line, will assert that the paper shows the Johns Hopkins University professor to be a Soviet stooge.

Senator Lodge's comments, his first on the matter of the McCarthy investigation, were made in a Senate speech. He is one of the two Republicans on the Senate investigating committee.

Lodge said the present method of hearing charges of communism often smeared innocent persons, missed "the really dangerous individuals," and could actually protect "the real Communist ringleaders."

He added:
"All we can learn so far shows clearly that none of the current charges have been proven."

Condemns Bar to Files

He condemned President Truman's refusal to disclose Government loyalty files of those accused by McCarthy, although he said it was justified in the case of FBI material. Lodge did not mention either man by name in this attack on the methods permitted by the committee.

He told the Senate that if a political purpose exists in the investigation, "it merits unreserved condemnation."

Lodge's proposal was received either indifferently or with only lukewarm feelings by Senators, both Democrats and members of his own party. The most common reaction was to question whether the Senate could give up its own

investigating subcommittee, which it had authorized, in favor of a new body.

Lodge declared that damage is mounting from the present way Congress is trying to check disloyalty charges. He cautioned that because the inquiry affects the Nation's foreign relations, it has a life and death meaning for every

AMERICAN.

The impartial commission Lodge proposed in a bill that accompanied his speech would be composed of 12 members—half of them Democrats, half Republicans; half from Congress and the Government, half from private life. Four would be named by the President, four by the President pro

tempore of the Senate and four by the Speaker of the House. The commission would have access to any and all pertinent Government records.

Other Developments

Other developments yesterday: The hearing of Lattimore before the Senate subcommittee was postponed from today, as previously planned, to Thursday.

President Truman notified Chairman Tydings (D., Md.) of the subcommittee that he has instructed Federal agencies not to comply with the Senate subpoenas for the loyalty files. His action, a pure formality, had been expected. Tydings announced later that the

subcommittee planned to have the entire State Department Loyalty Board, headed by Brig. Gen. Conrad E. Snow (retired), before it Wednesday for testimony on its clearance procedures. He said that Seth W. Richardson, chairman of the Administration's top Loyalty Review Board, also might appear at the same hearing.

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Senators to Act After Stalemate In Red Dispute

Democrats Oppose Lodge Plan to Set Up Inquiry Commission

By Cecil Holland

A Senate subcommittee today scheduled a closed meeting to consider means of breaking a stalemate in its investigation of charges of communism in the State Department.

The meeting, at 2:30 o'clock this afternoon, will consider what steps

Text of Asia Memorandum Released by Lattimore. Page A-3

to take since President Truman has instructed Government officials to ignore the investigating committee's subpoenas for loyalty files.

The subcommittee headed by Senator Tydings, Democrat, of Maryland also will consider the refusal of Senator McCarthy, Republican, of Wisconsin, to turn over to it material which he claims will support his charges against Owen Lattimore, widely-known Far Eastern expert.

Senator McCarthy has charged that Mr. Lattimore is Russia's top spy in this country and has exercised a vital influence in shaping American policy in the Far East. Mr. Lattimore has hotly denied the charges and will reply to them in a formal appearance before the Investigating Committee Thursday morning.

The subcommittee is investigating Senator McCarthy's charges that the State Department has harbored Communists and fellow travelers.

Lodge Proposal Opposed.

Other developments included:

1. Democratic leaders expressed opposition to a proposal by Senator Lodge, Republican, of Massachusetts, a member of the investigating subcommittee, to turn the inquiry over to a non-partisan commission of 12 members. Senator Lodge made the proposal in a Senate speech yesterday and said the present inquiry is causing "mounting damage" to American position abroad.

2. United States Ambassador Philip C. Jessup described as a "misstatement of fact" Senator McCarthy's accusation that he was in charge of the American Council of the Institute of Pacific Relations when the organization received donations from a man described by the Senator as an admitted Communist.

3. Mr. Lattimore released a confidential memorandum given the State Department seven months ago, advising "maximum flexibility" of American policy in the Far East and counseling against "premature or excessive strategic deployment." The report was made public after Senator McCarthy threatened to release it if the State Department did not do so.

Contempt Citations Demanded.

The investigating subcommittee's afternoon meeting turned largely on Republican demands for contempt citations against officials refusing to release the loyalty files on persons accused by Senator McCarthy.

However, Chairman Connally of the full Foreign Relations Committee said he doesn't believe the committee of the Senate would vote for citations against Secretary of State Acheson, Attorney General McGrath and Chairman Harry B. Mitchell of the Civil Service Commission. The three officials have been instructed by President Truman to ignore the Senate subpoenas for loyalty records.

Senator Brewster, Republican,

80 JUL 6 1950

Page

Times-Herald _____
 Wash. Post _____
 Wash. News _____
 Wash. Star _____
 N.Y. Mirror _____

500 JUL 7 - 1950

Date: APR 4 19

of Maine, who is not a member of the investigating committee, said the Senate will be in the position of "backing down" if no contempt proceedings are ordered. In ordering the investigation, he pointed out, the Senate gave the committee subpoena power for obtaining loyalty files.

Committee to Discuss Move.

Senator Wherry of Nebraska, the Republican floor leader, said the Senate Republican Policy Committee will discuss at a meeting tomorrow whether the contempt proceedings ought to be pushed.

Equally tangled was whether the committee could get at the McCarthy material which the Wisconsin Republican has turned over to the Federal Bureau of Investigation and has refused to give to the investigating group.

Senator McCarthy has said he does not want to expose his source of information—the same reason given by the FBI for not releasing its information.

Senator Tydings hinted there may be some way of forcing Senator McCarthy to turn over his material in the Lattimore case. But it appeared that Senator McCarthy could ignore a subpoena since he would have congressional immunity.

Recheck of Cases Ordered.

As an alternative to letting the Senate group look at the loyalty files, President Truman has ordered the Civil Service Loyalty Review Board to recheck the cases of about 85 persons accused by Senator McCarthy of being security risks in the State Department.

Chairman Tydings said that Seth W. Richardson, chairman of the board, would be asked to give the committee a report tomorrow on this study.

Ambassador Jessup quickly countered Senator McCarthy's charges regarding the donations to the Council with which he was connected.

The Wisconsin Senator had demanded that Secretary Acheson have Dr. Jessup explain the acceptance of \$3,500 donations in 1942 and 1943 from Frederick Vanderbilt Field, described by Senator McCarthy as a Communist.

University Head Chairman.

Dr. Jessup, a top adviser on political affairs and matters in the Far East, said he was not chairman of the council during the years Senator McCarthy reported the donations were received.

The chairman, Dr. Jessup added, was Dr. Robert Gordon Sproul, president of the University of California. He said the men on the council "would never have accepted payments from Mr. Field or any one else for 'selling the Communist Party line,'" and added:

"Neither would I, if I had been in control."

Senators Tydings, Connally and Lucas, the Democratic leader, said it would be impractical to turn the present investigation over to the commission proposed by Senator Lodge.

"I think Senator Lodge should have made the proposal when the matter was first up in the Senate—not when we are half way through the investigation," Senator Tydings said.

McCarthy Backs Plan.

Senator McCarthy backed the proposal despite the fact that Senator Lodge in presenting said that thus far there had been no proof to support the McCarthy charges. This apparently included the Lattimore case on which Senator McCarthy has said he was willing to let his whole case stand or fall.

"Anything would be better than the committee we now have," Senator McCarthy said through a secretary at Bethesda Naval Hospital where he is undergoing treatment for a sinus condition.

Senator Hickenlooper, Republican, of Iowa, a member of the investigating subcommittee, said he would support the commission idea only if it becomes impossible for the group to get the files.

Taft Against "Whitewash."

Senator Taft, Republican, of Ohio said he could see no reason for naming a commission as suggested by Senator Lodge unless President Truman would agree in advance that it could see the files denied the Senate committee.

"I don't want one if the commission is to be just a whitewash commission," he declared.

Senator Taft refused to comment on a statement at Cleveland by Henry Miller Busch that

Senator Taft is the "man behind the McCarthy probe." Mr. Busch is a candidate for the Democratic nomination for the seat now held by Senator Taft.

Mr. Lattimore's appearance before the committee was postponed from today until Thursday and he worked in seclusion on his reply to the McCarthy charges. He already has described them as "an unmitigated lie" and said they were made "falsely, irresponsibly and libelously." He plans to confer with his lawyers soon on a possible slander suit against the Wisconsin Senator.

Accuses McCarthy.

He said yesterday he was releasing the confidential memorandum because Senator McCarthy "in typical fashion is seeking by insinuation and concealment to spread some of the poison of which he has an inexhaustible supply." He explained that he had planned to make it public when he appeared before the committee. The State Department had taken the position that it would not release the document since it had been solicited in confidence.

The report contained advice that the United States should abandon support of Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek and avoid entanglements in Korea.

"If there is to be a war," the memorandum stated, "it can only be won by defeating Russia, not Northern Korea or Vietnam or even China. If there is to be a long peace, the primary factor in making peace possible will be a stabilization of relations between the United States and Russia."

Carthy Charges Echo Pamphlet By Hate-Peddler

By STEPHEN FISCHER

A blue-print of Sen. Joseph McCarthy's campaign to discredit Owen Lattimore and the State Department was published in pamphlet form on the eve of the current Senate investigation by Joseph Kamp, New York publicist who has a long record as a peddler of hate propaganda, an anti-Semite, and a hero of pro-fascists.

"America Betrayed" is the title of the pamphlet written by Kamp, who heads the Constitutional Educational League.

Kamp's methods, strategy, and top targets are identical with McCarthy's. He promises big revelations, then slowly waters down his charges until nothing is left but a nasty impression and guilt by association.

Like McCarthy, Kamp's prime targets are President Truman and Secretary of State Acheson. One man, Kamp wrote, "completed the ruin of China and assured the triumph of Russian Communism . . . Dean Acheson—once a lawyer for the Soviet government."

Like McCarthy, Kamp pleads for opening of the loyalty files.

Like McCarthy, Kamp attempts to pin a red label on all who have ever been critical of Chiang Kai-shek.

And like McCarthy, Kamp singles out Lattimore, Ambassador Philip Jessup and John Stuart Service. Service returned from India last week to answer McCarthy's accusations.

Chiang Kai-shek, Kamp says, has always been "unswervingly loyal to American interests."

The victory of the Chinese Communists, Kamp holds—in words almost identical with McCarthy's, was made possible by Communist agents active in the U. S. State Department for the past 17 years.

"Actually, if Joseph Stalin himself had written the directives which the State Department has followed in China since 1941, they could not have served Russian interest more directly," he declares.

President Roosevelt, President Truman, Gen. Marshall and Vice-President Henry Wallace were all dupes of Communist agents, Kamp insists.

The orange jacket of "America Betrayed," cries out—like McCarthy—that it will name "more than 100 Reds in the State Department."

But a quick reading of its 64 pages reveals that the word "Comm-

unist" is used directly in describing only a few convicted persons, such as Alger Hiss and Judith Coplon, or dead men such as Harry Dexter White and Lawrence Duggan.

The big exception to this pattern—just as in McCarthy's charges—is Lattimore. In an early page, Kamp says that while a number of American Communists worked against Chiang openly:

"The real work for Russia was carried on by cleverer men such as Alger Hiss, Harry White, Owen Lattimore and Lawrence Duggan, who moved respectably in non-Communist circles, and who affected a post of disinterested 'Liberalism.'"

Like McCarthy, Kamp blames Acheson for stopping military aid for Chiang last Fall when, he asserts, the Nationalists might still have been saved.

"In this moment of national revulsion," the pamphlet says, "one man stood firmly and insolently against any change—and by his insistence, he completed the ruin of China and insured the triumph of Russian Communism. That man was Dean Acheson—once a lawyer for the Soviet Government . . ."

"Instead of sending help, Acheson commissioned the old Institute for Pacific Relations wheelhorse, Philip S. Jessup, to compile a White Paper which was one continuous tirade against Chiang."

Near the end of his pamphlet, Kamp lists 55 names, but carefully fails to accuse them of being Communists. The Senate Committee, he says, should demand the loyalty files of these persons "now in the State Department or who were in the State Department during the period in which U. S. interests were being betrayed to Communism."

- Mr. Ladd
- Mr. Clegg
- Mr. Glavin
- Mr. Harbo
- Mr. Rosen
- Mr. Tracy
- Mr. Harbo
- Mr. Belmont
- Mr. Mohr
- Tele. Room
- Mr. Nease
- Miss Gandy

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INDEXED - 17
 JUL 14 1950

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 New York Daily Com
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 Page

JUL 14 1950

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- Ladd ✓
- Clegg _____
- Glavin _____
- Nichols ✓
- Rosen _____
- Tracy _____
- Harbo _____
- Mohr _____
- Tele. Room _____
- Nease _____
- Gandy _____

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0 Comments in the State Department

Protecting His Sources

If Senator McCarthy has received information from State Department employees or other vulnerable sources in support of his accusations, he is justified in refusing to identify his informants. The Tydings subcommittee does not contend otherwise, and it is unlikely that any one else will quarrel with the Senator on this point.

It ought to be obvious, however, that Senator McCarthy's reasoning does not apply only to his informants. The people who have given information to the loyalty boards or to the FBI are just as much entitled to the protection of anonymity, where there is risk of reprisals, as are those who have talked to the Wisconsin Senator. This point is well illustrated by the Senator's refusal to let the subcommittee have certain affidavits which had been submitted to him. He said that the people who signed those affidavits did so reluctantly, and on the express condition that they would be given only to the FBI. Of these people, as well as others who have come to him, Senator McCarthy declared: "Their confidences I shall hold sacred."

Good enough. But what about others who have gone to the FBI in the firm belief that they could give information to that agency in strict confidence? Many of those people also fear reprisals if their identities should become known. Yet Senator McCarthy has demanded that those files be made available to the subcommittee, and has said that the President is "arrogant" because he refused to comply. By what process of reasoning does he arrive at the conclusion that his informants, and his alone, are entitled to full protection?

Page

- Times-Herald _____
- Wash. Post _____
- Wash. News _____
- Wash. Star 18
- N.Y. Mirror _____

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 Tracy _____
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 Tele. Room _____
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**Charges to Boomerang,
 Harriman Predicts**

New York, April 5 (U.P.)—ECA
 Ambassador W. Averell Harriman
 predicted today that charges by

Senator Joseph R. McCarthy (R.,
 Wis.), that the State Depart-
 ment is Communist-infested will
 "boomerang."

"Mr. Truman's vigorous state-
 ment helps to offset the damage
 that was done," Harriman said on
 his arrival by plane from London.
 Nevertheless, McCarthy's charges
 caused some confusion.

"My impression is that the peo-
 ple didn't believe it, and wondered
 what was back of it. When a man

like Phil (U. S. Ambassador-at-
 Large Philip C. Jessup) is attacked,
 it naturally makes people wonder
 what the United States position is.

"I am satisfied that this is going
 to be a boomerang for McCarthy.
 There has been a lot of talk about
 people who are traitors from Mc-
 Carthy. As long as we are talking
 of traitors, I wonder what he is
 going to do? It might be well to
 ask who has the interests of the
 United States most at heart—Phil
 Jessup or McCarthy?"

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INDEXED - 5

Page

Times-Herald _____
 Wash. Post L
 Wash. News _____
 Wash. Star _____
 N.Y. Mirror _____

JUL 11 1951

Date: APR 6 -1951

- Mr. Tolson
- Mr. Ladd
- Mr. Clegg
- Mr. Glavin
- Mr. Nichols
- Mr. Rosen
- Mr. Tracy
- Mr. Harbo
- Mr. Belmont
- Mr. Mohr
- Tele. Room

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The Daily Advance

Published Every Evening Except Sunday
At Elizabeth City, North Carolina, by
The Advance, Inc.
EDWIN MOSS WILLIAMS, President

SUBSCRIPTION RATES—BY MAIL

Albemarle (in advance)—One year, \$7.00. Six months, \$4.50. Three Months, \$3.25. One Month, 90c. Outside the Albemarle: One Year, \$10. Six Months, \$6.50. Three Months, \$3.50. One Month, \$1.25

BY CARRIER

Single Copy 5c. One week (pay carrier) 35c.

Associated Press, AP Features, Audit Bureau of Circulations, Southern Newspaper Publishers Association, Newspaper Enterprise Association, North Carolina Press Association.

Associated Press is entitled exclusively to the use for publication of all the local news printed in this newspaper, as well as all AP news dispatches.

Representative: Ward-Griffith Co., Inc., New York, Chicago, Charlotte, Atlanta, Boston, Detroit.

Printed at the Post Office of Elizabeth City, N. C., as second class matter.

DAILY ADVANCE BUREAUS:
Columbia, Paul Liverman, 2011
Edenton, Bill Gosart, 525 or 523-W
Hertford, Eugene Herdle, 5478
Manteo, Jimmy Williams, 63-J

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 5, 1950

Truman Right In Stand

President Truman has announced from his Florida vacation spot that FBI files will not be yielded up to the Senate committee searching for spies in Government circles. In that decision he is backing up Attorney General Howard McGrath and FBI Chief J. Edgar Hoover. That decision is correct for two good reasons.

In the first place it is sound constitutional policy that Congress shall not have the power to subpoena the confidential papers of the executive branch. President Truman, as chief executive, is responsible for the functioning of the agencies under his control. Selection of his subordinates often involves inquiries of the most involved and delicate nature. So do all policy decisions. If the President is to have no privacy in his relations with the legislative branch, then obviously the power and the prestige of the office is thereby diminished.

In the second place the FBI cannot function efficiently if its informants are disclosed under the spotlight of such a probe as Senator Joseph McCarthy is now conducting. The public airing of raw FBI worksheets would spatter the reputations of innocent people. It is intolerable, under the American system of justice, that mere allegations or suppositions in an investigative report be treated as proven testimony. Yet if the FBI reports were bandied about, used as political ammunition, the effect would be to damage the individuals concerned beyond hope of redress.

No doubt the records would disclose some interesting facts about certain persons but the President cannot afford to risk the safety of the entire Nation and the reputations of innocent persons simply to provide scandal material for those who are not satisfied unless they are attacking somebody's reputation.

11-1-30078 A
NOT RECORDED
75 JUL 20 1950

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C. C. Williams

Searched _____
Serialized _____
Indexed _____
Filed _____

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