This document is made available through the declassification efforts and research of John Greenewald, Jr., creator of:

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### Federal Bureau of Investigation

Washington, D.C. 20535

October 15, 2018

MR. JOHN GREENEWALD, JR. SUITE 1203 27305 WEST LIVE OAK ROAD CASTAIC, CA 91384

> FOIPA Request No.: 1417688-000 Subject: ACHESON, DEAN GOODERHAM

#### Dear Mr. Greenewald:

Records responsive to your request were previously processed under the provisions of the Freedom of Information Act (FOIA). Below you will find informational paragraphs relevant to your request. Please read each item carefully.

✓

A search of the Central Records System maintained at FBI Headquarters indicated that records responsive to your request have been sent to the National Archives and Records Administration (NARA). Since these records were previously processed under the provisions of the Freedom of Information Act, we are providing you a copy of the previously processed documents.

Please be advised if this release of previously processed material does not satisfy your information needs for this request, you may make a request to NARA at the following address, using file number 100-HQ-30850 as a reference:

National Archives and Records Administration 8601 Adelphi Road College Park, MD 20740-6001

✓

A search of the Central Records System maintained at FBI Headquarters indicated that records responsive to your request were destroyed on 6/27/1978 and 12/01/1994. Record retention and disposal is carried out under supervision of the National Archives and Records Administration (NARA), Title 44, United States Code, Section 3301 as implemented by Title 36, Code of Federal Regulations, Part 1228; Title 44, United States Code, Section 3310 as implemented by Title 36, Code of Federal Regulations, Part 1229.10. Since these records were previously processed under the provisions of the Freedom of Information Act, we are providing you a copy of the previously processed documents.

Enclosed are 574 pages of previously processed documents and a copy of the Explanation of Exemptions. This release is being provided to you at no charge.

Documents or information referred to other Government agencies were not included in this release.

Please be advised that additional records potentially responsive to your subject may exist. If this release of previously processed material does not satisfy your information needs for this request, you may request an additional search for records. Submit your request by mail or fax to – Work Process Unit, 170 Marcel Drive, Winchester, VA 22602, fax number (540) 868-4997. Please cite the FOIPA Request Number in your correspondence.

For your information, Congress excluded three discrete categories of law enforcement and national security records from the requirements of the FOIA. <u>See</u> 5 U.S. C. § 552(c) (2006 & Supp. IV (2010). This response is limited to those records subject to the requirements of the FOIA. This is a standard notification

that is given to all our requesters and should not be taken as an indication that excluded records do, or do not, exist.

For questions regarding our determinations, visit the <a href="www.fbi.gov/foia">www.fbi.gov/foia</a> website under "Contact Us." The FOIPA Request Number listed above has been assigned to your request. Please use this number in all correspondence concerning your request.

You may file an appeal by writing to the Director, Office of Information Policy (OIP), United States Department of Justice, Suite 11050, 1425 New York Avenue, NW, Washington, D.C. 20530-0001, or you may submit an appeal through OIP's FOIA online portal by creating an account on the following web site: <a href="https://www.foiaonline.gov/foiaonline/action/public/home">https://www.foiaonline.gov/foiaonline/action/public/home</a>. Your appeal must be postmarked or electronically transmitted within ninety (90) days from the date of this letter in order to be considered timely. If you submit your appeal by mail, both the letter and the envelope should be clearly marked "Freedom of Information Act Appeal." Please cite the FOIPA Request Number assigned to your request so it may be easily identified.

You may seek dispute resolution services by contacting the Office of Government Information Services (OGIS) at 877-684-6448, or by emailing <a href="mailto:ogis@nara.gov">ogis@nara.gov</a>. Alternatively, you may contact the FBI's FOIA Public Liaison by emailing <a href="mailto:foipaquestions@fbi.gov">foipaquestions@fbi.gov</a>. If you submit your dispute resolution correspondence by email, the subject heading should clearly state "Dispute Resolution Services." Please also cite the FOIPA Request Number assigned to your request so it may be easily identified.

Sincerely,

David M. Hardy Section Chief, Record/Information

Dissemination Section Information Management Division

Enclosure(s)

#### **EXPLANATION OF EXEMPTIONS**

#### SUBSECTIONS OF TITLE 5, UNITED STATES CODE, SECTION 552

- (b)(1) (A) specifically authorized under criteria established by an Executive order to be kept secret in the interest of national defense or foreign policy and (B) are in fact properly classified to such Executive order;
- (b)(2) related solely to the internal personnel rules and practices of an agency;
- (b)(3) specifically exempted from disclosure by statute (other than section 552b of this title), provided that such statute (A) requires that the matters be withheld from the public in such a manner as to leave no discretion on issue, or (B) establishes particular criteria for withholding or refers to particular types of matters to be withheld;
- (b)(4) trade secrets and commercial or financial information obtained from a person and privileged or confidential;
- (b)(5) inter-agency or intra-agency memorandums or letters which would not be available by law to a party other than an agency in litigation with the agency;
- (b)(6) personnel and medical files and similar files the disclosure of which would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy;
- (b)(7) records or information compiled for law enforcement purposes, but only to the extent that the production of such law enforcement records or information (A) could reasonably be expected to interfere with enforcement proceedings, (B) would deprive a person of a right to a fair trial or an impartial adjudication, (C) could reasonably be expected to constitute an unwarranted invasion of personal privacy, (D) could reasonably be expected to disclose the identity of confidential source, including a State, local, or foreign agency or authority or any private institution which furnished information on a confidential basis, and, in the case of record or information compiled by a criminal law enforcement authority in the course of a criminal investigation, or by an agency conducting a lawful national security intelligence investigation, information furnished by a confidential source, (E) would disclose techniques and procedures for law enforcement investigations or prosecutions, or would disclose guidelines for law enforcement investigations or prosecutions if such disclosure could reasonably be expected to risk circumvention of the law, or (F) could reasonably be expected to endanger the life or physical safety of any individual;
- (b)(8) contained in or related to examination, operating, or condition reports prepared by, on behalf of, or for the use of an agency responsible for the regulation or supervision of financial institutions; or
- (b)(9) geological and geophysical information and data, including maps, concerning wells.

#### SUBSECTIONS OF TITLE 5, UNITED STATES CODE, SECTION 552a

- (d)(5) information compiled in reasonable anticipation of a civil action proceeding;
- (j)(2) material reporting investigative efforts pertaining to the enforcement of criminal law including efforts to prevent, control, or reduce crime or apprehend criminals;
- (k)(1) information which is currently and properly classified pursuant to an Executive order in the interest of the national defense or foreign policy, for example, information involving intelligence sources or methods;
- (k)(2) investigatory material compiled for law enforcement purposes, other than criminal, which did not result in loss of a right, benefit or privilege under Federal programs, or which would identify a source who furnished information pursuant to a promise that his/her identity would be held in confidence:
- (k)(3) material maintained in connection with providing protective services to the President of the United States or any other individual pursuant to the authority of Title 18, United States Code, Section 3056;
- (k)(4) required by statute to be maintained and used solely as statistical records;
- (k)(5) investigatory material compiled solely for the purpose of determining suitability, eligibility, or qualifications for Federal civilian employment or for access to classified information, the disclosure of which would reveal the identity of the person who furnished information pursuant to a promise that his/her identity would be held in confidence;
- (k)(6) testing or examination material used to determine individual qualifications for appointment or promotion in Federal Government service the release of which would compromise the testing or examination process;
- (k)(7) material used to determine potential for promotion in the armed services, the disclosure of which would reveal the identity of the person who furnished the material pursuant to a promise that his/her identity would be held in confidence.

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 09-24-2015 BY: F84M35K85

CC en =r. McCabe Mr. Batts

RECORDED . 9

October 12-1849 2 - / 2

Mr. Jack D. Neal, Associate Chief Division of Security Department of State 515 22nd Street, N. W. Washington, D. C. PERSONAL AND GONFIDENTIAL BY SPECIAL MESSENGER

UNKNOWN SUBJECT, wa. "Millard" SECRETARY OF STATE ROMESON - VICTIM EXTORTION

Reference is made to a threatening letter signed "Millard" addressed to "Secretary of State Acheson, State Department Building, Washington, D. C." postmarked "Gumberland, Maryland, August 13, 1949, 1:00 p.m." which was received by this Bureau from the State Department on August 24, 1949.

The facts concerning the above mentioned threatening letter have been presented to the United States Attorney at Beltimore, Maryland, and he has advised that the threatening letter does not constitute a violation of the Extortion Statute and, therefore, he feels that further investigation is unwarranted. This case is being closed.

JTB:fcf(ige)

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COMMUNICATIONS SECTION 1 15 8 35 611 .0

SPECIAL MESSENGER

☆ OCT 1 0 1949 ☆

FEDERAL DUREAU OF INVESTIGATION U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

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RE

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

007 10 1949

SLETABLE STATE

Entiraliums.

Mr. Tracy
Vr. Marbo
Tele. Room
Mr. Neuse
Miss Gandy

V. Tolsou

Mr Clean

Mr. Glavin Mr. Nichols Mr. Rosen

WA 7 BS 1 FROM BA

10 5-15 PM

EL

DIRECTOR AND SAC BOSTON

UNSUB, WA QUOTE MILLARD UNQUOTE, SECRETARY OF STATE ACHESON, VICTIM,

LETTER DOES NOT CONSTITUTE A WEST AUSA BALTO ADVISES INSTANT

LETTER DOES NOT CONSTITUTE A VIOLATION OF EXTORTION STATUTE AND FOR

THIS REASON DOES NOT FEEL FURTHER INVESTIGATION WARRANTED. CASE

BLING CLOSED.

MC FARLIN

END

BA R 1 BS 6.3.0CT241976 9 "

3 OCT .18 1949

ec ma Batt

11-11-11

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

# ffice Memorandum • United States Government

DATE: October 7, 1949

FROM : J. T. Batts

SUBJECT: UNKNOWN SUBJECT, wa "Millard";

SECRETARY OF STATE ACHESON - VICTIM

EXTORTION

PURPOSE:

To advise investigation to date has failed to identify subject .

## BACKGROUND:

This case involves an extertion letter dated August 13, 1949, which was mailed to "Secretary of State Acheson," signed "Millard" which reads "I could kill one of you. I would die for my principles". The envelope was postmarked Cumberland, Maryland, August 13, 1949. The ori inal letter was received from the Department of State through Llaison channels on August 24, 1949.

The Department of State had no logical suspects. Fil Laboratory conducted an examination on August 31, 1949 and effected no identification.

## RECENT\_DEVELOPMENTS:

The Baltimore office was unable to identify the subject through investigation. The Baltimore office has requested Boston to contact the Eaton Paper Corporation. Pittsfield, Massachusetts for the purpose of ascertaining the names of distributors at Sumberland, Maryland of the type of paper and envelope used by "Millard" in order that an inquiry may be made of distributors at Cumperland in a further effort to identify the unknown subject. The original extortion letter has not been presented to the USA at Baltimore.

### ACTION:

Attached is a teletyce to Baltimore with a request that the facts of this case be presented to the USA immediately for an opinion as to whether or not instant letter is a violation of the Extortion Statute.

JTB:mw Attachment

RECORDED - 35

G. 1 R. -1 \_\_\_\_\_



## FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

BALTIMORE	10/10/49	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 10/10/49	ALLEN J. ANDREWS	/ mt
UNKNOWN SUBJECT; WA. "Millard"  SECRETARY OF STATE ACHESON - VICTIM			CHARACTER OF CASE EXT CE TION	
SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:	not constitut person and fo	e a threat to	ant letter does any particular does not feel anted.	0.2
REFERENCE:	Bureau file 9 Report of SA' 9/28/49,	-17892.	Baltimore, Md. d	lated
that it does not reason does not that inamuch as	cts of this case , who advis constitute a thr feel further invo	eat as to any stigation is a oes not consti	itute a violation of	reflects id for this stated
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- Burcau CCT 11 1949 1 - USA, Baltimore Baltimore

Mr. Tolson .... Mr. Ladd ..... Mr. Glavin . OCT - 動形制 Tcle. Room ..... REBUTEL THISO INSTRUCT. STIT UMIESS SUMEAU INSTAUCES 9-17892-4 LAVIC. TO PRIMITE OF I LAW INTEL!. F B 3 001 7 11949 LC FAPLIN RECORDED - 9 E110 Je My Challe ACK PLS

To: COMMUNICATIONS SECTION.

OCTOBER 3, 1949

Transmit the following message to:

SAC, BALTIMORE

UNKNOWN SUBJECT, WA QUOTE MILLARD UNQUOTE: SECRETARY OF STATE ACHESON DASH VIKEX. THIS CASE WAS REFERRED TO YOUR OFFICE FOR INVESTIGATION BY BUREAU LETTER MATED SEPTEMBER ONE, MAST. BY BUREAU LETTER DATED SEPTEMBER TWENTY. LAST, YOU WERE REQUESTED TO ADVISE BY RETURN MAIL RE THE RESULTS OF INSTANT INVESTIGATION AND TO FURNISH AN OPINION OF THE UNITED STATES ATTORNEY RELATIVE TO PROSECUTION. SUTEL THIS INFORMATION IMMEDIATELY.

HOOVER

9-17892

JTB: IGE

RECORDED - 127

COPIES DESTROYED 168 MAY 24 1965

> FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

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OCTOBER 7, 1949

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> U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE. COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

COPIES DESTROYED 188 MAY 24 1955

37-1

## FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

BAI/TIMORE	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 9/12,13/49	REPORT MADE BY	
	9/28/49			/mt
TITLE	(1)		CHARACTER OF CASE	
UNKNOWN SUBJECT SECRETARY OF ST	"; W. "Millard"; PATE ACHESON - VICTI	K	EXTORTION	
SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:		初期		
JINOPAIS OF FACIS.	Threatening le	tter directed	to Secretary of Sta	te
	ACHESON, Washi	ngton, D.C. by	writer who signed	his
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			9. "MILLARD", or a	
			State Department.	
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A		more dated 9/1	/49.	
			CAR 15 1000 1000 100	7 .
DETAILS:				, p. 2
Teneno				
Bureau letter of which was direct velope contain. August 13, 1 P Department thre	enciosing two copies ted to Secretary of ing the threatening M, 1949. The lette ough Bureau liaison	s of a threaten State ACHESON letter was pos er was received channels on Au	ted upon the basis of ling letter signed " at Washington, D.C stmarked Cumberland, i by the Bureau from linguist 24, 1949. Inq i, or any logical su	MILIARD", The en- Md., the State uiry at
	t Department. Insta			·
"State Departm	ent Building			11
Washington, D			August 13, 19	49
Beerotary of				
APPROVED AND PORWARDED:	hie Tacle SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	1	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES	
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2 Boston	,i∮ ,i.∞	\$ 44 Sec.	333 ≥ 29 1949	
	dig . 6.	34,35	72 1943	
3 - Baltimore		750	1 1020	

BA 9-403 "I could kill one of you. I would die for my principles. /s/ Millard" The following FBI Laboratory examination was made of the above mentioned threatening letter: Envelope bearing typewritten address "Secretary of State ACHESON, State Department Building, Washington, D.C." postmarked "Cumberland, Md. August 13, 1949, 1-FM" Q2 Accompanying typewritten letter dated August 13, 1949, beginning "I could kill one of you...." An examination was made of the typewriting on specimens Q1 and Q2 and it was concluded that this typewriting was prepared on a typewriter equipped with Underwood Pica style of type, spaced ten letters per inch. Specimens Q1 and Q2 were treated for the development of latent fingerprints but none of value were found. The questioned typewriting was compared with the appropriate sections of the Anchymous Letter File without effecting any identification. Specimen Q1 is a white bond envelope measuring approximately 8.9" in length by 4" in width. This envelope contains the watermark "Eatons's Corrasable Bond, USA, Berkshire, 113". Specimen Q2 is a white sheet of bond paper measuring approximately 11" in length by 8.5" in width. This specimen contains the watermark "Eaton's Eminence Bond, USA, Berkshire, 117". The FBI Laboratory report reflected that the watermarks which appear in specimens Q1 and Q2 are registered for the Eaton Paper Corporation. Pittsfield, Massachusotts. The original of the above mentioned letter and the envelope were retained by the Buroau at Washington, D.C. AT CUMBERLAND, MARYLAND The Cumberland Telephone Directory and Cumberland City Directory failed to reveal anyone listed therein by the surname "MILLARD." No effort was made to ascertain the identities of everyone having "MILLARD" as a given

BA 9-403

or middle name inasmuch as this was deemed to be impractical.

The records of the organizations listed below failed to reveal anyone using the surneme "MILLARD":

Cumberland Credit Bureau
Cumberland Police Department
Maryland State Police, Earracks C, Cumberland, Md.
Potomac Edison Light & Power Company
Cumberland and Allegheny Gas Company
Western Maryland Railway Company
E & O Railroad
Celanese Corporation of America
Kelly-Springfield Tire & Rubber Company
L. Bernstein Furniture Company

Mr. RICHARD JOHNSON, Post Office Inspector, and Mr. RUSSELL THAYER, Superintendent of Mails, Cumberland, Maryland, both advised that they had received no complaints regarding any threatening letters written by a person using the name "MILLARD." Both stated they knew of no crank letter writers who might have written instant letter.

- PRWNTNG-

BA 9-403

## LEAD

## THE BOSTON FIELD DIVISION:

## AT PITTSFIELD, MASS.

At the Eaton Paper Corporation will obtain the name and address of the Cumberland, Md. distributor, or any individual purchasers, of the type stationery used by the unknown subject, description of which stationery can be found in the details of this report.

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

# Office Memorandum · united states government

10 : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: September 28, 1949

FROM : SAC, BALT IMORE

Ec1-1

SUBJECT: UNKNOWN SUBJECT; WA. "MILLARD";

37-1

SECRETARY OF STATE ACHESON - VICTIM

EXTORTION (Bufile 9-17892)

Rebulets 9/1/49 and 9/20/49.

Extensive investigation has been conducted at Cumberland, Md. to identify the writer of the letter in the above captioned case, with negative results. A report will be submitted in the immediate future setting out a lead for the Boston Division to contact the Eaton Paper Corporation, Pittsfield, Mass., for the purpose of ascertaining the names of the distributors at Cumberland, Md. of the type paper and envelope used in this case, in order that inquiry may be made of the distributors in a further effort to identify the unknown subject.

RMJ: mt 9-403 G. 1. P - ?

RECORDED - 93 19 1789 3 6 20 SEP 29 1949

September 20, 1949 SAC, Baltimore-Director, FBI UNKHOWN SUBJECT, wa. "Millard"; SECRETARY OF STATE ACHEON - VICTIM KXTORTION ReBulet 9-1-49. Advise the Bureau by return mail regarding the results of the investigation of instant matter and of the opinion of the USA relative to prosecution. 0-17892 COMMUNICATIONS SECTION JTB:mw MAILED 11 SEP 20 1949 P.M. 70 SEP 21 1949 John Rose FEETRAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE, 578EP301949 4

## Office Memorandum UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

H. B. Fletcher

DATE: September 6, 1949

FROM :

V. P. Keax

SUBJECT:

UNKNOWN SUBJECT, with alias "Millard" SECRETARY OF STATE ACHESON - VICTIM

EXTORTI ON

Nichols

Reference is made to the memorandum from Supervisor Batts to Mr. Rosen dated August 30, 1949, requesting that the Liaison Section determine from Secretary of State Dean Acheson whether or not he, Acheson, knew of any logical suspects with reference to the threatening letter that was sent to him.

This is to advise that neither Mr. Acheson nor members of his staff had any idea as to the identity of "Millard". The Secretary's Office points out that Mr. Acheson gets approximately two thousand letters a day, a large portion of them written by anonymous writers.

RECOMMENDATION:

It is recommended that this memorandum be referred to the Investigative Division for its information.

Handled

SE 28

9-17892-4

RECORDED - 115

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

## Office Mer. .. undum UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Mr. Harbo

Mr. Sizeo FROM

SUBJECT: MILLARD

Unknown Subject, with

Secretary of State ACHISON

Victim Extortion September 1, 1949

Reference is made to the evidence which is listed below. This evidence was received for examination from the Liaison Section with a routing slip under date of August 29, 1949.

Q1 Envelope bearing typewritten address "Secretary of State ACHESON, State Department Building, "ashington, D. C." postmarked "Cumberland. Md. Aug 13 1949, 1-PM".

Q2 Accompanying typewritten letter dated August 13, 1949, beginning I could kill one of you...".

An examination was made of the typewriting on specimens 41 and Q2 and it was concluded that this typewriting was prepared on a typewriter equipped with Underwood Pica style of type, spaced 10 letters per inch.

Specimens Q1 and Q2 were treated for the development of latent fingerprints but none of value was found.

The questioned typewriting was compared with the appropriate sections of the Anonymous Letter File without effecting any identification. Appropriate copies of this typewriting will be added to the file for future reference.

The submitted evidence is attached.

Specimen Ql is a white bond envelope measuring approximately 8.9" in length by " in width. This envelope contains the watermark "Eaton's Corrasable Bond, USA. Berkshire, 113".

Specimen Q2 is a white sheet of bond paper measuring approximately 11" in length by 8.5" in width. This specimen contains the watermark "Eaton's Eminence Bond, USA. Berkshire 177".

The watermarks which appear in specimens I and Q2 are registered for the Eaton Paper Corporation, Pittsfield, Massachusetts.

#### RECOMMENDATION:

It is recommended that this memorandum and the attached evidence be forwarded to Mr. J. T. Batts in room 4746 in order that appropriate action can be taken in connection with the information set forth herein

Attachment D-104379 EG

August 22, 1949

SY - Mr. Hemelt

COFY

CY - Mr. Blevins

Threatening Letter signed "Millard"

The subject letter, addressed to the Secretary, dated August 13, 1949, is transmitted herewith for such attention as may be found warranted.

It will be noted that a possible violation of the Postal Laws is involved. However, since the threat is one of bodily injury, investigation would come under the jurisdiction of the FBI, rather than the postal Inspectors.

It may be that you will prefer to have the matter given attention by a special agent of the Department of State.

Please return the attached for our files when it has served its purpose.

Attachment:

As stated.

CON:SY:TJHarte:caf

9-17897-3

ENCLIPSION!

## FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

## Laboratory Work Sheet

Recorded 8-31-49

cek

LATENT

Re:

UNKNOWN SUBJECT, wa.

LILLARD:

Secretary of State ACHESON

Victim

EXTORTION

File # 9-17872 -3 Lab. # D-104379 EG

HO LAB FILE

Examination requested by:

Department of State

Date of reference communication: Liemo 8-22-49

Date received:

Examination requested:

Document - Fingerprint

Result of Examination:

Examination by:

TW 91-2 is und. pica (650A)

no latento

NI - ALF

## Specimens submitted for examination

Envelope bearing typewritten address "Secretary of State ACHESON, State Q1 Department Building, Washington, D.C." postmarked "Cumberland, Md. Aug 13 1949, 1-Fi".

Accompanying typewritten letter dated August 13, 1949, beginning "I could (12 kill one of you...".

Return evidence....

- 4: White bond envelope.

  8.92 × 4 × .0046

  wm = Eaton's corrasable Bond, USA, Berk shire, 113.

  Wt = 3.77.5
- White sheet bond paper.

  10.95 × 8.52 × .0045

  wm = Eaton's Eminence Bond us 13, Berkshire, 117.

  wt = 4.835

## FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Laboratory Work Sheet

Reacted 8-31-49

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Re: LEASE N LINEST, W.

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Viotin

File # (1-1/8/23 Lab. # 2047) 20

Examination requested by:

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Date of reference communication:

ano 6-12-49

Date received:

Examination requested:

Coursett - Planterich

Libit of the second Result of Examination:

Examination by:

Specimens submitted for examination

ENCLOSURE ATTACEME havelope bessi g typewritten entrone "Lecretary of Ltate with " tate department building, suchington, s.C. ponturied Verberland, Ld. ing 19 KNOT. 1949. 1-14

Accompanying typewritten letter dated format 19, 1949, by imming of could Mili com of ron...".

Faturn ovidence ....

57 SEP 28 1949

9-17892-3

Cref retund

SAC, Baltimore

September 1, 1949

RECORDED - 10

UNKNOWN SUBJECT, wa "Millard"; SECRETARY OF STATE ACHESON - VICTIM EXTORTION

Attached are two copies of a threatening letter signed "Millard" which was directed to Secretary of State Acheson at Washington, D. C. The envelope containing the threatening letter was postmarked Cumberland, Mi., August 13, 1 P. M., 1949. The letter was received from the State Department through Bureau Maison channels on August 24, 1949. Inquiry at the Department of State by our liaison representative reflected that "Millard" or any logical suspect are unknown to that Department.

The following FBI Laboratory examination was made of the above mentioned threatening letter:

- Ql Envelope bearing typewritten address "Secretary of State Acheson, State Department Building, Washington, D. C." postmarked "Cumberland, Md. Aug 13 1949, 1-Pl".
- Q2 Accompanying typewritten letter dated August 13, 1949, beginning I could kill one of you....".

An examination was made of the typewriting on specimens Q1 and Q2 and it was concluded that this typewriting was prepared on a typewriter equipped with Underwood Pick style of type, spaced 10 letters per inch.

Specimens Q1 and Q2 were treated for the development of latent fingerprints but none of value was found.

The questioned typewriting was compared with the appropriate sections of the Anonymous Letter File without effecting any identification. Appropriate copies of this typewriting will be added to the file for future reference.

Specimen Ql is a white bond envelope measuring approximately 8.9" in length by 4" in width. This envelope contains the waterwark "Eaton's Corrasable Bond, USA, Berkshire, 113".

Specimen Q2 is printe wheat of bond paper measuring approximately 11" in length by 8.5" in width. This specimen contains the watermark. "Eston's Eminence Bond, USA, Berkehire, 117".

The retermarks which appear in specimens Q1 and Q2 are registered no Latin Allie Company long Pittsfield, Massachusetts.

MAILED 8 SEP 2 1940 P.M.

area energy

SER 2 SALLAH OF INVESTIGATION

tachment

SAC, Baltimore

It is requested that an investigation be immediately instituted at Cumberland, Md. to establish the identity of the writer of the threatening letter. Thereafter the facts should be presented to the U.S. Attorney for an opinion re prosecution. Advise Bureau promptly of developments.

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# Office Memorandum · United States Government

DATE: September 1, 1949

SUBJECT:

UNKNOWN SUBJECT, WA,, "Millard"; SECRETARY OF STATE ACHESON - VICTIM

EXTORT ION

PURPOSE:

To advise you a threatening letter has been received by Secretary of State Acheson.

## BACKGROUND:

An extortion letter dated August 13, 1949 was sent through the mail to "State Department Building, Washington, D. C., Secretary of State Acheson" signed "Millard" which reads as follows: "I could kill one of you. I would die for my principles". The envelope was postmarked Cumberland, Maryland, August 13, 1:00 P. M., 1949. The original letter was received from the Department of State through Bureau liaison channels on August 24, 1949.

Inquiry was made at the Department of State by our liaison representative which reflected "Millard" or any logical suspect are not known to that Department.

The FBI Laboratory conducted an examination of the threatening letter on August 31, 1949 without effecting any identification.

## ACTION:

Attached is a letter to the Baltimore Office requesting an investigation be immediately instituted at Cumberland, Md. to establish the identity of the writer of the threatening letter and thereafter the facts should be presented to the U.S. Attorney for an opinion re presecution.

Attachment

1 - SEP 22 1948

de.

## Office Memorandum UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

SY - Mr. Hemelt

DATE: August 22, 1949

Received from the State Department.

SY - Mr. Blevins

SUBJECT: Threatening Letter signed "Millard" Date .... DEAN PATCHESON

The subject letter, addressed to the Secretary, dated August 13, 1949, is transmitted herewith for such attention as may be found warranted.

It will be noted that a possible violation of the Postal Laws is involved. However, since the threat is one of bodily injury, investigation would come under the jurisdiction of the FBI, rather than the Postal Inspectors.

It may be that you will prefer to have the matter given attention by a special agent of the Department of State.

Please return the attached for our files when it has served its purpose.

Attachment im Lat.

As stated.

menally Rower 8-30-49

17892-11

CON: SY: TJHarte; caf

## FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Laboratory Work Sheet Recorded 9-6-49 1:00 PM

Recorded 8-31-49

cak

LATENT

Re:

UNKNO N SUBJECT, Wa.

MILLANDS

Secretary of State ACHESON

Viotim

EXPORTION

File # 9-17892 -Lab. # 0-104379 EG

NO LAS FILE

Examination requested by:

Department of State

Date of reference communication: Hemo 8-22-49

Date received:

Examination requested:

Document - Pingerprint

Result of Examination:

Examination by: Slayton

HENDERSON

LATENT

nother was

Specimens submitted for examination

Envelope bearing typewritten address "Secretary of State ACHESON, State 1.1 Department Building, Washington, D.C. postsarked "Cumberland, Md. Aug 13 1949, 1-Fair.

2 Accompanying typewritten letter dated August 13, 1949, beginning "I could kill one of you...".

Return evidence....

200000

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Secretary of State Acheson, State Department Building, Washington, D. C.

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DIV. OF PUBLIC LIMISON PVI

1949 AUG 16 AM 9 23

DEPAR NT OF STATE

State Department Building, Washington, D. C., Secretary of State Acheson.

August 13,1949

fant 1 1949

DIVISION OF SECURITY

I could kill one of you. I would die for my principles.

Millard.

2200-1

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION FOI/PA
DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET FOI/PA# 1417688-0

Total Deleted Page(s) = 6 Page 19 ~ Referral/Direct; Page 23 ~ Referral/Direct; Page 59 ~ Referral/Direct; Page 69 ~ Referral/Direct; Page 70 ~ Referral/Direct; Page 87 ~ Referral/Direct;

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION FOI/PA
DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET FOI/PA# 1266233-0

Total Deleted Page(s) = 6 Page 19 ~ Referral/Direct; Page 23 ~ Referral/Direct; Page 59 ~ Referral/Direct; Page 69 ~ Referral/Direct; Page 70 ~ Referral/Direct; Page 87 ~ Referral/Direct;

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November 25, 1953

MAC, Washington Field (46-New)

Director, FBI (46-New)

DEAN ACHESON, FORMER SECRETARY
OF STATE; ADRIAN S. FISHER,
FORMER COUNSELOR, STATE DEPARTMENT
FAG - CONFLICT OF INTEREST

Attached is a copy of a memorandum dated November 23, 1953, from the Criminal Division requesting that Oscar H. Davis, Office of the Solicitor General, Room 5611, Justice Building, be interviewed regarding the above-captioned individuals.

Agents to whom this case is assigned contact Departmental attorney Room 2316, Justice Building, and review the file regarding this matter as set forth in the attached memorandum.

You are instructed to assign this investigation to experienced and mature Special Agent personnel and to submit a report reflecting results of the file review and the interview with Mr. Davis to reach the Bureau not later than December 4, 1953. In your December 4, 1953, report the necessary leads should be set forth so that this investigation may be pursued in a logical manner.

Attachment

WAH:dej

SA telephonically contacted Departmental office and ascertained that the file will be made available to Agents in his office.

СОММ - FBI NOV 25 1953

63 DEC 8 1953

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMEN The Director, Federal Persan of Investigation DATE: FROM Warren Olney III, Assistant Attorney General, 70:1:0:mag Criminal Division UBJECT: Alleged conflict of interests by 51-16-369 Dean Acheson, former Secretary of State and by Adrian S. Fisher, former omnselor at the State Department. CLASSIFIED It is requested that Oscar H. Davis, Esq., Office of the Solicitor General, Room 5611, extension 31, be interviewed with respect to the subject allegation. It is further requested that such further investigation developing all legical leads with respect to the information furnished by Mr. Davis be conducted. The Special Agent assigned to interview Mr. Davis may wish to review departmental file 51-16-369 and enclosures thereto prior to such interview.

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FOI WASH FIELD

11/30/53

DIRECTOR		DEFTRRED	I	1. c. 1
DEA .CHESON, FOR	MER SECRET RY OF	STATE; ADRI	AN S. FIS	HERS / LT
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SUGGESTIONS AS TO INVESTIGATION. FILE CONSISTED ONLY OF MEHO OF HIS CONVERSATION WITH OSCAR H. DAVIS, OFFICE OF SOLICITOR GENERAL, AND COPY OF MOTION AND BRIEF FILED 9/26/53 IN SUPREME COURT IN CLISE OF STATE OF ALABAMA V. STATES OF TEXAS. LOUISIANA, CALIFORNIA, PLORIDA, AND GOVT OFFICIALS GEORGE M. HUMPHREY, DOUGLAS MCKAY, ROBERT B. ANDERSON, AND IVY BAKER PRIE ADRIAN S. PISHER OF LAW FIRM OF COVENCTOR AND BURLING, IS ATTORNEY FOR ALABAMA. HE ALLEGEDLY GAINED KNOWLEDGE WAILE IN STATE DEPT. THAT IS NOW USEFUL TO HIM IN ABOVE ACTION. NOW STUDYING M. TERIAL OSTAINE POPPEROM DAVIS AND WILL SUBMIT FOR BUREAU DETERMINATION QUESTIONS OF FOLICKMAND EXTENT OF INVESTIGATION NECESSARY IN THIS CASE.

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# FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

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the attention of the Criminal Division by Cache L. Edga.
Attorney in the Office of the Solicitor Ceneral. He stated that DAYIS is one of the Attorneys representing the Government in the suit filed by the State of Alabama in the Supremo Court; that DAYIS advised him that ADRIAN 3. (ISLAR, one of

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deline which covers we delined and an entractive and selection which is which covers as delined and a received to the selection of the mission between State and Justice Department a state and the two letters written at the State Department setting forth the information requested. He said on letter was lated hevember 13, 1971, and was ever the signature of Julia 1. Table, Acting Secretary of State, while the second effer was deled Pebruary 12, 1972, and over the signature of DAM AC ESCH. He DAMI said in letters were proporty prepared by subordinates of Fig. 4.

is stated that in its orinion any special knowledge rained by "it has been preparation of the raterial requested by the Justice Department would be helpful to him in presecuting the sait now reading in the Supreme dears.

A review of all oriental at led by the correlations disclosed a little on particularly at set forth one from the disclosed a little in which the State of Alacede area, it suit. It is state and in set forth or less and intervaling and cuide are of a particular threating investigation in only case:

"This is an action of the State of Alacers against the States of Jewas, medicine, Flori's and Colifornia, and against to following individuals: a Jack of the Panay action and color of a barrie; a Secretary of the Panay of the Panay, Octavis and Take, action which color of adamentity as isometry of the Interior, the and the Book, acting under other of authority as Secretary of the Berg, and IVL and the Jack acting under color of a stority as Pressurer of the sailed Jackes.

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This s it is also for all sections of princedity, coursen to each bound of an abolition, and the first end of Alabems to be breated on an equal facting with the Jefendant states with respect to the bounties conferred upon them by Tablic Law 31, both as that law may altempt to extend the meritime boundaries of cortain of the defendant states and as that law abbeauts to prent valuable law's and necessarily as the decrease to the decrease visions conferring at the screens on these as

"in here, as see for him to the terplains, are as In united States v. Calinomia, 302 o.C. 19 (10.7), this Sourt all that the sapher, eller's and natural reserved lying senseral or the codingry low mover order (or sense d li ib of inlent weares) off by come of felinemit for not the property of California, as were this et us to a gare out fundadiction on sectional of the second and areas. This elsich meld blat the Pederch utvern end his bus si his be lies no buy tovalors about the acceptal resource. In 3 the Federal Unvirument coeffic coll, such to apply the regulation for the benefit of all the Basses ind citizens of the chisce Brades, a holding, of course, and included Alabora and the chbizens threef. In United Staces v. Louisians, 339 U.J. ing (1950), and delical Stated v. resea, 339 J.S. 777 (1950), Signer of me minilar decidions on be the authorized lands and entured was arger off the coasts of Lealaista and Temes, reprocedively. These decision rate to elser and the militing in I lived States v. Salifornia earlied to all the coastel erras off the signer of the builted Bastos and that the United Surject, and not the countries a steel, and the tight so licerse the Jevilon out of makingl resources of the coestline of the outsid Italian lim seaward of the normal lew water mark or from the souward boundary of inland waters. According to these "seisi as at bars I resources estimated to have a value of at least fifty billions of dollars are under the control and paramount jurisdiction of the Federal covernment. The Federal toverment was obligated to use the funds obtained from the development of these resources for the benefit of all the United States, including Alabama and its citizens.

1.6 36-31.36

"The solution of the solution of the second of the solution of

the royalties to the exclusive benefit of their own citizens. After decisions of the Court in the california, Louisians and Fexas cases, leases issued by these states were continued in effect but the royalties derived from them were either impounded or held in escrew. As a result, a fund of over \$62,000,000 was accumulated in which the Pederal Covernment, acting as trustee for all the United States, has the legal interest and in which the defendent states have no beneficial interest other than that which they share in common with all the other states of the Union.

'On May 22, 1953, one dongress enacted Public Law 31. This law purports to declare that the coastal states, and not the ederal Covernment, own an have the right to develop the sausoil and the natural resources of the submerged lands scaward of the ordinary low water mark off their coasts or the seasard limit or inland waters. This law also attimets to release to the coastal states (with certain exceptions) all right, title or interest in the subsoil and natural resources in these areas and to include in these natural rescurces fish and other marine as mal and plant life. The law also surports to direct the individual defendants to pay or release to the defendant States of California, Louisiane and Texas one 62,000,000 which had accrued as a result of the continued operations under the state licenses.

"Alabama citizens have long enjoyed a privilege under the Constitution of Tisming in the Gulf of Mexico. Beyond three miles from the shore they are entitled to exercise this privilege without restrictions or prohibitions including onerous excises -- by other states of the Union. In fishing on the high seas they are subject only to regulation and licensing imposed by authority of their own state or their own national government. Moreover, even when fishing within three miles of the shore, they may not be subjected to discriminatory regulation by reason of their Alabama residence, and certainly may not be excluded altogether. As a result of the exercise of these privileges,

TFO 46-3116

a fishing industry has developed in Alabama bring in a gross annual revenue of over #15,000,000 and providing a livelihood for thousands of Alabama citizens.

'Public Law 31, however, purports to define the boundaries of the various coastal states. It does so in a way which limits the boundaries of Alabama to a belt of three geographic miles lying seaward from the ordinary low water mark lying off its coasts or of the seaward limit of its inland waters. The defendants Texas, Louisiana and Florida, nowever, have interpreted the law in a manner which permits them to claim as within their coundaries a corresponding belt nine nautical miles in width and to claim exclusive cwnership and control of the natural rescurces found within such a belt. The individual defendants, moreover, have indicated their acquiescence in such a claim. As described in more detail polow, such action would have an adverse effect upon the fishing industry of Alabama, and would greatly increase the value of the assets hold in trust for all the united States which the individual defendants threaten to curn over solely to the defendant states.

"The acquiescence by the individual defendants in the "nistoric claims" of fexas, Louisiana and Florida to a belt of territorial waters nine nautical miles in width is unlawful. None of these three defendant states was entitled to such a territorial belt at the time it entered the Union, and none of these "nistoric claims" has been recognized by the Congress since their admission. Indeed, it has been the consistent policy of the United States that the permissible width of the belt of territorial waters is three nautical miles. Therefore the assertions of these three defendant states are not justified by the terms of Public Law 31.

"With the exception of the portion dealing with the states which are entitled to a three to nine mile telt of territorial waters, Fublic Law 31, on the race, purports to apply equally to all coastal states. However, in fact, the most valuable natural resources now known to exist in the submerged land areas out the coasts of the United States are located out the coasts of the defendant states. Hence the appearance of uniformity of treatment among the coastal states is unreal; in fact, the four defendant states are the true beneficiaries of Public Law 31 and are put into a quite

different and favored category from the other coastal states.

states and by the individual defendants wart, and see restrained by this Court, cause irreparable injury to the Beate of Alabama in the following particulars:

- "1. Alabama and its citizens will be deprived of their equitable interest in the immensely valuable resources of the marginal seas and the royalties which will accrue from the development of these resources;
- "2. Alabama and its citizens will be deprived of their equitable interest in the fund of #62,000,000 now subject to the control of the Federal (overnment and held by the individual defendants in trust for all the United States, including Alabama and the citizens thereof;
- "3. Alabama will be reduced to a status of inferior sovereignty with respect to the defendant states because of the granting to these states of immensely valuable property interests which have been held to be an attribute of sovereignty;
- M4. Alabama will be reduced to a status of inferior sovereignt, with respect to the defendant States of Texas, Louisiana and Plorida because those states will be permitted to extend their territorial boundaries to include a belt nine nautical miles in width off their coasts and given ownership of the natural resources in such a belt while Alabama is permitted to extend its own territorial boundaries only to include a corresponding belt three nautical miles in width.

TFO 46-3116

"5. Alabama of its citizens will be injured because the defendant States of Texas, Legistra and lorida now have and will but into error regulations which require Alabama fishermen to any license fees to these defendant states for the primitage of fishing on the night seas more than three miles from their thores and because those defendant states will assert the right to discriminate against Alabama fishermen or to exclude them altogether from the entire area nine miles from their shores.

"Alabama contends that Public Law 31 as interpreted and applied by the defendants, is unconstitutional for the reasons which are set forth in detail in this brief. Alabama therefore asks for injunctive relief against the action taken and processed to be taken by the defendants under color of Public Law 31.

P

#### ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE

The Bureau has instructed that this case be assigned to experienced and mature Special Agent personnel. In view of the public prominence of the subject of this case and the public interest in the suit involved in this matter, the investigation should be handled immediately and with great care.

When Department Attorney contacted the question was raised as to whether it would be necessary to establish by investigation that the suit in which FISHER is now acting as attorney constitutes a claim. against the United States. He said it appears to be a legal problem rather than a problem of investigation. He also cited Attorney General memorandum No. 40 dated August 27, 1953, which sets forth the Attorney General's construction of 18 U.S.C. 284. He said it is the position of the Attorney General that the language of the statute is broad enough to encompass representation in any matter in which the United States has any interest whatever and it is the position of the Department that the statute prohibits any former employee for a period of two years after leaving Government service from representing any non-Governmental interest in any matter whatsoever, "involving any subject matter directly connected with which such person was so employed and performed duty," in which the United States is interested, directly or indirectly, whether as a party, as an enforcement agent, or otherwise.

In view of the Attorney General's construction, no investigation will be conducted to determine whether the case constitutes a claim against the United States.

The Bureau's attention is also directed to that part of 18 Sec. 284 reading "Any claims against the United States involving any subject matter directly connected with which such person was so employed or performed duty."

The question may arise as to whether the case recently filed by Alabama (The "claim" against the United

WF0 46-3116

#### ANDENESE ALIVE PACE

States) is accusely the subject maintender directly connected with the California case (with which FISHER was "so employed or performed duty").

During interviews with Justice Department attorneys this point will be raised, but it now a pears to be a purely legal question and it is not comtemplated that any active investigation will be conducted for the purpose of establishing that fact.

It is also pointed out to the Bureau that in the absence of specific instructions the WrO does not contemplate interviewing ADLEAR S. FESLER during this investigation.

#### 1. 4.05

#### THE BIRMINCHAM DIVISION:

AT MONTCOMERY, ALABAMA:

THE FOLLOWING LEAD SHOULD DE HELD IN ABEYANCE PENDING BUREAU INSTRUCTIONS

Will contact the office of SI CARRETT, Attorney Ceneral of Alabama, and determine the circumstances and reasons why the law firm of Covington and Eurling, Union Trust Building, Wash ngton, D.C., or ADRIAN S. FISHER of that firm, was selected to handle their suit in the Supreme Court.

... 0 46-3116

#### ALL ISTRATIVE PACE

#### HE WASHINGTON FIELD CONTROLS:

#### AT WASH MOTOL, D.G.:

Will check the records of the Supreme Court to verify the official participation of ADLIAN 3. FISH A as attorney for the Complainant in the said brought by the State of Alabama a ainst the States and Government Officials previously mentioned.

In the Office of the Solicitor General, Department of Justice, to ascertain the details of the meetings in the United States v. California case which were attended by FISHER.

Will attempt to determine from DAVES and other attorneys in the Office of the Solicitor (eneral the extent of FISHER's personal activity and knowledge of the issues involved in the California case.

At the Office of the Conselor, Department of State, will locate any files available on the united States v. California case and review same to determine the extent of activity and knowledge of PICLER.

Will Identify and locate any subordinate employees of the State Department who elso worked on the master and interview them relative to FIGHTR's activity in and knowledge of the case.

46 20919

WIG 46-3116

#### ADMINISTRA TVE PAGE

Will also attempt to determine to what extent the information developed by the State Department and furnished to the Justice Department was already available to the public.

### REFERENCE

Bureau letter dated November 25, 1953.

SAC, Washington Field Office (46-3113)

December 7, 1953

FDED-34

Director, FBI 117-4

G. L. R. TO

ADRIAN S. FISHER, FORMER COUNSELOR, STATE DEPARTMENT FAG - CONFLICT OF INTEREST

Attached is a copy of a self-explanatory memorandum dated December 3, 1953, from the Criminal Division regarding the requested investigation of this matter.

This investigation must continue to receive preferred attention by your office. A report reflecting the completion of the investigation in this case must be submitted to reach the Bureau not later than December 21, 1953.

Attachment

AE:dej

MAILED 6
DEC 7 1953
COMM-FBI

W 4/wx

DECEMBER 7, 19

SAC. WASHINGTON FIELD OFFICE (BCS (46-3113)

RECORDED-92DRIAN S. FISHER, FORMER COUNSELOR, STATE DEPARTMENT, FAG -

CONFLICT OF INTEREST. RE WASHINGTON FIELD MEMO DATED DECEMBER 4. 1953, AND REPORT OF SA HAROLD H. HAIR OF THE SAME DATE: FOR BIRMINGHAM DIVISION SHOULD BE HANDLED IMMEDIATELY BY EXPERIENCED AND MATURE PERSONNEL. ALL PERSONS INTERVIEWED SHOULD BE ADVISED THIS INVESTIGATION BEING CONDUCTED AT SPECIFIC REQUEST OF CRIMINAL DIVISION, DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE. BIRMINGHAM WILL SUREP TO REACH BUREAU WITHIN SEVEN DAYS AFTER RECEIPT OF THIS COMPUNICATION. CC: 2-BIRMINGHAM (46-NEW) HOOVER

WAH:dej ()

Note: Instructions re telling Attorney General State Of Alabama interview at request of Criminal Division due to political aspects of inquiry into retention of Fisher by state with reference to tidelands oil suit.

MAILED 9

DEC 7 - 1953

COMM - FBI

Lade Nutha. Helman

Circa

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# Office Memorandum · UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO

DILECTOR. PET

DATE: December 4, 1953

FROM :

(46 - 3116)

SUBJECT:

ADELIAN SAFEBRER FORMER COUNS SLOT. STATE DEPARTMENT

FAG - COMPLECT OF THREE ST

Enclosed for the sureau and the sirmingham Office are appropriate copies of the report of Special Agent HALOLD H. HAIR dated 12/4/53 at Washington Field Office in captioned case.

The bureau will note the lead for the birming nam Office which is believed necessary for the proper development of this case. However, the birmingham Office has been requested to hold the lead in abeyance pending Bureau 1-00 returned by 120 ... 12 4712 approval.

HHH: JAG

-inclosures (5) -

2 - Birmingham (2)

and granty

MECORDED-92 10-0 15 1953 1.54

46 26 11

SAC, Washington Field (46-3116)

December 15, 1953

RECORDED | Director, FBI

PERSONAL ATTENTION BY COURIER SERVICE

ADRIAN S. FISHER FORMER COUNSELLOR STATE DEPARTMENT FAG - CONFLICT OF INTEREST

Re Bureau memorandum dated December 7, 1953.

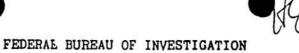
Attached is a copy of a self-explanatory memorandum from the Criminal Division dated December 11, 1953, confirming an oral request made by Departmental attorney Lawrence F. Regan to SA Harold H. Hair of your office.

This additional investigation must be reported in accordance with the Bureau deadline in this case of December 21, 1953.

Attachment

SAF:mjl

MAILED 31



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FBI BIRMINGHAM

12-9-53

46-0

ATP:T

Transmit the following Teletype message to:

DIRECTOR, FBI

LIRTEL

SAC, MOBILE (ENCLS.)

ADRIAN S. FISHER, FORMER COUNSELOR, STATE DEPARTMENT, FAG - CONFLICT OF INTEREST REBUAIRTEL DECEMBER SEVEN LAST, WFO LETTER TO BUREAU DECEMBER FOUR, AND REPORT SA HAROLD H. HAIR, WFO, DECEMBER FOUR LAST, COPIES REPORT RECEIVED TODAY.

LEAD FOR BH IS AT MONTGOMERY WHICH IS IN TERRITORY OFMOBILE OFFICE. ACCORDING-LY ALL COPIES ABOVE AIRTEL, LETTER AND REPORT BEING IMMEDIATELY FORWARDED MOBILE FOR HANDLING. MOBILE WILL NOTE BUREAU INSTRUCTIONS IN ABOVE AIRTEL, PARTICULARLY AS TO EXPEDITE NATURE REQUESTED INVESTIGATION.

& 1. R. 3

POTTER, ACTING

2 WFO (46-3116)

RECORDED-92

DEC 10 195

46 20919

ATT

Sent

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## BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

FEDE	TAL DU	KEAU OF IN	VESTIGATION
Form No. 1 This case originated at	WASHIN	GTON FIELD	
PERCET MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
MOBILE	12/16/53	12/11,14/53	SPENCER H. ROBB - iwh
ADRIAN S. FIS	HER, FORM ATE DEPART	er Pment	CHARACTER OF CASE FRAUD AGAINST THE GOVERNMENT - CONFLICT OF INTEREST
MACHMAN, JR., Oil Suit for Suit at sugge of CORCORAN, directed by So of FISHER, and suit, as he he representative work done on employed with this matter, not have been was brought to Lands Act. No of having wash of COVINGTON a any legal serv	advises had full Alabama. stion of CUNGHAN, enator LI. d suggeste eld same ges. NACHICI CONTROLL CONTR	Ass't. Attorney authority in he HACHMAN advise JAMES ROWE, of and ROWE, to wo TER HILL; stated he might be coint of view in LAN states had oil by subject at; states any while in Government of the constitutional ates FISHER employers in suit, as A in connection of RUC - RUC - RUC - MERY, ALABAMA	tion was conducted by
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SI GARRETT, Alabama Attorney General, advised that he was ill during most of the period of planning and preparing the Tidelands Oil Suit, and that he vested full authority in Assistant Attorney General M. ROLAND NACHMAN, JR., for the handling of Alabama interests in this matter.

GARRETT stated that he met FISHER at a conference in connection with the planning of the suit on July 10, 1953, but he is certain the matter of FISHER's having ever participated in any inquiry in connection with Tideland Oil or related matters did not come up during this conference or at any other time to his knowledge. He stated that the entire matter of obtaining assistance of Washington attorneys in this matter was left in the hands of NACHMAN, and that he alone will be able to give the reasons for employing FISHER or the firm of COVINGTON and BURLING.

M. ROLAND NACHMAN, JR., Assistant Alabama Attorney General, advised that he handled practically all matters pertaining to the planning and preparation of the suit to test the constitutionality of the Submerged Lands Act, particularly all of the Washington, D. C. end of the matter.

NACHMAN advised that in June, 1953, he and MR. GARRETT went to Washington and had a conference with Senator LISTER HILL in which they set forth their plans to file a suit in the Supreme Court to test the constitutionality of the above act; Senator HILL was in complete accord with their ideas on the matter, and suggested that the Washington legal firm of CORCORAN, YOUNGMAN, and ROWE, whom he, Senator HILL, knew to be in accord with their ideas on Tideland Oil, could assist them in planning the suit.

NACHMAN continued that, with the knowledge that assistance of washington Attorneys would be almost essential in the suit, he had a conference with JAMES ROWE and THOMAS CORCORAN; at this conference ROWE stated that close friend of his, ADRIAN S, FISHER, was also in complete accord with their ideas, and would be an excellent man to assist in the planning and preparation of the suit. Two days later, ROWE, FISHER, DAVID C. ACHESON, who is a member of the same legal firm as FISHER, and he, NACHMAN, discussed the possibilities of a suit in this matter, and FISHER stated at this time he would be delighted to assist in planning and preparing the suit.

On July 10, 1953, a meeting was held in Washington, of Attorney Generals from averal pates, as well out several Washington attorney Dinguish Filter.

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interested in the matter. At this meeting it was decided that Alabama should be the state to enter suit. Subsequently, NACHMAN had several m etings with FISHER and ROWE in order to get the suit under way, and lay the groundwork for final preparations.

NACHMAN stated that at none of the meetings with FISHER or others connected with the suit, did the subject come up of FISHER having worked at one time on a project involving the submerged lands issue. NACHMAN stated that he knew FISHER had at one time been employed with the State Department, but that this fact did not in any way influence his obtaining FISHER's assistance in this suit.

NACHMAN continued that by September, 1953, the preparation of the suit had reached a point where it was almost ready to be filed in the SUPREME COURT, so it was decided that the relationship between the State of Alabama and the firm of COVINGTON and BURLING should be formalized. He told FISHER that Alabama was unable to pay a fee for legal assistance in connection with the suit, but would like to have his firm represent the State in the suit, with the State paying all court costs. An agreement was reached on this basis and the firm was officially employed.

NACHMAN further stated that in his opinion, even though FISHER had previous knowledge concerning Submerged Lands Matters, as a result of employment with the Government, this knowledge would be of no value whatever in this suit, as the suit is brought for the purpose of determining the constitutionality of the Submerged Lands Act, and required only the legal knowledge of FISHER, together with his familiarity with handling cases before the SUPREME COURT.

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#### - ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE -

REFERENCE: Report of SA HAROLD H. HAIR, 12/4/53, Washington Field Office.

# Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

то	. Director, FBI	(File	- Committee (1	)	DATE:	12/18/1	<b>-</b> 3
FROM	: ISAC, WFO	(File 44)	6-3116	)		ж. — 3	1./
subjec	T: ADIZIAN	S. F	ISHER			/ .	9
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This case will be delinquent.

Date of Bureau deadline: DEC. 21, 1953

Reason for the delinquency: NVMBER OF INTERVIEWS +

AMOUNT OF MATERIAL TO BE REVIEWED

TOO GREAT TO COMPLETE WITHIN TIME

Date the report or necessary communication LIMIT SET BY BUILEAN will reach the Bureau:

AEC zone designation, e.g., OR, CH, etc.: (This applies only to 116 cases.)

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FBI WASH FIELD

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ADRIAN S. FISHER, FAG, COI. REPORT COVERING THIS MATTER HAS BEEN DICTATED, WILL BE TYPED PROMPTLY. CONTAINS LEAD AT NYC TO INTERM VIEW A FORMER DEPUTY TO FISHER. LEAD NOT SENT BY TELETYPE AS AT-IS BELIEVED COMPLETE BACKGROUND AS REFLECTED IN THE REPORTATS NECESSARY FOR PROPER INTERVIEW. ANOTHER LEAD FOR WFO MAY BE NECESSARY AS A RECENT DEVELOPMENT REQUIRES THE LOCATION OF ANOTHER FILE AT STATE DEPT. PERSON WHO FURNISHED FILES PREVIOUSLY NOW ON LEAVE, THIS MAY DELAY LOCATION OF FILE AND INCLUSION OF INFORMATION IN REPORT NOW BEING PREPARED. REPORT SHOULD BE SUBMITTED JAN. 4 OR 5.

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### FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

PORM NO. 1

THE CASE ORIGINATED AT. WASHINGTON FIELD

FILE NO.

WASHINGTON, D.C.	DATE WHEN MADE	12/4-23/53	REPORT MADE BY HAROLD . HAIR MAK
CHANGED: ADRIAN SANFORD Former Legal Ad			CHARACTER OF CASE  FRAUD AGAINST THE  GOVERNMENT - CONFLICT  OF INTEREST

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS: 2 ce Lourence 7. Kugan Room 23/60

Name of ADRIAN S. FISHER on brief file! with Supreme Court, constitutes his entry as attorney in Alabama Case, as no formal statement o' entry remired. OGCAR H. DAVÍS, JOHN F. DAVIS and MOBERT N. TAUGHAN state FISHER attended conference to discuss Justice Department request for expression of State Jepartment position on Jelimitation of territorial waters of United States. Further contacts were held on same subject with RAYMUND 1. YINGLING, Assistant Legal Adviser and JOSTPH M. 30 TNEY, Attorney. FISHER was Legal Advisar at State Department 6/28/49 to 1/27/53, with authority and responsibility of an Assistant Secretary of State. Job description set out. Review of State Department files indicates FISHER did not participate in preparation of technical reviews on questions re territorial waters, but reviewed some material on policy level. File indicates letter of 11/13/51 to attorney General was prepared by SWEENEY, approved by YINGLING and JACK B. TATE, Deputy Legal Adviser, and was not handled by FISHEA. Letter of 2/12/52 was prepared by SMEENEY, approved by J.W. BOGGS and FISHTR. YINGLING and SWEENEY state they handled technical details of questions on territorial waters, while FISHER as head of of ice, handled matters on policy level and left technical letails to others. They state FISHER did not partici ate in preparation of either letter to attorney General Although second letter routed through him and received his approval before going

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to Secretary ACHESON for signature. State Department Bulletin No. 725 was published 5/18/53, after FISHER left State Department. Telephone records do not reflect any long distance calls by FISHER to Attorney General of Alabama. Examination of material obtained from House Committee on the Judiciary and Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs reflects no testimony by FISHER or material prepared by him for use of committees. Royalties on oil leases on submerged lands totaling \$69,773,577.95, have been impounded from 1947 to date by State of California and by Federal Government. Disbursement of impounded money awaiting definite settlement of boundaries of territorial waters.

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DETAILS: AT WASHINGTON, D.C.

The title of this report has been changed to reflect the full name of the subject as reflected in his personnel file, also to reflect his nickname BUTCH as determined from HAROLD B. WILLEY and RAYMUND T. YINGLING. It is further noted that although prior reports described FISHER as having been a Counsellor of the State Department, he was actually the Legal Adviser.

Mr. HAROLD B. WILLEY, Clerk of the Supreme Court of the United States, advised that the Alabama Case, filed on September 26, 1953, has not yet been formally docketed and does not yet have a docket number. He explained that it is not the practice of the Supreme Court to require attorneys to submit formal statements entering their appearance, as the Court assumes that the attorneys appearing on motions and briefs are authorized to represent the parties to the litigation and, at the same time, the Court holds such attorneys responsible for the statements appearing in documents filed in their name. Mr. WILLEY exhibited what he called memorandum entries in a book showing all activity in the Alabama Case to date and said that when the court agrees to hear the Case it will be docketed and given a number. furnished a copy of the Complaint and the Brief filed with the Supreme Court on September 26, 1953, both of which reflect

COVINGTON and BURLING of Counsel for the Complainant and ADRIAN S. FISHER and David C. ACHESON, Attorneys for Complainant

Mr. OSCAR H. JAVIS, 5611 Justice Building, was interviewed on December 14, 1953. He advised that he is an attorney in the Office of the Solicitor General and has held that position since 1949. He stated he has participated in the supplementary proceedings of the California Tidelands Case and he participated all the way through in the Texas and Louisiana Tidelands Cases. He stated he did this work in association with JOHN F. DAVIS, another attorney in the Office of the Solicitor General and ROBERT M. VAUGHAN, an attorney who was assigned to the Langs Division and who has since resigned from the Department of Justice.

DAVIS advised that the supplementary proceedings in the California Case dealt with a dispute over the limits of inland waters, with California claiming ownership of all waters between the mainland and the islands off the coast, while the United States contended the inland waters should follow the sinuosities of the coastline. Since Catalina and some other islands were up to sixty miles off shore the dispute was quite important. During the case a Special Master was appointed by the Supreme Court to take testimony and make recommendations. During this period it was decided that the Justice Department would see whether the position taken by the State Department in connection with boundaries of territorial waters would agree with the position of the Department of Justice, and if so, they would secure a letter from the State Department setting forth the position of the United States Government in past dealings with other governments in the fixing of territorial limits of inland waters.

In carrying out this idea, a conference was held in the office of PHILIP B. PERLMAN, Solicitor General, for the purpose of determining whether the State Department could furnish a letter that would be helpful to the United States in its dispute with California. Attending the conference were PERLMAN, OSCAR DAVIS, JOHN DAVIS and VAUGHAN for the Justice Department and ADRIAN S. FISHER, Legal Adviser, JACK B. TATE, Deputy Legal Adviser, and RAYMUND T. YINGLING, Assistant Legal Adviser, of the State Department. DAVIS stated they advised the State Department representatives they wanted to take the position that the Supreme Court should use the

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same rules and criteria that the United States had used historically in dealing with foreign powers, such rules and criteria having been expressed by the State Department from time to time.

DAVIS stated his memory on how prominently FISHER took part in the discussion is now hazy, but it is his impression that TATE and YINGLING were more familiar with the details of the points under discussion; that FISHER rrobably attended the meeting as a matter of courtesy because his position in the State Department was comparable to Mr. PERLMAN's position in the Justice Department, the work level of the State Department was represented by YINGLING. He said that subsequent to the first meeting he had rerhaps half a dozen contacts with the State Department on this same subject and all his later contacts were with YINGLING and JOSEPH M. SWEENEY. He stated they were on the staff level and undoubtedly did most of the work in the State Department in locating and correlating the material incorporated in the two letters sent to the Attorney General by the State Department cm November 13, 1951, and February 12, 1952. He said he felt that FISHER, as their superior, undoubtedly had to read and arrrove the letters. He further said he believes the contents c: one of the letters, probably the second one, were actually discussed with FISHER on one occasion when he was in FISHER's He said he believes he went to the State Department cm at least one other occasion and talked with YINGLING and SWEENEY and that JOHN DAVIS and VAUGHAN probably went to the State Department on the same matter on other occasions.

Mr. DAVIS was asked if he could fix the dates and times he saw FISHER on this matter by referring to any records. He said he kept no personal records that would assist and he doubted that the file would contain memoranda of the meetings. He was requested to check his file on this matter.

Mr. JOHN F. DAVIS, 5613 Justice Building, was interviewed on December 14, 1953. He advised that he has been an attorney in the Office of the Solicitor General since August, 1950, and as such has worked on the so-called tidelands

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cases since that time although the Supreme Court decisions had already been handed down. He stated he keeps a personal diary in which he records some of the events taking place in connection with his work. He consulted this diary and found the following two entries:

June 15, 1951 -

"FISHER, TATE and YINGLING in from State Dept. re submerged lands."

Jan. 23, 1952 -

"Hearing before Special Master in U.S. v. Calif. Conference with A. FISHER, SWEENEY re State Dept. letter."

DAVIS stated the conference of June 15, 1951, was in Mr. PERLMAN's office with OSCAR DAVIS and VAUGHAN of the Justice Department also present; that it was an exploratory conference to let the State Department know what their problem was so that they could see whether they could be of help. said that following the conference there were a dozen or so contacts altogether between the Justice Department and the State Department, but except for the two meetings mentioned in his diary, he believes the contacts were on a staff level with YINGLING and SWEENEY, the two attorneys in FISHER's office who did the work in connection with the preparation of the letters. He said the purpose of the conferences was to see what the State Department had and to see whether it fitted the needs of the Justice Department. He said that when the Justice Department wrote its letter to the State Department on October 30, 1951, requesting the letter from the State Department it was already known almost exactly what the State Department letter would be, and the same thing applied to the JOHN DAVIS advised that he does not know to second letter. what extent ADRIAN FISHER personally participated in the preparation of the material requested from the State Department.

Mr. ROBERT M. VAUGHAN, 1028 Connecticut Avenue, was interviewed on December 15, 1953. He is an attorney in the offices of King, Noble, and Sonosky. He stated he was an attorney in the Lands Division of the Department of Justice in 1940 when a matter involving submerged lands came in and was handled by him. He was thereafter in the Navy for four years and on his return to the Department of Justice in December, 1945, was still attached to the Lands Division, but because of his previous experience he was assigned to help handle the Justice Department's interest in the California Tidelands Case. Due to his experience in the California Tidelands Case he was also assigned to the Texas and Louisiana cases. He remarked that his work from December, 1945, until his resignation on October 1, 1952, dealt almost exclusively with submerged lands questions.

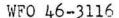
VAUGHAN advised that in the Summer of 1950 he attended a conference in the office of ADRIAN FISHER at the State Department during which the subject of discussion was the position the United States should take in the determination of the boundaries of its territorial waters. He said this conference was held as a preliminary step in a meeting to be held with the British at the latter's request. He said twenty-five or thirty men were in attendance with representatives from the Navy, Commerce Department, Interior Department, Justice Department, and the Coast Guard being present. He said he and JOHN F. DAVIS, because of their intimate knowledge of the question of oil leases in submerged lands carried on a great deal of the discussion. He He said FISHER presided at the meeting primarily because he was the ranking government official present, but he let YINGLING "carry the ball" for the State Department, VAUGHAN said that it is his recollection that FISHER did not actually meet with the British, but had YINGLING and Dr. EDWIN D. DICKINSON, Professor of International Law at the University of Pennsylvania, represent the United States in the meeting with the British.

VAUGHAN advised that the issue in the supplementary proceedings in the California Case was the establishment of the seaward boundaries of the California waters. The United States contended the boundary line should follow the sinuosities of

the coastline while California contended that in certain areas the boundary should be a straight line between certain projecting points. He said the method proposed by California would make inland (belonging to California), out of large areas containing valuable mineral deposits while the method proposed by the Unite: States would make such areas a part of the open sea and not belonging to California.

VAUGHAN stated he felt that the historical expression of policy by the State Department was along the line taken by the United States in the California Case and he also felt the Supreme Court would be bound to follow the State Department policy in its findings. Therefore, it was decided to see if they could get a letter from the State Department in regard to the position of the United States as to the principles of criteria which govern the delimitation of the territorial waters of the United States. He said he was in Mr. PERLMAN's office when PERLMAN called FISHER and arranged a conference in PERLMAN's office. He said at this time he cannot remember the date of the conference and has no records whereby he could establish the date. He advised that during the conference which was attended by FISHER, TATE and YINGLING of the State Department, he spread a map of the coast of California on the floor and pointed out the problems involved and the areas of the problems. Thereafter a discussion was had as to how the State Department could answer the Justice Department query. He said FISHER had very little to say during the conference; that TATE expressed the opinion that the State Department could write a letter that would be helpful to the Justice Department and otherwise indicated considerable personal knowledge of the technical details involved. He said YINGLING also entered into the discussion and exhibited considerable knowledge on the subject.

VAUGHAN said he had approximately a dozen conferences with YINGLING and his assistant SWEENEY, following the conference in PERLMAN's Office, and by the time the Department of Justice wrote its letter to the State Department on October 30, 1951, formally asking for the State Department's position, he already knew what the reply would be. VAUGHAN advised that following receipt of the State Department letter of November 13, 1951, the Anglo-Norwegian Fisheries Case was decided by the International Court of Justice. That case held



that Norway, due to unique circumstances, did not have to follow the sinuosities of its very irregular coastline in determining its seaward boundaries. It was felt that California might attempt to use that decision to its own advantage and it was, therefore, deemed advisable to get a letter from the State Department saving that decision did not alter the position of the State Department as expressed in its letter of November 13, 1951. Accordingly, VAUGHAN said he got in touch with YINGLING and SWEENEY and asked them to prepare such a letter. The State Department was slow in preparing the letter and finally he and the two DAVISes went to FISHER's office to expedite the letter. It was his recollection that YINGLING was in Japan at that time and when they explained the matter to FISHER he telephoned SWEENEY and told him to prepare the letter requested by VAUGHAN and he, FISHER, would get it signed.

VAUGHAN said that in his opinion FISHER's activities in connection with the two State Department letters were administrative in nature rather than technical. He further stated he has no recollection of any contacts with FISHER other than the two times herein described.

A review of the personnel file of ADRIAN SANFORD FIGHER at the Department of State was made in the office of Mr. ROBERT F. CARTWRIGHT, Deputy Administrator, Bureau of Security, Consular Affairs and Personnel. This file reflects that FISHER was Legal Adviser of the State Department from June 28, 1949, to January 27, 1953, when he resigned. The file reflects that he was a member of the following:

American Bar Association
Federal Bar Association
Council on Foreign Relations
Council of the Harvard Law School Association
American Society of International Law

The file reflects that FISHER graduated from Princeton University in 1934 and from the Harvard Law School in 1937. His employment record was as follows:

LO

Law Clerk to Justice BRANDEIS September, 1938 to June, 1939 and Justice FRANKFURTER June, 1939 to October, 1939 Booneville Project, Portland -Attorney October, 1939 to October, 1940 SEC, Washington, D. C. -Attorney October, 1940 to May, 1941 TVA, knoxville - Attorney State Department, Washington, May, 1941 to March, 1942 D. C. - Assistant to Legal Adviser, Assistant Chief Foreign Funds Control Division, (Assistant to Dean Acheson, Assistant Secretary of State, Pan-American Air Ferries, March, 1942 to November, 1942 Miami November, 1942 to July, 1946 U.S. Army, Captain, Navigator Justice (assigned to International July, 1946 to October, 1946 Military Tribunal, Nurenberg, Germany) October, 1946, to February, 1948 -Commerce, Solicitor February, 1948, to June, 1949 AEC, General Counsel June, 1949, to January, 1953 State - The Legal Advisor, Presidential appointee - GS-18,

There follows a copy of the official job description for the position of legal adviser in the Department of State, as of April 26, 1950.

\$14,800 - resigned 1/27/53.

"Subject to the executive direction of the Secretary of State, serves as the Legal Adviser for the Department with authority and responsibility of an Assistant Secretary of State. (Public Law 73, 81st Congress, provides that the Legal Adviser shall be appointed by the President by and with the advice and consent of the Senate).

"Serves as the principal adviser to the Secretary of State and through him to the President and the Department on all legal aspects of the foreign affairs of this country which involves the planning, coordination, and direction of all international legal activities of this Government and the solution of major problems of international significance arising out of the Department's broad responsibilities in the field of international affairs. Such problems relate to political affairs, economic affairs, legislative and administrative matters, international organization affairs, problems in connection with occupied areas, international claims, information and cultural relations, treaty matters, and the personal and private rights of aliens in the United States and of American citizens in foreign countries, as well as numerous other important legal questions. Advises the Secretary, the Under Secretary, and other officers of the Government in regard to the legal implications of all contemplated actions in precedented and unprecedented situations indicating, for example, how far any proposal under consideration will depart from recognized practice and what consequences may result in our relations with other states.

"Participates with the Secretary and other ranking officers of the Government in over-all policy formulation and program planning and in the consideration and development of basic policies wherein the authority of the Constitution, treaties, and domestic laws and regulations of this and other countries are involved and new legal principles are evolved in the conduct of United States foreign relations with other countries, international organizations, and other international bodies in which the United States participates.

"Acts for the Secretary and the Department or serves as principal adviser to the Secretary in international meetings and conferences, represents the Department before other federal

agencies with respect to legal and quasi-legal matters, and participates for the Secretary and the United States in the negotiation and implementation of international treaties and agreements."

#### "Qualification Requirements

for the position of

#### Legal Alviser, GS-18

- 1. "Outstanding legal experience which demonstrates marked ability to plan, direct, and coordinate the work of large staffs of professional personnel engaged in international legal work of great scope and complexity.
- 2. "Outstanding ability to negotiate effectively with the ranking representatives of foreign governments on legal matters of great importance."
- 3. "Exceptional ability to present, discuss, and negotiate the views and positions of the Department in high level inter-agency committees and conferences, including the ability to preside at such meetings and conferences; and to represent the Department in the confuct of official business with representatives of the political or business community and others concerned with United States foreign policy.
- 4. "Marked ability to exercise independent judgment and to make or advise on important decisions with respect to legal aspects of our foreign relations."

Mr. RAYMUND T. YINGLING, Assistant Legal Adviser, Room 4258, New State Building, was first contacted on December 14, 1953. He advised that he is the Assistant Legal Adviser in charge of European Affairs. He advised that his symbol used on all State Department correspondence is L/EUR. He said he is also considered the specialist in the Office of

the Legal Adviser in connection with submerged lands and territorial waters and all questions or problems relative to these subjects are handled by him or his assistant JOSEPH M. SWEENEY. He said he maintains working files on all matters handled in his office; that although they are not the official State Department files, they do contain copies of just about all the information and documents that would be in the central files of the State Department. He said he keeps these working files for his ready reference in connection with his routine. work. Mr. YINGLING was requested to examine his files and make available for review all files which he believed pertain to submerged lands and territorial waters. Mr. YINGLING thereafter provided fourteen folders which he said contained substantially all the material he had on the subject and he advised he was not aware of any other pertinent material being either in his files or in the central files. Examination of these folders reflected each one had a label indicating the general subject matter. The following information was obtained:

## Anglo-Norwegian Fisheries Case

This file contains copies of correspondence between the American Embassy in London and L/EUR in which the State Department was following the progress of the case. It was noted that everything written by the State Department bore the initials of JOSEPH M. SWEENEY.

## Yorty Bills - Baselines of California

It was noted this file contains carbon copies of the two letters written by the State Department to the Attorney General, however, since the official file copies are described elsewhere, no additional comment is made at this point. It was noted that a rough draft of the first letter was prepared by SWEENEY on June 26, 1951. It was further noted that as of June 19, 1951, PERLMAN sent FISHER copies of a proposed letter "raising the questions we discussed the other may".

#### Inland Waters and Marginal Sea

This file contains a circular letter written in August, 1950, to certain American diplomatic and consular officers asking for information on laws, regulations, etc., of other countries relative to inland waters and marginal seas. This letter appears to have been written by S. W. BOGGS. who was a Special Adviser on Geography in the Department of This file also contains material reflecting an Interdepartmental Committee on Foreign Waters. A meeting was held by this Committee on April 25, 1952, at which S. W. BOGGS acted as Chairman, R.T. YINGLING was the only representative of the Legal Alviser YINGLING subsequently advised that FISHER definitely and not attend the meeting. It was noted that the meeting was attended by representatives of the Commerce Department, the Navy Department, the Air Force, Justice Department. the Interior Department as well as ten representatives of the State Department.

## Conversations with United Kingdom

This file reflects meetings between the State Department and the British for the purpose of informal talks on the laws pertaining to castal waters. A lengthy memorandum setting forth the discussions of the meetings was prepared by Sir ERIC BECKETT, the British counterpart of ADRIAN FISHER. The memorandum reflects that FISHER, TATE, and YINGLING were present at the meetings but does not indicate that FISHER participated in the technical discussions.

### Second File on Conversations with United Kingdom

This was another file containing material on the conversations with the British in 1951, but has no material reflecting that PISHER participated on a technical level.

### Tidelands Oil Legislation - 1953

This file covers activity in February, 1953, after FISHER resigned his position. It was noted that on February 16,

1953, YINGLING conferred with Attorney General BROWNELL, Assistant Attorney General J. LTE RANKIN, Secretary of Interior McKaY and Secretary of Navy ANDERSON, presenting the State Department's position that this government should maintain a three mile limit on territorial waters

#### Three Mile U.S. Position

This file deals with the submerged Lands Act of 1953 and was compiled after FISHER's resignation.

#### Submerged Lands Act

This file was compiled after FISHER's resignation. Among other things it contains a copy of a complaint dated July 8, 1953, in the case of Arkansas v. Secretary of the Navy, Secretary of the Interior and the Treasurer of the United States, No. 3109-53 in the U.S. District Court for the District of Columbia. This was a suit enjoining the defendants from paying out the impounded monies collected by the State of California, the Department of the Interior and the Department of the Navy.

## Outer Continental Shelf Act

There were two folders bearing this sading, both pertaining to the Cuter Continental Shelf Act, which was passed in August, 1953, several months after FISHER's resignation.

#### U. k. v. Norway Fisheries Case

This file reflects that in June, 1951, ROBERT VAUGHAN called YINGLING to see whether the State Department could get copies of the pleadings in this case for use by the Department of Justice in the California Case. YINGLING handled the matter by telephone. There is a letter in the file from Solicitor General PERLMAN to ADRIAN FISHER confirming the request.

WPO 46-3116

#### Territorial Waters - Lorea

This file contains a memorandum dated February 5, 1952, prepared by SWPDNEY relative to a question arising in the korean truce talks. It appears that the Communists wanted to extend the demarkation line twolve miles into the coastal vaters of korea while the United States contended the demarkation line should be the parties only the copy of this memorandum was designated for Ar. FIRMER for his information.

#### Territorial waters - miscellaneous

This file contains a proof emborandum dated December 15, 1952, written by SW-TE-7 indication that in preparation for testimony before the House (SubCormittee on Insular Affairs, SWTEMEY devoted a good leaf of time to getting material available for Mr. FIS-TER's testimony but the hearings were cancelled. This file 'so contains an article dated November 15, 1950, in the Harvara Law School Tecord, reviewing the Supreme Court decision in the Texas Case and holding that the Supreme Court was wrong and claiming the submerged lands belonged to Texas. This article was referred to Mr. YINGLING for his information but there is no indication that he referred it to FISHER This file contains other individual papers relative to claims of other countries to territorial waters, but there is no indication that YINGLING referred the papers to FISHER for his information or action.

#### Territorial Jaturs - Jalifornia Case

This file contains the original of a letter from PERLMAN to FISHER lated June 19, 1951, submitting his proposed letter for comment. The file Joes not indicate whether FISHER actually handled or saw the letter. This file also reflects that PERLMAN sent YINGLING a copy of a letter he wrote Senator O'MAHONEY, Chairman of the Senate of mittee on Interior and Insular Affairs in which PERLMAN opposed N.R. 4484. There is no indication that this letter was referred to FISHER for his information

It was specifically noted that the files reviewed did not reflect any correspondence between the Legal Adviser and officials of the State of Alabama.

At agent's request Mr. YINGLING secured the official copies of the State Department letters, dated November 13, 1951, and February 12, 1952. The first letter bears the typed name of J. M. SWEENEY, which, according to SWEENEY, indicates he dictated the letter. The letter also bears the initials of SWEENEY and YINGLING. Attached to the letter was a memorandum dated November 7, 1951, prepared by SWEENEY from Mr. TATE to The Acting Secretary, recommending that he sign the attached letter to the Attorney General. This memorandum bears the initials of JACK B. TATE. There is no indication that FISHER saw the letter or the recommendation.

The official files of the State Department reflect that the second letter to the Attorney General, dated February 12, 1952, was based on a letter from the Attorney General dated January 22, 1952. The incoming letter bears the name "SWEENEY" at the top. On January 30, 1952, SWEENEY prepared a reply. This reply contains initials indicating the approval of F. E. TAYLOR, Special Assistant for Fisheries and Wild Life, and S. W. BOGGS, Special Adviser on Geography. The documents reflect that the second page of the reply prepared by SWEENEY was changed and the changed page does not have any handwritten initials, but refers to initials on the second page of the first draft. The amended letter was submitted with a memorandum dated February 11, 1952, prepared by SWEENEY from "Mr. FISHER", to The Secretary, recommending that the letter be signed. This memorandum was signed "A. S. FISHER".

RAYMUND T. YINGLING advised that he has been in the Office of the Legal Adviser since 1922 and has been an Assistant Legal Adviser since February 3, 1947. He stated that although the work is now divided geographically and he is supposed to be the Assistant Legal Adviser for European Affairs, the work used to be divided by subject matter and they still retain to some extent the subject matter breakdown. He said territorial waters is one of the subject matters he handles, and he has been assisted in

this subject by JOSEPH L. SWEENEY, who has been with him since 1950. He said the State Department has been interested only in the international law aspects of tidelands cases; that it is primarily interested in keeping the marginal belt three miles, with proper exceptions. He said it has been the policy of the United States to protest attempts by other nations to claim territory beyond three miles.

YINGLING advised that ADRIAN 3. FISHER was not what he considered an international lawyer when FISHER became Legal Adviser in June, 1949. He said all the time FISHER was there he relied primarily on the working level for the technical aspects of problems handled in the office. YINGLING said he could use his own judgment and when he thought he needed technical advice he went to JACK B. TATE the Deputy Legal Adviser because TATE knew more about the technical aspects than FISHER did.

YINGLING said that FISHER did not have anything to do with the preparation of either of the State Department letters to the Justice Department. He recalled that FISHER, TATE, and himself went to PERLMAN's office when the matter was first presented to the State Department, but he does not recall any other meetings between FISHER and Justice Department representatives. He said FISHER could have had such meetings, however, between January 21, 1952, and Earch 1, 1952, while he, YINGLING, was in Japan.

YINGLING said the actual preparation of the letters was handled by SWEENEY and himself; that SWEENEY prepared a rough draft, he looked it over and made some suggestions and SWEENEY then prepared the finished product. He said the final draft was then taken to TATE for his approval and he does not know whether FISHER saw the letter at all. YINGLING advised that the fact that the cover memorandum was in TATE's name rather than FISHER's did not necessarily indicate that FISHER was not at his desk. He said he could use his own judgment in such matters as to whether he wanted to send such documents through TATE or FISHER, and since TATE had more experience he generally preferred to deal with TATE if the problem were primarily a technical one rather than one of of the problem.

YINGLING stated that he was out of the country when the second letter was prepared although he had previous knowledge that the Justice Department intended to ask the State Department whether the decision in the Fisheries Case altered the position set forth in the first letter.

Mr. YINGLING was asked whether FISHER had ever testified before any congressional committees. His attention was called to his folder on territorial waters - Misc., which indicated that SWENEY prepared considerable material for FISHER's use in testifying in December, 1952. YINGLING said that on that occasion he himself went to the House Office Building, intending to give testimony, but Congressman YORTY, the sponsor of the legislation, talked at great length and did not leave enough time for him to testify. He said FISHER did not go to the Capitol on that occasion and he has no recollection of FISHER intending to testify on that subject.

YINGLING was asked about his policy in advising FISHER of matters coming to his attention. He stated this was a matter for his own personal judgment and that he would not advise the front office unless the information was extremely important, or unless it might require action on his part that would have to be approved by the front office.

JOSEPH M. SWEENEY, Attorney, Office of the Legal Adviser, Room 4259, New State Building, was interviewed on December 18, 1953. He stated he has been in that office since January, 1949, and since July, 1950, has worked under Mr. YINGLING. At the outset of the interview SWEENEY advised that he and ADRIAN S. FISHER are good friends. He said he had lunch with FISHER sometime in November, 1953, at which time the Alabama Case was mentioned. He said FISHER remarked that there was a possibility of SWEENEY having an official interest in the case that would be adverse to FISHER's interest and he, therefore, suggested that they should not discuss the case. He said FISHER remarked that he had considered the matter of a possible conflict of interest prior to accepting the case, but had concluded in his own mind that it would be proper for him to handle it. FISHER told SWEENEY that he learned there

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was some talk that he should not have entered the case and that he was surprised to learn of such talk.

SWEENEY advised that in the early part of 1950 he prenared a paper reflecting research on baselines of inland waters. About the same time YINGLING's office became the center of all legal problems on territorial waters so all the work on such problems was concentrated in YINGLING and SWEENEY and as far as he knows all problems of that sort have cleared through themoffices since 1950.

SWEENEY said he did not attend the meeting at the Department of Justice when the State Department was requested to give the Justice Department a letter on territorial waters. However, YINGLING gave him the job of drafting the paper. SWEENEY said the paper he had prepared a few months earlier touched on subject matter and he was able to abstract from the earlier paper all material he felt applied to the California Case. He said it was a relatively easy task because of his earlier research.

SWEENEY advised that OSCAR DAVIS, JOHN DAVIS, and ROBERT VAUGHAN came over to his office on several occasions to discuss the matter. He said their first reaction to his proposed draft was not favorable but they later decided that the material they objected to was advantageous to the Justice Department and phrased their request to fit the paper he and YINGLING had prepared.

SWEENEY advised that both letters and both memoranda recommending that the letters be signed were prepared by him. He said he has no recollecti on of conferring with Mr. FISHER on the first letter and he pointed out that the official copy of the letter and the memorandum of recommendation indicate it went through TATE rather than FISHER. He said he feels that he may have had some discussion with FISHER about the wording of the second letter, but he is not sure that he discussed the matter although he does know that the second letter received FISHER's personal approval.

SWEENEY stated that in his opinion FISHER was not skilled in international law when he became Legal Adviser. Accordingly, he believes that any technical discussions about the letters to the Attorney General would have been had with Mr. TATE rather than Mr. FISHER since TATE was more experienced in such matters. SWEENEY also commented that in his opinion Mr. YINGLING knew a great deal more about this phase of international law than TATE or FISHER.

The memorandum of Assistant Attorney General OLNEY dated December 11, 1953, requested information pertaining to State Department Bulletin XXVIII, No. 725, dated May 18, 1953. A copy of this bulletin was secured from JOSEPH M. SWEENEY. It is noted on the inside cover that this document is for sale by the Superintendent of Documents. It is stated to be a weekly publication compiled and edited in the Division of Publications, Office of Public Affairs, for the purpose of providing the public with information on developments in the field of foreign relations and on the work of the Department of State and the Foreign Service. It was noted that page 721 is a copy of or an excerpt from press release 211 dated April 24, 1953, pertaining to "Notification Regarding Pre-war Agreements with Japan".

Inquiry of	Building Operations
Section, Central Services Division	on, State Department, Room 2308,
State Annex 9, reflected that the	State Department maintains
bills from the Chesapeake and Pot	comac Telephone Company, reflecting
charges to the State Department	
telephone calls; said bills cover	ing the period from December,
1951, to dateadvi	sed that she has no record of
incoming long distance telephone	calls.

The bills mentioned reflect the date of the call.
the city called, the duration and the charge.
advised she also maintains individual tickets showing details
of each call and these tickets may be destroyed after a period
of six months, however, on examination of her files she found
that she has such tickets going back to May 15, 1952.

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Agent made an examination of the telephone bills and the individual tickets in the custody of and found that nine long distance telephone calls were made to Montgomery, the capital of Alabama, but the tickets indicated none of the calls were made by ADRIAN S. FISHER or anyone else in the Office of the Legal Adviser.

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MF0 46-3116

of the Department requested that an attempt be made to determine whether FISHER participated in the preparation of any material or information for use of the House of Representatives or the Senate in connection with any proposed legislation dealing with submerged lands. Since FISHER first became Legal Adviser at the Department of State on June 28, 1949, and resigned January 27, 1953, this phase was limited to bills considered by the 81st, 82nd and 83rd Congress. It was determined that such bills were considered by Subcommittee No. 1 of the Committee on the Judiciary of the House of Representatives, while in the Senate such matters came under the jurisdiction of the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

Inquiries at these two Committees disclosed there have been a large number of bills proposed and considered since 1949. Copies of all available reports and printed hearings were secured and examined for the purpose of locating all material or statements originating in the Department of State which were submitted for use in considering such bills. There were four statements or documents noted in the material which were originally prepared either before or after FISHER was in office. document noted which was prepared while FISHER was Legal Adviser was a letter dated December 30, 1949 to Senator TOM CONNALLY, Chairman, Committee on Foreign Relations, from JAMES E. WEBB, Under Secretary of State. This was in response to a letter from Senator COMMALLY dated October 12, 1949, requesting the views of the State Department with respect to a number of questions concerning the extent of the territorial waters of the United States and of the State of Texas in the Gulf of Mexico.

J. M. SWEZNEY was requested to locate the official file comies of the correspondence between the State Department and Senator COMMALY. He later advised the material was charged out of the file and could not be located immediately.

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requested information relative to the fund mentioned in the Alabama brief on page two, to see whether the existence of the fund and the action sought by Alabama would constitute a possible claim against the United States. In this regard he suggested that preliminary inquiries on this point would be sufficient at this time. The Alabama brief, on page seven, has the following statement concerning the fund:

"After Decisions of the Court in the California, Louisiana and Texas cases, leases issued by these states were continued in effect but the royalties derived from them were either impounded or held in escrow. As a result, a fund of over \$62,000,000 was accumulated in which the Federal Government, acting as trustee for all the United States, has the legal interest and in which the defendant states have no beneficial interest other than that which they share in common with all the other states of the Union."

Mr. EDWARD THOMASSON, Oil and Gas Leasing Branch. Conservation Division, Geological Survey, Department of the Interior, Room 3235, General Services Administration Puilding, advised that at the present time there is a fund of \$69,773,577.95 which has been collected during the period from 1047 to 1953 and impounded, awaiting appropriate court action to determine the proper boundaries of the off shore submerged lands. THOMASSOM stated that prior to 1950, the Attorney Cenerals of the United States and the State of California entered into stipulation wherein the State of California collected rovalties on oil and gas leases on submerged lends and retained the money in a special fund pending final ajudication of the boundary dispute. In 1950 the agreement between the United States and California was changed in that California continued to collect the money, but paid it on a quarterly basis to the Department of Interior to hold bending ajudication of the boundary dispute. The Department of the Interior turned this money over to a special fund in the Treasury Department.

THOMASSON advised that following the decisions in the Texas and Louisiana cases in 1950, the Secretary of the Interior published a notice in the Federal Register (15 FR 8835) allowing existing oil and gas operations in coastal vaters to continue, subject to payments of mentals and royalties to the Director of the Bureau of Land Management of the Department of the Interior. After one month it was directed that the payments be made to the Assistant Secretary of the Interior in charge of the Office of Administration. The money thus maid to the Department of the Interior was impounded in a special Treasury Department fund.

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THOMASSON advised that following the President's proclamation in January 1953, holding that the oil reserves in submerged lands were to be considered naval petroleum reserves, the oil companies paid their royalties and rentals to the Navy Department. In the Navy this was handled by the Office of the Naval Petroleum Reservos with headquarters at Denver, Colorado. THOMASSON pointed out that the Submerged Lands Act of May 1953 meant that moneys collected and impounded on leases located within areas belonging to the states will have to be returned to the states while the Outer Continental Shelf Act of August 1953 means that royalties on leases located on the Outer Continental Shelf will continue to be paid to the Federal Severnment. He said the entire fund collected by the state of California, Department of Interior, and the Navy Department is till being held and the distribution of same must wait for a final determination by the courts of the coastal boundaries of the various states. He said that until it is known exactly where the marginal belt ends, it will not be possible to know exactly what portion of the impounded fund will have to be returned to the states.

Mr. RAYMUND T. YINGLING advised that JACK B. TATE has just resigned as Deputy Legal Adviser of the State Department and is going to teach law at New York University, New York City, Telephonic inquiry at Mr. TATE's home in Washington disclosed that he moved to New York City on the morning of December 18, 1953, and that he will be located at apartment 5B, 33 Washington Square, New York City.

The following physical description of ADRIAN S. FISHER was obtained from his personnel file at the State Department:

Name: ADRIAN SAMFORD FISHER, nickname BUTCH

Age: 40

January 21, 1914, Momphis, Tennossee Born:

Moight: 6'1"

220 pounds Weight:

Hair: Brown Eyes: Hazel

Army Serial No.: 0501968

Social Socurity No.: 266-28-6557

Marital Status: Married to

Occupation: Attorney with Law Firm of Covington

and Burling, Washington, D. C.

Residence: 3013 Dumoarton Avenue, Northwest,

Washington, D. C.

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#### ENCLOSURE

# TO NEW YORK CITY

Report of Special Agent HAROLD H. HAIR dated December 4, 1953, at Washington, D. C.

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#### Addendum

Subsequent to the dictation of this report Mr. OSCAR H. DAVIS advised he had checked his file and did not find a written record of the conference in Mr. PERLMAN'S office, but he said it must have taken place a few days before June 19, 1951, as he found a letter from Mr. PERLMAN to Mr. FISHER of that date "raising the questions were discussed the other day".

#### ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE

The attention of the Bureau is called to the fact that information relative to the funds of approximately 370.000,000 was obtained at the specific request of of the Criminal Division. He stated he wanted this information for consideration in determining whether the Alabama suit is a "claim" against the United States. He advised Agent HATR it would not be necessary to get complete details relative to the fund, but he merely desired confirmation of its existence. Accordingly the information obtained at the Department of the Interior was not enlarged upon nor verified by additional investigation.

has instructed that this case be assigned to experienced and nature special agent personnel. In view of the public prominence of the subject and the public interest in the suit involved in this case the investigation should be handled immediately and with care. It should also be noted that \_\_\_\_\_\_ advised that Assistant Attorney General WARREN OLNEY III has stated this is a case of prime importance in the Criminal Division.

### LEADS

#### THE NEW YORK DIVISION

#### AT NEW YORK CITY

Will interview JACK B. TATE, Apartment 5B, 33
Washington Square, for the purpose of determining
to what extent ADRIAN S. FISHER was personally engaged in the legal aspects of the handling of
questions pertaining to submerged lands and territorial
waters while he was Legal Adviser in the Department of
State.

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### AT WASHINGTON, D.C.

Will keep in touch with JOSEPH M. SWEENEY, Office of the Legel Adviser, State Department, and when he has located same, review the official file copies of the correspondence between the State Department and Senator TOM CONNALLY in 1940 for the Output of determining whether FISHER had an thing to do with the letter to Benator CONNALLY.

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#### ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE CONTINUED

Report of Special Agent HAROLD H. HAIR, Washington, D.C., December 4, 1953.

JANUARY 6, 1954

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SAC, NEW YORK

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ADRIAN SANFORD FISHER, FORMER LEGAL ADVISOR, STATE DEPARTMENT, FAG - CONFLICT OF INTEREST. REKEP SA HAROLD H. HAIP
DATED JANUARY 5, 1954, AT WASHINGTON FIELD. THE LEAD FOR
YOUR OFFICE MUST BE ASSIGNED TO EXPERIENCED AND WATURE
PERSONNEL AND HANDLED IMMEDIATELY. A REPORT MUST BE SUBMITTED TO HEACH THE BUREAU NOT CATER THAN JANUARY 14, 1954.

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(BCS)

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# FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THE CASE ORIGINATED AT WASHINGTON FIELD

DATE WHEN 1/13/54 1/0,11,12/54 JOHN J. RYAN (A)

A LELAN SELECTION STREET, wa: Butch Misher FRAUD AGAINST THE GOVERNMENT - CONFLICT OF INTEREST

#### SYNCESIS OF FACTS:

TATE advises he held position as Deputy Legal Adviser,
Lepartment of State, from fall of 1947 to December, 1953. States

SHER never personally engaged in legal aspects of questions
Lertaining to submerged lands and territorial waters while he

Las Legal Adviser. TATE advises YINGLING and SWEENEY conducted
Lesearch re such questions and would refer drafts to him for
Lowments and suggestions; states he would refer matters to FISHER

I policy involved or if he felt matters should be brought to his
attention. TATE states Department of State letters re California
Lase prepared by YINGLING and SWEENEY; cannot recall whether letters
Liscussed with FISHER, but undoubtedly did discuss California Case

Lith FISHER.

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DETAILS:

On January 11, 1954, JACK B. TATE, Apartment 5-B, 33 Washington Square West, New York, New York, was interviewed at his office, Room 322, 40 Washington Square South, New York, Ew York, by SA CVRIL F. BUSCH (A) and the writer. Mr. TATE assisted that he is now teaching Law at the New York University Lamool of Law.

TATE advised that he was employed as Deputy Legal adviser by the Department of State from the fall of 1947 to have ber, 1953. He first met FISHER during June, 1949, when the latter received his appointment as Legal Adviser, Department of

SPECIAL AGENT DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES

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3 - Washington Field (46-3116)

1 - New York (46-2932)

IN 46-2932

TATE advised that FISHEA, at times, personally handled various types of State Department matters. However, FISHER was never personally engaged in the legal aspects of the handling of questions pertaining to submerged lands and territorial waters while he was Legal Adviser. The research pertaining to such questions would be conducted by YINGLING and YINGLING'S assistant, EWEENEY. MINGLING would then present a draft of a report or letter to him (TATE) for any comments or suggestions he might have.

If TATE considered that a question of policy was involved or the matter should be brought to FIGHER'S attention for any reason, he would then discuss same with FISHER.

TATE stated that he recalls the California Case and also recalls attending a conference in the office of PHILIP PERLYAM, Solicitor General, regarding this matter. He cannot recall whether FISHER attended this conference, but believes he may have as a matter of courtesy since the Solicitor General attended instant conference. However, he advised that he undoubtedly did discuss the case with FISHER sometime during the course of the discussions with the Justice Department.

TATE said that he recalls that two letters pertaining to the California Case were prepared by the Department of State for the Justice Department, by MINGLING and SWEENEY. The first letter set out the position of the United States regarding termitorial maters in dealing with foreign powers and the second letter indicated that the position of the United States was not changed in this matter as a result of the Norway Fisheries decision. TATE stated it is possible that other letters may have been written by the Department of State to the Justice Department regarding the California Case. He advised that to the best of his recollection MINGLING and SWEENEY discussed the drafts of these letters with him. TATE cannot recall whether he discussed these letters with FISHER.

Upon being advised that the second letter was dated February 12, 1952, and approved by FISHER, TATE said that he was quite certain he was attending a conference at Paris, France, at that time.

IN 46-2932

TATE advised that conferences pertaining to boundaries of territorial waters were held with the British in 1951. These conferences were handled by MINGLING and Doctor DICKINSON of the University of Pennsylvania Law School. To his knowledge FISHER did not participate in these conferences except possibly to attend the initial meeting as a matter of protocol.

TATE advised that to the best of his recollection FISHER did not testify before the Yorty Committee. He stated that he does not believe that FISHER familiarized himself with the data prepared for this committee.

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NY 46-2932

#### ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE

#### FISCELLAMEOUS

The following information pertaining to JACK H. TATE is contained in a case entitled, "JACK B. TATE, Deputy Legal Adviser, State Department, Washington, D. C.; LOYALTY OF GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES", NY file 121-3636.

By teletype dated June 1, 1948, the Washington Field Office referred to Bureau letter dated May 12, 1948, and advised that JACK B. TATE is the President of the Washington Chapter, National Lawyers Guild.

On June 9, 1948, Mrs. ANNA M. ROSENTERG, 444 Madison Avenue, New York City, advised SA JOSEPH M. KELLY that she became acquainted with TATE in the early months of the first administration of the late President FRANKLIN DELANO ROOSEVELT when they oth were associated in Washington with the National Recovery Administration. She recalled that TATE was assigned to the Graphic Arts Code of the National Recovery Administration in a legal capacity. Mrs. ROSEMBERG mentioned that she became an official of the Social Security Board two or three years later and that the employee also transferred to that agency; afterward both were employees of the Federal Security Agency. The explained that throughout her twelve years' service with the United States Government, she had frequent conversations with TATE and considers herself very well acquainted with him.

I'rs. NOTENBENG declared that TATE, in her opinion, is a highly capable individual who is a most desirable public servant and whose loyalty is uncuestionable. She stated that she does not recall having seen the employee since she resigned from Government service and established her Labor Relations Counseling Office in New York City. Furthermore, she said that she has no knowledge of the employee's possible affiliations with any groups of any type, but reiterated her opinion that he is completely loyal to the United States.

On June 9, 1948, Mr. PAUL V. McNUTT, former U. S. Government official, and now a Practicing Attorney at 84 William Street, New York City, advised SA JOSEPH M. MELLY

111 46-2932

#### ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE (Cont'd)

#### YISCELLANEOUS (Cont'd)

that he became acquainted with JACK B. TATE in 1939, when Mr. McNUTT was appointed Administrator of the Federal Security Agency and in turn appointed Mr. TATE General Counsel for that Agency. Mr. McNUTT further related that he was in frequent and close association with TATE until 1945, at which time Mr. McNUTT proceeded to the Phillipine Islands as U.S. High Commissioner; he pointed out, however, that in the last year since establishing his law office in New York City, he has spoken to TATE on two or three occasions.

Mr. McNUTT characterized TATE as a very capable and high type individual whom he regards very highly. He declared emphatically that he "would underwrite TATE 100% in all respects;" that TATE is "the type of Government official you need never worry about," and that his loyalty to this government, in Ir. McNUTT'S opinion, is unquestionable.

It was learned from Mr. FcWUTT that he has no knowledge of any groups or organizations with which TATE is now or has been associated.

REFERENCE: Reports of SA HAROLD H. HAIR, Washington Field, 12/4/53 and 1/5/54.

Bureau air-tel to New York, 1/6/54.

# FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

PEPERT MADE AT	DATE WHEN	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
	1-8-54	1/6/54	HAROLD H. HeIR pm
ADRIAN SANFORD Fisher, Former State Department	FISHER, Legal Ad	aka Butch	CHARACTER OF CASE FRAUD AGAINST THE GOVERNMENT - CONFILICT OF INTEREST
SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:	cc /-cc espondence NNALLY in	telticial action of the state of 1949 and 1950	e Department and handled primarily
No indication preparation of	that FISH	ER participate	d in or supervised war
preparation of	100001.		
		-P-	in 1. 1 € . 1.
DETAILS: AT W	ASHINGTO N	V, D. C.	**************************************
of the Legal A search of the between the St could not loca of the corresp for review. I between Senato tion to the le 1949, between the State Depa 1950, and then	dviser, sofficial ate Departe them. ondence, t was not reconnational tters of the State rtment with Senator	stated he had marked file copies of the said he had however, and proceed that there by and the State October 12, 19 and the another le CONNALLY, on Marked State ConnalLY, on	M. SWEENEY, Office adde an exhaustive the correspondence for MOM CONNELLY, but addicated other copies produced this material was a series of letters to Department. In addicate Department, and December 30, and December 30, at Senator CONNALLY, etter on February 13, March 6, 1950, wrote nat he be furnished
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FORWARDED:	SPECIAL AG	ENT (ARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACE
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copies of all material the State Department had on the subject of Merritorial Waters as it affected Texas and Mexico. "Sweeney advised the last request was never complied with due to doubt within the State Department as to advisability of giving the Senator copies of the controversial matter.

The available copies of the correspondence and memoranda did not reflect any personal participation or supervision by ADRIAN S. FISHER. The two letters actually written to the Senator were drafted by Mr. WERREN F. LOONLY, who is in the Office of the Special Assistant for Fisheries and Wildlife. In addition to LOONLY's name and initials the carbon copies of the letters indicate they were referred for approval to the Assistant Legal Advisers for Treaty Affairs and Public Affairs, the Office of Middle American Ifairs, the Office of Special Adviser on Geography and the Office of Congressional Relations.

WFO 116-3116

#### ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE

#### ADMINISTRATIVE

This completes all investigation now contempleted in this case with the exception of the interview of JACK 3. TATE, Former Deputy Legal Adviser, by the New York Office.

#### REFERENCE

Report of Special Agent HAROLD H. HAIR, Washington, D.C., dated January 5, 1954

SAC, Washington Field (46-3116)

February 18, 1954

Director, FBI (46-20919)

REC: 120 4 54

ADRIAN SAUFORD FISHER, WITH ALIAS, FORMER LEGAL ADVISOR, STATE DEPARTMENT FRAUD AGAINST THE GOVERNMENT - CONFLICT OF INTEREST

Attached for your office and copies designated for the Mobile Division is a copy of a self-explanatory memorandum dated February 15, 1954, from the Criminal Division requesting additional inquiry in this matter.

This investigation must be assigned to experienced personnel and all persons interviewed should be informed that this investigation is being conducted at the specific request of Assistant Attorney General Warren Olney III, Criminal Division, Department of Justice. However, your report should not reflect this advice.

of this inquiry be submitted to reach the Bureau by March 5,

Atteamment

cc: 2-Mobile (Attachment)

Note: Inasmuch as Fisher was former counsellor for the State Department and in view of the legal question raised in the recent District Court decision regarding the Conflict of Interest case involving former Assistant Attorny General Bergson, it is deemed desirable to in Olney's memorandum, be informed that this investigating is being conducted at his specific request.

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## FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1 This CASE ORIGINATED AT

MADITAGTON FIELD

AEPIRT M	ADEAT KOBILE	DATE WHEN MADE 3/2/54	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE $2/24/54$	SPECCER H. ROBB	-dm
:	19/30 19/30 19/30	II. c. sura		CHARACTER OF CASE	
	ADRIAL SARFORD F Former Legal Adv State Department	risor		FRAUD AGAINST I & F. CONFLICT OF I.P.	

SYNCPSIS OF FACTS:

Alabama Attorney General SI GAMMATT and Assistant Attorney General A. ROLATO MACHDAM, JR., Montgomery, Ala., state they have no knowledge of any payment of any kind having been made or promised the firm of Covington and Burling for services in connection with suit brought by Alabama in Submerged Lands Act matter. In GARRETT states there have been no court costs paid to date. An GARRETT exhibited letter from MACHDAM to him dated 9/18/53 setting forth agreement reached with firm of Covington and burling that they would represent Alabama in suit, and that no fee for services would be paid; exhibited letter from Florias to him union date of 9/18/53 on letterhead of firm of Covington and Burling, confirming agreement of that firm to represent Alabama in this matter; this letter did not mention matter of fee; also exhibited copy of letter from him to Covington and Burling, attention Florias, dated 9/21/53, officially appointing that firm special counsel for Alabama in this matter; this letter did not mention fee, Ar. GARRETT declined to make copies of leiters available.

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DeTrails: AT LOUTCOMERY, ALAPAIA:

On February 24, 1954, the writer and Ja contacted A. ROLARD LACRENCE, JR., Assistant Alabama Attorney Teneral, to obtain a copy of the agreement between the State of Alabama and the law fire of Covington and Burling; to obtain verification of the payment or

FORWARDED:	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES	
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Co	on Field (46-3116) 46-272)	46 20918	5

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non-payment of court costs to the law firm of Covington and Burling; and to reinterrogate NACCIAN with respect to ascertaining whether or not any person or corporate body was by agreement or understanding, formal or informal, to pay Covington and Burling for the Legal services (as distinct from expenses) which the State of Clabama was assertedly unable to pay.

With reference to obtaining a copy of instant agreement and verification of payment or non-payment of court costs, NACHIAN advised that since this request involved official State correspondence, he would prefer that the request be made directly to Alabama Attorney General SI GARRETT, who was not available at that time for interview.

With reference to payment to the firm of Covington and Burling, NACHEAR advised that to his knowledge there was no agreement of any kind for any person or corporate body to pay Covington and Burling for legal services in connection with that firm acting as special counsel for the State of Alabama in its suit to test the constitutionality of the Submerged Lands Act.

Subsequently on the same date, the writer interviewed Alabama Attorney General SI GARRETT in the presence of Mr. MACHMAN. Mr. GARRETT made the following oral statement, which is set forth verbatim:

"I state categorically that I have no knowledge whatsoever of any agreement or understanding, formal or informal,
for any person or corporate body to pay Covington and Burling
for the logal services (as distinct from expenses) rendered
by that firm to the State of Alabama in State of Alabama, v.
State of Texas; Et al., No. \_\_\_\_, Original, in the Supreme
Court of the United States, October Term, 1953, which is the
suit filed by the State of Alabama, designed to contest the
validity of the Submerged Lands Act, Public Law 31, 83rd
Congress, First Session, C. 65. No such matter was ever
discussed by me with anyone or by anyone in my presence.

"To date, no court costs have been paid on behalf of the State of Alabama in this case. If and when a bill for costs is submitted to the State of Alabama, it will be paid by the State of Alabama out of funds of the Office of the Attorney General. The State of Alabama does not have and has never had any agreement or understanding with any person or corporate body as to the payment of the costs in this suit in any other manner or from any other source than indicated above.

MU 46-272

"The cost of printing the motion, complaint, and brief in support thereof and the reply brief which were filed in this case by the State of Alabama were paid directly to the printer by State of Alabama warrants drawn against the funds of the Office of the Attorney General of the State of Alabama, all of which appears as a matter of public record in the Office of the State Comptroller of the State of Alabama.

"The State of Alabama has not at anytime paid the firm of Covington and Eurling any amount, for any purpose whatsoever, in connection with this case. Prior to the time that the firm of Covington and Burling was appointed as Special Counsel for the State of Alabama in this matter, which was done by letter, dated September 21, 1953, that firm was definitely advised that the State of Alabama, and more specifically the Office of the Attorney General of Alabama, had no funds whatsoever available for the payment of any fee or fees to that firm, or any other firm, for legal services rendered to the State of Alabama in this case. The appointment of the firm of Covington and Eurling as Special Counsel for the State of Alabama in this case was on the basis and with the distinct understanding that the firm would receive no compensation whatsoever from the State of Alabama for legal services rendered to the State of Alabama in this case."

In connection with the request that a copy of the agreement between the State of Alabama and the law firm of Covington and Burling be furnished, Ar. GARRETT stated that he desired the following statement by him be made a matter of record: "I bitterly resent, both officially, as Attorney General for the State of Alabama, and personally, the Department of Justice asking for documentation of previous statements made by me and by Assistant Attorney General M. FOLAND MACHMAN, JR., that the law firm of Covington and Burling was employed by the State of Alabama as Special Counsel in this case, and accepted such employment with the distinct understanding that said firm would receive no compensation whatsoever from the State of Alabama for its servicen. However, I have such documentation, and readily exhibit it to Mr. ROBB, but decline to furnish copies of the same to him."

Mr. GARRETT then exhibited to the writer a letter to him from Assistant Attorney General NACHMAN, written in Washington, D. C., dated September 18, 1953. In this letter Mr. NACHMAN stated that the law firm of Covington and Burling had agreed to act as Special Counsel

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for the State of Alabama in the Submorged Lands act suit, and that this agreement was on the understanding that the State of Alabama could pay no fee for such services, but would pay court costs. This letter also stated that a letter of confirmation would be forthcoming from Covington and Burling.

Mr. GARRETT also exhibited to the writer a letter to him from ADRIAN S. FISHER, written in Washington, D. C., on a letterhead of Covington and Burling, dated September 13, 1953. This letter acknowledged that the firm of Covington and Burling would represent the State of Alabama in this matter; the letter made no mention of fees.

Ar. GARRETT exhibited a copy of a letter written by him under date of September 21, 1953, to Covington and Eurling, attention Mr. FISHER, which letter formally appointed that firm as Special Counsel for the State of Alabama in this matter; no mention was made in this letter of fees.

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# ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE

# REFERENCE

Bulet to Washington Field dated 2/18/54.

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THI WASH TIMLD

DIRECTOR (46-20919)

DEFERRED

ADRIAN SANFORD FISHER, WA, ET AL, FAG - CONFLICT OF INTER ST. REBULFT 2/18/54. ADRIAN FISHER TODAY ADVISED HE WILL CONSULT WITH N WILL BILL ISCH, SR MEMBER OF COVINGTON & BURLING LAW FIRM, FOR DECISION AS TO WHETHER HE OR THE FIRM WILL FURNISH INFO REQUISTED BY DEPARTMENT. ELLISON IS OUT OF CITY BUT EXPECTED BACK 3/5/54. OTHER INVESTIGATION COMPLETED. DAVIS FURNISHED INFORMAL OPINION THAT MOST OF FUNDS NOW HELD BY TREASURY FROM TIDELANDS LEASES BELONGED TO CERTAIN STATES INACCORDANCE WITH SUBMERCED LANDS ACT OF 1953, AND THE ALABAMA CASE CONSTITUTES AN EFFORT TO SAVE GAID FUNDS FOR THE FED GOVT GATHER THAN TO GIVE THE FUNDS TO THE THREE DEFENDANT STATES. HE SAID IF A FORMAL OPINION IS WANTED IT WOULD HAVE TO BE REQUESTED OF THE DEPT'S OFFICE OF LEGAL COUNSEL. JAMES H. ROWE, JR., OF LAW FIRM OF CORCORAN YOUNGMAN & ROWE, A FORMER ASSISTANT AG, STATES FISHER WAS SELECTED AS ATTORNEY FOR ALABAMA WITH THOUGHT IN MIND THAT DEAN ACHESON WOULD HANDLE ORAL ARGUMENTS, BUT BECAUSE OF THIS INVESTIGATION, FISHER FELT HIS USEFULNESS TO CASE WAS IMPAIRED AND COVINGTON & BURLING FIRM CEASED PARTICIPATION, WITH CASE NOW BEING HANDLED BY ATTORNEY ROWE CONSIDERS IT AN OUTRAGE FOR AG OR AAG TO ORDER THIS INVESTIGATION WHILE CASE STILL BEFORE THE COURT. HE SAID HIS FIRM IS REPRESENTING STATE OF RHODE ISLAND IN SIMILAR SUIT WITHOUT PHESENT OR ANTICIPATED COMPENSATION FOR SERVICES FROM ANY SOURCE AND HE IS SURE COVINGTON & BURLING (AND FISHER) HAD THE ALABAMA CASE ON THE SAME BASIS, STATING THEY WERE DOING SO AS A PUBLIC SERVICE WFO WILL SUREP WHEN DECISION

HHH:AB

Assistant Attorney General Warren Olney III

March 11, 1954

Director, FBI

ADRIAN SANFORD FISHER, WITH ALIAS, FORMER LEGAL ADVISER, STATE DEPARTMENT FRAUD AGAINST THE GOVERNMENT - CONFLICT OF INTEREST (Your file 51-16-369, WO:LFR:gmk)

Reference is made to your memorandum dated February 15, 1954, in the above-captioned matter.

There are attached two copies of the report of Special Agent Harold H. Hair, dated March 8, 1954, at Washington, D. C.

The attached report of Special Agent Hair completes the Bureau's investigation in this matter.

Your early advice will be appreciated as to what further action your Division contemplates taking in this case.

Attachment

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# FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1 7-15 CASE ORIGINATED AT

WASHINGTON FIELD

WASHINGTON, D. C.	3/8/54. 2/26;3/3-5/54.	HAROLD H. HAIR gjr.
		CHARACTER OF CASE
ALFIAN SANFORD FISHER, we. Firmor Legal Advisor, State Department		FRAUD AGAINST THE GOVEL AZ CONFLICT. OF INTEPEST

#### TYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

OSCAR DAVIS gave informal opinion that as of 9-26-53, U. S. Government had no pecuniary interest in that part of fund that was derived from leases located in areas within the marginal belt defined in Submerged Lands Act of 1953, since said act gave such interests to the adjacent States. JAMAS ROWN, of Corcoran, Youngmen, and Towe, states his firm represents knode Island without compensation and has no fee arrangement of any kind with covington and Furling. ROWE states Covington and Burling getting no fee from Alabama. NELLISON, sonior partner of Covington and Eurling, states FISHER is salaried associate and does not share in profits. ELLISON states his firm expected to receive a fee from Alabama for legal work terformed in Alabama case, although no discussion re fees took place until about 9-10-53, when Assistant Attorney General NACHMAN of Alabama advised FISHER that Alabama had no funds to pay a fee. Covington and Eurling then agreed to complete case without compensation. Covington and Furling has withdrawn from Alabama case and has been succeeded by of Fowler, Leva, Hawes, and Symington, Washington, D. C.

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W/O 46-3116

DETAILS: AT WASHINGTON, D. C.

Mr. OSCAF H. DAVIS, Department of Justice, advised that he could furnish his personal, informal opinion as to the pecuniary interest of the United States Government in the \$70,000,000.00 fund which has been collected by the Department of Interior and is being held awaiting further decisions of the courts. He stated that as of September 26, 1953, the date the Alabama suit was filed, the United States Government had, in the Submerged Lands Act of 1953, given to the adjacent States all rights to leases and other benefits derived within the marginal belt as defined in Also, in the Outer Continental Shelf Act of 1953, the Act. the United States Government claimed all rights to leases and other benefits derived in areas of the continental shelf outside the marginal belt. He said the exact boundaries have not yet been established by the courts, but he believes that most of the \$70,000,000.00 fund was derived from leases within the marginal belt and, therer'ore, belongs to the adjacent States. Mr. DAVIS also advised that the Alabama and Rhode Island suits are not asserting claims for themselves as to money belonging to the United States Government, but on the contrary, their suits seek to have the entire fund retained for the United States Government rather than teing discursed to the defendant States in accordance with the Submerged Lands Act.

Mr. DAVIS stated the above comments constitute his personal and unofficial opinions on the questions touched on and should not be construed as the official opinion of his office. He said if an official opinion is desired, an appropriate request should be directed to the Office of Legal Counsel, Department of Justice.

Mr. DAVIS further advised that the State of those Island has filed a suit in the Supreme Court which is similar to the Alabama suit. He said that Rhode Island is represented by the law firm of Corcoran, Youngman, and howe and their arguments were handled by BENJAMIN COHIN. He also stated that ADRIAN FISHER is apparently out of the Alabama case since the Alabama arguments were handled by Attorney of the law firm of Fowler, Leva, Hawes, and Symington, 1701 K Street, Northwest, Washington, D. C.

WPO 46-3116

JAMES H. ROWE, Jr., a member of the law firm of Corcoran, Youngman, and Rowe, 1016 Investment Euilding, was interviewed by Special Agent ARANETH T. DELAYIGHE and the writer on March 4, 1954. Mr. ROWE advised that ne and THOMAS COLCORAN were friends of Senator LISTER HILL, of Alabama, who was interested in legislation which would provide that the Federal government sot aside income derived from leases from tidelands oil to be used for educational purposes. He said they had conferred with the Senator from time to time about this legislation, and when the Submerged Lands Act was passed in May 1953, a rather large number of attorneys felt that the law was unconstitutional and a "giveaway." He said Attorney Generals from several status. including Alabama and Rhode Island, came to Masnington in the summer of 1953 and held meetings as to what course to follow in attempting to have the Submerged Lands Act declared unconstitutional. He said that it is his recollection that Senator HILL put the Attorney General of Alabama, SI GARIETT. in touch with him and Mr. CORCOFAN, and they had several discussions with GARTETT although most of their contacts were with GARRETT's assistant, M. ROLAND NACHMAN, Jr.,

Mr. ROWE stated it was decided that the first action to be taken was for the State of Alabama to file a suit in the Supreme Court. In their considerations as to which attorney should represent Alabama in Washington, ADDIAN S. FISHER was selected. ROWE stated he had known FISHER in 1946 when they both participated in the Nurenberg Trials. He said one of the considerations in selecting FISHER was that he was in the law firm of Covington and Jurling and they had the thought in mind that the actual arguments before the Supreme Court would be made by DEAN ACHESON, who, before becoming Secretary of State, had a nation-wide reputation among attorneys as an advocate before the Supreme Court. ROWE stated his own firm is representing Rhode Island in the suit filed subsequent to the Alabama suit. He remarked that Mr. CORCORAN is a native of Rhode Island and is personally acquainted with Rhode Island Attorney General POWERS.

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Mr. ROWE stated his own firm has no fee arrangement with Covington and Eurling, his firm has received no fees from the States of Alabama and Rhode Island or any individuals or groups of individuals, and his firm has no present anticipation of ruceiving any fees or honotary benefits in any form for the work performed by them in the Rhode Island and Alabama cases. He said he is certain in his own mind that Covington and Burling were likewise Larforming the legal service without compensation. He said at the present time he represents only the State of Rhode Island but he indicated strongly that his firm may in the future act as attorney for other states or possibly individuals or groups of individuals in connection with efforts to have the Submerged Lands Act of 1953 declared unconstitutional. He indicated they did not intend to cease their efforts along this line in the event the Alabama and Rhode Island cases are unsuccessful. He further stated their efforts are in the nature of a public service and are being made without compensation because of their belief in the unconstitutionality of the Submerged Lands Act. In this connection he exhibited a clipping from an unidentified newspaper reflecting that Attorney General FOWERS of Rnode Island announced that the Rhode Island suit in the Supreme Court was to be handled by the firm of Corcoran, Youngman, and Rowe without charge.

Mr. ROWE stated he considered the investigation of FISHER during the pendency of the Alabama case an outrage. He said the Department of Justice should have at least waited until court proceedings were completed before investigating WISHER and embarrassing him by the investigation. He said when FISHER learned of the investigation, he decided his value to the case was impaired and he, therefore, withdrow. On this basis he said the case is now being handled by who, he understands, is a native of Alabama. He said he is confident that is also handling the case as a public service and without compensation. He stated LEVA argued the Alabama case before the Supreme Court while the Rhode Island case was argued by BENJAMIN COHEN.

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ADMIAN S. FIRMER was contracted on March 4, 1954, by Special Agent Kammers T. Delaylons and the writer. He advises that he is an associate in the law firm of Covington and Eurling and as a matter of policy he thought it best that he consult with the senior member of the firm, Mr. Newell Ellison, to see whether the matter should be discussed. He said Mr. Ellison was out of the city and would probably return the next day.

The state of the s

On March 5, 1954, Mr. NEWELL ELLISON was interviewed by Special Agent DELAVIGNE and the writer. Mr. ELLISON advised that neither the firm of Covington and Eurling nor its agents, partners, associates, or employees have received any compensation with respect to participation in the Alabama case. He advised that ADRIAN S. FISHER is an associate of the firm employed on a salary basis and does not share in fees received in individual cases.

er. ELLISON stated that when the firm first took the Alabama case in about July 1953, it was expected that the firm would receive a fee although they had no discussions with representatives of the State of Alabama respecting fens or compensation. He said he assumed their fee would be the modest side because he did not think the State of Alabama would be in a position to pay a large fee. He advised that in the middle of September 1953, Mr. NACHMAN, who worked with Mr. FISHER on the case, had a conversation with Mr. FISHER and told him that Alabama was not in a position to pay anything to Covington and Eurling for handling the Since their work was substantially completed and case. the motion and brief were almost ready to be sent to the printer, it was agreed that Covington and Eurling would complete the case without a fee. Mr. ELLIS said the firm has no agreements in writing with Alabama portaining to fees except the understandings set Forth in the letter dated September 18, 1953, from NACHMAN to GARRETT, the letter dated September 18, 1953, from FISHER to GARRETT, and the letter dated September 21, 1953, from GARRETT to Covington and Eurling, attention of Mr. FISHER. He said that he has been advised that Mr. GARRETT has exhibited these letters to an Agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation but declined

WFO 46-3116

to furnish copies of the letters. Mr. ELLISON read them to Agents but declined to furnish copies or allow them to be copied. It was noted that Assistant Intorney General MACHMAN, in his letter dated September 16, 1953, advised Attorney General GARRETT that Covington and Eurling had agreed to act as Special Counsel for Alabama in the suit involving the Submerged Lands Act, and had agreed to do so without compensation. Mr. FISHER's letter to GARRETT dated September 18, 1953, stated that the firm of Covington and Eurling would represent Alabama in the same matter but made no mention of fees. Mr. GARRETT's letter dated September 21, 1953, to Covington and Eurling appointed the firm as Special Counsel to represent Alabama in the suit, but made no mention of fees.

Mr. ELLISON advised that his firm and the individuals in it have represented no one in this matter except the State of Alabama and did not anticipate representing anyone else who might seek to intervene as a party plaintiff in the Alabama or Enode Island cases. He further advised that his firm has no agreement, whatsoever, with the firm of Corcoran, Youngman, and Rowe with respect to fees in connection with the Alabama and Rhode Island cases.

WFO 4.6-3116

# ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE

# LEADS

# MOBILE (INFORMATION)

A copy of this report has been designated for the Mobile Division for information. Investigation has been conducted by that office and additional investigation might possibly be requested.

# THE WASHINGTON FIELD OFFICE

# AT WASHINGTON, D. C .:

Will conduct any other investigation requested by the Eureau.

REFALLICE:

Pureau letter dated February 18, 1954.
Report of Special Agent HAROLD H. HAIR
dated January 5, 1954, at Washington, D. C.
Report of Special Agent SPENCER H. ROBB
dated March 2, 1954, at Mobile, Alabama.

Assistant Attorney General Warren Olney III

May 6, 1954

Director, FBI (46-20919)

1954.

ADRIAN SANFORD FISHER, WITH ALIAS, FORMER LEGAL ADVISER, STATE DEPARTMENT FRAUD AGAINST THE GOVERNMENT - CONFLICT OF INTEREST (Your file 51-16-369, WO:LFR:gmk)

Reference is made to our memorandum dated March 11,

It would be appreciated if you would inform the Bureau at an early date as to what further action your division contemplates taking in this matter.

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Assistant Attorney General Warren Olney III

June 11, 1954

Director, FBI (46-20919)

ADRIAN SANFORD FISHER, WITH ALIAS, FORMER LEGAL ADVISER, STATE DEPARTMENT FRAUD AGAINST THE GOVERNMENT - CONFLICT OF INTEREST (Your file 51-16-369, WO:LFR:gmk)

Reference is made to our memoranda of March 11 and May 6, 1954.

Your early advice would be appreciated as to whether a decision has been reached by your division regarding this matter.

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# Once Called Pro-Red

pro-Russian bloc in the State De-partment: Dean Acheson, new Secretary of State, also has been blasted by Russian publications Jury. for his attacks on Stalin.

The 55-year-old Harvard Law School graduate served throughout World War II as Assistant Secretary of State under Cordell Hull. He became Undersecretary in 1945. He held this post until his resignation July 1, 1947, was accepted with "great regret" by President Truman

During the early period of his six-year service in the State Department, he was accused of heading a "clique" of Harvard graduates who demanded ap-peasement of Russia at any price.

Adolf A. Berle Jr., former Assistant Secretary of State, testisistant Secretary of State, testi F.In June, 1947, Prayda, official fied last year before the House Russian organ, accused Acheson Un-American Activities Committee of "gross and rude slanders against department heads who espoused a "pro-Russian point of view."

In December, 1945, Achesondenied that the State Depart-ment refused to permit the FBI to arrest Arthur Adams and other members of a Soviet spy. ring set up to steal atomic se-crets in this country. The New York Journal-American

in its exclusive story on this spy ring, said that the State Department would not allow the arrests for fear of antagonizing Stalin.

However, Acheson became more anti-Russian during his last year in office, supported the Marshall plan, and condemned Communist efforts to expand in the Balkans and Western Europe.

tee that Acheson was among the the Soviet Union" after Acheson

By HOWARD RUSHMORE

Accused of being head of the courier for a Communist spyring first time in 1947 when Rep. within the New Deal, was indicted Shafer (R.-Mich.) accused Acherolariment. Dean Acheson, new here last month by a Federal son of still being a member of a grand jury on two counts of per- law firm engaged in foreign loans. Shafter accused Acheson of personal profit-taking.

According to Shafer, Acheson's name still appeared in January, 1947, on the door of the Washington law firm of Covington, Burling, Rublee, Acheson & Shorb.

Acheson stated he had severed connections with the firm when he entered the State Department in 1941.

This firm, according to Shafer, was engaged in swinging a huge loan for pro-Soviet Poland with legal fees allegedly amounting to \$1,000,000 involved.

Foreign loans were in Acheson's purview as Undersecretary of State, Shafer charged.

Donald Hiss, brother, of Alger, the Soviet Union" after Acheson also was a member of the Acheson in his final speech criticized the firm. The New York Journal-Reds for retarding world recovery American revealed Donald Hiss was representing the Soviet-conone of the "Harvard crowd" by their actions:

was representing the Soviet-conwas represented to the Soviet-conwas r

Mr. Tolson ..... Mr. Clegg .... Mr. Glavin .... Mr. Ladd..... Mr. Nichols..... Mr. Rosen ..... Mr. Tracy..... Mr. Egan Mr. Gurnea .... Mr. Harbo Mr. Mohr Mr. Pennington ..... Mr. Quinn Tamm.... Mr. Nenso.... Miss Gandy....

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# The Washington Merry-Go-Round

# More Blunt Talk Laid to Acheson

By Jack Anderson

FORMER SECRETARY of State Dean Acheson, as impeccable a diplomat as ever polished a phrase, has been flinging some unpolished prose at countries whose sensibilties no longer concern him.

He starchily told a group of Yale and Smith students the other day that England is "a second-class country," that Indian Prime Minister Nehru is "a pious old fraud" and that Brazilians are lazy and incapable of self government.

Acheson's remarks were supposed to be strictly off the record. However, here are excerpts that have leaked out:

On England—"England is nothing more than a second-class country. If you want to see the most empty display of military might in the world, go see the changing of the guards in London. They look as if they are about to defeat the entire Russian army when in reality they are a bunch of men in silly-looking costumes."

On India—"Let's face it, Nehru is a pious old fraud. It was a good event when the Communists invaded India, because this let the world know that Nehru didn't have the power or potential to do anything."

On Latin America—"All you have is one large conglomeration of weak and unstable countries. In Brazil, for example, the people are simply unenergetic. They also are not capable or competent enough to deal with the problems of self government."

Acheson had a good word only for West Germany.

"I believe the single most important country in Europe is Germany," he said, "and we should treat her like a 51st state. We should consult her on every move we make."

His parting advice: "We should stop worrying what other people think of the United States, and stop acting as if there is a presidential felection being waged among the uncommitted nations of the world and we are running for the post."

Still a power behind the difformatic scenes, Acheson has been consulted by President Kennedy and is a close confidant of Kennedy's chief foreign affairs adviser, McGeorge Bundy. This puts all the more bite into Acheson's comments.

### Chinese Stir Trouble

THE OPTIMISM that followed the test-ban treaty with Soviet Russia has now given way to sober second thoughts about the other great Communist challenge: the menace of Red China.

From every Chinese pressure point, intelligence reports tell of ominous new military activity.

Mao Tse-tung's minions are waylaying GIs in South Korea, prodding the Pathet Lao into action in Laos, stepping up their agitation in South Viet-Nam. They also are massing ominously on the borders of India, Burma, and Thailand.

Though little has been said about it, Mao has been building a network of roads that point like daggers at all these targets. Hundreds of thousands of Chinese are engaged in this toil. Night and day, with muscle alone, they are hacking their way through jungles and over mountains. The old Burma road, famous in World War II, has been completely refurbished.

Elsewhere a round the world, Mao's agents are working like hornets in Africa, the Middle East and Latin America, where he has already, eclipsed Soviet Premier Khrushchev as the arch-apostle of revolution.

His investment in trouble-

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times sends "technicians" to Blagoveschensk by their old the more promising trouble Chinese names.

spots.
Thosel who have studied Mao's tactics, however, believe he will avoid an open confrontation with the United States. Though he jeers at the United States as a "paper tiger," he has always taken care to step its teeth.

China and Russia now will nicians, who walked out with be diverting more of their all their blueprints, has ham energies to fighting each strung many of his projection. The facts of geogragrams. phy, for instance, make He also fears revolts in,

making is modest. He offers Chinese students have taken little more than pamphlets to calling such Siberian on guerrilla tactics, some cities as Vladivostok and

> The Chinese propaganda apparatus also appears intent on destroying the image of the Soviet Union with the same thoroughness that it has assailed the United States for the past 12 years.

At home, Mao, is still back when the tiger bares plagued by the nunger of his industry. The sudden re-IT IS ALSO possible that, call of 10,000 Russian tech-

China more a threat to Russia than to the West.

Both countries reportedly have shifted troops to patrol their common borders. And 1983, Bell-McClure Syndicate, Inc.,

# 1950 Sovjet War Scare Disclosed by Acheson

Former Secretary of State British Embassy while visiting Dean G. Acheson yesterday told President Truman. the story of a 45-minute war scare in 1950 when Soviet former Secretary of Defense bombers were believed ap-telephoned Mr. Acheson. At the proaching the United States.

egy Seminar at Fort McNair in Acheson to tell Mr. Attlee that what circumstances the United Russian planes were approach-States might attack an enemy ing Canada and all American first, Mr. Acheson said one in Canada were ready to take "can hardly picture such a off or already in the air. Mr. Truman's White House office, situation." There would have Lovett told Mr. Acheson he where he learned that the war to be "almost complete cer-could say no more and would scare had been caused by "an tainty" the United States would not have time to communicate atmospheric thing."

served, and recalled this story:

At 9:45 a.m. Robert Lovett, President's direction, Mr. Lov-Asked at the National Strat- ett said, he was asking Mr. be under attack, he added. With Mr. Acheson again for Secretary Acheson's moral of the story was that "it never has to live through," he ob- ended there.

ister attlee was staying at the British Ambassador Sir Oliver Russia."

Frank, who "was completely imperturbable."

"Oh, you don't say," Sir Oliver exclaimed.

"Yes, Oliver, I do," Acheson replied.

There was a short conversation about whether American Secretary of State to British Ambassador was a proper channel.

Then Sir Oliver said: "We shall see. I'll meet you at the White House at 10:30 (for a previously scheduled appointment with the President). Per-haps we will know then."

He then went to President Truman's White House office,

Mr. Acheson then telephoned SAC (the Strategic Air Com-1950 British Prime Min- the British Embassy and got mand with its bombers) over McGuire Mohr Parsons. Rosen. Tamm -Trotter\_ W.C. Sullivan . Tele. Room . Holloman Gandy

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# Rights Declarations Discounted by Acheson

15.—Former Secretary of State to the doctrine of salvation by Dean Acheson declared today works."

He was referring to the elecmight be considered "pernicious tion of Franklin D. Roosevelt abstractions" because "by pretending, they deceive."

Noting that more than 50 nations have accepted the United Nations universal declaration of human rights and 77 countries have constitutional guarantees of natural rights, Mr. Acheson said individuals' rights have nevertheless failed "to become more secure and more respected as their verbal glorification has 

### Opens Independence Fete

He spoke today at colorful ceremonies opening the "Pre-lude to Independence" celebration at the Colonial capitol nere. The period commemotiated is from May 15, 1776, guarantee the natural rights are more extensive than ours. For instance, they rated is from May 15, 1776, guarantee the natural rights gesses declared its independence from the British Crown, to July 4 of that year, when the Continental Congress proclaimed all 13 colonies' free-

Mr. Acheson, the principal adviser to the Democratic Party Mr. Acheson, the principal But in the Communist systaviser to the Democratic Party tem, Mr. Acheson pointed out, on foreign affairs, also claimed the human rights are negated his party had produced a greater social and economic revolution than the founding scious of the diffusion of power

### Preserving Old Rights

George Mason and Thomas Jefferson, authors of the Virginia Declaration of Rights and the Declaration of Independence, "were stating nothing new," Secretary Acheson said. "were stating nothing "They were preserving old rights, not asserting new ones."

He continued: "The social He continued: "The social comparatively small part of and economic changes which, the world and is a tremendous consciously or unconsciously, limitation upon power. One were being sought were not so has to experience it to realize great, I venture to say, conscious just how great it is," Mr. Acheof my recatessness, as those son observed.

By EARL H. VOSS which led the American people in November, 1932, to turn from WILLIAMSBURG, Val. May the hope of salvation by faith

Mr. Acheson, now a promi-nent Washington lawyer, read a scholarly analysis of the Declaration of Independence and the Virginia declaration of rights before a throng of distinguished guests at the Capitol Square.

### Red System Negates Rights.

Further discounting formal human rights declaration, Secretary Acheson noted that "all the Communist peoples' repub-lics, except China," list them in their basic law guarantees.
The Reds' rights he said to family; health and motherhood which does not appear in the basic law of the United States or the countries of the British Commonwealth, except India, which is losing enthusiasm for motherhood."

by the overriding central power. "Perhaps we are less conin our society until we com-pare ourselves with a Com-munist state," he said. "It is not merely the separation of the legislative, executive and

judicial powers of government, but the separation of the government and the sovereign, the official and the voter.

"The idea that the voter can turn out the government and install another is held in a

McGuire \_ Mohr -Parsons \_\_ Rosen \_\_\_ Tamm \_\_\_ Trotter \_\_ W.C. Sullivan \_\_\_ Tele. Room \_\_\_ Holloman \_\_\_\_ Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

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The Washington Post and
Times Herald
The Washington Daily News
The Evening Star A-6
New York Herald Tribune
New York Journal-American
New York Mirror
New York Daily News
New York Post
The New York Times
The Worker
The New Leader
The Wall Street Journal
Date

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# 'LOWER AND DIPLOMACY'

# Acheson Calls Dulles One of Worst Secretaries

By R. A. SALCKFORD Scripps-Howard Staff Writer
Dean Actes of and John Foster Dulles are about
s friendly as a couple of scorpions in a bottle.

### SUEZ-ERISIS

Mr. Acheson cites the Suez crisis as an example of British-French folly compounded by folly of the United States. He has no comment on Israel's role in that debacle. He accuses the British of being deceitful and the French of being only selfishly interested in their North African position. But for the United States he reserves the most severe indictment:

"There is hardly a more lethal blow to any alliance than to have one ally join the enemies of other allies"—a reference to the Russians and the Americans voting together against Britain and France on Suez.

Mr. Acheson makes claim that the Dulles formula of relying primarily upon "massive retaliation" at places of our own choosing, regardless of the location of the aggression, is monsense.

First, Mr. Ccheson said, we must not be inhibited in our military policy by the words of the UN Charter which do not inhibit our enemies—witness Korea and Hungary.

But he stressed we must be well prepared for all kinds of military action—"discussion must contemplate a wide range of violence—at one end, the discretion, which, one nuclear rower may hurl at

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another: then, the sort of hard and bitter fighting which occurred in Korca; finally, the force which might be used to deny our shipping the use of the Suez Canal. All of this is force which we should be in a position to better, or, if it is not deterred, to overcome."

Mr. Acheson believes we are not equipped physically or psychologically for this wide range.

### IDEAS

The book is not in any sense just a critique of Secretary Dulles. Much of it is devoted to carefully thought out and, at times, provocative ideas on power in the world today, the military requirements of a free world, the world, the need for more effective American leadership, But interwoven in it is subtle condemnation of Mr. Dulles.

"Perhaps what we do is less important than how we do it," Mr. Acheson says at one point. He is most critical of how Mr. Dulles does it—particularly the Secretary's penchant for what critics call his moralizing.

### INDICTMENT

Probably the sharpest indictment of Mr. Dulles pinned Mr. Acheson saved for his last paragraph. He denies claiming superior knowledge or wisdom in these difficult problems, or impatience with error, ignorance or limited outlook. These may destroy us, he concedes, but they are the normal frailties of man. But then he concludes:

"On one thing only I feel a measure of assurance—on the rightness of contempt for sanctimonious self-righteousness which, joined with a sly worldliness, beclouds the dangers and opportunities of our time with an unctuous film."

For this is the ultimate sin."

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# Today in World Affairs

# Acheson Article Is Seen As Hurting Foreign Policy

By DAVID LAWRENCE

WASHINGTON, April 25.—Dean Acheson—the man who was responsible primarily for preventing Gen. MacArthur from bombing enemy bases in Manchuria—and thereby winning victory in the Constant of the Korean War—now has begun to lecture President Eisenhower and to call him a "pacifist."

In a cynical and sarcastic denunciation of "moral force" and a broadside attack on the United Nations, the former Secretary of State in the Truman administration has written a curious article for "Reporter" magazine which can do considerable damage to American policy abroad in these critical times.

### Accuses Own Government

Mr. Acheson today enjoys the doubtful distinction of being the first American Secretary of State in history to accuse his own govern-ment of "selfish ambitions" in another part of the world. He says this; too, in the face of a record of many decades of unselfishness by the United States in World Affairs. Mr. Acheson in commenting on the Middle Eastern situation wrote: "President Eisenhower told us on Feb. 20

that 'the United States has no selfish ambitions or desires in this region.' I fear we must disagree. We have

If Mr. Acheson had said merely that the United States has a deep interest in the Middle East it would have been under-standable but to attribute "selfish ambitions" to the United

standable but to ascribe a mischievous motive to his own government. Undoubtedly the government. Undoubtedly the It is at the term "modal Communists will construce "am-force," however, that the former bitions" to mean territorial Secretary aims his shafts of ambitions and will repeat it in ridicule and derision. Mr. Achetheir propaganda in the Middle

# Shows Greater act

. What Mr. Acheson said later ical and economic system of a to be master of his own free world and shall not be engulfed by the closed Soviet-Communist system.

that world shall not be ruinously ous. Should this be done, Europe heyond imagination, it is an might have to make such terms easy step to the conclusion that as it could. These might well be most unfavorable to the United States."

But it is one thing for America to express broad "desires" for a peaceful world and quite another thing to harbor "sekish ambitions" as Mr. Acheson phrased it.

63 MAY 3 1957



Lawrence

# His 'Moral Force' Stand

son says:

Mr. Eisenhower at the outset of his political career sought for and found a satisfyingly firm on about the "desires" of the stance in what he has contin-United States in the Middle East, ually referred to as 'moral and is much more tactful. He wrote: spiritual values. . . . an ebul"Perhaps our greatest interest and desire is that the Middle in what Mr. Eisenhower has
East shall remain in the politcalled man's 'God-given ability

"This belief in the supremacy and sole validity of moral power "We desire, too, that it remain is reinforced by the profoundly in such relationship with the pacifist conclusions that Presi-rest of the free world that the tent Eisenhower has drawn fuel and sea routes essential to from the development of Russian capacity for nuclear warexpensive, uncertain or hazard-fare might well be catastrophic

all force is immoral and that its use can only be justified to meet a greater immorality—some one else's use of force against one's own country.

"Now it would be quite a valid conclusion that the deterrence of nuclear warfare is one of the highest objectives of policy. But we must never forget that between an opponent who is prepared to use force to gain his end and one who is not prepared to use force to defend his interests-the former is usually the winner."

### Record Backs President

One wonders by what stretch of the imagination Mr. Acheson can attribute pacifism to President Eisenhower who in 1955 sought and obtained from Congress authority to use force to defend Formosa and who in 1957 sought and obtained from Congress a resolution proclaiming that the United States is "prepared to use force" in the Middle East. There is certainly nothing in the record to indicate that th President sis not prepared to us

military force" to defend American interests when necessary.

Mr. Acheson incidentally will offend some of his worshippers in Britain and France because he says they were absolutely wrong in their action in Suez last October. He berates them for an "ill planned" and "weakly mounted" intervention. What is surprising, however, is that Mr. Acheson never seems to have read that the President denounced the use of force by the Soviets in Hungary. He intimates that the President condoned the use of force there by the Soviets.

### Favored a War

Not so long ago he was condemning Secretary Dulles for using phrases that the former Secretary interpreted as meaning liberation of satellite countries by force. Now he implies America should have favored a war with Russia over Hungary.

Mr. Acheson says, moreover, that he does not believe that "the purpose of American policy is to carry out a 'crusade' or 'mission' to bring about equal justice or to vindicate' international law."

Many people will be surprised at this any many other comments by Mr. Acheson in the same article.

Americans have not forgotten that had Mr. Acheson been as meticulous in his adherence to military force in his historic speech of January 1950 when as was charged in Senate debates so often—he "invited" the Communists to invade Korea, the whole war in the Far East in June 1950 might never have happened and the lives of many American boys would have been spared.

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eson, Attacks GOP Indec

NEW YORK, Nov. 16 (INS)—

new ideas. They're more at tracted to what they regard as tracted to what they regard as the tried and true method."

The Democrats, he said, had been able to keep their "feet indecision" in administering on the ground" while realizing private industry. This is detailed to the trutture problems would be structive of the freedom of the American foreign policy would that future problems would be structive of the freedom of the be a major issue in the 1956 different from those of the past. presidential campaign.

view, Acheson accused the Re-said.

"What the Republicans say they are doing is what the Democrats actually did," he said. "The difference is not in the words but in the action.

"I think the issue will turn upon the weakness, the false starts and stops which the Republicans have engaged in, in carrying out their policy."

Acheson, now practicing law in Washington, appeared on NBC-TV's "Today" program to mark the publication of his book, "A Democrat Looks at His Party."

In a question-and-answer ex-change with master of cere-monies Dave Garroway, Acheson said:

• The Republicans were afraid of new ideas whereas the Democrats had achieved a "flexibility and freshness" through a willingness to experi-

• The great hunt for sub-versives under the Government security program was "both wrong and foolish" since the Nation's real danger stems not from subversion, but from sabotage and espionage.

• Friendliness never would take the place of power or ideas in negotiating with the Russians.

"I think the Republican Party regards conventionality of thought much more highly than originality of thought," Acheson said, "And that's be-cause I think they're afraid of

residential campaign.

In a filmed television internot solve new problems," he "I feel more and more con-

American people. It is destructive of an effective check upon

espionage and sabotage.
"What we must do is to watch with a professional counter-intelligence staff that small publican Administration of bringing:

1. "Weakness and division felt strongly about "the evil into the western camp."

2. "Weakness in our own military strength."

3. "Weakness in our unity with a professional countering intelligence staff that small number of people from whom we may expect danger—and, as to the rest, let them go, free which we have brought on our selves by following a course the way they are supposed to be under our laws and our Conwith our allies."

"What the Republicant of Concerning a "workable" intelligence staff that small number of people from whom we may expect danger—and, as to the rest, let them go, free the way they are supposed to be under our laws and our Conwith our allies."

Mr. Tolson . Mr. Boardman Mr. Nicholam Mr. Beimonton Mr. Harbo Mr. Mohr Mr. Parsons Mr. Rosen Mr. Tamm Mr. Sizoo Mr. Winterrowd . Tele. Room . Mr. Holloman \_\_\_ Miss Gandy \_\_\_\_

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# cheson Tells State Employes They Are Entitled to

Work Free From Slander and Charges of Disloyalt

Dean Acheson told a cheering throng of State Department employes, yesterday that they were entitled to work free from slander and charges of disloy-

alty.

The retiring Secretary of State said goodby to several

thousand employes and officials at an outdoor ceremony. He was presented with the White House chair he occupied as a member of President Truman's Cabinet.

The employes came to the ceremony from a score of State

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Department buildings scattered throughout downtown Washington. They assembled in the triangular park across 21st from the new State Department building.

Acheson said in his farewell Speech:

"You are entitled to ask that, you should not be vilined; that your loyalty should not be brought in doubt and that slanders and libel, should not be made against you.

made against you.
"All of us are aware that in the times in which we live there

is a security problem before our country. We know that it is a problem which must be dealt with wisely and justly and quietly by people who are expert in dealing with it. It cannot be made the mere adjunct of something of which it is not a part.

"And I believe that the dif-

ficulties through which you have been will be temporary difficulties because they are not true to the great traditions of American life."

His remarks obviously were aimed at Congressional charges that communism, had infiltered the State Department.

After turning over direction of the Department to John Foster Dulles on Tuesday, Acheson and his wife plan to take a two month vacction as guests of Archibald MacLeish, poet and former Zibrarian of Congress, at his home on Antiqua, an island in the West Indies.

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# HE PATTERN OF RESPONSIBILITY DEFENDS BLOODY RECORD OF DEAN ACHESON

THE PATTERN OF RESPON-SIBILITY. From the Record of Deaff Acheson. Edited by McGeorge Bundy. With an introduction by Douglas Southall Freeman Houghton Mifflin. Boston. \$4.

By ROBERT/FRIEDMAN

The Pattern of Responsibility is a defense of a Democratic Party aristocrat, Dean Acheson, compiled by a GOP aristocrat, McGeorge Bundy.
To complete the little ruling

class, circle, Douglas Southall Freeman, official eulogist-his-torian of the Southern slavocracy, has provided an introduction which also pays tribute to-Mr. Acheson and his works.

The main purpose of this book is to try to lift the bipartisan foreign policy above the fac-tional conflicts of this election year and to convince sober members of the bourgeoisie that the Acheson handling of foreign affairs has been wholly in their class interests, even if the Secretary of State is serving a Democratic or 'Fair Deal' administration.

The method the Republican, Bundy, has chosen, for his defense, is to plead not guilty to the tongue-in-cheek charge of the McCarthyite Republicans that Acheson's State Department has been 'soft' on the Communists everywhere in the world.

That it should seriously be considered necessary to 'defend' Wall Street's Acheson against the charge of pro-communism is a measure of the irrational hysteria in this country which-Acheson's own boss, President Truman, has so assiduously spread via the loyalty program and the Smith and McCarran. Act prosecutions.

The Pattern of Responsibility sets out to prove the wisdom and success of Acheson's foreign policy. Mr. Bundy does this by quoting extensively from Acheson's writings, speeches and official pronouncements. Forming the connective tissue for this diplomatic bag of bones is a series of interpolations by Bundy in which, in effect, he saga-

ciously keeps saying of the Secretary! How right he was!

It was necessary to write this kind of book, and this kind of book only. For no writer pre-tending to any seriousness and candor could catalogue the re-sults of the Truman-Acheson policies without revealing an unbroken series of crimes, from Greece to Korea, which have bared before the whole world the sham of Washington propaganda:

To Mr. Bundy, the Marshall Plan, the North Atlantic treaty, the Korean intervention, the Washington role in Iran and Egypt are an unbroken series of . 1. triumphs.

But even the pro-war newspapers in this country have been forced repeatedly to admit that the Marshall Plan has solved no West European problems, nor has it succeeded in its prime task of crushing the Communist and labor movements of France and Italy; that the Marshall Plan has created a harvest of hate for Wall Street throughout Europe: that the destruction of Korea has created a revulsion of disgust the world over and has heightened the people's deter-mination to avoid similar liberation' by courtesy of the Pentagon's bombers; that Acheson's policies in Iran and Indo-China, Malaya and Egypt have shown the world a government openly defending the imperialist status

Only in the case of Franco fascism does Bundy show any qualms about an all-out defense of Acheson: So he weasels his way through a sentence which explains that "... there was still no thought of partnership with Franco; there was still American pressure for a change in his regime."

This characteristically dishonest word-juggling (Chiang isn't a partner either, he's a fascist stooge, too) ignores what the world knows, that Wall Street has underwritten Franco's regime, and that instead of pressing for "change," Washington's policy means putting guns in Franco's hands to prevent

any democratic revolt.

Bundy claims that Acheson must be disassociated from the extremists who want a shooting war with Russia, because "Acheson has consistently maintained that in the long run the Com-munist and non-Communist worlds may be able to live together in the same world, with-out war." But here as in every other case, Bundy does not test the word against the deed, or even against other words He forgets that George Kennan, Acheson's top aide in the State Department, and ambassador-designate to Moscow, formulat-ed the official "containment" policy on the Soviet Union, and the subsequent line that the prerequisite for world peace is the counter - revolutionary restoration of capitalism in Russia. Or that President Truman and other Washington officials have repeatedly insisted that agreements with the Soivet Union are "worthless" and that negotiaitons are "useless"—worthless and useless that is as long as the socialist state is in existence. Or that Acheson's State Depart-ment is behind the notorious Mutual Security Act to finance sabotage and subversion inside the Soviet Union.

No, such sordid realities do not intrude into the world of McCeorge Bundy. To the pure Mr. Bundy, there are no American oil companies lusting for profit out of the oppresed Iranian oil workers; there are no Wall Street sharpshooters edging their British cousins out of the drivers' seat in India and in one exploited colonial area after another.

No, in the mystical language which scholarly servants of capitalism use to veil the nasty facts of life, Mr. Bundy concludes with the exalted view that Acheson's "central faith" is that of "Christianity, patriotism and freedom."

News Item: Net working capital of corporations increased by \$200,000,000 during the third quarter of 1951 to a total of \$79,200,000,000, the Securities & Exchange Commission reported today (Jan. 17).

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This is a clipping from \_ of the THE WORKER

Clipped at the Seat of Government.

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(STASSEN) HAROLD EXSTASSEN JUMPED BACK INTO THE CHINA POLICY ROW TODAY WITH-STATEMENT SUGGESTING THAT SECRETARY ACHESON DOESN'T REMEMBER OR

ISN'T TELLING ALL ABOUT HOW THAT POLICY WAS SETTLED IN 1949.

STASSEN DEMANDED FROM PHILADELPHIA THAT ACHESON CONFIRM OR DENY THE CHARGE HE (STASSEN) MADE BEFORE A SENATE COMMITTEE ON MONDAY-THAT ACHESON AT A WHITE HOUSE CONFERENCE IN 1949 RECOMMENDED CUTTING OFF MILITARY AID TO NATIONALIST CHINA.

THE STATE DEPARTMENT SAID VESTERDAY THAT ACHESON WAS NO

THE STATE DEPARTMENT SAID YESTERDAY THAT ACHESON HAS NO RECOLLECTION OF ANY SUCH CONFERENCE AND THAT DEPARTMENT RECORDS GOINGS BACK THROUGH LATE 1949 DON'T SHOW IT EITHER.

DEPARTMENT SPOKES MAN MICHAEL J. MCDERMOTT TOLD REPORTERS TODAY, HOWEVER, THAT HE WOULD GO STILL FARTHER BACK INTO THE RECORDS, TO DETERMINE THE TRUTH, IN VIEW OF STASSEN'S LATEST BLAST.

"WE WANT TO BE COMPLETELY HONEST WITH MR. STASSEN," MCDERMOTT SAID, "AND WHATEVER THE FACTS ARE, THEY WILL BE REVEALED."

STASSEN SAID HE GOT HIS INFORMATION ABOUT THE WHITE HOUSE MEETING LAST NOVEMBER FROM THE LATE SEN. ARTHUR H. VANDENBERG, R., MICH., WHO, HE SAID, WAS ONE OF THE CONFEREES.

VANDENBERG'S SON IN NEW YORK WAS ASKED WHETHER HIS FATHER'S

VANDENBERG'S SON IN NEW YORK WAS ASKED WHETHER HIS FATHER'S MEMOIRS MADE ANY MENTION OF STASSEN'S MEETING WITH THE SENATOR. YOUNG VANDENBERG DECLINED TO COMMENT IMMEDIATELY.

THE STATE DEPARTMENT'S ORIGINAL ANSWER TO STASSEN YESTERDAY SAID ACHESON NEVER RECOMMENDED CUTTING OFF ECONOMIC AID TO NATIONALIST. CHINA AND THAT THE DECISION NOT TO SEND AMERICAN TROOPS OR ADVISERS TO FORMOSA WAS MADE BY THE JOINT CHIEFS OF STAFF.

THE DEPARTMENT'S STATEMENT, HOWEVER, DID NOT GO INTO THE QUESTION OF WHO RECOMMENDED CUTTING OFF ARMS AID TO THE NATIONALISTS—A STEP WHICH PRESIDENT TRUMAN TOOK IN JANUARY, 1950.

THE PRESIDENT ANNOUNCED AT THAT TIME THAT NO FURTHER MILITARY HELP WOULD BE SENT TO GENERALISSIMO CHIANG KAI-SHEK'S NATIONALIST FORCES ON FORMOSA, ALTHOUGH HE SAID ARMS ALREADY PROMISED TO CHIANG WOULD BE DELIVERED.

WOULD BE DELIVERED.

AMERICAN ARMS AID TO CHIANG WAS RESUMED AFTER THE OUTBREAK OF OREAN WAR LAST YEAR.

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WASHINGTON CITY NEWS SERVICE

# The Washington Merry-Go-Round

# Capt.'Truman, Meet'Maj.

By Drew Pearson

The press of the world speculated last week about what President Truman was saying to Prime Minister Attles during a highly

secret stag din-ner at the British Embassy.

The dinner lasted until 12:15; as m.— unusually late for Truman to he out. At the dinner were some of the most important British - Ameri-



Pearson.

can advisers Secretary of State Acheson, Secretary of Defense Marshall, Secre-tary of Treasury Snyder, Chair-man of the Joint Chiefs of State Omar Bradley, Field Marshall Sir William Slim, Lord Tedder, Sir Roger Makins and Averell Harriman, special adviser to the White House.

After the dinner was over, those present greeted newspapermen with a blunt "no comment." However, here is what actually happened behind the sacrosanct doors

'Capt." Harry Truman, once of the United States Field Artillery, and "Maj." Clement Attlee, once of His Majesty's Infantry, spent most of the evening swapping stories about World War I. Truman served in the Missouri National Guard which was active in the campaign of the Vosges Mountains. Attles enlisted in the British Army, was wounded at Gallipoli, reenlisted and came out with the rank of major.

Despite the presence of the topranking generals in the British and American Army, "Captain" Truman and "Major" Attlee devoted part of their time to cussing out generals.

# War on Acheson

Here is some of the closed-door Republican debate when GOP policy-makers haggled over the question of a formal resolution to remove Dean Acheson as Secretary of State.

Taft argued that any formal Republican statement should deal with policy not personalities. Millikin also doubted the wisdom of putting the Republican Party on record against Acheson; while even Wherry, who has never hesitated to raise his voice against the Secretary of State, preferred to Sepanana off formed resolution

"Everybody knows how I feel," the Nebraskan shrugged. resolution comes out with my blessing, it will hurt rather than help it.

Senator Ives of New York, who read the text of a proposed resolution, drew sharp attack in regard to one paragraph of his statement.

"We are compelled to point out." Ives read, "That unless this change in Administration personnel which we here recommend is made, our efforts to cooperate must prove futile and national disunity and lack of confidence are likely to increase." Millikin protested that this was

an "implied threat" that Truman must fire Acheson—or else. Taft also criticized the threatening tone, and Ives agreed it should be struck out.

Millikin then remarked that the resolution would probably make President Truman "more de-termined than ever" to keep

Acheson. "If we have to consider the President's backbone every time we make a decision, we bester give up as a party," shot back

Massachusetts' Senator Leverett Saltonstall objected to the Poor timing of the resolution, while President Truman and Prime Minister Attlee were making great policy decisions. A Republican pronouncement against Acheson at this time, warned Saltonstall, might undermine British confidence in the United States.

"Let me say this" reforted Ives. "The confidence of the American people is far more vital to us than the confidence of any other nation."

The New York Senator added that he had high regard for Acheson's intellectual capacity, but deplored his poor judgment. Ives cited Acheson's famous cracks that he would not turn his back on Alger Hiss and his description of Senator Taft as a "re-examinist."

Most rabid at the closed-door meeting was Senator Hickenlooper of Iowa, Senator McCarthy's Little Sir Echo, who not only wanted to purge Acheson but also to revamp the entire State Department,

Getting rid of Acheson isn't enough," snorted Hickenlooper. "That wouldn't reach the fellows underneath who are responsible for most of Acheson's decisions."

New Jersey's Senator Alex Smith agreed with "Hick" and urged making the resolution bipartisan by soliciting some Demoto the think along the same

Advice on Korea

Few Congressmen have carried greater weight at the White House in recent years than venerable, white-thatched Adolph Sabath of Illinois, dean of the House of Representatives. Sabath, who will be 84 in April, was a great favorite of Franklin Roosevelt, while Harry Truman has also left the White House door wide open to Sabath any time he wants to call.

It remains to be seen, however, whether Truman will follow the latest advice given him by his old friend.

"Mr. President," advised Congressman Sabath, "I hope everything possible will be done to bring about an adjustment of this, war, even if we have to yield a little to restore peace. I get a great many letters from mothers and fathers of boys in the service and they do not want this great loss of life to continue." Tracy Tele. Room Nease

Truman replied that while he wanted peace as much as the could not condone the Chinese did. The President told Cabath

de everything he could to bring about a settlement of the war.

He said he knew how those fathers and mothers felt and he conviolit. 1950. Bell Syndicate. Ins.

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Blow To Unity

The most critical aspect of the Republi can vote of no confidence in Secretary Acheson is that it comes from a partisan source. It is undoubtedly true that a large segment of the American people would like to see Mr. Acheson replaced. The Republicans in Congress and many nonpartisan observers have lost no opportunity, to let the President know their attitude, and it is reasonable to assume, that the President has been weighing the question of whether a change of leadership in the State Department would do more harm than good. But this in no way excuses the Republicans for making a partisan issue of a matter that is vital to our security at this critical moment.

Of course, the President does not need to take any notice of this minority protest from Capitol Hill. The anti-Acheson resolutions were adopted only by the Republican caucuses of the House and Senate, hot by Congress itself. And even if Congress had presumed to urge the dismissal of a Cabinet member, the President would be under no obligation to heed it. The entire executive power is vested in the President. and members of the Cabinet are responsible only to him. Mr. Truman is likely to respond to this pressure much as Lincoln did when congressional critics demanded the resignation of Secretary of State Seward during the Civil War.

In many respects the campaign against Seward is comparable to that against Mr. Acheson. Seward was resisting the demands of the extremists in Congress for immediate abolition of slavery and a purge of all Democratic generals from the Army. For this he was denounced as 'the evil genius' of the Administration—"the mesmerist" and the "unseen hand" who was preventing the President from doing his "duty." When a group of New York Republicans waited on Lincoln to demand Seward's dismissal, he told them fittly: "There is not one of you who would not see he country ruined if you could turn outseward."

In, December, 1862, shortly after the battle of Fredericksburg, the Republican Senators met secretly and adopted a resolution calling for "partial reconstruction of the Cabinet." But instead of broadcasting their lack of confidence in the Secretary of St. te at a critical moment, a committee yent to the White House to present the

senatorial view to the President. Learning the nature of the mission, Seward hastily sent his resignation to Lincoln, but, after a skillful maneuver that brought in also the resignation of Secretary of the Treasury Chase, a favorite of the Senators, the President declined to accept either of them. Seward's critics had overplayed their hand, and the net result was to strengthen both his position and that of the President before the country.

Whatever may be the effect of the present Republican gesture on the future of Mr. Acheson, it has certainly rendered a disservice to the country. Senator Alexander Smith hit the nail on the head when he declared that the action his fellow Republicans in the Senate were rushing toward might mislead the world as to "the fundamental unity of the American people." That lemonstration of disunity was made worse by the fact that it came just before Secretary Acheson departs for Brussels to attend the meeting of the North Atlantic Council.

In a last-minute effort to avoid the inevitable interpretation that will be placed on the incident abroad, the Senate Republicans added to their resolution a paragraph by Senator Taft pledging "our fullest cooperation with the President and the Administration in a united effort to meet by the most effective means the present national crisis." If this stood by itself, it would be a commendable and patriotic expression. But as a postscript to the demand for the scalp of Mr. Acheson (who, of course, is part of the Administration) it seems to be meaningless, insincere and contradictory. An offer by the minority to cooperate with the party in power on condition that the minority be permitted to purge the President's Cabinet is not cooperation but the opposite. There is no way to disguise this blow to unity in a time of national. peril, and it will be difficult indeed to taido the damage it has done.

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# Acheson Scored In Refusing Data In Refusing Data For Senate Quiz State Secretary /Acheson was childed yesterday for his department's "Green of the would and his plended the state department felt senators on the committee "could not be trusted with a secret" but that "Wadleigh and Hiss could be trusted." "It was damned offensive," the senator told Acheson. Millikin then asked Acheson if he would trust seriators with the trade data now, if the request is renewed." Promises "Consideration!"

ment's "offensive" practice of re Promises "Consideration" fusing to give senators data they request while trusting procom eration, the secretary replied documents.

documents.

Sen. Milikin (R) Colorado, that one?" Milikin retorted with raised the Issue during question.

Acheson urged that the tariff-mittee hearing on the Administration proposal to extend the power to negotiate lariff reductions with other nations; be extended without certain amendments approved by the House to

reciprocal tariff-cutting for three years.

Millikin noted that Alger Hiss safeguard American industry. The safeguard American industry. The safeguard American industry. The measure is now slated to expire June 12.

The secretary objected to House provisions that would require provisions that would require suttend with secret material when in the State department. By contrast, Millikin said it was "damned offensive" to have the department deny his request to examine confidential minutes of trade agreements committees studying tariff in the opposed outright House approved by the nouse measure is now slated to expire June 12.

The secretary objected to House provisions that would require sults, and fix "perfled points" because and the secretary objected to House provisions that would require sults, and fix "perfled points" because of trade agreements and the secretary objected to House provisions that would require sults, and fix "perfled points" because of the secretary objected to House provisions that would require sults, and fix "perfled points" because of the secretary objected to House provisions that would require sults, and fix "perfled points" because of the secretary objected to House provisions that would require sults, and fix perfled points and the secretary objected to House provisions that would require sults, and fix perfled points and the secretary objected to House provisions that would require sults are sufficiently and the secretary objected to House provisions that would require sults are subjected to House provisions that would require sults are sufficiently and the secretary objected to House provisions that would require sults are sufficiently and the secretary objected to House provisions that would require sults are sufficiently and the secretary objected to House provisions that would require sults are sufficiently and the secretary objected to House provisions that would require such as a sufficient sults are sufficiently and the secretary objected to House and the sufficient sults are

Data Refused in 1948

The Colorado senator said he asked for the mautes in 1948, when the finance committee, and to cancel tariff concessions on farm imports which he then headed, was study low domestic support prices. The proved clauses to deny tariff concessions to certain Communist countries, and to cancel tariff concessions on farm imports which he then headed, was study low domestic support prices. The opposed outright House approved clauses to deny tariff concessions to certain Communist countries, and to cancel tariff concessions on farm imports whose prices, with duty are being a measure to continue the rade program. Will L, Clayton, then a top department adviser denied the request on the ground

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# Bungled Intelligence Is Charged

By Drew Pearson

In a highly secret conference with the Senate and House Foreign Relations Committees, Secre-tary of State Dean Acheson

warned that a third world war is "immi-nent," if not already in

progress.
The Korean conflict might spread to Yugoslavia and possibly other points in Eu-rope and Asia "at any mo-



Acheson

"at any mo- Ach ment," Acheson declared. Asked if there were still time to avoid another world-wide conflict, the Secretary of State replied that it could be avoided only by prompt and concerted action against the Russian-Chinese Comnunist entente by our friends in the United Nations.

He mentioned trade sanctions against the Chinese Communists

as one possible solution.

But Acheson added that we must also get economic aid to Yugoslavia as quickly as possible to stiffen the back of that droughthit nation against Russia.

Under questioning by the House Under questioning by the House committee, Acheson hluntly charged that the Korean crisis is due in large part to General Mac-Arthur's bungling military intelligence. He specifically mentioned ligence. He specifically mentioned that military intelligence officers had estimated that the Chinese army which invaded Korea would numbers at the most 60,000 or 65.—1000 troops: whereas the Chinese of the Republican Party, felt remassed almost four times that

ralized and alert intelligence Ac gency in Washington, instead of lepending almost entirely on Mac Arthur's intelligence scouts.

Post for Dewey

It's been a carefully hushed-up secret between the State Department and Albany, but last sum-mer Governor Dewey discussed with Secretary of State Acheson

the idea of becoming American

Ambassador to Great Britain.

Although Governor Dewey's office refuses to discuss the matter, in what happened was this. Early in the summer and before Dewey changed his mind about running for reelection, he asked for a meeting with Acheson. He specified that the meeting should be neither in the State Department nor in the Roosevelt Hotel, Dewey's New York City headquarters; so the two met in the home of Roger Straus, president of the American Smelting & Refining Co.; whom Dewey had planned to make Secretary of Commerce if elected in 1948.

Dewey, long an admirer of cheson, explained that he was becoming more and more worried about the bipartisan foreign policy which he felt was rapidly falling to pieces since the illness of Senator Vandenberg. And he said he would like to do something to help.

Dewey and Vandenberg have

"All I can say now is that the situation is dangerous—very dangerous," Acheson asserted, health was good, he was in frequent felephone. quent telephone communication with the New York Governor. In

ooo troops: whereas the Chinese of the Republican Party, felt remassed almost four times that sponsibility for foreign policy and number in the Korean offensive, that he would like to do his part Acheson told the committee that toward reestablishing the bipartithis blunder might have been sanship which had now gone to

> Acheson expressed his appreciation. And out of their conversaion grew the idea that Dewey yould become Ambassador to the Court of St. James, top diplomatic spot in the world; then, after acquiring experience in London, would return here to steer bipartisan foreign policy back on an even keel.

The Secretary of State made no actual promise of the London ambassadorship to Dewey. But he indicated he would talk things over at the White House and let him know.

Cifford Named

Later, Dewey decided to run for a third term and the idea went up in smoke. However, the man who helped persuade Dewey to run for Governor again, the Chase Bank's Winthrop Aldrich, also knew of Dewey's foreign-policy plan, and out of this came the appointment of Walter Gifford; former head of the American Telephone & Telegraph Co., to the post Dewey wanted—an appoint-ment which has had all the politicians puzzled.

What most people don't know is that Acheson, despite the red label pinned on him by Republican Senators, had long been Washing-ton attorney for J. P. Morgan and the various Wall Street interests. He has also known Winthrop Al-

dreh and the Rockefeller group which dominates the Chase Bank. Therefore, when Dewey reneged on his budding ambassadorial career, he and his New York banking friends sold Acheson on Wal-ter Gifford instead. That was how Truman happened to appoint a big

money-raiser for Dewey to the most coveted of all diplomatic

NOTE-Though Dewey wanted to promote the bipartisan foreign policy for his friend Acheson and though Gifford's appointment was sold to Truman with the understanding he would swing GOP sup-port, it didn't work out that way at all. On the day before election. Dewey spent all day on the television vehemently denouncing his friend Acheson's foreign policy in China. It helped him clinch the election.
The Dewey-Gifford maneuver-

ing for the London Embassy now explains why President Truman was so baffled when he called in James Bruce, of National Dairy Products, and asked Bruce to relieve him of an earlier commitment for the London Embassy.

Brewster's Ambition

Owen Brewster, Maine Senator and friend of the wiretappers, is running a sly campaign to grab, a prize plum-chairman of the Senate Republican Policy Committee.

"The big hurdle is Robert Taft. present chairman, who shows more intention of stepping out. But Brewster figures that Taft, as lead-ing claimant for the 1952 piesi-dential nomination, can be persuaded to turn over the chairman-ship to a more "neutral" Senator.

So Brewster has been tiptoeing around promoting a "draft Tat"

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# Pamphlet Condemns Acheson For State Dept. Pro-Red Policy

Author of Book on Hiss Case Reviews)
Secretary's Acts to Cite Commie Tinge

By BOB CONSIDINE

NEW YORK, Nov. 21 (INS)—One of the most searing damnations of an American political figure is on the presses. The pamphlet, "The Case Against Dean

Acheson," was written by Victor\* Lasky, co-author of "Seeds of Treason" an inside look at the Hiss-Chambers case.

The pamphlet will not accuse Acheson of being a Communist, of course. Its premise springs from this line: ". on the basis of his nine-year record in and out of the State department he (Acheson) has been incapable of fully understanding the nature of the Communist conspiracy to conquer the world."

### Some Charges Listed

Some of the charges and assertions in "The Case Against Dean Aheson" follow:

He approved a \$90 million loan
to Soviet-controlled Poland (a
loan negotiated by Donald Hiss,
brother of Alger and a member of
Acheson's law firm) over the bitter objections of U. S. Ambassador
Arthur Bliss Lane;

Acheson still believes we can do business with Stalin, and by his use of such expressions as "Soviet leaders" he, the pamphlet states, "presupposes they have a devoted following and are not cruel despots who rule with an iron hand":

He remains vigorously anti-Mac-Arthur, and for that reason was not taken along on the still somewhat mysterious pre-election trip to Wake:

### Cash For Tito, Not Franco

He opposes a loan to Spain because of its totalitarian nature, but is willing to provide funds for the Communist-Tito;—

He has stated publicly that Alger Hiss, convicted inferentially

of espionage, remains his friend;
He ignored a secret memo sent to the State department in 1947 by a Senate subcommittee, caling the attention of then Secretary of State Marshall to "a condition" that had developed under Acheson and stating "it is evident that there is a deliberate, talculated program being carried but not only to protect Communitations between the condition of the condition of

In July, 1946, he defended certain "progressives" serving under him. Though many of the associations with which they served have since been cited as subversive:

### Ward Case Contrasted

Acheson protected John Stewart Service, career man arrested in the Amerasia case, and Service has since won consistent prometions in the State department:

tions in the State department;

"Compare this." this pamphlet will add, "with the treatment accorded Angus Ward, a courageous diplomat of the old school who was detained for 13 months by the Chinese Reds in Mukden, and who was finally 'rewarded' with an obscure consular post in British Rast Africa:"

He will not "turn his back" on Hiss, the pamphlet continues, but seems to have done so on Robert A. Vogeler, the American businessman sentenced to 15 years in Hungary after a mock trial;

In August 1949, Acheson scoffed at charges that Communist agents were filtering into this country through U.N., but a short time later came the arrests of Valentin, Gubitchev and Judith Coplon;

It was Acheson, the vivid paper will state, who "saw to it that no official U.S. representative attended the unveiling in Arlington cemetery of a headstone for the five young American fliers shot down over Yugoslavia;"

He is not a trained diplomat, and once was fired from the junior cabinet by F.D.R. as a "lightweight;"

In 1945 he spoke at a Madison Square Garden rally called by the National Conference of Soviet-American Friendship Tolson
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IT CANNOT be denied that the conduct of our foreign policy was a principal factor in the recent election. Thomas E. Dewey, Robert A. Taft, Eugene D. Millkin, Wallace F. Bennett, Richard Nixon, Everett M. Dirksen, and practically all others who were elected, devoted them selves to an analysis of the foreign policy with especial emphasis on Russia, China, Korea, and on communism. Mr. John M., Butler defeated, Senator Tydings on that issue.

The arguments were devoted to the crrors made at Tehran, Yalta and Potsdam: the infiltration of Communists into the State department; the relationship between that department and the Institute of Pacific Relations; the tremendous authority of Alger Hiss and his Communist associates; the Amerasia case: the abuse of Gen. Pat Hurley; the Stilwell and Marshall mission to China; the abandonment of Chian; talshek and our present was in Korea.

Also discussed was the curious phenomenon that while the Marshall plan made it possible for the United Kingdom to store up a dollar reserve of \$2,500,000,000, we are precariously devoid of friends and have only associates; that such countries as India and the Moslem states tend to be neutral as between the United States and Soviet Russia; and that Great Britain, which owes its continued existence to this country's aid, tends to pursue a violently separate course in the Far East, where our future is imperiled.

It is possible to go into further details on this subject: The above suffices to give a picture of an election campaign in which the Secretary of State, who was not a candidate for office, personally became an issue.

Mr. Acheson took no part in the campaign. He said nothing to defend his policies or his conduct of office. Had he done so, it might have led to a dangerous debate at a moment of international tension and might perhans have defeated more Democrats. newspapermen, with due propriety, asked Mr. Acheson if he intended to resign. He said that he had no such intentions, However, he did not say what were Mr. Truman's intentions. Nor could Mr. Acheson not have felt the sting in the question. No other member of the Calinat was asked such a question.

MR. TRUMAN has pursued a most unusual course in relation to his Cabinet. In his two terms he has had about 30 changes: more if the non-Cabinet rank secretaries of Army. Navy and Air Force are included in the figures.

He has had four Secretaries of state, Stettinius, Byrnes, Marshall and Acheson. He dismissed Louis Johnson, Secretary of Defense, to save Dean Acheson; yet, his personal indebtedness to Louis Johnson was yery great, indeed.

Dean Acheson will face an extremely antagonistic Senate, more antagonistic to him personally than to his policies. No man, whatever the loftiness of his soul, could refuse to turn his back on the convicted Alger Hiss without actually turning his back on his country.

That is why men like Wallace Bennett, Richard Nixon, and John Butler were elected on the issue of communism and Communist infiltration into government.

BY THE rules of the game, to say nothing of principle, those Republicans, and some Democrats, who emphasized these issues, and were elected, will seek pre-eminence by their emphasis.

Senator Brien McMahon, in Connecticut, ingeniously cub himself loose from all suspicions of a soft spot for Reds and was given a good vote; William Benton, who stuck by the State department, had a narrow squeak through and is being subjected to a recount.

TRUMAN is, it is true, firm in his friendship and obstinate, but he did fire his friend and campaign collector, Louis Johnson when he became a political nuisance to him.

Certainly, Dean Acheson is now a political nuisance to a President who from now to 1952 will have a Congress that will seek to scalp him politically.

How long he will continue to be burdened by a Secretary of State who is so objectionable to a large part of the Senate, is anyone's guess.

IT IS no accident that he is grooming Averell Harriman as a successor Harriman however, is one of the "men of Yalta," and is not likely to be more acceptable politically than Dean Acheson.

Dean Acheson.

The Democrats in the Senate would prefer that the Chief Justice of the United States, Fred Vinson, he appointed.

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Hiding Their Hero

NE OF THE FUNNY things about the campaign nationally is the way the boys seem to have swept the Dean, meaning Hon. Secretary of State Dean Acheson, under the rug.

The Dean has been very quiet—perhaps so that the country, about to cast its ballot in an election that means a great deal to the Great Deal, will forget what a soft, pro-Communist stupe he has been so often.

Considered a brilliant and finely-polished orator, he is making no speeches and no statements to "help" the cause. He is the Sheriff Finn of current national politics.

Neither the Dean nor his protector, President

Truman, is running for anything.

But all Democratic members of the House and sizeable number of their counterparts in the Senate—poor fellows—are having to run in the face of Acheson's record.

They want as little said about that record as 

possible, naturally.

They do not want the voters to turn their backs on them by being reminded that the top member of the Truman cabinet would not furn his back on his friend, Alger Hiss.

If the people will only forget, at least until after next Tuesday, that Acheson favors the admission of the Chinese Communists into the United Nations and has stated as U.S. policy that we will not use the veto to prevent that entrance!

The Chinese Communists have intervened in the Korean War now and are killing Americans.

This is not a pretty pre-election thought for the New Dealers.

It is not something easily explained to the

voters, many of whom have sons in Korea. Nor is the rest of the Acheson record of Red appeasement, including his policy of turning China and its 400,000,000 people over to the Communists.

Nor his implacable hatred of Chiang Kai-shok. Nor his catty, long-standing dislike of Gen. Mic-Arthur.

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Nor his approval, as Undersecretary of State, of a \$90,000,000 postwar loan to Communist. Poland.

Victor Lasky, co-author of "Seeds of Treason," recalls in a compilation of "The Case Against Dean Acheson" that this loan was negotiated by Donald Hiss, Alger's brother, a member of Acheson's law firm.

It was negotiated, and approved, over the strenuous protests of Arthur Bliss Lane, former Ambassador to Poland, who warned it would be used only to strengthen the Red Polish dictatorship. It, of course, was.

. Acheson wrote off Korea and would have let it fall, had not President Truman reversed him.

He has written off Formosa, though Gen. MacArthur regards it as of the utmost strategic importance.

No wonder the President left Acheson at home

when he flew to Wake Island!

No wonder the New Deal political masterminds have swept the Dean under the rug for the dampaign.

He is a failure—a liability to his party, as he is to his country.

# The Washington Merry Go-Round

# Acheson Uses TV as Intercom

By Drew Pearson

THE GENERAL PUBLIC has the idea that Secretary of State Dean Acheson is an austere, sober individual. In his relaxed moments, however, Acheson is just the opposite. He has developed a whimsical humor that has helped him weather the storms that rage round his head.

"The Secretary of State," he told intimate friends the other day, "is always fair game. There is no use trying to argue with people like Senators Taft and Wherry. They don't want to learn."

Asked what he did to take his mind off official problems. Acheson replied:

"I worry about the oak plague attacking the leaves on my farm at Olney (Md.). The leaves are falling off now, and they usually do not fall until late autumn."

Acheson is probably the first Secretary of State to use television in his official business. When he is in Washington and when Ambassador Warren Austin is waging tough forensic battle with Soviet Delegate Malik before the Security Council in New York, the Secretary sits before his television set to watch the performance. Beside his chair, as he watches his Ambassador at Lake Success, is an open telephone line direct to Warren. And, as Warren debates with the Soviet delegate, the Secretary picks up the phone to suggest new answers to the stream of Russian abuse.

There was a time when an exchange of diploquartic notes between the United States and a forleign country required six weeks to two months. They had to be taken across the Atlantic by clippen ship. Later, the time of exchange was narrowed to a couple of days. But now, with television, it's instantaneous.

THE AMERICAN LEGION this week ends its first year under a veteran of World War II—dynamic Commander George N. Craig of Brazil, Ind.

The year marked a milestone in more ways than one. Hitherto, every commander during the Liegion's 31 years had been a veteran of the First World War, and younger legionnaires were beginning to get restless. The Legion's king-makers, younger, men said, were getting too old, too reactionary, too set in their ways.

Then along came George Craig, a forthright young country lawyer, who loved the Legion but believed it could play a part not only in protecting veterans but in building a better United States.

Some of the things he has done have left older legionnaires rubbing their eyes but, in the main, supporting him. Among other things, he stuck out his chin with a statement on tolerance and discrimination.

"Men who have faced death together on the field of battle," he said, "know that in the final showdown it isn't a man's color, place of birth, political belief or church affiliation that counts. It is only his courage to fight for God and country."

Carrying out his creed, Craig urged the Legion to campaign against the Ku Klux Klan. He also sponsored a "go-to-church" movement. "We need to get closer to God," he said, "Our first armament must be spiritual."

It was to be expected that Craig would crusade against communism, but he went further. He contended that the way to fight communism was not merely by condemning it but by building up a better country as a bulwark against it. And to that end he took the unusual step of calling an all-American Conference of 60 different groups—from the AFL to the United States Chamber of Commerce—to plan a constructive campaign against communism.

It will be interesting to see whether the World War II yeteran who succeeds Craig as commander

will be able to keep up with the high standard he has set.

ONE REASON many GIs have been severely. wounded in Korea is the poor quality of metaljacket on Communist bullets. Instead of making a clean hole; North Korean bullets shatter and cause nasty wounds. Though not actually dumdum bullets, they're not far from it... Tough but mild-mannered Maj. Gen. John Church, who took over General Dean's 24th Division, is doing a magnificent job in Korea .... Guided missiles are becoming so important that their research may soon be made independent of the Army, Navy and Air Force. This guided-missile section could become the nucleus of a separate armed service in any Buck Rogers era of the future, just as the Air Force broke away from the Army... The Army is desperately short of doctors to handle wounded GIs returned from Korea. The situation is worse than the public realizes... With the Munitions Board stockpile of wool critically low, the Army s shopping for Australian wool. A lot of wool lothing will be needed for our men during the Korean winter.

HARRY BYRD and some of his Senate friends have directed so many barbs at "bureaucrats" that the public has the general idea every bureaucrat has horns.

Over in the Treasury Department, however, sits a big, balding bureaucrat who began his Government service as a typist 33 years ago and now has the unique distinction of being probably the only person able to get the Russians to cooperate in the dis-United Nations.

He is Harry Anslinger, Commissioner of Narcotics. Thanks to him, all nations, even including Russia, are limiting the manufacture and sale of narcotics to medical needs.

"Narcotics," says Anslinger, "are as dangerous to the human race as the atom bomb. We all recognize it, and there's even been complete co-operation behind the Iron Curtain."

Anslinger's formula, which may point the way for world atomic control, is an international monopoly to buy and distribute drugs. It sets production quotas, prices and consumer maximums. Russia at first was opposed, but was won over by Anslinger's fairness.

Anslinger's farsightedness has been responsible for several things the public doesn't know about. Four years before Pearl Harbor, he saw war coming and arranged to stockpile opium. As a result, it was the only critical material produced outside the United States which remained in abundant supply throughout the war.

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Buring the war, with Asia occupied by the Japanese, Anslinger also was farsighted enough to hold private talks with the British, Dutch and French. with a view to stopping their notorious sale of opium to Orientals. Possibly because victory then seemed far away, they agreed. And the opium traffic has now been largely stopped.

Theide the United States Anclinger has a force.

Inside the United States, Anslinger has a force of agents not much larger than the FBI division in New York. He has also organized a secret panel of narcotics officers in London, Cairo, Ottawa, Potterdam Barlin and Paris to break international. Rotterdam, Berlin and Paris to break international dope smuggling. It was the Narcotics Bureau that first broke Murder, Inc., by locking up Louis

Lepke.

Anslinger's mode of operation is indicated by an incident of a few years ago, when a narcotics agent with a flair for publicity came to the Commissioner's office and proudly boasted he had two trunks full of clippings.

Gently, Anslinger said: "I don't see how those lippings are going to help you or the bureau. I think you'd be smarter if you concentrated on getting convictions instead of headlines."

WASH POST

# The Mess MacArthur Inherited

The government has decided to negotiate a peace settlement with Japan as soon as possible. Long-term military rights for American forces in the Japanese home islands are to be asked.

The Korean war has indicated the advisability of these steps, which are said to have brought Gen. Mac-Arthur, as supreme commander in Japan, into reason-

Grew Is

ably close agreement with the State department and the defense establishment for the first time in many months.

Let Out

When the Presidential decision was made to intervene in Korea, the whole job was wished upon MacArthur. The general is believed to have viewed the successive retreats before communism in Asia with grave misgivings, but he had nothing to do with them. He was not given any voice in higher policy until the State department had made an egregious mess of everything in the Orient. Then, in effect, he was given a mop and told to clean up.

A little history on the relationship between Gen. Mac-Arthur and Secretary of State Dean Acheson is illuminating. In the summer of 1945 Acheson had been as sistant secretary of state for four and one-half years. On June 7 of that year six persons, two of them State department officials, were arrested for espionage in the theft of 1,700 secret government documents for the pro-Soviet magazine Amerasia. By coincidence, the New York Communist newspaper, the Daily Worker, praised Acheson on that day as "forward looking."

Joseph C. Grew, Acheson's immediate superior as undersecretary of state, was in favor of vigorous prosecution of the document thieves, but forces were at work to render the prosecution a dud. The Communists yelled for Grew's scalp. On Aug. 14 James Byrnes succeeded Edward R. Stettinius as secretary of state, and both Grew and Acheson tendered their resignations, as was customary.

Former ambassador Joseph E. Davies, Russophile author of "Mission to Moscow," is said to have related that Acheson had made Grew's resignation a condition for staying on himself. On Aug. 27 Acheson was appointed undersecretary, and Grew was out. Philip Jaffe, central figure in the Amerasia case, confided to one of the other defendants, "Well, we've suffered a lot, but anyhow, we got Grew out."

On Oct. 7, 1945, the leftist New York paper, PM, remarked editorially, "Now State department policy has a better appreciation of what Soviet Russia wants." On Nov. 14 Acheson appeared at Madison Square Garden on the same platform with such well-known Stalinists as Davies, Corliss Lamont, Paul Robeson and Albert Fitzgerald, president of the Communist-dominated TO United Electrical Workers, at a mass meeting in monor of Dr. Hewlett Johnson, the "Red Dean" of Canterbury.

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of undersecretary, Acheson set about putting Gen. Mac-Arthur, the hero of the Pacific war, in his place. Gen.

Acheson's

About Face

MacArthur had stated that Japan was docile under American occupation and that 200,000 American troops were all that were needed. On Sept.

19 Acheson, acting secretary of state in Byrnes' absence, snapped back in a statement the Associated Press called "more pugnacious than diplomatic."

Among other things, he said that "the United States government, not the occupation force under Gen. Mac-Arthur, is determining American policy toward Japan," and that the policy laid down by "the government"— "ip., the State department—"would not be changed and would be carried out regardless of cost."

Some senators, among them Wherry of Nebraska and Chandler of Kentucky, said the Acheson statement was a deliberate insult to MacArthur. Whatever it was, it indicated that Acheson intended to call the signals on the Far Eastern policy, and that MacArthur's role was to be confined to doing as he was told.

With the exception of the year and a half between July 1, 1947, and Jan. 8, 1949, when he was out of the department, Acheson called the signals. In his tenure as secretary, Nationalist China was conquered by the Communists.

America's trained forces were withdrawn from the republic of South Korea. Acheson announced that surviving Nationalist Chinese forces in Formosa had been written off. In statements before closed senatorial committee meetings, he accepted Communist conquest of all of East Asia, even the Philippines, and, ultimately, Japan. His open-ended policy envisioned only the "containment" of Soviet Russia in Europe.

Up to June 27, when the President abruptly reversed the whole policy and ordered American forces into Korea, MacArthur sat on the side lines while Acheson ran a losing show. Communists and the leftist press never ceased sniping at MacArthur's occupation policy in Japan, which was a brilliant success compared to every one of Acheson's successive nose dives.

Only when the hands of the clock stood at one minute to midnight, when the knell was about to sound on Acheson's policy in the Orient, did the secretary of state step back while an all but hopeless job of retrieving what could be saved was thrust upon Mac-Arthur with the equivalent of some such phrase as "It's all yours, general."

The American people should remember that it was Acheson who five years ago snapped that he, not Gen. MacArthur, would make America's policy for the Far Fast. The words return to haunt him.

# **Ex-State Aide Calls Acheson** Menace to U. S. department." "There are numerous pre-Communists, if not actual fellow traverses of the department of th

EVANSTON, III (April 6 (CTPS)—Dr. Kenneth Colgrove, Northwestern university political scientist, today assailed State Secretary Acheson as a menace to the Security of the United States and urged that Acheson be security of the United States and urged that Acheson be

ismissed from his post.

Colgrove spoke scathingly of Acheson's "insolent defense of (Alger) Hiss," of the 91 homosexuals discovered in the State department by loyalty investigators, and of "pro-Communists in the State department ..... who were the architects of victory of the Chinese Communists."

The indictment of Acheson, his policies, and his staff, was based partly upon information Colgrove collected while he was a con-sultant on Far Eastern policy for the State department during the last war.

### First Lecture in Series

The political scientist's speech was the first of a series of six put

livas the first of a series of six purplic lectures on power politics in international affairs.

"The United States," said Colgrove, "is now engaged in a cold war in which the very existence of democratic institutions is seriously threatened. In such a crisis it is imperative that only men of it is imperative that only men of greatest integrity; wisdom, and foresight should guide American foreign policy. The Secretary of State has amply demonstrated his

lack of all these qualities."

The expert on international affairs cited Acheson's refusal to fenounce his friendship with Hiss is evidence of unfitness for his office.

J. He denounced Acheson's new policy of "total diplomacy," outlined recently in speeches in Cali-fornia, as "inadequate" and "too

### Praises Sen. McCarthy

"The fact that it took drastic means such as the loyalty investi-gations to rid the State depart-ment of 91 homosexuals indicates how lax the discipline of this de-partment has been," said Col-

"Even if homosexuals might be therated in other departments of government, they cannot be tolerated in a department which conducts foreign relations

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				ickmail.
			party	thrives
upon	blackm	ail."		

Colgrove asserted that Sen Mc-Carthy (R) of Wisconsin had performed a "real service to the American people" by precipitating the investigation of a "corrupt

as consultants in the department," he said. "These were the men who were really responsible for the

"They know or should have known that Communists enter any government only to destroy it. These were the men who were chiefly responsible for the collapse of the Nationalist government They were the architects of the victory of the Chinese Communists in 1949.

"Ambassador Phillip C. Jessup

has correctly said that the charges of Sen. McCarthy have seriously hurt the influence of several Amen ican diplomats. He neglected to say that, because of their bad advice these diplomats should long since have been removed from public

Dr. Colgrove outlined a 12-point program for reform of our Far Eastern policy. It calls for continued recognition of Nationalist China and economic aid to noh Communist governments in Asi

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# Tf Acheson's Red, Moscow's Color Bl<del>ind</del>

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Secretary of State Acheson, the man who these days is being described as pro-Communist by certain of our Republican legislators?

On Monday, Moscow Radio's "home service" devoted considerable time to a critique of Mr. Acheson and his recent foreign policy speech at Berkeley, Cal. Here is some of what the Kremlin Reds had to say:

THE day before yesterday, a demagogical attempt to win public opinion was launched by Dean Acheson,
United States Secretary of State. He
delivered a long speech in the town of
Berkeley on the subject, "The Friction
Between the United States and the Soviet Union." This is the first of a series
of speeches by the United States Secretary of State in the course of his peculiar tour over California. The many
failures which overcame American diplomacy in the course of the recent
months have taught the Secretary

Once more he submitted to his audience a considerable agglomeration of fantastic lies. Acheson, too, made, frequent use of the word "peace" and embroidered a great deal on the fact that he "strives for peace." These phrases, however, only proved that open appeals for war are anything but popular among the American people. The entire speech, abundantly interspersed with anti-Soviet slander, revealing the speaker as a truly incorrigible liar, leaves no doubt as to the true intentions of this fascist-like diplomat.

Obviously envying Ribbentrop his laurels, Mr. Acheson declared: "Our time requires total diplomacy." In order to find out what this total diplomacy means, it is by no means necessary to turn to the initial sources and worry the dead—Hitler, Goebbels, Himmler, Ribbentrop, and the rest of Acheson's political ancestors.

It suffices to hear him speaking. Rebeating the hackneyed inventions about "Russian imperialism," about the "designs of the Kremlin," about Marx's teaching having allegedly "become obsolete," about "Soviet expansion," and so on and so forth, Acheson informed his audience that he sees no way for a moral compromise with the thesis of international Communism.

You see, he doubts that two systems-



SECRETARY ACHESON.
—Harris-Ewing Photo.

theirs and ours—can really exist side by side. Finally, he called upon the Americans to nurse no hopes as regards peace or the improvement of relations with the Soviet Union.

Having pronounced these words, Acheson evidently felt that he is beating his own lying records and that he is at a rapid pace approaching the state of the mad Forrestal, who finished his career so sadly and significantly. But the American liar was carried away by his own eloquence.

Everybody knows that in January, 1949, the Soviet Union through its leader, J. V. Stalin, had stated: "The Soviet Government could, of course, cooperate with the United States Government in the carrying out of measures aiming at the realization of a pact of peace and leading to a gradual disarmament." In spite of

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Russians have thwarted the talks about a pact of peace. The entire speech by the way, is built on such swindler's tricks.

Who does not know that the American plan for the control over atomic energy means the transfer of all sources of atom production to the sole disposal of the American imperialists? It is known to one and all—except Acheson, who assures us that there will be found in America scientists worthy of trust, allegedly capable of governing this lethal power without politics proceeding from human considerations. Yet the Soviet proposal providing for a mutual and effective control is not liked by Acheson Therefore, he once more reproaches the Soviet Union for intractability.

The meaning of the numerous reproaches and slanderous attacks of which the speech of the United States Secretary was composed is very simple. It contains a ludicrous and impudent ultimatum: Let the Russians open all the roads to war, and then, well, then

we shall talk about peace,

"Our representatives are treated like criminals," complains Acheson, remembering recent events which have taken blace in Sofia and Budapest. If you listen to Acheson, you begin to think that ringleaders of espionage gangs, saboteurs and the hired murderers are not criminals but decent diplomats, gentle doves Why, then, does Acheson preach total diplomacy?

"We don't want and don't intend to set up satellites; we actually don't know how to go about it," hypocritically assures Acheson. "We have no satellites

whose votes we control."

What, then, is the notorious Marshall Plan, if not a tool for the enslavement of the peoples? Why, then, at international conferences, at the sign of cheson's conductor's baton, are the representatives of the countries enslaved by this plan obediently raising and putting down their hands?

Innocent, gentle Acheson! Thus writhing in mud of his own inventions, entangled in absurd assurances, choking with slander, Acheson crawls to the

end of his speech like a snake:

"We must admit that our ability to reach our aim cannot be determined by aspirations for peace alone, but that it must be supported by force in order to solve the tasks fate may place before

# G.O.P. Lawmaker Hits Acheson as Socialist

By the Associated Press AUGUSTA, Me., Feb. 25.—"If AUGUSTA, Me., Feb. 25.—"If Stalin were to give an award to an American man for the greatest benefit to Russia," a Michigan member of Congress said today, "he couldn't have found a better man than Dean Acheson."

Representative Potter, speaking to a convention of Maine's Young

to a convention of Maine's Young Republicans, declared: "We have Socialists in high places in our Government who are just as socialistic as the Fabian Socialists in England." The Fabian Society, he said, was the fore-runner of the present British Lawrenty. bor Party.

Mr. Potter characterized Federal Security Administrator Oscar Ewing, Secretary of Agriculture Brannan and Secretary of State Acheson as "American Socialists." He defined an American Social-

ist as "any person who advocates unnecessary Government, control

and operation."

"Harry Truman is not a Socialist," he said... "No. He is just
a cuining, conniving Pendergast
politician... But he is advised politician But he is advised by what I would call American Socialists."

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# Acheson Not Up on Aggression Says Judd

Rep. Walter H. Judd (R., Minn.), today assailed State Secretary Dean Acheson as "a man who hasn't yet discovered that

Communist aggression is by infiltration."

Commenting on Scripps-Howard Reporter Clyde Farnsworth's interview with Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek, (published exclusively in The News in Washington yester-day), in which Chiang said the Chinese Reds already were putting pressure on French Indo-China, Mr. Judd said the move was "an obvious one."

"That's the way Communist i perialism has to operate," said the former missionary in China. "It would fall apart if it didn't continue to expand."

But, he added, "What can you do with people like our Secretary of State who persist in thinking of Mr. Acheson, playing with his legalistic terms, is at the mercy of smart, clever, ruthless men like the Chinese Red leaders."

CAN'T BE MUCH

A spokesman said the State Department had had no reports indicating, as Chiang told Mr. Farnsworth, that the Chinese Reds were sending arms, ammunition, guerrillas and fifth-column agents to sid the Indo-Chinese Communists. aid the Indo-Chinese Communists. The spokesman said the French government had moved troops "right up to the border," and that "if anything's going thru there, it can't be much."

Furthermore, he said, even if the Chinese Reds do carry on ag-gression among their neighbors, the primary responsibility for calling such aggression to the attention of the United Nations would

belong to the country involved.
"We can't assist any nation until it indicates it wants us to assist it." the spokesman said. But he added that if any country appealed to the UN for help, it would have the support of the United States.

WHAT WAS MEANT

That, he said, was what was meant by Secretary Acheson's statement last July in his letter of transmittal submitting the State Department's White Paper on China to the Pracidant

China to the President.

At that time Mr. Acheson said that if the Communist regime in China attempted to engage in again.

gression against China's neighbors, "we and the other members of the United Nations would be confronted by a situation violative of the principles of the United Nations Charter and threatening in termational neace and security." ternational peace and security

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WASHINGTON DAILY NEWS CITY EDITION

## Our First Pro-British Secretary Of State

Demands are being heard in the senate that Secretary of State Acheson resign over the China fiasco. Mr. Acheson has been playing the British line in his policy.

Webster

which is not unnatural, his parents both having been born British subjects. There was a time when Britain had

Helped to lay out hard cash to buy up a secretary of state. Now the British get them for nothing.

In his biography of John Quincy Adams, Prof. Samuel Flagg Bemis of Yale recalls how Daniel Webster, as secretary of state in 1842, served as disbursing agent for the British foreign office in settling the northeast boundary to the disadvantage of the state of Maine.

Webster and a Harvard professor, Jared Sparks, used a spurious map to sacrifice to the British some 5,000

square miles belonging to Maine.

Under the treaty of Ghent in 1814 Britain had the right to insist on arbitration of the boundary. Matters dragged along, with relations becoming very strained during the administration of President Van Buren.

When some American state stocks went into default with the panic of 1837, British investors with heavy holdings were resentful. Relations were further strained by American support of border revolts in Canada. Relations approached the breaking point when Alexander McLeod; a Canadian, was tried in New York courts for killing an American citizen who had been aboard an American steamer in the service of Canadian rebels. McLeod's acquittal averted the possibility of serious difficulties.

Van Buren toyed with the idea of a special mission to Britain, and his political opponent, Webster, angled for the assignment. When the plan was abandoned, Webster privately visited England in 1839, apparently financed by American and British banking and trading concerns.

He reassured British investors about the future of their American investments, in return for which the great British banking house of Barings is said to have paid him \$5,000. On this trip Webster met and became a fast friend of Lord Ashburton, who had been head of Barings and was a member of the Baring family.

This was the state of affairs when Tyler succeeded as President in 1841, with Webster as secretary of state. In the preceding year Maine's restlessness over the boundary had brought British regulars into the disputed area. Webster installed his intimate, Edward Everett of Massachusetts, as ambassador to Britain, and immediately started overtures to settle the boundary question.

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Of his motives, Bem ays, "Constantly carried by his careless personal econo into impecunious circumstances, he craved to fill a very expensive public post, that of minister of the United States to the Court of St. James. A big step toward his ambition might be to clear up the most grievous disputes with England."

Maine was unwilling to compromise its claims. Prof. Sparks came to Webster's assistance with a map drawn from notes and memory purporting to show what Ben-

Maine Fought

jamin Franklin had represented to the French minister of foreign affairs in 1782 as being the agreed boundary.

Compromise boundary.

The Sparks drawing confirmed the British boundary claims. It was completely spurious, as Sparks and Everett in London both knew. Both had seen the papers of Lord Shelburne, prime minister in 1782, showing that the American claim was right.

Webster's private agent on the boundary question in London was F. C. Gray, who was socially aided by the Barings. Not unnaturally, the British government decided that Lord Ashburton, as a Baring and a friend of Webster, was the man to go to Washington to negotiate.

Becoming acquainted in Washington with Sparks' worthless map, Ashburton paid somebody, presumably Webster, 2,998 pounds sterling and 1 shilling to "compensate" Sparks for going to Maine, and with this "stimulant," defeating the objections of the governor, John Fairfield, and the "honest" but "obstinate" Maine commissioner in Washington, William Pitt Preble.

Lord Aberdeen, British minister of foreign affairs, apprised of this intrigue, informed Ashburton he was prepared to employ "the same means to a greater extent in any quarter." But no more outlays were necessary.

The objections of Maine were beaten down by means of the spurious map and Webster settled the boundary at the sacrifice of millions of good American acres, and even for less than George Canning, the British foreign secretary, had offered in 1824. Canning, at least, had been willing to grant free American navigation of the St. Lawrence river.

Eleven days after Webster and Ashburton signed the contract, it was, as the saying goes, "floated thru the senate on a sea of champagne." The vote of 39 to 9 was better than even Webster expected, altho he had at his disposal not only British money but the secret service funds which Tyler had put in his hand.

The British government knowingly engaged not only in bribery but in a fraud, for all along it had possessed George III's own copy of the map of 1782 confirming the American claim. Webster never did get the London ministerial assignment he hankered for. Bemis says it is well he did not, for "he would have been ready to trade away most of the Oregon country." He used "questionable evidence . . . to the prejudice of his native land" to achieve "a diplomatic triumph—against his own country."

As we say, American secretaries of state come cheaper these days. The British don't have to give them any British secret service money to betray America's interests.

## Unwise to Discredit Acheson For Indiscretion on Hiss

The Republican party has apparently found in the policies and the somewhat unfortunate utterances of Secretary of State Acheson acceptable material for political capital. Before they go far with their obvious purpose of trying to discredit Mr. Acheson in the eyes of the American people they should give thoughtful consideration to the political consequences of their attack and also to its international implications. It is conceivable that the reaction in both instances may be harmful.

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Regardless of the violence with which he is being assailed by Republicans in Congress and the strange reluctance of Democrats to come to his defense, Secretary Acheson's policies with respect to China and Spain reflect practical wisdom and courage. It is significant that informed opinion generally is coming to recognize both the futility and the danger of our deepened involvement in the lost cause of the Chinese Nationalists. They have shown themselves through the years as unworthy of the confidence of their own people and of help from outside. The Administration's willingness to restore diplomatic relations with Franco's Spain is a retreat from a policy which, Mr. Acheson frankly concedes; has failed. Nothing is to be gained and advantages may be lost by continuing it.

Unquestionably, Mr. Acheson has played into the hands of his political enemies by reiterating his support of Algeritiss, the former official of the State Department who is under a sentence of five years for perjury. Although there is reason to admire his loyalty to a friend, his discretion must be questioned for taking a position which implicitly expresses a lack of confidence in the government, which prosecuted Hiss, and the court and jury which passed judgment upon him. There is good reason to criticize Mr. Acheson's utterance but not to make it a political issue.

The loyalty of Mr. Acheson is not opento question. His conduct of foreign relations and his general administration of his office have been marked consistently by sound judgment and fine ability. Yet, Republicans in Congress are raising a cry for his resignation.

A logical consequence of this aggressive movement against Secretary of State Acheson is a partisan assault upon the Administration's foreign policy. This possibility is cause for deep concern among the American people. It might well be the beginning of a national list unity which would give infinite comport to the Kremlin and to Communists at home.

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In Defense of Friendship

"My friendship is not easily given and not easily withdrawn," said Dean Acheson many months ago when a Senate committee, reviewing his nomination as Secretary of State, questioned him about Alger Hiss. Under fire he has now demonstrated the depth of feeling contained in that statement. Men may disagree with the confidence he has voiced in Hiss or wonder at the source of his seeming certitude; but there is a quiet magnificence in his act of which every American should be proud. There are values in the democratic tradition that need constant affirmation amid the bitter political struggles of our time; one of them is loyalty to friends in a time of adversity and another is the right of the individual to resist the momentary pressures of the mob. These are expressed in Acheson's act.

Whether Acheson spoke out of tenacious belief in Hiss' innocence or simple compassion for a fallen friend is not, entirely clear nor is it crucial; the nobility of his gesture stands. All the dictates of expediency counselled him to run for cover; all the pressures of political "realism" advised him to recant, or at least to evade the inquiry. Instead he risked his public life on "a decision of conscience." Is the sacrifice justified? No other man can answer that for him. Acheson is saying. But this much is certain: if Hiss lied, as a jury of his countrymen found, he can be suffering no greater punishment than the knowledge of the peril to which he has exposed a friend....

It was inevitable that Acheson's statement would sfir the fury of the know-nothings. There will be a frenzied effort to prove that our stand on Formosa is somehow related to Acheson's stand on Hiss. We have an instinctive confidence that most Americans will react with greater kindliness than the puny politicians who want to convert the Hiss tragedy into an election-year comic-opera. In a way there could be no more dramatic advertisement for our way of life than the spectacle of our Secretary of State refusing to turn his back on a friend who has been linked with a foreign tyranny.

The totalitarians cannot possibly fathom the episode; if Acheson were to conform to the style set by dignitaries of the Soviet empire when their associates get into trouble, he would "confess" at once that he, too, is an enemy of the state; if guilt by association were accepted American doctrine, he would be damned overnight. But it is not. In a ree society millions will understand Acheson's act and espect it, whatever they think about the Hiss-Chambers case. It is the kind of act which defines the gap between

a monolithic slave-state and the world of freedom.

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## Senate Approvat **Won by Acheson**

Warning Sounded By G.O.P. Leaders

- By United Press

The Senate confirmed Dean G. Acheson as secretary of state vesterday after Sen. Vandenberg (R) of Michigan, warned that President Truman will be held strictly accountable for Acheson's future rformance. The roll call vote was 83 to 6.

The six were all Republicans.

Vandenberg, G.O.P. foreign policy spokesman in the Senate, fully indorsed Acheson and read a statement from the secretary. designate in which he pledged "total and aggressive hostility" to subversives in the State department.

But, obviously irked that Mr. Truman did not consult G.O.P. leaders in advance on the appointment, Vandenberg made clear that the overwhelming vote for the suave, 55 year-old diplomat did not mean the G.O.P. is ready to "underwrite the results in terms of foreign policy."

Voting against Acheson welle Sens. Bridges of New Hampshile, Capehart of Indiana, Jenner of in diana, Knowland of California,

Langer of North Dakota, and Senate Republican leader Wherry.

In his statement, Acheson restated his attitude toward Donald and Alger Hiss, who were accused by former Communist Whit-taker Chambers of being members of a prewar Communist "appara-tus" operating in the government. Both brothers denied it.

#### Takes Oath Tomorrow

As read by Vandenberg, the statement said:

"An assertion of personal friend-ship for the Hiss brothers, a staunch defense of Donald Hiss and a purpose to leave Alger Hiss to the courts."

Acheson will be sworn in tomor-row, succeeding Gen. Marshall, thortly after President Truman in inaugurated.

Vandenberg addressed the Sen-Vandenberg addressed the Sente on the nomination and its ramifications on the bipartisan foreign policy after Chairman Tom Connally (D) of Texas, of the foreign relations committee appealed for "overwhelming" approval to show that U. S. policy abroad will be administered with abroad will be administered with "firmness and skill."

#### "Unpredictable Policy"

But Vandenberg said that foreign policy as laid down by the Administration may "sometimes be quite impromptu and unpredictable." He apparently referred to President Truman's recent proposal to send Chief Justice Fred M. Vinson on a "peace mission" to Moscow,

The G.O.P. spokesman went on to say that henceforth most Reto say that henceforth most Republicans would be willing to leave Cabinet appointments up to the President. But thereafter, he said, the G.O.P. will hold Mr. Trujan to "strict unpartisan accountability" for their performance.

Mr. Tolson\_ Mr. Clegg\_\_\_ Mr. Glavin Mr. Ladd Mr. Nichols\_\_\_ Mr. Rosen Mr. Tracy Mr. Egan\_ Mr. Gurnea\_ Mr. Harbo\_\_\_ Mr. Mohr Mr. Pennington\_\_ Mr. Quinn Tamm Mr. Nease Miss Gandy\_\_\_\_

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Times Herald Page Date

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## Acheson Faces Senate Probe On Link to Hiss

## Inquiry Due Before His Confirmation

By International News Service.

A Senate investigation was slated yesterday into the political views and diplomatic record of Dean Acheson before the upper chamber acts on his nomination as Secretary of State.

Acheson was nominated Friday by President Truman to succeed Gen. Marshall, who retired for reasons of health.

Sen. Connally (D) of Texas, of the Senate foreign relations committee, said he had no objections to an inquiry expected to center around Acheson's position with respect to Alger Hiss.

#### Wants Chambers Called

Hiss is now under indictment for perjury in connection with the theft of secret documents from State department files. He was a policy official in the department when Acheson was undersecretary.

Sen. Vandenberg (R) of Michigan, ranking G.O.P. member, said the committee will "wholly explore" the "viewpoints" of Acheson.

Sen. Mundt (R) of South Dakota, former member of the House committee on un-American activities, suggested that ex-comnunist Whittaker, Chambers, who xposed Hiss, and former Assistant Secretary of State Berle be called as witnesses.

Berle has told the Jouse committee of clashes which he had with Acheson, when the latter was undersecretary of state, concerning American policy loward Russia. Berle plamed Acheson for supporting those who favored a soft attitude toward the Soviets.

Recalling that 134 State department employes were dismissed for "security reasons" between Jan, 1, 1942, and July 29, 1948, Mundt said:

Jenner	Join's	Demand	

"Many of these individuals presumably were recruited or retained at the time of Mr. Acheson's services as undersecretary of state.

"I would like to be certain that the Acheson would continue to dive Assistant Secretary of State John Peurifoy the free hand given him by Secretary Marshall in cleaning out of the State depart-

(Turn to Rage 2 ACHESON)

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Mr.	Clegg
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Mr.	Pennington
Mr.	Quinn Tamm_
Mr.	Nease
	s Gandy

#### Acheson

(Continued from First Page)

ment all remnants of the Communist cells now known to have been operating there."

Mundt was joined in his demand for an investigation of Acheson's background; and for assirances regarding his present ylews, by Sen. Jenner (R) of Indiana.

Jenner said that a hearing seemed to be called for in view of various insinuations which have been made regarding Acheson's relationship with a number of "discredited" former officials of the State department.

Vandenberg said that President Truman's "choice of Mr. Acheson to be secretary of state nominates a distinguished American with wide experience in foreign affairs and with many proven qualifications for this critical responsibility."

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WASHINGTON TIMES-HERALD

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## cheson to Get Noc espite Cool G

By	Uni	ted	P	ess	

A group of Republicans urged today that the Senate quiz Dean Acheson on his law firm's dealings with the Communist Polish government before confirming him as Secretary of State.

The 55-year-old lawyer-diplomat appeared virtually certain, however, of getting the two-thirds Senate majority needed for confirmation.

The GOP senators also indicated they will look into Mr. Acheson's association with Alger Hiss his one-time State Department aide who now is under indictment for perjury in connection with the Communist spy case, Sen. Alexander Wiley (R., Wis.), Foreign Relations Committee member, said the Senate should determine whether President Truman's new choice for the top State Department post is "soft" on Communism.

Despite the GOP murmurs, Chairman Tom Connally (D., Tex.), of the Foreign Relations Committee, predicted Mr. Acheson would be confirmed "without much opposition." His committee will

consider the appointment next week.

Justice Department files show that two members of Mr. Acheson's law firm were registered as representatives of the Polish Supply and Reconstruction Mission from 1945 to 1947. During, that time, Poland obtained the use of a \$90,000,000 credit from the Export-Import Bank.

A spokesman for the law firm said that at the time, Mr. Acheson was Undersecretary of State, and was in no way connected with the deal. The spokesman said the firm concluded its dealings with Poland soon after the State Department accused the Communists of fixing an election.

Other Hill developments:

#### RANKIN

Democrats on the House Ways and Means Committee have voted, in effect, to bar Rep. John E. Rankin (D. Miss.) from the House Un-American Activities Committee. Actually, the vote was on a motion to keep chairmen of major committees from serving on other committees. But the effect was to oust the Mississippian from the Un-American group since he is slated to head the Veterans Affairs Committee. However, the motion still is subject to approval of the Democratic caucus.

#### FOOD STAMPS

Congress may be asked to authorize a food stamp plan to improve the diet of low-income families. The Agriculture Department would like to try out the scheme on an experimental basis. Sen. George D. Aiken (R., Vt.) has introduced a bill under which the Government would help pay the food bill of low-income families.

Total and the

#### PRESIDENTIAL PAY

President Truman's chances of getting a salary boost look good. House Démocratic Leader John W. House Démocratic Leader John W. McCormack says legislation to increase the President's pay will be one of the first matters considered by the House. A Senate group already has proposed the Chief Executive's salary be hiked from \$75,000 to \$100,000; and that he be given a more liberal expense account. Concress will have to act before the language of aised during the term to which he has been elected.

ECCNOMIC REPORT

Sen. Joseph C. O'Mahoney (D., Wyo.) called for early congressional consideration of the proposals made in President Truman's economic report. He promised full co-operation of the Joint Congressional Economic Committee which he will head. Sen. O'Mahoney also said Mr. Truman's economic report yes terday should quell Republicate fears that the Chief Executive is leading the nation into Socialism.

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WASHINGTON NEWS Page\_ 5

Mr. Tolson Mr. E. A. Tamm Glegg Mavin Mr. Egan Gurnea Harbo Mr. Mohr Pennington Quinn Tamm Mr. Nease Miss



Dan Acheson (left) was attending a meeting of the Hoover Commission here yesterday when his appointment as Secretary of State to replace Gen. Marshall was amounced. First thing then was this picture showing the former president congratulating the new Cabinet: member.



After that, Secretary Acheson took a walk in Lafayette Park with James E. Webb, former budget director, who was named Under secretary of State yesterday, replacing Robert Lovett, resigned. The day was balmy and the cameramen out in force.



A la Bernie Baruch, Mr. Acheson and Mr. Webb discussed weighty:

"ASHEN VICE ATUS Page 5

ACHESON, the tall and elegantly-moustached secretary of state, is quietly marshaling his forces for a

marsnames showdown and truce in the cold war. In the few weeks Acheson has been on the job, whole strategy has been shifted, very much on the q.t.

The secreing up every diplo matic weapon in



the bookeconomic warfare (preventing needed materials from getting to eastern Europe), hard-hitting propaganda to create unrest throughout the Communist empire, and a defensive alliance (the Atlantic pact)—to force Russia off her high horse. Then, but not until then, there can be a marking of the high can be a meeting of the big-shots of east and west to talk things over.

When Gen. George C. Mar-shall was running the show, the shan was tunning the show, one tactic was from another book. The idea then was to keep on the pressure of the "cold war" until Russia collapsed in a heap from internal weakness. There was a lot of big talk around the department about revolution sweeping the Communist empire in 10 to 15 years.

BUT the new secretary doesn't think the "cold war" has to be pushed that far-that Russia will calm down once she gets it through her noodle that the west means business. President Truman goes along with this with an approving nod of his head.

Two dumb plays by the Russkies almost ruined the plot. The first was the lofty, it's up-toyou, bud tone of Joe Stalin's replies to the Kingsbury Smith questions.

Dean Acheson was spitting-mad, because this exchange outside diplomatic mail put him right on the spot. Secretary Acheson's press conference soon after was the most sizzling verbal shot yet from the State department. Acheson was burned up because any attempt by him. to improve American-Russian relations would look like mealymouthed appeasement brought on by the Stalin statements.

Second, the phony trial of Cardinal Mindszenty in Hun-gary and religious prosecution elsewhere in the Balkans aroused an important segment of American opinion to a fever AGE OF MIRACLES—There was a miraculous conversion at a congressional committee hearing.

Two scholarly members of the President's council of economic advisers were on the stand. Hour after hour until heads were nodding, Rep. Rob-ert Rich, the Pennsylvania manufacturer and sharp for of government controls, was after

Almost everyone else in the lig House caucus room had lost interest, except peppy Joe C'Mahoney, chairman of the joint economic committee. A

slow smile spread over his face as he listened intently. He interjected, "Unless the government acts to restrain the spiraling process, there will be no means of stopping it, and prices will go up and up.

Congressman Rich said thoughtfully, almost to himself, "I am thinking that, but not out loud. If you don't stop it, or take some means to stop it, we are just going on and on. You are going to get a depression, or something else is going to bust." He added gloomily, "You mark my words on it."

Sen. O'Mahoney sat bolt upright and said happily, "This is a most interesting session, because we have quite evidently developed a convert from a most unexpected source—the congressman from Pennsylvania."

LESSON IN POLITICS—It hasn't leaked out before, but Scott Lucas, the Senate Democratic leader, made a secret gesture of peace to the southerners. The good-looking Illinois senator made a proposal to Dick Russell, the chairman of the Dixie rebels who won't sit quietly on the civil rights bills. ESSON IN POLITICS - It

Lucas said in so many words, "I know you fellows have got to put on a filibuster show to prove to your folks you aren't being corrupted by the damyankees. Why don't you have a filibuster for the next two weeks in the Senate? We don't have anything real important on the calendar.

"I won't be tough on you. We'll adjourn the Senate every afternoon at five o'clock so you won't wear out your lungs or aryone else's patience. Then, you can quit for a while when we have the Taft-Hartley bill ready and start again when the way is clear."

FORCED SICKNESS—Harley Kilgore, the jolly West Virginia senator, had a jolt looking ginia senator, nad a joit looking through his mail the other day. There, big as life, was the scrawled entreaty, "Dear Siri This is to advise we are opposed to compulsory sickness, as proposed by our government."

To this the senator remarked, "I haven't heard about it, but if the Administration ever design are ground to recompare the senator are greated as get around to recompare the senator are greated as get around to recompare the senator are senator as get around to recompare the senator are senator as a senator are senator around to recompare the senator are senator as a senator as a senator are senator as a senator as a senator as a senator are senator as a senator as a senator are senator as a senator as a senator are senator as a senator as a senator as a senator are senator as a senator a

ever does get around to recom-mending that, the Republicans could elect even Tom Dewey.

FOOTNOTE TO A THREAT The FBI has a hefty file on John Florian, the Hungarian diplomat ordered to skeedaddle from the U.S.A. He is the first secretary of the Hungarian legation in Washington.

Last summer this column revealed that Florian had threat-ened the life of a Canadian woman who formerly worked for the Hungarian minister. He and his goons followed this woman and her best friend, skulked in the shadows as they ate or went to movies, and told her unless she returned to the legation and kept mum, she'd be buzzard pie.

In fright, the woman fled for protection to the embassy of a western European power. She told her story in some detail to the intelligence officers and, upon request, repeated it to the FBI. The State department asked that the report be kept on ice until it was needed.

The facts won't be brought out unless Hungary raises a loud squawk about Florian's orders to "get."

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#### AIR ENOUGH

S a lawyer, Dean Acheson should be diligent A to thwart violators of law at whatever embarrassment to whomsoever. He has been falsely acclaimed by a few advocates as having come through his examination by the Senate foreign relations with flying colors on his way to the office of secretary of state.

He knows that an examiner determined to get the facts of treachery in the State department would not have been deterred by an actorish

get-up and stagey declarations.

This performance did not answer the question whether Alger Hiss was disloyal, as Whittaker Chambers had charged, or acquit Acheson of knowledge of leaks.

All-these people, Acheson, the Hiss brothers, and Donald, Frankfurter himself, and a whole cluster of other Harvard lawyers who followed Felix to Washington made up a group within the government. Three of them refused to answer whether they were Communists lest they incriminate themselves.

CHESON fell under justifiable suspicion when his old colleague, Adolf A. Berle, the blood thirsty bull-twirp of the little circle, flatly said on oath that Acheson and his cozy corner were pro-Russian.

He; Berle, by a flash of revelation almost heretical in the Harvard law intellect, thought Russia was unco-operative with the United States. In 1937, Killer Berle had stamped a dainty foot at a New York political rally and shrilled that the thing to do was to put the opposition to the firing squad.

When, some years later he saw the issue of loyalty to the United States or partiality to the enemy, all he did was gossip a little, pull a pretty pout and flounce away to be ambassador to 4. 2.

They didn't even give him a going-away shower. They were a vixenish lot, those Harvard law characters at the State department when sweet accord to hatred turned.

THE only way to clean them out is to throw them all out and keep them out instead of inviting back in the most powerful job the fellow who was Frankfurter's mouthpiece when he was. up for confirmation for the court by the judiciarym committee.

Acheson's job now is to carry out Felix Frankfurter's foreign policy as communicated to Truman through David K. Niles in the White House.

'It would be a terrible thing if Acheson were the best man we had for secretary of state. But we aren't that bad off, Even Pegler would be better.

It didn't take Pegler until 1946 to learn that you couldn't trust any Communist and that the Russian government was our enemy: It didn't take him until 1940 to observe the clannishness and the European odor of the politics of this cult, so close to the teachings of Harold Laski of London, the "apologist for communism," as the New York Times confidently calls him.

WE have a right to know why Acheson, an officer of the court, asked the House committee on un-American activities to quit questioning Sam Sarp of Bridgeport, Conn., Molotov's brother in law, and whether he frankly believes in selective enforcement of laws against crime. Carp said he was commissioned to spend either

\$200 million or \$300 million among us at a rakeoff of either two or three per cent. He never had to show his books or give straight answers.

The committee had suspicions of a weekly scandal paper in Bridgeport run by a man called Leigh Danenberg which had been the smearing agent of the Roosevelt administration for years.

It was so low that even Carp, no fastidious Puritan, said he wouldn't have it in his house lest his children see it. Carp, Danenberg and Lawrence, Pinkelstone, their lawyer, were closely associated.

By coincidence, no doubt, the political tone of Dannenberg's paper often echoed that of Com-munist publications, but decent Americans within its purview expressed themselves on political and moral issues only at the risk of blackguarding by this thing.

IN Sept., 1945, when the committee called Carp to go to the bottom of Carp's mysterious financiering with Russian money, a call came from the State department, from "Acheson's office."..

The "spokesman" was afraid the committee might cause an "international incident" by questioning Molotov's brother-in-law. Molotov was the Russian foreign minister, then in conference with James Byrnes, our secretary of state, and others in London.

Carp had been fetched down with a whole batch of New York Communists including William Z. Foster, the present boss of the party, and Benjamin J. Pavis, a Negro councilman now on trial in New York.

Carp said he wasn't a Communist and knew nothing about the business of the New Deal's smear paper.

THE Roosevelt government already had signalized its favor by giving Danenberg and his wife carte blanche to tour Europe, including Russia, as liaison agents.

A special rule, nevertheless, excluded legitimate publishers of reputable American papers from all war zones because Reosevelt had so much to hide.

Of late, Danenberg lectures against restoration of the war power of the German Ruhr for use against Russia.

THE committee acquired an affidavit by Sam. Carp in which he swore that one D. A. Rosoff, apparently an agent of the Soviet, loaned him \$100,000 on unsecured notes and went back to Russia; and that a Russian trading corporation called Nastorg handed him \$100,000 more.

His tax returns never were investigated, thanks to the delicacy concerning Molotov's feelings and perhaps Carp's and Danenberg's. The affidavit was signed, in pencil, as notary, by "S. J. Keasing, Int. Rev. agent."

Carp plainly was \$200,000 ahead of Rosoff and Nastors, aside from the \$200 or \$300 million. He was not registered as an agent of a foreign power. Native Americans, however, were prosecuted for technical violations of the registration law in relations with the Axis and Japan. Now Acheson goes back to the State department, this time in full command.

the morning edition of

The Washington Times Herald

1-26-49

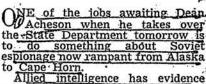
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Mr.	Tolson
Mr.	E. A. Tamm
Mr.	Clegg
Mr.	Coffey
Mr.	Glavin
Mr.	Ladd
Mr.	Nichols
Mr.	Rosen
Mr.	Tracy
Mr.	Carson
Mr.	Egan
Mr.	Hendon
Mr.	Pennington .
Mr.	Quinn Tamm
Mr.	Nease
Mis	a Gandy

## Network



that Moscow systematically is tightening up its "technical services" everywhere, especially thruout the Western Hemisphere.

This coincides with moves by the United States and Western Europe to strengthen their defenses thru an If the East-West showdown comes, and is making plans, to paralyze

Atlantic Pact. the Kremlin hopes—and is making plans—to paralyze the West by sabotage from within.

The sudden "revolution" during the Inter-American Conference in Bogota last spring, during which large sections of the Colombian capital were sacked and burned, is widely regarded as a sort of dress rehearsal.

REPORTS indicate the presence of organized and well-integrated bands within every one of the 22 countries of this hemisphere. A well-trained liaison group is said to move about with facility, from countries of the country of the coun try to country, on passports and papers provided by Moscow's "technical services,"

Stalin, it is learned, is now copying Hitler. embassies, legations and consulates compiled lists of

German nationals living on this side of the Atlantic with the names and addresses of relatives and friends in the fatherland. By this means, overseas Germans were terrorized into acting as Nazi spies. They were warned that refusal meant punishment of their relatives back home.

Moscow is using the same method. Only the more thoro Russians are making use not only of its own overseas people but those of their satellites as well.

SOVIET saboteurs in key positions thruout North and South America could paralyze port facilities ships, railways, transports, communications, important industries and even vital stockpiles by means of a general uprising of the Bogota type.

For several years the American republics have been talking about hemisphere defense. The plan, on paper, is now well advanced. Arms are to be standardized, maneuvers synchronized and intelligence re-ports exchanged. But implementation is far from complete.

One of the first and most vital needs of the West, it is remarked—particularly in the Western Hemi-sphere—is to co-ordinate Inter-American intelligence efforts so that enemy agents and their activities in any one country quickly can be made known to all the others.

Fortunately, the new Secretary of State stranger to Latin America and its problems.

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WASHINGTON NEWS

### Confirmation Of Acheson Voted, 83-6

By Ferdinand Kuhn, jr. Post Reporter

The Senate confirmed Acheson as Secretary of State yesterday by an overwhelming 83

to 6 vote.

The six who voted "no." all Republicans, were Senators Styles Bridges (N. H.), Homer Capehart (Ind.), William E. Jenner (Ind.), William F. Knowland (Calif.), Wil Wherry (Nebr.).

Confirmation followed a two-hour debate in which three of

Acheson's opponents flung long-

Acheson's opponents fluing long-familiar charges against him.

Capehart denounced him as a
"Wall Streeter." Jenner held him
a spokesman of an "absurd." American foreign policy, and Wherry,
who has had his knife sharpened
for Acheson for years, attacked him as one of the architects of NRRA, of the so-called Morgen-thau Plan for Germany and of merican policy in Japan and

shina.

"If you go through this country and talk to the people," cried wherry, "you will find it is common knowledge that Mr. Acheson has been an appeaser of Russia." This was the charge which Acheson himself described, at a public hearing on January 8, as "so incredible" that not even "disinterested malevolence" could have

thought it up.

There was no surprise in the opposition votes of Wherry, Jenner, Capehart or of Langer, who has constantly fought against recent American foreign policy.

The real surprises were the real surprises were the

"no" votes of Bridges and Knowland, both of whom supported the Marshall Plan and other major fereign policy decisions. Bridge, vote was believed to be a protest against the State Department's policies in China; Knowland's was

Almost as surprising were the otes cast for Acheson by Senature George W. Malone (R., Nev.), a

See ACHESON, Page 10, Column 3

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Mr.	Tolson
Mr.	Clegg
Mr.	Glavin
Mr.	Ladd
Mr.	Ni cho
Mr.	Rosek
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Mr.	Harbo
Mr.	Mohr
Mr.	Pennington
Mr.	Quinn Tamm_
Mr.	Nease
Miss	Gandy

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WASHINGTON POST Page. Date

### **Acheson Given Confirmation**

persistent critic of almost everything the Administration has done Tex.) predicted Acheson would abroad, and by Senator Karl E. make "a distinguished Secretary Mundt (R., S. Dak.), a former make a distinguished Secretary member of the House Committee of State," and would uphold on Un-American Activities, Mundt American foreign policy "with had suggested inviting Whittaker firmness and skill." He described Chambers to testify before the Acheson as "thoroughly at home" Foreign Relations Committee on in the office of Secretary of State Acheson's alleged link with Alger because of his past service as Act-

Connally Praises Acheson

Support for Acheson in the deb te came from both sides of the z sle, and from the Democratic and Republican leadership of the Foreign Relations Committee.

Chairman Tom Connally (D. ing Secretary.

And he called for confirmation by an overwhelming vote "that will carry a message to the entire world that he has our support."

Senator Arthur H. Vandenberg (R., Mich.) also praised Acheson's qualifications, but warned that the Republicans would hold President Truman rather than Acheson accountable for future American foreign policy.

I think the President's choica of his official family is more his busisess than ours, more his re sponsibility than our," Vandenberg declared. "I personally shall leave this preponderant responsibility where it belongs, and where I can later hold it to strict nonpartisan account.

"Of course it is impossible to ask him or any other nominee what policies he will pursue, because those policies are directed by the Fresident: Therefore, it should be hade wholly obvious that we do not underwrite results in foreign policy which will flow from our confirmation."

Vandenberg then dealt with the whispers and rumors of Acheson's association with Alger Hiss. Nowhere in the evidence, he said, were there any "sinister implications" about Acheson.

Attitude Summarized

"I have asked Mr. Acheson," Vandenberg went on, if I might summarize his Hiss attitudes in the following single sentence, and he agrees:

An assertion of personal friendship for the Hiss brothers; a stanch defense of Donald Hiss; a purpose to leave Alger Hiss to the courts and total, aggressive hostility to subversion in the State Department."

that he had "vigorously" opposed a proposal last April, presumably from President Truman, that Acheson be made the first head of the Economic Cooperation Administration.

He recalled that Congress nsisting on separating ECA from tate Department control, and iso on appointing "an adminisrator who was a proven success in large-scale business manage-ment."

"Mr. Acheson was not a largescale business operator, and he was substantially related to the State Department," Vandenberg Vandenberg explained. "Therefore, I did not believe he qualified as ECA administrator under the particularly narrow and technical specifications which he had drawn for the job."

There were other tributes to Acheson yesterday—from retiring Floor Leader Alben W. Barkley (D., Ky.), who predicted a "brilliant record" for him; from Senator Brien MacMahon (D., Conn.), who called Acheson's fight for control of atomic energy "one of the great achievements of diplomacy and statecraft in our time," and from Senator J. William Fulbright (D., Ark.), a new member of the Foreign Relations Committee who said no Secretary of State in the last 15 years had been so well qualified.

Even Senator Glen. Taylor (D. Idaho', Henry Wallace's running mate in the last election, said he was "mildly happy" about Achelson's appointment, because it would mean the return of a civilian at the top of the State Department.

## Washington Calling

By Marquis Childs

## Deads Acheson Takes Over

FEW MEN in American public life have had the opportunity and, at the same time, the burden of responsibility that now

falls on Dean Acheson. The new Secretary of State will enter office with the confidence and friendship of the President and responsible leaders in Congress.



In the department he takes over he will find

over he will find Childs associates with whom he had worked on intimate terms while he was Undersecretary. One of the advantages in Acheson's appointment is that he begins with a broad range of experience and background.

He was in part responsible for he appointment of George F. Kennan to head the State Department's planning staff. Contrary to rumors circulated since the President appointed Acheson, the two men worked well together: In fact, when Acheson's good friend, Justice Felix Frankfurter, gave him a dinner at the time of his retirement as Undersecretary, one of two close associates present from the de-partment was Kennan. The other was Charles E. Bohlen, now counselor of the department. Bohlen, regarded as one of the ablest and most knowledgeable experts on foreign affairs, particularly in the Russian, sphere, also worked closely with Ache-

The new Secretary will, of course, be faced with the necessity of major changes. If Walter Bedell Smith, when he ends his vacation, informs the President that he cannot for reasons of health and income return to his post as Ambassador to Russia, the President will accept his resignation willingly.

C+3

GENERAL Smith should not be asked to return. Two years and more of the solitary confinement that is the American Embassy in Moscow is enough to make the most dispassionate and objective man lose his perspective.

In other diplomatic posts abroad the United States is inadequately or badly represented. Changes, to be made gradually and tactfully, are essential.

A drastic overhaul is due also in the field of Latin-American le lations. The deterioration here has gone a long way and the prestige and influence of this country have suffered greatly, as we seem to have condoned or even encouraged the

overthrow of democratic regimes by force.

Reflecting the era of hysteria and fear now happily passing, Acheson's critics have directed most of their suspicion at the possibility he might "appease" Soviet Russia. To those who followed most closely his work as Assistant Secretary and Undersecretary that was patently absurd.

Their fear is not that he will appease Russia but that he may fail to explore all the avenues, however dim and uncertain, that mind the lead to a legotiated armistice or, at any rate, a truce ending the cold war. To be resolute and yet not completely unyielding at a sign of change from the Kremlin is Acheson's curiously difficult position.

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HOW WATCHFUL and alert he must be, while maintaining the firm course of American policy, we can know from the past. When the Russians in the spring of 1939 decided to change their approach to Nazi Germany, they did not come marching into Berlin with flags and trumpets.

And unimportant diplomat in the Soviet Embassy in Berlin gave a hint to the German Foreign Office of a desire to improve trade relations. The significance of that hint was immediately understood and the Foreign Office prepared the way for negotiations that led to the Nazi-Soviet pact of August, 1939. While that is not a happy example, it is nonetheless indicative of Russian methods.

One difficulty faced by any American Secretary of State is that public opinion has come to expect him to be Machiavelli, Metternich, St. John and Superman all rolled into one. In other words, we expect the Secretary and something called "foreign policy" to solve the world's ills, eyen when the world is in the midst of a revolutionary change as it is today.

That attitude was implied in much of the criticism directed at that great American, George C. Marshall, who now retires. He was handicapped, it was said, by the limitations of his military background. Of course, he was. But the critics too often overlooked the qualities of greatness that carried him through a diffigult transition period.

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WASHINGTON POST Page\_\_\_/ ? Date\_\_\_\_

The point is that every human being has limitations of the kind or another. There is no saintly magician who can resolve every dilemma. Acheson's qualifications and capacities are so apparent that no one should be in the least surprised when the limitations of what he can do also becomes obvious.

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Mr. Tolson

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## Acheson to Take Uath Lovett, who also is leaving the co-Tomorrow or Friday; **Confirmation Hailed**

Connally Construes Vote As 'Ratification of Firm, Vigorous Foreign Policy.

By J. A. O'Leary

Dean Acheson, who won Senate confirmation for Secretary of State by an overwhelming vote late yesterday, is expected to be sworn in tomorrow or Friday.

Mr. Acheson takes over the reins from retiring Secretary George G. Marshall with the experience gained as Assistant Secretary and Under-secretary during and after World

Senator Connally, Democrat, of Jexas and Senator Vandenberg, Depublican of Michigan, Joined in the Connally of Michigan, Joined in the Connally of Michigan, Joined in the Connally of the Con steering the appointment through the Senate against only token opposition. The vote was 83 to 6 Senator Connally is chairman are Senator Vandenberg ranking minor ity member of the Foreign Relation

Senator Vandenberg praised M Acheson, and reminded his col-leagues that the policies he carries out as head of the State Department will be those of President Truman The policies of the President, the Michigan Senator added, may be 'impromptu and unpredicted.

. Approval of Policy Seen.

The six Republicans who voted "no" sie Senators Bridges of New Hampshire, Capehart of Indiana, Jenner of Indiana, Knowland of California, Langer of North Dakota and Wherry of Nebraska.

Senator Connally construed the overwhelming vote in favor of the Acheson appointment as a "ratification of our foreign policy of firmness and yigor."

Some of the opposition to Mr. Acheson was based on a belief that, in his earlier period of service, he leaned toward appeasement.

As to Mr. Acheson's views toward Russia, Senator Vandenberg said that question could be turned around to ask what the Russians think of him. Senator Vandenberg said the answer is that they have 'pitterly assailed' Mr. Acheson.

Lovett Also Leaving. Mr. Acheson gave up the post of Indersecretary 18 months ago to return to private law practice. He was replaced then by Robert A.

President Truman has nominated Budget Director James E. Webb to be Mr. Acheson's Undersecretary of State, and the Senate Foreign Relations Committee is expected to act on his appointment immediately after the inaugural ceremonies are over this week.

Mr. Acheson will be the fourth Secretary of State to serve under President Truman.

The first was Edward Stettinius, who had been appointed by the late P esident Roosevelt and continued in office for a short time after Mr. office for a short time after Mr. Eloosevelt's death.

Mr. Settinius was succeeded by James F. Brynes, former Senator and Supreme Court Justice, who resigned two years ago. He was followed by Gen. Marshall. Gen. Marshall is now in Puerto Rico recovering from a kidney operation.

Marshall Praises Aides

Geni Marshall, in a farewell message to State Department workers, yesterday praised their ability and rejected "aspersions" which he sale had been directed their way by "some public commentators

The general did not identify th commentators or politicians in his nole to Undersecretary Lovett:

As I will be out of the country at the time of my resignation and will not again be in the department before that date. I wish you would convey to all the personnel my very real appreciation of the support they gave me during the last two rather trying years. Please say that I especially appreciated the loyalty and good will with which they met my requests and the long hours they gave to the work.

"I am familiar with large organizations and the complications necessarily involved in their work." In complete contrast to the aspersions of some public commentators colincy, energy and co-operation plesent in a large measure and completely at my disposal. It lut remained for me to make the best

Mr. Tolson Clegg Mr. Nichola Tracy Mr. Egan Gurnea. Mr. Harbo Mr. Mohr Mr. Pennington\_ Mr. Quinn Tamm Mr. Nease Miss Gandy

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WASHINGTON STAR Page\_/

58 MAR 25 1949

## Senate Approval Won by Acheson

Warning Sounded By G.O.P. Leaders

By United Press

The Senate confirmed Dean G. Acheson as secretary of state yesterday after Sen. Vandenberg (R) of Michigan, warned that President Truman will be held strictly accountable for acheson's future performance.

The roll call vote was 83 to 6.

The six were all flepublicans.
Vandenberg, G.D.P. foreign policy spokesman in the Senate, fully indorsed. Acheson, and read a statement, from the secretary designate in which he pledged "total and aggressive hostility" to subversives in the State department.

But, obviously irked that Mr. Truman did not consult G.O.P. leaders in advance on the appointment, Vandenberg made clear that the overwhelming vote for the suave, 55 year-old diplomat did not mean the G.O.P. is ready to "underwrite the results in terms of foreign policy."

Voting against Acheson were Sins. Bridges of New Hamishire, Capehart of Indiana, Jenner of Indiana, Knowland of California, (Turn to Page 2, Col. 4) - is

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Senate Approval
Won by Acheson

(Continued from First Page)
Langer of North Dakota, and Senate Republican leader Wherry.

In his statement, Acheson restated his attitude toward Donald and Alger Hiss, who were accused by former Communist Whittaker Chambers of being members of a prewar Communist "apparatus" operating in the government. Both brothers denied it.

Takes Oath Tomorrow

As read by Vandenberg, the statement said. "An assertion of personal friend

"An assertion of personal friendship for the Hiss brothers, a staunch defense of Donald Hiss and a purpose to leave Alger Hiss to the courts."

Acheson will be sworn in tomorrow, succeeding Gen. Marshall, shortly after President Truman is inaugurated.

Vandenberg addressed the Sentate on the nomination and its familications on the bipartisan foreign policy after Chairman Tom Connally (D) of Texas, of the foreign relations committee, appealed for "overwhelming" approval to show that U.S. policy abroad will be administered with "firmness and skill."

#### "Unpredictable Policy"

But Vandenberg said that for eigh policy as laid down by the Administration may "sometimes be quite impromptu and unpredictable." He apparently referred to President Truman's recent proposal to send Chief Justice Fred M. Vinson on a "peace mission" to Moscow.

The G.O.P. spokesman went on to say that henceforth most Republicans would be willing to leave Cabinet appointments up to the President. But thereafter, he said, the G.O.P. will hold Mr. Thuman to "strict unpartisan countability" for their performance.

65 MAR 14 1949

This clipping is from the morning edition of The Washington Times Herald

> <u>1-19-49</u> Date

### Acheson Confirmation As Secretary of State Is Scheduled Today

Vandenberg Is Expected To Support Nomination In Talk Before Senate

The nomination of Dean Acheson for Secretary of State is expected to go through the Senate today with not more than a scattering of opposition votes. Democratic leaders are anxious to

have the appointment approved in time for Mr. Acheson to take office Thursday, when Gen, George C. Marshall's retirement from the State Department post becomes of-

Chairman Taft of the Senate Re-publican Policy Committee said that group is taking no party stand on the nomination.

Senator Vandenberg of Michigan, main Republican advocate of a bi-partisan foreign, is expected to give ir: Acheson his support in a speech n the Senate floor.

Vandenberg Plans Brief Talk, There had been speculation that Senator Vandenberg would use that opportunity to make a major state-ment on the importance of a bipartisan approach to foreign affairs. But his office said he merely plans a brief discussion of Mr. Acheson's qualifications.

Such opposition as there has been to the appointment has centered mainly on Mr. Acheson's views toward Russia when he was Assist-ant Secretary and Undersecretary

of State.

The nominee apparently set most of those doubts to rest when he told the Foreign Relations Committee he never was an "appeaser" of the Soviet Union, and criticized com-

munism strongly as a threat to democracy and world peace. On that subject, John Foster Dulles, a Republican who heads the American delegation to the United Nations, said yesterday there is now "less fear of war" than there was last year.

Defense Outlays "Exaggerated."

In a copyrighted interview in the magazine U. S. News, he added: "I think there is a risk of war, but I think the risk is not so great that we should seriously jeopardize our own economic health." He said he thinks therefore, that outlays for national defense are "exaggerated" and spoke critically of "saddling ourselves with such vast armament."

Mr. Dulles gave strong booking.

Mr. Dulles gave strong backing the plans for American military aid the Western Europe. The people living close to Russia are "greatly fright, ened," he said, and "until those people get some military strength of their own, that fear is going to have all paralyzing effect." a paralyzing effect."

The military aid program will be the of the first matters to confront Mr. Acheson if his nomination is approved as expected.

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maumous Approval Unlikelic Desnite the lack of organized oppostion, that approval is not likely unanimous. One Republican unanimous. One Republican s or sa against it. or said privately he will vote

Senator Malone, Republican, of Nevada said Mr. Acheson was part of the administration when there was "muddle-headed thinking" about Russia, but added:

"He says now he has got religion. Maybe it would be better to have him than to train another one all

him than to train another one all over again."

The Foreign Relations Committee postponed a hearing scheduled for today on the nomination of James E. Webb to be Undersecretary of States No new date was set

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WASHINGTON STAR Page\_ Date

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Dean Achesones, speedy confirmation as Secretary of State was urged upon the Senate yesterday by the Foreign Relations Commit-

Chairman Tom Connally (D., Tex.) filed a brief committee report praising Acheson's record and icans of our time, George C.

Connally plans to bring Acheson's nomination before the Senate today, with every prospect of quick and overwhelming approval. The Foreign Relations Committee nominated him.
voted unanimously last week to 'In view of the importance of the voted unanimously last week to recommend his confirmation.

Mr. Glavin Mr. Nichols Mr. Rosen Mr. Tracy\_\_ Mr. Egan\_ Mr. Gurnea\_ Mr. Harbo\_\_ Mr. Mohr\_ Mr. Pennington\_\_ Mr. Quinn Tamm\_ Mr. Nease\_\_\_ Miss Gandy\_\_\_\_

Mr. Tolson\_ Mr. Clegg\_

commend his confirmation. post, and in view of Mr. Acheson's "It is the view of the Commit-exceptional qualifications for that tee," said Connally's report yester-post, the committee expresses the dy, "that Mr. Acheson is excep-hope that prompt action on the thought well qualified to assume nomination may be taken by the responsibilities of the high Senate."

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WASHINGTON POST Page\_ Date

Senators Clear Acheson

Examination of New Selectary by Men

Who Knew Him Well Reflects Jitters

By Thomas L. Stokes.

The littery state of the worldand of us here in this countryillustrated again sadly in the melodramatic performance that

Senate Foreign Relations Committee seemingly felt compelled to put on over the nomination. of Deany Acheson as Secretary of State.

Here was a man of integrity, fine character, and of proved ability in the handling of foreign affairs from long ex-



Thomas L. Stokes

perience as Assistant Secretary and Undersecretary. He had served under three Secretaries of State. The high quality of his service was well known to members of the Senate who follow every aspect of foreign policy carefully because of their share in its direction. A great many of them have known him personally from the course of duty as liaison for the state Department which kept him t the Capitol much of the time. Yet despite all that, despite his selection by the President of the United States as his Cabinet officer of top rank, he had to undergo the unusual—if not unprecedented—experience for an appointee to the post of coming forward and ex-plaining himself as if he were a novice and an unknown.

Why that was so is a commentary on our strange times.

· Commentary on Period.

It was not on account of Dean Acheson, himself, or his record. It was not so much the fault of the Senate, itself. It was because of the weird and almost unreasoning hysteria whipped up over the socalled "spy cases" which has reached bounds that are not characteristic of the American people, or complimentary to them.

Senators felt themselves impelled to put Mr. Acheson on the grill publicly because of the pressure. He became a sort of scapegoat for the hysteria. His confirmation was assured, but an act of absolution was required, politics being like that.

To the reporter who walked into the huge Senate caucus room for this public confessional, there was something familiar about the at-mosphere. With some differences mosphere. and some restraints, it was comparable to the atmosphere of another caucus room in the House Office Building across the Capitol Plaza where the Un-American Activities Committee stages its shows.

There was the same tingling ex chement in the air, the same line of people waiting to get in to see the spectacle, the same kleig lights, the same photographers bustling about snapping all and sundry. And, for the proper touch, just as the hearing started, a former member of the House Un-American Activities Committee slipped into the

spectators—Senator Mundt, Republican, of Nebraska.

Atmosphere Different.

Fortunately, it was a somewhat different atmosphere after the proceedings got underway, for this is a different breed of meh. But the Senators went through their paces. It must be said for them that they were somewhat embarrassed and apologetic as they put their ques-tions with an air of this hurts me-more than it hurts you.

Mr. Acheson had consideration for their discomfiture, and he maintained his good humor and disci-plined diplomatic calm as he answered precisely, and in detail, all their questions. He went fully into his relations with the Hiss brothers, Donald and Alger, glad for the op-portunity finally to clear up all sorts of misconceptions and present the facts, and fully conscious, since he has been long in public service, that this unfortunately would be the headline—as it was—for early

In the background always, of the give-and-take, though rarely mentioned, was Soviet Russia. To delicately phrased inquiries he made it known he was no "appeaser" and, in proof of his attitude toward Russia, he read excerpts from his speeches, like a young man taking an examination to be a "G" man. Senator Vandenberg helpfully Vandenberg brought out that he had been de-nounced, in Moscow, which seems now to be the test.

A Secretary of State is concerned with all sorts of affairs all over the world, and they change from day to day, but Russia now was the only bother. It got to the point where you would not have been much surprised if someone had asked bluntly when the war was going to start.

Then, the day after, the new Secretary of State was grilled for two and a half hours privately in secret session. The Senate Foreign Re-lations Comittee afterward showed. its view of all the fuss and fury by voting unanimously for Mr. Acheson's confirmation, but not before a final act of absolution, which was to make public a couple of sentences of Mr. Acheson's secret testimony, severely conden-communism and all-its works. condemning

Now he was 100 per sent pure So were they.

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# Senate Group Backs Acheson Unanimously

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Action Follows His Denunciation of Communism; Quick Confirmation Seen

By Ferdinand Kuhn, jr. ..

After hearing Dean Acheson denounce communism as an evil and a danger, the Sentate Foreign Relations Committee voted unanimously yesterday to approve his appointment as Secretary of State.

Chairman Tom Connally (D., Tex.) said he would seek quick Senate confirmation, probably next Tuesday. All signs indicated an overwhelming vote for Acheson on the Senate floor.

Two Sentences Made Public

The committee questioned him yesterday behind closed doors on his friendship with the Hiss brothers, his views on relations with Russia and other policy matters which Connally described to reporters as "intimate and delicate." Only two sentences of his testimony were made public, as follows:

as a doctrine is economically fatal to a free society and to human rights and fundamental freedoms.

"Communism as an aggressive factor in world conquest is fatal to independent governments and free peoples."

He was asked, according to one member, whether he would still regard Alger Hiss as a "friend" if the New York court convicted Hiss of perjury, Acheson was said to have answered that a conviction would end the friendship on his part.

No Open Dissension

Members of the committee said there was no dissension about approving him, although some of the Republican members seemed far from enthusiastic in their questioning of Acheson at Thursday's public hearing.

The 13-0 vote showed that Acheson had won the votes of Senators Alexander Wiley (R., Wisc.) and Bourke B. Hickenlooper (R., Iowa), who had asked him somewhat critical questions on Thursday.

One or two Republican Senators not on the committee conceded that any fight against Acheson was hopeless.

son was hopeless.

Senator George W. Malone (R., Nev.) said he would vote against confirmation; Senator Homer Capehart (R., Ind.) indicated he would like to, but added:

would like to, but added:
"I don't see any chance of beatthe him. I haven't seen any documentary evidence against him."

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JAN 15 1938 WASHINGTON POST Page 1 Sect. A 5. As

#### Senators Are Told His Public and Private Record Both Refute Detractors

By Ferdinand Kuhn, jr.

Dean Acheson hit back at his detractors yesterday for suggesting that he might conduct a weak or appeasing foreign policy as Secretary of State.

I think I know something of the need in American foreign policy for steadiness and continuity, he said at a dramatic open hearing of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee.

The things that I read about myself as an appeaser seem to me so incredible that I cannot believe that even disinterested malevolence could think them up."

Stands on Record

public.

He told the committee that his entire public and professional record disproved the attitudes that had been charged to him.

He avowed his continuing friendship for Donald and Alger Hiss, but said Alger had never been his assistant in the State Department. He told the committee that former Assistant Secretary Adolf-A. Berle, jr.; had confused the two brothers in testimony that aroused the House Un-American Activities Committee last year. For almost two hours Atheson arswered questions quietly paicifully, but now and then with acid in his words. The big caucus room was jammed with press and

id phitography

Healing Sets Precedent

Research by the Senate library failed to turn up a single precedent, in all American history, for a public hearing over anyone's confirmation as Secretary of State.

There was no doubt after yester-day's hearing that the committee would approve Acheson's nomination without delay. Chairman Tom Connally (D., Texas), said his Committee probably would vote this morning, with the prospect that the Senate would confirm him early next week, and that Acheson could be sworn in on Inauguration Day.

Acheson seemed relieved and took a long breath when Connally asked him about his reported close association with Alger Hiss.

"I have waited a long time for an opportunity to answer this question." Acheson began.

tion," Acheson began.
"As a preliminary matter, I should like to state to the committee that my friendship is not easily with drawn.

Friendship Continues

"In this instance Donald Hiss was my assistant in the years when I was Assistant Secretary of State. He served me and served his country with complete fidelity and loyalty. He and I became, and we remain, close and intimate friends. He is now my partner, with everything that that relationship implies.

"Alger Hiss was an officer of the Department of State during most of the time that I served there. During this time he and I became friends and we remain friends.

"I do not wish to detract in my way from that statement when I See ACHESON, Page 8, Column 3,

This clipping is from

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ACHESON—From Page 1 Other Assignments

### Acheson Hits At Detractors

point out, as I shall have to point out in a moment, that he was not my assistant, he was never my assistant and, except for the last few months of his service when I was Acting Secretary of State, he never reported to me in any way."

Then Acheson read from a record of the Un-American Activities Committee hearing in which Berle was quoted as having warned Acheson about Alger Hiss in 1941. He said it was clear that Berle's mem-ory went "badly astray" and was 'quite 'wrong."

Acheson's story, told with a wealth of dates and supporting detail, was briefly as follows:

When he became Assistant Secretary early in 1941 he appointed Donald Hiss as his assistant. "A few days or a few weeks later," in February or March, Berle sent for Acheson and told of "information" that one of the Hiss brothers had associations which would be "embarrassing" to Acheson in his new office.

Acheson said it was important to know which brother he had in mind; Berle declined to tell him. Acheson then asked the nature of the "information"; Berle again declined to tell, "for security reasons."

Acheson, then saw Donald Hiss, asked him to reflect carefully, and asked whether he had any "associations" that might throw light on Berle's story. Donald Hiss took time to reflect, and said he did not know what the question referred to He offered to resign as Acheson's assistant if there should be any "ambarrassment," but Acheson refused.

1941 (Acheson went on) Donald Hiss worked chiefly on mancial controls imposed on Axis and Axis-occupied countries and, for a time, on Soviet Russia.

"I had no dispute with Mr. Berle about anything in the fall or summer or other time in 1944," he said, dealing with the alleged dispute over policy toward Russia. He himself was away at the Bretton Woods conference for most of the summer of that year; he was away at another conference in Montreal until October 8, and Berle left on November 1 to attend the aviation

conference at Chicago.
"Therefore," Acheson declared whoever had any controversy with Mr. Berle at that time, it was

He was asked whether he would give Assistant Secretary John E. Peurifoy, in charge of State De-partment administrative matters, the same "free hand" that Secretary Marshall did in weeding out possible subversive employes. Acheson answered with a grin, that Peurifoy had been his own executive assistant and his own choice as Assistant Secretary. Comments on Disloyalty

"You don't want and haven't wanted any disloyal aides in the State Department?" Connally asked.

"Of course not," was the answer. Acheson added that it would be improper for him or the committee to comment in any way "on the Alger Hiss matter which is now before a United States court"namely, the indictment for perjury.

Selator Bourke B. Hickenlooper (R., Ipwa) asked him whether he had abything to do with the resil nation of Joseph Panuch, formerly active in personnel security in the State Department, Acheson briskly replied, without explanation, that he advised Secretary Marshall to accept Panuch's resignation

Much of yesterday's question

dealt with the foreign busines Acheson's law firm, especially its legal work for the Polish ernment from October, 1945, March, 1947. Acheson explain that he was not connected with f firm in any way at that time, though it kept his name in its tit

He recalled that Poland had re ceived a 40-million-dollar loan for coal cars and 50 million for surplus property, with State Department approval but over the protests of Arthur Bliss Lane, then Ambassa-dor in Warsaw. The State De-partment later ordered the surplus property loan suspended.

He told the committee he never had any conversation with any of his former partners on the subject of the Polish loan. In all his 6½ years at the State Department, he said, he had only one call from his firm—because a client who was an exporter wanted to know "whether the State Department would be pleased if he stopped sending materials to Japan." Million Dollar Fee Denied

For 30 years, Acheson told Sen-ator Arthur H. Vandenberg (R., Mich.) his firm had done "considerable" foreign business. For its work on the Polish loan over an 18-month period, he said the firm received not "a million" dollars, as had been reported by a radio commentator, but \$50,175.

He reported other foreign business by his firm, and the fees charged, as follows:

For helping the government of Iran in its case before the United Nations Security Council, from 1946 to 1948, \$25,000.

For legal help in compensation cases brought by Danish shipowners from July, 1941, to the present, \$16,000.

For legal help to the Greek give erminent in its case before t

This clipping is from Page\_(O\_of the Washington Post 11440 United Nations and in its loan ap-the courts. When he is confirmed and ability that are given him to plication to the Export-Import as Secretary of State, he said, he follow General Marshall's exam-Bank, ince February 8, 1947, \$40, will ask the firm to drop his name ple."

For legal help to Finnish shipsince December, 1945, owners \$50,000.

For legal help to the Arabian-American Oil Company on tax matters, beginning in December, 1946, \$7,500.

Acheson said his firm had also been retained by the Royal Swedish Air Board, regarding the purchase of materials, and by the government of Colombia, regarding defaulted bonds.

Repeating that he had no connection with the firm at any time during his service with the State Department, he said he had confined shall's place," he said, "yet some-bated speech at Madison Square his legal work in the past 18 one who has worked under him Garden in November, 1945, under

Toward the end of the long examination Vandenberg mentioned Acheson said he had re-examined "the rather universal debate on about 100 speeches and statements our policies toward Russia," and on foreign policy he had made asked whether Acheson could make since 1939, and read a few excerpts a general statement of his attitude.

reply general, although he said he ness against aggression and help would gladly be more specific in a to the free countries resisting toclosed hearing. He spoke of the talitarian aggression. Another was Foreign Minister V. M. Molotov, "worry and regret" of many peo-ple that President Truman was 1940, warning that irresolution about to lose Secretary Marshall's in foreign policy would be fatal for "powerful help and support."

"No one can take General Mar-

Reminding the committee that "a man is the product of his past," for the record.

One was a speech at Yale in Acheson was careful to keep his November, 1939, urging preparedthe United States.

Still another was the much-demonths to matters actually before can do his best with the strength the auspices of the Council for

Soviet-American Friendship, which he criticized Soviet attacks on the liberties of neighboring peoples. This speech, he said, was written in the State Department, approved by Secretary Byrnes and delivered on department orders.

Finally, he read his statement of February 10, 1947, that Soviet foreign policy was "an aggressive and expanding one"—a remark that brought a formal protest from

Answering Senator Alexander (R., Wis.), Acheson said that as an individual he favored a constitutional change whereby treaties would be ratified by a majority

vote of both Houses of Congress.

The only other witness yesterday was former Secretary of Mate

Edward R. Stettlnius, who flashed his well-remembered smile on the committee and read a brief prepared statement praising Acheson.

Stettinius called him a man "of unusual intellectual brilliance, of great personal integrity, forceful and courageous in meeting problems."

ms." .
"Only frivolity or irresponsibility on the part of any member of the public," he said, "could suggest that Mr. Acheson was ever actuated by anything except a desire to further the honor and safety of his country."

Thereafter the committee went into brief executive session, and decided to hear Acheson behind closed doors this morning before voting on his confirmation.

This clipping is from Page (O of the Washington Post\_(\(\)

# 15017. IN J

By Rob F. Hall

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13. - Dean Acheson today paraded his record of anti-Soviet actions as proof of his qualifications for the post of Secretary of State. Testifying before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee hearings on his appointment. Acheson told how h The Senate Foreign Relations committee nearings on his appointment. Acneson told now in find suspended loans to the Rolled. The blonde woman's profit the fight in representing foreign government and recalled the speech identified simply as "a locate plant clients. His firm was retained by the had delivered at Madison trigite societies planted questions. Square Garden in November, 1945, with Mondre which he was simply the referred to a statement he posed to plant with Sen. Bourke he referred to a statement he nickenlooper (R-Iowa), she said once made that "Russian policy is Hickenlooper (R-Iowa), she said million is a pay of about \$90 million in the plant of the plant with sense of the posed to plant with Sen. Bourke he referred to a statement he lickenlooper (R-Iowa), she said million is a pay of about \$90 million in the plant of the plant with Sense of the plant with Sense of the plant bank loans of about \$90 million in the plant of the plant loans of the plant with Sense of

aggressive and expansionist," and tions, but she said she considered recalled how Soviet Foreign Minis-them pretty weak.

ter Molotov, in a protest to the Secretary of State, called it "inad-missible and rudely hostile." Acheson stressed the fact that

President Truman had announced that his appointment meant no change in the present cold war foreign policy, and asserted he would seek to follow the example to the committee by Mrs. Waters of the present secretary, Gen. George Marshall. He said he recognized the need for "steadiness and continuity on foreign policy."

Acheson's testimony obviously pleased most of the members of the Senate committee, including the Republicans, but it failed to satisfy a small group of members of profascist organizations.

A lot of dishwater," a heavy bloide woman told the Daily Adleson tomorrow. He said he Wrker. "Why didn't they ask believed the vote would be close. bloide woman told the Daily

Worker. "Why didn't they ask hish about Yalta and Teheran?" Although he testified that he had severed all connections with his stiffest kind of pressure" on Sen law firm—Covington, Burling, Rub-karl Mundt (R-SD) over the week less Acheson & Shorb—when he end, and they were deeply disappeared that he had not organized more open opposition to Acheson.

The South Dakota Senator, who

The South Dakota Senator, who was active in staging the pumpkin spy melodrama involving Acheson's associates, stood quietly in the rear of the hall

"Where's that screwy dame? she was supposed to do something," the blonde complained. She evidently referred to Agnes Waters, leader of a fascist group called "We, The Mother," who was scheduled to

to the committee by Mrs. Waters and Merwin K. Hart.

Acheson expressed himself as disturbed at reports that he was an "appeaser" of the USSR, and read into the record excerpts from speeches he made during the past 10 years to disprove the appelation.

After the hearing, chairman Tom Connally (D-Tex) predicted the confimittee would vote to confirm

million a had He himself canceled these credits, however, Acheson said.

But Acheson took pains to point out that most of the firm's foreign clients were hostile to the Soviet Union. These included: Iran, the Danish Ambassador, owners of nine Finnish ships, the Charge d'Affairs of the Greek Embassy, the Royal Swedish Air Force, th Republic of Colombia, and the Alabian American Oil Co.



This is a clipping from Page\_ 3 +11 of the

Daily Worker

S: MAR 16 1949

1-14-49

Clipped at the Seat of Government.

cheson of Standard Oil, Helped F By Art Shields

Dean Acheson, the incoming Secretary of State was though his father, the Engage one of the arch appeasers of Japanese imperialism should be facing before Pearl Harbor. Acheson is better known as an author of the Marshall Plan to build up Germany and control Europe's economy.

Acheson admitted that the Standard Oil Co. of New Jersey in Canada. With this standard Oil Co. of New Jersey in Canada. With this standard Oil Co. of New Jersey in Canada. With this standard Oil Co. of New Jersey in Canada. With this standard Oil Co. of New Jersey in Canada. With this standard Oil Co. of New Jersey in Canada. With this standard Oil Co. of New Jersey in Canada. With this standard Oil Co. of New Jersey in Canada. With this standard Oil Co. of New Jersey in Canada. With this hope that the Chinese government would never be in that position, and afterword took department of the common state of the passed the Japanese war lords in than four-fold.

The new Secretary of State needs the Japanese war lords in than four-fold.

The joil flow had swollen from Jersey and the property of the American aviation fuel.

The joil of the New York of State needs the Japanese women and children which seed the Japanese war looks are the Japanese war looks and the Japanese war looks are the Japanese war looks are

Rep. John M. Coffee (D-Wash) exposed this rotten oil imperialism in a House speech in 1943. He told how Acheson had first served the oil interests when he appeared before the U.S. Supreme Court in defense of the Ethyl Corp.

then under fire in an anti-trust suit. The Ethyl Corp., which Acheson was defending, had been set and by the duPont firm and the Stand, and Oil Co. of New Jersey to make high octane gas.

Illegal price fixing was the government's charge a second of the government of the gover

ernment's charge against Acheson's client. REMEMBERED STANDARD?

Acheson didn't forget his Standard Oil friends when he became Assistant Secretary of State in 1941. Coffee tells how Acheson of the House Rules Committee in mats in American history. Coffee's anti-appeasement resolu-come from the Acheson side, al-

Coffee's resolution would have shut off the flow of oil products to Japan from American refineries.

State at that time, "musti push? partment in 1947. ahead with the reconstruction of waln China, for instance. those two great workshops of Japan-upon which the ultimate raedovery of the two continents blargely depends."

Germany has since been getting the lion's share of Marshall Plan exports to Eurrope.

Acheson is also the chief author of the so-called Baruch plan, which seeks to give the American imperialists the monopoly of the atomic bomb and atomic energy under the pretense of United Nations control.

BEST DRESSED DIPLOMATS The new Secretary of State will came before an exclusive session be one of the best dressed diplolate spring of that year to oppose framily money, however, does not

eson, who was Undersecretary lake heastepped out of the State De-

Europe and Asia-Germany and of March 21, 1947, says that Acheson was interrupted by a question when he was asking the House Eoseign Affairs Committee for the fourth for more aid for Chiang Kni-shek, in man will last.

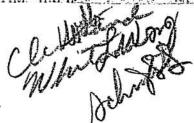
Some of the fuel was used to bomb Chinese women and children. Much of the rest of it was stored for the coming attack on America.

The fuel was furnished by the Standard Oil (Rockefeller) interests, which Acheson represented as a corporation attorney before he became a State Department representative.

Rep. John M. Coffee (D-Wash)

Expanses must not be oftended by He classed doors of years of State—in 1941 after eight argued behind the closed doors of years of lucrative corporation law practice. He quit as Undersecretary of State in 1947 after the Martin of State in 1947 after be scrapped in less than a year after the "cold war" began. James F. Byrnes, the southern polltaxer, was dropped a year later. And the five-star Gen. George Marshall has just faded out.

It remains to be seen how to the fourth foreign policy



This is a clipping from of the Page

Daily Worker

Clipped at the Seat of AR 16 1949 Government.

## enate Group O.K

By International News Service

The Senate foreign relations committee today unanimously approved nomination of Dean Acheson as secretary of state after hearing him denounce communism as a "fatal" world influence.

The committee's 13-to-0 vote indicated a continuation of the nation's bipartisan foreign policy.

Acheson's nomination to succeed Gen. Marshall, whose resignation because of ill health is effective. Jan. 20, now goes to the Senate, where confirmation by a large majority is expected.

The committee will report its tion to the Senate next Monlay, with confirmation of Acheson due Tuesday.

Closed Session Held

Chaliman Connally (D) of Texas, announced the unanimous vote after a two-hour closed meeting during which Acheson outline. his stand on top policy mat-

Gonnally said the committle will meet Tuesday to consider the nomination of James E. Webb, re tiring budget director, as underselfretary of state.

Speedy confirmation of Webb, who will replace acting Secretary of State Robert A. Lovett, also is anticipated:

The committee kept secret all of Acheson's testimony at the executive session except an excerpt making clear his attitude toward communism.

Acheson told the committee:

"It is my view that communism as a doctrine is economically fatal. to a free society and to human rights and fundamental freedoms.

Pledge Renewed

"Communism as an aggressive factor in world conquest is fatal to independent governments and to free peoples."

Acheson, at a public hearing vesterday, renewed his pledge to carry out the present United States policy in the "cold war" ¿gainst Russia.

MAR 11 1949

This clipping is from the evening edition of The Washington Times Herald

## This Changing World

#### Revising His Views as Undersecretary, Acheson Did Best to Counter Soviet Policy

By Contantine Brown The appointment of Dean Acheson, one of the most controversial figures in Washington, as Secretary of State is not likely to raise more

than a mild storm in the

Senate.
While some Senators may criticize President Truman's decision to put the former Undersecretary of State in the topranking cabinet position, there is not the slightest doubt, that the nomination will confirmed



overwhelmingly. Constantine Brown. There is no doubt, even in minds of those who do not like Mr. Acheson's "liberalism," that he is brilliant and able. When he was Assistant Secretary of State in the Roosevelt administration he was in charge of economic affairs, and was assigned by Cordell Hull as official loboyist for UNBRA.

Mr. Acheson's sympathies once lay somewhat toward the left, but the difference between him and so many violent appeasers and pro- patched to Moscow and had the de-Russians in Government office was that while he was genuinely coninced that the U.S.S.R. would ccept the extended hand of Amerita's friendship, others followed that policy because it was opportune, politically, to do so.

Friend of Frankfurter.

His close friendship with Supreme Court Justice Felix Frankfurter gave more strength to his conviction that reactionaries in this country wanted to disturb our relations with Moscow When Mr. Acheson was seen frequently walking to the State Department, in company of Justice Frankfurter it used to be said: "There goes Dean, taking orders

for the day from Felix."

It was because of this conviction that only close friendship with the U. S. S. R. could offer a solution of world problems that Mr. Acheson went a long way to keep the so-called liberals—Alger Hiss and some others—in their positions in the State Department. He was so soon as Mr. Acheson was given a convinced of their honesty of purposition of responsibility he put his pose that he treated as "piffle" and liberal inclinations to one side and mere Washington rumor-just as John Foster Dulles did-the reports that there had been dangerous leaks acted. secret. information from the State Department.

But from the time he assumed he more responsible position as Undersecretary of State, and as uch began to learn more of the acts of life in our relations with he U. S. S. R., he experienced a change of heart.

This change of attitude, unfortunately, applied not to his feelings toward his friends and proteges in the State Department, but rather to his understanding of where Rusting the change and what the Kremlin. sia stood and what the Kremlin intended to do.

From certain of his actions as Acting Secretary under Secretary of State Byrnes—who like his successor, Gen. Marshall, spent more time abröad than at home—Mr. Achieson showed that he appreciated the Soviet game and attempted to counteract it, within the limit of his powers.

In the fall of 1946-and this story has never been published beforereports from Turkey indicated that the Soviets were massing important forces on the Turkish border. The situation was strained, and it looked as if Moscow were ready to fall on the Turkish armles, then poorly prepared.

Mr. Acheson drafted a strong note and presented it to President Truman, who approved it without hesitation. It said, in effect, that any attack on Turkey would be con-sidered by this country as an attack on the United Nations and the United States. The note, which Mr. Acheson took care to see retained its strong expressions, was dissired effect.

Spoke to Iranians.

Similarly, at the time when the Russians were moving rapidly toward Teheran and it looked as if the Soviet would gobble up Iran, Mr. Acheson made a short speech at a small dinner party given by the Iranian Ambassador in which he said that so long as the Iranian people themselves were willing to resist aggression, and to show their determination to live freely and independently, the United States Government would live up to the solemn pledges made to Iran by the United States, Britain and Russia in the Teheran conference.

The substance of these remarks was cabled immediately to Teheran by the Ambassador and resulted in a stiffer Iranian attitude toward Russia, which was behind the advancing

acted more sternly than many "nonliberal" Secretaries of State have

Mr. Acheson was not prompted by any one to take such steps. He acted on his own initiative, and while "covering" many leftists in the State Department, he did the same thing with respect to the few "rightists," who were the targets of violent attacks by pro-Soviet groups both in-side and outside the administration.

	Mr.	Tolson_
	Mr.	Çlegg
	Mr.	
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K	Mr.	Nichole
S.	Mr.	Rosen
<i>'</i>	Mr.	Tracy
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WASHINGTON STAR

Page\_ Date

#### Mr. Acheson's Return

Everybody on earth, including the President, is insisting that the appointment of Dean Acheson as secretary of state means nothing new. American policy toward Russia hasn't changed and won't change. We're going to be tough as ever; no "softness."

All of which may be true enough. While Acheson in his early days in the State Department was rated with the group that was not unfriendly to Russia, he has taken a far sharper line in recent years. As undersecretary of state, he called Russian intentions "aggressive" in his testimony before Congress on aid to Greece. He might justly be called one of those who contributed development of the cold war.

Yet, when all this is said, the fact remains that something has happened in the administration's approach to relations with Russia. The President has placed the State Department back in the hands of a New Dealer, not a flaming one to be sure, but a New Dealer nevertheless. He has placed it in the hands of a man experienced in diplomacy, one who worked with FDR and was long close to Sumner Welles. And, serving to emphasize at least a new look, is the departure of Undersecredary of State Lovett.

Most important of all, the President has made a sharp break with his habit of turning to the generals whenever he had a hard job to fill. That, in self, is profoundly important and surely must serve as a warning that foreign policy is to be returned to where it belongs—the White House and the State Department—instead of the Pentagon.

All this is said without the slightest disrespect for the character and integrity of Secretary Marshall, whose place in history has long since been made secure.

The meaning of the Acheson appointment also will not escape the intemperate members of the House Committee on Un-American Activities. They can, if they want to, read into the appointment a sardonic reiteration of the President's "red herring" estimate of the committee's work.

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Mr.	Tolson
Mr.	5000 B 10225
Mr.	Clegg
Mr.	Glavin
Mr.	Ladd
Mr.	Nichols
Mr.	Rosen
Mr.	Tracy
Mr.	Carson
Mr.	Egan
Mr.	Gurnea
Mr.	Harbo
Mr.	Hendon
Mr.	Jones
	Pennington_
Mr.	Quinn Tamm_
Mr.	Nease
Mis	s Gandy

Aches in is known to favor a strong policy toward Russian "aggression," but he does not belong among the blind Russophobes who have been riding high and often rough-shod. As a lawyer, he represented Lauchlin Currie, former presidential assistant, when Currie was under the fire of the Thomas committee because Elizabeth Bentley had mentioned him as a possible source of some of her information.

The replacement of Lovett with lames E. Webb is a welcome indication by the President's determination not to let the military run away with us. As director of the budget, Webb, more than anyone else, helped Mr. Truman battle the Pentagon's demands for a \$25,000,000,000 budget against the \$14,000,000,000 ceiling the President had set. The latter figure is appulling enough to merit the kind of scrutiny Webb can and should give it if we are to avoid the disaster of a brass-knuckled foreign policy.

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JAN 9 1948

NEW YORK STAR PACKETAXXXXX Page 12 5.78

Mr.	Tolson
Mr.	E. A. Tamm_
Mr.	Clegg
Mr.	Glavin
Mr.	Ladd
Mr.	Nichols
Mr.	Rosen
Mr.	Tracy
Mr.	Carson
Mr.	Egan
Mr.	Gurnea
Mr.	Harbo
Mr.	Hendon
Mr.	Jones
Mr.	Pennington_
	Quinn Tamm_
Mr.	Nease

## They Have New Jobs in Washington



Dean Acheson
... will serve as secretary of state following resignation of Gen. George Marshall.



James E. Webb
...has been appointed as under secretary of state, succeeding Robert A. Lovett.



Frank Pace
... will replace Webb as budget director. He was formerly assistant director. Associated Press Photos

JAN 1240

NEW YORK STAR

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Page 2

## GOP Fight On Acheson Shaping Up

By ALEXANDER H. UHL
STAR Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8-The possibility of a Republican fight against confirmation of Dean Acheson as secretary of state began developing today.

No senator said flatly that he would vote against confirmation, but there were enough demands that Acheson's record be carefully scanned to indicate that the GOP looked with decided coolness at the President's appointment.

Key man on the Republican side was Sen. Arthur H. Vandenberg (Mich.), former chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee. While referring to Acheson as "a distinguished American with wide experience in foreign affairs and with many proved qualifications for this critical responsibility," Vandenberg warned:

"I expect the Senate Foreign Relations Committee will fully explore his viewpoints when it considers the nomination."

Another powerful Republican leader, Sen. Kenneth S. Wherry

Acheson
Faces 'Full'
Inquiry
(Continued from Page 1)

(Continued from Page 1)
(Neb.), the GOP floor leader, said flatly that he was just as much opposed to Acheson now as he was in 1945, when Wherry was a sharp critic of Acheson's influence in the State Department.

(In New Haven, where he and Acheson attended a meeting of the Yale Corporation, Sen. Robert A. Taft [R., O.] said Saturday that he will certainly vote" for Acheson's confirmation.)

Still another Republican, Sept. Homer E. Capehart (Ind.) declared that he and some of his Republican colleagues felt that the "Bipartisan foreign policy" was dead and that they were ready for a fight on the Administration's foreign policy proposals.

#### Mundt Wants 'Assurance'

Sen. Karl Mundt (R., S. D.), formerly a top figure on the House Un-American Activities Committee, said that he wanted assurance that Acheson would clean Communists out of the State Department. Mundt said that many of the 134 persons dismissed by the State Department "for security reasons" during the past year and a half "were recruited or retained at the time of Mr. Acheson's service as Inder secretary."

He wanted such men as former. Assistant Secretary of State Adell's Berle, Jr. and Whittaker Chambers to be called by the Senate Foreign.

Relations Committee.

Despite administration denials,
Washington diplomatic circles look
on Acheson's appointment as meaning the beginning of a new cautious;
approach to ending the cold war;
with Russia.

These circles believe that in spite of the rebuff to President Truman over the Vinson "mission to Moscow," Truman has never given up the idea that there is still hope, however feeble, for an accommodation with Russia. They regard as highly significant the President's emphatic repetition at his press conference Friday that it is he who makes foreign policy.

JAN 9 1948

Mr.	Tolson
Mr.	E. A. Tamm_
Mr.	Clegg
Mr.	Glavin
Mr.	Ladd
Mr.	Nichols
Mr.	Rosen
Mr.	Tracy
Mr.	Carson
Mr.	Egan
Mr.	Gurnea
Mr.	Harbo
Mr.	Hendon
Mr.	Jones
Mr.	Pennington_
Mr.	Quinn Tamm_
Mr.	Nease
Mis	s Gandy

Problems Arising

Two main problems however, already have grown out of the President's announcement of the appointment of Acheson to succeed ailing Secretary Marshall, and of James E. Webb, budget director, to succeed Under Secretary Robert A. Lovett. These are:

Robert A. Lovett. These are:

¶ The possible fight against Acheson's confirmation.

¶ Necessity by the administra-

tion to counter the charges of "appeasement" and "softness" certain to be raised against any policy that carries the slightest indication that agreement with the Russians is possible.

It is known that today Acheson is one of the stanchest supporters of the "tough" policy against Russia

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NEW YORK STAR

Page 1 - 2

## Acheson Was Identified Will Pro-Sovies Clique great deal of splendid experience to guide him in his tremendously

Observers in Capital Speculating Whether Elevation in State Department Means Softer Russian Policy.

> By L. EDGAR PRINA. Special to THE NEW YORK SUK.

The New York Sun Bureau, ) Washington, Jan. 7.

Capital observers were speculating today whether the appointment of Dean G. Acheson as Secretary of State to succeed the retiring George C. Marshall presaged a softening of this nation's attitude toward the Soviet Union:

Department.

Acheson, who is leaving his "The opposite group in the private law practice here to re- State Department was largely assistant and under-secretary during the terms of Cordell Hull,

ment was made by Adolph A. associate in Acheson's law firm Berle Jr., Assistant Secretary of Covington, Burling, Ruble e. Acheson & Shorb.

Testifying before the House Committee on Un-American Act that the change at the State Detivities on August 30, 1948, Berle partment helm did not mean a made the following statement in change in the foreign policy, es-connection with Alger and Don-pecially along the conciliatory ald Hiss, ex-State Department lines toward Russia. aids, who had been accused as On the other han aids, who had been accused as On the other hand, the com-members of a pre-war Red espio ment from Representative Sol

Dean Acheson, and later I checked nificant. He said that if anything when Acheson became the Assistant Secretary of State and Alger with Russia, Acheson can do it. Hiss became his executive as "If any one can do anything, I Hiss became his executive as"If any one can do anything, I
sistant.... Acheson said that he think Dean Acheson—with his had known the family and these experience and ability in getting two boys from childhood and he a good staff—can do it," Bloom could vouch for them absolutely, said.

While the 55-year old diplomat, Russians were not going to be a graduate of Yale and the Harvard Law School, is credited in Victory was then assured, though not complete, and the intelligence having contributed to the present reports which were in my charge, United States foreign policy as among other things, indicated a regards Russia by his aid in the very aggressive policy not at all Acheson, nevertheless, had been it in line with the kind of co-operations of the Marshall Plan, in line with the kind of co-operations, identified with a pro-Soviet clique during his 1941-47 tenure in the Clean-cut showdown when our position was strongest.

turn to public service, served as the men-Mr. Acheson's group, of course—with Mr. Hiss his principal assistant in the matter."

Edward R. Stettinius Jr., James F. Byrnes and Marshall.

The identification of Acheson with Russophiles in the depart
With Russophiles in the depart
The identification of Acheson with Russophiles in the depart
Stephing and Acheson Donald, Hiss, who was recently questioned by a Federal Grand Jury in New York investigating Communism and espionage, is an acheson level.

President Truman said today

nage ring:

"I checked on the two Hiss to head the House Foreign Afboys. Specifically, I checked with fairs Committee, appeared sig-

"As I think many people know, Meanwhile, the appointment of in the fall of 1944 there was a the suave, 6-foot-1-inch diplomat difference of opinion in the was being received warmly State Department. I felt that the among scores of Federal officials and members of Congress. The consensus was, that Acheson is capable and efficient and has a responsible position.

Mr. Tolson.	
Mr. Clogg .	
Mr. Glavin	
Mr. Ladd	
Mr. Nicho's	
Mr. Rosen	
Mr. Tracy	
Mr. Egan	
Mr. Gurn .	
Mr. Harts	
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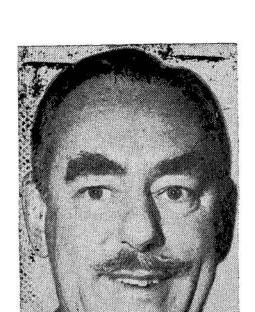
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George C. Marshall as Secretary of State today, is a tall man (6 ft. 1 in.) with a red mustache, New England accent, and has one of the best wardrobes in Washington . . It is hard to believe, looking at him, but he once worked as a failboad section hand for two dollars a day. He has brains, ability and courage. Acheson, son of an Episcopal bishop, was born 55 years ago in Middletown, Come, attended Groton, Yale and the Haward law school. He first entered the Government service in 1933 as Undersechetary of the Treasury, but left after a disagreement with President Roosevell's money views. He has had an application of six and a half years for the job he takes over today, having served in the State Department from 1941 to 1947, first as Assistant Secretary and then as Undersecretary. In the beginning, along with Mr. Roosevelt and most other officials, he was pro-Russian. His attitude became "cool" and "determined" when he saw the Soviet Union break treaties and adopt a policy which he

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(July)

Washington Post

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SSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE DATE 09-16-2015

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April 15, 1949

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL VIA LIAISON

Honorable Dean G. Acheson Secretary of State Department of State Washington, D. C.

My dear Mr. Secretary:

Enclosed with this letter you will find a very brief memorandum relating to Communist principles, practices, organization and achievements. It occurs to me that this confidential memorandum may be of some value to government administrators who, naturally, do not have the time to scrutinize thousands of Communist pamphlets and books.

In the event greater detall inchestred, you will find attached to this memorandum a "Limited Bibliography" with some of the more pertinent pages designated.

With expressions of my highest esteem and best regards,

Sincerely yours,

Enclosure

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnes
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
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June 29, 1949

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BY SPECIAL MESSENGER

TO:

Mr. Jack D. Neal
Associate Chief
Division of Security
Department of State
515 22nd Street, N. W.
Washington, D. C.

FROM:

John Edgar Hoover, Director, Federal Bireau of Investigation

SUBJECT:

THE PARTISAN REPUBLICANS OF CALIFORNIA

INFORMATION CONCERNING

This Bureau is in receipt of an eight page pamphlet entitled "Petition to the United States Congress to Impeach Dean Acheson for Conspiracy against the United States", published by the captioned organization whose address is shown thereon as P. O. Box 1281, Los Angeles 53, California. Two photostatic copies of the above-mentioned pamphlet are included herewith for your information.

The files of this Bureau reflect no information concerning the captioned group. However, it has been learned from a confidential source that the officers of the above organization are as follows:

Chairman

Vice Chairman Vice Chairman Vice Chairman

Chairman of Legislative Committee Chairman of Advisory Committee

Secretary

Chairman of Finance Committee

Robert McGauley

Dr. Robert W. Meals

Mrs. Louise Wood Watkins

Gregory G. Bern

John Barcone

Paul Jones

Mrs. Shirley Shepperd

Edward Mills

In connection with the above-listed individuals, the Bureau has no identifying information concerning McGauley, Meals, Barooms, Jones, Shepperd on Mills

Mr. Tolson or Mills.  Mr. Clegg Mr. Clavin  Mr. Ladd Mr. Nichols  COMMIL	whis Bureau conducted an	
Mr. Rosen COMMU COMMU Tracy Vestigation of B.	who may be identical. This investi	tion
Mr. Harbo was inspectate masse Engrat of al	legations othat was pro-Japanes	
ur. Pennington ur. Quim Tame  \$\frac{1}{2} \times JUL 1 1949 \frac{1}{2}	" WILL	
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U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE	[2000]	BOT

ь6 ь7с ь7р and had made a trip to Japan in 1940 as a guest of the Japanese Government. The investigation failed to substantiate the allegations. (100-6902

With reference to Bern, although no investigation has been conducted by this Bureau concerning him, it is known that he is the author of several pamphlets and is also the author of a book entitled "Behind the Red Mask", the advertisements of which indicate that it is anti-Communist in nature. (62-81580)

This is being furnished for your information and no dissemination should be made outside of your Department.

(Bern is reportedly a White Russian who resides in Los Angeles and who for some time has been waging his own anti-Communist, anti-Soviet campaign by writing letters to prominent figures in the Federal Government).

Office Memorandum · UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO

Director, FBI

DATE: May 25, 1949

SUBJECT:

SAC, Los Angeles

DEAN ACHESON
Secretary of State
INFORMATION CONCERNING

Enclosed herewith please find a pamphlet entitled "Petition to the United States Congress to Impeach DEAN ACHESON for Conspiracy against the United States" put out under the name of the Partisan Republicans of California.

GREGORY G. BERN, a White Russian who has previously furnished information to this office, advised SA MERLE L. PARKER that the Partisan Republicans of California were organized in December 1948 and they are striving to rid our government of Communist elements. He stated that the officers of this organization are as follows:

Chairman
Vice Chairman
Vice Chairman
Vice Chairman
Chairman of Legislative Committee
Chairman of Advisory Committee
Secretary
Chairman of Finance Committee

ROBERT MCGAULEY
Dr. ROBERT W. MEALS
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Mr. BERN advised that copies of this pamphlet have been forwarded to Congressmen, to the Bureau and Department of Justice officials.

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# **Petition To The United States Congress**

# To Impeach Dean Acheson for Conspiracy Against The United States

The Partisan Republicans of California

P. O. Box 1281 • Los Angeles 53, California

MAY 1949

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#### CAUSE OF ACTION

When it became clear that our foreign policy is formulated by traitors in the State Department, the PARTISAN REPUBLICANS OF CALIFORNIA decided to take action to remedy this situation.

At a meeting held on May 5, 1949, in Los Angeles, The PARTISAN REPUBLICANS unanimously voted to petition the UNITED STATES CONGRESS to impeach DEAN ACHESON for conspiracy against the United States. The Political Education Committee was instructed to prepare this brief as a basis for congressional action, and it was ordered that copies of this document be sent to each and every member of the United States Congress.

It would require volumes to enumerate in detail all the treasonable acts committed under the New Deal Administration and therefore the Partisan Republicans submit this brief merely as a starting point. We herein outline the evidence which shows a consistent and undeviating support of Soviet aims to conquer the world which ipso facto proves conspiracy. It is irrelevent and immaterial whether the conspiracy is tacit or verbal.

#### DEFINITION

We herein definee as traitors anyone who gives aid and comfort to our enemy—in this case INTERNATIONAL COMMUNISM which levies war against the United States and all capitalistic nations.

WAR

The cold war began a century ago when Karl Marx issued the MANIFESTO. This war was intensified beginning in 1917 when Communists seized power in Russia. The Soviet objective of world domination is too well known and documented to need elaboration here.

#### DECEIT AND TRICKERY

Pro-Soviet foreign policy in the United States originated with the New Deal when Roosevelt recognized a band of professional murderers and thieves as the legal government of Russia. Since then the New Deal clique which formulates our foreign policy has invariably aided the Soviet enemy to gain strategical advantages in their war against the United States and other capitalistic nations.

It must be remembered that in August 1939 Joseph Stalin and Adolph Hitler concluded a pact by which they divided Poland and other nations. Hitler's troops marched into western Poland and shortly thereafter the red army seized the eastern part of that country. This attack upon Poland was used as the pretext for a declaration of war on Germany by the British and French governments. These governments declared war with Roosevelt's promise that the United States would enter the war against Hitler at a later date.

The astonishing and incredible fact is that they did not declare war on the Soviets who are equally guilty of aggression in Poland. WHY? Because the Soviet war criminals were protected by a treacherous clique within the New Deal Administration. The fight for Poland was merely a hoax and not the real reason for making war on Hitler. Indeed, upon the conclusion of World War II the very same country for which we purportedly fought the war was betrayed into the hands of the criminals in the Kremlin in the most cynical way. The red conquerors of Poland have perpetrated every crime upon that nation and have placed it under a ruthless and tyrannical rule. These facts are recited to illustrate that the clique which manipulates our foreign policy is composed of ruthless and dangerous men. Trickery and deceit is their stock in trade.

#### "FREEDOM EVERYWHERE IN THE WORLD"

The last war was fought under the Roosevelt slogan "Freedom Everywhere in the World" and this was another fraud. At the war's end more nations were subjugated and enslaved than before the war began. The traitors in our State Department aided the Soviets to conquer these once free nations.

Roosevelt and his collaborators, including General Marshall, agreed with Stalin — contrary to Churchill's warning — to open a second front in Western Europe. Churchill insisted on invading Germany through the Balkans to save those countries from Soviet domination. Stalin wanted to conquer the Balkan countries which had been promised to him by his pact with Hitler. Roosevelt took the place of Hitler in Stalin's scheme and handed him precisely the same countries which were promised to him by Hitler. The utter cynicism of labelling this betrayal a fight for "Freedom Everywhere in the World" clearly shows the type of criminal minds that direct international policy.

#### CONSPIRACY AGAINST THE UNITED STATES

To conceal these acts from the American people, the State Department consummated secret agreements with our Soviet enemy. These agreements were not secret from other governments who were full informed. They were secret only from the American people. Thus it was a conspiracy against the United States that was entered into between the Politbureau and our own State Department officials. The secrecy of the agreements establishes the fact that the officials themselves were aware of their own guilt. Byrnes and Acheson were compelled to admit the existence of these secret agreements only after parts of the agreements leaked out in the foreign press.

#### WAR CRIMINALS

The Soviets constantly commit mass murder and other crimes in every country which they conquer. These crimes were defined at Nurenberg as "Crimes Against Humanity" and those who perpetrated them were labelled "War Criminals." Germans were hanged for such crimes but the Soviet war criminals are still recognized as a legal government. Instead of prosecuting Soviet war criminals they

were even permitted to sit with us as judges of their former partners in crime.

State Department officials themselves became accomplices and accessories after the fact in the criminal plunder of Easteern Europe and China—crimes for which Germans were hanged. Stettinius, Byrnes, Marshall, Acheson and other high officials—all have had their part in accomplishing these betrayals. This fact must NOW be faced if we are to save our nation from the same fate.

The State Department tacitly approved Soviet annexation of the Baltic countries. We recall that Cordell Hull issued an ultimatum to Japan to remove Japanese troops from China where they had been for six years. No such ultimatum was ever given to Stalin—as would have been done had the same principles been universally applied.

#### BETRAYAL OF POLAND

Boleslaw Beirut, an agent of the Communist Internationale, was sent by Stalin to head the Soviet fifth column in Poland after the war. State Department officials, obedient to Stalin's wishes, hastened to recognize the Beirut "government" and withdrew recognition from the legal Polish government which was seated in London. To give a semblance of legality to this war crime it was agreed to "broaden" the Polish government and then hold "free" elections, which was another deliberate fraud. It is known to all that the Soviets do not keep their agreements.

#### BULGARIA BETRAYED

Next, the traitors in the State Department tacitly aided Soviet war criminals to enslave Bulgaria. The Soviets established a puppet government in Bulgaria, by means of force and terror, and it was made up of cruel and degenerate murderers who at once began to massacre and torture the innocent citizens. The government which Stalin imposed upon Bulgaria had no semblance of legality and the act of forcing an alien government on a free nation was defined as a "war crime" at Nurenberg. Did our State Department charge Stalin with this crime? It did not—on the contrary they approved this criminal coup and provided him with the semblance of legality. The United States extered into an agreement with the Soviets to guarantee free elections in European countries. This agreeement was another hoax to justify Soviet annexation of free nations. Soviet "agreements" are worthless, and State Department officials knew perfectly well that the Soviets would never permit a free election in any nation which they dominated and no free elections were held. In spite of this the State Department hastened to recognize the Soviet puppet governmnt in Bulgaria as the legal government and thus gave the semblance of legality to another war crime.

#### BETRAYAL OF RUMANIA

The same treacherous performance was repeated by Byrnes and his successors in the State Department in the case of other countries. In 1945 Stalin sent one Petru Groza to head a puppet government in Rumania. The King refused to recognize Groza as prime minister and Vishinsky, who was then in Rumania, surrounded the palace with red troups and tanks and overthrew the legal government, installing Groza in its place. American citizens protested this outrage and the State Department stated that it would never recognize a government which had been forced upon the Rumanians. Was this a bona-fide promise—or just another hoax?

Byrnes went to Moscow and there delivered Rumania to the Soviet gangsters. This was done by a typical New Deal trick. They announced that the Groza government would be "broadened" to include some minor representatives from the Peasant and Liberal parties. The State Department sent Averill Harriman to Bucharest where he met Vishinsky and the deal was consummated. Sir Archibald Clark-Kerr represented Great Britain at this sell-out. They agreed that an election would be held in 1946, which was merely window dressing for the outside world. Everyone knew of course that any election held in a Communist dominated nation would be a mockery.

#### BETRAYAL OF YUGOSLAVIA

A similar sell-out was perpetrated in Yugoslavia, coupled with the murder of the great Yugoslav hero and leader Drazha Mihailovich. Some members of our own Office of War Information and Office of Strategic Services were involved in this dastardly crime. They falsified reports to Washington in order to discredit Mihailovich and at the same time favorably reported on Tito. The history of this "war crime" is known and documented. In Yugoslavia the Soviets did not even pretend to hold free elections. They had there only one party candidate—the communist party. The State Department officials could not charge the Soviets with this war crime because they were accomplices in establishing the Tito government.

On December 22, 1945 Dean Acheson, then Acting Secretary of State informed Tito that the United States recognized his "government" in Yugoslavia, notwithstanding the fact that Tito had held no free elections. Acheson thus used the State Department for the purpose of approving a "war crime", as defined at Nurenberg.

#### ARGENTINA AND SPAIN

The State Department followed the communist party line in its policy toward Argentina and Spain. The Soviets manipulated this policy through Gustavo Duran, a communist and ex-member of the Soviet secret police who was appointed as Assistant to the Assistant Secretary of State. The BLUE BOOK which was issued by the State Department contained charges against Peron, and these charges were taken from the exaggerated statements of Nazi agents—without any substantiation. This was inspired by the Communist party.

In 1946 our military stategy called for an alliance between the 21 American republics.

Dean Acheson and Spurille Braden interfered with War Department plans by imposing some rediculous conditions in this plan before they would give State

Department approval.

The War Department considered it necessary to standardise our arms with the Latin American nations, as a measure against Soviet aggression. This met with vociferous protests by communists from within the United States and abroad. Acheson followed the Communist party line and opposed standardization. He wrote to Robert H. Patterson, then Secretary of War, objecting to the military plan.

In Spain the State Department obediently followed the wishes of the Kremlin. The attack on Franco began in 1946 by French communists on orders from Moscow. On April 10, 1946 the Soviet agent Lange, who claims to represent Poland at the United Nations, filed charges in the U.N. alleging that "Franco endangers international peace and security." Instead of refuting this ridiculous charge by simply stating that the Soviet aggressors represented the greatest menace to the world, the State Department representatives followed the lead of Lange and the Kremlin. These facts are too well known and documented.

Communists have constantly agitated against the recognition of Spain under the pretext that the Franco government is undemocratic, but for obvious reasons they would not apply this rule to the Soviet government. Acheson follows the communist party line again and is viciously vindictive in his animosity toward Spain. In a public statement on May 11, 1949 Acheson said that "Franco Spain must go a long way toward restoring basic civil rights before it can hope to be admitted into the family of free European nations." This is pure and unadulterated hypocrisy on the part of Acheson. Acheson has never objected to the inclusion in "the family of nations" of the professional murderers in the Kremlin.

#### CHINA

The latest victim of the traitors in our State Department in China, our gallant wartime ally. These traitors are directly responsible for the betrayal of China to the Soviets.

After the Soviets had grabbed Manchuria, part of Korea, the Kurile Islands and other territory "given" them by our State Department, they paused momentarily. Stalin dared go no farther at that time lest he provoke a shooting war with the United States. It must be remembered that in March 1947 the President had made a declaration that free nations would be protected against Soviet aggression and pressure. He asked Congress for \$400 million for military aid and loans to Greece and Turkey. It was understood, of course, that this policy applied to all free nations. The "Truman Doctrine" did not mean that we intended to protect only two small nations.

#### BETRAYAL OF CHINA

The Far Eastern Division of the State Department was headed by red sympathizers and thus our policy toward China reflects the wishes of the Kremlin. To achieve the sell-out of China the traitors in the State Department threw their influence behind the Soviet fifth column to aid them to penetrate the Chinese Government. Our policy in China was to protect that nation against aggression, as seen from Cordell Hull's ultimatum to Japan. Did the State Department follow this policy when China was faced with the more deadly enemy—Soviet fifth column.

In September 1945 General Hurley charged that pro-communist elements in the State Department were undermining United States policy in China. He complained that his secret reports to the President and Secretary of State were leaking out and thus caused him constant embarrassment abroad. A similar charge of "leaks" was made by Berle in testimony before the congressional committee. He said that the leaks came from Acheson and Hiss. In his testimony on December 6, 1945. Hurley exposed the treacherous activities of one John Service, a State Department official. He said that in October 1944 Service submitted a report on "How to Let Fall the Chinese Government." Hurley testified that Service's report, labelled No. 40, was circulated among Chinese communists. After the FBI took charge of the Amerasia case, it was discovered that John Service was sending copies of his confidential reports on China to Phillip Jaffe, a member of the communist spy nest. Jaffe was convicted for conspiracy to steal secret documents from various government departments. Hurley resigned because he refused to follow the Communist party line of the State Department. John Service who was arrested together with five others was recently appointed by Acheson to a key position.

Hurley asked for investigation of the Far Eastern Division of the State Department, which had previously been headed by Alger Hiss. He submitted dates and numbers of documents to substantiate his accusations. Since the State Department was under the Byrnes-Acheson administration, as could

be expected, they took no action.

Acheson made a statement on June 28, 1946 which revealed that there existed a plot in the State Department to facilitate the infiltration of Chinese Communists into the Chinese government. To put over the scheme, George Marshall was sent to China to force Chiang Kai-Shek into a truce with Chinese traitors under threat of withdrawing American aid. Marshall tried to force Chiang to form a coalition with the Soviet fifth column. The meaning of this outrageous, disgraceful and insulting proposal can best be illustrated if we imagine that a foreign emissary came to Washington and demanded that Truman take Gerhart Eisler, Eugene Dennis, William Z. Foster, or others (whom we now prosecute for conspiracy) into his cabinet. The fact that Marshall

was ordered to carry out such a treacherous mission shows to what extent the State Department is subservient to orders from the Kremlin. This blot on American honor can never be wiped out.

To aid the Soviet fifth column in China, the communist party began to pour out fraudulent propaganda. The "line" was that we should not aid the Chinese government because it is corrupt. Owen Lattimore, forcerly an adviser to Acheson followed this line and toured the United States to discredit the Chinese government. This communist propoganda can be refuted and discredited very simply. If we were so anxious to aid the so-called corrupt government of China to fight Japan, then why should we not now aid it to fight a more deadly enemy? And speaking of corruption—what could be more corrupt than a president of the United States using the pressure of his high office to swindle a business man out of \$200,000.00 as shown in the John Hartford case?

The red sympathizers who directed our foreign policy forced Chiang to agree to a truce with Chinese traitors (communists). The truce lasted 14 months and thus enabled the communists to reinforce their armies. It enabled them to move soviet armies from inner Mongolia and Shensi and Shansi Provinces in the northwest to Manchuria where the Soviets were waiting to give them the arms captured from the Japanese army of 700,000. Chiang's men barred the communist's way of Kalgan Pass west of Pekin. The communists appealed to General Marshall who had the arrogance to urge Chiang to permit the communist army to proceed. Chiang properly refused but was finally forced to yield after long urging by Marshall who again threatened to withdraw American aid. Thus we witnessed the disgusting spectacle of our own State Department blackmailing the Chinese government into treason by forcing them to a coalition with Chinese traitors.

As a result of this treachery more than 500,000 communists came through the Pass. The same treachery was enacted north of Hankow. Additional aid to the Soviet fifth column in China was given by the traitors in the State Department who blocked delivery of American military equipment from Pacific Islands although it had been officially assigned to China. The result was that Chiang's American equipped divisions were helpless for lack of parts and airplanes were grounded. It should be noted that the so called Marshall Plan did not include aid to China and only because of Congressional pressure on the State Department was a small amount finally appropriated for China.

Congress authorized \$125,000,000 for military aid to China. Even then State Department officials dared to disregard the congressional orders and sabotaged the aid. They prolonged the time of delivery until the Soviets had dealt a crushing blow to the Chinese government.

#### RED HERRING

The Soviets and their agents in the United States

are the cleverest strategists and propagandists. Their timing is perfect and they know just how to focus public opinion on one part of the world while they grob off a country somewhere else. Thus, before they started the main drive in China, they created the so-called BERLIN CRISIS to divert the attention of the Western Powers from the Far East. Those who are familiar with this phase of Soviet technique knew that the Berlin crisis would have no serious outcome. At the end of 1945, the Soviet aggression in Europe had reached a saturation point. There were signs of trouble in the satellites, furthermore the presence of American troops in Germany was a natural barrier to Soviet expansion there. In brief the Soviets wanted to conquer Germany but had no intention of moving into Western Europe at that particular time. Instead they concentrated the attack on China.

The same pro-Soviet elements in the State Department who had previously aided Soviet aggressions, all of a sudden pretended alarm over the situation in Western Europe. Acheson proposed the North Atlantic Pact which purports to defend a comparatively small territory against the Soviet aggression but which permitted at the same time Soviet expansion over the vast continent of Asia. Furthermore it contains no guarantees against the only methods Soviets use in their conquests—by infiltrating the governments of other nations with Soviet fifth column.

On the other hand the North Atlantic Pact served two Soviet objectives:

- It diverted world opinion from Soviet invasion in China and
- 2) It diverted Congress from delving into the treasonable activities within the State Department because it seemed that Acheson had dealt a crushing blow to the Kremlin

#### GERMANY

The creation of a separate German state in the western zone was a great accomplishment of our military authorities, because it kept that part of Germany clear of communist influence. For obvious reasons this is contrary to Kremlin plans. The Soviet war criminals still hope to dominate Germany with the aid of Soviet collaborators in our State Department. We now expect the Soviets to attempt the same coup which they put over in Poland and oher countries, namely to unify Germany under a government in which Soviet fifth column (communists) will be included. This would be the beginning of the end for Germany but it can be achieved only with help of our State Department. Will the State Department dare this treason?

#### CRIMES AGAINST HUMANITY

The State Department officials were not satisfied with having aided the Soviets to conquer free nations, but aided them even to round up helpless refugees and send them back to face torture, firing squads and slave camps in the Soviet Union. This

was done through the United Nations Committees to which our State Department was a party.

The criminal physiognomy of these men can be seen from their deeds in Europe where they were sure that they could operate with impunity. Their crimes are officially recorded, documented and have been published in fragmentary form. The criminal program had its inception at Yalta, where Roosevelt promised Stalin to return political refugees who had fled Soviet persecution. This inhuman act was contrary to all concepts of decency and the accepted principles of international law. Sanctity of political refuge was respected by all nations before the sinister forces of New Dealism begun to operate in the United States.

Byrnes and Acheson, as officials of the State Department, cannnot escape responsibility for these crimes against humanity. The New Dealers appointed Herbert Lehmann, Eleanor Roosevelt and Fiorello LaGuardia to the U. N. Committee which had charge of the refugees in Europe. Thus they became accomplices in these crimes. They forced the so-called "repatriation" of political refugees. When the refugees resisted the pressure of the U. N. officials to send them back to the Soviet Union, they were placed on a subsistence diet and then La-Guardia offered them a bribe of 60 days free rations if they would voluntarily return. Not content with this dastardly deed the U. N. Committee issued the infamous Order No. 199 which denied freedom of speech to poor refugees confined in concentration camps and permitted their persecutors, the Soviet NKVD to visit the camps and intimidate the victims. To make the situation worse for the refugees, a Spanish communist and ex-member of the Soviet secret police, Gustavo Duran was appointed to the screening committee. Prior to this he was Assistant to the Assistant Secretary of State. He obained citizenship by fraud and he was aided in this by our own State Department officials.

When these crimes were exposed, the Refugee Committee was disbanded and a new committee known as The International Refugee Organization was created.

The history of the murders perpetrated with the asquiescense of New Dealers is too volumnious to present in this brief.

#### DISCRIMINATION

It should be investigated who is responsible for discrimination against White Russians who constitute the majority of refugees in Europe, yet only infinitely small number of them have been admitted to the United States under the Displaced Persons Act. These refugees are asked the questions to determine to what degree they oppose communism, and then they are falsely accused of being "fascists".

#### REORGANIZATION OF THE STATE DEPARTMENT

The Soviet war criminals succeeded in their conquests only because of collaborationists in our State Department. If the United States had stood firm,

such conquests would never have been undertaken. This clearly shows how important it is for the Kremlin to maintain a fifth column in our State Department. Through their agents (communists) and communist front pressure groups, the Soviet government succeeded in manipulating appointments in the State Department so that pro-soviet men are placed in key positions. This is accombished by organized attacks on patriotic Americans and support for the individuals who are considered useful to the Soviet cause. The technique by which communists within and without the State Department forced out patriotic citizens is seen in the case of former Under-Secretary of State Joseph Grew. Grew was an expert on the Far East and he was a stumbling block to Soviet aggression in Asia. The Soviet government had to remove him in order to proceed with their plot. The fifth columnists turned the heat on Grew. They were especially irked when Grew said that he would clean up the Department of its disloyal employees, at the time of the Amerasia scandal. Immanuel S. Larsen, former specialist in the State Department's China Division, described how "Amerasia"—a magazine published by members of a communist spy nest-started an editorial campaign against Grew.

Amerasia was a vehicle used by the State Department reds to siart a smear campaign on Grew. Larsen stated that this attack was timed with the opening of an attack on Chiang Kai-Shek by the Soviet government. He further disclosed that Dean Acheson headed the anti-Grew faction in the State Department. In this battle the pro-Soviet bloc won. Grew resigned and Byrnes appointed Acheson in his place.

Larsen described the joy of the communist faction over this incident. Phillip Jaffee, a communist spy, told him upon the resignation of Mr. Grew, "Well, we have suffered a lot but anyhow we got Grew out." This is the technique by which the Soviet government manipulates the appointments in our State Department. It was known that Acheson was a favorite of the radicals. Arthur Krock commented in the New York TIMES, December 6, 1944 that radicals would welcome the appointment of Acheson.

Another case is that of Adolph Berle, Jr. He too was a target of the pro-communist clique. He testified that Acheson and Hiss headed the pro-Soviet bloc and that he "got trimmed in that fight and that ended my diplomatic career."

Persons who understand the nature of communism, as Bullitt, Earle, Lane and many other outstanding citizens do, are not acceptable to the Kremlin and therefore cannot expect to be appointed to positions in the State Department.

Other patriotic Americans were forced out of the State Department. Eugene Dooman, head of the Far Eastern Division, had to resign and Acheson appointed in his place the notorious communist party-liner, John Carter Vincent who is now our Minister to Switzerland.

Secretary Ludden of the American embassy in Chungking was another leading figure in the pro-Soviet bloc. Another was John Davis, a native of Chengtu who acted as a State Department attache with our military observers in China. John W. Emerson was another soviet symphathizer who served as a political adviser on Chinese affairs to Admiral Chester Nimitz.

Appointing red sympathizers into key positions. Acheson cleverly laid the ground for twisting our foreign policy to suit the Kremlin.

WIN THE PEACH COMMITTEE was one of the communist fronts organized by the Soviet government (through their agents) to exert influence on the State Department. One of the purposes of this front was to induce the State Department to share our top military secret—the atom bomb—with the Soviet government via the United Nations. They actually succeeded in influencing Byrnes and Acheson to support this idiotic idea of sharing the bomb with our potential enemy, and the Acheson-Lilienthal Report was the result. If Acheson would actually do what the Report advocates, he would be liable to prosecution under Title 50, Section 32, Federal Penal Code. Baruch's proposal saved us from this criminal folly which was proposed in the Acheson-Lilienthal Report.

Another who exerted great influence on our foreign policy was Acheson's friend, Alger Hiss. He held many important positions in the State Department. In 1936. Hiss was appointed as Assistant to the Assistant Secretary of State. In 1939 he was made Assistant to the Adviser on Political Relations. In 1944 Assistant to the Director of the Office of Far Eastern Affairs, and then promoted to Deputy-Director. In January 1943 Hiss was elevated to Director of Office of Special Political Affairs. In Addition to these positions Hiss acted as Executive Secretary of the Dumbarton Conference in 1944 and accompanied Roosevelt to Yalta in February 1945. Hiss gradually ascended the ladder of promotions while Acheson was Under-Secretary of State. Hiss was one of the authors of the U.N. Charter, Edward Stettinus, then Secretary of State, was the principal speaker at the San Francisco U. N. Conference. His speech was prepared by a notorious Hollywood communistscript writer who was introduced to Stettinius by

Analysis of the Stettinius speech written by Communist Trumbo, shows that it did not contain open communist propaganda. At that time the communist line was to create the U. N. so that the Soviet government could use it for propaganda and spy activities on a world wide scale, while they gained time to prepare for aggression in Asia. To pacify the American people who were becoming alarmed at Soviet aggressions, Trumbo's (Stettinius') speech contained flowery phrases regarding "world peace" and praised the "unity" of all the nations. This case shows the clever technique by which the Kremline — through its agents — used our Secretary of State as their mouthpiece.

The influence which the Kremlin exerts on our State Department can be judged from the case of J. Anthony Panuch, who was Assistant Secretary of State when Acheson was Under-Secretary. Panuch attempted to sweep the reds out of the Department and as a result of his battle with the fifth columnists, he had to submit his own resignation to Acheson.

Two organizations which were notoriously infiltrated with communist sympathizers, the Office of War Information and the Office of Strategic Services were welcomed into the State Department instead of being disbanded at the war's end. It is no secret that State Department foreign policy is formulated either by Soviet sympathizers or outright fifth columnists. The NEW LEADER had this to say about Alger and Donald Hiss:

"While they were in the State Department, the Hiss brothers were . . . tooling the State Department policies which have resulted so disastrously to democratic hopes and American interests throughout the world."

During the congressional investigation the Hiss brothers were charged with being members of a Soviet spy ring headed by Victor Perlo. Donald Hiss is a member of Acheson's law firm.

#### LOYALTY PROGRAM A FAKE

On July 2, 1946 Acheson, then Acting Secretary of State, made the statement that if a charge of communist views was established against a State Department employee, he would favor his discharge. In view of existing conditions in the State Department this was obviously untrue. James Byrnes himself unwittingly gave the lie to Acheson when three weeks later on July 26, 1946, he wrote a letter to Representative Sabath in which he said that "no employees have been eliminated from the State Department by the screening committee because of their communist leanings, or activities or membership."

It was only after pressure from congress that the so-called "loyalty" program was initiated. This proved to be another hoax. Inasmuch as Byrnes and Acheson collaborated with red sympathizers over a long period of time, it would be folly to suppose that they would change this attitude because of congressional determination to investigate the Department. Red sympathizers are dismissed from the Department with reluctance. In most cases the dismissals are forced by congressional committees and not by initiative on the part of the State Department. In some cases, even after the employees had been exposed — as in the case of Gustavo Duran, the Department kept them on for a considerable time. Indeed, the man who was appointed to watch for disloyal employees in the State Department was none other than Carl Marzani, himself a fifth columnist.

The State Department whitewashes Soviet spies, as seen in the case of Robert C. Alexander, Assistant Chief of the Visa Division, who on July 15, 1948

testified that many foreigners who came into the United States through the auspices of the U. N. are undesirable from the standpoint of security. The experience has proven beyond doubt that the Soviets use all displomatic facilities for purposes of espionage. Former big Soviet officials (General Krivitsky Bessedovsky, Alexieev, Guzenko and others) exposed this technique.

It is known that the U. N. serves as a nest for Soviet spies. This has been recorded by the Senate Judiciary Committee and Alexander's testimony merely corroborated known facts. George Marshall, then Secretary of State, appointed a committee of three to whitewash the soviet spy activities within U. N. Alexander was reprimanded and almost lost his position as a result of telling the truth. This is additional evidence that an invisible hand in the State Department screens out patriotic Americans and gives aid and comfort to spies and fifth columnists.

The State Department assisted Soviet spies to escape punishment as seen in the cases of Arthur Adams and Mikhail Gorin. Gorin was convicted and sentenced to six years in prison. His sentence was upheld by the Supreme Court but in order to save him from prison, Sumner Welles, Acting Secretary of State, wrote a letter to the Attorney-General which freed the convict and he was permitted to return to the Soviet Union.

Top Soviet spy Arthur Adams, who stole mass of confidential information on atom bomb, also was protected and he was permitted to leave the U.S. without arrest because of pressure from the State Department.

Acheson himself took part in a communist rally held in Madison Square Garden where he was one of the principal speakers. Later when questioned about this by the Senate, he tried to justify it by saying that he was ordered to do this by Byrnes and that his speech had been prepared by someone in the State Department. This was obviously camouflage. If Acheson did not agree with the communist line of the State Department he would have resigned as others did. Actually Acheson, Hiss and others were architects of this policy.

In spite of all assurances from the State Department that red sympathizers and those with communist-front connections are being released from the Department we point to WILLIAM T. STONE who now holds the important position of Assistant to the Assistant Secretary of State in charge of VOICE OF AMERICA. Stone was connected with the communist spy nest headed by Philip Jacob Jaffe, alias J. P. Phillips. This group published the magazine AMERASIA, under the chairmanship of Frederick Vanderbilt Fields, a members of the communist party and a regular columnist for the Daily Worker. Jaffe was managing editor of Amerasia and William T. Stone was a member of the editorial board of this left-wing publication from 1937 through November 1941. He then entered the government service and while he was in London he appointed one George Shaw Wheeler to the Board of Economic Warfare, notwithstanding the fact that Wheeler had a long record of communist affiliations and was later dismissed from his post by the Civil Service Commission.

John S. Service was recently appointed by Acheson to the SELECTION BOARD which recommends all State Department promotions. He is also Assistant Chief of the Division of Foreign Service Personnel, John S. Service also was associated with the communist spy nest at Amerasia. He was arrested at the time of the expose although he escaped indictment. His pro-communist views were exposed by Ambassador Hurley and have been mentioned above.

Lack of space limits our citations of these cases but it cannot be passed without notice that Phillip C. Jessup, Charles E. Bohlen, Benjamin A. Cohen and others are still kept in the State Department.

Despite Acheson's pro-Soviet activities he apparently tries to cover himself by anti-Soviet statements and at one time Molotov called him a "war monger." This characteristic of Acheson's is well described by NEW LEADER, a socialist publication in the issue of December 14, 1946:

"Diplomats in Washington regard as interesting and probably significant, the manner in which Under-Secretary of State Acheson has lately been scuttling for cover . . . Acheson lately has been seizing every opportunity publicly to breath fire and thunder in the general direction of the Soviets."

#### CONCLUSION

There are many facts which are necessarily omitted here, but it has been clearly established that in the cold war between the United States and the Soviet government, the State Department officials have consistently aided the enemy. The evidence presented here conclusively proves that United States foreign policy has consistently reflected the wishes of the Soviet war criminals.

Acheson's record shows that he has consistently promoted the interests of the Soviet government and therefore he cannot escape responsibility under the plea of ignorance.

Nation after nation was sacrificed to the Soviet enemy by State Department policy. It will never be known how many millions in Eastern Europe and Asia were murdered, tortured and enslaved as a result of the policy pursued by Byrnes, Acheson, Marshall, et al. In view of the gravity of these crimes, we consider that the impeachment of Acheson is merely a starting point to wipe out these blots upon American honor.

Laval, Quisling and others, were convicted in their respective countries for collaboration with German war criminals. We recommend that a special tribunal be convened by congressional action to deal with Americans who collaborate with the Soviet war criminals.

The precedent was established at Nurenberg.

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SAC, Los Angeles

June 29, 1949

Director, FBI

THE PARTISAN REPUBLICANS OF CALIFORNIA

Reurlet May 29, 1949 captioned "Dean Acheson, Secretary of State, Information Concerning", wherein you enclosed a cepy of a petition calling for the impeachment of Dean Acheson, which petition was published by the captioned group.

While no investigation is desired of the above organization at this time, you are instructed to advise the Bureau of any future activities on the part of the captioned group which come to the attention of your Office.

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

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# Office Memorandum • United Stails Government

TO

mr. H. D. Fletcher

FROM

V. P. Keay

SUBJECT:

SECRETARY OF STATE

Admiral Hillenkoetter confidentially informed ir. Deloach this afternoon that he had received information from a reliable source indicating that ir. Lean Acheson would resign as Secretary of State within the next few days and that W. Averill Harriman, ECA Roving Ambassador, would succeed him.

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, İllim Sel V-	Call me Note and retu	
58 1/8	For Appropria	
Your penned notation reticle today concletense of Hiss is My only regret is	cerning Acheson s very significa	s
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Room 5706 Branch 571	A. Rosen	

#### Merry-Go-Round

## Acheson Has-Precedents in Hiss Defense

#### By Drew Pearson

Secretary Acheson's refusal to "turn his back" on Alger Files is now criticized not only by GOP Senators, but also by Dictator

ranco's official radio.

The Madribroadcast is significant. Because, like Moscow, the "Voice of the Falange" radio station operates for and by the Spanish govern ment. What it says represents the



represents the ACHESON official view of the dictator.

It may also be significant that the Spanish attack on Acheson and the State Department came shortly after Acheson had quit "turning his back on Franco" and had indicated that he was willing to extend him full recognition

full recognition.

Despite this the voice of the Falange blared forth on February

"Well-known Communists have been located in the U. S. State Department. This has been stated by a Republican Senator (McCarthy of Wisconsin) who added that these men held quite important positions in this ministry. It is not merely a question of Hiss, who has been convicted of periury and to whom Acheson has promised his continued friendship. We are not surprised by this announcement.

Acheson's defense of Hiss has a lot of interesting precedents in United States history. They include: Andrew Jackson's defense of Aaron Burr: Charl Evans Hughes' defense of Sendor Newberry: Tait's early defense of Richard Ballinger—later silenced; and Harry Truman's defense of Boss Tom Pendergast

Note-It may have been the Pendergast incident that led True man to support Acheson when he informally offered to resign over Hiss incident three weeks ago. Bough the State Department issued a carefully worded denial, here is exactly what happened. Acheson dropped in at the White House late in the afternoon shortly after the Hiss statement, and Truman began to tell him, halfjokingly, what a barrage of criticism he had been getting Acheson remarked that he would be glad to get out if he was causing any embarrassment, to which the President told his Secretary of State

S.O.B's."

calm and cautious Secretary of State Hughes did pretty much what Acheson did when Michigan's Senator Truman H. Newberry was convicted of violating the Corrupt Practices Act.

Newberry had been elected to the Senate in a contest with the late Henry Ford in which Newberry spent a great deal of money and later was convicted. Hughes, then in private practice, defended him, and the case was appealed to the Supreme Court, which set aside the conviction. By this time Hughes had become Secretary of State, but nevertheless wrote a letter stating: "The plain fact was that Senator Newberry was wrongly and most unjustly convicted and his conviction was set aside."

The Hughes letter brought just as loud protests from the Democrats as the Acheson defense of Hiss has from Republicans.

Andrew Jackson—When Aaron Burr was being tried for treason in Richmond, Andrew Jackson was one of the few to support him under extremely unpopular circumstances. Albert J. Beveridge describes the Richmond incident as follows:

"A tall, lank, uncouth-looking personage with long locks of hair hanging over his face ... mounted the steps of a corner grocery and the steps of the step

William Howard Taft—On September 13, 1909, President Taft wrote a letter to Secretary of the Interior Richard Ballinger, completely absolving him in the Alaskan land scandals. In 1911, however, Ballinger resigned following an investigation by Louis Brandeis, which disclosed that the letter of 1909 actually was written by Ballinger's attorney, Oscar Lawler.

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Times-Herald\_

Wash. Post 14B

Wash. News

Wash. Star

N.Y. Mirror

changed over a thing

January 30, 1950.

nc

Honorable John E. Rankin,
House Office Bullding,
Sasnington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

RH-

In my estimation, Mr. Atcheson in his great effort to win public sympathy of so-called 'Christian America' for his Red friend hiss by quoting Scripture sure did get his wires crossed. In this particular (Hiss) case he should have started quoting from verse 41 to 46 inclusive, It would have been much more appropriate.

Yes, America is spiritually sick. Thirsting for Living Water, Naked of the garments of Righteousness, a Stranger under the Flag of the Cross, and encompassed by the forces of evil: all because we have like sheep wendered too far away from the paths of Righteousness, seeking to find our own life, Matt. 10-39.

President Hoover broke eff relations with Russia because Russia broke off relations with God. But when that Forked-tongued individual took over he sure did change things. One of the first statements I heard Roosevelt make was - the Republican Party broke off relations with Russia, but when I came into power I immediately renewed relations with our good friend and ally Soviet Russia. I said at the time he did just exactly that which was contrary to God's will as Russia is the No. I enemy of God and of America. President Hoover put up the bars against Communism, but Roosevelt let them all down, and the result is that America is not only flooded with Red Rats but is on the brink of being overpowered and ruled by them.

Soon America will bry out to God for help, but I think such a cry will be in vain. God will not do for us that which He knows we can do for ourselves. To me that was proven at the tomb of Lazarus when Jesus said, roll ye away the stone. Man put the stone there and Jesus knew that he was able also to take it away. Jesus took over from there. God knows too well we deliberately got ourselves into the mess we are now in, and He is going to stand on the side lines until we Humble ourselves and exhaust our every effort to get out before He takes over to put the Communists into Hell where they belong.

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I do not believe in capital punishment (God alone should call sis out regardless) but if I did believe in it, in my estimation the first thing we should resort to woul be the firing squad, and I also

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Don

The force

think the first line pp should be 66 such as Hiss, Atcheson, a little fellow named Harry, a woman named Eleanor, a man named david etc. etc.

This understand, is not just a political battle we are facing.
No, it is a battle of the forces of Evil against the forces of Rightsousness. Just as God gave David the sling and stone, also the
courage and faith to use them; He also has given us several secret???
weapons for our protection. But what have we done with them? Yes,
we have given them to the enemy (Philistines), but not in the same
way that David gave them. In my estimation anyone living under the
protection of the stars and stripes that would do this or had the
knowledge that it was being done should face the firing squad regardless -whether he be President of the United States or the man
that sained the Presidents boots.

I am getting well on in years and it is not going to personally harm me much as I think I know what the score is, but when I look into the faces of my precious little grand children I imagine that they are saying - granded are you doing for us what John the Baptist did for Jesus? Yes, John did his best to prepare the way. Just what are we doing in preparing the way for All the precious little PETS that believe in us, and trust us so much? God help us to wake up before it is forever too late.

Mr. Rankin Mr. Gerald K. Smith stated in a recent letter that he thought you were the most courageous man in Washington. What Mr. Smith says carries much weight with me as I think he is the type of man that should be in the White House. We do not see ALL of Mr. Smiths pictures with that Simple Simon grin as if he did not know just what the score was. All of Mr. Smiths pictures are an expression of a Serious, Fearless, Determination; realizing the true meaning of the hand writing on the wall, and that just one mis-step NOW would spell DICASTAR.

May God help you 'r. Rankin, Mr. Hoover, and all your true and fearless little group to continue in putting forth every effort to hold the fort till Jesus comes to take over.

Sincerely yours,

P.S. If we are going to still Sleep On and let the Reds take Fordmosa also, I suggest that we call Gen. MacArthur Home as I would hate to see him Trapped in another Corregidor.

Grove City Pa 2-22-1950

Honorable John E. Ranking House Office Building Washington D.C. Dear Sir:



We hear so much talk about the A and H.Bomb we are worrying our fool heads off wondering just when Russia will start dropping Bombs over here in America, in the first place I think if we had enough Faith in God and horse sense enough to clean out ALL the Enemy Rats regardless of race creed or color, then have sense enough to keep our BIG Mouth Shut about Al the Secret Weapons that God has revealed to us for our own Protection we then would have little need to worry.

If I knew there was One Rat Yes, just One Rat in my brood house instead of running across town to help some unworthy individual to kill the Rats in his brooder-house, I first would not rest till I had the One Rat of my brooder-house, --America is sending Billions across to help others kill their Rats apparently ignorant of the fact that eventually the Rats will take ALL over just when ever they wish to do so, and then use it Against US. "Listen? Just how many that we are helping over there would even think of coming over thelp us kill our Red Rats, Little Finland alone has given ms reason to believe they would like to come. But they can not COME, WHY??.

I just heard Gen. Wedneyer state that our military defen was in good shape and that we should keep it as an Iron Curtain of Defense, I would have liked it much better if he had suggested that we first should Destrall the Red Rats then lower the Curtain that I think Franklin Rosvelt Raised and Invited All the Red Rats to Come In, some one has said that we should have a Women for President, in my estimation we have had one since 1932 and I also think that her influence will be felt long after her body is six feet underground and her Soul is----Rewarded according to HER WORKS.

Whether Russia has the Bombs or not I do not know. But I have every reason to believe they have no more notion of dropping any on American I have. But Old Joe Sure is using that idea to Keep our Dumb mends away frow that I think he really has in mind, I have said for years the Strikes we are having over here are just a rehearsal Joe is putting on as Feelers or Testing to see how well the Stupid Americans Respond to his call, Just how long could we stand up in War with out Coalf. Listen. Just how long could America Carry On with out Electric Power?? America is now practically an Electrified Cuntry. JUSC how many well trained RATS would it take to CRIPPLE and BRACK-OUT AMERICA??????

"PLEASE," Give this careful consideration as I feel sure this is the Type of Bomb Joe is working on, while we stand out on the Front Porin Washington Shouting out that we are spending Billions to build Bombs, Old Jos is Sneaking in the Back Porch way

This is my reason to again ask in Gods name Turn J.Eggar Hoover and his organization loose to clean out America as they have proven them selves as the only group in Washington with sense enough to keep their mouth shut and do their work as they Trust God to direct them, no individual should be permitted to work in any Secret Weapon or Electric Power Plant until J.Edgar. Hoover said O.K. Please do not think this is just a dream I had last nightNO" I saw it many years ago and like the late Bill Mitchell I was looked upon as "FOOL" people said Uncle Sam is To smart for Old Joe. God in heaven knows that I could sleep much better IF I THOUGHT SO..

Joe took China over very nicely with out dropping any BOM and I think it will be much EASIER for him to take America over as the leader (President) of China was TRULY AGANIST COMMUNISM. Some seem stupid enough to s we should try and make some Agreement with Russia, Stalin came into power by w of the Sword and that is the Only Way to Deal with him as it is the Only Language that Godless Cut-Throat understands. "Yes" All of our Dear Boys Died i Vain, we should not let them Down any Further, I suggest that we Humble ourselve

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and step back down and TRY Gods plan as mentioned in deuteronomy 25.17-18-19 then lat Samuel 15.2-3. Sure it is much to late to Wake Up. But the BLOOD of Dear Boys Continue to Cry Out, SHAME, SHAME.

# That Romance Mighty Cool

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# Between Mr. Acheson & Congress

By ANDREW TULLY Scripps-Howard Staff Writer (See pictures on Page 35; editorial on Page 42.)

Somebody must have been kidding with all that talk about State Secretary Dean Acheson and Congress being a lot closer together these days. Neither has changed

That is to say that Mr. Achel son, for all his golden intentions; still can't help acting a trifle superior toward the legislators. Try as he will, a faint note of patronage occasionally still creeps onto his voice. As for Congress, even those who openly support Mr. Acheson still seem ill at ease in the Secretary's presence.

The newest test of relations between Mr. Acheson and Congress came during his report to Congress on the recent Big Three and Atlantic Treaty meetings. And it was just as it's always been when Mr. Ache-son and Congress get together— stiff and formal and with all the warmth of a stepmother's kiss.

#### BIG MISTAKE

To be sure, the setting was not all that could be desired—Mr. Achesin standing up there on the formal stage of the Library of Congress Auditorium and reading a prepared Auditorium and reading a prepared speech. Possibly that was the biggest mistake of all; perhaps Mr. Acheson should have given one of those informal, so-called "man-to-man" talks from notes instead of making the occasion a radio and television production. His intimates are always claiming the Secretary is a wow in smoke-filled rooms, and this would have been a good chance this would have been a good chance to prove it.

#### POLITE-AND APATHETIC

As it was, the gathering was most polite—and a trifle apathetic. Above the whirring of the newsreel cameras, the only noises were a few discreet coughs, which didn't sound annoyed or impatient. Only once during his speech was the Secretary applauded—and that was at about the three-quarter mark when he spoke of the need for strong national lefense. Most congressmen seen to feel it connotes disloyalty not cheer any reference to keeping the tion's defense strong.

But mostly, the trouble lay in Mr.T. Archeson's personal contact with in dividual congressmen during the question-and-answer period. It was there that the legislators betrayed the same old querulousness and Mr. Acheson the same old impatience.

#### **EXCHANGE WITH JUDD**

The tension was most noticeable in the exchange between Mr. Acheson and Rep. Walter Judd (R., Minn.). In reply to a question from Rep. Judd, the Secretary said with a kind of mock exasperation that he had explained the Administration's position on that he'd he glad to 1000 times but that he'd be glad to do so again.

Now Rep. Judd has been one of the most outspoken critics of the Administration's China policy and probably has asked a lot of questions many times. But it made even a neutral observer uneasy to hear Mr. Acheson chide the Minnesota legislator in such a fashion.

#### NOTHING TO DO WITH IT

This irritation with what he considers shopworn questions showed up again when Mr. Acheson was questioned by Sen. Harry Cain (R., Wash.).

Sen. Cain wanted to know how a balanced collective force could be built up in Europe without letting Turkey and Spain into the Atlantic Pact membership.

With a sigh, Mr. Acheson replied shortly that the question of taking in new members had nothing to do with the achievement of a balanced cottonia force.

And so it went, It didn't help any

when Rep. Robert Rich (R., Pa), asking one of his inevitable ques-tions about the costs of rearming, was drowned out by the restless his colleagues. And then, when they applauded Mr. Acheson's dismissal of the question, Rep. Rich was on his feet again, gesturing vigorously, obviously convinced the Secretary of State had tried to make him look ridiculous.

The trouble seems to be that Mr. Acheson still sometimes permits the contrast between his cleverness and another's slower wit to be etched a little too sharply. And that Con-gress still can't rid itself of its suspicion toward a man who is so off-frent from the boys in the back

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# State Department Release Based on theson's Question-and-Answer Session

The following was released by the State Department, after Secretary of State Acheson's appearance before Congress yesterday. It is based on the exchange of questions and answers, but Mr. Acheson's answers do not represent direct quotations.

Mr. McCormack: We appreciate very much and evaluate in the proper way the appearance of the Secretary of State on this occasion at what might be termed this informal joint meeting of both branches of the Congress, and we also appreciate the significance of the report that he has made to us. The Secretary in addition has, as

you all know, consented to answer questions, and of course any question asked that he may not be able o answer on this occasion will be also appreciated and respected, paralso appreciated and respectively if at this time the national interests of our country might be involved in his judgment.

The questions and answers will not be recorded on the sound tracks, so I ask that that be noticed and respected and observed. The Secretary requested that the answers not be quoted, but they may be attributed to him; is that a correct statement?

The Secretary replied in the affirmative.

Mr. McCormack: Are there any members who desire to ask the Sec retary a question at this time? Mr. Miller: Mr. Chairman.

#### Question on Armaments.

Mr. McCormack: The gentleman from Nebraska, Mr. Miller,

Mr. Miller: Mr. Secretary, is the American Government framing any over-all proposals for the reduction of armaments, including control of

atomic energy?

Mr. Acheson replied that we have no new proposals. He added that both of those subjects are still under discussion, or rather they were under discussion until the Soviet representatives walked out of the appropriate bodies of the United Nations where they had been under discussion for some time. The Secretary continued that in regard to both the international control of atomic energy and the limitation of conventional armaments, the United States has made proposals. We have said repeatedly that we were willing o consider any alternative proposals which would accomplish the asic purposes to be achieved, M. cheson said.

Mr. Cain: Mr. Chairman.
Mr. McCormack: Mr. Cain from Washington.

Mr. Cain: I should like to ask the Secretary how it will be possible in the future to achieve a balanced collective force if we do not take into the Atlantic community both Turkey on the one flank and Spain

on the other.

The Secretary stated that he thought the question of whether any other countries ought to be brought into the North Atlantic Treaty is a wholly separate question from the question of building balanced collective forces. The principle of balanced collective forces, he said, means that each country does what it can do best, and that it does not duplicate what every other country is going to do. You concentrate, Mr. Atheson continued, on the mission which is assigned to a particular country as part of the whole collec-tive defense.

Whether or not any additional countries should be brought in is a wholly separate question, he said. It may be that the bringing in of other countries would help the col-lective defense, but it may be that it wouldn't. But that is a different question from the one of building the type of force which we recommend, Mr. Acheson pointed out.

Mr. Price: Mr. Secretary. Mr. McCormack: Mr. Price of

On French Proposals.

Mr. Price: Mr. Secretary, I would like to ask how vigorously the American State Department is prepared to back the very important French proposals for unification of heavy industries, in view of what appears to be British opposition to such a plan.

Mr. Acheson replied that in his address he pointed out how impor-tant we regarded that proposal how constructive and how courage ous it was. He added that the Pres ident had made a statement regarding it, that he had made another statement in London regarding it. I think we have taken a very strong position in supporting it, he concluded.

Mr. Knowland: Mr. Secretary. Mr. McCormack: Senator Knowland.

Mr. Knowland: Mr. Secretary, in your remarks today, you apparently did not go into the situation with regard to China. I am not going to pursue that at this meeting because you will be before the proper com-mittees later this week. I would like to ask, however, if any new understanding has been reached with any of the Western powers relative to our position on the admission of the ommunist regime of China into the United Nations.

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The Secretary replied that no new agreement had been reached. fact, he added, no agreement of any has been reached on that subject.

Mr. Biemiller: Mr. Chairman. Mr. McCormack: Mr. Biemiller.

Mr. Biemiller: I would like to ask the Secretary if any decisions were reached, aid if so, what plans have been made, for implementation on the expellee question in Western Germany.

The Secretary replied that he did not understand the question. He was asked what was meant by "ex-

Mr. Biemiller: Did the Big Three agree on any plan to alleviate the unemployment problem of the Volks Deutsche, or did they discuss the problem of migration as the Walter Report has recommended?

Certain Steps Ordered. Mr. Acheson replied that there was discussion on both these quesions, and that instructions were isued to the High Commissioners rom three governments to take cerain steps which would have an important effect on the unemployment problem in Germany. He added that it also has been announced that a group has been established in Europe to go into the question of migration which Mr. Biemiller mentioned.

Mr. McCormack: Mr. Rich of Pennsylvania.

Mr. Rich: Mr. Secretary, why are we not giving support to the pro-posals to ask the President to re-quest Mr. Trygve Lie to call the 59 member states of the United Na-tions to discuss general disarmament rather than go ahead in building this great war machine, not only Page here but in Europe?

The Secretary stated that he had iscussed that as fully as he possilly ould in his address.

Mr. Rich: If you did, I could 't understand it, as to what your id as

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were in trying to get to the point of enormous boost through Southeast also this question of a periodic meets rather than to build up a Asia, more than any possible asing or the Security Council.

great war machine, because, as I unsistance we can give to those counsidered. Mr. Lie, Mr. Acheson continued derstood your statement, you con-tend that we have to continue to The Secretary build this war machine, not only here, but in those foreign countries in order to get peace.

Now, why can't you do it by call-ing those through the United Nations, to get them in there and agree to some form of cutting armament down, rather than expending ours to the point where we are unable to stand the great expense that you are putting onto this

Mr. Acheson replied that he had just pointed out that we have been trying to get agreement to the limittation of armaments for the last two or three years. We not only have had no success during that period, he added, but on the con-trary the Soviet Union has been strengthening its arms, its military forces. That, Mr. Acheson continued, presents the free world with a very dangerous situation, and it is to meet that and to insure, so far as we can, the maintenance of peace, that all the actions were taken at the recent meeting. Mr. Acheson emphasized that, as he had pointed out, over and over again, the whole purpose of what is being done in the North Atlantic Treaty is to maintain peace.

Mr. McCormack: I think the Secretary's position on that question is very clear, and my own observation is that if my good friend from Bennsylvania, Mr. Rich, or anyone else could convince Stalin to be reasonable, then the things you talk about might be capable of perfor-

The gentleman from Minnesota.

Mr. Judd: Mr. Chairman, I would like to say that when the Secretary recently announced the policy of total diplomacy, most of us applauded. And I understand that to mean resisting every available legal and political and diplomatic and economic means the further spread of this totalitarian system.

How does the Secretary reconcile prevent ejection from the United Nations of one of its founders, the Republic of China, and admission to the United Nations of the Communist government of China as the United Nations of the Communist government of China as a member of the Communist regime, which will give an and of the General Assembly, and views. They have moved steamly

an old debate which he and Mr. Judd have had for a great many months. He added that he thought he had explained his position to Mr. Judd a thousand times. I will be glad to do it once more, he said, adding:

We have taken the view that we are for the continued seating of the Nationalist representative. We do Mr. McCo not regard that matter as a subject which should be vetoed. If the majority vote with us, then the situation remains as it is now. If the majority votes against us, then we accept the judgment of the majority, Mr. Acheson concluded.

Mr. Judd: (continuing) That is, we maintain our superior rectitude, but the other people will win the balance. When are we going to start total diplomacy in terms of winning the balance by all available means?

Mr. McCormack: (Interposing) The Senator from New Hampshire.

Mr. Tobey: Mr. Secretary, would you care to comment as to your appraisal of the results which have accrued or are likely to accrue from the recent conference of Mr. Trygve Lie with Mr. Stalin?

#### Confidential Interview.

The Secretary replied that he could not say anything more about that than Mr. Trygve Lie has said, namely, that the interviews were sought by Mr. Lie. He has had an interview with me, Mr. Acheson continued, and he stated that that was a confidential interview.

Mr. Acheson added that Mr. Lie' himself said several important things, which Mr. Acheson thought were worth repeating as fairly good comments. Mr. Lie, he pointed out has said in the first place that he was not a bearer of any messages between any of the capitals. This Mr. Acheson regarded as a significant statement. Mr. Lie said that he did discuss in all the capitals with this policy of total diplomacy the outstanding problems before the the announcement that we will not United Nations. He said that those use the means at our disposal to outstanding problems, among them

has also pointed out that there can The Secretary replied that this is not be periodic meetings of the Se curity Council of the sort that he has in mind until the Russians return, and the Russians have stated that they won't return until the question of Communist China is settled. Therefore, Mr. Acheson concluded, it all comes back to this question of who is going to repre-

Mr. McCormack: Mr. Gore.

Mr. Gore: Mr. Secretary, not long ago I heard a very eminent American, in an off-the-record discussion. say that the most vital thing in the world today, was Germany. Would the Secretary be willing to comment upon his own appraisals as to the possibility of the policies which our Government is pursuing, of eventu-ally and soon or finally bringing a united Germany to the side of the Western democracies.

The Secretary pointed out the Mr. Gore's question has two aspect to it. He asked if it was: Would h comment on the effect of our policies in bringing a united Germany on the side of the Western democracies?

Mr. Gore: Yes, sir.

The Secretary replied that he would have to start out then with the question of what he thought the chances are of getting a united Germany. That, he added, unfor-tunately does not depend on us.

#### Proposals Drawn Up.

At our recent meeting, as was the case at our meetings in 1948, Mr. Acheson continued, we drew up very specifically the proposal for bringing about a united Germany. I June, 1949, the Russians would no accept our proposals. In fact, the would not accept any proposal of any sort which did not leave them in complete control in East Germany and very greatly strengthen the possibility of their getting con-trol in West Germany, whereas we continually laid down the fact that a united Germany must be brought about through the free choice of free Germans and not by people who are under some security po-

fort to Sovietize Eastern Europe. Mr. Acheson added that, as far as he could see, they are still doing it.

As to the effect of our policies on bringing that part of Germany which is free or may in the future be free to line up with the free world, Mr. Acheson stated that he had the greatest possible belief in the effectiveness of those policies. There has been increasing co-operation, not only between the occupying powers but with the other countries in Europe, he said, with the Benelux countries, and also among the North Atlantic powers.

Mr. Acheson concluded that we all believe in the same ends. We are all using the same means, and we believe that we are being successful.

Mr. McCormack: Mr. Cox from Georgia.

Mr. Cox: I should like to propound a supplementary question to that asked by Mr. Gore. I am wondering if there has been any recent change in the attitude of the State Department towards Germany, and if Germany is going to be permitted to participate as an equal in the effort to rebuild Europe.

The Secretary replied that that has been our constant effort, to bring Germany into the community of Western Europe as an equal adding that the three Foreign Ministers at their meetings in November of last year made declarations to that We started certain work Mr. Acheson continued which is now bearing fruit in the joining by Germany of the Council of Europe.

At the London meeting we went further along that road, Mr. Acheson added, expressing the hope that those policies will be successful.

Mr. Cox: I should like to ask the Secretary if, in his opinion, there can ever be a revitalized Europe in the absence of a revitalized Germany.

#### For Germany as a Part.

The Secretary replied that we have repeatedly said that, in order to have a strong, vigorous, economic community in Western Europe, Germany should be a part of it.

Mr. Cox: Has the dismantling of industrial plants come to a complete things explain themselves.

end in Germany?

The Secretary replied that, as far as he knows, the last decision on you care to comment upon the stadismantling was that which was bility of the Stalinist regime in Rusmade in November, and we are con-sia and in the Eastern European

forward ever since 1943 with an ef- tinuing to carry out that agreement

Mr. McCormack: Mr. Lodge of Connecticut.

Mr. Lodge: Mr. Secretary, I was wondering whether you would have any comments to make with us with respect to the so-called Atlantic Union proposal, and also with respect to the participation of Spain, both in the OEEC and in the Atlantic Treaty, as a result of your recent conversations in Paris.

The Secretary replied that he had no comments to make on either of those points.

Mr. McCormack: Mr. Boggs of Louisiana.

Mr. Boggs: Mr. Secretary, in connection with the question pro-pounded by Mr. Gore and Mr. Cox of Georgia, what significance, if any, for the future does the Department attribute to the fizzle of the Communist demonstration in Berlin on last Sunday?

The Secretary replied that he found that a hard question to answer. The Department, he said, believed that the demonstration was going to be a fizzle, and it was a fizzle. We find that very encouraging. We do not believe that this means that the administration of Western Germany can relax. We thing we must go forward with great vigor and great dynamic power to assist the Germans, lead the Germans, into a really democratic society in very close co-op-eration with Western Europe, Mr. Acheson concluded.

Mr. Boggs: Does it mean by a firm stand on the part of the democracies in any given situation that the Russians at this time will not risk a shooting war?

#### Unity, Strength Aid.

The Secretary replied that he thought it meant that, if we continue to move forward vigorously in establishing strong positions, that then we will not provoke, by weakness, a shooting war on the part of the Russians. It is very important, Mr. Acheson said that we understand that what is essential to the maintenance of peace is the maintenance of unity and strength. If we get that firmly in our mind, Mr. Acheson said, then all these other

Mr. McCormack: Mr. Dolliver. Mr. Dolliver: Mr. Secretary, would

Mr., McCormack: Mr. Burnside. Mr. Burnside: I wonder if you could give us some information as to dovetailing of the economy of Japan with that of Southeast Asia.

The Secretary replied that that was not a subject of the recent conferences, and that it is not a matter on which he could recite at a moment's notice. It is the subject of constant effort by the ECA, the Defense Department, and the State Department, and is something which can be accomplished Mr. Acheson said. It is not easy to do, because the Japanese economy has been closely integrated with North Asia for some time, Mr. Acheson explained, expressing the belief that it is possible, and that steps are being taken toward that end.

Mr. McCormack: Mr. Rankin. Mr. Rankin: Mr. Secretary, you spoke a moment ago of Trygve Lie representing the Western countries in conference with Stalin.

The Secretary replied that he had

made no such statement.

Mr. Rankin: But isn't it a fact that Trygve Lie is a known Communist?

Mr. Acheson replied that there are two things we must get clear. No one ever spoke in any way of Mr. Trygve Lie representing anybody but himself in any conversations that he had with anybody.

Mr. Rankin: And isn't he behind the movement to recognize Com-munist China, give them a voice in attempting, as the United Nations is trying to do now, to govern the internal affairs of the United States?

#### Public Statement Recalled.

The Secretary replied in answer to part of Mr. Rankin's question that Mr. Trygve Lie, who is Secretary General of the United Nations has stated publicly that he believes that the Peking regime should be seated as the representative of the Republic of China in the UN.

Mr. Rankin: That is the Communist wing.

The Secretary replied that that was correct.

Mr. Rankin: In other words, he is for bringing another communist

countries, and perhaps the Orient? country into the United Nations. The Secretary replied that he had no comment to make on that.

The Secretary replied that that was Mr. Rankin's statement.

Mr. McCormack: One more question. The Secretary has been very considerate. Mr. Gross.

Mr. Gross: Mr. Secretary, does the State Department support dictators or totalitarian governments?

The Secretary replied that he did not find that a very clear or useful question. He asked if Mr. Gross had anything specific in mind?

Mr. Gross: Yes. Let me ask you: Does the State Department support the recent loan or alleged loan to, Dictator Peron of Argentina?

The Secretary replied the certainly the State Department is a cert The Secretary replied that most favor of the loan made to the ge ernment of Argentina.

Mr. McCormack: We thank Mr. Secretary.

Director, FBI

SAC, Philadelphia

SECURITY	MATTER	-	(

Mr. Stouffer's Restaurant, 1526 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, was interviewed concerning another matter and voluntsered the following information.

He stated "This country is shot through with Communists" and that an accountant friend of his, a ROBERT CAMERON, who was formerly in the State Department, had told him that DEAN ACHRSON and Justice FRAMEFURTER were the #1 and #2 Communists in the United States, and further, that he, CAMERON, could prove it. Mr. \_\_\_\_\_\_ stated that he had given the above information to Congressman SAMUEL K. McCOMMELL, JR., a Republican from Pennsylvania. Mr. \_\_\_\_\_ stated that he was thoroughly disgusted and that nothing has happened concerning the information given the Congressman.

The complainant advised that he had no idea as to CAMERON's present position, but believed him to be residing in Washington, D. C. He stated that he was willing to have his name used if CAMERON were interviewed and to quote him as saying that CAMERON had said he could prove ACHESON and FRANKFURTER were Communists.

A check of the Philadelphia indices revealed that an investigation had been made concerning a ROBERT CAMERON predicated on a Bureau letter to Philadelphia dated 7/30/42 under Bufile #77-25391. The applicant in this case is believed to be identical with the above-captioned subject.

This information is being set forth in the event it is deemed desirable to locate and interview ROBERT CAMERON.

mlm/rac 100-0

cc: Washington Field

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21-2539/-V

June 16, 1950

Birector, FBI

#### PERSONAL ATTENTION

DIAN ACHESON; LIX PRANKFURTER INFORMATION CONCERNING

Re Philadelphia let to the Bureau, copy to your office, dated June 6, 1950, emtitled "Robert Cameron, Security Natter - C."

You are instructed to take immediate steps to least Robert Cameron and to interview him concerning the statements attributed to him by Any other information in Cameron's pessession which would be of interest to the Bureau should also be obtained.

In order that you may possess complete background data concerning Cameron, you are being furnished herewith one copy each of the fellowing reports prepared in connection with an Office for Emergency Management investigation conducted by the Bureau concerning Robert Cameron (MFO File 77-13020).

Report of SA J. R. Craig, dated August 17, 1942, at New York

Report of Sk dated August 26, 1942, at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

Report of SA T. A. Bronstad, dated August 30, 1942, at Albany, New York

This interview, of course, must be conducted in a most discreet manner.

nclosures

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THE ATTORNET GENERAL

Birector, FRI

DEAN ACHESON FELIX FRANKFURTER INFORMATION CONCERNING FRI File 94-40678

ANGUST 9, 1950

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Information was recently furnished to the Philadelphia Office of this Bureau that one Robert Cameron of Washington, D. C., formerly in the State Department, had stated that Secretary of State Dean Acheson and Supreme Court Justice Felix Frankfurter were the Number 1 and Number & Communists in the United States, and that he, Comeron, could prove it.

Mr. Robert Cameron, 3700 Massachusetts Apenue, Northwest, Washington, D. C., who now works as a private accountent-investigator, has been interviewed by the Washington field Office of this Bureau in view of the foregoing remarks attributed to him. Hr. Cameron, when interviewed, stated that he had formerly held the position of Chief waluation Engineer of Land-Lague under Mr. Edward Stattinius, and had previously worked on Defense Aid Reports, Lend-Lease's predecessor, under Mesera. Philip Toung and Harry Hopkins.

I am transmitting one copy of the report of SA George E. Davis dated July 14, 1950, furnishing the results of the interview with Mr. Comeron. This report is being furnished for your information.

No further action is contemplated in this matter in the absence of instructions from you to the contrary.

# Office Memorandum • United States GOVERNMENT

TO

A. H. Belmon

DATE: August 7, 1950 rolson

FROM

F. J. Baumga

SUBJECT:

DEAN ACHESON FELIX FRANKFURTER INFORMATION CONCERNING

Clavin

#### PURPOSE

To advise you of an interview of a former Lend-Lease official who alleges that Secretary of State Dean Acheson and Associate Justice Felix Frankfurter of the United States Supreme Court are the number one and number two Communists in the United States.

#### BACKGROUND

Robert Cameron, when interviewed by Washington Field Office, stated that he had held the position of Chief Evaluation Engineer of Lend-Lease under Edward Stettinius. He had previously worked on Defense Aid Reports, Lend-Lease's predecessor, under Philip Young and Harry Hopkins.

Cameron is now working prigate INFORMATION CONTAINED investigator. HEREL, IS UNCLASSIFIED

DETAILS

Cameron states that he became convinced that Acheson and Frankfurter are the number one and number two Communists in the United States: that he is unable to support his convictions by concrete evidence: that he reached the conclusion by circumstantial evidence which is set forth below in approximately the informant's language:

> Cameron was called into Stettinius' office and asked to bring up to date a report showing the per capita income for each country in the world originally prepared by Harry Dexter White in 1936. Edward Campion Acheson, brother of Dean Acheson, was in Stettinius' office at the time, quoted Dean Acheson and told Cameron that the report should show as of 1942 how much each country could give up until the United States and other leading countries could be brought down to the income level of Latvia plus ten per cent.

ap 4/3/20

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2. Harry Dexter White was a member of the group headed by Acheson and Frankfurter and White committed suicide because of his fear of testifying before the HCUA. Cameron said he could not prove this surmise. З. Cameron said Dean Acheson, while Undersecretary of State, represented David Lilienthal before the Senate Committee "selecting" the Chairman of the Atomic Energy Commission. Dean Acheson resigned from the State Department after obtaining Lilienthal's appointment. 4. Dean Acheson represented Alger Hiss when Hiss was first accused by the HCUA and succeeded in getting the matter quashed. Dean Acheson and Alger Hiss were both at the 5. San Francisco UN Conference. 6. Felix Frankfurter and Stanley Reed and others in the Acheson-Frankfurter orbit testified in Hiss' behalf. 7. Dean Acheson and Felix Frankfurter are extremely close friends, almost daily they walk together from their homes in Georgetown to the State Department en route to their offices. They are in "almost constant consultation." 8. Within a week after Dean Acheson succeeded James Byrnes as Secretary of State, existing differences between the United States and Russia dissolved. 9. Acheson's policky weakens and delays preparedness. 10. Everything Acheson and Frankfurter do weakens the fiber of the United States. 11. Lilienthal resigned after Russia obtained the atomic bomb. Mr. Cameron admitted that he possessed no admissible proof supporting his belief that Mr. Acheson and Mr. Frankfurter are the number one and number two Communists respectively in the United States. He said that obviously such individuals would not be caught carrying membership cards of the Communist Party and that his conclusions are based solely upon circumstantial evidence and deductive reasoning on his own part.

#### ACTION

None. Information only.

### FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

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PROPERTY OF FBI - This confidential report and its contents are loaned to you by the FBI and are not to be distributed outside of agency to which loaned.

#### ADMINISTRATIVE

DETAILS:

#### At Washington, D.C.:

On June 30, 1950, Mr. ROBERT CAMERON, 3700 Massachusetts Avenue, NW, who is now working privately as an accountant-investigator, reported that he is convinced in his own mind that Secretary of State DEAN ACHESON and Justice FELIX FRANKFURTER of the U.S. Supreme Court are the Number One and Number Two Communists respectively in the United States, but he stated that he is unable to support his convictions with admissible evidence. He pointed out he has reached this conclusion by virtue of circumstantial evidence which first came to his attention when he himself was employed under the Lend-Lease Program in the early days of the 1940's.

Mr. CAMERON explained that a personal friend PHILIP YOUNG. son of OWEN B. YOUNG, who was formerly head of the Division of the Defense Aid Reports. this being the forerunner of Lend-Lease, induced him, CAMERON, to join that organization. Mr. CAMERON stated he had been a veteran of World War I and that he had tried to get a commission in some active duty during World War II. but that he had learned he would merely be given a desk job and consequently he accepted the proposal of PHILIP YOUNG. He said that Mr. YOUNG was the assistant to Mr. HARRY MOPKINS and was actually the "wheel horse" of the Defense Aid Reports under HARRY HOPKINS and later of the Lend-Lease Program under Mr. EDWARD STETTINIUS. Mr. CAMERON said that he himself became the Chief Evaluation Engineer of Lend-Lease and it was his duty to appraise the value of everything that President ROOSEVELT had given away prior to, and during Lend-Lease. Consequently. he said that he himself was furnished with top secret reports on Lend-Lease operations. It soon came to his notice that these reports actually did not show anything of real significance, therefore, CAMERON "shot off his face" in objecting to such reports and that consequently HARRY HOPKINS made him the Chief Accountant. He said that Mr. HOPKINS still ran the Lend-Lease Program e ven though he was not its nominal head following its outgrowth from Defense Aid Reports.

Mr. CAMERON said that one day Mr. STETTINIUS, Head of Lend-Lease, called him in and said that the Chief, HARRY HOPKINS, wanted Mr. CAMERON to take a report prepared by HARRY DEXTER WHITE in 1936 and bring it up to date. Mr. CAMERON explained that in 1936 while working for Treasury Department, HARRY DEXTER WHITE prepared a report for the Treasury Department purporting to show the per capita income for every country in the world. The United States was first in its income level.

Mr. CAMERON said that also present in Mr. STETTINIUS' office was Dr. EDWARD CAMFION ACHESON, commonly known as TED ACHESON, and that STETTINIUS after announcing in general his desire, passed the matter over to Mr. ACHESON for further discussion with CAMERON. Consequently TED ACHESON took over and began to quote his brother, DEAN ACHESON, and stated that CAMERON was to bring the report down to 1942, so that it could be shownhow much each country could give up until the United

#### ADMINISTRATIVE

States and other leading countries could be brought down to the income level of LATVIA plus 10%. Mr. CAMERON stated he immediately objected to this assignment pointing out it would weaken and lower the income bracket of the United States. Mr. CAMERON stated he refused outright to accept the assignment on these grounds and that no action was taken directly against him, although later he was always circumvented and such tasks were assigned other individuals some of whom were his inferiors in rank.

Mr. CAMERON said that while TED ACHESON was explaining the plan to bring the HARRY DEXTER WHITE report up to date thatTED ACHESON attributed this idea to his brother DEAN and made frequent allusions to what DEAN ACHESON thought should be done.

Mr. CAMERON referred to HARRY DEXTER WHITE'S death a year or two ago at about the time the HCUA was conducting certain investigations and Mr. CAMERON stated that in his opinion HARRY DEXTER WHITE was a member of the group headed by ACHESON and FRANKFURTER and that WHITE as a matter of fact had committed suicide because of his fear to testify and that he had not died a natural death as the newspapershad reported. Mr. CAMERON stated that of course he was unable to prove this surmise.

Mr. CAMERON stated that while he was in the Lend-Lease program he found out that every time the Russians had asked for something under the program and failed to get it that MAXIM LITVINOV immediately went to HARRY HOPKINS. He reported thatMr. HOPKINS had on one such instance calledmembers of the Committee to review methods for Lend-Lease and told them he wanted the committee abolished and that the Russians were to be given everything they wanted. Mr. CAMERON said that he personally knew that MAXIM LITVINOV was a very close friend of TED ACHESON and that the two were in frequent company with each other despite the fact that LITVINOV should have come to Mr. CAMERON on certain matters since ACHESON was subordinate to Mr. CAMERON.

Mr. CAMERON then referred to Mr. DAVID LILIENTHAL, former Head of TVA and later Head of the Atomic Energy Commission. Mr. CAMERON said that while Mr. DEAN ACHESON was Undersecretary of State, he represented LILIENTHAL before the Senate Committee which was meeting to select the Chairman of the Atomic Energy Commission. He said that LILIENTHAL was selected after which Mr. ACHESON resigned his position as Undersecretary of State, after, in Mr. CAMERON's opinion, having accomplished his purpose in obtaining Mr. LILIENTHAL's appointment to the Atomic Energy Commission. Mr. CAMERON did not state that he felt Mr. LILIENTHAL's appointment as Head of the Atomic Energy Commission was inimical to the best interests of the United States.

Mr. CAMERON pointed out when AIGER HISS was first a ccused by the House Committee on Un-American Activities that DEAN ACHESON served as HISS's counsel and according to Mr. CAMERON succeeded in getting the matter squelched.

#### ADMINISTRATIVE

He said that when HISS was later arrested and tried in NewYork City, that of course Mr. FELIX FRANKFURTER, Mr. STANLEY REED, former Attorney General, and other persons within the ACHESON-FRANKFURTER orbit testified on HISS' behalf. He indicated that Secretary ACHESON and his group were so influential and persuasive that even President TRUMAN came out with his "red herring" statement concerning the activities of the House Committee on Un-American Activities. He also referred to the fact that both DEAN ACHESON and AIGER HISS were at the San Francisco Conference but he did not specify the nature of their activities while there.

Mr. CAMERON stated he personally knew that Mr. DEAN ACHESON and FELIX FRANKFURTER are extremely close friends and that they almost daily walk together from their homes in Georgetown to the State Department enroute to their offices. He said that they were in almost constant consultation with each other.

Mr. CAMERON recalled that when Mr. JAMES BYRNES of South Carolina was Secretary of State that the United States and Russia were almost at each other's throats in Berlin and that there were threats of war between the two countries but that when the President selected DEAN ACHESON to succeed Mr. BYRNES that within a week everything was all right between the United States and Russia. He attributed this to the relationship between Mr. ACHESON and the USSR.

Mr. CAMERON said that in his opinion Justice FRANKFURTER's judicial opinions warranted examination if one is to show that he has been consistently following USSR policy.

He expressed the opinion that Secretary of State ACHESON's policies weaken the United States and delay preparedness. He also claimed that everything Mr. ACHESON and Justice FRANKFURTER and their associates do is to weaken the fibre of the United States.

Mr. CAMERON claimed that he feels sure of his ability to show that the American officials are now playing into the hands of Russia. He pointed out for instance that last August 19, Mr. LILIENTHAL decided that he wanted to quit the Atomic Energy Commission and enter private business and this was announced in the newspapers. Mr. CAMERON said he immediately told his wife that the Russians must now have the atomic bomb since Mr. LILIENTHAL had decided to quit. He said that the following September, President TRUMAN announced that the Russians had exploded their first atomic bomb. Mr. CAMERON said that he is certain in his own mind that LILIENTHAL had fulfilled a specific mission.

Mr. CAMERON admitted that he possessed no admissible proof supporting his belief that Mr. ACHESON and Mr. FRANKFURTER are the Number One and Number Two Communists respectively in the United States. He said that obviously such individuals would not be caught carrying membership cardsof the Communist Party and that his conclusions are based solely upon circumstantial evidence and deductive reasoning on his own part.

#### ADMINISTRATIVE

Mr. CAMERON pointed out that he was formerly associated with the Securities Exchange Commission and he is an expert accountant, that he has done considerable accounting investigative work and that consequently he has learned to deduce accurate conclusions from facts at hand better than most individuals.

-CLOSED-

#### LEAD SHEET

Two copies of this report are being designated for Philadelphia inasmuch as CAMERON formerly resided and worked in Philadelphia and since the complaint on which this investigation was predicated originated in Philadelphia.

\* \* \* \* \*

REFERENCE: Bureau letter to Washington Field, June 16, 1950.

Mrs. E. CAMPLIN ACHESON, 356 Washington Street, Middletown, Connection mother of DEAN ACHESON, Secretary of State, advised this office on August 16, 1950, that she had received an anonymous post card August 9, 1950 containing uncomplimentary facts concerning her son. On contact, Mrs. ACHESON advised that she had received the following post card:

"Dear Madam: There is no doubt in the minds of many of us that your son, Dean Acheson, is working for Stalin to the detriment of the United States. cannot be called a Communist, but he cannot be called a loyal American either. Russia has caused intense suffering to the people and nations all over the world, but they will be defeated one day as are all rulers who defy the laws of God.

"There is a God above, and one day your son will pay for the suffering he has caused in Korea, China, and elsewhere. God will punish him severely, the punishment we do not know. Your son is a very ugly man, according to the pictures.

(Signed) A Veteran

The post card was postmarked August 7, 1950, at 3 P.M. and mailed at Middletown, Connecticut. Mrs. ACHESON stated that she was not concerned for herself, but did not want her family to know about the card. She advised that she had been advised by friends of hers to contact this office, due to the fact that on September 15, 1950, in conjunction with a sesquicentennial celebration by the City of Middletown, a highway is to be dedicated to the ACHESONS and she believes some one might try to cause trouble at this time. She advised it was because of this that she was bringing to the Bureau's attention the receipt of the above post card. Mrs. ACHESON was advised that the Bureau had no jurisdiction in this matter, but that the Post Office had. Mrs. ACHESON stated that she was desirous that this office turn the above mentioned post card over to the Postal authorities and furnish them with the facts in the case.

On August 16, 1950, Inspector E. J. MORAN of the Hartford Post Office was furnished the above facts and given instant post card, and he advised that the post office will handle the matter from here on.

JAD/jcp

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Miss Gandy

EX. - 83

SUBJECT:

DEAN ACHESON

Secretary of State Information Concerning

# Office Memorandum • united states government

: The Director TO

FROM : D. M. Ladd

SUBJECT: SECRETARY OF STATE ACHESON, DO AN

DATE: September, 16, 1950

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This morning. SA W. C. Sullivan was advised very confidentially by that the Secretary of State. Acheson, will resign within the next few weeks.

was affiliated with the State Department during the war and has a few close friends there now. He did not

disclose to Sullivan the source of his information, but he did say it came from a State Department official and he believes it to be reliable in substance.

### ACTION

This is for your information.

EX. - 83

It will be recalled that

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S SCP 2619

## Office Memorandum · united states government

TO : A. H. Belmont

DATE: June 15, 1950

FROM:

F. J. Baumgarda

SUBJECT:

DEAN ACHESON;

FELIX FRANKFURTER

INFORMATION CÓNCERNING

### PURPOSE

To obtain authorization to interview Robert Cameron relative to statements attributed to him concerning Secretary of State Dean Acheson and Supreme Court Justice Felix Frankfurter.

### DETAILS

Stouffer's Restaurant, 1526 Chestrut,
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, recently advised an agent of the Philadelphia
Office that Robert Cameron, a former employee of the Department of State,
had told him that Dean Acheson and Felix Frankfurter were the number one
and number two Communists in the United States, and that he, Cameron,
could prove it. indicated that he had previously furnished this
information to Congressman Samuel K. McConnell, Jr., Republican, Pennsylvania.
Vollmer further advised that he was willing to have his name used in the
event the Bureau desires to interview Cameron.

The Bureau's files reflect that in 1942 an investigation was conducted concerning Robert Cameron as an employee of the Office for Emergency Management. From a review of the file it would appear that this Robert Cameron is identical with the individual mentioned by All of the persons interviewed during the investigation vouched for Cameron's loyalty, intelligence and ability. Several persons, however, indicated that Cameron was overly suspicious and continually distrustful of his fellow employees.

#### ACTION

In spite of the reports that Cameron is overly suspicious and distrustful of his fellow employees, it is recommended that he be located and interviewed concerning the statements attributed to him by If you approve, there is attached hereto a letter to the Washington Field Office requesting that Cameron be located and interviewed.

Attachment

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cc: 62-37356

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CURTA DESTURBLE

February 14, 1951

The Attorney General

Director, FBI

SECRETARY OF STATE DEAN ACHESON

++

I wanted to bring to your attention the attached copy of Senate Joint Resolution No. 2, which was introduced by Cartebraia State Senator Jack Tenney on January 15, 1951, Projective to the improchment of Secretary of State Dean Acheson."

two of this resolution to the effect that "Thereas, Dean Acheson", 1946, used his influence with the F.B.I. to save Alger Hiss. . "
such a statement is, on its face, ridiculous.

No further action is contemplated by this Bureau in this matter.

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40672 15 RECORDED - 108 SAC, Baltimore

March 9, 1951

Director, FBI

Dean Acheson, Secretary of State Information Concerning Urfile 121-0

EGISTERED MATL

Reference is made to your latter dated March 1, 1951, transmitting one roll of film pertaining to the above-captioned matter.

In accordance with your request, two prints have been made of each exposure and one copy of each is being retained in the Bureau. The remaining prints are being forwarded together with the film to your office herewith.

Enclosur

RCR:vs US

# Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Director, FBI

DATE:

3/1/51

SAC. Baltimore

SUBJECT:

DE AN ACHESON

SECRETARY OF STATE INFORMATION CONCERNING

FBI LABORATORY ATTENTION:

THIS IS NOT EVIDENCE.

Transmitted herewith via registered mail is one roll of 35 mm. film containing some 19 exposures of a pamphlet entitle d China" which was forwarded to the Baltimore office by Erigadier General (retired) EUGENE S. BIBB, 905 St. Paul Street. Baltimore, Maryland.

The Laboratory is requested to prepare two complete photographic sets of this pamphlet of appropriate size. set should be furnished to the Security Section at the SOG and the other set should be forwarded to the Baltimore Office for completion of our file.

JOM: mhp 121-0

Enclowure

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Fifty years ago it might have been possible to discuss "China", and its relationship to United States and world security, without leaving the Chinese main land or the Pacific.

But the China of today must be viewed as a continental block of 440 million human souls, living in an rea that controls the coastline of the Northern, Central and Southern Pacific Ocean, lying adjacent to territory of the Soviet Union, a nation that has given, and is giving, every evidence of determination to control the world in order to give Communism an uncluttered stage upon which to play its part.

The China of today, in the language of geopolities, is the site of the fourth largest concentration of coal and iron in the world, with a vast grain belt, and vast mineral resources virtually untapped, - that would be a fine addition to the resources, both in manpower and industrial potential, to a would-be world government.

The islands that lie immediately beyond China's horizon, - - Japan, Okinawa, the Marianas, the Carolines, the Philippines, Formosa, the Netherlands Indies, - are potentially "easy" military targets for a land power based in the string of Chinese coastal cities.

If the United States is to survive the Twentieth Century as an independent power, we must divorce ourselves from Nineteenth Century thinking.

This presents China to us as an amorphous mass of millions of people, periodically stricken by famine, a peasant economy, upon which has been superimposed a few industries and banks fashioned by the great colonial powers. Britain, France, and Japan. It is to see China as a melange of missionary depots, haphazardly founded educational institutions, with barefooted coolies obediently trotting to and fro in the streets. THIS IS NOT THE CHINA OF 1950.

Until December 7, 1941, most Americans visualized the Japanese as quaint little people, mincing about beneath their umbrellas, amid slanting, curliqued roofs, with the smoke of sacred Fujiama rising peacefully to the skies.

These visions were somewhat true in 1850, but they correspond to the European version of America that persisted until World War II - that we were a nation of gangsters and Indians and Hollywood, and they must be discarded, if we are to think clearly in this period of dying morality, integrity, and leadership.

In discussing China, our first point must be to recognize WHAT ARE SOVIET INTENTIONS TOWARD THIS KEY NATION OF THE PACIFIC.

As early as Peter the Great, Czarist Russia began to push toward the Pacific. In 1776, while the American Revolution was being fought, the navy of Catherine the Great was exploring the Pacific coast of China. Pressure from Vestern Russia was driving trappers and settlers into Central Asia, and under Alexander I and Nicholas I, more and more Russians made their way to the Pacific Coast. It was a natural expansion for Russia. While Britain and France developed the Central and South China coasts, Russia was building a firm foothold in the North.

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During the mid-Nineteenth Century, Russia expanded southward over the steppes to the borders of Iran, Afghanistan, and India, where they were stopped by the fierce rebellions of the Asiatio tribesmen, and by the Himalaya Mountains.

At the beginning of this century, Czarist Russia again began to consolidate her gains in Central Asia, and Outer Mongolia. Czarist Russian agents spread dissention in these areas, and sent troops to quell the rebellions.

In 1912, in Canton, where the effects of Western philosophy were making themselves felt, the revolution broke out under the leadership of Sun Yat Sen, a Chinese Nationalist, which with the aid of the landlords, the merchants, and the intellectuals, were finally successful in overthrowing the Manchux dynasty. Among Sun Yat Sen's lieutenants was a young man who was to fall under Communist influence, Chiang Kai Shek, who welcomed the Bolshevik agents to China.

The Moscow-trained revolutionaries remained in China from 1912 until 1927, - for 15 years, - while the revolution raged up and down the continent. Finally, in 1927, the Kuomintang Party, of which Chiang was now the leader, expelled Borodin the Russian Minister, from China. This led Stalin to remark that he would "get" Chiang, if it took a lifetime, and made Chiang the sworn enemy of the Soviets.

This is one point to remember, in judging Stalin's intentions to-ward the Chinese Republic, and Chiang. At this time Britain developed a loose alliance with the Nationalist Government of China, in order to protect its heavy investments there. American-British and French policies were dovetailed in the 9 Power Treaty of 1922 as a pledge "to respect the sovereignty, the independence and the territorial and administrative integrity of China." This policy was first officially proclaimed by Secretary of State John Hay in 1899, at which time he aid:

"The storm center of the world has gradually shifted to China. Whoever understands that mighty empire socially, politically, and economically, and religiously, has a key to politics for the next 500 years."

We are familiar with the next step in the tragedy of the Republic of China. This was the invasion of Manchuria, China's richest province, by Japan, now bent on expansion, in 1931. Chiang had had no time to consolidate the Republic. The revolution had lasted in various provinces from 1912 to the Republic. The railroads were in terrible condition from guerilla warfare, and 1927. The railroads were practically independent of the national government.

while the Chincse Nationalists were fighting Japan, a new menace appeared on the scene. This was the Chinese Communist movement, directed by Mao Tse Tung, loyal Moscow lieutenant, and on several occasions durin the mid-Thirties Chiang was captured by them, and barely escaped with his

Japan, allied with Germany in 1936, swept down the Chinese coastline, - the Communists retreated to the northwest provinces, adjacent to the Soviet Union, and Chiang retreated to the South. g 02

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Britain and the United States, with their attention focused on domestic problems, failed to heed the storm signals flying in the Far East, - or even in Europe, for that matter.

Hanson Baldwin's article in the January, 1950 Atlantic Monthly helps to clear the picture somewhat as to WHY we eventually went to war against Germany and Japan. It differs completely from the stories told us at the time.

History will show, IF HISTORY IS WRITTEN BY CITIZENS OF WESTERN DEMOCRACIES, that Germany signed the pact with Stalin in August, 1939 to advance her determination to dislodge Britain from the continent of Europe, and to help Japan dislodge her from Asia. Stalin intended to let Hitler pull his Communist chestnuts from the fire for him by defeating Britain and France, the Nos. 1 and 2 Capitalist powers of Europe, and then biding his time before Moscow could take on the victorious Hitler. Hitler intended to use the Soviet Union as a source of raw materials and food until he had defeated Britain and France and the Low Countries, and then he intended to turn upon Stalin's Asia.

At no forseeable time in 1941 did the plans of the German General Staff, or the Soviet Politburo conceive of attacking the United States.

Reduced to the simplest terms, the United States entered the conflict in December, 1941 in order to rescue Great Britain, and in mid-war, 1943, when the Pro-Soviet advisors dominated the State Department, we went on to bail out Russia and then hand her Eastern Europe and China.

The State Department in 1941 was pro-British, pro-China, anti-German, and neutral on Russia. Cordell Hull's views on reciprocal trade pre-vailed in the decision to give up extra territoriality in China, and to force Britain and France to do the same. But from December 7, 1941 onward, as Hull himself puts it in his memoirs, HE WAS NOT CONSULTED ON ANY MAJOR DECISIONS, and foreign policy began to be developed by a "kitchen cabinet", whose names have never yet been revealed.

We do know that Dean Acheson became Assistant Secretary of State in 1941, and that both Alger and Donald Hiss became members of the State Department Staff. We have an inkling as to what happened in the crucial years after January, 1942.

With our eyes focussed on Europe, exactly as we are doing today, with the Atlantic Pact, we let the Philippines fall, and then one after another, all of the islands of the Pacific. We rushed arms and munitions to Russia via Murmansk and the Persian Gulf.

By late in 1943 the tide had so noticeably turned that every informed person knew that Germany was done for, and computent authorities have suggested that Soviet Russia also realized it, and began to stockpile for World War III beyond the Urals from December, 1943 onwards. At no time during the war with Germany did she ever move a single unit of her 1 million-man-army under General Stern across the border of Manchuria from Japan's Kwantung Army. She definitely knew that under the lash of Communist propaganda, then in full cry in Washington, that we would finish the war against Germany for her.

It has also been suggested that through Elizabeth Bentley's spy ring in 1944 she also knew that several very high U. S. government officials would see to it that Russia would secure every demand that she might make, in order to be in a striking position to take over Germany and Manchuria at the end of the war.

Mr. Whittaker Chambers ceased his activities in behalf of Communism in the spring of 1938. Miss Bentley continued until the fall of 1944. We are all familiar with the names of some of the Government officials who, they state, furnished them with information. They are quite a galaxy of stars from the State Department, the Treasury, and various other Departments. It is small wonder that our foreign policy from 1943 onward showed such a pronounced red tinge.

Mr. Dean Acheson put Mr. Alger Hiss in charge of UN Liaison Activities in the summer of 1943.

Appearing before the House Un-American Activities Committee in August, 1948, Mr. Adolph Berle, formerly Assistant Secretary of State, a liberal of leftist tendencies, and now Chairman of the leftist Liberal Party in New York, testified that by 1944 there was a difference of opinion in the State Department; that he headed the clique that did not have complete trust in Russia; that the pro-Soviet clique was headed by Dean Acheson and his assistant Alger Hiss; that he (Berle) lost out and was removed from his position and sent off to Brazil as Ambassador.

During this period the UNRRA negotiations were settled, and Dean Acheson forced the Chinese Nationalist delegate to accept the veto principle, written into UNRRA by the Russian delegate. (Jan Ciechanowski - Defeat in Victory).

General Patrick Hurley testified before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee that he had been President Roosevelt's special Ambassador to China; that the entire staff of his Embassy was composed of pre-Communists and that most of the men in charge of China affairs in the State Department in Washington were likewise pro-Communist.

The White Paper, released in August, 1949, after Chiang had been nearly driven off the Chinese mainland, reveals in the reports of Messrs. Ludden, John P. Davies, John S. Service, and George Atcheson, starting in 1943 in the very middle of the war, a determination to discredit the National Chinese Government and to build up a picture of the Chinese Communists as ardent fighters for democracy, whom we should implicitly trust. This decision was probably taken by Moscow at the time it was sure of Germany's eventual defeat, and when the stock-piling east of the Urals began for World War III.

General Hurley said on August 7, 1949 (New York Times):

"President Roosevelt was a sick man at Yalta. The State Department officials took over. The secret agreement at Yalta surrendered every principle of the Atlantic Charter and the Iran declaration.

"The text of the Yalta agreement was finally released by the State Department on March 24, 1947. Among other things, it undertook to obtain for the Soviet Union territorial concessions in Manchuria, goal of the Czarist colonizers since 1725.

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At the Teheran conference, which took place in February, 1944, he said Roosevelt insisted on defining the war goal of the Allies as the fulfill-ment of the Atlantic Charter. Presumably he would have done so again at Yalta, in General Hurley's view, if it had not been for the maneuvering of the State Department's career diplomats. "Nearly all the officials relieved by me in China because they were pro-Communist are now in the State Department, presumably writing alibi white papers," he declared.

Among those present at Yalta were Alger Hiss and Harry Hopkins, the latter accused in Major Racey Jordan's testimony as having influenced shipments of a-bomb material to the Soviet Union in 1944, in his zest to give our "ally" every possible aid. It is an amusing and tragic sidelight on history that this former social welfare worker was at this point an emissary of the President of the United States, and making policy recommendations after his whirlwind tours of the Kremlin and the Bolshot Ballet. There is no record that either Mr. Alger Hiss, or Mr. Dean Acheson, for that matter, are experts in geopolitics or even economics, and these tremendous policy matters, affecting the future of the United States both require profound knowledge in these fields.

Mr. Edward Stettinius, the front-man at Yalta, could not possibly have been sufficiently briefed on world history and economics in time to give sound advice, - even if he had been asked for it, - which he allegedly was not.

In furtherance of the objective of thoroughly discrediting the Chinese Nationalist government, the State Department induced President Roosevent in June, 1944 to send Vice-President Henry A. Wallace (who Pegler says sponsored the trips of Guru Nicholas Roerich to China in 1934) on a trip to China, and Siberia accompanied by three left-wing advisers. Vice President Wallace spent four days in Chungking and 10 days visiting American airports in China.

The White Paper contains a summary of his conversations with Chiang Kai-shek, in which he urged the Generalissimo to take the Communists into the family.

The White Paper and the State Department categorically deny that VP Wallace made any written report to President Roosevelt on his return from China. In spite of this denial, Ambassador Hurley states that he read Mr. Wallace's report, which was shown to him by the State Department; and Mr. Wallace himself writing in a publication of the COMMITTEE FOR A DEMOCRATIC FAR EASTERN POLICY IN SEPTEMBER, 1949, stated, "After I visited China in 1944, I reported to President Roosevelt:

"Chiang, at best, is a short-term investment. It is not believed that he has the intelligence or political strength to run post-war China. The leaders of post-war China will be brought forward by evolution or revolution, and it now seems more likely the latter."

It might be noted that the Committee for a Democratic Far Eastern Policy, for whom Mr. Wallace wrote his article, is listed by the Attorney General as a subversive organization.

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Why the State Department in 1950 should deny the existence of the Wallace report is an IMPORTANT QUESTION?

Persons who have read the Wallace report surmise that its publication now would give the showaway, because if published, even we dumb Americans could see that the policy we have followed since 1945 has been the policy laid down by Wallace, whose pro-Soviet sympathies are public knowledge.

A FACT OF VITAL IMPORTANCE MUST BE EROUGHT OUT HERE.

In July, 1944, at the Democratic National Convention, desperate efforts were exerted by Sidney Hillman, then head of CIO-Pac, Eleanor Roosevel\*, the President's wife, then champion of such groups as the American Youth for Democracy, a Communist front organization, etc., and the Wallace supporters, to get the nomination as Vice-President for Henry Wallace. IT WAS KNOWN AT THIS TIME, IN JULY, 1944 THAT PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT HAD ONLY MONTHS TO LIVE. HIS PHYSICAL CONDITION WAS OBVIOUS. Rumors were WHOLESALE IN WASHINGTON IN MIDSUMMER 1944 THAT HE WAS A MARKED MAN - to the extent that the White House physician spent a busy Fall denying them, - - and yet this group worked maniacally to get Henry Wallace the nomination, knowing that he would succeed as President. If the President's desperate physical condition was known to reporters, HOW CAN WE POSSIBLY ASSUME THAT IT WAS UNKNOWN TO HIS WIFE, AND SIDNEY HILLMAN, DAVID K. NILES, SAMUEL ROSEMMAN, HENRY WALLACE AND HIS OTHER INTIMATES OF THIS PERIOD?

Admiral Ellis N. Zacharias revealed in the August, 1949 issue of UN World that Japan made several offers to surrender during December, 1944, through the mediation of His Holiness the Pope, the Dowager Empress of Japan, and the U.S. envoy to the Vatican, Myron C. Taylor. THE STATE DEPARTMENT, COMPOSED OF SURSTANTIALLY THE IDENTICAL PERSONNEL THAT IT BOASTS TODAY, shrugged off this intelligence at the time by saying that the offers came through irresponsible individuals.

One may draw the conclusion that if the news that Japan was attempting to negotiate a surrender in December, 1944, leaked out, the necessity for the infamous Yalta conference no longer existed, - since there was no need to enlist Russia in the war against Japan - - and NO NEED WHATSOEVER TO GIVE HER MANCHURIA, FORT ARTHUR, DARIEN, THE SAKHALINS AND THE KURILES IN RETURN FOR HER 5-day aid.

John Carter Vincent, now in Switzerland and Owen Lattimore of Baltimore were two of Henry Wallace's "advisors" on the 1944 trip.

Shortly after Henry Wallace returned to America in July, 1944, on the urging of General Stillwell, as revealed in his diary (1948), President Roosevelt requested Chiang Kai Shek to appoint Stillwell Supreme Commander of the Armies of China. This was agreed to by Chiang, and a diagram of the chain of command was drawn up by Stillwell, and signed by Chiang. A few days later General Stillwell received a telegram from President Roosevelt for delivery to Chiang, demanding that the Civil Government also be put under the control of Stillwell, and threatening that if this were not agreed to, American forces would be withdrawn from China and further lend-lease ended.

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At the same moment, the State Department was telling Poland that if she did not yield to Russian demands on the composition of her post-war government, and Russia's possession of Polish territory given to her by Hitler in 1939, the U. S. would make no more effort to aid the Polish legal government in London.

General Stillwell's diary also eveals that he had been working on General Marshall for such an ultimatum for Chiang for more than a year, and the fact that the telegram from President Roosevelt was dated at Quebec, where General Marshall was in attendance at the Conference with Churchill, but Secretary of State Hull was not present, seems to indicate the origin of this demand.

Chiang refused, and at the same time demanded the recall of Still-well, General Marshall's buddy. Stillwell revealed in his diary that he had advised Chiang Kai Shek that he intended to arm the Communists if he had the authority.

General Stillwell was recalled and replaced by General Wedemeyer. Relations between General Wedemeyer and Chiang were gradually restored to the friendly basis that should prevail between allies.

In March or April, 1945, shortly before VE Day in Eruope, and during the period when Mr. Roosevelt succumbed, a STATE DEPARTMENT prepared proposal was sent to the U.S. Navy Department, recommending that American troops be landed on the coast of China north of Shanghai. This area of Japanese-occupied China was infiltrated with Communist guerillas and the plan called for arming and training these guerillas.

The War and Navy Department plan previously prepared, had called for landings on Hanzohow Bay, south of Shanghai, which area was held by Nationalist troops and guerillas.

The objective of the STATE DEPARTMENT for landings in the north was to arm and train the Chinese Communists for the attack on Shanghai in place of the Nationalists.

THIS WAS THE PERIOD WHEN THE STATE DEPARTMENT ALSO KEPT THE AMERICAN ARMIES OUT OF BERLIN, PRAGUE AND VIENNA - PROBABLY FOR THE SAME REASON - TO GIVE RUSSIA THE POLITICAL ADVANTAGE OF BEING THE CONQUEROR OF GERMANY, CZECHOSLOVAKIA AND AUSTRIA.

THIS PLAN WAS TO HAVE CHINA "LIBERATED" BY THE CHINESE COMMUNISTS.

ARE ALL OF THESE DESIGNS MERELY COINCIDENCE?

Had the State Department plan for a Communist attack on Shanghai succeeded, all of Central China on V-J day would have been in the hands of the Communist Army.

The STATE DEPARTMENT PROPOSAL was refused by the Navy on non-political grounds because the coastal area north of Shanghai was unsuitable for landings and the only port there available, the port of Haichow, was too small to be used.

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Later, about the first week of July, 1945, General Stillwell, who by that time had been appointed Commander of the ground forces preparing on Okinawa for the landing on the coast of China, made the same proposal to the War Department, which forwarded it to the American Commander in China, General Wedemeyer, who showed it to Chiang Kai Shek. Chiang immediately called in our Ambassador, General Hurley, who had not been informed of either proposal by Washington.

General Hurley immediately saw the implications of this landing and turning over of the heart of China to the Communists and cabled to both State and War Departments, and received a promise that when landings were made in China, the general commanding would be subject to the approval of Chiang Kai Shek, the President of the Country in which we were to land. The Japanese surrender a little over two weeks later made the entire question academic.

Shortly after V-J Day, when Ambassador Hurley was attempting to bring about some agreement between the Chinese Communists and the National Government, the Communist emissary, Chou En-lai (now Premier of Communist China) twitted Hurley on his lack of support from Washington, and told him he did not really speak for Washington, and to prove it to him, told him that the Chinese Communists were receiving 2 shiploads of surrendered Japanese arms and ammunition from Manila, which were at that moment actually at sea, headed for the North China port of Chefoo held by the Communists. Chou En-lai told Hurley, the American Ambassador to China that the very fact that he did not even know about it, indicated that he was not in the confidence of Washington. General Hurley immediately cabled Washington in the strongest of terms and had the two shiploads diverted elsewhere.

In the Fall of 1945 orders were issued to destroy all the arms and ammunition lying in India en route to China under lend-lease. This was a very large amount of material charged to the Government of China. The small caliber ammunition was destroyed in dumps. The exact amount is not known but was large, so large that about 25 Americans and 125 Indians were killed in accidents in connection with the demolitions.

Larger caliber ammunition, aerial bombs, etc. being too dangerous to destroy in that fashion were taken to sea and dumped to a total of 120,000 tons.

DURING THE FALL OF 1945 SOVIET RUSSIA WAS STRIPPING MANCHURIA OF \$10 BILLION DOLLARS WORTH OF INDUSTRIAL MACHINERY ERECTED BY JAPAN - THANKS TO THE YALTA AGREEMENT - AND FURNISHING MILLIONS OF ROUNDS OF AMMUNITION TAKEN FROM SURRENDERED AND CAPTURED JAPANESE TO THE CHINESE COMMUNISTS IN MANCHURIA. In connection with the destruction of arms and ammunition the report of expresident Hoover that the equipment of over 60 divisions was destroyed, mostly in Europe, is of interest. This equipment destroyed in Europe is very largely the kind of equipment needed now by our allies in Asia, and which we must supply at the cost of many billions of tax dollars in order to rearm them within the next few years against the Soviet threat. Who ordered this destruction of American material is not known, nor does the White Paper on China reveal it.

Dean Acheson has refused to make available to U.S. Senators the initials of the various officials who worked on the White paper. His answer is that as Secretary, he assumes the full responsibility. It might be a good idea to have him assume it, in the form of questions as to why these various actions were taken.

After V-E Day, but prior to V-J Day, the Chinese asked for a share of the surrendered German arms and ammunition. This request was approved by the American Theatre Commander, approved by the joint Chiefs of Staff in Washington, and orders to this effect were sent to General Eisenhower. Actually the first shipment of such arms taken from a German warehouse left Germany on a boat headed for India.

SHORTLY AFTER, THIS ORDER WAS COUNTERMANDED ON WHITE HOUSE STATIONERY IN A LETTER SIGNED BY LAUCHLIN CURRIE, ADMINISTRATIVE ASSISTANT TO PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT, AND NO FURTHER ARMS FROM GERMANY WENT TO CHINA. LAUCHLIN CURRIE WAS NAMED IN THE SUMMER OF 1948 BY ELIZABETH BENTLEY SOVIET COURIER AS ONE OF HER "CONTACTS".

General Marshall has stated that as Chief of Staff he had armed over 30 divisions of Chinese troops, BUT BY AN EMBARGO PLACED BY HIM SHORTLY AFTER HIS ARRIVAL IN CHINA IN DECEMBER, 1945, NO FURTHER AMMUNITION WAS PERMITTED TO BE SHIPPED, SO THAT, AS HE STATED, BY A STROKE OF THE PEN HE HAD DISARMED THOSE 30 ODD DIVISIONS.

THIS EMBARGO ON AMMUNITION FOR THE AMERICAN ARMS OF THESE CRACK CHINESE DIVISIONS CONTINUED UNINTERRUPTEDLY UNTIL DECEMBER 1948, EXCEPT FOR A SMALL SHIPMENT OF 2,000 tons of ammunition declared unserviceable lying on one of the Pacific Islands in 1948. THUS THE AMERICAN TRAINED DIVISIONS OF THE CHINESE ARMY RECEIVED NO AMMUNITION FOR THEIR WEAPONS FROM THE END OF 1945 UNTIL DECEMBER, 1948 BY WHICH TIME THE GREAT BATTLES OF THE NORTHERN PLAINS OF CHINA AND MARKHURIA HAD BEEN FOUGHT AND LOST BY THE NATIONALISTS.

In the summer of 1947 President Truman sent General Wedemeyer back to China to make a survey and a report on what could be done to stop the Communist conquest. General Wedemeyer made his report to President Truman on September 19, 1947.

In this report, revealed in August, 1949, 2 whole years later, General Wedemeyer did not spare his criticism of some elements in the Nationalist Government, composed as it was of landlords, bankers, former warlords, feudal family groups, and many other rightwing elements, as well as a sprinkling of Centrists, but he laid down proposals for the defeat of the Communists by American supervised military aid to the Nationalists.

Former Dean Roscoe Pound of Harvard has publicly stated that the Chinese Constitution of 1946, adopted by the Nationalist Government, is a splendid one, and that Chiang made desperate efforts, in the face of constant Communist guerilla warfare, to put its principles into effect. Dean Mary Sinclair Crawford of the University of Southern California went during this period at the invitation of Chiang to supervise the improvement of university arrangements for women and girl students. Witnesses abound to testify that at no time under the rule of the Kuomintang or the Chinese Nationalist Government has their been Government persecution of missionaries and churches, or interference with educational efforts.

At the time he presented his report to Truman, there was wide public demand for publication of the report. The STATE DEPARTMENT OFFICIALS CLAIMED IT WAS INADVISABLE TO MAKE THIS REPORT PUBLIC BECAUSE IT CONTAINED SEVERE CRITICISMS OF HIGH CHINESE OFFICIALS, AND BECAUSE SOME OF THE INFORMATION HAD REEN GIVEN TO GENERAL WEDEMEYER IN CONFIDENCE.

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Now that publication reveals that both of these reasons of the State Department are false, a new reason is given for non-publication in 1947, when the Nationalists still had a good chance of ending the Chinese Communist menace once and for all.

The new reason is that in this report General Wedeneyer recommended a trusteeship for Manchuria, and to have made that public would have offended the Chinese. This statement is made with a straight face by the State Department in spite of the fact that two years before, in 1947, General Wedeneyer had reported to President Truman (p. 131 of the White Paper) that General Chiang had agreed with his recommendations on Manchuria.

Just prior to that time, in fact, Dean Acheson, then Acting Secretary of State reported to the Foreign Affairs Committee of the House of Representatives: (1947)

"The Chinese Government is not in the position at the present time that the Greek Government is in. It is not approaching collapse. It is not threatened by defeat by the Communists. The war with the Communists is going on much as it has for the last 20 years." (Since 1927, when Chiang threw out Borodin, the Kremlin's representative.)

Secretary Acheson in the White Paper now states in August, 1949:

"The unfortunate but inescapable fact is that the ominous result of the civil war in China was beyond the control of the government of the United States. Nothing that this country did or could have done within the reasonable limits of its capabilities could have changed that result; nothing that was left undone by this country has contributed to it."

THIS, IN SPITE OF THE FACT THAT THE WEDEMEYER REPORT, WITH A PLAN FOR SAVING CHINA IN AUGUST, 1947, LAY BURIED IN THE STATE DEPARTMENT FILES FOR TWO YEARS WHILE STALIN'S CHINESE HENCHMEN TOOK OVER CHINA.

At this point it is important to remember that the elements composing the Nationalist Government in China do not differ in the slightest degree from the groups composing the Governments of Italy, Greece, Turkey, Iran, and the right wing elements in Great Britain and France.

AND THE CHINESE COMMUNISTS DO NOT DIFFER IN THE SLIGHTEST DEGREE FROM THE COMMUNISTS IN THOSE SAME NATIONS, OR IN LATIN AMERICA, CUBA, MEXICO, INDIA, GERPANY, OR THE UNITED STATES. ALL HAVE PUBLICLY PROCLAIMED THEIR LOYALTY TO MOSCOW THE WORLD GOVERNMENT OF TOMORROW.

General Tedemeyer did criticize the petty jealousies among Chinese Nationalist officials, and Chiang thanked him for it. It is not possible for the President of the United States to control the pulling and hauling of Big Business, Big Banking, Big Farming, Big Cooperatives, Minorities, Liberals, and Labor Unions, much less the President of a nation that had suffered under a Civil War since 1912, and the invasion of a foreign power, Japan.

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This is a crooked argument, - and it does not mask for a moment the certainty that the Chinese Communists will demonstrate beyond the shadow of a doubt within the coming year or two what they will do with the do-gooders, the short-sighted British businessmen who insisted on recognition and trade with Moscow's new "autonomous" Chinese Republic, and worst of all - to the missionaries and teachers of the Christian faith, not to mention the Chinese priests, teachers, and educated classes.

In the Fall of 1948 former Ambassador to Russia and France William C. Bullitt took up where General Wedemeyer had left off. He returned horrified at the coming debacle in January, 1949, where he immediately sought out President Truman and Congress and demanded that aid be sent to Chiang Kai Shek.

Among his charges were that:

- 1 China has no military academy, and consequently no trained generals. Soviet Russia was actively supervising the Chinese Communist troops.
- 2 The sc-called mission sent to aid Chiang had been instructed not to advise him on any question of ground, air, or other forces, - that nearly half of the 1500 man military "mission" was composed of Fellow travellers or Communist sympathizers.
- 3 Nationalist troops had good morale, but from each new blow defections occurred, and the Chinese Communists were busy making deals with the same generals who had hitherto supported Chiang, sensing the pro-Communist United States and British policies.
- 4.- China could be held below the Yangste by a skeleton airforce operating from the mountainous areas of the South. (He was supported in this evaluation by General Claire Chennault, who commanded the Flying Tigers during the War.)
- 5 If all of China fell, it would only be a question of time before Japan, Burma, Malaya, Indo-China, the Philippines, and Indonesia would be in the hands of the Communists. Japan has no one else with whom to trade, and that the Japanese Communists were far stronger than even General MacArthur cared to see them. Southeast Asia is riddled with revolt, with the Communists fishing in troubled waters.
- 6 He agreed with Wedemeyer that: "The disappearance of a traditionally friendly China as an ally would have these very important military effects in the event of war:
  - 1 Our own naval and air bases in Japan, the Ryukyus islands and the Philippines would be subject to relatively short-range neutralizing air attacks.
  - 2 It would result in denying us important airbases for use as staging areas for bombing attacks, as well as important naval bases along the China coast.

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- 3 Its control by the Soviet Union or a regime friendly to the Soviet Union would make available for hostile use a number of warm-water ports and airbases.
- 4 (Wedemeyer) Moscow had deliberately strengthened the Communists in China, in violation of the Sino-Soviet treaty of 1945.

Mr. Bullitt's recommendations were ignored in January, 1949, just as General Vedemeyer's had ben in September, 1947. Mr. Dean Acheson had been sworn in on January 17th, 1949 as Secretary of State, after continuous service in the State Department since the fatal year of 1941.

General Chennault's recommendations were also ignored, and he was smeared with the brush of foreign interests, because of his Chinese wife. Former President Hoover was smeared as having "interests" in China. As if the Soviet Union had no "interest" in the seizure by the Chinese Communists of the Chinese Nation.

A short paragraph here will illumine a ray of Soviet interest in Communism in China:

"Shanghai, September 17, 1949 (NYTimes, Henry R. Liebermar: "Dislectical and Historical Materialism, written by Premier Stalin of the Soviet Union, has been adopted by the Higher Education Commission in Peiping as the basic textbook for teaching the 'new philosophy' in China's colleges and universities, according to the newspaper Wen Wei Poo.

"The textbook apparently was chosen as part of the new curriculum recently promulgated for colleges of law and literature by the Peiping commission after 6 months of deliberation. Reporting earlier on the adoption of the curriculum, the newspaper said the reactionary courses formerly recuired by the Kuomintang had been dropped, and there had been substituted 3 new compulsory subjects, - Marxian "Dialectical Materialism, Mao Tse-Tung's "New Democracy," and Political Economy. Teachers were warned to use a critical approach in teaching logic and metaphysics."

On June 30, 1949 at Shanghai (NYTIMES July 1, 1949) Mae Tse Tung said:

"We belong to the anti-imperialist front headed by the USSR, and we can only look for genuine friendly aid from that front and not from the imperialist front. "China can not sit on the fence. We also oppose the illusion of a third road. Not only in China but also in the world without exception one either leans to the side of imperialism, or the side of socialism. Neutrality is a camouflage."

TORDS BEFORE THEY BEGAN TO PROMULGATE THEIR DELUSION OF A CHINA THAT CAN BE WEANED AWAY FROM RUSSIA?

Continuing, Mao said:

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"China must ally with the Soviet Union, to ally with the new democratic countries of Europe and to ally with the proletarist and masses of the people in other countries to form an international united front." Mr. Mac maintained: "The victory of the Chinese Communists would have been impossible without the aid of the Soviet Union, and the pressure of the "masses" in many countries, including the United States."

YET THE STATE DEPARTMENT WHITE PAPER HAS THE EFFRONTERY TO DENY RUSSIAN AID TO MAO TSE TUNG. WHO SHOULD KNOW BETTER - MAO, WHO RECEIVED THE AID, - OR THE FAR EASTERN DIVISION, comprising W. Walton Butterworth, John P. Davies, and the other "appears" - or the learned John S. Service, placed by Dean Acheson in the summer of 1949 in a high position in the State Department Policy Planning Staff, - perhaps as a reward for his alleged efforts in behalf of the Chinese Communists in the never-explained "AMERASIA" case.

On August 20, 1949, Secretary of State Dean Acheson was charged by Rep. Walter H. Judd, Republican, of Minnesota, with sppressing a secret military report that advocated pursuit of a Chinese policy far different from that which the State Department has followed. Mr. Judd said the report was prepared in 1944 and 1945 after observations in China and said: as its principal conclusions:

- 1 The Chinese Communists held the same concept of democracy as the Soviet Union.
- 2 The Chinese Communist party was part of the Communist international and was guided from and sponsored by Moscow.
- 3 The Soviet Union planned to establish Russian-dominated areas in Manchuria and North China.
- 4 China could not exist as a nation without the natural resources of Manchuria and North China.
- 5 It was essential that China not be divided into Anglo-American and Russian zones of occupation, in the event the Soviet Union entered the war against Japan.
- 6 The victory over Japan would be inconclusive unless China came out of the war in complete independence and in united form. The defeat of Japan would produce such an imbalance, or vacuum in the Far East that Russia would be left as the only military land power of any moment in Asia.

IF THE MILITARY EXPERTS REALIZED ALL OF THESE FACTORS, WHAT EARTHLY EXCUSE DID HOPKINS AND HISS HAVE, AMONG OTHERS, FOR THE DISGRACEFUL PERFORMANCE AT YALTA, WHICH PUT RUSSIA IN THE POSITION TO MARCH IN AND RAPE MANCHURIA AFTER A FIVE-DAY WAR?

One must not forget that Donald Hiss, the brother of Alger Hiss, also mentioned by Mr. Whittaker Chambers, as a member of a Soviet spy apparatus in the mid-thirties, was also in the Far Eastern Division of the State Department,

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where he could have access to important Far Eastern policy evaluations.

No not forget that on January 17th, 1950, the Yugoslav delegate, Ales Bebler, Deputy Foreign Minister of Yugoslavia, a Communist state that we are now aiding under some weird interpretation of Tito's possible usefulness to us, demanded before the Security Council that Nationalist Chima's Chief delegate, T. F. Tsiang, give up the Council Presidency immediately. Britain, Norway, and India abstained in the vote, thereby giving tacit approval to Yugoslavia's recuest that Nationalist China be deprived of her right to the Council Presidency during this crucial month.

There are only a few further comments to b made:

Paul T. Ward commented in the Sun of January 14th:

"Angus Ward, former American consul-general at Mukden arrived here today, and proceeded at a State Department press conference today to undermine - unwittingly - the thesis expounded here Thursday by Acheson ......" regarding the coming difficulties between Mao Tse-Tung and Stalin.

YOU CAN EET IT WAS "UNWITTINGLY". POOR MR. ANGUS WARD WAS PROBABLY BLURTING OUT THE TRUTH.

The Poreign Policy Association bulletin of July 29th, 1949, stated:

"A suggested union of Pacific countries against communism, proposed by General Chiang Kai Shek of China and President Elpidio Quirino of the Philippines on July 11, 1929 raises the question as to what policy should be followed in this area to meet the impending threat.

"So far the United States has remained aloof. Michael J. McDermott, press officer of the State Department, said on July 11 that the time was still premature for a Pacific pact, thus reaffirming a stand taken by Secretary of State Acheson on May 18 following AUSTRALIAN PROPOSALS FOR SUCH A TREATY."

"Whether a pact can be effective in Southeast Asia depends upon the specific types of problem which are likley to arise... The major exposed position is doubtless Indo-China where the insurgent Republic of Viet Nam, already in control of most of the coastal provinces of Tonking and Annam, as well as much of the hinterland of Cochin-China, is under the guidance of Fresident Ho Chi Minh and Commander-in-Chief Vo Nguyen Sap, both Communists."

Yet Thilip K. Jessup, State Department Ambassador at large, who carried out the secret talks that led to the lifting of the Berlin blockade, which is now to be reimposed as the Soviets begin to consolidate in China, and who was sent by Dean Acheson on a slow boat to China to consult with our Pacific "so-called allies" after Chiang had been driven off the mainland, has the temerity to announce that he will consult with Indo-China as a potential ally?

THAT KIND OF CHASTLY FARCE IS THIS? Not only the Foreign Policy Association knows that Indo-China is doomed. So are Burma and Malaya, - and Nehru, that pillar of strength, has just advised "cautious friendliness" at the Ceylon Conference with our Soviet friends.

Walter S. Robertson, Trustee of the Virginia Historical Society, as well as Trustee of the Virginia Museum of Fine Arts, former Minister and counselor on Economic Affairs of the American Embassy in China, and a former Charge d'affairs in that country, spoke before the Maryland Historical Society, on Wednesday, November 16, 1949. He raised the interesting question, "If we thought it important to keep Japan out of this area in 1939-1941 -- why doesn't Dean Acheson think it important to keep Soviet Russia out of the same area." He asked that his remarks not be reported in the press, which they were not, -- but nevertheless, his entire talk insinuated that the State Department is completely off its rocker in its present stand.

As Senator Ferguson of Michigan stated before the Senate on January 17, 1950:

"Our Formosan policy was formulated in a secret note at least as early as last October, and reaffirmed in another secret memorandum dated December 23rd.

"Our wartime and post-war agreements have 'misled the Defense Department, the Chiefs of Staff, and the Security Council, who are concerned with the defense questions which follow our foreign policy. It is clear that the State Department allowed the Chiefs of Staff to indulge in shadow boxing with the Security Council prior to the meeting of December 29, which presumably was a meeting to decide the Formosan question. The State Department had already decided.

"One-half the population of the world is located in Asia; and one-half of Asia's population is in China. Her size, location, and resources make her the political and economic center of gravity in the East.

"If we recognize Red China, we completely abandon the hopes of all the people of the world, particularly those in southeastern Asia.

"We have yet to have an authoritative opinion, freely expressed, on the strategic importance of Formosa.

"It looks as if the Senate of the United States will be stymied on the question of Formosa's strategic importance until January 26th, the date set for the appearance of the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff and the Secretary of National Defense before the Foreign Relations Committee.

"A quick glance at its history and geography should emphasize the strategic importance of Formosa. It contains 13,429 scuare miles of territory. It lies about 100 miles off the east coast of China. Okinawa is to its north and the Philippines are only 457 air miles away - the distance from % shington to New York City, - to the south and east.

"Japan is 780 air miles to the north and east.

"The population is 6,500,000, mostly Chinese, from the Chinese mainland provinces of Fukien and Kwantung.

"Japan has treated Formosa as of great strategic value sinde 1895 when it was ceded to Japan under the terms of the treaty following up the Sino-Japanese war. Japan built it up as an island fortress for future aggression. Japan used it after Pearl Harbor to launch her attack upon the Philippines and Hongkong and to move southward to conquer the British and Dutch empires in southeast Asia.

"General WacArthur, in a warning placed before the National Security Council and reported in the New York Herald Tribune December 30, 1949, stated:

 Communist possession of Formosa would endanger the Philippines, American-held Okinawa, and even Japan, and that

2. Communist drives made possible by a Formosa base might eventually push America's defenses back to the Marianas, the Rawaiian Islands, and the Pacific West Coast.

"On January 5, 1950, a New York Times dispatch from Moscow said:

"Soviet press comment made it plain today that the Chinese Communist Government of Mao Tse Tung could be certain of the full support of the Soviet Union in efforts to establish sovereignty over Formosa.

"With absolute certainty, the Chinese Communists are planning an invasion of Formosa as soon as the winter monsoon season in the Formosa Straits is over, - in the early spring.

"I am not satisfied that the legal status of Formosa, and our responsibility for it can be dismissed easily.

"The President, in his January 5 statement, cited the provisions of the Cairo and Potsdam Declarations as governing the status of Formosa.

"The Cairo declaration was issued December 1, 1943, signed by Roosevelt, Chiang Kai Shek, and Churchill:

"It is their (the Allies) purpose that Japan shall be stripped of all the islands in the Pacific which she has seized or occupied since the beginning of World War I in 1914, and that all the territories Japan has stolen from the Chinese, such as Manchuria, Formosa, and the Pescadores, shall be restored to the Republic of China."

This 1943 declaration was seriously compromised by the secret Yalta agreement of early 1945, which promised Russia certain rights in Manchuria, among other things, and some of that old ronsense about Russia having "friendly governments" on her borders.

The Potsdam declaration of July 26, 1945 reiterated the Cairo terms in a proclamation defining terms for Japanese surrender:

"The terms of the Cairo declaration shall be carried out and Japanese sovereignty shall be limited to the islands of Honshu, Hokkaido, Kyushu, and such minor islands as we determine."

The Potsdam declaration was signed by Truman and Churchill and concurred in by Chiang. Russia announced its adherence to this declaration when it declared war on Japan August 5, 1945.

"It has always been my understanding and belief that international law requires that territorial changes pursuant to a surrender be accomplished only by TREATY. THAT FEATURE OF INTERNATIONAL LAW HAS PARTICULAR IMPORTANCE UNDER OUR CONSTITUTIONAL SYSTEM, BECAUSE TREATIES ARE MADE BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES, 'BY AND WITH THE CONSENT OF THE SENATE'".

"Note that the Cairo and Potsdam statements were purely declaratory in form. But the President in his January 5 statement said: Formosa was surrendered to Chiang Kai Shek and for the past 4 years the U.S. and the other allied powers have accepted the exercise of (Chinese) authority over the island.

"What he said in effect was that by OUR O'VN CONDUCT 'VE CANNOT APPLY INTER-NATIONAL LAW.

Senator Milliken: "I think the legal situation regarding Formosa involves the question whether our military leaders during war-time can make permanent disposition of conquered territory. If they can do that, there is no limit to the power of our military leaders. It seems to me they can make military dispositions and military arrangements which can last throughout the war, but for them to assert that they can make permanent dispositions and permanent future peace-time arrangements because of their positions as military leaders, which of necessity are temporary ones, is a very swollen contention which runs CONTRARY TO THE ULTIMATE PEACE TREATY POWERS OF THE SENATE.

Ferguson: "Insofar as action by the U.S. is concerned, independent of communism, - independent of the whole question - if the military leaders are charged in fact with holding the acquisitions from the enemy as trustees for the future disposition by the victorious powers, there is a firm LEGAL BASIS FOR OCCUPATION OF FORMOSA.

I HELIEVE THE TRUSTEESHIP OF GENERAL CHIANG KAI SHEK ON THE ISLAND OF FORMOSA IS THE SAME AS THE TRUSTEESHIP OF GENERAL MACARTHUR IN JAPAN, AS THE TRUSTEESHIP OF GENERAL MCCLOY IN GERMANY AND THE TRUSTEESHIP OF OUR FORCES IN BERLIN. WE ARE TRUSTEES IN LAW UNTIL THE FEACE TREATIES ARE SIGNED, and we, I am sure, would defend our trusteeship in Berlin, and we would defend it in Japan.

"The Constitution of the U.S. provides that this body shall have the right to advise and consent to a treaty. Other nations may say it makes little difference to them, because their executive branch may be able to dispose of conquered territory differently than we can. But the philosophy of the Constitution is that the Senate of the U.S. shall say what the treaty will be at the conclusion of a war.

"It is apparent that the U.S. has not always treated the possession (by Chiang) of Formosa as absolute. In Cotober, 1949 we demanded that the Nationalist Government of China do certain things in relation to its government on Formosa. We even demanded that it change the Governor on the island, -- which was one. It seems to me that at that time, in October, 1949 we had in mind that the status of Formosa was to be settled finally as a treaty. I think these facts show the absolute incorrectness (of Truman's) statement that we did entirely give Formosa to the Chinese Nationalists.

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"The State Department may say that the Island of Formosa is ripe for revolution. I FOUND ABSOLUTELY NO EVIDENCE OF THIS. I realize also that the State Department was not anxious that any Senator visit the island of Formosa. The Senator from New Jersey (Smith) advised the Senate how difficult it was for him to get to Formosa. The State Department did not even make clearance for the plane in which I rode to Formosa.

"The Department of State Bulletin, Vol. 12, January through June, 1945 (June 3, 1945), p. 1019 says:

"Strategic factors greatly influence the problem of Formosa. With the exception of SINGAPORE, no location IN THE FAR EAST OCCUPIES SUCH A CONTROLLING POSITION. Formosa is 200 from the main island of the Philippines. Flying distance from military airports in Formosa is 559 miles to Manila, 410 miles to Canton, 428 miles to Shanghai, 1290 miles to Tokyo. It is larger than the State of Maryland, stands in a strategic relation to the China coast comparable for the United States to an imaginary island of such size 100 miles off the coast of North Carolina, 400 miles from New York City. Every POINT ON THE ENTIRE COAST OF CHINA FALLS WITHIN A RADIUS OF 1,100 miles. A RADIUS OF 2000 MILES INCLUDES BURMA, SINGAPORE, BORNEO, GUAM, AND JAPAN. IN THE HANDS OF THE JAPANESE IT HAS BEEN THE FORTANT BASE IN THE SOUTHWEST PACIFIC FOR THE PREFARATION OF THE PRESENT WAR.

NOW ACHESON SAYS FORMOSA IS USELESS AND NOT IMPORTANT. IT IS THE SAME STATE DEPARTMENT, BUT THE VOICE IS THE VOICE OF JACOB!

"Senator McMahon says the admirals and generals told the Foreign Relations Committee that Formosa didn't matter last spring and summer. I conferred with generals and admirals who are now in the Far East on the question of Formosa, and I received no such report as that which Senator McMahon says was given to the Committee.

Senator Knowland asked: "1 - On what day and hour did the cable relative to the January 6 proclamation by the Chinese military authorities reach the State Department?

2 - On what day and hour did the January 7 order of the communist authorities addressed to the Consul General for requisition of U.S.Government-occupied property at 22 Legation Street on the prior order of January 6 reach the State Department?

3 - Was there any prior indication of any type or character written or verbal given to the American authorities at Peiping prior to the issuance of the January 6th proclamation? Did the State Department receive it, and when?

The time becomes significant when it is realized that on January 5th at approximately 10:30 a.m. the President of the U.S. was issuing his pross statement relative to cutting off all further military supplies to the non-Communist Republic of China, on Formosa, and the British Government on January 6th, the British Government was announcing its recognition of the Communist regime. WAS THIS MERELY ONE OF THE COINCIDENCES OF HISTORY?

January 6th is JANUARY 5th in the United States.

On January 13, 1950, the Communists seized the American consular compound in Peiping. This is in violation of the protocol signed on September 7, 1901, and the Sin-U.S. Treaty of 1943. This shows they will not honor treaties. Chiang has a trusteeship on Formosa because he was sent there by General

MacArthur to receive surrendered Japanese arms.

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Chiang Kai Shek was sent to Formosa under an order of General Mac-Arthur known as General Order No. 1, and he is there, in effect as a trustee for all the Allied Powers until a peace treaty is made. I cite Martin and former Secretary of State Byrnes on this very question, - to the effect that it was his opinion that a peace treaty was necessary before a final closing of sovereignty over these conquered nations.

Russia is occupying Eastern Germany and Eastern Austria without a peace treaty. We shall have a chance to take up the question of the seizure of Polish and other territories when the time comes.

Edward M. Martin wrote on this in the Allied Occupation of Japan, with the great advantage of knowing by virtue of his official position in the U.S. State Department, the complex but seldom publicized interactions of political, economic, and strategic factors which shape the formulation and execution of occupation policy in Japan. He says: on page 35:

"With the support of U.S., Great Britain, China, and Russia, altho legal confirmation of the transfer of the territories involved cannot take place until the signing of a peace treaty with Japan, de facto transfers have already been made."

Byrnes stated on February 10, 1946, page 189, in the State Department Bulletin, that the question of the Kuriles would have to be formalized by a treaty.

Former President Calvin Coolidge said in regard to recognizing Bolshevik Russia: "I do not propose to barter away for the privilege of trade any of the cherished rights of humanity. I do not propose to make merchandise of the American principle."

IT IS TOO BAD THAT SOMEONE DID NOT CALL THIS TO THE ATTENTION OF GREAT BRITAIN THEN SHE RECOGNIZED COMMUNIST CHINA ON JANUARY 6, 1950.

THE U.S. has received no right to trade in Russia since recognition in 1933. All we have received is a nest of spies.

The Communist program for China from the DAILY WORKER is this: Also March 1, 1949 letter from the Communist Party of New York State:

- 1 Demand a new China policy. An end to all forms of American intervention in China and of plans to aid any elements and remnants of the Kuomintang.
- 2 Preparation by the U.S.government to recognize the Chinese Communist government.
- 3 Planning now by our authorities for the genuine and self-respecting cooperation with the people's government in China, including normal and friendly trade relations free of any political conditions.

CAN ANYONE DOUBT WHAT IS THE SOURCE MATERIAL FOR OUR PRESENT POLICY? There are more citizens in Formosa than in Australia, with only 7,881,601 population. Australia has not recognized Communist China. She is aware of her peril.

If the Russians don't like a trusteeship over Formosa, administered by Gen, MacArthur, let us remind them that they have placed a Russian national and Cit'-zen, Gen. Rokossovsky, in command of the armies of Poland, - once an independent state. They have issued orders thru the Cominform to Rumania, Hungary, Bulgaria, and Czechoslovakia, that their Communist puppets would not dare to disobey. LET THEW CAST THE FIRST STONE- WE SHALL HAVE A NEAT LITTLE PILE VAITING FOR THEM.

WE SHALL REMAIN ON THIS GHASTLY ROAD OF APPEASEMENT AT THE PERIL OF OUR LIVES AND NATIONAL EXISTENCE. 02 02

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and maintained offices at 149 Broadway and later at 340 Madison Avenue. General BIBB claims that he was recalled to active duty as a Lieutenant Colonel in 1941 and saw service both in the European and in the Pacific Theatres of War. In early 1949, BIBB states he was released from active duty. However, he was recalled later in the year and retired in February, 1950, as a Brigadier General. BIBB further advised that his wife deceased two years. ago and since his retirement he has maintained residence in Baltimore with his brother, FRANK BIBB, at 905 St. Paul Street. FRANK BIBB has been employed as head instructor in the voice department, Peabody Institute of Music, Baltimore, for the past 30 years. During the interview, General BIBB was specifically questioned concerning any documentary evidence he possessed relative to the accusations he was reported to have made against Secretary of State ACHESON. BIBB stated that he has no documentary material of any kind reflecting any Communist affiliation on the part of ACHESON. He explained that material used in his talks since retirement from the Army has been obtained solely from publications, pamphlets and other writings of public record. He further stated he had no papers or material of a secret or classified nature and had no access to any such material. BIBB was questioned concerning his statement that he had documentary proof of ACHESON's affiliation with the Communist Party and he stated he intended to point out that any reasonable person reading public documentary material available - 2 -

United States Army in 1917 and after attending officer candidate school at Camp Dodge, "ansas, and at Fort Sill, Oklahoma, he was commissioned a Captain. From 1917 to 1919 he stated he served in the Field Forces of the United States Army in Europe.

States, he entered into the practice of law in New York City

General BIBB advised that upon his return to the

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to anyone, could reach the same conclusion that he did. He stated emphatically that he did not intend to infer that he had any secret proof that Secretary ACHESON has ever been affiliated with the Communist Party.

BIBB related an incident that occurred in General MacARTHUR's Headquarters in Tokyo in early 1946. BIBB stated that upon his return from Seoul he personally confronted ACHESON in MacARTHUR's Headquarters at which time he personally accused ACHESON of being a Communist. According to BIBB, ACHESON made no reply to his accusation. BIBB says he bases his belief that ACHESON is a Communist on the continuous course of action pursued by ACHESON in his official capacity as an official of the State Department.

During the course of the interview, it was ascertained that BIBB considers himself a crusader against Communism and he advised that he intends making a series of some 16 speeches before groups along the Eastern Seaboard. He further stated he desires no publicity or personal glory, but merely wishes to acquaint the public of the facts concerning Communism as he sees them. He further stated that he does not desire to profit from his rank as a retired Army General and wishes to be heard merely as a private citizen. General BIBB indicated that he is scheduled to give a talk at 8:30 p.m. on March 10, 1951, sponsored by the Minute Women of America in Baltimore at the Enoch Pratt Library.

With reference to this scheduled talk, BIBB furnished a copy of a 19-page paper he prepared more than a year ago for use in his speeches entitled "China" in which he purports to analyze the Chinese situation.

This 19-page paper has been photographed and the undeveloped film is being furnished the Bureau under separate cover for processing. The original paper has been returned to General BIBB per his own request.

For inform	ation of the E	Bureau, a r	ecording of	BIBB's
speech was made by	Or	n March 27,	1951,	

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INFORMATION CONCERNING

furnished the	Baltimore Office with a duplicate recording of
BIBB's entire	speech and two copies of a stenographic transcription
of this speec	h are being forwarded to the Bureau as an enclosure
	ter. The duplicate recordings as furnished by
	ing retained as an exhibit in the Baltimore file.

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One copy of this letter is being furnished to the Washington Field Office, along with a stenographic copy of General BIBB's speech for information purposes. This is deemed advisable in view of allegations made against Secretary ACHESON by General BIBB.

Unless advised to the contrary, the Baltimore Office contemplates no further investigation in this matter.

- 4 -

SPEECH MADE BY
Brigadier General (ret.) Eugene S. Bibb
Before Lions Club, Baltimore
February 20, 1951

Thank you so much for your very warm and cordial welcome.

This is not going to be a tour of the Orient in one easy lesson. It is obvious that with the half-hour at stake very little can be said which should be said. However, we'll do the best we may in that time.

The Orient is indivisible. When you think of Korea, you think of Japan, you think of China, you think of Indo-China, the Philippines and all the other smaller nations which go up to make the Orient. China in itself is divisible and has been divided throughout history. This business of Communism coming down from the north in China is nothing new, only they didn't call it Communism. They called it something else. Robbery would have been the better name. As you know, there is no distribution system in China and so the rich rice paddies down on the coastal plains have had to provide the food for all of China, mule-back, piggyback, and woman-back, mostly woman-back, because the women over there, as in Japan prior to our adventure there, have been always slaves.

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China has had a varied career which has brought upon it the present situation. As you know, Communism - and let us not think for one moment that Chinese Communism is any less red than Russian red because it isn't. It is all one bag of tricks and it cannot be divided from Russian Communism. China in itself has starved for thousands of years, so it's nothing new for millions of Chinese to starve every year. That is a condition where the seeds of Communism readily sprout. Obviously there can be nothing worse than where I am now, said the Chinese, so therefore I'll take a chance on Communism. He lasted just one hour in that frame of mind because after that one hour, he found out that there were worse things than starving to death. Some of those things were enslavement spiritually, of enslavement mentally, and of enslavement physically, and he found that out just about the end of the first hour after the Communists took over his little village.

More than fifty million people in China live in outlying sections to which there is no access except footpaths. Obviously, there can be no distribution system or no collective system of any character under those circumstances.

The Chinese Communist is an opportunist as all Communists are. He is nothing more or less than a self-seeking, selfish, egotistical opportunist. I am very sick and tired

of hearing people talk about democracy in the United States. We never have been a democracy and never will be a democracy. If you read the Constitution, it talks of a republic. Russia calls themselves democracy. They call themselves socialist democracies, the United Soviet Republics. They are no more republics than I am, individually.

Korea has been in the middle between the nutcracker throughout its entire history. Before Kublai Khan or Genghis Khan came down in the 6th century A.D. and devastated Korea and enslaved it, it was enslaved by Chinese, by the Mongols, and by the early Russian settlers in and around Vladivostok. The history of Korea has had some bright spots. Its civilization early produced many great things in art and also in material. Bronze was given to the world by Korea; they were the first people to make successfully any alloyed metals.

Then, we jump from that time down to about 1900 and -uh 1880 when the Japanese, having had the so-called restoration
under the Emperor Mai-Chi (phonetic) - he came in in 1868 and
for the first time then Japan became a unified empire for the
first time in its entire history, there have been as many as
four emperors at one time in Japan way back, one of them happened
to be a woman and she gave birth to a child and they found out
she wasn't a man, that was the first time anybody ever heard of

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it apparently. And so, in Korea the Japanese infiltrated early uh - late in the 19th century and after the Russo-Japanese War, President Theodore Roosevelt at the Portsmouth Treaty in 1905. Portsmouth, New Hampshire, Treaty, I should say, in 1905 - gave Korea to - he was very generous with the Korean people and land - and he gave Korea to Japan as a province. immediately went in in force, having had the old emperor murdered and his wife incarcerated and treated so badly she died of starvation and one of the Japanese tricks reminds me a great deal of the Russian Communist tricks -- they said the empress, who was the mother of Prince Li who lives in Japan in Tokyo today, a full-blooded Korean, they said that the empress was not fit person to be an empress of a great country like Korea because she was a common prostitute and therefore she should be treated like a common prostitute and they proceeded to do so and, as I said, she diedvery soon thereafter. They married Prince Li off to one of the distant Japanese princesses and gave him a very luxurious villa in Tokyo and he lives there still today, as far as I know.

Now then, the Japanese went into Korea to try to develop it. Let's take a glance for a minute at the magnificent natural resources in Korea. North of the 38th parallel and to

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the east is a long line of mountains called the Diamond Mountains in which you'll find everything from gold through tin, tungsten and uranium and diamonds and very beautiful emeralds, and off the shores there are great pearling grounds. All of those things the Japanese recognized and they started to produce from them but they found that they had much more of a job than they had anticipated because of the utter lack of transportation, so they built roads and some spur railroads and they dug into the earth and dug out as much as they could in gold quickly and with crude methods. They did take vast quantities of coal from up there and brought them over to Japan They also took vast quantities of rice, barley and some wheat in the uplands and took those over to Japan and fed the Koreans chaff. That was customarily done, however, because the Chinese had done it before, the Mongols had done it before and so there was nothing new, there was no new routine about that so far as Korea went.

I mention these things to show that the Korean is the victim of his own abuse and it cannot be helped at this time at least. There are doer evil evilly intended totally devoid of principle and they, I think, have been the bad boys of the Far East for lo, these many, many years.

Whenever there was an assassination to take place in China, Japan, Russia, or other place, they always hired Koreans to do it and gave them so many yen and they were very glad to do it because the Korean thinks that the minute he doesn't like you, the thing to do is to erase you, don't argue with you at all, just knock you over and kill you - that is easy. That is the normal method; of procedure over there. We went the first few months over there - we were not permitted out at night at all unless three officers were together or three enlisted men, all armed to the teeth. We carried tommyguns and pistols and knives and forks and every other thing because we thought they were going to attack us. They did not, however; in the main, there were some untoward incidents but that was sporadic rather than chronic so to speak.

I'd like to jump over to Japan for just a minute and then we'll run down the war situation. The Japanese people are by far in my opinion the vast superiors of any of the Oriental people I have ever seen. I have lived in the Orient and I have lived in China, I have lived in Korea and I have lived in Japan - all over Japan - and I have lived with the Japanese people and I know that they are the superior in every way. Even nationally their credit today stands higher than England's does. Even though we have no peace treaty with them yet,

there is a transaction on now whereby New York and Chicago and San Francisco bankers propose to underwrite \$100,000,000 in externally-financed bonds in dollars for the Japanese nation to pull themselves up by their own bootstraps. I would hate to think that England could raise one hundred million cents, the way they have been acting in the last thirty or forty years.

The Japanese people themselves are peace loving, they are home loving, they are industrious to a vast degree, something I have never seen, they work seven days a week and they work from sun until dark and sometimes after dark if they have a little oil for their lamps. They are honest in the main, strictly honest; they believe in discipline and they follow discipline very readily. We have had as many as three hundred thousand troops in Japan at the time when there were three million and a half Japanese troops in Japan still unarmed. It took three months to unarm the Japanese Army in the homeland and you can recognize what might have happened had they shown the slightest treachery with only three hundred thousand men spread over the four islands, the four main islands, Hokkaido, Honshu, Kyushu, and Shikoku. What would have happened to our troops would have been just

plain murder but nothing happened. To this day, to my

knowledge after three and a half years in Japan, I say that, on this last trip, I say it is the most amazing occupation ever undertaken in the history of this planet. Not one single untoward incident happened in Japan toward our people. I am ashamed to tell you that there were a number of untoward incidents happening toward Japanese by our gallant young G.I.'s. I suppose you can't get eight or ten million men together and take the run of the mine and get all Sunday School teachers. I presume that's true, but I am not entirely proud of the early occupational troops and their behavior. They were there to teach democracy, so-called, and to knock a Jap down and spear him for the fun of it with a bayonet is not the way I would choose to teach democracy. I think you might agree with that. Rape cases were often found and I personally sat on the court on two different rape cases where six men were in the two cases, four in one and two in the other. I was president law member of the court which convicted them and sentenced them to hang. It was none of my business whether the sentence was ever promulgated but it was a difficult job, but I thought well worth the effort.

Most of the depredations done to our troops that you have heard of, the March, the shameful Death March from Bataan and other atrocities were performed by Koreans in

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Japanese uniforms. We had at one time in the prison in Tokyo where Tojo and the rest of his jokers were incarcerated before they hung them, some eight hundred fifty population in that prison, ninety-two percent of whom, all of whom were charged with depredations, atrocities, ninety-two percent of them were Koreans who had been in Japanese uniforms.

Now let's start back to China for a moment and trace the war effort. Generalissimo Chiang was educated in the Japanese Military College at Zama (phonetic) which is about thirtytwo miles from Yokohama in the interior. It was similar to our West Point, that is, its purpose was similar. Its treatment was entirely dissimilar because the poor little student officers at that school, among whom at one time was Generalissimo Chiang, were treated just like beasts - that was what they called the hardening process in Japanese. Chiang studied there for three and a half years and then went back to China and he immediately organized an Army and fell in with the Communists, (portion of speech not recorded because record at this point was turned) who were then infiltrated into China and for a number of years he played footsie and knees with the Communists in China, Chinese Communists and some Russian Communists and even studied in Moscow for a period. He, because he was an opportunist and because he had found

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it more opportune to fight the Communists, decided that he would break with them and with a characteristically treacherous move destroyed two or three regiments of the Chinese Communist Army and then started the fight. During the World War II, of course, the Communists were finally induced to fight the Japanese in China and it was very helpful because it made it possible to tie down one million and a half Japanese with all their equipment and material in China; otherwise; they would have been free to fight us in the various and sundry islands through which we came.

The Generalissimo saw fit, being an opportunist, to surround himself by as pretty a bunch of brigands as you ever saw locked in one house, and it is that reason which brought about the loss of so much of the material which, at great pains and labor and deaths and destruction was taken over the hump by air into China. It is said that 32% of all the material we shipped over there, the millions of tons of material, equipment, ammunition, clothing, food and what have you, ever reached the Chinese Army - only 32% ever reached the Chinese Army. You will find today in China poor Chinese peasants riding coolies, riding around in American made jeeps which they stole or purchased for rice or by other means. It's not a little unpleasant to think that our American made goods finds their way into those hands.

Chiang, of course, was very smart at the beginning. He played both ends against the middle and in doing so, he was able to confuse the Communist Chinese up to a certain point. When the war was over, the Chinese Communists were fortunate enough from their viewpoint to have more than a million Chinese fall into their hands as prisoners of war with all of their equipment and today, they are using that same equipment. The Chinese Communists at that time, until

Russia stepped in and helped them, had little or no artillery whatsoever. They had a few antiquated old French 75 pieces which had been acquired by one means or another through Indo-China, French Indo-China particularly, and they had some old French rifles and they had no ammunition for them in the main. They have at least 14 different makes of rifles in the Chinese Armies today and very little ammunition to fit any of it; because some of it is .25 caliber - the Japanese is .25 caliber, the Russian is .32 caliber, and ours is .30 caliber and the English rifle, the Enright, is .30 caliber also. You can't shoot a .30 caliber bullet in a .32 caliber rifle or a .25 caliber rifle. That was the occasion for all of the early "messing rounders" over there and they called it a great battle that ten people were killed at that time between the Chinese Nationalists and the Chinese Communists.

There wasn't the slightest excuse for us at any time to withhold helping Chiang against Russian Communism, and that's all it is, there never has been such an excuse. If you will remember, General Marshall was sent over there shortly after his retirement as Chief of Staff, and at that time that distinguished "young punk" Dean Acheson was then Under-Secretary of State, and he was able to induce the General to write a report, or first of all he oriented him - we can't

have anything in the national government, Army or otherwise, without orienting somebody, just what it means I have yet to find out, although I have been oriented by experts. Oriented he was oriented to this point, that General Marshall was to go over to China, and he was to tell Generalissimo point blank that we would not give him one single item of material or food unless he permitted 50% of a new government to be formed to represent Communist China. Well, if he had said 1% that would have been 14% too much, but 50% meant that their job would have been only a matter of hours until they had infiltrated throughout the entire government and made it a Communist government. Acheson, of course, knew that, and later I had the great pleasure of telling Mr. Acheson to his face in the Supreme Commander's office in Tokyo that you are No. 1 Communist in America, and the gentleman did not have anything to say back. General turned to me and said Bibb that's a pretty strong accusation unless you can back it up and I said sir, I can back it up, and Acheson knows how, that's the reason he makes no reply. Later I had the great pleasure of writing the Senate committee when he was up for -his nomination was in the Senate as Secretary of State, and I wrote and said that I had material sufficient to convict Mr. Acheson of being No. 1 Communist in America and I would

like the opportunity at my expense and at no expense to the government to appear in Washington before that committee and to submit that material and I got one of the most delightfully polite notes you ever saw .-- We appreciate your patriotic efforts. Your letter will be held in suspense and when the time comes if we can find time to hear you, we shall be delighted to invite you to Washington. -- Full Stop. Yours truly, 17th Assistant Secretary of the Committee. You say I feel bitterly about this. I do feel most bitterly. We have lost 75,000 men in an unlawful war brought on by such people as Acheson in Korea. We're losing men every day and are going to lose more because Acheson knows that the Far East is the touchy point with Russia, and that is the reason they put all the pressure on Germany and created out of whole cloth that disgraceful Berlin incident when our people as smart as they are allowed the Russians to come into Berlin and cut us off with no means of egress or ingress and they tied up all of our people in Berlin with no means of feeding them whatsoever and we had to carry, as you know, millions of tons by air at the expense of about a million dollars a day over a period of 90 days until that was opened If that isn't evidence, not of stupidity, it's too

cleverly cunning to be stupid, it's in evidence of an outright conspiracy to take over this government, the United States government.

It has been said commonly and I have heard it from Tokyo to Maine or to England that Acheson must have something on the President. I don't know why he wants him in there unless he does have it because there never has been a Secretary of State who has been subjected to the bitter criticism, and justly so in my opinion, as Acheson has been subjected. We, at Acheson's insistence, withdrew from Korea the 24th Corps under General Hodge and at that moment there were massing on the Yalu River Chinese Communists troops ready to jump that river. There were also, and we knew it when I was in Korea, 260,000 Army which had been organized, equipped and trained by Russian officers and men and the minute we moved out of there, of course they moved in. They would never have come down there if we had kept 'our troops in South Korea. In the first place why did we have a South Korea. I'll tell you why, because such people as Hiss, Acheson, Jessup, Remington and others of like yoke advised the President of the United States that it would be very wise to let Russia come into North Korea, not knowing or not caring perhaps, that

all of the coal, all of the water power, all of the wealth of Korea lies north of the 38th Parallel. That is just as bad in a larger scale than Berlin was and I don't believe that is stupidity. I believe that is part of a well calculated conspiracy, a plan to toss everything we have into the lap of the dear Russians - good old Joe, I can get along with him said the President of the U.S., speaking about this "rat" Stalin - good old Joe, I can get along with him splendidly. I went to Korea late in the year 1945 for the first time and I came back to Tokyo to report to the Supreme Commander and then went back again in January, and we then had a mission coming down from North Korea which had been arranged by radio through Vladivostok. General Kristanokoff (phonetic) and General Stukoff (phonetic), one a three-star General and one a two-star General, neither of whom could read or write Russian or any other language, reported that they would have 67 people in their party. They would arrive on or about such and such a day. That is typic to Russia because 1 or 2 or 20 days doesn't mean much except when they are going to kill you and then they do that very readily, very quickly and with great dispatch.

We impressed by radio upon them through our interpreter section, the necessity for knowing exactly how many and their sex because we were very short of housing. We were living -- at that time I was living in the Chosen Hotel quartered there without any heat and it was below zero weather. We did our work in the old palace, former imperial palace in Seoul, that is an old building about three or four foot through walls and if you have ever been in a tomb below zero weather you would have recognized your situation by working eight or ten hours or fifteen hours a day in that place, which we did, for months on end. Now we jump two weeks, and all of a sudden we get a signal from the 38th Parallel from our outpost up there saying that there was a long Russian train asking permission to pass into the 38th Parallel and General Kristanokoff (phonetic) and General Stukoff (phonetic) were in the party. Well, instead of 67 in the party, they had 148 in the party, most all the surplus were camp followers, women. It is very difficult to billet women along with men in anybody's Army. I found that out whem we had these WACS running all over a post or two where I commanded. very difficult and - you can figure out the physical examinations and other examinations required and inspections required in the Army if you are going to inspect women's quarters with their pink panties hanging on the line and a few other things like that and that is exactly what we had to put up with.

They came down and they had six gondola cars full of coal. They had about eight flat cars with the latest American Cadillacs and Packards on. We were lucky to get one jeep for four officers to bounce around on official business on those foul roads in Korea. They came to the Chosen Hotel. They were met by a guard of honor, General Hodges, all the rest of them clear down to my lowly rank. We met them, and we performed all the courtesies and fired a hell of a lot of gunpowder, giving them salutes and stuff and then came the time when they were going to be billeted. Well, they kicked all of us poor little American officers out and we sought tents or ambuscades or some other place to sleep at below zero weather with no heat and dear old Russians got everything they wanted. The one thing they did nicely and that was, they brought two or three boxcars filled with good liquor and that was helpful. It did at times prevent us from freezing to death or having snake bites at night be fatal. The first thing they did was, General Stukoff came up and he said, I'll have thar garage and that was General Hodge's garage just in behind the Chosen Hotel and I called the young MP officer over and I said young man stretch your line over here, take the men that are armed with tommy guns and shoot the first Russian that steps across this line regardless of what it is.

That was really a diplomatic incident that should have - if Acheson had been in Seoul at that time he would have certainly had me shot at sunrise whether I got up that early or not. Now then, that was an incident that was absolutely unheard of - we the great Russians, and they blustered and swore and shouted and screamed and the more they shouted, the more I shouted. Well, finally they cooled down and said come over and we'll have some vodka. So I went over and had some vodka and then we started the talks the next day or two, after everybody got well and drunk and slept it off and then got well and drunk and slept that one off, including all the camp followers, these strange looking Tartar women they brought down, Mongols and everything else they had, and we started to talk and well, as you know, when you talk with a Russian, you don't talk about anything yet. You're going to talk about what you're going to talk, if you talk - that's called an agenda. You talk only about to this point, what are we going to talk about if we talk, if any. So we talked about the agenda and it went on for two solids weeks, days and nights. In the meantime, of course, we got drunk, or some of them did. That is always necessary, the Russians start to work at five o'clock and they work until about three in the morning and then he is going to get drunk until six and then he sleeps until about three the next day. That is

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typical Russian reasoning, you know, always turn everything around to suit just the way you want it, turn the whole world around to suit yourself, don't make any difference what the natural limitations are. So General Stukoff finally said he was going to pack up and leave and that was the nicest thing he had said since he had been in Seoul. So he did pack up and left and I picked up and left and went back to Tokyo. Then we came back again a month later and the same thing happened and I got disgusted and got on a tactical wire to Tokyo and asked permission to leave. I was doing no good over there. The Supreme Commander said you stay there, I'll tell you when to come over to Tokyo and I stayed. So we then --I got a little mad and others and General Hodges, who was commanding general of the forces in Korea, 24th Corps of the Eighth Army, backed me up magnificently, and I pounded the table and swore and shouted and did everything in the world I could do to impress them with the fact that we weren't frightened and right in the middle of that I was called back to Tokyo and thereupon I met that distinguished then Under Secretary of State, and he was very, very much put out and I was permanently relieved from that detail at the instance of the Joint Chiefs of Staff in Washington, engineered in the usual casual way by one Dean Acheson, and so the general called me in one morning and promptly gave me the highest decoration.

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(Portion of speech not recorded here due to turning of record)

He says it is not war, it is a police action. Well, it's a pretty costly police action to have 75,000 casualties in seven months. That's a pretty costly war it seems to me, a pretty costly police action, and the reason we have had those casualties - only one reason, and that is because Dean Acheson has insisted and the President has backed him up on sending everything to Europe. Great Britain had \$3,800,000,000 in food, material or loans, gifts.--It's silly to call a thing like that a loan, it's a gift -- since the war stopped, and they were gracious enough just to back us up magnificently in Korea by sending one brigade of 2,000 men. One brigade of 2,000 men is all Great Britain has ever done in the Korean police action, if you please. I think that is disgraceful. They tell MacArthur that they will give him not one troop, not one soldier more, but it's very easy to send six divisions not yet in existence, or to where, I don't know, do you? - some place in Europe and for what purpose to fight the Russians? Well now, it is common knowledge that Joe Stalin and his crew of brigands are not going to fight anybody at least for five or ten years. That's just ordinary - the boy on the street should know that. Why?

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Because there are, I don't like this to go out any further, 750 to 1,000 atomic bombs already in storehouses in the United States. We have enough bases and enough planes already abroad to drop five atomic bombs on every city in Russia in one night. Do you think that Stalin; and his group of burglars are so stupid not to know those things. Do you think they are so stupid not to understand that we could do that and they can't stop it. If they had 50,000 airplanes, we'd get most of ours through because we would send so many that we'd take 80% casualties and still get enough atomic bombs through to ruin Russia forever. It takes one solid year, you know, according to the information from Hiroshima and Nagasaki to make a place tenable to any life after an atomic structure has been exploded at a proper height over that area. So Russia would become untenable, all the cities for at least year, if not longer, --. able to destroy 50,000,000 Russians. You think Stalin is that crazy to think that he can, with all of his huge land Armies and his huge submarine fleet in the making; do you think he is crazy enough to subject that to such an attack. Of course, he isn't that crazy.

I'm not saying we shouldn't watch him. I think we should draw a line across the map and say, look Joe, if

you cross that line we're going to smother you, that's all about that, and Joe wouldn't cross it. Just as long as we have people who deal with silk gloves with these Ruskies, we're going to have them bluff us just as long as they can and they have been doing nothing but bluff the greatest republic this planet ever saw. They've bluffed us clear through from Yalta clear down to Berlin. Sheer bluff -- it's time they were called. It's time that bluff were called. You're not going to have it until you clean the government out in Washington. You're never going to have that bluff called, never. In the history of the country you'll never have it called as long as these people are down there. I'm not talking politics, I'm not interested in politics. I'm talking America. I don't need to tell you what I think about America I hope, but I would like to tell you what a lot of other people think about it. I'd like to tell you that William Z. Foster's book is most enlightening. William Z. Foster, as you know, is the avowed, acknowledged leader of the Communist Party in America and the title of the book is "America Toward Communism," and I read it thank you. I read it with gloves on because I didn't want to stink up my hands, and believe me the 30 projects that he outlines will happen when, as and if the United States is total Communism or Socialism. They call it Socialism, they are all the same

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thing; out of those thirty projects, sixteen of them are already on the books in Washington City. More than one-half of his entire program has been promulgated by this government in the last eighteen years. Don't you think it's time somebody woke up to those things. I do. I think it's time somebody woke up to the fact that the U.S. government is in the greatest business in the world, the land business, 24% of all the rural land in the United States is today owned outright by the U. S. Government. Twenty-six people out of every 100 in the U.S. are on the payrolls, directly or indirectly of this administration. I wonder how a lot of us fellows got out from under that. How long has this been going on, you get on the government payroll. I would like to know about that.

Now another thing I'd like to point out and that is I would like to point out that every average family of four people owes the government today \$7,000, payable upon demand and that same average family's income in 1949, later figures are not yet available, was \$1335 - does that make sense. It doesn't make sense to me. How can I pay with \$1335, seven thousand dollars, 90% of which should never have been on the books in the first place. All of these socialist sophistries that we have had thrust upon us simply because a

lot of people didn't vote. A lot of people didn't even have the guts to go out and use their God-given privilege to say I don't want that government in, bing goes my ballot against it, or I want that government in and vote for it.

There are many bright things in the horizon, not the least among which I see on every hand. I'm not a religionist in any sense, but any man in my judgment who does not believe in the divine plan is either a fool or crazy. I'm going to give you a little outline how we should be thinking. There comes from the Far East a great mantram which being freely interpreted goes like this: Oh Lord of Lord and king of kings, may we thy little ones early come to a realization of the power of the endless life. May we know the peace eternal that is theirs who know Thyself as one. May the great courage possess us, the great light guide us, and may Thy star ever go before us until we arrive at Thy holy feet. So be it.

Q. We have had at this table a speaker, Owen Lattimore. I would like to have your opinion.

A. Well sir, there has grown up in this country a very strange sort of feeling. It was espoused in 1948 by

a certain candidate for President. It's "me too but not so much. Mr. Lattimore is one of those individuals who is "me too but not so much." Progress is inevitable in right thinking people, but revolution such as we have had in government, discarding that God-given constitution of the United States which, for 175 years has served us all too well in my opinion - those things cannot be thrown out of the window as the Kaiser once tore up treaties and called them just mere scraps of paper. The Constitution is more divinely inspired than a mere scrap of paper, and I believe that any man who proposes such crazy fool things that destroy the effect of this Constitution, as Owen Lattimore, Hiss and Remington and a hundred others I could name, has no business being in prominence in our government. Jessup is another lovely light. I'd like to mention him and pay my disrespect to him too. He was one of the boys that went with the President of the United States out to one of the little islands to meet with the Supreme Commander. Why Jessup? Well you tell me. What could Jessup add except a nudge with a red stick every once in a while in the back of the President. What could he add to any conversation with such a distinguished man as General MacArthur, who knows more about the Far East than any living man.

- What could he add to it. What could Lattimore add to it. I don't know. Are you answered sir?
- Q. In your remarks about England do you agree that the present form of government which I understand is of a Socialist type is responsible for their not sending more troops?
- I don't think there is any question about it that and Α. the fact that we have played with England. We have just given them anything they wanted. Now we have given a Socialistic group over there everything they wanted. Why do we give anything until such time as we think that their government is responsible. There is no Socialist government in the world responsible. Do you know what happened when Atlee came over here recently. Now just mark this one up. He came over and with a grandiose gesture, the first thing he said, I don't want a thing from America, not a thing. Well we could have said but we want something from England. We would like to have England pay just a part of the interest on \$8,500,000,000 that England has owed us since 1917. Not one nickel of interest has England paid during this interim, not one nickel on principal,

and poor little Finland over here, poor as they are, has paid their debt right on the nose. Now if Finland can do it so can England but England is not going to do it because England will fight until the last drop of Australian, Canadian and American blood until the last American dollar. That's why.

- Q. What do you propose should be done with the Korean situation as it presently exists today?
- A. There is only one thing that they can do. First of all why are we interested in Korea at all. What is the mission, what is the objective in Korea. The objective is quite obvious. If the Russians get into Korea in toto and are allowed to organize that on Communist lines, it is a direct thrust to our greatest outpost, the four islands and Japan. If you remember, President Roosevelt with a grandiose gesture, just like Atlee, just give them anything, gave Russia the south end of Sakhalin Island, which is that narrow island to the north of Hokkaido. If you remember Japanese had one-half of that up to the time that Roosevelt handed it over. What Roosevelt's right was to hand it over to them I wouldn't know, but he's a liberal, see, that is liberal

with everybody else's money and property and never his own, hell no.

Now Korea, if occupied by Russia, would mean that we would have to put into Japan at least one full field Army well equipped and well trained. Otherwise, the first thing you'd know they would be down in Kyushu and then the Russians would move up into Honshu. Kyushu is the large manufacturing center, Kokora (phonetic), the north part of Kyushu and then they would come up to Kobe and they would grab that port, one of the valued ports in southern part of Honshu and they then would get up in the Tokyo district and then they would get Japan. I propose this. I propose we send immediately four more divisions to Korea with the latest equipment we have and we've got some beauts too, I'll tell you that now, the Army, Air Force and the Navy have not been sitting down on the well known "seat of the pants" that you were talking about John at all. They have been doing a good job. I'd send them in there and I would immediately bomb the three big dams on the Yalu River. I'd knock them out and that would throw all of Korea, all of Manchuria out of kilter, give them no light, flood their fields and they would have no power. Just three little dams. You can do it in about

ten minutes. Knock them off, that's all you have to do and then I would put parachute troops all along the Yalu River and move right through on a pincer movement, land at Inchon like we have done and at Suchon on the West and East coast and pinch them right off and let them starve to death and then the first move of any other troops coming in, I would bomb all the airfields on the Manchurian side. Isn't it ridiculous, don't you think, that here are our aviators dying over there because they can't cross this river here, and they see this fellow taking off right across the river there and they see him land there but he is just as safe as you are in this room, perhaps a little safer, as long as I'm here, perhaps a little safer.

- Q. Tell me, why is that? We have the troops, money and everything else, why do we have to listen to that stuff?
- see what answer you'll get. You'll get no answer. My letters actually numbered 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, once a week I send him a new number, a new addition. I send them registered mail, return receipt requested, and I get that stamp of the State Department on the returned red copy and that's all I hear from them. Of course, he

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is not going to answer anything as long as he is sitting in the catbird's seat over in Washington, drawing a hell of a lot of side issues. He got \$50,000 for the Polish loan. Did you know that - when he was Under Secretary of State. His law firm represented the Polish government and he recommended to the congress that they be granted a loan of \$50,000,000 and he got \$50,000 of it.

- Q. Your criticism of sending troops to Europe do you believe Secretary Marshall, General Eisenhower are ill-advised?
- A. I think General Marshall has always been ill-advised.

  I didn't want to leave the impression that I object
  to sending troops to Europe. I object sending troops
  any place until we take care of our own troops in Korea.

  That is the imminent danger right there. It will only
  take four or five divisions to fill that thing out over
  there and the right to bomb those dams as I said. They
  have deliberately hamstrung MacArthur because they are
  afraid of him in Washington, He is too great a man for
  this group of fourth rate people from the White House
  down. He's too great a man. He has shown himself by
  service to this republic over a period of 35 or 40
  years to be a brilliant man, tactician and a brilliant

administrator and they don't want any part of him in Washington. He has not been allowed to come back here, if you will note. Every time the Congress wants to bring him back, somebody shushes it. They don't want to bring him back. He has a son 13 years old who never saw his native land. I know little Arthur very well, Arthur MacArthur. He has never seen his native land, his home country.

I don't believe there is any question but we should send troops to Europe, if they're going to do it. If Great Britain will say, I'll put up fifteen divisions under General Eisenhower's command, France will put up twenty divisions under General Eisenhower's command (portion of speech not recorded because record at this point was turned) and little Denmark put up one division. Then I'd say, we take X percent of that in accordance with the population. Britain has forty-five million, we have one hundred fifty million, all right, then we should put up more than Britain does under those circumstances. That's only fair but I think we should not even plan on sending one soldier to Europe or one general until we've taken care of our own front yard and that's in Korea.

I am not an isolationist, let's not think that for a minute, there is no such thing as isolation in the world today. You can't be an isolationist when I can get on a plane in New York and have breakfast the next morning in London and - if I could get in - and the next afternoon in Moscow if I could get in - I don't want to. There is no such thing as isolationism. When in less than one-quarter of a second, an electrical impulse can go clear around the world, twenty-five thousand six hundred miles in less than one-quarter of a second, how can you say there should be isolationism?

- 34 -

There isn't any such a thing. It's impossible. I believe in living in peace and harmony with our neighbors the same as we have for one hundred seventy years with Canada with not a soldier in between, not a fort, no fortification. We can do that, of course we can if we can find some guys that are intelligent enough to treat the gangsters in Russia that they cannot go any further. They are through. They know they are through, they are more frightened of themselves than we are of them, I'll tell you that now. Four percent of the Russian people belong to the Communist Party. Four percent of them and they would love to get out from under, all of the four percent except the boys that are in the Commissar class and they get the gravy, they can go to one store (three or four words not intelligible) couldn't go there at all because I go way down to the other end of town to buy a loaf of bread or something, if I can get bread, but oh, the Commissar goes over here in a very elegant department store and he and his women-folks go in there and buy anything they want, Paris goods all the time.

Another thing I'd like to pay my disrespect to

England about is this -- that this last week there was a very significant item which is merely routine of course, there were ten thousand tons of raw rubber shipped in British bottoms to Chinese Communists to help to kill our people. No -- business

as usual with England, I don't care - they don't care whether they kill off their own people or our people, so long as the Bank of England makes a helluva lot of money, that's all they are interested in.

\* \* \*

Another voice - apparently Walton: General, I hate to see this discussion come to a close. Unfortunately, though, we have to get back. I know that there are a number of questions that could be asked and you would more than willingly answer them but as a sort of untrained layman, I have two comments to make. One of them is that I think the greatest financial disaster the United States of America ever suffered was when that haberdasher in Independence, Missouri, went broke, and the second one is, and I speak not as president of this club but just as I say, an untrained layman, the second one -- it's rather difficult to me to understand how such a colossal bunch of jackasses can be all assembled in the so-called Congress of the United States. I tell you frankly and I tell every man in this room, that the things that the President of the United States has been guilty of, there is absolutely no reason why he couldn't be

removed from office when he surrounds himself with the type of individuals that he has had around in these recent years and I say to you and to every man in this room that any Senator or member of the House of Representatives of the United States that throws his hands up and says, "I can't do a thing about it," he is not a man of character. I feel awfully strong about this thing. These fellows in this club probably don't realize just how keenly I do feel about it and I have never gotten in politics but boy. I tell you, if the right fellow comes along and says to me, "Walton, your family and mortgage will be taken care of, you can go out and tell them what you really think of them and back it up." somebody is going to get a damned good man to work for him. And I'm not just trying to blow my own horn. But there are two things that have been deeply implanted in my mind and this thing about the Congress, members of Congress saying they can't do, they can't do, they can do if they want to. Well sir, enough for that. It's been a pleasure to have you and I trust and I know you have a great many mementos and things that remind you of very pleasant incidents in your life but I trust you will take this along with our thanks and recall a very pleasant time that you gave us today.

Bibb: Thank you, sir. Is it a postage stamp?

Walton: No sir, it is not a postage stamp, it's a little heavier than a postage stamp.

Bibb: Thank you so much, sir.

Walton: Delighted to have you indeed. Gentlemen, if there is nothing further, declare the meeting adjourned.

### OFFICE MEMORANDUM

TO : MR. A. H. BELMONT

DATE: March 10, 1951

FROM

V. P. KEAY

SUBJECT:

SLOVAK LEAGUE OF AMERICA

Internal Security - C

Special Inquiry - State Department

You will recall that we recently supplied information to the State Department concerning information received that the Slovak League of America, New York City, had allegadly made an offer of \$10,000 for the elimination of President Truman and/or Secretary of State Dean Acheson. The information concerning this organization and the alleged threat against the President and the Secretary of State were given to the Secret Service and the Security Division of the State Department. The State Department has now requested, through Mr. Roach, that the Bureau supply to it a summary of information in our files concerning the League.

### RECOMMENDATION:

It is recommended that this memorandum be referred to the Internal Security Section and that an appropriate summary of information concerning the League be prepared for the State Department.

RRR: arm

94 4067 Z

NOT RECORDED 45 MAR 1951 The Attorney General

April 26, 13:1

Director, FTE

COLL IDEA LA L

DE . 10 12891. Secretory of State

Reference is ride to my memorandum of Tehrmar: 14, 1951, forwarding a copy of Senate Joint Resolution #2 which had been introduced in the Californic State Legislature on January 15, 1951, by State Senator Jack Tenney "relative to the imperchaent of Secretary of State Dean Joheson." (94-40672-14)

Information has been received that this resolution, relative to the impeachment of Jecretary of State Acheson, was heard by the Senate Rales Committee, California State Legislature, at Sacramento, California, in evening session, April 19, 1991, and shelved by that Committee. It was learned that this action killed the resolution as for as that Committee was concerned and no firther action can be taken unless this measure is introduced again.

The above is furnished for your information.

CORDED - 18

EX-86

CORDED

88

MR. TOLSON

October 6, 1951

b7C

L. B. NICHOLS

The lette points out there is a conspiracy to go after Senator McCarran, indicating that Justice Frankfurter is back of it, etc. The Letter is quite amazing.

I had the New York Office make a discreet check at the Astor Hotel. They had no record of a LeRoy A. Phillips and the only Phillips who has been a guest at the hotel in the past six months was L. C. Phillips of Prairie Point, Mississippi. Obviously, this could not be the person as the initials are different.

I do not think we are justified in making any open investigation. In fact, Sourwine did not ask that this be done.

cc - Mr. Ladd Mr. Belmont

LBN:mb Attachment

> 94-40672 NOT RECOGRATED

.1000

P.Y

Dear Senator:

I wish I could come right out and tell the public what I know about a conspiracy to discredit you and invalidate the great work you are doing. I set in a room next doore with my ear at the key hole and heard conversations that involve militant leaders of the World Zionist Movement. Chief among those present I recognized as they came out was Rabbi Abba Silver of Cleveland who remarked several times that Senator Lehman had the "guts" to get Pat McCarran\*. There will be little difficulty in getting what money is needed and whatever is needed to smear and defeat Senator McCarthy will be furnished by just two men in NY .: Justice Frankfurter has the program in hand which has the support of Atcheson\* who has ordered the entire underground of writers to put the heart on and get you - McCarthy and others on the list kicked out of the Senate. Without their help President Truman would not have been elected. With their influence in A.F.C. and F.H.A. where their sympahilsers and friends are infested. Nothing is impossible. Don't worry about investigations and esoceially McCarran's deceit about his Christian character. Public relations will at the proper time reveal him as a fraud. I recognized Drew Pearson as he left the roo ...

Respectfully

(signed)	
(STRIEG)	

b7C

NOTE: Words underlined were underlined in letter by writer.
Words marked with an asterisk were misspelled by writer

Senator McCarran noted on letter "This is some thing".

94-4:675-6

ENCLOSURE

( 313

January 2, 1952

Honorable Dean Acheson Secretary of State Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Acheson:

I wish to extend to you my heartiest congratulations on your designation as the recipient of the Gold Medal of Merit of the Jewish For Feberans at their annual dinner last Sunday evening in New York City.

I deeply regret that a roumetances over which I had no control made it impossible for me to be there personally; however, I do want to extend to you my congratulations on the honor which was conferred upon you.

Sincerely yours,

J. Kager Hooves

New York

Mr. Jones CCI

RECORDED - 76

194- 40672

LBN: hmc

COMM - FBI

JAN - 3 1952 MAILED 20

64JAN16 1952

### THE SECRETARY OF STATE WASHINGTON

January 10, 1952

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Ledd
Mr. Nidyfic
Mr. Bellhont
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Laugnlin
Mr. Hohr
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

Dear Mr. Hoover:

Thank you for your thoughtful letter of January 2. I am sorry that you were unable to receive in person the Jewish War Veterans' award which you so richly deserve. I am deeply grateful for your congratulations on my receipt of their medal.

Sincerely yours,

Dean Acheson

thanced .

94.40672 1

The Honorable

J. Edgar Hoover,

Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation, Department of Justice, Washington 25, D. C.

THE EDITE PROCESSING

Your letter dated September 2, 1952, has been received.

While I would like to be of assistance in connection with your inquiry, I must advise that in accordance with a Departmental regulation data contained in the files of this Bureau is maintained as confidential and available for official use only.

I am sure you will understand the necessity for this regulation and no inference will be drawn because of my inability to be of assistance that we do or do not have in our files the information you have requested.

Sincerely yours,

John Edgar Hoover Director

2 - cc Norfolk (with copies of incoming)

Bureau indices negative re correspondent.

Note On Yellow Only: Correspondent's inquiry concerns a controversia issue in which the Bureau should not become involved ander day circumstances.

WWK : jdt COMM - FBI SER - 11 1952 MAILED 30

data to the state S N

F 8 I

NECEINED REPORTER BOOM

b6 b7C

### TRUE COPY

September 2 - 1952

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover Federal Bureau of Investigation Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

Would you kindly tell me if Dean Acheson still is a member of a law firm representing the Soviet Union. If this is true for how many years and if so does he benefit from this financially.

Thanking you. I am

	very	Sincerely	your s	
/s/				•
331				

b6 b7C

DSP Few Der 2-185-2 hu. L. Edfar Hovery Harrie lin, D. C. Dear des. Horres: Would you kidly-leet he if DEan (John still is a muber of a law firm representing the Soviet Union. If This is the few Low namy years and if so dos Le kneft- fine this fin an cielly Lan hing you. Lan Very Luceich yours

## Office Memorandum • united states governmen's

TO

Mr. Tolson

DATE: May 4, 1953

FROM :

L. B. Nichols

SUBJECT:

For record purposes, Allen Drury of the Evening Star (STerling 3-5000, Branch 459), called at 10:30 a.m., today and slower talked with Wick in my office. He asked whether we had anything to say on the report that Dean Acheson, former Secretary of State, had received a threatening letter and the FBI had been called into the case.

After checking with the Investigative Division, which advised that the Walter Winchell column of today carries a statement to the effect that Dean Acheson has received a threatening letter and the FBI may perform guard duty, Wick called Drury and told him we had no comment whatsoever to make.

The Investigative Division advises that no such case is known to them, the FBI Laboratory has not heard of it and the Washington Field Office has no knowledge of it.

### ACTION:

None. For information only.

cc - Mr. Ladd

cc - Mr. Rosen

cc - Mr. Jones

REW: ptm

R. B.

-CORDED-12 94 40672 2

63 MAY 18 1953

# Memorandum

TO

Mr. Evans

DATE:

6/21/61

Tolson

Conrad \_\_ DeLoach Evans \_\_ Malone Rosen

Sullivan \_\_\_\_
Tavel \_\_\_\_
Trotter \_\_\_\_
Tele. Room

Ingram . Gandy \_

Belmont \_ Mohr \_\_\_\_ Callahan

FROM :

T. J. McAndrews

SUBJECT:

MARTHA STANLEY; PATRICK STANLEY.

FRESNO, CALIFORNIA.

SPECIAL TOUR

Disk

The above-captioned individuals were afforded a tour of Bureau facilities on 6/15/61. At the completion of the tour, they expressed their appreciation for courtesies extended. This tour was conducted by Thomas J. Emery, (SA).

Eke næse ava negtens of Then Wear acknowld

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REG 74

94 40672 20

EX-107

3 JUN 22 1961

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
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STANDARD FORM 85	REQUEST I REPO	RT OF LOYALTY DATA ON AS	PPI .NTS AND APPOINTEES
About 4, 1917, by Chil Service Commission	WHERE RECORD	ISED ONLY FOR APPLICANTS AND APPOINT CHECKS AND INQUIRIES ARE CONDUCTED OF COMMISSION ARE I — Executive Order 2835)	(CHC the edy)
The following information	au of Investigation	Through the U.S. Civil Service	
1. FULL NAME (initials and alridements of Juli name are not acceptable).	Acheson	Dean	Gooderham
2. ALIASES AND NICKNAMES	Noncoon		3. DATE OF THIS REQUEST
	TO REQUESTING AGENCY (PR	l sambet or FBI file bambet, passport sumber out ele. Specky which)	, Army or Navy serial number, seaman's certificate of
None	<u> 1</u>		
S. PLACE OF BIRTH		& DATE OF BIRTH	7. TITLE OF POSITION
Middletown, Cor	mecticut	April 11, 1893	Secretary of State
8 SEX	9. MARITAL STATUS	10. IF MARRIED, GIVE SPOUSE'S FULL I	MAME, AND DATE AND PLACE OF BIRTH
MALE .	SINGLE NARRIED	Alice Stanley Acheso	n
11. DATE OF APPOINTMENT	12. TYPE OF APPOINTMENT	· D exceptes D 76	MPORARY
Jan. 21, 1949		Civil Service or other legal authority) Pro	sidential
AFFILIATIONS WITH WH	ICH AFFILIATED OTHER THA	N RELIGIOUS OR POLITICAL ORGANIZATION	S OR THOSE WHICH SHOW RELIGIOUS OR POLITICAL
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19. REPORT OF INFORMATION DEVELOPED

Cate:

-224 05

' (More of Experies Agree)

### INSTRUCTIONS ON PREPARATION OF STANDARD FORM 85

- 1. This form (Standard Form 85) is promulgated by the United States Civil Service Commission at the request of the Federal Bureau of Investigation for the purpose of carrying out the responsibilities with respect to applicants for Federal employ-
- ment and persons appointed to Federal positions after September 30, 1947 as provided in Part 1 of Executive Order 2 🥴 2. A separate form (Standard Form 84) will be used for excepted employees when investigation is conducted by the agents
- 3. The Fingerprint Chart (Standard Form 87) of the applicant or appointee must be submitted with the original and two copies of this form. The third carbon copy of the form should be retained by the agency.

  4. If additional space is needed in filling in Items 14 and 15, use a separate sheet of paper, number the item to correspon!
- with the itern number of this form, and attach.
- 5. If the requesting agency has previously received loyalty information from any Covernment agency (including the Fed sal Bureau of Investigation) concerning the employee named in this form, the name of the agency which furnished the information and the date of the report should be shown in Item 16.
- 6. Item 17 is reserved for use in reporting on this request when no derogatory information, is developed.
- 7. Whenever information is developed the report will be covered in Item 19 above.
- 8. For further details regarding the use of this form see the Federal Personnel Manual.

DEAN G. ACHESON

SF 85 - Request for Report of Loyalty Data on Applicants and Appointees

Item 13 -

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Montgomery County Cocperative Agriculture Center Metropolitan Club Georgetown Citizens Association And Yale Club of Washington Chevy Chase Club Council of Foreign Relations -Century Club -New Haven Lawn Club, WK

Mr. Acheson was formerly a member of the following organizations:

Hammonassett Fishing Club Honorary Membership for 1948 in World Affairs Council of Northern Champlain Society A'K National Policy Committee -Committee to Defend America by Aiding the Allies -Advisory Committee of Lawyers on President's Committee on Civil Service Committee for the Marshall Plan to Aid European Recovery Member of Board of Trustees of Brookings Institution . A Member of Board of Trustees of Madeira School . A

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NO DISLOYAL DATA FBI FILES APR 7 .1950 NOT TO BE CONSIDERED AS CLEARANCE

The Attorney General

Warch 30, 1950

Director, FBI

DEAN GOODERHAN ACHESON SECRETARY OF STATE LOYALTY OF GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES 9/5:1

On March 21, 1950, this Bureau received from the Civil Service Commission Standard Form 85, Request for Report of Loyalty Data on Applicants and Appointees, dated March 6, 1950, relative to the Honorable Dean Gooderham Acheson, Secretary

An investigation concerning Mr. Acheson was conducted by this Bureau in 1941 under provisions of the Hatch Act. I am forwarding herewith a memorandum which summarizes the basis for and the results of that investigation. Records of the Department contain an investigative report by Special Agent Harry G. Kaynor, dated August 20, 1941, at Washington, D. C., and another by Special Agent G. D. King, Jr., dated November 3, 1941, at Washington, D. C., reflecting more fully the results of the investigation referred to in the attached summary. This summary also sets forth information concerning Mr. Acheson's background and certain other information regarding him which came to the attention of this Bureau in 1943 and

As you know, there have been comments in the press and on the radio concerning statements attributed to Mr. Acheson in connection with the Alger Miss

Your advice will be greatly appreciated as to whether, in processing the Standard Form 85 of Mr. Acheson under the President's Loyalty Program, it is considered desirable to conduct investigation, or whether the form should be returned to the Civil Service Commission with the notation, "No Disloyal Data, FBI Files," and no further action taken.

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Furch 28, 1950

DEAU GOODERUAH ACHESON

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Dean Gooderham Acheson was born on April 11, 1893 at Middletown, Connecticut, the son of Edward Campion and Common Gooderham Acheson. Fe received a Rachelor of Arts degree at Yale University in 1915 and a Bachelor of Law degree at Harvard University in 1918. Fr. Acheson was awarded an Honorary Paster of Arts degree by Yale University in 1936.

On May 5, 1917, har. Acheson married Alice Stanley and they have three children,

After serving as an Ensign in the U. S. Mavy during the Pirst World War, Acheson was employed as private secretary to the late Louis D. Brandeis, Associate Justice of the U. S. Supreme Court from 1919 to 1921. In 1921 he entered law practice with the firm of Covington, Murling and Rublec in Washington, D. C. He was appointed Under Secretary of the "reasury in May, 1933 from which position he resigned on Movember 15, 1933. Wr. Acheson reentered private law practice on January 1, 1934 as a member of the firm of Covington, Aurling, bublee, Acheson and Shorb, Washington, D. C. He was appointed Chairman of the Attorney General's Committee on Administrative Procedure by former Attorney General Frank Murphy, a committee which was croated by presidential order on February 24, 1939.

On January 23, 1941, Dean Acheson was appointed Assistant Secretary of State and was later appointed Under Secretary of State on August 27, 1945, in which position he served until July 1, 1947 when he resumed private law practice. On January 7, 1949, President Trucan nominated Dean Acheson as Secretary of State. The Senate confirmed this affectment and Acheson was sworn in as Secretary of State on January 21, 1949.

Investigations by the Federal Buroau of Investigation

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In the fall of 1941 a Hatch Act investigation was conducted by this Bureau "ter having been authorized by the Attorney General concorning Dean G. Achesu., based upon a report that the indices of the Washington Committee Clavin for Democratic Action contained the name of Mr. Dean G. Acheson and the name Nichola of Mrs. Alice S. Acheson. It was also reported that the name of Mrs. Alice S. Acheson appeared in the indices of the League of Women Shoppers and the

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BLIND MEMO TO THE ATTORNEY GENERAL 22405

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Rewrite of page 2 of summary memo on Doan Acheson attached to Memo to AG 3/30/50.

Mr. Stanley

Mr. Purvis

Committee to Keep America Out of War.

It may be noted that the Washington Committee for Democratic Action was cited as a Communist front organization by the former Attorney General as within the purview of Executive Order 9835. The League of Women Shoppers was described as a Communiat-controlled front by the Special Committee on Un-American Activities, U. 3. House of Representatives, March 29, 1944. Relative to the Committee to Keep America Cut of War, this organization was believed to be identical with the Keep America Cut of War Committee which was a pacifist, socialist group.

It was not disclosed during the investigation that the name of Dean Acheson did appear on the active indices of the Washington Committee for Democratic Action. Inquiry male during the investigation among Acheson's associates and neighbors developed no information which indicated membership on his part in any of the above-listed groups.

At the conglusion of the investigation, Mr. Acheson was interviewed on Hovember 25, 1941 by representatives of this Bureau. During the interview, Mr. Acheson stated he was not a member of the Washington Committee for Democratic Action and had never participated in the activities of the organization. Copies of the Match Act investigation on Acheson, as well as a summary, were furnished on January 13, 1949, to the Attorney General.

### Alleged Pro-Soriet Views and Contacts

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The "People's Forld", a Kest Coast Communist newspaper, carried an article on August 21, 1943, by Mam Lapin in which Lapin discussed an apparent split and conflict in personalities among the officials of the State Department. Lupin stated that Hull, then Secretary of State, leaned first toward one faction and then toward another. He stated that on the "collightened side" Summer Welles had allied himself with Dean Acheson. Concerning those two men, Lapin stated, "They were not haunted by the spector of Communism,"

On November 14, 1965, Dean Acheson appeared at the Mar Freedom Rally in Madison Square Garden, New York City, sponsored by the National Council of American-Soviet Friendship, Inc. as one of the principal speakers. Among other speakers were Reverend Howlett Johnson, known as the "Red Dean" of Centerbury; former Ambassader to Russia Joseph E. Davies; Paul Robeson; and Nicolai Novikov, then acting Yussian Ambassador in Mashington, D. C. At this time, Acheson

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presented a historical treatise on American-Soviet Relations since the Russian Revolution in 1917 and closed with a plea for free collaboration between the two countries. ("Daily Worker" 11-4-45; 66-1138-336)

The National Council of American-Soviet Friendship, Inc. was declared within the purview of Executive Order 9835;

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The following information does not appear on the original.

Attached to this memorandum is a yellow copy of a memorandum on Dean Goderham Acheson dated February 1, 1949, which reflects information that has been deleted for transmittal to the Attorney General. The data which contains an asterisk in red on the left side of the page of the attached referenced yellow memorandum is data which was not included on the original of this memorandum to the Attorney General.

The Washington Evening Star dated January 13, 1949, carried an article which reported in substance that Dean Acheson had stated that he and Alger Hiss remained friends. He made this statement when testifying before the Senate in regard to a hearing concerning his confirmation as Secretary of State. Acheson also stated that Donald Hiss "served me and the country with complete fidelity and loyalty". (74-1333-A)

The Washington Daily News dated January 13, 1949, contained an article stating, among many things, that Dean Acheson had testified before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee and stated at this hearing that Alger Hiss remains "a friend" but he was "never my assistant". (74-1333-A)

On January 14, 1949, the Washington Post carried an article stating that Dean Acheson, among other things, has pledged a firm policy concerning the Soviet Government so far as the State Department was concerned while he was Chief of it. He also stated that he was still a friend of the Hiss brothers. (74-1333-A)

On January 14, 1949, the Daily Worker attacked Dean Acheson and set forth debatable issues concerning his confirmation as Secretary of State. (100-3-61-A)

On January 18, 1949, the Washington Evening Star'carried an article by Constantine Brown concerning Acheson's background and the fact that he was about to be confirmed as Secretary of State. (100-275683-A)

The Daily Worker on January 27, 1949, carried an article concerning the first press release made by Acheson since his becoming Secretary of State. It was reported that he gave a lecture on the "reactionary" philosophy of Communism. This matter was discussed in this article. (100-3-81-A)

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The week-end previous to January 31, 1949, &r. George F. Kennan of the State Department advised a Bureau Agent that shortly after Acheson was abught as Secretary of State Mr. Kennan had a long talk with him and from his observation he was inclined to believe that "Acheson has seen the light" and would probably continue to pursue the policy toward Russia and satellites as laid down by Marshall and Lovett. According to Kennan, Acheson had at least outwardly changed considerably concerning the USSK since Acheson was Undersecretary of State. Kennan saw Acheson as a somewhat converted soul in so far as the Soviet was concerned and as a person had recently been anaken and enlightened. (103-353267-15, page 4.)

On February 3, 1949, the Daily Worker article width reported in substance that Dean Acheson had acted quickly in his attempt to dash the people's peace hopes which had been raised by Joseph Stalin's offer to meet President Truman in Europe. The article stated that between scorn and ridicule Acheson discussed Stalinsinvitation. (100-3-81-A)

The New York Brooklyn Eagle under date of February 7, 1949, reported that the National Council for American Soviet Friendship had charged that Dean Acheson's statement on Stalin's bid for behind the Iron Curtain meeting contained "contradictory and fallacious" arguments. (100-146964-A)

On March 10, 1949, the Daily Worker reported that Dean Acheson has indicated that the North Atlantic Military Pact was virtually complete but would not at that time discuss the provisions of it. (100-3-81-A)

The Daily Worker on March 22, 1949, stated that a very revealing light on the North Atlantic Pact was cast by responsible British, Eelgian and Dutch official and that they had been more frank and informative than bean Acheson concerning this pact. (100-3-81-A)

On March 23, 1949, the Daily Worker commented on a recent radio speech of Dean Acheson when Acheson defined what he considered to be "an intolerable threat to the National Scoretary of the United States" - namely "the control of Europe by a single aggressive power". (100-3-81-A)

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On June 1, 1949, Washington Times Herald, made a comment to Mr. J. F. Mohr of the Bureau that Eugene Meyers, former owner of the Washington Post, had contributed \$3,000 to the Alger Hiss Defense Fund and that he also understood that Dean Acheson had done the same thing through a member of his law firm. Stated that "We are endeavoring to prove this through the House Un-American Committee and subpoening bank officials to produce canceled checks". (74-1333-3389)

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Ar. R. R. Rouch of the Bureau learned during November, 1949, from of the State Department that the State Department would not publicly admit that they will accede to the request of the Miss Defense attorneys to make files available but were in fact doing so. According to the policy seems to exist that documents would be made available upon request but none would be volunteered. Commented in passing that one can draw his on conclusions by remembering the fact that Donald Hiss, brother of Alger Hiss, was still employed by the law firm of Dean Acheson and that Acheson could not officially grant for Hiss. He could say that certain files heretofore "revealed" were produced for the defense attorneys of Hiss. (74-1333-4186)

On January 23, 1950, the Washington Daily News editorial stated that when the existence of a spy ring in the State Dapartment was reported in 1939 at investigating official was told that Dean Acheson and Justice Felix Frankfurter would vouch for "the Hiss boys". (74-1333-A)

On January 24, 1950, the Washington Times Herald stated that Senator Capehart had called upon President Truman to force the resignation of Dean Acheson. He told the Senate that Dean Acheson was given the espionage story and shortly after Mr. Hiss received a promotion in the State Department. (74-1333-A)

The New York Times on January 26, 1950, reported in substance that Dean Acheson had told a news conference that regardless of what the courts or other men might do he did not intend to turn his back on Alger Hiss. (74-1333-A)

On January 27, 1950, the New York Mirror carried an article which among many things reported that Senator Ferguson and other members of the House and Senate had stated that Acheson's statement of friendship for Alger Hiss called for an investigation of "subversive activities" in the State Department.

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The Saint Joseph News - Press, Saint Joseph, Missouri, carried an editorial on January 27, 1950, containing in substance the following: That a pronouncement of friendship for Hiss could mean one of three things.

1. The Secretary of State thinks that Hiss was misunderstood. 2. That he feels that Hiss! love for Russia was as understandable as that of Roosevelt. In other words, that Hiss gave nothing more vital to the Communists than Roosevelt did at the Yalta. 3. That there were deep and grave secret reasons why he should shout for friendship for a man convicted of being a Russian spy. '(74-1333-A)

The New York Mirror on January 27, 1950, carried an article concerning Acheson who wanted "to stand by his pal Alger Hiss, brother of his law partner Donald Hiss". The article continued along this same vein. (74-1333-A)

The Washington Post on January 29, 1950, reported that several republican members of the House of Representatives had demanded that Acheson resign because of his friendship with Hiss and his position with respect to the Far East situation. (74-1333-A)

The Washington Times Herald dated January 30, 1950, carried an article captioned "Over Decay of U. S. Judiciary". This article in substance discussed the various Federal Judges that had been appointed since beginning of the Roosevelt regime in the White House. It was mentioned that Frankfurter had been described as the most powerful man in Washington because of the influence exerted through his proteges who include State Secretary Acheson. (94-8-66-A)

On March 27, 1950, the Washington Times Herald reported that there were mounting demands in and out of Congress for removal of Dean Acheson on the ground that he was incompetent to conduct our foreign relations, that he was responsible for harboring Communists and spies in the State Department and that he had impaired his standing by befriending Hiss. It was also reported that President Truman had declared his confidence in Acheson and had complimented him in doing a good job as Secretary of State. (No file No.)

There are also other newspaper clippings in the Eureau files relating in substance to the same data as reported above including the recent accusations made by Senator Joseph R. McCarthy (Republican of Wisconsin) as well as data contained in the January 14, 1949, issue of the News Letter Counterattack. (100-350512-202)

February 1, 1949

### DRAN GOODERHAM ACHESON

### I. BACKGROUND

Dean Gooderham Acheson was born April 11, 1893, at Middletown, Connecticut, the son of Edward Campion and Eleanor Gooderham Acheson. He received a Bachelor of Arts degree at Yale University in 1915 and a Bachelor of Law degree at Harvard University in 1918. Mr. Acheson was awarded an Honorary Master of Arts degree by Yale University in 1936.

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After serving as an ensign in the United States Navy during the First World War, Acheson was employed as private secretary to the late Louis D. Brandeis, Associate Justice of the United States Supreme Court, from 1919 to 1921. In 1921 he entered law practice with the firm of Covington, Burling and Rublee in Washington, D. C. He was appointed Under Secretary of the Treasury in May, 1933, from which position he resigned November 15, 1933. Acheson reentered private law practice January 1, 1934, as a member of the firm of Covington, Burling, Rublee, Acheson and Shorb, Union Trust Building, Washington, D. C. Mr. Acheson was appointed Chairman of the Attorney General's Committee on Administrative Procedure by the then Attorney General Frank Murphy, this committee having been created by presidential order on February 24, 1939.

On January 23, 1941, Dean Acheson was appointed Assistant Secretary of State and was later appointed Under Secretary of State on August 27, 1945, in which position he served until July 1, 1947, when he resumed private law practice. On January 7, 1949, Prosident Truman nominated Dean Acheson as Secretary of State. The Senate confirmed this appointment and Acheson was sworn in as Secretary of State on January 21, 1949. (66-1138-336; Washington Timos-Herald, January 9 and 22, 1949)

The 1948 edition of Who's Who in America indicates that Mr. Acheson was awarded the Order of Vaso (Swedish); is a fellow in the Yale Corporation, a trustee of Brookings Institution, a member of Delta Kappa Epsilon, Scroll and Key, the Democratic Party and the Episcopal Church. Acheson's current address is 2805 P Street, N. W., Washington, D. C.

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#### II. CONTACTS WITH THE BUREAU

### A. Hatch Act Investigation

In the fall of 1941 the Washington Field Office reported that the name of Mr. Dean G. Acheson appeared in the active indices of the Washington Committee for Democratic Action and that the name of Mrs. Alice S. Acheson appeared in the indices of the same organization, as well as the indices of the League of Women Shoppers and the Committee to Keep America Out of War.

By way of review, it may be noted that the Washington Committee for Democratic Action was a branch of the National Federation for Constitutional Liberties and an outgrowth of part of the membership of the old American League for Poace and Democracy. The Washington Committee for Democratic Action was cited as a subversive Communist front organization by the Attorney General as within the purview of Executive Order 9835. Relative to the Committee to Keep America Out of War, this organization is believed to be identical with the Keep America Out of War Committee, which was a pacifist, socialist group headed by Norman Thomas. It was not considered to be a Communist front organization. The League of Women Shoppers was cited as a Communist controlled front in the report of the House Committee on Un-American Activities on March 29, 1944. (100-7254-118, 101-3396)

This information was furnished to the Attorney Ceneral by memorandum dated October 23, 1941, and an investigation was authorized under Public Law 135, 77th Congress.

A detailed check of the photostatic copies of the indices of the Washington Committee for Democratic Action reflected that the name of Dean Acheson was listed in the Washington Field Office files because of the fact that his wife's name did appear on the indices of that organization. It was therefore apparent that Acheson himself was originally reported as being affiliated with this organization on the above questionable basis.

Inquiry was made during the investigation among Acheson's associates and neighbors and no information was obtained which indicated membership on his part in any of the above-listed subversive groups.

At the conclusion of this investigation Mr. Acheson was interviewed at his office in the State Department on November 25, 1941, by representatives of the Bureau and was questioned concerning his alleged affiliation with the Washington Committee for Democratic Action. At that time he stated that he was not a member of this organization, that he had never participated in its meetings or deliberations, and in so far as he could recall, he had never before heard of the organization.

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. At the time that Mr. Acheson was being considered for appointment as Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, the newspaper dispatches on May 17, 1933, reflected that Acheson had at one time represented the Soviet Union in a legal capacity. Kr. Acheson was asked whether he cared to comment on this former situation, to which he replied that the law firm of which he was a member in 1933 had as a matter of fact been retained by the Amtorg Trading Corporation in connection with a tax matter then pending before the Treasury Department. Mr. Acheson stated that he did not personally handle nor participate in this litigation, which was handled in its entirety by another member of the firm.

Following the above-described interview with Mr. Acheson, no further x inquiry was conducted in this matter. (101-8396) B. The Case

Dean Acheson played - major role in the decision against prosecution the Soviet Covernment Purchasing Commission Inspector at the Bell Aircraft Corporation, who engaged in espionage in connection with his official duties.

On October 25, 1945, the Director attended a conference in the Attorney General's Office at which were present Under Secretary of State
Dean Acheson, head of the Eastern European Affairs of the State Department, and Er. Bohlen, Russian expert of the State Department, as well as Mr. Theron L. Caudle, then of the Criminal Division. At this meeting the Attorney General advised Under Secretary of State Acheson that the Case had reached a point where certain documents were to be passed to on the following Saturday night and that an arrest would be made unless the State Department deemed it contrary to policy. Dean Acheson advised that a few weeks previous, in connection with investigations which were being conducted incident to the matter developing in Ottawa, Canada, the President and the Secretary of State at that time held the opinion that no arrests should be made except in order to protect the security of the United States. Mr. Acheson stated that he felt their attitude would be the same in this case. Acheson pointed out that an arrest of at that time might aggravate the international attuation which was in such a state that Russia had refused to attend a forthcoming meeting on Pacific affairs. It was then agreed by those present that the Bureau should take stans to see that the informants would not deliver any documents to and that no arrest would be made. (100-340996-130)

On December 17, 1945, the Director transmitted to Dean Acheson \* a letter referring to the shove meeting and furnishing him with the recent developments in the matter. The Director pointed out that the

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Bureau possessed information that and his wife intended to loave the United States for the Soviet union and requested his immediate opinion with regard to possible prosecutive action against him. By note dated December 18, 1945, the Attorney General advised the Director that the State Department had indicated it would be all right to let the leave this country. (100-340996-181, 182)

### C. The Canadian Spy Case

On October 9, 1945, the Director met with Dean Acheson at the State Department to discuss the Soviet espionage case in Canada. At that time the Director advised Acheson that all leads in the United States were being given most careful investigative attention by the FBI and that in the event the Canadian authorities determined to apprehend certain subjects, it would not necessarily follow suit that this country would make arrests. Acheson expressed approval and stated that both the President and felt no arrests should be made at that time. With reference to Acheson's request for the identity of the individual in the service of the State Department who was suspected at that time of being a Soviet agent, the Director advised Acheson that Alger Riss was the suspect. The Director pointed out that he did not feel it was the proper time to make any accusations in this matter in the absence of direct proof of his Soviet connection.

On November 27, 1945, the Director met with the Secretary of State to discuss the Canadian Spy'Ring'case and subjects Gousenko and Bentley in particular. Dean Acheson was present during this discussion in which the Director adviced the Secretary of recent developments in the Canadian case and the activities of the Bureau in connection therewith. (61-3499-181, 66-1138-336)

### III. ASSOCIATIONS OF INTEREST TO THE BUREAU

Under the auspices of the American Civil Liberties Union, a meeting was held in memory of Ricardo Flores Magon, a political prisoner on December 10, 1922, in Mashington, D. C. Dean Acheson was listed on the committee endorsing this meeting. Magon died in Leavenworth Penitentiary on November 21, 1922, after having been convicted of obstructing military service, Trading with the Enemy Act, and mailing non-mailable matter, for which he was sentenced on June 22, 1916, to serve a term of twenty years. The purpose of this meeting was indicated to be a demonstration to show that the principles of freedom of speech and conscience should be maintained. The file does not reflect the source of this information. (61-1594-37, 61-190-39)

The Secretary of State forwarded a letter to the Bureau dated rebruary 13, 1940, containing a list of persons who had registered with the

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Secretary of State under the Registration of Agents of Foreign Principals
Act of June 8, 1938. A registration statement abstract reflects that
Dean Gooderham Acheson was an attorney for Mr. Vladimer Hurban, Minister
of Czechoslovakia, and that the nature of the business Acheson was to
transact was in line with an accredited diplomatic representative of a
foreign government in the United States. Supplemental registration state—
ments were filed on October 12, 1939, May 8, 1940, and December 8, 1940.
Bureau files further reflect that Acheson was withdrawn from this registration list at the time he was appointed to the position of Assistant Secretary
of State on January 23, 1941. (97-0-155, 101-3396-10)

On June 17, 1940, a pamphlet published by the Committee to Defend America by Aiding the Allies carried Dean Acheson's name as a member of the Washington branch of this organization. It was the purpose of this organization to urge assistance of the United States to the Allies in their fight against Germany. (66-1138-336)

On November 14, 1945, Dean Acheson appeared at the War Freedom Rally in Madison Square Garden, New York City, sponsored by the National Council of American-Soviet Friendship, Incorporated, where he was one of the principal speakers. Among the other speakers were Reverend Hewlett Johnson, known as the "Red Dean" of Canterbury; former Ambassador to Russia Joseph E. Davies; Paul Robeson; and Nicolai Novikov, then Acting Ambassador for the Russian Embassy in Washington, D. C. At this time Acheson presented an historical treatise on American-Soviet Relations since the Russian Revolution in 1917, and closed with a plea for free collaboration between the two countries. ("Daily Worker" for November 4, 1945; 66-1138-336)

# IV. COMMUNIST INFILTRATION IN STATE DEPARTMENT AND ALLEGED PRO-SOVIET VIEWS OF ACHESON

During the period from 1941 to 1947 the Bureau received information from many sources, both creditable and unreliable, regarding alleged proSoviet sympathy on the part of Dean Acheson, as well as his permitting Communists to infiltrate into the State Department. These allegations were also the subject of much discussion in various newspapers and editorials. Specific examples are set forth as follows:

The "People's World" for August 21, 1943, carried an article by Adam Lapin, in which Lapin discussed an apparent split and conflict in personalities among the officials of the State Department. Lapin stated that Hull, then Secretary of State, leaned first toward one faction and then toward another. He stated that on the "enlightened side" Summer Welles had allied himself with Dean Acheson. Concerning these two men Lapin stated, "They were not haunted by the spector of Communism." (66-1138-336)

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The Washington Times-Herald for March 20, 1946, contained an article captioned "U.S. and Us" by Katchen Smith. The following is quoted from the article: "Three top-ranking State Department officials are among the 'pro-Soviet' employees members of Congress have asked that agency to investigate and oust ... they are Assistant Secretaries Dean Acheson and Spruille Braden and Alger Hiss, Chief of Office of Political Affairs." (65-56402-A)

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On June 3, 1946, George E. Allen, Special Advisor to the President, told Special Agent R. R. Roach of the Bureau's Liaison Section, that he had discussed Acheson and his pro-Soviet views with the President and had the President very well convinced that Acheson should be replaced. Before this could be done, however, he stated it would take some careful maneuvering so as to have Acheson ousted without causing any serious repercussions in the Administration. Speaking specifically of the State Department, Allen said he felt that Alger Hiss, Gustavo Duran and Robert T. Miller, should be dismissed, adding that the trouble lies at the top and with the removal of Acheson there would be a different atmosphere at the State Department. (62-48771-8)

An article was contained in the July 9, 1946, issue of the Chicago Journal of Commerce by Andrew Avery captioned "Senators, Representatives Active in Red Front Outfits." Under the subheading "State Department Coterie," it is stated that the Senate had given former Secretary of State Byrnes authority to fire anybody he pleases. The following is quoted from the article: "This authority, however, will be used very sparingly if Under Secretary Dean Acheson has his way. Largely responsible for the strength of the Communists in the Department, he has more than undone the good work of former Assistant Secretary Adolf A. Berle in combatting them. Apparently Acheson has been trying to show his totalitarian liberal friends in the New Republic, the Nation and the university circles that a man can be a Wall Street lawyer and still adhere to their version of liberalism. Cooperating with Freda Kirchwey, editor of the Nation, he has applied prolonged pressure to the Spanish Loyalty Government in Exile to force it to admit Spanish Communists. No wonder the proportion of Communists — or 'progressives', as he calls them — in the State Department is even higher than elsewhere in the government." (100-3-2018, page 41)

Through a technical surveillance on Alger Hiss, it was ascertained that on January 4, 1947, Francis Russell of the State Department conferred with Alger Hiss regarding the length of stay of Dean Acheson in the State Department. They agreed that it would be a "major disaster" if Acheson should leave at that time. (65-56402-2294, page 43)

On January 19, 1947, in a radio forum "Is Congress Doing its Job" over Stations WINX, Representative Paul W. Shafer (Michigan -R) charged that

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Dean Acheson had not denied that "his former Economic Advisor, Nr. Donald Hiss, left the State Department to become affiliated with the law firm of Covington, Burling, Rublee, Acheson and Shorb. Nr. Acheson has not denied that Nr. Donald Hiss is a brother of Nr. Alger Hiss, who resigned from government service because of his affiliations with certain one-world, do-gooder, Communistic, starry-eyed, crackpot, left-wing groups." (66-1731-900, page 219)

The Washington Times-Herald for February 15, 1947, contained an article regarding Gerhard Eisler and indicated that the House Un-American Activities Committee would hear testimony of Louis F. Budanz, former editor of the Communist Party "Daily Worker." Budens is quoted in the article as stating, "David B. Lilienthal, and others of like liberal leanings, are encouraging Communist expansion in this country." The article also states "He (Budenz) classified Under Secretary of State Acheson as another whose appointment 'delighted the Communists'." (100-32520-Sub.A)

On March 2, 1947, Mr. R. F. Cartwright of the Bureau met Jan

Ciechanoski, former Ambassador from Poland, at a social gathering in

Washington, D. C. During this gathering Ciechanoski made certain comments
regarding his experiences with the various government officials. Several
times during the discussion Ciechanoski indicated his thorough awareness of
the left-wing sympathies then existent in the State Department. At one
point he mentioned Dean Acheson and he was specifically asked if he thought
Acheson was a Communist. Ciechanoski replied that he doubted this very much
but felt that many of his immediate assistants were in this category.

Mr. Cartwright asked Ciechanoski his concept of the recent instance in which
Dean Acheson was criticized by Russia for his description of the Russian
Government as expansionist and aggressive. Ciechanoski stated that he felt
this was another test case and that the Russians well knew the setup in our
State Department as to Acheson and his ideas. (62-87992-1)

Tristram Coffin wrote a book "Missouri Compromise" published by
Little, Brown and Company on May 5, 1947. This book is very critical of.
President Truman. Coffin in the book made favorable comments on Acheson who
was then Under Secretary of State. In this book much is made of a cocktail
party once attended by Acheson. There he was approached by a Midwestern
Congressman who asked "When are you going to get rid of the Communists in the
State Department?" The Under Secretary is alleged to have replied, "I am
not aware of any Communists being in the Department. If by Communists you
mean liberals, I shall certainly do all I can to keep them." (62-83503-7)

On May 22, 1947, British Intelligence advised they had received information from an unproven source indicating that certain individuals may be Soviet agents in North America. Included was one whom whom British Intelligence stated was alleged to be in contact with Dean Acheson, then Under Secretary of State. A check of the Bureau files and numerous

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b6 b7C inquiries failed to identify this \_\_\_\_\_\_ The Bureau requested British Intelligence to furnish further data and on October 8, 1947, they advised that upon a recheck they had discounted this information as the original sources were determined to be unreliable. No further inquiries were made in this matter. (65-57683)

The attitude of a number of responsible writers was summed up by \* Benjamin Stolberg in his analysis of the United States State Department published early in 1947 by the Commission of the National Industrial Conference Board. Stolberg said, "It was Cohen (Benjamin) who got Acheson in as Under Secretary of State. Acheson is the real administrator of the State Department. . He reorganised it and is responsible for its personnel. Unlike any former Under Secretary of State, he is totally inexperienced in international diplomacy. He went straight from Harvard Law School, where he was under the influence of Frankfurter, into corporation law, and from there into the Roosevelt administration. The main influence in his life was Justice Brandeis, intellectual father of the New Deal, whose secretary he had been as a young man. Like Cohen, Acheson is neither a Communist nor a fellow traveler but unlike Cohen he is not fussy minded .... he is just a competent opportunist, bright without being very intelligent. And the atmosphere in which he moves causes his opportunism to function chiefly on the left. It is he was administrator who is primarily responsible for the appointment of left-wingers in strategic positions in the Department." (62-39749-828, page 6)

### V. THE ACHESON-LILIENTHAL REPORT ON ATOMIC ENERGY

It will be recalled that early in 1946 Dean Acheson and David Lilienthal jointly published the official State Department report on atomic energy. Information in the Bureau files indicates that the report was actually drafted by them with the help of one Herbert Marks of the State Department, and that they were advised by various atomic scientists, chief among whom was J. Robert Oppenheimer. Oppenheimer is, of course, a noted scientist who was the subject of an intensive investigation by the Bureau to determine whether he was engaged in Soviet espionage. Our files reflect that during the course of the preparation of this report Acheson on numerous occasions was in contact with Oppenheimer and spoke very highly of him.

It may be significant that the Acheson-Illienthal report for international control of atomic energy met with the approval of Henry Wallace and the opposition of Bernard Baruch. However, the "Daily Worker" of May 20, 1946, severely criticised the Acheson report on atomic energy for not making technical knowledge available to all members of the United Nations. (100-17828, 100-345079-Sub.A)

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### VI. LEAKS OF INFORMATION IN STATE DEPARTMENT

You will recall that there have been numerous instances in the past wherein information of an extremely confidential nature has leaked out of State Department files and has appeared in articles by various columnists for numerous newspapers. It is notable that on a number of occasions it is indicated that Drew Pearson reported the receipt of confidential data by the State Department within a day or two after it was received by high State Department'officials. Two instances pertinent to this subject matter are set forth herein.

You will recall that a security survey of the State Department was conducted by the Bureau in 1945. In connection with leaks in the State Department to newspapers and various columnists, the following was noted. On May 20, 1944, Drew Pearson's column related to a plan for the Near East submitted to the President by Major General Patrick J. Hurley. It was the conclusion of the State Department that this leak originated through either Eugene Victor Rostrow or a Mr. Sturm, both of whom were formerly connected with the office of Acheson when he was Assistant Secretary of State. (62-58301-172)

Another check was made in April, 1946, on leaks of information in the State Department at the request of Captain Clifford, Naval Aide to the President. This concerned the leak of confidential information from the State Department to Drew Pearson as indicated by the Pearson broadcast of April 7, 1946. It involved a six-page telegram from the United States Ambassador to Moscow to the Secretary of State regarding General Bedell Smith's interview with Stalin. The leak was not definitely traced, but the following facts were uncovered. Dean Acheson received a copy of this message on the previous day, Saturday, April 6, 1946. He took it home prior to the time the information appeared on Pearson's radio program the next day. During the inquiries conducted, then Secretary of State Byrnes advised that his assistant, Donald Russell, had occasion to talk with Pearson on April 12 and chided Pearson for obtaining and printing such highly confidential material. Pearson was reported to have told Russell that he was aware that the FBI was conducting an investigation of the incident and wished to state that the FBI was on the wrong track, as the information did not emanate from the State Department. It is interesting to note that our investigation was not commenced until the day before this interview between Pearson and Donald Russell and, as a matter of fact, the only interview conducted on the previous day was the interview with Dean Acheson. (62-58301-216)

### VII MISCELLARROUS DATA

Yred Lyon of the State Department furnished a copy of a memorandum to the Bureau which was addressed to Colonel John W. HoCormack from Dean Acheson, then Acting Secretary of State, dated October 1, 1945. As you will recall, Colonel HoCormack was named as head of the Interim Research and Intelligence Unit of the State Department. This memorandum contained instructions to formulate plans to develop a coordinated foreign intelligence program for all intelligence agencies. Acheson advised HoCormack in this memorandum of a letter to the President instructing the Secretary of State "to undertake the lead in developing a comprehensive foreign intelligence program for all Federal agencies concerned with that type of activity."

With further reference to the world intelligence matter, it was ascertained through a technical surveillance on Thomas Corcoran that on Hovember 18, 1945, Corcoran conversed with a close friend of Corcoran, who was then employed in the State Department. In the past Corcoran had referred to as "his intelligence". In this conversation told Corcoran that "the intelligence thing" at the State Department was getting to be a very, very hot issue. He stated that Dean Acheson and John W. HoCormack were lined up on one side and were referred to as the "Frankfurter Axis" against James M. Myrnes and Donald E. Russell on the other side. (101-3396-12)

In this same connection of the State Department confidentially advised Special Agent R. R. Roach on Sovember 25, 1945, that cortain individuals in the State Department were opposed to the continuance of the Bureau's SIS program. Included among these was Under Secretary Acheson. (62-76274-170)

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The Chicago "Daily Tribuse" for October 11, 1948, contained an article captioned "Bare Acheson's Aid to Molotov Kin in Red Probe Induced House Group To Keep Facts Secret". The following is quoted from this article:

"Under Secretary of State Acheson prevailed upon the House Un-American Activities Committee to keep secret its questioning of a brother-in-law of Soviet Foreign Commissar Holotov during a recent probe of Communist activities in the United States. The witness was Sam Carp, a Russian born Connecticut filling station owner, who skyrocketed to handling billions when Holotov came into power in Russia in the 120s..... Acheson, a protege of Supreme Court Justice Frankfurter, has been accused of following the Moscow line since he came into effice in August..... Acheson also has placed known leftists in key State Department posts."

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An article in the Washington "Times Herald" for February 21, 1948, written by Jakes Walter, related that Representative Shafer of Michigan had charged that Acheson was one of several "former New Lenlers" who had supported big foreign loan programs and were now representing foreign governments in obtaining loans from the Export-Import Bank. Other nembers of Acheson's law firm included in these allegations were Edward B. Hurling and John G. Laylin. Bureau files reflect that as of April:1, 1948, Covington, Burling, Rublec, Acheson and Shorb were the legal representatives in this country for Denmark, Greece and Iran. (100-32520-A)

### VIII ACHESON'S POLITICAL VIEWS

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- By way of summary it may be stated that there are numerous allegations in the Bureau files regarding Acheson's alleged pro-Soviet sympathics and political views during the time that he entered the State Department in January, 1941 until 1946. These political views have, of course, been rehashed on numerous occasions by various newspapers, editorial writers and radio commentators.
- A review of our files also reflects that Acheson's alleged proSoviet sympathies were first affected by the realities of the international
  situation as indicated in a speech made in May, 1946, as reflected in the
  "Washington Post" of May 18, 1946. This article is captioned "Dean Acheson
  Says U. S. Opposed to Rods Here And in Japan". There is quoted from this
  article the following:
  - "The State Department has openly asserted its disfavor of Communism in the United States and Japan. An informal statement of Acting Secretary of State Dean Acheson at a news conference focused attention on an issue which diplomatic authorities consider a major irritant in American-Russian relations."
- This article states that Acheson said the State Department supports the policy that the United States wents Communism neither in America nor Japan.

  (62-39749-A)
- Again in a speech delivered on June 15, 1947, just two weeks before his retirement from the State Department, Acheson accused the Soviet Union of exploiting, disorganizing and isolating eastern Europe. In blunt language Acheson charged Eussia with fomenting brouble in Europe, the middle East and the Orient, and he called on the United States to continue to expose "the fronts behind which people are deprived of their liberty by little groups supported by a foreign power."

  (64-211-304-A N.Y.M. 6-16-47)
- As to Dean Acheson's current political views as expounded by Dean Acheson himself, an excellent summary is contained in the January 14, 1949-issue of the "Washington Post". This article covered Acheson's testimony

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At a hearing before the Senste Foreign Relations Committee which was considering his confirmation as Secretary of State. This article stated that Dean Acheson hit back at his detractors for suggesting that he night conduct a weak or appearing foreign policy as Secretary of State. Acheson is quoted as making the following remark:

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"I think I know something of the need in American foreign policy for stendiness and continuity. The things that I have read about myself as an appeaser seem to me so incredible that I cannot believe that even disinterested malevolence could think them up."

In addition to the above, the following items are taken from this newspaper article and are set forth under various headings since they are pertinent to many of the allegations contained on previous pages of instant memorandum.

#### Association With Alger Hiss

According to the article, when Senator Connally asked Acheson about his reported close association with Alger Hiss, Acheson replied:

"I have vaited a long time for an opportunity to answer this question. As a preliminary matter I should like to state to the Committee that my friendship is not easily given and it is not easily withdrawn. In this instance Donald Hiss was my assistant in the years when I was Assistant Secretary of State. He served me and served his country with complete fidelity and loyalty. He and I became, and we remain, close and intimate friends. He is now my partner with everything that that relationship implies. Alger Hiss was an officer of the Department of State during most of the time that I served there. During this time he and I became friends and we remain friends."

#### Communists in State Department

According to the article, Acheson was asked whether he would give

Assistant Secretary John E. Peurifoy, in charge of State Department administrative matters, the same "free hand" that Secretary Marshall did in weeding out possible subversive employees. Acheson answered that Peurifoy had been his own executive assistant and his own choice as Assistant Secretary. The article stated that Senator Commily asked Acheson "You don't want and haven't wanted any disloyal aides in the State Department?" Acheson's answer was "Of course not."

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### General Foreign Policy Views

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According to the article, toward the end of the examination of Acheson, Senator Vandenberg referred to "the rather universal debate on our policies toward Russin" and asked whether Acheson could make a general statement of his attitude. The article stated that Acheson was careful to keep his reply general although he said that he would be glad to be more specific at a closed hearing. The following is quoted from the article:

\*\*Heminding the Committee that a man is the product of his past, Acheson said that he had re-excised about 100 speeches and statements on foreign policy he had made since 1939 and read a few excerpts for the record. One was a speech at Yale in Hovember, 1939, urging preparadness against aggression and help to the free countries resisting totalitarian aggression. Another was a speech in New York in June, 1940, warning that irresolution in foreign policy would be fatal for the United States.

Garden in November, 1945, under the auspices of the Council for Soviet-American Friendship, in which he criticised Soviet attacks on the liberties of neighboring peoples. This speech, he said, was written in the State Department, approved by Secretary Byrnes and delivered on department-orders.

Soviet foreign policy was 'an aggressive and expanding one' - a remark that brought a formal protest from Foreign Minister V. M. Holotov."

The "Washington Post" for Jamuary 15, 1949, reflected that the Senate Foreign Relations Committee voted unanimously on January 14, 1949, to approve Acheson's appointment as Secretary of State. The article reflects that the Committee had questioned Acheson at a closed hearing and two sentences of his testinony were made public as follows:

fatal to a free society and to human rights and fundamental freedom.

Communism as an aggressive factor in world conquest is fatal to independent governments and free peoples.

# IX PRIOR DISSIMINATION OF INFORMATION REGARDING ACHTESON

Same William Programme and Line

Dur files reflect the following instances in which information appearing in the Bureau files has been disseminated to individuals outside the Bureau.

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(1). On October 23, 1941, a memorandum was directed to the Attorney General reflecting information in Bureau files at that time which resulted in the opening of the Hatch Act investigation. (101-3396-1)

(2). On Yebruary 26, 1946, a summary memorandum was prepared for the Director regarding Acheson and there is a notation contained thereon to the effect that the Director orally advised the Attorney General of the substance of this memorandum as reflected on an attached note.

(101-3396-12)

(3). On August 5, 1946, a brief summary reflecting the activities and background of Acheson was transmitted to George S. Allen who was then Director of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation at which time Acheson was being regarded as a possible appointee to the Atomic Energy Commission. This was made available to Er. Allen for the information of the President, as well as himself. (101-3396-14)

(4): On January 12, 1949, Attorney General Clark called and stated that he had had lunch with Senator Vandenberg who inquired if the Department had any derogatory information on Dean Acheson. Pursuant to the Attorney General's request we transmitted to him on January 13, 1949, copies of Hatch Act reports on Acheson, as well as a summary of the same information which was furnished to George E. Allen on August 5, 1946. (101-3396-18)

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## Memorandum UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

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The Director

DATE: March 29, 1950

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FROM

D. M. Ladd

SUBJECT:

DEAN GOODERHAY ACHESON

LOYALTY OF COVERNMENT EMPLOYEES

PURPOSE:

To advise you (1) of receipt by the Bureau of a loyalty form Tele. Re for Secretary of State Acheson and provious investigation and dissemination of information concerning him, and (2) to recommend the transmittal at this time of a summary memorandum to the Attorney General concerning Mrs. Acheson, together with a request for advice as to what action is described the Attorney General with respect to disposition of the loyalty form.

BACKGROUND:

Standard Form 85, Request for Report of Loyalty Data on Applicants and Appointees, dated March 6, 1950 was received by the Bureau on March 21, 1950 regarding Secretary of State Acheson.

An investigation of Mr. Acheson under provisions of the Hatch Act was conducted in 1941 with approval of the then Attorney General, Francis Biddle. This investigation followed receipt of information that the names of Mr. and Mrs. Acheson appeared in the indices of the Washington Committee for Democratic Action. The investigation established that Mr. Acheson's name did not in fact so appear, but the name of Mrs. Acheson did appear in the indices.

' Upon being interviewed on November 25, 1941 in connection with this investigation Mr. Acheson declared he was not a member of the Washington Committee for Democratic Action, had nover participated in its meetings or deliberations, and insofar as he could recall had never before heard of the organization. This information was furnished to the Attorney General by memorandum dated November 26, 1941.

Under date of February 26, 1946 I furnished you a detailed summary of information in the Bureau's files concerning Mr. Acheson. The original of this memorandum is attached hereto, showing you advised the Attorney General orally of the substance thereof as indicated.

Thereafter, by letter dated August 5, 1946 a summary prepared under date of August 2, 1946 reflecting the background and activities of Mr. Acheson was forwarded to Director George E. Allen of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation. The letter of transmittal made reference to press statements mentioning

Attachment

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Wr. Acheson as a possible appointee to the proposed Atomic Energy Committee and expressed the thought that the President and Pr. Allen would be interested in the information.

On January 12, 1949, Attorney General Clark called and stated Senator Varienberg had inquired whether the Department had any derogatory information on I'r. Acheson. Pursuant to the Attorney General's request we transmitted to him on January 13, 1949, copies of the Hatch Act reports as well as a summary of the same information which was furnished to George E. Allen on August 5, 1946. I'r. Acheson became Secretary of State on January 21, 1949. The Bursau has, of course, received considerable information of a public nature concerning ments attributed to him in connection with the Alger Hiss case and various allegations resulting from Senator McCarthy's charges regarding employees of the State Department. The attached memorandum to the Atterney General refers to the fact that statements of Mr. Acheson regarding Hiss have been reported in the press and on the radio.

In response to a request from ONI and with your approval a copy of the summary on Mr. Acheson dated August 2, 1946, was given by hand to Rear Admiral Thomas B. Inglis, Director, ONI, on January 25, 1949.

STATUS:

No action taken as yet with respect to Mr. Acheson's loyalty form. RECOMMENDATION:

That in view of Mr. Acheson's position and with your approval the attached memorandum be forwarded to the Attorney General, furnishing him a summary on Mr. Acheson and requesting advice as to disposition to be made of the loyalty form.

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NAME (last, first, middle)

ACHESON, Dean Gooderham

BIRTH: DATE 1-11-93 PLACE MIDDLETON, Coan.

ADDRESS

2805. P. St., W., Vash., D.C.

STATE

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APPLICATION PAPERS RECEIVED FROM:

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() ES GOVERNMENT Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation TO DATE: April 5, 1950 The Attorney General FROM : SUBJECT: Dean Gooderham Acheson, Secretary of State Loyalty of Government Employees With reference to your memorandum of March 30, I would approve your returning Mr. Acheson's file to the Civil Service Commission indicating "No Disloyal Data, FBI Files." 121 -22405 54MAY 5 1958

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1 4 MILIETTO POTU NO. 64

### Memorandum UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

THE DIRECTOR TO

FROM :

SUBJECT:

SECRETARY OF STATE LOYALTY OF GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES DATE: February 27,

rele. No

PURPOSE

of an interview with To inform you of the Brigadier Genera! Eugene S. Ribb who on February 20, 1951, at a Lions Club meeting referred to Acheson as the Number One Communist in the country.

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BACKGROUND

The Baltimore Office by teletype dated February 21, 1951, advised that on that date a reliable contact of the Baltimore Office had confidentially advised that a reliable contact Brigadier General Eugene S. Bibb, USA Retired, spoke before a Lions Club meeting in Baltimore on February 20, 1951, during which he referred to Acheson as the Number One Communist in the country. He was alleged to have remarked that he had documentary proof to back up his charges. According to General Bibb stated he had offered his services as a witness before the Senate Committee during the hearings concerning the qualifications of Acheson but his services were declined.

On February 27, 1951, Brigadier Eugene S. Bibb, Retired, was interviewed by the Baltimore Office at which time he stated that he has no documentary material reflecting Communist affiliation on the part of Acheson. He explained that material used in his talks has been obtained from publications and other writings of public record.

When questioned concerning his statement that he had documentary proof of Acheson's affiliation with the Communist Party he stated he intended to point out that any reasonable person reading public material could reach the same conclusion that he did. He related an incident that occurred at General Douglas &cArthur's Headquarters in Tokyo in 1946. Bibb stated that upon his return from Seoul he personally confronted Acheson in General Monarch and Readquarters at which is the state of the s in General McArthur's Headquarters at which time he accused Acheson of being a Communist. Bibb said Acheson made no reply

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to his accusation. Bibb bases his belief that Acheson is a Communist on the continuous course of action pursued by Acheson in his official capacity as a State Department official.

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Bibb considers himself a crusader against Communism and he advised he intended to make a series of some sixteen talks before groups along the Eastern seaboard. He stated that he desires no publicity or personal glory but merely wishes to desires no public of the facts concerning Communism as he sees inform the public of the facts concerning Communism as he sees inform the public of the facts at 8:30 P.M. on March 10, 1951, them. His next scheduled talk is at 8:30 P.M. on March 10, 1951, them. His next scheduled talk is at 8:30 P.M. on March 10, 1951, them. He furnished the Baltimore Office a copy of a nineteen Library. He furnished the Baltimore Office a copy of a nineteen Library. He furnished the Baltimore Office a copy of a nineteen Page paper he has prepared for use in his speeches entitled, page paper he has prepared for use in his speeches entitled, page paper he has prepared for use in his speeches entitled, page paper he has prepared for use in his speeches entitled, page paper he has prepared for use in his speeches entitled, page paper he has prepared for use in his speeches entitled, page paper he has prepared for use in his speeches entitled, page paper he has prepared for use in his speeches entitled, page paper he has prepared for use in his speeches entitled, page paper he has prepared for use in his speeches entitled, page paper he has prepared for use in his speeches entitled, page paper he has prepared for use in his speeches entitled, page paper he has prepared for use in his speeches entitled, page paper he has prepared for use in his speeches entitled, page paper he has prepared for use in his speeches entitled he library and 
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The Baltimore Office advised that Donald Surine of Senator McCarthy's Staff has an appointment to interview General Bibb on the night of February 27, 1951.

ACTION

None. This is for your information.

There is attached for your information a summary of information contained in Sureau files concerning Eugene S. Bibb. There is attached a suggested letter to the Attorney General.

Attachment

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STULLARY OF INFORMATION

### BACKGROUND:

A Dun and Bradstreet report dated September 26, 1940, reflects that Eugene Sharp Bibb was then 47 years of age and was born in Minneapolis, Minnesota. He is a graduate of the University of Minnesota in both college and law courses, class of 1909 and 1912 respectively. He went to New York City around 1920 where he began to practise law. Prior to that time he had cerved in the United States Army during World War I. In 1940 he was said to be a Colonel in the Reserves. In 1940 he resided at 145 West 55th Street, New York City. (65-33434-211)

CONNECTION WITH ESPIONAGE - G CASE ON SINON EXIL KOEDEL:

John R. Walters was interviewed in July 1944 by FBI Agents, at which time he advised that around January 1940, Marie Koedel showed him a page upon which were typed about 18 questions concerning shipping information which she indicated the German espionage system wanted answered. Walters had this paper in his possession for a period of about one day during which time he showed the paper to Colonel Eugene S. Bibb, the extorney to whom he first related information in 1940 concerning his suspicions of the activities of Marie and Simon Koedel. Walters related that Colonel Bibb had assisted him in making up information which Walters gave to Marie Koedel. This information which Colonel Bibb and Walters compiled, most of which was false or of no value, was responsive to the questions on the sheet of paper which Marie Koedel had given to Walters. It was determined that as of 1942, Colonel Eugene S. Bibb was on active duty in the United States Army. (65-20365-70, page 4,5,31)

Lieutenant Colonel Eugene S. Bibb was interviewed by the Seattle Office in 1944, at which time he stated that as a practising attorney, he had been retained in 1939 by John Kalters to handle some patent work. Diring the interview, he stated that Walters had shown him a list of espionage instructions which had been given to him by Marie Koedel. He related that

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he subsequently met Marie Koedel who was interested in scouring a parole for her brother who was then serving a sentence at the Auburn Penitentiary, Auburn, New York. He advised that Marie Koedel had discussed with him her activities concerning the gathering of information vital to the national defense of the United States. At that time, Lieutenant Colonel Bibb stated that he was villing to testify in this natter. (65-20365-188)

On February 5, 1945, Lieutenant Colonel Eugene S. Bibb was interviewed by the New York Office at which time he furnished similar information concerning his relations with John Walters and Marie Koedel. Lieutenant Colonel Bibb was a witness in this case. On March 1, 1945, Sinon Koedel was sentenced to fifteen years and Marie Koedel to 72 years in prison by the Federal Court for the Eastern District of New York.

(65-20365-339)

# INTEREST IN ALGER HISS CASE:

The Department made available a letter dated June 6, 1949, written by Eugenc S. Bibb, Counselor at Law, 60 East 42nd Street, New York, to Ton Clark, then the Attorney General, with a copy to Harry Truman. This letter reads as follows:

Wany of my friends at my instance have written you for weeks past, as have I, demanding that you force this foul few Hiss to trial.

"How you caused him to be brought to trial. And it becomes nore and more apparent to many of us skilled and disciplined lawyers who have practiced law with honor and success, that which you dare not allege about yourself, that you and the pressure group whom you serve, not the least anong whom is that level Roosevelt woman and her cohorts Acheson and Dulles, all communists and/or socialists or both, have long planned that if sufficient public demand forced you to trial you would cause this trial to be thrown. That is an expression with which you are doubtless very familiar.

"Better not, little man! Powerful influences watch this case. Your future depends upon an honest protrayal of the stinking influences which have pervaded your mis-deal government for all too long.

"I am honestly sorry for those of your ilk.

You cone shortly to the end of the gravy train track. Then what can you do?"

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GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: February 20, 1951

FROM ): SAC, SAN FRANCISCO

DEAN ACHESON

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Rebulet February 14, 1951.

Senate Joint Resolution Number 2 introduced by Senator JACK B. TENNEY before California State Legislature January 15, 1951, referred to Committee on Rules that date. Resolution still in Committee when Legislature recessed January 23, 1951, and no further action can be taken until Legislature reconvenes Karch

This Resolution will be closely followed and Bureau kept advised as to developments.

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COMMUNIST IN THE COUNTRY. HE IS FURTHER ALLEGED TO HAVE					REMARKED	
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FEDERAL BUREAU ON INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

FEB 27 1951

TELETYPE

WA 3 FROM BALTIMORE 2-27-51

10-30 AM

DIRECTOR PERSONAL ATTENTION, INSPECTOR A. H. BELMONT

DEAN ACHESON, SECRETARY OF STATE, INFORMATION CONCERNING. REMYTEL
FEB TWENTY, FIFTYONE, SAME CAPTION. THROUGH COOPERATION OF

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IS A RELIABLE CONTACT OF THIS OFFICE, IT WAS ASCERTAINED THAT
BRIGADIER GENERAL EUGENE S. BIBB, US ARMY RETIRED, SPOKE BEFORE
LIONS CLUB MEETING IN BALTIMORE FEB TWENTY, FIFTYONE. BIBB STATED
AMONG OTHER THINGS THAT HE CONFRONTED DEAN ACHESON IN GENERAL
MAC ARTHUR-S HEADQUARTERS IN TOKYO, NINETEEN FORTYFIVE, AND
ACCUSED DEAN ACHESON OF BEING NUMBER ONE COMMUNIST, FURTHER STATING
THAT HE COULD PROVE HIS CHARGES. ACCORDING TO GENERAL BIBB,
ACHESON MADE NO REPLY TO HIS ACCUSATION. BIBB ALSO SAID THAT HE
VOLUNTEERED HIS SERVICES BEFORE SENATE HEARING COMMITTEE RE ACHESON-S
QUALIFICATIONS FOR SECRETARY OF STATE AND OFFERED TO FURNISH
SUFFICIENT MATERIAL TO CONVICT ACHESON AS NUMBER ONE COMMUNIST.
HOWEVER, HE READ LETTER FROM SENATE COMMITTEE WHICH STATED
END OF PAGE ONE

721 9-2959 IAPR 19 25 25 25

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PAGE TWO

HIS SERVICES WERE NOT REQUIRED. IT HAS BEEN DISCREETLY ASCERTAINED

THAT GENERAL BIBB IS PRESENTLY RESIDING WITH

BALTIMORE, MD. THE BALTIMORE

INDICES NEGATIVE TO EUGENE S. BIBB OR

APPOINTMENT TO INTERVIEW GENERAL BIBB TWO PM TODAY RE HIS

ALLEGATIONS. WILL SUTEL TODAY RESULTS OF SUCH INTERVIEW.

CARSON

END

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R21 -22405 8 7

RECEIVE TO SECTION OF TO AND THE SECTION OF THE SEC

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cc - Lr. Ladd Mr. Belmont Mr. Egan Attorney Géneral

February 27, 1951

Director, FBI

DEAN ACHES OF SECRETARY OF STATE LCTALTY OF GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES TRATIANU

This is to advise that information was received that one Brigadier General Eugene S. Bibb, Ush Rotired, spoke before a Lions Club meeting in Baltimore, Karyland, on February 20, 1951, during which he referred to Achdeon an the Kumber One Communist in the country. He was alleged to have remarked that he had documentary proci to back up his charges. Information was also received than General Bibb has stated that he had offered his cerutoes as a pitness before the sonave Conmittee during the hearings concerning the qualifications of Achanon but his vervices were declined. \* (See page 4)

Brigadier General Eugene S. Bibb, Revire,, was located and interviewed on February 27, 1951, at which time he stated that he has no documentary naverial reflecting any Communist affiliations on the part of Acheson. explained that material used in his talks hos been ob. ined from publications and other writings of public record.

Then questioned concerning his statement that he had documentary proof of Acheson's affiliation with the Communist Party he stated he intended to point out that any reasonable person reading public material could reach the come conclusion that he did. He related an incident that occurred at General Douglas Mac Arthur's Headquarters in Tokyo in 1946. General Bibb reluted that upon his return from Scoul he personally confronted Acheson in Juneral MacArthur's Meadquarters at which time he accused chiquen of being a Communist. Bibb said Acheson nade no scoul to his accusation. Bibb bases his belief that Acheson is a constant of the second secon Communiat on the continuous course of action pure ad by ... Achdookista htp official capacity as a state Department,

Dibbs gonsiders himself a crusader a grant of Communitam and the advised helifidential the pake a saria for some sixteen talks before groups along the Eastern adaboard. He stated that he desires no symbilias hus Act personal glory £ 3

M. F. C. Physical Land

but merely wishes to inform the public of the facts concerning Communism as he sees them. His next scheduled talk is at 8:30 P. N. on March 10, 1951, before the Minute Women of America in Baltimore at the Enoch Pratt Library.

Information has also been received that Donald Surine of Senator McCarthy's Staff has an appointment to interview General Bibb on the night of February 27, 1951.

\*\*\* (See page 4)
 Tour Department nade available a letter dated
June 6, 1949, written by Eugene S. Bibb, Councelor at Law,
60 East 42nd Street, New York, to Tom Clark, then the
Attorney General, with a copy to the Honorable Harry Trunan.
This letter reads as follows:

"Many of my friends at my instance have written you for weeks post, as have I, demanding that you force this foll jou Hiss to trial.

"Now you caused him to be brought to trial. And it becomes more and more apparent to many of us skilled and disciplined lawyers who have practiced law with honor and success, that which you dare not allege about yourself, that you and the pressure group whom you serve, not the least amony whom is that lawd Rossevelt woman and her cohorts Acheson and Rulles, all communists and/or recialists or both, have long planned that if sufficient public demand forced you to trial you would cause this trial to be 'thrown.' That is an expression with which you are doubtless very familiar.

"Better not, little mah! Powerful influences watch this case. Your future depends upon an honest protrayal of the attnking influences which have peruaded your mis-deal government for all too long.

121 -22405 9 15

and the Manager of the Affect of the Contract 


In an honestly sorry for those of your ilt.

Tou come shortly to the end of the gravy

train track. Then what can you dop'

\*\*\*(See page 4)

The above is being furnished for your information
and you will be advised of any further developments in this

T21 -224 05 9

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NOTES ON YELLOW CHLY:

Baltimora urrice

Market Market Comment.

captioned Dean Acheson, Secretary of State - Infor-

\*\* Teletype from Baltimore dated February 27, 1951, captioned "Dean Acheson, Secretary of State, Information Concerning."

### (74-1333-3611)

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FEB 27 195

FROM BA

5-58 PM

PRECTOR

URGENT

PERSONAL ATTENTION INSPECTOR A. H. BELMONT DEAN ACHESON, SECRETARY OF STATE, INFO. CONCERNING. BRIGADIER GENERAL EUGENE S. BIBB, RETIRED, INTERVIEWED THIS DATE RE HIS ALLEGATIONS AGAINST SECY ACHESON MADE AT LUNCHEON OF LIONS CLUB,

BALTIMORE, FEB. TWENTY LAST. BIBB NOW STATES THAT HE HAS NO DOCUMENTARY MATERIAL OF ANY KIND REFLECTING ANY COMMUNIST AFFILIATION ON THE PART HE EXPLAINED THAT MATERIAL USED IN HIS TALKS SINCE G ACHESON. RETIREMENT FROM THE ARMY HAS BEEN OBTAINED SOLELY FROM PUBLICATIONS, PAMPHLETS AND OTHER WRITINGS OF PUBLIC RECORD. HE FURTHER STATED HE HAD NO PAPERS OR MATERIAL OF A CLASSIFIED NATURE AND HAD NO ACCESS TO ANY SUCH MATERIAL. BIBB WAS QUESTIONED CONCERNING HIS STATEMENT THAT HE HAD DOCUMENTARY PROOF OF ACHESONS AFFILIATION WITH CP AND HE STATED THAT HE INTENDED TO POINT OUT THAT ANY REASONABLE PERSON READING PUBLIC DOCUMENTARY MATERIAL COULD REACH THE SAME CONCLUSION THAT HE HE STATED EMPHATICALLY THAT HE DID NOT INTEND TO INFER THAT HE HAD ANY SECRET PROOF THAT ACHESON HAS EVER BEEN AFFILIATED WITH THE CP. BIBB RELATED AN INCIDENT THAT OCCURRED AT GENERAL DOUGLAS MACARTHURS HEADQUARTERS IN TOKYO IN EARLY NINETEEN FORTYSIX.

-224(

END PAGE ONE

Marshall Played If that happened, then the Prominent Role

PAGE TWO

UPON HIS RETURN FROM SEOUL HE PERSONALLY CONFRONTED ACHESON IN MACARTHURS HEADQUARTERS AT WHICH TIME HE DIRECTLY ACCUSED ACHESON OF BEING A COMMUNIST. ACCORDING TO BIBBS STATEMENT ACHESON MADE NO REPLY TO HIS ACCUSATION. BIBB BASES HIS BELIEF THAT ACHESON IS A COMMUNIST ON THE CONTINUOUS COURSE OF ACTION PURSUED BY ACHESON IN HIS OFFICIAL CAPACITY AS AN OFFICIAL OF THE STATE DEPT. DURING THE COURSE OF THE INTERVIEW, IT WAS ASCERTAINED THAT BIBB CONSIDERS HIMSELF A CRUSADER AGAINST COMMUNISM AND HE ADVISED THAT HE INTENDED MAKING A SERIES OF SOME SIXTEEN TALKS BEFORE GROUPS ALONGTHE EASTERN SEABOARD. HE FURTHER STATES THAT HE DESIRES NO PUBLICITY OR PERSONAL GLORY BUT MERELY WISHES TO INFORM THE PUBLIC OF THE FACTS CONCERNING COMMUNISM AS HE SEES THEM. HE FURTHER CLAIMS THAT HE DOES NOT DESIRE TO PROFIT FROM HIS RANK AS A RETIRED ARMY GENERAL AND WISHES TO BE HEARD MERELY AS A PRIVATE CITIZEN. BIBBS NEXT SCHEDULED TALK IS AT EIGHT THIRTY PM ON MARCH TEN BEFORE THE MINUTE WOMEN OF AMERICAN IN BALTIMORE AT THE ENOCH PRATT LIBRARY. HE FURNISHED A COPY OF A NINETEEN PAGE PAPER HE HAS PREPARED FOR USE IN HIS SPEECHES ENTITLED QUOTE CHINA UNQUOTE IN END PAGE TWO

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121 -22405 9 1

PAGE THREE

WHICH HE PURPORTS TO ANALYZE THE CHINESE SITUATION. A COPY OF THIS PAPER WILL BE FURNISHED TO THE BUREAU. COMPLETE RECORDING OF BIBBS SPEECH FEB. TWENTY BEFORE THE LIONS CLUB, BALTIMORE, HAS BEEN OBTAINED FROM RADIO STATION WFBR. STENOGRAPHIC TRANSCRIPTION OF ABOVE RECORDING PRESENTLY BEING MADE AND SAME WILL BE FURNISHED TO THE BUREAU. IT HAS BEEN ASCERTAINED THAT FORMER FBI AGENT DONALD SURINE OF SENATOR MCCARTHYS STAFF HAS AN APPOINTMENT TO INTERVIEW GENERAL BIBB TONIGHT. IN ADDITION TO ABOVE, BUREAU WILL BE FURNISHED WITH DETAILED RESULT OF INTERVIEW WITH BIBB BY BALTIMORE AGENTS TODAY. NO ACTION RE THIS MATTER PRESENTLY CONTEMPLATED BY BALTIMORE UACB. CARSON ,

END

AAD PLS

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SAC, San Francisco

Linguis Color Principles.

February 14, 1951

\* Director, FBI

AIR WAIL SPECIAL DELIVERY

DEAN ACHESON SECRETARY OF STATE LGE

RECORDED - 63

121-224.05-10

Reurlet February 6, 1951, furnishing two copies of Senate Joint Resolution No. 2 "relative to the impeachment of Secretary of State Dean Acheson."

You are instructed to attempt to ascertain through reliable contacts or through public source material the action taken by the California State Legislature concerning this resolution and advise the Bureau at once.

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## ffice Memorandum UNITED STATÉS GOVERNMENT

TO Director, FBI - ANSD

SUBIR

SAC, San Francisco DEAN ACHESON, STATE LŒ

DATE: 2-6-51

ReButel February 6, 1951 requesting two copies of Resolution sponsored by Senator TENNEY to impeach ACHESON.

There are enclosed herewith for the Bureau two copies of Senate Joint Resolution No. 2, "Relative to the impeachment of Secretary of State Dean Acheson," in accordance with the Bureau's request.

A copy of the above resolution is also being furnished herewith to the Los Angeles and San Diego Divisions for their information.

HMK: emb Enclosures 2 co San Diego (with encl.) Los Angeles (with encl.) OI. ENC!

PEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION.

Transmit the following message to:

FEBRUARY 6, 1951

URGENT

RECORDED - 63

121-22405-11

SAC, SAN FRANCISCO DEAN ACHESON, STATE, LOB. ARTICLE RECENTLY APPEARED IN

LOCAL NEWSPAPER REFLECTING THAT TENNEY HAS SPONSORED

RESOLUTION TO IMPEACH ACHESON. ARTICLE POINTED OUT

THAT COMPLETE TEXT OF TENNEY'S RESOLUTION COULD BE ΓY-123

OBTAINED AT SACRAMENTO. IMMEDIATELY FURNISH TWO COPIES

OF RESOLUTION TO BUREAU. VIA AMSD.

RHE: dba MA

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PLUEIAL BURTOU OF INVESTIGATION U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE NOITOS SKOTTONI SECTION

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Continued from Preceding Page

romance between lovely Betsy von Furstenberg and wealthy young Peter Howard is still on. Peter, who was sent back to school by his family, has returned again and is just bursting with pride at the success Betsy is having in "Second Threshold". Gossip from Rome has it that

one of our better-known movie stars has completely lost his heart to an Italian beauty and intends to ask his wife of rather

recent vintage for a divorce . . . Charles Denny A. is upset now that the Orrin Lehmanliona Massey romance is back where it was. 0 0

REPUBLICAN SENATOR McKENNA may soon head a committee to investigate Dean Acheson . ... And California's State Senator Jack Tenney has sponsored a resolution to impeach the Secretary of State. Tenney has a list of charges against Acheson that would make your hair atand.

Here are the principal charges against the Secretary:

That "Dean Acheson has been the chief architect of the policy which has brought us, in five years, from the unconditional victory of 1945 and sole posses-sor of the atom bomb to the

verge of nation ruin"...

That in 1946 he wrote that
Gen. Marshall, then U. S. Ambassador to China, was exerting
every effort to bring the Chinese Communists and Nationalists together to form a coalition gov-

ernment . . . That on June 19, 1947, he declared there was no danger of a Communist defeat of Chiang Kal-shek, which statement he contradicted in his letter to the President on July 30, 1949, by declaring that "no amount of

aid could have saved Chiang"... That in the issuance of the White Paper on China, Aug. 5, 1949, he declared that all im-portant documents were includ-

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POWERS SCHOOL 257 Fard And. E. Y. 17

ly contradicted by former Am-bassador Patrick J. Hurley.

That he sponsored the Hiss brothers. Donald and Alger, despite the fact they had been denounced as Soviet agents, and used his influence with the FBI is saye Alger Hiss, and publicly and officially refused "to turn his back on Alger Hiss" after 20 jurors had found him guilty of perjury ...

That he acted as counsel for Lauchlin Currie when Currie appeared before a Congressional Committee to answer charges by Whittaker Chambers and Elizabeth Bentley that he had helped their Red espionage net-

That he secured the appointment of Alger Hiss as adviser to President Roosevelt at Yal-

That he advised the recognition of Tito's Communist Gov-ernment of Yugoslavia and the betrayal of Mihallovitch . . .

betrayal of Mihallovitch . . . of That, against the advice of Ambassador Arthur Bliss Lane in 1946, he approved a "loan" of ninety million dollars to Communist Poland, then represented by Donald Hiss of the Dean Acheson law firm .

That he proposed turning over atomic secrets to the Soviet uses but without inspection . . .

That on Dec. 16, 1945, Acheson, then Undersceretary of State, received Juan Negrin, head of the Spanish Commu-nists, while refusing to receive Pernando de los Rios, head of the Franco group . . .

And that in welcome to the Red Dean of Canterbury at Madison Square Garden on Nov. 14, 1945, Undersecretary of State Acheson stated, "Never in the past has there been any place on the globe where the and Russian peoples have clashed or even been antagonistic—and there is no objective reason to suppose that there should be such a place... We under-stand and agree with them that to have friendly governments along her borders is essential both for the security of the Soviet Union and for the peace of the world."

Joy

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If you want the complete text of Sen. Tenney's resolution, write to him for copies at the State Capitol, Sacramento, Calif.

Read Cholly Knickerbocker's sparkling column daily in the Journal-American.

## KEEP YOUNG .ook YOUNG

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# Ibserves

XCLUSIVELY YOURS: Perhap American citizen who can claim to be a direct descendant of King Solomon and Queen Sheba. It is the brand new granddaughter of Emperor Haile Sclassie of Ethiopia who was born the other day in the American Hospital in Paris. Because of this the new little Princess, who is the daighter of the Ethiopian Crown Prince and Princess Medfarlaeh, may later claim American citizenship and have a good chance to obtain it.

Addis all the

the other night when they arrived with a little string orchestra of their own. The trio sat in the back of the room. and listened all evening to the

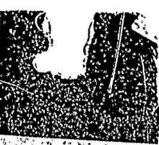
music...

Gloria Swanson, who is five-footone with heels, received the other day an award as, "the outstanding little woman of the year." The poll was conducted by fashion stylist Murray Sices who calls himself the champion of the stylist Murray Sices who calls himself the champion of the little women. Other names prominent in the poll were Perle Mesta, Melen Hayes, Bette Davis, the Duchess of Windsor and Assistant Schrefary of Defense Anna Rosenberg. Incidentally did, you know that the average. American woman is slightly shows five footstree?

above five-foot-three?
Some UN members are very superstitious and do not like the idea of moving not like, the idea of moving to the new building on the East River Drive. They red member the member that may be fate of the League Arations which folded after moving to the Palais des Nations and are afraid the same thing will happen if they leave Lake. Success

Success . . . There is talk that Blevins. Davis, who became a mil-lionaire when his enormously wealthy wife died, wants to produce a play starring his good friend Margaret

Truman '. Sarah; 'Churchill ' Beau-champs, who flew to Europe to be with her father, Winston Churchill, will be back here today to rejoin hus-band Tony Beauchamps ... Despite all you hear, the



· Tea for three. Mrs. Juliens a gown certain to draw raver audience, chats with Mrs. Nat Mrs. Alfred de Liagre Jr. Sta



Short cut to all'points south, ou with double-dip pockets-in lig fleece, just the ticket to see fa palmy days and nights. In yel news right now) or coral, pink, Sizes 10 to 16. Sorry, no mail or.

Coals, Second Floor



FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION COMMUNICATIONS SECTION. DEFERHED APRIL 10, 1951 Transmit the following message to: SAC, SAN FRANCISCO DEAN ACHIESON, SECRETARY OF STATE, LOB. ADVISE IF CALIFORNIA STATE פימון ATTION HAS ACTED ON SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION MIMBER TWO THELATIVE TO THE IMPRACHMENT OF SECRETARY OF STATE DEAN ACHESON." HOXIVER RHEijk ik O. S. CE ATMENT OF JUSTICE RECORDED APR 11 1951 EX. - 799. ECEIX tele. Re TCLETYJ E

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ELRI

WASHINGTON FROM SFRAN S20 DIRECTOR

4-20-51

4-34 PM

TERED - 224 05 13 ch /-1

DEAN ACHESON, SECRETARY OF STATE, LGE. REMYLET FEB. TWENTY AND BUTEL SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION NUMBER TWO RELATIVE TO IM-APRIL ELEVEN. PEACHMENT OF SECRETARY OF STATE ACHESON WAS HEARD BY SENATE RULES . COMMITTEE, CALIFORNIA STATE-LEGISLATURE AT SACRAMENTO IN EVENING SESSION, APRIL NINETEEN, INSTANT HAND SHELVED BY THAT COMMITTEE. CONTACT IN STATE LEGISLATURE ADVISES THIS ACTION KILLED THE RESOLUTION AS FAR AS COMMITTEE CONCERNED AND NO FÜRTHER ACTION CAN BE TAKEN UNLESS MEASURE AGAIN 'INTRODUCED.

62MAY 5

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT Mr. D. M. Ladd DATE: April 26, 1951, 1951, 1951 A. H. Belmorty ( SUBJECT: DEAN ACHESON Secretary of State Q1. R. 3 Tele. 5

of the sect of particular and

PURPOSE:

To advise you that a resolution introduced on January 15, 1951, by California State Senator, Jack Tenney, "relative to the impeachment of Secretary of State, Doan Acheson" has been "killed" by the California State Legislature.

## BACKGROUND:

You will recall from my memorandum of Pebruary 12, 1951, that the San Francisco Office had made available two copies of Senate Joint Resolution #2 which had been introduced in the California State Legislature by State Senator Tenney calling for the impeachment of Dean Acheson. At that time, one copy of this resolution was sent

The San Francisco Office has now advised that this resolution relative to the impeachment of Secretary of State, Acheson, was heard by the Senate Rules Committee, California State Legislature, at Sacramento, California, in evening session, April 19, 1951, and shelved by that Committee. The San Francisco Office reported that a contact in the State Legislature had advised that this action killed the resolution as far as that Committee was concerned and no further action could be taken unless the measure was introduced

ACTION:

-22405

This is for your information.

2. It is recommended that this information le furnished to the Attorney General and a suggested letter to the Attorney

RHE: dba ,

Attachment

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meeting a memorandum from See-investing a memorandum from See-investing critaria help in connection with the 'remoral of the Jepanese and the movement of Chinese armies into the north and laying down certain restrictions on these movement.

on these movements....

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went over them; and they
put in final shape, un-

## SKIN IRRITATIONS

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## Marshall Played

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one of very considerable fighting by the end of jist, and when Oen. Marshall left China in 1947 and the foreign Relations Communities of the first possible for the Proving Relations Committee a very frank statement of this struggle between the Government settlement of this struggle between the Government settlement of the struggle between the Government in considering the Communities ended to Communities ended to Communities ended to Communities of the struggle between the Government in considering factors the States Government in considering factors the States Government in considering the to a complete loss of the will be considered to the world's worst clearly his understanding of the difficulties which brought failure to his mission, and his understanding of the difficulties in the Chinese government, which were steps which had to be taken by the chinese government, which were steps which had to be taken by the chinese government, which were the communitied its seattle permit it to function threat.

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me the Wage Stabilization Roard
He suggested that any changes
thould wait on experience in the
working of the present act. He
did say, however, that the section
relating to the settlement of industrial disputes might have to be
changed.

Asked About Escalate Clause.

Benator Capchait asked whetner a formula for escalator clause in Parts.





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RESERVATIONS, ADAMS 0700 Service will be transferred to the eir-cooled Sixe Room in inclement weather CONNECTICUT AT CALVERT

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## Partial Text of Acheson's Statement on Policy in China and Defense of





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THE EVENING STAR, Washington, D. C. X

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## RESULTS' COUNT

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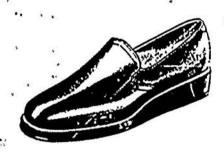
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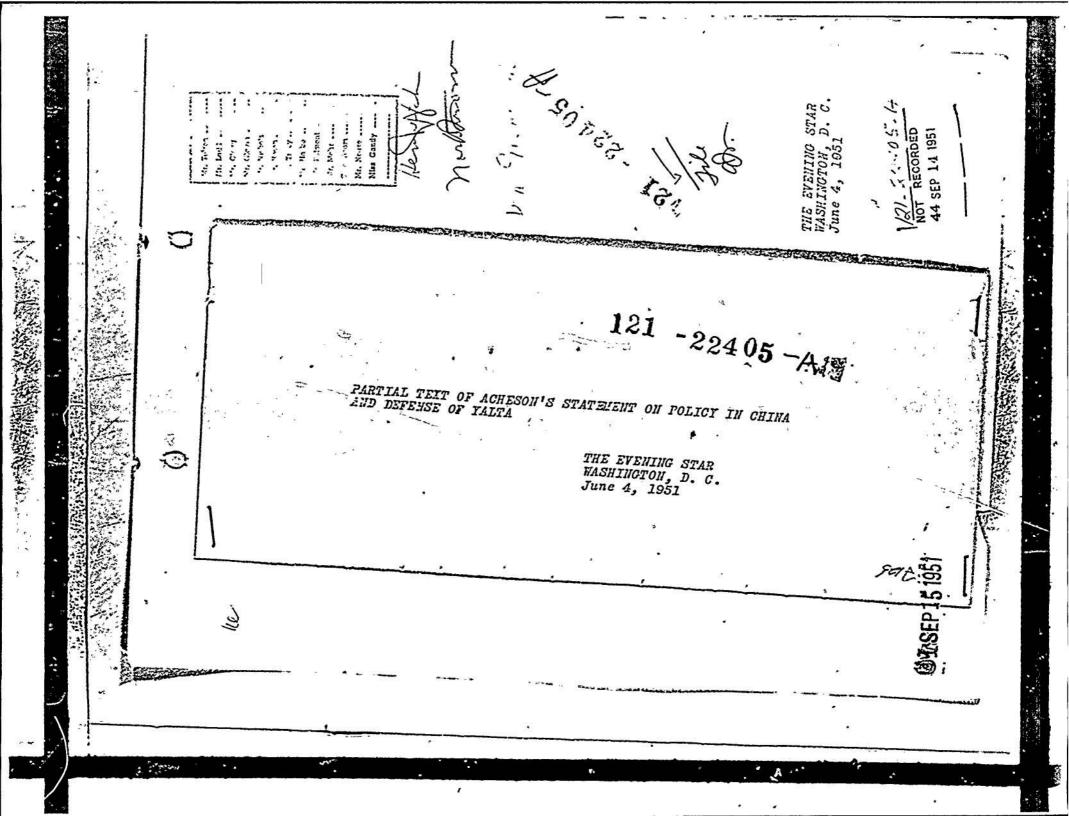
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## cheson Rebuts 12 Charges law firm, and the firm got a \$50,

3. CHARGE—Acheson said
July 20 there were no Communists in the State Department and "this statement has since proved to be completely faise and untrue."

The State Department re-

A. CHARGE—Acheson "has never repudlated his support of Alger-Hiss."

The State Department said Acheson's answers to questions about Hiss, now in prison on a perlury conviction, had been "widely misinterpreted."

The As never in any way condoned the offense of which Alger-Hiss has been found guilty. x x x x far as he is concerned, the decision of the Alger-Hiss has been found guilty. x x x x far as he is concerned, the decision of the Matter."

The State Department said (Supreme) Court disposes of the matter."

The State Department said the same of the



Associated Press Wirephoto LIEUT. GOV. KNIGHT" Critic of Dean Acheson " "

Acheson ob
and department further more the department said a security investigation staff of 100 persons which has operated with the FBI also does not know, of any Reds in the department, at the first of Alger-Hiss.

A, CHARGE—Acheson "has never repudiated his support of Alger-Hiss."

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"He has never in any way condoned the offices of which Alger Hiss."

The State Department said Acheson has agrarian reformers.

Counsel to Lauchlin Curtic appeared before a congressional committee of which age charges.

The State Department said Acheson has agrarian reformers.

CHARGE—Acheson acted as congressional committee of which alger Hiss. has been found guilty, x x x As far as he is concerned, the decision of the Supreme Court disposes of the latter."

CHARGE—Acheson, recommendation of the suppoarance of the anticology and both the latter."

CHARGE—Acheson, was retained by Curtic appearance of subversive Abraham mander of s

tary of State that Russia should share in the administration of Japan.

The same of the sa

Japan.

The State Department answered that the records showed no such statement by Acheson. It said he had testified in September, 1945, that the United States was trying to "go forward with the Job" in Japan and had "no disposition to to exclude anybody."

The department added that the fact is the machinery for administration of Japan "completely recognized the major role of the United States."

O. CHARGE—Acheson insisted on a veto in UNRRA organization of please Russia and supported all Soviet demands "thus leaving the United States impotent to control UNRRA although the United States put up all the money."

The State Department replied that "this allegation is false."
They said there was no veto in LYRRA decision-making except for a few specific matters such as amending the charter and nominating a director general.

10. CHARGE—Acheson obtained appointment of Alege Hiss "to Dumbarton Oaks and Yalta."

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Date: 8-20-5/.

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63 OCT 9

## DOOMAN LINKS Lattimore to Sec. Acheson

Says 1945 Policy Same as Reds'

BY WILLARD EDWARDS
State Secretary Acheson in
1945 was under the sway of Owen
Lattimore, Far Eastern experi accused of communistic connections, a former high State department official testified yesterday.

department, designed to bring about a Communist regime in Japan after its surrender in 1945, was revealed by Eugene R. Dooman, 61, former assistant director of the office of Far Eastern affairs, and a veteran of 33 years in the foreign service.

Dooman was forced to retire in 1945 along with Undersecretary Joseph Grew, former ambassa, dor to Japan, after they fought the pro-Communist clique in the State department, the Senate internal security committee, was

Policy Identical to Reds'

The witness said American policy towards. Japan under Acheson, Lattimore, and John, Carter Vincent, a State department of ficial recently cleared of disloy alty charges by the State department, was identical in the post war perfod with that advocated by the Communist, party. The Communist chief for Japan, se said, was to destroy the emperor, wipe out-capitalism, create chaos and reduce the nation to "a perform."

The powerful influence of Lattimire, now a Johns Hopkins university professor, in the State department was revealed by Dooman, under questioning by committee, counsel Robert Morris.
Dooman said Lattimore opposed
Grew because Grew-opposed the
communistic control of Japan.

When Vincent, then chief of the Far Eastern division, sought to have Lattimore appointed his assistant in 1945, Grew put a stop to it. Dooman testified. But a few months later, both Grew and Dooman were out of public service and their positions taken by Acheson and Vincent. Postwar policies for Japan, initiated by Grew, were quickly reversed to mesh with the Communist pattern by Acheson and Vincent, Dooman said.

.. Acheson Quoted Lattimore ;

"There was a very striking similarity between American policy in Japan and the Russian program for its satellites in Europe," commented Sen. Eastland (D) of Masissippi.

That's a fair judgment," said

over Acheson, then an assistant secretary of State, Dooman described a State department in eting in the spring of 1945 at which Dooman outlined a Japanese policy.

Acheson, Dooman said, then dismissed Dooman's views with a contemptuous remark concerning penny a dozen Far Eastern experts" and proceeded to quote at great length from Lattimore's book, "Solution in Asia," asserting he followed the Lattimore views.

In May, 1945, Grew instructed Dooman to draw up a paper outlining American post-surrender policies for Japan. When this document, proposing that the Japanese retain a constitutional monarchy if they wished it, was read at a State department meeting, violent objections were raised by Acheson and Archibald MacLeish, an assistant State secretary, Dooman said.

Lattimore Visits Truman

But the paper was accepted by President Truman, provided the armed forces agreed. Dooman said, and it was then discussed at a secret meeting in the Pentagan hilding with War Secretary Forrest it, jen Marshall, and high ranking military leaders.

Bilmson and Forrestal approved the document Dooman said, but

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NOT RECORDED

Dear July Page

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Wash. News

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Elmer Davis, (now a leftward commentator) present as the hadd of the office of war information, "rescted violentity" Gen. Marshill the proposed that the paper he pigon-holed as "premature." If attimore then called on President Truman at the White House, Dooman said, and "remonstrated very strongly" against any program permitting the monarchy to remain in Japan. Lettimore protested that "Fascitis" in the State department wanted the emperor to remain in Japan, a statement similar to many appearing in the Communist press.

But the Dooman document, the witness said, was later taken to the Potsdam conference by Stimzon, was indorsed by Truman, State Secretary Byrnes, and received the telegraphed indorsement of Chiang Kaishek, and was issued, July 29, 1945, with minor changes, as the Potsdam declaration.

Dooman yolunteered the information by Douglas Fairbanks jamble to the declaration had been written by Douglas Fairbanks jamble movie star, then working a the psychological warfare branch of the Navy.

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BAC, Denver

REGISTERED MAIL

October 17, 1951

Director, FBI

DEAN ACHESON; PHILIP CARYL JESSUP Information Concerning (Denver file 62-557)

Reference is made to your letter of October 1, 1951, furnishing material which had been made available to your office by Robert Donner, Colorado Springs, Colorado.

Pursuant to your request this material is attached herewith. A photostatic copy of this material has been made at the Bureau.

& RECURRAND.

Enchosure

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## RE 2 Felix Sonary

Norman Chandler buraler

Reference is nade to Hov. 1619-1520 deted sovember 20, 1944, a two-part message vetting forth information concerning Felix Sonary received by the NGB from Mathan Greyery ..! Durmaster, who had obtained it from Norman Chandler suraler.

## FELIX SCHARY

In Dacember, 1940, information was received from a source of unknown reliability that Dr. Belia warry, resident of the Shoreham Hotel, Mashington, D. C., was a close friend of Dr. Hjelmar Rehacht, heed of the German Reichbonk. According to source, during the occupation of Jelyium by the Germans in Korld Mar I, Sonary and Schocht were assigned as financial governors of Belgium. Both have long histories in . Jerman banking circles, according to the source. Until a short time previously, it was soid, Somary had been head of the Doutsche Bank of Tokyo. Source believed that Sonary was posing as a Swiss citizen. It was also believed that Sonary was in the United States for the supposed purpose of purchasing grain for Switzerland, which purchases were in fact being made for German interests.

(65-26010-1-1) Information available at the Treasury Department as of leburory 4, 1941, was to the effect that Somery was an Austro-Hungarian by birth, butno Suise by naturalization, and that Somary had at no. time had German nationality. It was believed, however, that Sonary had been a functionary in the Civil Administration of Occupied Belgium during Forld Fer I, and that he had been, at that time, associated with Dr. Hjalmar

Schacht. 65-26010(Somary) 101-3274(Bursler) 65-58068(Souma)

E.J. VanLoon smpm

cc: Brent Lamphere

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It was reflected that Scrary had visited the Treasury Department several times with the Swies Minister as the latter's financial advisor. It was understood that Tonary had been in very close relationship with M. Backmann, former governor of the National Bank of Switnerland, and that he was, at that time, in equally close relationship with Backmann's successor, M. Raber. It was reflected that a high official of the United States Government who had been in frequent contact with Somery described Somery as one of the most lucid and objective students of monetary and accounte matters that he had over an countered.

(85-26010-6)

Information from the State Department is that its oldest record concerning Sonary goes back to February 25, 1920, when he applied for a vise in Zurich, Switzerland, for the stated purpose of coming to the United States in connection with financial negotiations concerning the import of raw materials into the Austrian Republic. The application of Sonary at this time stated that he was born in Vienna, Austria, on Hovember 20, 1831.

In October, 1939, the American Consul at Bern, Switzerland, reported the issuance of a visa to Dr. Felix Somary, bearer of special passport #5577 issued at Bern, Switzerland, on April 6, 1939. This passport reflected that Somery was on a special mission for the Swizs Government and was born November 20, 1881, in Switzerland, not in Austria. Comery was accompanied by his wife, Nay Somary, bearer of special passport #5847 issued at Bern, Switzerland, October 24, 1939, reflecting that she was born in Switzerland on November 17, 1900. The address of the Somarys in the United States was to be in care of the Swizs Legation, Nashington, N. C., and they were to arrive in New York about November 10, 1939.

On March 16, 1940, diplomatio vise #53 was issued to Somary, who then possessed Swiss diplomatic passeport .1349 tosued by the Federal Political Department, Bern, on March 15, 1940. He was to proceed to the United States on an official mission, embarking at Genoa on March 20, 1940.

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Additional State Department information concerning Somary was that he was a private banker, heing a member of the firm Blankert and Company of Surich. He was also unofficial advisor to Dr. Hermann Obrecht, member of the Federal Council and head of the Department of Public Economy, and to Professor Suchmann, the President of the Swiss National bank.

It was reflected that Somary's visit to the United States in 1939 was in an unofficial aspectity on behalf of the cutas Government to explore, among other mothers, the nosestitity of purchasing essential naterials anch as wheat, gaseline, edible oils, and cannot begetables. After visiting officials in the Department of State and elsewhere in Washington, Somary expected to proceed to Canada to look over the wheat situation, and also on private business. During his two visits to the United States, Somery had many conversations with officials of the State Department and other departments of the Jouernment. The records of the State Department and other departments of the Jouernment. The records of the State Department which he claimed and, in fact, it appeared that the Ewies Winister in Washington actively associated himself with the purposes and work of Somary in this country. (65-26010-7)

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sort of connacting link between the destrutchische Kreditbank, Ytenna, and the Rothschild interests. Somery was believed to have been financial edutor of the Rothschilds since that time. In about 1921, he went to Zurich and purchased a controlling interest in the private firm of Blankert and Company. According to Ernst, it is reported that the many for tills transaction came from the Rothschilds.

In connection with Soncry's visit to the United States in 1940 on a Swiss diplomatic passport, Ernut advised that Somary had always been persone non grate to Swiss bankers, and puople in Swiss banking circles were a stdarebly surprised when they learned he had been given a diplomatic passport and they raised objections to it. Ernut claimed that it was proven that Jonary had spread with-Swis; propagande in the United States and that Somary stands very badly in wiss estimation. Ernst said that when he was in New York in 1940, it was common gossip in Swiss financial circles in New York that Somary had been able to run back and forth from Switzerland to Berlin on a number of occasions when he had undoubtedly been in contact with Schacht. Ernst believed that Schacht and Somary had inloubtedly came together through their services with the Reichabens.

Information was received in October, 1942, that according to a number of the Canadian Legation, Rashington, D. C., a Lr. Lowery, a Swiss residing at the Shorehem Hotel, had furnished the British with some rather anazing information concerning transportation facilities and various installations within Germany.

(65-26010-8)

Somery was investigated in 1943 for possible violation of the Foreign Agents Registration Act. Walter F. Ostrow, Sivision of Monetary Research, United States Treasury Department, formerly a United States Vice Consul in Owitnerland, adviced that he had first become acquainted with Somery in Switzerland in 1936 in connection with his diplomatio work. He stated he had known Somery intimately since that time, and that Somery was one of his principal contacts in Switzerland between 1936 and 1941.

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Detrow advised that Somery was born in Austria and became quite a prominent man in financial and accommic matters. He said Somery became on economic and financial advisor to the Corman Imperial Government prior to the first world wer but that difficulties crose between Somery and the Kaiser, as a result of which Somery moved to Switzerland and became a Swiss citizen in about 1920. In Switzerland, according to Ostrow, Somery was regarded very highly as an authority on finance and economics. Ostrow advised that after Somery completed a mission in the United States for the Swiss Government, he remained in this country because of war conditions in surope. He said Somery brought his wife and two adopted children as well as two sisters, to the United tates to live and that since then they have lived at the Shoreham Hotel, Vashington, B. C.

Ostrow, who advised that he had continued his association with Somary in the United States, stated that he had been informed that Somary was financing Archduke Itto of Austria. He stated that he inquired of Somiry about this and Somary denied it. He soid Somary mentioned that he had given financial aid to Madame Tabouis, former editor of a 'leftist" newspaper in France, to prevent her from cumulting suicide. This was pointed out by Somary, according to Ostrow, to show that he, Fonary, was just philanthrophically inclined in certain instances. Somary also told Ostrow that he had given money to the Horwegian Government in Exils.

Ostrow advised that Somery had been opposed to the Hitler Regime in Germany. As reasons that convinced him that Somery was notually opposed to Hitler, he positived out that Somery was of Javish descent, and had built up a fortune of about several million dollars which would be taken away from him if Hitler decided to invade Switzerland. Ostrow further stated that Somery, even though of Jewish descent, was a Cathelic and had married a Cathelic woman. He said that Somery had always been of a liberal and democratic nature and apparently had nothing in common with the Axis philosophy of government.

Ostrow related an incident told him by Somary to the effect that Somary and Dr. Bruezing, former Chancellor of the Germon Government under the Eleman Republic and then a professor

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at Harvard University, had endeavored to bring to the United States one Hilferding, the Social Democratic Minister of Finance in the German Government during the Mienar Republic who was a refugee from the Naxis. Somety had described Hilferding as a bitter enemy of the Naxis who had fled to France where, after the German occupation, Laval had surrendered Hilferding to the Naxis. Somety indicated that his efforts in this regard were blacked by Breckenridge Long of the State Department. Somety contended, according to estrow, that he had had Bruening go to the White House to intercede for Hilferding.

Ostrow advised that since coming to the United States Somery had become a Consultant for the War Department, Office of Industrial Information, which was engaged in highly confidential work for General Somervell. He stated that Somery was introduced into the work of this office by Alfred Bergman, Vice President of the Royal Typewriter Company, in charge of exports, who took Somery to one of the weekly round-table discussions held by this office.

In a personal interview on October 5, 1945, Comary advised that, prior to 1939, he had made many trips to the United States for the purpose of business and economic study. In May, 1939, he stated, he came to the United States on a secret mission of a commercial nature for the Swiss Government, but that his dealings were with the State Department and nore particularly with Francis Sayre and Herbert Feis, as well as with Cordell Mull.

Somary explained that after the completion of his mission for the Swiss Government at the end of 1940, he soon returned to the United States with his family because of war conditions in Europe. He stated he intended to remain for the duration of the war, and that he might even remain after the war as his family was beginning to like this country better than Switzerland.

Somary related that, since the end of 1940, he had not been the representative of any foreign government or any foreign principal, either corporate or individual. He said he was a

special partner in the firm of Blankart and Company of Switzerland but that he had done nothing whatevever for this company while in the United States. He said he had not worked for compensation since the completion of his mission for the Swiss Government and that his only activity has been to act as a consultant for the United States War Department. He said the was frequently called as an advisor for a special kar Department in scaret work concerning turopean matters. He produced a latter from General Butterworth on the Latienary of the war army, Headquarters of Service of Supply, on which sutterworth thenked Sonary for his valuable services rendered to this Committee.

Somery also stated that he had been consulted by other conomic and financial matters and other matters within his knowledge, but that all his sarvices for the government have officials of the Korwegian Government in Exile and by certain officials of other Allied governments.

Concerning his activities at the then present time, concry stated that he and certain other individuals, including a Ur. Hughes, son of Chief Justice Hughes, Dr. Ernest Wittman, New York, former attorney in Budapest who acted as a correspondent for Wendell Willkie's law firm, and a Ur. Walton of Rendell Willkie's law firm, had gathered togginer for the purpose of planning an organization to study the possibility of obtaining an exact of the paration for property expropriated by the Axis governments during the war. The organization was said to be morely in the formative stages and Walton was then studying the legal problems involved. This committee, according to concry, had a meeting at the State Department in the office of Dean Acheson. He said the States Department approved the organization but advised that it should be a private organization and not concept of a letter from Dean Acheson to Hendell Willkie verifying this information.

(65-26010-15)

On June 2, 1945, Somery executed on application to depart from the inited States for a visit to furich, Switzerland, not to exceed six months duration, to investigate and prepare studies relating to economic conditions in Switzerland and to according the condition of his personal interests in that country. He indicated that he had applied for a re-entry purmit and that his wife and children would not accompany him.

In the application, he gave his date and place of birth as November 20, 1881, in Fienna, Austria. He indicated he last entered the United States on March 11, 1941, at all Faso, Tomas. As reforences, he gave the names of Fr. Charles Bruggmann, Minister of Switzerland to the United States, and Mr. John J. O'Connor, Financial Secretary of the M. S. Chamber of Connerse, Rashington, P. C.

On April 1, 1948, it was determined from the Immigration and Haturelization Service that May Demblin Senary, bern Hovenber 17, 1900, at Vienna, Austria, wife of Felix Semery, was an applicant for naturalization.

The Registration Act investigation of Sourcy was instituted at the request of the Department of Justice and the reports of this investigation were furnished to the Department for the attention of the Special Far Policies init on July 8, 1943, and October 19, 1943. On March 4, 1944, the same reports were furnished to Mr. Edward J. Innia, Director of the Alian Enemy Control Unit, Department of Justice. On March 14, 1944, Mr. Sims Carter, Department of Justice, inquired regarding information on Senary and was referred to the Legistration Act investigative reports. Carter advised that in connection with a study being made concerning Twiss banks and Swiss welding companies suspicions concerning Somary had been aroused.

## MORMAN CHANDLER BURSLER

Korman Chandler Bursler was born February 28, 1906, et Filmington, Delaware. According to information furnished by fursler himself in employment applications, he received his

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preliminary education in the elementary schools in silmington, Delaware. He also attended the Meacon Jusiness School, Atlanington, and for a brief period in 1929 attended Antioch College. The records of the University of California saffect that he attended that university from January 27 to May 11, 1933, at witch time he received an A.B. degree. They also reflect that he attended the gradue is school, teking courses in economics, during the 1933-34 and the 1937-36 terms.

The United States Civil Service Com. issish records and inform tion furnished by Buraler in personal statery statements reflect that he was employed as follows:

Lenours Company, Wilmington, Deloware, as office boy, clerk, stenographer;

Cottober 16, 1931, to May 31, 1932, United States Connerca Department, Shanghai, China, as a clerk;

Mr; 6, 1935, to Fourmber 11, 1935, National Recovery 'dainistration, Machington, D. L., 12 Assistant Advisor;

November 11, 1935, to June 14, 1936, Works Project Administration, Philadelphic, Pennsylvania, National Research Project, as 'Assistant to Lirector;

June 15, 1936, to December 31, 1936, United States Department of Labor, Washington, D. C., as on connents;

June 5, 1938, to June 30, 1938, United States hapartment of Agriculture, mashington, L. ... as an accommist.

On August 5, 1938, Bursler entered the employ of the United States Department of Justice. In March 1, 1940, he was transferred to New York City. He was inducted into the United States Army on October 8, 1942, but on his release returned to the Department of Justice in New York in January, 1943. On

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Jenuary 1, 1944, he was transferred to Kashington, where he ac upied the position of expert in the Anti-Trust Livisian. In March 1, 1946, he become employed by the University of the go as a research especiate with the rank of Assistant Professor in the Law chool. Burster is still to employed.

Investig ton of Buraler developed inform it n till, blig from ist hirty contakty and included life and any in the part of bursler made by altraneth T. Conday. intley ruste d that, in 1942, delen silvermuster relat d what she was nequestred with Norman uralor, an attorney in the anti-Trust interior, U. S. vaportment of Justice, and indiget d that for har night be good wrespect for intelligence work. corein to Sentley, this proposal was treen up with Jacob sler the was akeptical and feered that unalor might be a plint. Bentley streed that she subsequently instructed Helen Silverme ster to handle burster personally and that apparently an errengement of some cort was made between Helen . ilvermester and Bursler because in the Summer of 1944 Bentley reportedly are report concerning a riels aming natural carn a over to her by the 'flu receters. Bentley rue like that malen the receter and eduted that work in the Anti-Trust Livis on concerned principally the investigation of the vermen cartels. Santley furth r stated that and had indicated to helen illuminator that is now the source of the certal reports and that when 'fluern star adultted that they are one from horman nursier. entley advisal that she was never personally seen nor met uraler.

n interview in June, 1847, Juraler edulard that he first not the fluorestars at the home of a feculty member of the interview of California just prior to the time that he, urilar, left falifornia in 1934. He said to did not see the fluorestars until some time later in hashington, b. t. He edulated a charge one contact with the electromasters but denied that they had ever questioned him concerning no work. He attend that they had never as ed im for any report, concerning is ark and that he had never given them any nor had he wer left any of his papers or documents at the Silvernanters in any time, urilar at may that nothing occurred during his relationship with the fly runsters and hould have see to him that it y were proposed in a personal content of the Community Ferry.

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Buraler presently resides of the Guadrengle Club, 1155 List 17th Street, Chicago, Illinois, where, as mentioned previously, he is employed by the University of Chicago.

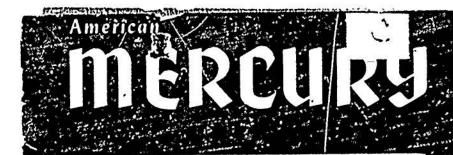
CHELLANGERS

(101-3274-40)

Falter F. Ostrow appears to be the initial States Vice Consul in Zurich referred to in Nos. 1619-16:0 as an official of the Transary Department.

Deen Acheson, Assistant Secretary of State in 1044, would appear tentatively to be Caliph, who was antacted by Samony apparently in connection with some natter involving the firm of Fillkie, owen and Gallagher.

Bureler, in view of his position as an expert in the Anti-Trust Division of the Department and Beniley's information that the work of the Anti-Trust Division was principally the investigation of German certels, may have worked on the study of Swiss benks and holding companies referred to by Er. Time Certer, or postibly had access to the finished report.



Thy cannot the people in authority see this man for what he really is Felix Wittmer ment constains to cave our so atry be done now declare it is too late he drawing money for representing our enemy while our boys Case

are spilling their young blood in norma. It is a crying shame and a terrible injustice to the American people. Yes he has brains but so did Lucifer.

Against

DEAN ACHESON

22405 -17 Mining 721

## Freedom's Case Against

## DEAN ACHESON

of the United States. One of the United States. One of the "briefing officers" was the Under Secretary of State, the Honorable Dean Gooderham Acheson. He stood there before us, with his English tailoring, his clipped musuch as he manner, describing the world as he

"Now about these Russians," he

"Now about these Russians," he

"After the Second War the State Department continued a practice begun during the war of inviting groups of college professors and itinerant lecturers to Washington to enjoy the privilege of "confidential and highly authorisative information." This was another of the semi-actret activities by the government lobby to sell the government "line."

said. "I don't believe the Soviet leaders are bad men. They are like little boys who enjoy throwing brickbats at other people's greenhouses."

There were smiles, chuckles, and nodding heads about the room, and I was appalled. As a naturalized citizen I felt it might be impertinent for me to speak out, but I rose to my

ever occur to your sir, that that is exactly what the Soviet leaders want you to believe?"

want you to believe?

He shrugged and shook his head condescendingly as he turned to me and asked: "Must every Russian move—every rock through a greenhouse—be the result of conspiracy? After all, what's the difference between Russia and America?"

"There is a great deal of differ-ence," I replied, "and I'm amazed that you don't seem to see it. The difference between Russia and America is the difference between slavery and freedom."

"Freedom?" he quipped. "Isn't that rather vague?"

"No, sir, it isn't vague," I said. "If the victims of the concentration camps could speak to you - or perhaps if some of the lads who died at Iwo Jima could speak to you - they could tell you, sir, that freedom is most specific, most concrete."

There was an embarrassed silence while the Secretary adjusted his cravat. Then he faced the other side of the room and said: "Next question, please."

That night, riding back on the train to New Jersey, I felt depressed. I contemplated with a shudder the record of these Soviet leaders who, to Mr. Acheson, were 'like little boys": uncounted millions of human beings enslaved and murdered; whole nations robbed of their identities; everywhere, the cruel, systematic destruction of human dignity. Yet here in the United States, in the nation which was the last great bulwark of liberty, the man who spoke for the government believed that "the Soviet leaders are not bad men; they are like little boys who enjoy throwing brickbats at other people's greenhouses!"

America the Under Secretary of State cast a puzzled look at you and asked: "Freedom? Isn't that rather vague?"

No wonder, I decided, that our government was distributing pamphlets to our own soldiers saying: When we speak of the Chinese 'Communists' we should remember that . . . they stand for something very different from what we ordinarily intend when we use the word 'Communist.' . . . Their program is a moderate one . . . quite in accord with what we think of as a liberal democracy." (Official USA in-doctrination publication, issue dated April 7, 1945:)

No wonder that it was the policy of the United States to force free men in Poland and free men in China to coalesce with the Communist "little boys" whose first intent was the destruction of freedom!

No wonder that President Truman would declare: "I like old Joe!"

What made all this so tragic was that Mr. Acheson was not only himself confused: he possessed the power and the talent to impose his confusion on the President, on the Secretary of State, and on numerous lecturers and teachers assembled at the invitation of their government to enjoy the privilege of "confidential and highly authoritative information"!

What hope could there be left on I concluded then that Mr. Ache-earth, I asked myself, if here in son, however "liberal" and well-

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meaning he might consider himself to be, was a man with an enormous capacity for disservice to the human race; I have, therefore, observed him closely from that date; and after six years my conclusion remains unchanged. I believe that most well-intentioned Americans will subscribe to the same conclusion if they will cut through all the confusing propaganda and patiently examine the record.

ACHESON'S RECORD OF DISSERVICE
A to the cause of freedom begins
at least nineteen years ago when he
became one of Stalin's paid American lawyers. Acheson was on Stalin's
payroll even before the Soviet
Union was recognized by the United
States. Before such agencies as the
U. S. Tariff Commission, it was
Acheson who appeared as counsel
for the Soviet delegations, trying even then to win favors for
Stalin.

On May 16, 1933, the United States Senate was considering Acheson's fitness for the position of Under Secretary of the Treasury. There was opposition to him because, since he had been the legal representative of the Soviet Union, there was fear that he might be procommunist. The opposition was led by Senator James Couzens, of Mithigan; the defense was led by Acheson's sponsor, Senator Millard E. Tydings, of Maryland.

Senator Tydings made a vigorous

speech in Acheson's defense, assuring the senators that even 'though "Mr. Acheson' has represented the USSR" (italies mine), he deserved the appointment.

Senator Couzens then withdrew his opposition with this statement: "I have been encouraged to withdraw my objection to Mr. Acheson on the alleged statement that he is a Socialist." (Congressional Record, May 16, 1033, p. 2484)

May 16, 1933, p. 3484.)

There is no denial on the record by either Senator Tydings or Acheson that he was a Socialist.

(It probably never occurred to Senator Tydings in 1933, when he first began defending Acheson, that Acheson in 1950 would be the instrument for his own defeat. For trying to whitewash Acheson's State Department of the pro-Communist charges by Senator Joe McCarthy, Tydings was repudiated by his own constituents.)

So it is no wonder that Acheson was frequently at the side of Maxim Litvinoff in 1933 when Mr. Litvinoff was negoatiating with our government for the official bestowal of this country's favors on the Soviet Union. (See State Department's own report on Soviet recognition.) Aches and his closest friends, including Alger Hissand his End, were addicated to the success of the Socialist revolution. And Litvinoff was only Stalin's ambassador; Acheson was Stalin's lawyer.

Just why, among all the American

ST THE PRINCE STREET

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lawyers, did the Soviet leaders hire these two: Acheson and Lee Pressman? It's easy to explain why they hired Pressman: he was a Communist and a member of the Ware cell organized for espionage in the government. The Soviet Union, of course, followed a general policy in all countries of hiring sympathetic lawyers

Then why did Stalin hire Ache-

To understand their Secretary of State in 1952, Americans must understand that he began seeking favors for Soviet Russia as a paid advocate. He was selected and hired by the Soviet leaders to promote their cause. He believed that the cause of Soviet Russia was a good and hopeful cause; and for most of his life he has been trying to prove that his clients, the Soviet leaders — if only they can be made to feel secure in the affections of free men — will be good little boys.

Acheson's case is just that simple.

To UNDERSTAND HIM FURTHER, Americans must get a clear picture of his law activities. He shuttles in and out of the firm of Covington, Burling, Rublee, O'Brien, & Shorb in Washington, D. C., which until 1949 also carried his name. He was "in" the firm from 1921 until 1933 when he became Under Secretary of the Treasury. He lasted only a few months in the Treasury: Roosevelt called him a "light-

weight"—so he went back "in" the firm. He remained "in" until 1941 when he got "out" to go into the State Department. When he was "out" of the State Department in 1947-48, he was back "in" the firm; then he got "out" of the firm again to become Secretary of State in January, 1949. Whenever he is "out" it is understood that he is only temporarily "out," and he receives mail at both the law office and the State Department.

Acheson's son, David C. Acheson, and his good friend, Donald Hiss, brother of his close friend, Alger Hiss, both are permanently connected with the firm. Donald Hiss was with Acheson in the State Department until 1945 when Acheson arranged his transfer to the law firm.

And what does this firm specialize in? It specializes in representing foreign governments. It now represents seven foreign governments at enormous retainers: Pakistan, Iran, Greece, Colombia, Denmark, Finland, and Sweden. Since Acheson became Secretary of State in January, 1949, the firm has collected over \$235,000 from foreign governments.

If a foreign government is seeking a loan or some other favor from the government of the United States, would it be smart for that government to rerain the law firm from which the Secretary of State is temporarily on leave? The law firm

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with which the son of the Secretary of State is permanently connected?

Here is how the Acheson set-up works. In 1946 the Soviet satellite government of Poland applied to the United States for a loan of \$90,000,000. Acheson was then Under Secretary of State and, on occasion, Acting Secretary of State. And what law firm did the Reds retain to get the loan? The Acheson firm. with Donald Hiss assigned directly.

Our ambassador to Poland, Arthur Bliss Lane, pleaded with the State Department not to approve the loan. Mr. Lane pointed out that American citizens were being mistreated in Poland; that the Red terror was destroying all freedom. "With the greatest earnestness of which I am capable," Mr. Lane declared, "I beg the department not to approve the extension of any credits

On April 24, 1946, Acting Secretary of State Dean Acheson announced that the loan, to be made through the Export-Import Bank, had been approved. The fee paid by the Communists through the puppet government of Poland to the Acheson law firm was \$51,653.98.

The loan was used to consolidate Soviet control of Poland; and in 1949 when he heard that Acheson had been appointed Secretary of State, Mr. Lane declared: "God help the United States!"

And here are some fair questions:

1. Since it is 7 matter of record

### Qualification — Ignorance

The following dialogue occurred during Acheson's testimony before the Senate Finance Committee considering his nomination as Under Secretary of the Treasury in 1933:

SENATOR REED: Mr. Acheson, what finance experience have you had?

MR. ACHESON: I have had price tically none, Senator.

SENATOR REED: Have you made any study of public finances

MR. ACHESON: None at all. CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, Iday 16, 1933. P. 3483

that Acheson was retained by the Soviet Union before he became Under Secretary of the Treasury in 1933; and since not until 1938 did the government require American law firms to disclose their foreign connections: did Acheson, after he lest the Treasury Department, receive pay from the Soviet Union between 1934 and 1938?

2. Since the Acheson law firm was still being paid large sums by loreign Communists in 1946, is it possible that directly or indirectly - to Acheson himself, to the firm. or to some other member of the firm - is it possible that the Soviet Union continued payments from 1932 19.1946 and perhaps even later?



3. And just how much money has Acheson or his firm been paid by foreign Communists since Acheson was first retained by the Soviets in the 1930's?

These are questions to which Americans, whose sons are dying in battle with Mr. Acheson's former clients, deserve answers.

ONCE IT IS UNDERSTOOD that Acheson has made a career out of advocacy of Soviet causes, that either he directly or his law firm has been paid vast sums for services rendered to Communism, then the man's actions and attitudes become readily understandable.

No sooner had he entered the State Department in 1941 than he became the leader of the pro-Soviet cabal. What other position could "Stalin's lawyer" have taken? Almost immediately he was warned by Adolf A. Berle, in charge of State Department security, that the Hiss brothers, then in obscure positions in the department, had been alleged to be Communists. Acheson resented the warning; he made Alger Hiss his number one confederate and brought him to positions of power; and ultimately he made Donald Hiss an associate of his law firm. Other confederates that would soon gather around him included Owen Lattimore, John Carter Vincent, John Stewart Service, Lauchlin Currie - all the gentlemen who believed that "the future of Asia

belongs to the Chinese Reds" and that the Soviet-leaders were not "bad men."

Inside the State Department the enemies of the Acheson-Hiss-Currie-Vincent-Service cabal were the men who wanted this nation to maintain an objective attitude toward the Communists—to cooperate with Russia but to regard Russia with healthy suspicion. Among these men were Joseph C. Grew, Eugene Dooman, Stanley Hornbeck, James C. Dunn, Berle, and others.

On October 4, 1942, the Comniunist Daily Worker denounced the Grew-Berle group as "fascists" and "champions of Munich," and Acheson and Hiss launched the campaign to drive the Grew-Berle group out of the department and seize control.

A report on the battle between these two groups was given to the House Un-American Activities Committee on August 30, 1948, by Mr. Berle:

As I think many people know, in the Fall of 1944 there was a difference of opinion in the State Department. I felt that the Russians were not going to be sympathetic and cooperative. Victory was then assured, though not consplete, and the intelligence reports which were in my charge indicated a ver. aggressive Russian policy, not at all in line with the kind of cooperation everyone was hoping for, and I was pressing for a pretty clean-cut showdown then when our position was strongest. The opposite group in the State Depart-

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ment was largely the men—Mr. Acheson's group, of course, with Mr. Hiss as his principal assistant in the matter . . . I got trimmed in that fight, and, as a result, went to Brazil, and that ended my diplomatic career.

So Mr. Berle, who wanted only to have a showdown with Soviet Russia in 1944 "when our position was strongest," was cut down and forced out by Acheson and Hiss.

Another noteworthy point is this. Even though Acheson had no Far Eastern background at all, he interested himself from the beginning in Chinese matters. It may be only a coincidence that both Lenin and Stalin, as has been extensively documented, always regarded possession of China as the key to the triumph of the Socialist world revolution; the Communist Party line, beginning October 2, 1942, was anti-Chiang Kai-shek, and from the summer of 1943, many of the messages to our representatives in China were drafted by Acheson. His initials can still be discerned on the blue archive copies.

Acheson's second most valued confederate was John Carter Vincent, and another was John Stewart Service. Both these men moved to power steadily under Acheson's aegis. By 1943 Vincent had become assistant to Mr. Grew and special assistant to the powerful Acheson confederate, Lauchlin Currie, head of the Foreign Economic Administration,

who later under oath was to be identified as a member of a Communist spy ring. By 1944, when the State Department was moving ever faster toward support of the Chinese Communists, Vincent was chief of the Division of Chinese Affairs; and by 1945 he headed the office of Far Eastern Affairs.

Service was one of the Acheson group who worked in China. He was attached to General Stilwell's staff until he was sent back to Washington by Ambassador Patrick Hurley because of his incessant activity in favor of the Chinese Reds.

In 1943 Acheson, directly, was able to render the Soviet leaders another tremendous service. The big relief agency, UNRRA, was being set up, and all pro-Soviets saw in it a chance to make it a tool of Soviet conquest. The trick was to deny UNRRA itself any right of supervision over the distribution of its food and other relief supplies.

The UNRRA staff was quickly infiltrated by Stalinists, and Russia put forth a plan to allow the "recipient governments" to distribute the food without any interference from the outside—the United States. The British and other anti-Soviet factions opposed this plan, but Acheson not only threw American influence behind the Russian plan but also forced the British to accept it. (See Defeat in Victory, by the former Polish ambassador, Jan Ciechanowski.)

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The power of food distribution was the power of life and death in Central Europe in 1944-47; and thanks to their advocate, Acheson, the Communists were able to use American food as a weapon against patriots trying to resist Soviet enslavement of Europeans.

WITH BERLE'S HEAD ON a platter, the Acheson clique's next target was Under Secretary Grew. And by 1945 they had to get Grew - and quickly - because on June 6, 1945, the FBI arrested Acheson's boy, Service, and the Amerasia case was threatening to inform the

country

The FBI had recorded, verbatim, a meeting of John Stewart Service in Washington with Philip Jaffe and Andrew Roth, since identified as Communist agents, in which Service had revealed to them what he himself described at the time as "top secrets." In addition, the FBI had seized in the New York office of the pro-Communist magazine, Amerana, 540 government documents classified as follows: Restricted - 119; Confidential - 208; Strictly Confidential - 59: Secret - 153; and Very Secret - 1.

It was imperative for the Acheson clique to stop prosecution of the Amerana case. Under Secretary Grew was insisting on vigorous prosecution; therefore the Acheson clique had to oust Grew at once.

Acheson succeeded Grew 2s Un-

der Secretary in August, 1945, and two days later he reinstated Service to the State Department and promoted him! And what do you suppose was Service's new job? Mr. Hurley had sent Service out of China because he was openly supporting the Chinese Reds. The FBI had overheard Service spilling secret information to Red agents. So Acheson put Service in charge of placing State Department personnel in the Far East to that the Acheson cabal could eliminate every "anti-Communust" and place more and more pro-Communists in strategic positions.

Between 1945 and 1951 every effort to remove Service from the Department of State was denounced by the pro-Acheson press; and it was not until the Fall of 1951 that a Federal Loyalty Review Board finally forced his resignation.

Acheson's number one man, Hiss, went to jail for denying that he had passed secret papers to Communist agents. Acheson has been able to keep his number two man, Vincent, by hiding him in Tangier, by "clearing" him with meaningless "State De-partment Boards," and by delaying investigation by the Federal Loyalty Review Board. It was John Carter Vincent and Owen Lattimore, whom the boss of Siberian slave camps, Goglidze, toasted in 1944 as those "on whom rests the responsibility for the future of

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On June 7, 1945, the Daily Worker called Acheson "one of the most forward-looking men in the State Department."

When, in September, 1945, the House Un-American Activities Committee prepared to hold hearings relative to one Sam Carp, Acheson's office prevailed upon the committee to drop the proceedings. Carp, a filling station operator in Bridgeport, Connecticut, had been discovered dispensing large amounts of money under suspicious circumstances. But it developed that he was the brother-in-law of Molotov, the Russian foreign Minister, so Acheson got the case dropped "in the interest of smoother relations with the Soviet Union."

After eliminating Grew, the Acheson clique next managed to oust Eugene Dooman, head of the important Interdepartmental Committee, the agency through which the State Department seeks to impose its policies on the Defense Department. And who replaced Dooman? John Catter Vincent.

And what was Vincent's first action in his new position of power? Arriving in Tokyo in September, 1945, was the most implacable foe of Sovietism on earth: General of the Army Douglas MacArthur. So Vincent's first chore was to change the directives of MacArthur concerning Japan; and on September 20, 1945, Acheson publicly rebuked MacArthur and announced that our

Japanese policy would be made exclusively by the State Department.

The Associated Press called Acheson's statement "more pugnacious than diplomatic."

The Communist Daily Worker applauded the clipping of MacArthur's wings by Acheson and Vincent: "The forces in the State Department which are relatively anti-imperialist have been strengthened."

The pro-Communist newspaper PM observed: "What the government seeks now is to develop a diplomacy based on better appreciation of what the Soviet Union wants."

On November 14, 1945, Acheson appeared triumphantly at Madison Square Garden in New York to receive the applause of all his press claque: the Nation, the New Republic. PM. the New York Times, and Herald-Tribune, and, of course, also the Daily Worker. The occasion was the joyous welcoming to American soil of the Red Dean of Canterbury. Acheson proclaimed:

Never in the past has there been any place on the globe where the vital interests of the American and Russian peoples have clashed or even been antagonistic . . . and there is no objective reason to suppose that there should be such a place. We understand and agree with the Soviet leaders that to have friendly governments along her borders is essential both for the security of the Soviet Union and for the peace of the world.

The Communist press around the world applauded this statement by America's "great forward-looking statesman." Incidentally, other speakers on that program, who sat by Acheson, were Paul Robeson, Corliss Lamont, Joseph E. Davies, and Dr. William Howard Melish.

Contemplating that statement in Madison Square Garden, is it possible that any American today can fail to understand its awful meaning to all the Poles, Czechs, Hungarians, Germans, Roumanians, Bulgarians, Yugoslavs, Albanians, Chinese, Koreans, Japanese - not to mention Estonians, Latvians, and Lithuanians - all the people around the periphery of Russia who have been enslaved? Here was a spokesman for the United States, not only expressing friendship for and approval of the Soviet Union, but also placing this nation's approval on the enslavement -- actual and projected - of all the satellite nations!

Acheson was standing there in Madison Square Garden, surrounded by America's Communists and pro-Communists, arrogantly informing all the peoples of the earth within the reach of Soviet Russia that they could expect neither help nor hope from America in any efforts to maintain their freedom from Soviet slavery.

Acheson was saying in effect: It is proper for the Soviet leaders to enslave all the peoples within their reach. This country understands

and approves that process. And this process of enslavement is essential "both for the security of the Soviet Union and for the peace of the world."

The day that Acheson made that speech was probably the blackest day for freedom in the world since the end of the Second War. Stalin hadn't yet managed to seize China and Czechoslovakia when Acheson spoke: Acheson invited him to go ahead and do so with this country's approval.

In that same month, November, 1945, the Acheson clique, by their maneuvers, caused the resignation of our anti-Soviet Ambassador to China, Patrick J. Hurley. Hurley's removal was essential to prepare the ground for the Marshall Mission of 1946—the tragic mission on which General Marshall was to demand of Chiang Kai-shek that he cease fighting the Communists.

On November 20, 1945, Acheson received Congressman Marcantonio with Milton Wolff, head of the Con.munist Abraham Lincoln Brigade in the Spanish war, and on November 21 the Daily Worker reported that Acheson had offered to intervene with Franco on behalf of condemned Communists in Spain. Previously Acheson had refused to receive Fernando de los Rios, head of the anti-Communist group of Spanish Republicans; but on December 16, 1945. Acheson received Juan

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Negrin, head of the pro-Communist group of Spanish Republicans.

On December 22, 1945, 25 Acting Secretary of State, Acheson extended this government's recognition to the Communist regime of Marshal Tito in Yugoslavia. And this, despite the fact that only two months earlier in his Navy Day speech, President Truman had assured the world that the United States would never recognize a regime that was not elected by the people.

(When the American Legion protested against further UNRRA aid to Tito after American planes were shot down over Yugoslavia, Acheson declared that the United States had no authority to withhold supplies. [He had arranged it that way.] And in August, 1949, when a head-stone was unveiled in Arlington Cemetery for the five young American fliers shot down over Yugoslavia, Acheson saw to it that no official representative of the United States Government attended the unveiling. [Reported by Columnist Ernest K. Lindley.])

It was on January 3, 1946, as noted in my opening paragraph, that I had my exchange with Acheson - in which he found no difference between America and Russia, thought freedom rather vague, and insisted that the Soviet leaders were the little boys tossing brickbats at greenhouses.

Marshall's Mission to China in 1946 need not be reviewed here. What does need to be noted is that the instructions for General Marshall were formulated by Acheson and Vincent and mostly, as he himself admitted, written by Vincent. Every objective student of this period now concedes that the Acheson clique used General Marshall to halt the fighting in China and assure the victory of the Chinese Reds.

While Marshall was carrying out his mission, so costly to the cause of freedom, Acheson, on May Day, 1946, announced that the Soviet government had been invited to send observers to the Bikini tests of our newest atomic weapons.

In March, 1946, Acheson snubbed Winston Churchill after Mr. Churchill delivered his Fulton, Missouri, speech warning the world against the Soviet threat. After the speech had been assailed by the Communists, Acheson refused to appear at a New York dinner in Churchill's honor.

On June 3, 1946, the Coordinating Committee of the State Department, with Acheson, Hiss, and Vincent pulling the strings, recommended that the Chinese Communist troops be trained and armed by American Army personnel before they were "integrated with the Nationalist forces.

On June 19, 1946, Acheson was asked by Congresswoman Edith All the tragic aspects of General Nourse Rogers if he saw any danger

of a future attack upon us by the Chinese Communist troops that he proposed to train and arm.

Acheson turned on all his charm to answer the lady. "Oh, no, Mrs. Rogers," he replied. "We can rest assured that the Chinese will not do that." (H.R. 6795, 79th Congress.)

On July 20, 1946. Acheson reassured the country that there were no Communists in the State Department. (Congressional Record, p. 9716.)

In October 1946, without the knowledge of either James F. Byrnes or Bernard Baruch, who was then chairman of the Atomic Energy Commission to the United Nations, Acheson proposed David Lilienthal as chairman of the Atomic Energy Commission. The so-called Acheson-Lilienthal atomic energy report had recommended that we "exchange atomic knowledge. with the Soviet Union," and that our mutual endeavors be guaranteed by "international agreement."

On March 20, 1947, before the House Foreign Affairs Committee, Acheson flatly declared that there was no danger of a Communist victory over Chiang Kai-shek. "The Chinese government is not approaching collapse," he said. "It is not threatened by defeat by the Communists." On July 30, 1949, in a letter to President Truman which served as a preface to the White Paper on China, Acheson

opined that "no amount of aid could have saved Chiang."

On April 18, 1947, Acheson again "cleared" Vincent of all charges of pro-Gommunism.

On May 10, 1947, Acheson, according to the United Press, took the lead "to shift the emphasis in the Truman Doctrine from an ideological crusade against Communism to an economic program for rebuilding Western Europe and the Far East into healthy, democratic areas."

In June, 1947 a Senate appropriations subcommittee addressed a secret memorandum to General Marshall, then Secretary of State:

It becomes necessary due to the gravity of the situation to call your attention to a condition that developed and still flourishes in the State Department under the administration of Dean Acheson. It is evident that there is a deliberate, calculated program being carried out not only to protect Communist personnel in high places but to reduce security and intelligence protection to a nullity. On file in the department is a copy of a preliminary report of the FBI on Soviet espionage activities in the United States which involves a laige number of State Department employes, some in high official positions. This report has been challenged and ignored by those charged with the responsibility of administering the department with the apperent tacit approval of Mr. Acheson. Should this case bre ', before the

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State Department acts, it will be a national disgrace. Voluminous files are on hand in the department prov-ing the connections of the State Department employes and officials of this Soviet espionage ring.

General Marshall received this sceret memorandum - and did noth-

In June, 1947, over Congressional opposition, Acheson insisted that the United States deliver \$17,000,000 worth of postwar lend-lease supplies to Russia. Since, under the Truman Doctrine, we had already begun fighting Soviet aggression in Greece, Congressmen asked why we should continue sending lend-lease to our enemies. Acheson forced delivery of the supplies.

This period saw the genesis of the Marshall Plan, and Acheson apologists like to point to his support of this plan as evidence of his anti-Sovietism. What must be remembered is this: the plan as originally worked out by Acheson included aid for Russia and the East European satellites as well as for the nations of Western Europel

During the first weeks that the Marshall Plan was under discussion, it seemed that the Communist Party policy would be to endorse the plan. But when the Czech coalition government in Prague accepted the proposed aid, Moscow decided that the plan was a Wall Street plot and a device for "safeguarding Western announced: "I will not turn my back on Alger Hiss."

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slovakia was forced to withdraw from the Paris aid Conference.

N THE SUMMER OF 1948 Acheson's old confederate, Lauchlin Currie, came before the House Un-American Activities Committee. He was accompanied by counsel, one Dean Acheson, temporarily "out" of the government. Both Whittaker Chambers and Elizabeth Bentley, under oath, identified Currie as a Soviet agent. Currie, closely counseled by Acheson, admitted only that he had used his considerable influence to save the government job of Nathan Gregory Silvermaste., who was identified under oath as a member of a Soviet spy ring in Washington.

On December 16, 1948, Acheson's intimate friend, Alger Hiss, was indicted for perjury in denying under oath that he had handed secret government documents to the agents of a foreign power. Acheson had done a lot for Hiss. He had secured him the appointment of Executive Secretary of the Dum-barton Oaks Conference in 1944; sent him to Yalta in 1945 as adviser to President Roosevelt; pushed him to high distinction as Secretary General of the United Nations Conference on International Organization in San Francisco. When in January, 1950 Hiss was convicted, Acheson. Secretary of State of the

は金さら、これにも自然は、これになる方がなどのというです。

In January, 1949, when Acheson became Secretary of State, some of the chickens had started coming home to roost. So Acheson quickly brought forward Professor Philip C. Jessup as his first lieutenant, and set Doctor Jessup to preparing the "Whitewash Paper" on China, Jessup's affiliations with the Communist fronts are a matter of record. He signed the atom bomb letter in the New York Times, February 16, 1946, which urged us to quit making atomic bombs and leave the disposal of our stockpile to the United Nations. He had been active in the Institute of Pacific Relations with Owen Lattimore and Frederick Vanderbilt Field; he was a member of the committee which had appointed Alger Hiss head of the Carnegie Endowment; and he appeared in court as a witness for Hiss.

The White Paper on China, issued August 5, 1949, could be called an outright fraud, or it can be left to the judgment of the New York Times, often an Acheson apologist:

This inquest on China is not the work of a serene and detached coroner but of a vitally interested party in the catastrophe. Unfortunately, at this point one of these vital interests is self-justification, which certainly is the enemy of objective

In 1948 we had begun withdrawing our army from South Korea, though it was known that for years the Soviet training schools in Siberia had been training and arming the North Koreans. The Korean National Assembly, on November 20, 1948; begged that we remain.

A secret memorandum to the State Department from Lattimore proposed that Korea should be allowed, as he subsequently stated more succinctly in the fellow-traveling Daily Compass, "to fall without making it look as if the United States had pushed it." Acheson an-nounced that no policy decisions could be made until "after the dust has settled."

In the Spring of 1949 the State Department recommended that economic aid only, to the extent of \$150 million, be extended to South Korea. Congress demanded that military aid be included; the provision for military aid was included; but no military aid was shipped.

On December 23, 1949, Acheson instructed all diplomatic and consular personnel that Formosa had no strategic value. But in May, 1951, under oath, Acheson stressed Formosa's "strategic importance."

On January 5, 1050, the British extended recognition to Red China with the full knowledge and approval of our State Department. (Statement by Beverly Baxter, Member of Parliament.) On this same day President Truman declared: "The United States government will not provide military aid or advice to Chinese forces on Formosa."

On January 12, 1950, in a speech



to the National Press Club in Washington, Acheson discussed our defensive policy for Asia. "Our defensive perimeter," he said, "runs along the Aleutians to Japan and then goes to the Ryukyus." This policy abandoned Asia to the Communists and invited them to seize both South Korea and Formosa, since these areas lay outside the announced-perimeter.

In this same speech Acheson jeered at Senator Robert A. Taft's proposal that we send a fleet to protect Formosa against Red invasion. He said he didn't realize that Mr. Taft was a military expert.

On June 10, 1950, speaking in St. Louis, Truman said: "We are closer to world peace now than at any time in the last three years."

On June 25, 1950, the Communists invaded South Korea, and three days later American troops began their "police action" on Korean soil.

On June 27, 1951, Acheson stated we would be satisfied if the Communists withdrew behind the 38th

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Parallel. On August 2, 1951, he declared that the 38th Parallel "as a line of demarcation" was "unacceptable."

On September 13, 1951, President Truman said that Dean Acheson will be Secretary of State "as long as I am President of the United States."

THAT'S THE RECORD of Dean Gooderham Acheson as a fighter for freedom. Only one additional entry need be made.

On March 5, 1952, Acheson scolded Washington reporters for inquiring why he had single-handedly "cleared" Oliver Edmund Clubb, whom the State Department's own board had judged a security risk. "In the future," he announced, "I hope you will understand that always the responsibility for these decisions must rest with me."

During the period of Acheson's stewardship at the State Department, more than six hundred million human beings have been dragged into Soviet slavery. Soviet power has mushroomed until it now threatens the existence of freedom everywhere on earth. It therefore seems fair to ask this question: have the actions and attitudes of Dean Acheson aided the cause of freedom in its struggle against Soviet slavery, or have they impeded it?

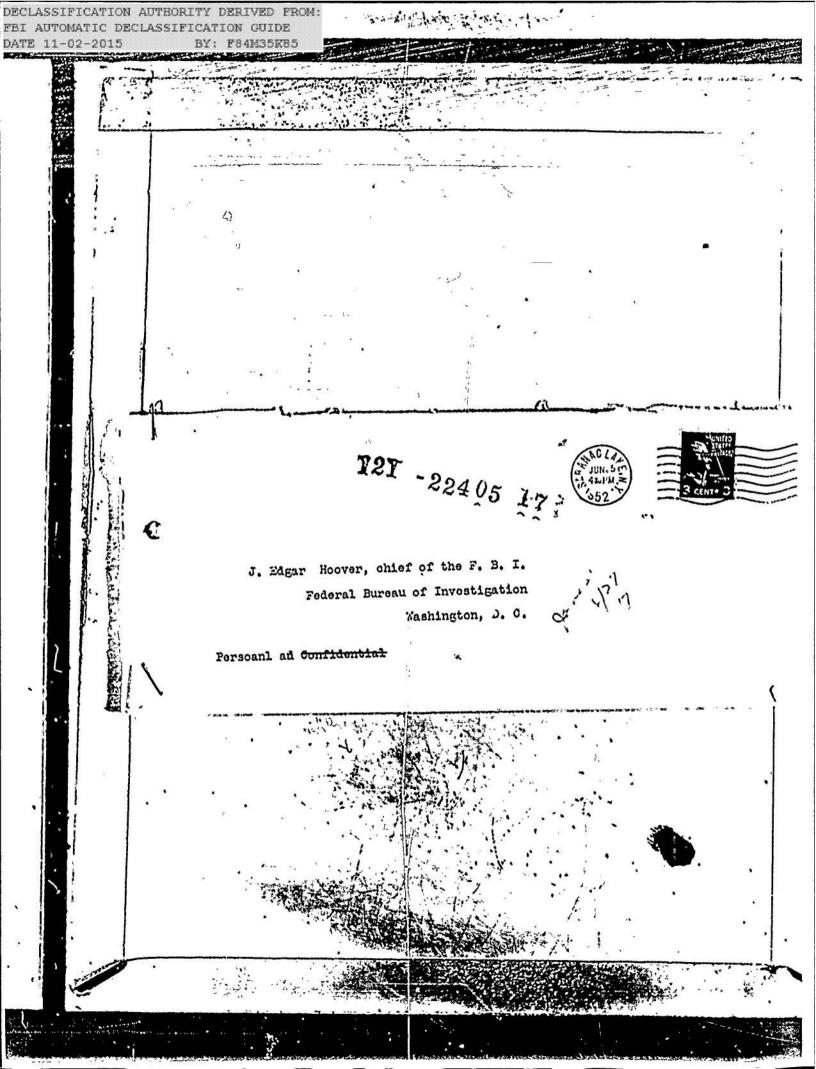
On November 4, 1952, the American people will have the opportunity to answer this question.

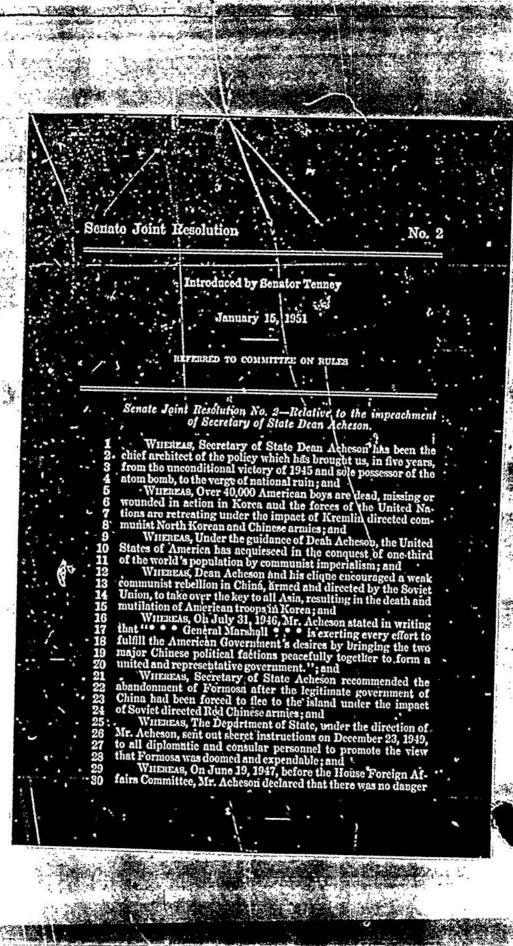
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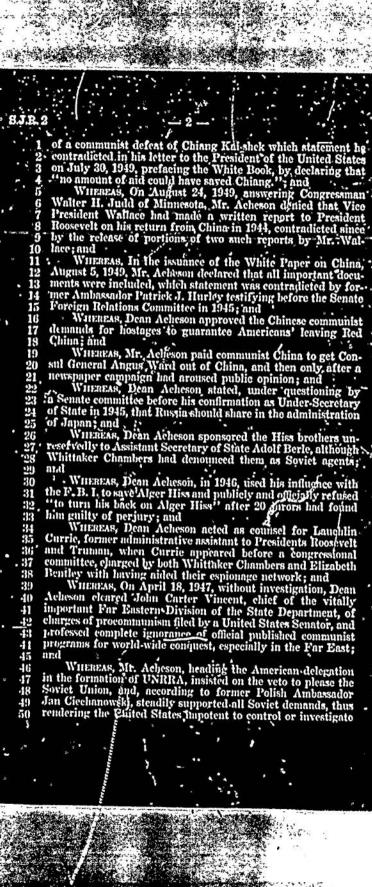
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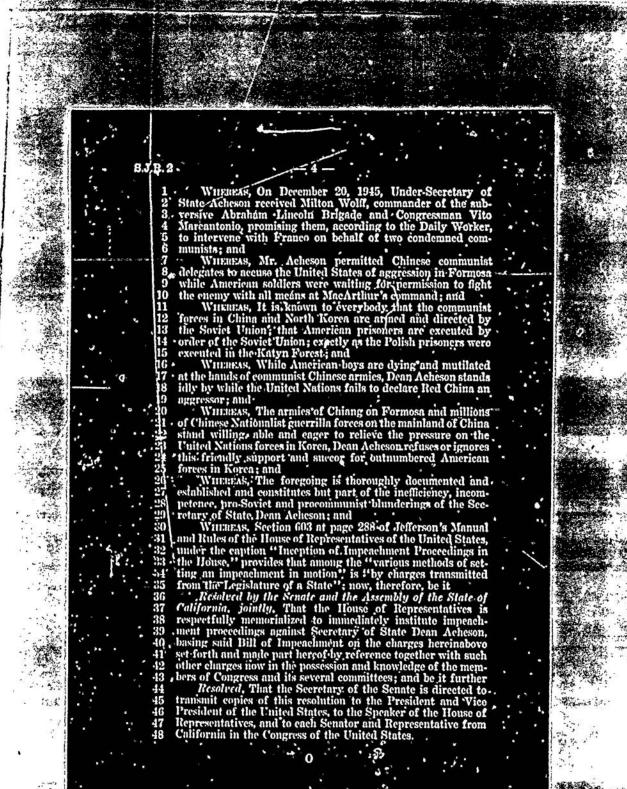
WHEREAS, On July 20, 1949, Mr. Acheson stated that there were no communists in the State Department, which statement proved to be untrue; and WHEREAS, In spite of documented charges of softness toward communism against Ambassador Philip Jessup, Mr. Acheson made him top American foreign policy adviser, both in Europe and Asia; and WHEREAS, Speaking in welcome to the 'Red Dean' of Canterbury at Madison Square Garden on November 14, 1945, Mr. Acheson, then Under Becretary of State, stated 'never in the past has there been any place on the globe where the vital interests of the American and Russian peoples have clashed or even been antagonistic—and there is no objective reason to suppose that there should be such a place. We understand and agree with them that to have friendly governments along her borders is essential both for the security of the Soviet Union and for the peace of the world. '; and WHEREAS, On December 22, 1945, without demanding the free elections provided for at Yalta, Mr. Acheson recognized Tito's communist government of Yugoslavia; and WHEREAS, Against the advice of Ambassador Arthur Bliss I ane in 1946, Mr. Achesow approved a 'loan' of ninety million dollars to communist Poland, then represented by Donald Hissof the Acheson law firm; and WHEREAS, Without the knowledge of his superior, Secretary of State Byrnes, or of Bernard Baruch, who headed the Atomic Commission to the United Nations, the Lilienthal Atomic Energy Committee was appointed on Mr. Acheson's recommendation in October, 1946; and

Atomic Commission to the United Nations, the Lilienthal Atomic Energy Committee was appointed on Mr. Acheson's recommendation in October, 1946; and

WHEREAS, It was Secretary of State Acheson who fronted for the Acheson Lilienthal atomic energy report, which proposed turning over atomic secrets to the Soviet Union on promise of peaceful uses, but without inspection; and

WHEREAS, On May 1, 1946, Acting Secretary of State Acheson announced that invitation to attend the Bikini A Bomb tests on July 1st had been extended to the Soviet Government; and

WHEREAS, On December 16, 1945, Under-Secretary of State Acheson received Juan Negrin, head of the communist group of Spanish Loyalists while refusing to receive Fernando de los Rios, the head of the anticommunist group; and



DECESTABLE

### PRILLIP CARTA JESSEE (1949)

On Polerary 10, 1969, Erman appointed Philip C. Jessey, 52, to now yest of inhescellar-at-large to represent the United States at major international conference and Special Mattel Patiens meetings, and not as diplomatic trouble shooter.

The agreement to lift the Parlin blockeds was confirmed on May 4, 1969, and 15 was Joseph the magnificial the terms with Joseph A. Malik of Ennels.

Jeers was one of the fiftien top W.S. Advisors to the Fereign Ministers in Forts in May 1989.

Josep was a character vitaces for Algor Rice, defunding him by deposition on June 20, 1989, and on 20 June, Suprame Court Justices Polix Frenkfurter, who recommended Rice as a law clark to the late Suprame Court Justice Oliver Wesdell Robes in 1989, and Stenley F. Reed, for when Rice worked in the Justice Department, leaded Rice' character and record.

On July 27, 1989, State Department Secretary Deen G. Acheen amounced that a thereigh review of U.S. policy toward the Far East would be unde under Ambassader-at-Large Jeorge's direction. Ben-government members of the Far East Study group named 30 July 1989 were: Reymond B. Feetick, ex-precident of the Rechefuller Foundation and who was its precident when the Foundation unde a grant of \$20,160 to the marxism socialist Bow School for Social Research for the benefit of ecumulat Henne Eisler to do some receased in music for the newles; and Everett Case, Precident of Colgate University.

The U.S. delegation to the United Estions Assembly was confirmed Seyt. 26, 1989, and included: Warren R. Austin, delegation chief; Philip C. Joseph Mrs.

Anna Elegaer Receivelt; and ex-Genator John Sharman Cooper of Kentucky, with altermates; Benjamin V. Cohen, Charles Pahy, John D. Elekerson, and Mrs. Ruth Robbs.

On September 30, 1949, at the UE Assembly, Jessep recommended Libyan independence within three or four years.

100

PRILIP C. James - Soptember 24, 1951 - page 2

On Bormber 17, 1989, the White Bouse amounted that Askesseder-at-Large Jacoup, in charge of a review of U.S. For Enchara policy, would neet at Bangkak Into in January 1950, with U.S. diplomate from throughout the For Bort.

On November 28, 1949, Jessey offered a much venter recolution against the

On Becenher 4, 1949, the U.H. mened on the members of the new U.H. panel of persons overlishle to serve on conciliatory field stantons in international disputes: Asheocoder-et-Large Jeensy, Ralph J. Busche, Hark P. Ethridge, Son. Frank P. Grahen, and E. Merle Cockens.

Among the character vitassess for Algar Eles were: U. S. Anhesseder-at-Large Jessey, Boc. 8, 1989; Stenley E. Burnhock, former Anhesseder to the Botherlands, Boc. 12 and 13, 1989; John V. Davis and Garard Suope, Jr., Boc. 13, 1989; and Francis B. Sayre, Elec', been in the State Separtment, Doc. 18, 1989.

Of these neutlesed in this nemeronium, the following are numbers of the Council on Fereign Relations, on America Last Internationalist organization:

Philip C. Jeers Alger Elec Polix Frynkfurter Brywnd B./Pooliel Everytt Case Seajanis/V. Cohen Balyk J. Funche

Stealey K. Bersbech John W. Davis Gerard Svope, Jr.

In the 1949-50 Annual Report of the Enscutive Director (Walter H. Mallery) of the Council on Foreign Relations, at pages 39 and 40 it is stated: "But very often the groups serve, as well, as training ground for numbers called upon to serve the government in important positions. Such instances are too numerous to record here, but numbers who have recently undertaken efficial posts include: Thomas K. Finletter, Philip C. Jessup, Charles H. Spofford, and George H. Shuster."

Personl of C.P.R. Reports for years back shows that it is internationalist and America Last in character. It never extols the foundations upon which the Republic of the U.S.A. has thrived. Its numbers, like Dean Acheson, Alger Hiss, Laurence Duggan, Owen Lattimore, Frederick V. Field and others

PERLEP C. Misser - September 24, 1951 - page 2

here done much to undersize the very foundations upon which our Republic has been built.

Jessey is a Birector of C.F.R., as is Thomas E. Finlatter, U.S. Air Force Socretary (1989), and John V. Baris, according to this Annual Report (1989-1990).

Other nears in Jessey will be worked up and sent to you as syndial on other years as the details assumbled.

Those names included the are numbers of the Council on Pereign Relations.
vill have the letters (CFR) following their name.

FACTS
THAT
SHOULD BE
PRINTED

# I DAID DINDS

AND WHAT'S BEHIND THEM

FOR STUDENTS WRITERS AND SPEAKERS

VOL. III, NO.

FEB. 1,11951

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# Uncle Sam's Acheson Used to Work for Uncle Joe

### Acheson O.K.'d. Big U. S. Loan For Red Poland

Proteir of Algor Hiss, Partner of Acheson, Acts. For Stelle's PSiish Papart

WASHINGTON—One of the most shameful episodes in Secretary of State Dean Acheeon diagraceful—tarcer was the U. S. Ioan of \$90,000,000 to the Communist puppet government of Poland in 1948.

abled the bloody Red regime to continue in peace in the face of the overwhelfing opposition of the Polish people. Acheson was then Undersecretary of State, and it was his responsibility to make final decisions on all foreign

The Polish Communists made certain that the loan would be pressed at the State Department by the right people by engaging the appropriate washington lawyers. They selected Acheson's own law firm—Covington, Burling, Rubles,

The lawyer whom the firm designated to handle the case was Donald Hiss, brother of Alger Hiss, who, with his brother, was a member of the Communist-front coferie in the Government in Washington during the 1930's, Donald had become a particular protego of Dean Acheson's, and had been made a partner in Acheson's law firm after leaving the Government service.

### Our Ambassador Opposed Loan

Arthur Bliss Iane, American Ambassador to Poland, opposed, the loan, but Mr. Acheson decided in favor of the Polish Communists. Later, when the loan was exposed by Congressman Paul W. Shafer, Acheson denied that he had profited financially from the

The important thing is that Acheeon, in this instance, supported Communism to the tune of \$90,000,000 with American taxpayer's money, for which his law firm received a fee of \$50,000.

# THE CASE AGAINST SECRETARY OF STATE DEAN ACHESON

### WANTED

### A Pro-American Secretary of State

Congressman Hugh D. Scott, Jr., on his recent return from Kores, fold us that one of the questions asked him by our G. L. on the firing line was:

"How about this guy Acheson, is he on our side?"

It is a mestion which is being increasingly asked at home as the American people awake to a realization of who is responsible for the fearful national humiliation which we have suffered in the Far East.

With American soldiers dying miserably, in Horea before the shock troops of Communism, America confronts the grim fact that its foreign policy is in the hands of a man whose entire career recks with pro-Communism.

/ In the whole roll call of Washington officialdom there is probably no man more unfit to hold public office at a time like this than Dean Acheson as Secretary of State.

/i. And yet, in the face of an almost nation-wide demand for his dismissal, President Truman stubbornly persists in retaining him, and in following his advice.

So this life-long Stalin appearer continues arragantly to chart American foreign policy.

Nothing is more important to the American people, if they want to stop Russia, than to know the truth about Acheson.

Some of the truth has already penetrated the public consciousness. A deep and smouldering distrust of the Stat Department is spreading, with prairie fire intensity, over the entire nation.

When we examine the indictment against Acheson, the thing which strikes us between the eyes is the blasting weigh

Dean Acheson stands convict of incompetence or worse not upon a single count, but upon wholesale malfeasance and nonfeasance. When we total the evidence it is damning in its

In November, 1945. Mr. Acheson, then Undersecretary of State, appeared with Paul Robeson at New York's Madison Square Garden, under the auspices of ah organization which has since been cited by the Attorney General of the United States as a Communist front, and declared that

"There is no specific reason to suppose (that)
the vital interests of the American and Russian
people" will ever be opposed."

This false picture of the relationship between the United

SERVICE FOR RUSSIA WAS QUALIFICATION FOR GOVERNMENT JOE

Senator Millard Tydings of Operation Whitewask Revealed as Acheson's First Political Spansor.

WASHINGTON—It is a matter of public-record in Congressional archives that Dean Acheson—the man whom President Truman recently hailed as the "foremost foe of Communism" — was once on the payrolf of the President's one-time pal "Good old Joe" Stalin. Secretary of State Acheson was legal counsel to Soviet Russia before he entered our Government's service.

Paradoxically, the man who revealed this skeleton in Acheson's past was Senator Millard Tydings of Maryland, who recently achieved notoriety as the Secretary's most unrestrained defender against continually in mass seven.

### Legion Head Asks Removal of Dean Acheson

Declares American People Have Lest Confidence in State Department "Plats"

INDIANAPOLIS, Sept. 21.—
The dismissal of Dean G. Acheson as Scoretary of State was demanded today by George N. Craig, National Commander of the American Legion, in a speech delivered at a Constitution Day meeting here.

"It is increasingly apparent," said Commander Craig,
"that the people of the United
States have lost confidence in
the trustworthines of our
State Department ills officer
must be replaced if that cenfidence is to be restored.
"Replacement of Dean Ache-

son and his pink cohorts would be a welcome relief to the American people, It should be deviated at once.

# Plan Acheson Buried Could Have Prevented Korean

# ACHESON WANTED. TO ARM CHINESE COMMUNISTS

It is a grim reflection to-day, when Chinese Commu-nists are killing American boys, that less than five-years ago Dean G. Acheson ap-peared before the House Foreign Relations Committee with a plan to contribute American money to arm the Chinese Communist armies. On June 19, 1946, at a Sen a te-Foreign, Relations

ist clique in the St.

cpartment stepped in.

Before he left China, Gen
eral Wedemeyer was garged
but a press release was issued
in his name in which the National (Chinan) Government
was pointedly criticized. On his
return he was forbidden to
release any part of his report
until it, had beek cleared by
the State Department.

What followed was almost
incredible in its stupidity.

The flig Brain in Washing
ton who shelved General Wedemeyer, while there was still
a chance to stop Mao Tse-tung
was Dean G. Acheson.

Gen. Wedemeyer concededly
did a brilliant job in China in
1944 and 45. He ended the war
enjoying the full confidence of
ceral wedemeyer report
was pointedly criticized. On his
return he was forbidden to
release any part of his report
until it, had beek cleared by
the State Department.

Congress was refused
in its contents.

It remained
in its contents.

It remained
in its contents.

It remained
in its contents.

A therefore he left China, Gen
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return he was forbidden to
release any part of his report
until it, had beek cleared by
the State Department.

Congress was refused
in the State Department
i

# Shields Brother-in-law of Russia's Mologov

Tells Un-American Activities Committee that Investigation of \$100,000,000 Deal Would Hurt Friendly Relations With Soviet Russia

# GRIM. HUMOR



# Veterans Demand 🕏

Acheson Ouster

ST LOUIS, August 30. —
Representing 1,250,000 organized veterans who have seen overseas service, the Veterans of Foreign Wars, at its 1950 encampment today, demanded that President Truman fire Secretary of State Dean Acheson, and condemned his policy "endangering our beloved country."

### 'WANTED! A Pro-American ... Cont.

been continuously painted by Dean Acheson during his career in the State Department ... until the very recent past.

It has been echoed by his yes men in the Department.

It has immobilized the American will to resist Russia during the all-decline years when Stalin was preparing for his present hostilities against our nection.

our State Department, he could not have served Communist interests more surely than has our present spostle of Red appeasement.

The end of the ghastly road down which Acheson has led our nation is now facing us in East Asia.

It is being crimsoned by the blood of American boys who are paying the price for Mr. Acheson's incredible machinations. To continue this misleader in this exalted office, in the face of what has happened, is a gratultous slap in the face of every loyal American.

To allow the fate of our country to rest in his stupid, bungling hands, in the perilous weeks and months shead, would be an invitation to disaster.

DEAN ACHESON MUST GO!

His successor must be a man unreservedly pro-American.

# State Department Encouraged Chinese Reds Earl Browder Reveals

# Communists Nor Serious Menace Said Note to Mao

Hurt Our Ally and Delayed U. S. Victory Against Japan

WASHINGTON — That the State Department, while protending to be devoted to the National Government in China during the war, was privately negotiating with the Chinese Communists, who were impeding the war against Japan, was the bomb-shell revention which Earl Browder, excommunist, dropped before the Tydings Committee on April 28, 1950.

Browder testified that on October 12, 1942, when Dean Acheson was Assistant Secretary of State, he and Robert Minor were invited to come to the State Department. There they met, among others,

They were handed a confidential message to be sent to Madame Sun Yat-sen (now an official of the Communist Government in Pelping) for forwarding to Man Tae-tung, now directing Red China's war against up.

In this measage, Mao was advised that a change had been made in America's Olina policy. The United States and the memorandum, was not supporting Chiang Kai shek against the Communications.

ctated of the country 
# AMERICA ... BETRAYED

This GS-page Report is crammed full of facts in the betrayal of American interests by the Acheson State Department, clique. It's reveals FBH secrets in State Department the and names more than 100 Reds the got on the state Department payroll.

Fifty Cents a Copy
Order from
Constitutional Educational Learn





ACHESON Quote-of-the-Year Hiss."

# Amerasia 'Cover-up' Masks Real Red Agents in the Government

Case Was Acheson's Springboard to Power in State Department

One of the most impudent arrogars and sinister episode of Mr. Acheson's service in the State Department was the State Department was the Cover-up conspiracy in the AMERASIA Spy case in 1945. To this day, the real truth about the AMERASIA scanda has not been disclosed to the public. When the Tydings Committee had a chance to get at the truth last year Chairman Tydings conducted the major hearings in secret in major hearings in secret in major hearings and declined to subpoents with resuse who could have presented damaging facts about State Department complicity in protecting the Red spics, or bout Department of Justice fuplicity in handling the case. The AMERASIA case developed the case of the state of the second case of the case.

re AMERASIA case de veloped out of raids by 0.8.8 officers and F.B.I. agents of the AMERASIA offices in 194 in the course of which they recovered 1,700 Government secret documents, which had been illegally removed from State Department and other agency fles, "Also found in the magazine office was elaborate photographic reproducing continuous."

Thanks to the vigilance of then Undersecretary Joseph C. Grew, the State Department insisted that the Department of Justice make a thorough probe of the case, F.B.I. agents arrested six persons for guilty participation in the theft of State Department documents—Philip J. Jaffe and Kate I.: Mitchell. publisher and editor of AMERASIA. Mark Gayn and Andrew Roth, writers, and John Stewart Service and Emmanuel S. Larsen, State Department employees

The case was half-heartedly presented to the Grand Jury by Asst. Attorney General Hobert M. Hitchcock, who later left the Government service to join the Ruffalo law firm of Miss Mitchell's uncle. The upshot was that Gayn, Service and Miss Mitchell's uncle not indicted, Roth was indicted but the indictment was later quashed, and Jaffe and Larsen were allowed to plead guilty and get off with fines of \$2,600 and \$500 each.

What makes the AMERA-SIA case smell is the fact that Dean Acheson and his Leftist

### ACHESON PREVENTS F.B.L. ARREST OF 22 RED RUSSIAN SPIES

Dean Acheson has stopped the F. B. I. from making 22 arrests of known Russian spics.

In each case, the P. R. I. had prepared ad Pertight case against the entary agent. But under the plea of not embarrassing Soviet American diplomatic relations, Acheson halted the arrests.

### Red Spy Guilty. Gets 15 Years Freed by Acheson

The arrest on March 5, 1945 of Valentin Gubitchev, United Nations Soviet atail member who was apprehended in the act of receiving stolen U. S. documents from Judith Coplon, centered national attention upon the possibility that the U. N. was sheltering memoras Red spice carrying on

After the Gubitchev arrest. Secretary Acheson was urged from all sides to develop a policy for screening U. N. staff members, to prevent the U. N. from being used as a sanctuary for espionage. Mr. Acheson declined to take such action

On March 7, 1950, Gubitchev, after a trial with Miss Coplon in the Federal District court in New York was found guilty of espionage and was sentenced to 16, years imprisonment.

At the request of Soviet Ambassadar Panyushkin, Acheson arranged for Gubicthey's release, and he returned to Russia.

In discussing Acheson's action, Senator George W. Malone of Nevada/declared:

"It means that the United states will be thrown wide open to Russian and other appears and there are a great many more like Gubitcher now facing no greater danger than to get caught at it."

coterie used the case as a means of pressuring President Truman to, drop Grew from the Undersecretaryship and to appoint Acheson in his place. Philip J. Jaffe commented on

Since Acheson's arrival at the top in the State Department, every effort to have a thorough and honest ventilation of the AMERASIA case has been skillfully thread

A searching inquiry into the true facts behind the AMERA-SIA case and the 'cover-up' conspiracy, would certainly lead to the revelation of the real pro-Soviet forces in the State Department, and in other Government agencies, which have been continously betray-

Dean Acheson does not dare permit such a disclosure.

### HEADLINES-WHAT'S BEHIND THEW

Published in the interest of Speakers Writers, Students, and everyone in search of the facts.

JOSEPH P. KAMP

Editorial and Business Offices & 342 Madison Avenue, New York 17, N. Sobsectiption: (24 litues) \$2, 10c a copy

Vol. III, No. 1

### 1000

Making America Grovel

Even if there were no other impellent reasons for Dean Acheson's speedy replacement, his cripging irresolute stand, as America's spokesman in the United Nations, convicts him says in penalth.

Lunhappily, Dean Acheson and his underlings have not done so.

The tortuous Acheson twists and turns, on the simple issue of declaring Communist China an aggressor, reflect a man who is painfully unsure both of himself and his country. The United States in the U-N, holding every ace in its hands, has played a fearful, vacillating and dishonorable role. Under Acheson's palsied direction, the American delegation has permitted U. N. leadership to pass to India and to Great Britain on every vital issue. The American voice has muffled down into an abject echo of the British Socialists.

The ultimate touch was the humiliating State Department acceptance of the 'cease fire' proposal of January 13 which would have committed the United States to a doomed negotiation with Red China on the fate of Formosa and Red admitfance to the U. N.

It remained for General Carlos Romulo, the unfrightened spokesmen of the Philippines to express the depth of national degradation to which we had sunk in this Acheson surrender. In accepting the cease-fire proposal, America seemed to say, Romulo declared:

"You may stop hitting and killing my boys so that we can discuss how to reward you with the gift of Formosa and a seat in the United Nations."

Dean Acheson's career in the U. N. has been a record of appeasement and erawling before Soviet Russia which has made Americans ashamed.

As the most powerful nation in the world, we had no need to plead in the U. N., we could, at all times, have exerted red-blooded leadership.

Instead, Ivan Acheson has chosen to make America grovel.

Gunning for MacArthur

The most dismaying thing about Dean
Acheson's ascendancy in Washington is
the fact that he is not satisfied to confine his pathelic blunders to the field of

fine his pathetic blunders to the field of diplomacy.

He also insists upon dominating the nation's military policy as well.

In his middight dreams he envisages himself, not only as a Talleyrand, but also as a Napoleon.

Ever since his rise to domination in the State Department in, 1945, he has treated the Pentagon as a mero rubberstamp to the Great Brains at Foggy. Bottom. And he has been able to get away with it, thanks to the discreet allistamp to the Great Brains at Foggy Bottom. And he has been able to get away with it, thanks to the discreet alliance which he has maintained with the aging General Marshall.

Only two serious threats to Asheson's rule over the American defense catablishments have arisen since 1945.

One of these was Louis A. Johnson Secretary of Defense from 1949 to 1950; the other was General Douglas MacArthur.

Acheson got rid of Johnson in the Fall of 1950 when President Truman needed

Acthur.

Acheson got rid of Johnson in the Fall of 1950 when President Truman needed a whipping boy to fire just before the elections.

MacArthur has proved a more formidable obstacle to the Acheson machinations, but the fedoubtable Dean is still gunning for him.

The web of intrigue is being continuously spun at the State Department to trap and destroy America's greatest military leader.

The fruit of itcheson's long rule over American foreign and military policy is the ghastly situation which now yawns in East Asia.

If Acheson succeeds in pulling down MacArthur—and the has powerful British as well as Fair Deal support in his attempt—the collapse of our whole American security, position in the Pacific will, surely follow.

Why Wait, Mr. President?

The defiant stubbornness with which President Truman clings to Secretary of State Acheson is one of the most frightening portents of the war crisis facing the United States.

State Acheson is one of the most frightening portents of the war crisis facing
the United Sigtes.

It is a performance almost childish
in its pecvishness.

With one breath, the President calls
on all the Anferican people to close ranks
and prepare to make incredible sacrifices
for the defense effort.

In the next-breath, he declares that
Dean Acheson will remain in the Secretaryship of State as long as he is President, despite the fact-that one of the
most formidable groundswells of public
opinion in American history is roaring
for Acheson's resignation, dismissal, or
impeachment.

A Kansas City politician should know
better. A patriotic statesman would not
make such a mistake . . for long.

There might be some feeble excuse for
the Truman attitude if Dean Acheson
was a capable Secretary of State who
had honestly served his country.

Unfortunately, Acheson represents an
almost all-time low among our fortynine Secretaries of State, both as to



the support of only 200,000,000 against us.

Today, the population count of the nations which purportedly stand with the United States in the world struggle has dwindled to only 580,000,000.

Soviet Russia heads a population bloc against us which has risen to the staggering total of 830,000,000.

In five years, after one of the most smashing imilitary victories in history, we have tossed away, by a craven policy of Russia, appeasement, our military hexmony over the world.

The Secretary of State who has presided over this catastropho has been Dean Acheson.

If confronted by such stupendous failure an the part of an employer, any cornec businessman, even a haberdasher, would know what to do.

He would cut his unworthy, unsuccessful servant off the payroll without a second's hesitation. He would not keep him around to do further damage.

But President Truman, in the face of Acheson's appalling record, holds onto him as the chief of his Cabinet with a grim and sullen obstinacy.

The next few months may decide the whole future of America's political and economic existence.

Can we afford to go into that perilous future with a man directing our foreign policies who has forfeited every iota of official and public confidence?

That is the question which President Truman must answer as he communes with himself in the silent night hours in the Blair House.

Why wait, Mr. President?

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### /Defended Acheson Roosevelt For Red

# SOME OF DEAN ACHESON'S BOYS

### Philip S. Jessup.

Philip S. Jessup is a man after Acheson's heart. Under the nurturing hands of the Secretary, Jessup has been advanced rapidly until he is now recognized as the No. 2 man in the Department.

He is generally looked upon as the man who has the say-so in Far East policy.

In 1949, after the National Government in China had fallen, Jessup was announced with a grand flourish by Secretary Acheson as the man who was going to reconstruct an American policy in the Far East. While Jessup was still freconstructing, the Communists struck in Korea, and America and its fallies have been in steady retreat in Asia ever since.

If Philip S. Jessup is a far Far East expert, his record doean't show it. The high light of his Far East activities was the preparation of a pro-Communist smear story against Chiang Kai-shek's government which was released on July 14, 1943 by the institute of Pacific Relations. Jessup was then Chairman of the Research Advisory Committee of the American Council of the Institute, and in direct supervision over the FAR EASTERN SURVEY in which the smear article appeared.

To author the imear, the IP.R. selected T. A. Bisson, alman who had been on the editorial board of an official Communist Party publication, and who had spoke with Earl Browder and other Party celebrities at Red meetings in

I Jessup's understanding of China, may be seen in the Yollowing statement which climaxed the article:

is now generally called Knomintang China: the yother, is called Communist China. However, these are only party labels. To be more descriptive, the one might be called feudal China: the other democratic China:

This, of course, is the familiar Moscow lie, which Dean Acheson and Owen Lattimore accepted, that the Chinese Communists are just 'agrarian democrates'.

On February 16, 1946, Jessup signed a letter which was published in the New York TIMES, urging that the United States should discontinue making atom bombs, and that the disposal of our existent stockpile of loubs should be left to the decision of the United National This was before Russia With the bomb, and at a time with Soviet representatives were working desperately to persuade the United States to give up voluntarily its atom bomb advantage.

In the Department of State, Jessup was the man who propared the infamous 'White Paper' in 1949, in which the Administration unctuously washed its hands of any responsibility for the stopping of Communism in China. The 'White Paper' was worth fifty divisions to Mao Tse-tung in killing the Chinese will to resist Communism.

liut the shining moment in Jessup's career came in June, 1949, when he appeared in court in New York as a char-

At the time Jessup endorsed Hiss, all the treasonable, facts about Hiss's activities were a matter of public record.

he declared Hiss a good American.

The performance is a measure of the Americanism of Mr Jessup himself.

### Owen Lattimore

Owen Lattimore's connection with the State Department under Acheson is unofficial buimportant.

Professionally, Lattimore is the head of the Walter Hines Page School of International Relations in Baltimore which trains young men for State Department careers. Actually until the McCarthy expose made both Acheson and Lattimore more cautious, Lattimore was in and out of the State Department at all times as Acheson's top adviser on Far Fast matters.

All the evidence connecting Lattimore with

All the evidence connecting Lattimore with the Communist Party was not developed fully at the Tydings Committee hearings. No honest effort was made to pursue the Lattimore trail to its relentless

But this much'was adduced.
Louis F. Budenz, former top
Communist, testified unqualifiedly that Lattimore had been
identified to him, in several
meetings of top officers of the
Party, as the head of the Communist 'cell' in the Institute
of Pacific Relations. He named
Earl Browder, Jack Stachel
and Frederick Vanderbilt Field
as those who had named Lattimore as an undercover Som-

munist.

A large number of confirmatory facts were brought out, then or later.

Lattimore had visited the Chinese Red capital, Yenan, in June, 1937, in company with T. A. Bisson and Philip J. Jafe, who were both identified officially with the Communist Party front, the Friends of the

That same year in an edititorial in PACIFIC AFFAIRS, organ of the Institute of Pacific Relations, he justified Staling Moscow trials—an issue



### LATTIMORE

which has always been regarded as a litmus paper test of actual Communist allegiance.

Lattimore has admitted that his secretary in the I.P.R. was Harriet Levine, nicee of the Communist, Philip J. Jaffe, and wife of Ch'ao Ting-chi, now one of the top Chinese

Lattimore was listed as one of the original editors of AMERASIA, Jaffe's magazine, which was implicated in the State Department apy case of 1945, in which Vaffe pleaded guilty.

In 1947, Lastimore's wife, Fleanor, in cooperation with a curious group of Commie suspects, lest-wingers and fellow travelers launched the Washington radio station, WQQW, and was a member of the board of directors. Behind the station was the mysterious Rodman family of Washington, members of which have frequently been charged, in hearings of the Un-American

Activities Committee, with membership in the Communist Party. Bella Rodman, sisterin-law of the present president of WQQR is now under the citation of contempt by the Un-American Activities Com-

fice address in Washington in 1947, 1710 G Street, N.W., was the same office that was used by the 'Committee of a Thousand,' a Communist Party, front which was organized to smear the Un-American Activities Committee. The building at 1710 G Street is owned by Samuel J. Rodman, of WQQR. In 1943, when Lattimore was Deputy Director of Pacific Operations for the O.W.I., he wrote a letter to Joseph Bar-

Operations for the O.W.I., he wrote a letter to Joseph Barnes, in the Washington O.W.I. office, instructing him to secure Chinese personnel for the O.W.I. staff from the NEW CHINA DAILY, NEWS, the New York Chinese Communist newspaper.

Another lead which was not developed at all at the Tydings hearings seem to indicate communication with Dr. Richard Sorge, top Russian Communication with Dr. Richard Sorge, top Russian Communist spy in Japan who was executed by the Japanese in 1944. This allegation has been made by Willy Rudolph Foerster, now in Switzerland, a self-admitted Russian espionage agent, whose wife is alleged to have been; the bearer of a letter from Sorge to Lattimore; The whole Sorge spy case has been invested with mystery, but Army records in Japan have a fat dossier on Sorge which has never been opened to the press.

The bits of evidence connecting Lattimore with the Communists are too numerous to be brushed aside, as Senstor Tydings and other Administration spokesmen have tried to

Lattimore's revealed advice to the State Department on Far East policy convicts him as an undisguised appeaser of

The plot to give away the Panama Canal, and to merge the United States into a Super-Socialist World Government is told in the 196-page book—

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Communism. In his memorandum to the State Department in August, 1949, Lattimore recommended three steps for the United States:

(1) American recognition o

(2) Admission of Communise China to the United Nations:

(8) The United States should get out of Korea. It is significent to note that these are the identical three demands which the Chinese Communist delegation recently served upon the United Nations.

Had Acheson followed Lettimere's advice — and we now know that he came very near deing so—America would have headed to Red China on a platter just what Mao The-lung

# John Carter,

John Carter Vincent is preseasily the American Minister to Switzerland

He stepped into this poet after four years as Assistant Chief, Head of the China Deak, and finally Chief of the Division of Far Eastern Affairs in the Department of State. During these four years, he was Acheson's 'boy' and he faithfully and relentiessly carried out the Acheson-Lattimore China policies which have brought America to disaster in the Far East.

In the loyalty records of the State Department, Vincent has an extremely large question mark behind his name, although he was not brought into the Tydings Committee investigations

The most questionable incident in his record occurred in 1945 when certain top secret information, which the State Department was closely guarding, turned up in Moscow. Investigation of the possible leak pointed directly to Vinhad access to the data, at the moment. With the powerful backing of Achaeca. Vincent was able to avoid a public quis on the incident, although an O.S.S. official issued a warning at the time against allowing him to have contact with any more confidential material.

Vincent will go down at history as the man who wrote the instructions for General Marshall on December 18, 1945, obligating him to go to China and insist that Chiang Kai-shelf form a coalition government with the Chinese Communists.

General Marshall, in his recent confirmation hearings after appointment as Secretary of Defense, disclaimed any percent is responsibility for the coalition policy.

up in the State Department, he stated. "That policy of course speaks for itself."

The man who drew up the policy was John Carter Vincent, with the cooperation of Dean G. Acheson,

We now know that it was this fatal Vincent-Acheson policy, requiring Chiang Kai-shek to disarm part of his Army and accept a series of trucks with the Communists when he was at the beak of his strongth that actually won the Chinese (continued on page sight).

### of Sam Carp

(continued)
the it abandon its plan to
hold public hearings on Carp.
Such a course, he declared,
would hurt friendly relations
between the United States and

How Russia could take offense, if Carp's activities had been proper Mr. Acheson did not make clear. However, in view'sf the samestness with which Acheson opposed the inquiry, the Committee accessed

It has never been explained why. Stalith gave Carp \$100,000 to spend independently of Antony, the official above-board . So wist purchasing agency, is it possible that he had other functions in America apart from Soviet procurance?

Mr. Acheeda is determined that the American people are not going 80 find out.

### Uncle Sam's Acheren Worked for Vacio Je

charges of pro-Communism i

Acheson's Russian employment was brought to light in the course of a Senate Committee hearing on his confirmation as Undersocretary of the Treasurf, 4 post to which President Boosevit had named him. The Treasurf are set forth in the Congressional Record.

The late Serator James Courens of Michigan strenuously opposed Acleson's confirmation on the grounds that his Washington, law firm had many hig business clients who would have income tax refund cases during Acheson's tenure. He questioned whether Acheson could be impartial.

Senator Tylings came to

"It has not been said," do clared Tydingr, "but should be clared Tydingr, but should be said, that Mr. Achasen has represented the Union of Series Socialist Republics. It might be contended that became he represented medern Russia, that became the Seriets have been his clients, therefore he is a Red or realizat or milited to held the affice to which he has been againsticed. "Mr. Acheeon is not a reastfonary. I think he is a progressive-minded man. I do not think he is a member is any sense of the word, and I do not think the connections with large financial interests which he has had, togother with connections with labor and Communistic interests, have in any way affered his riewposit of life or of government."

After Senator Tydings' vigorous defense the Senate confirmed Achesob's appointment.

aion it was brought out clearly
that Tydings was sponsoring
Acheson's political career.
Asked if he had sponsore
Acheson for the Treasury
post,—Tydings replied in the
negative, adding: JT-had rec
commended Mr. Acheson for
Solicitor General protter

The incident is revealing in view of Tyding's recklessly blased conduct of the Senate investigation flast year into Senator McCarthy's State Department charges. The selection of the man who originally brought Acheson into the Government to act as an 'impartial' judge of the charges against his protege was obviously the result of bolitical fixing. Senator Tydings', acceptance of the Chairmanship of the investigating committee was contemptuous of Senatorial integrity, and a fraud upon the American people.

## Why HEADLINES?

In 1923, the Constitutional Educational Longue started the publication of a bi-monthly guidepost on Communist and other un-American activities. Universe the ensuing meeths, this little newspaper was greeted widely as the most authoritative searchlight on the facts about Communism.

Few activities, in the 32 year career of the League, have had such an important impact on public thinking. But the demands upon our time of other tasks, intensified by the war urgencies, made it necessary to discontinue HEADLINES in its second year.

it has always been our cherishes intention to resume pastertion when facilities would permit. New circumstances demand it. Today, with our Country poised upon the brink of world-wide conflict with Communism, the need of such a truth-telling, hardhitting newspaper, which can clarify confused public thinking, is imperative.

With this issue, HEADLINES begins its fight to enlighter and enlarge constructive American estation. One unique feature of this little newspaper is the fact tha most numbers will be built around a single aspect of America', struggle against the subversive danger. Hence, residers will find

HEADLINES will have as its particular task the unmasking of the hidden and unsuspected allies of Communism who, today constitute Addrica's major problem. These saboteurs of American freedom—more dangerous' than admitted Communists—masquerade under attractive and disarming "Liberal", and Socialist names. HEADLINES will turn the X-Ray of scruting upon their anti-American activities in every 12/3.

HEADLINES will pull no punches. Big names and big reputations will not deter us from the pitiless expecture of all enemie of our American way of life.

HEADLINES is not interested in any man's creed, color, o racial origin. In its showdown fight against Communism it will be guided by only one consideration—are the individuals o groups for, or against, America? More specifically, do the uphold, or would they destroy, our cherished institutions?

HEADLINES; will do its utmost to encourage the things which unite us as a free people, rather than to emphasize the things which divide.

roceve the widest possible national circulation. How successful it will be will depend upon the active interest, cooperation, and loyalty of its readers.

### ACHESON'S YS" - cont.

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John J. Muccio
One of the architects of the
merican disaster in Korea



or rempyvanta bold the House of the conversation which he had with Mr. Muccio in Pusan, Korea, on his recent visit to the front.

"Let me tell you a few things Ambassador Muccio said at that time to the gentleman from New York (Mr. Latham) and myself in the presence of

infam.
"I said to him, What are we "I said to him, What are we "I said to him, What are we will be said to him. Ambassador? He

sion.
"But you have not heard by any means the worst, nor will time permit me to tell you all of that conversation. I would, however, like to say what

### Acheson Fronted For Alger Hiss

Vouched for Hiss Loyalty

Could Have Prevented: "the Great Yalta Betraya

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CASUALTIES, 65,523 DEAD, 9848 (15 May 1951)

MRS. RCCERS OF MASSACHUSETTS. 1. The hearings to which I refer were on II.R. 6795 (Seventy-minth Congress), a bill presented by the Secretary of State which purported to provide military advice and assistance to the Republic of China, but which, the hearings brought out, was designed also to give military training and equipment to Chinese Communist forces. The hearings were never published, and for that reason I think it is particularly pertinent to bring postions of the testimony to the attention of the House today.

MRS. ROGERS: "Mr. Secretory, the War Department did not write this bill?"

SECRETARY, PATTERSON: "'I believe this bill was prepared in the State Department is that not right?"

MR. ACHESON: "In the State, War and Navy Coordinating Committee; by the three Departments.....

Mr. Spenker, my Congressional Directory for June 1946, the time these hearing were in progress, fails to lists State, War and Mavy Coordinating Committee. It does list a State Department Coordinating Committee with Dean Acheson as Chairman, Among its members were Alger Hiss and John Carter Vincent Mr. Acheson presented a telegram from General George C. Marshall, then in China, dated June 18, 1946,..., in which General Marshall stated:

The purpose of the bill presented to the Congress by the Secretary of States to support the American program of creating a stable and friendly China ithout passage of the bill the President and myself would lack authorization to carry out a phase of American policy toward China which appears wital to the success of our announced policy.

"I continue to read from the official transcript of Mr. Acheson's costimon

"The Communist leaders have asked, and General Marshall his agreed, that their integration with the other forces be preceded by a brief period of United States training, and by the supply of minimum quantities of equipment.

"The Communist forces were lacking in the type of organization, training, and equipment which would have made practical their integration into a new monpolitical national array.

MRS. ROGERS: 'Mr. Secretary, how many Communists is it enticipated will be train under the proposed plan?"

MR. ACHESON: I think that they will try to take all the units that are going to be put into the new army immediately preceding their joining the new army and give them a.50- or 90-day schooling.

MRS. BOGERS: I'lls there any way we could have an agreement with China - and remember we are talking about training and military equipment for the Chinese Communist, forces. - Is there any way we could have an agreement with China whereby the would not use our arms against us?"

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Wash. News

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Date: 8-20-51

# 12 Charges Are Rebutted tions to diplomatic and consular personnel in Asia that Formosa By Acheson

Secretary of State Acheson has denounced as "either entirely incorrect or distortions of the truth" 12 accusations made against him by Lieut. Gov. Goodwin JAKnight of California.

The criticisms range from his handling of Formosa policy through State Department security questions to the Alger Hiss case.

They were formulated by Knight, a Republican, after he hild been challenged by John B. Donald Hiss, a brother of Alger Efficit, Los Angeles civic leader atd a Democrat, to back up criticisms of Acheson in a speech Knight made on April 17.

Knight's complaints were sent to the State Department by Elliott with a request that they be answered in detail. Acheson for-

warded replies from his staff.
At one point in the exchange the State Department said approximately 90 million dollars in arms and ordnance had been given Chiang Kai-shek's Nation-alist Chinese forces on Formosa, and 300 million dollars more was scheduled for this year.

In addition, the department mentioned a "600-man" United States military mission on For-mosa "assisting in the reorganization of Chiang's forces."

On June 24, Maj. Gen. William C. Chase, head of the mission, said in Formosa the United States group had 1250 members.

Last night, in answer to a request for clarification, the Defense Department said it has announced that 500 to 600 men may be sent to formosa-but only half that number, 250 to 300 men are there now. There was no explanation of the varia-

Here is a summary of the barges and replies as released by Elliott:

1. CHARGE—"On December 23 Acheson sent out instrucwas doomed and expendable."

The reply is that what the department sent out was a propaganda directive designed to minimize the unfavorable reaction in case Formosa should fall.

About Loan to Poland

Knight also charged that Acheson had written President Truman that no amount of aid could have saved Chiang, but Acheson said what he wrote was that only "full-scale intervention" by the United States might have produced a different result in China and such action would have been in support of a government repudiated by its own people.

2. CHARGE—Acheson approved a 90-million-dollar loan to "Communist Poland" in 1946 against the advice of United States Ambassador Arthur Bliss Lane. Counsel in the deal was Hiss and a member of Acheson's

See ACHESON, Page 7, Col. 3

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63 OCT 9

# Acheson Rebuts 12 Charges

law firm, and the firm got a \$50,-000 fee.

The State Department said the "inferences" of this charge were "false" and based upon a "dis-

tortion of the public record."

Acheson, the State Department said, severed all connections with his law firm in 1941. The Polish loan negotiations began in 1945 and no member of the firm "approached Secretary Acheson in any way" while the loan was under study. As acting Secretary of State, on instruc-tions of Secretary Byrnes, Acheson approved the loan after it had been "favorably considered" by responsible State Department officials. The loan finally was cut off in 1948 after Poland failed to produce the coal for Western Europe which was one of the goals of the deal, and after the Communists' grip on the country tightened.

3. CHARGE—Acheson said July 20 there were no Com-munists in the State Depart-ment and "this statement has CHARGE-Acheson said since proved to be completely false and untrue."

The State Department re-plied Acheson said only that he knew of no Communists" in the State Department. Furthermore the department said a security investigation staff of 100 persons which has operated; with the FBI also does not know of any Reds in the depart

4: CHARGE—Acheson "has never repudiated his support of Alger · Hiss."

The State Department said Acheson's answers to questions about Hiss, now in prison on a perjury conviction, had been "widely misinterpreted."

"He has never in any way condoned the offense of which
Alger, Hiss has been found
guilty. x x x As far as he is
concerned, the decision of the
(Supreme) Court disposes of the matter."

CHARGE-Acheson, "recommended the abandonment of Formosa" after the Chinese Nationalist government had fled

there. The State Department said that charge "is entirely false."

CHARGE-Acheson joined with friends "including fact that since Mr. Currie... It is a gainst Mr. Currie... It is a gain the gain that gainst Mr. Currie... It is a gain the gain that gainst Mr. Currie... It is a gai



Associated Press Wirephoto LIEUT. GOV. KNIGHT Critic of Dean Acheson

The State Department reviewed American aid to'Chiang Kai-shek from the end of World War II. It said Acheson has testified he does not remember even ever meeting Owen Latti-more; also that a check of his speeches shows he does not refer to the Chinese Reds as agrarian reformers.

7. CHARGE—Acheson acted as counsel to Lauchlin Currie when Currie appeared be-

appearance Currie made before the House Committee on Un-American Activities in August, 1948, to discuss statements made about him by Elizabeth Bentley. The department added: "The committee unanimously observed that no charge of Communist Party affiliation was made against Mr. Currie . . . It is a

was confirmed as Undersecre- terest on humanitarian grounds."

tary of State that Russia should share in the administration of Japan.

The State Department answered that the records showed no such statement by Acheson. It said he had testified in September, 1945, that the United States was trying to "go forward with the job" in Japan and had "no disposition . . . to exclude anybody."

The department added that the fact is the machinery for administration of Japan "completely recognized the major role of the United States."

9. CHARGE—Acheson insisted on a veto in UNRRA organization ot please Russia and supported all Soviet demands "thus leaving the United States impotent to control UNRRA although the United States put up all the money."

The State Department replied that "this allegation is false." They said there was no veto in UNRRA decision-making except fer a few specific matters such

as amending the charter and nominating a director general.

10. CHARGE—Acheson, o b-tained appointment of Alger Hiss "to Dumbarton Oaks and Yalta."

asserting that Acheson never recommended Hiss for either of these missions to international conferences, the department

said "this statement is falsed".

11. CHARGE—On December
16, 1945; Acheson "received Juan Negrin, head of the foan-ish Communists, while he re-fused at the same time to meet Fernando de Los Rios, head of the anti-Communist group in Spain."

The State Department said Acheson did receive De Los Rios on December 21, and both the opposing Spanish leaders talked to him "in a private capacity."

12. Charge—Acheson gave an interview to "Milton Wolff, commander of subversive Abraham Lincoln Brigade and pro-Communist Vito Marcantonio, promitions of the subversive Abraham Lincoln Brigade and pro-Communist Vito Marcantonio, promitions of the subversion of the ising them to intervene with Franco on behalf of two condemned Communists in Spain."

To this the State Department said that Acheson had received a delegation of three House members—Healy of California, Savage of Washington and Marcantonio of New York-and five other persons including Wolff but that he "made no special promises of intervention to the group.'

The State Department said Acheson explained that the two men were Argentine and Cuban nationals and any action by the State Department would have to Senate committee before he be limited "to expressions of in-

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Times-Herald

Wash. Post

Wash. News

Wash. Star

N.Y. Mirror

N. Y. Compass\_

Date: 8-30-5/.

161-47-35

## The Record of Dean Acheson

THE principal target of your criticism has been Dean Acheson. Will you give the record—not your opinion-to prove that Acheson has aided' the Communist cause?

Following is the documented record of Acheson's aid to international Communism over the past 20 years.

On the opposite page there is reproduced a confidential memorandum from a subcommittee of the Senate Appropriations Committee in 1947 to the then Secretary of State, George Marshall. It will be noted that the Senate subcommittee warned that "under the administration of Dean Acheson" there was being carried out "a deliberate, calculated program . . . to protect Communist personnel in high places." The memorandum included the names of 10 State Department officials and warned that "the network extends into the office of the Assistant Secretary Benton [now Senator Benton]."

This warning was disregarded by Marshall.

#### Communist Russia Hires Acheson and Pressman .

Before Russia was recognized by the United States in 1933, Dean Acheson was paid by the Soviet Union to act as Stalin's lawyer in this country. 43 Lee Pressman, an admitted member of the Communist Party, also was on Stalin's payroll as one of his American lawyers.44 Some of Acheson's duties were to appear before such agencies as the U. S. Tariff Commission. 45

Felix Wittmer in the American Mercury asks:

"Just why among all the American lawyers, did the Soviet leaders hire these two: Acheson and Lee Pressman? It's easy to explain why they hired Pressman: he was a Communist and a member of the Ware cell organized for espionage in the government. The Soviet Union, of course, followed a general policy in all countries of hiring sympathetic lawyers. Then why did Stalin hire Acheson?"46

This has never yet been satisfactorily explained by our Secretary of State whose job it is to "fight" the Communist threat to this country.

#### Communist Infiltration of Government Commences

Acheson first entered the government in 1933, when he was appointed Under Secretary of the Treasury. It was in 1933 also that the Communist Party began the systematic infiltration of our government under the direction of Harold Ware, son of Ella Reeve Bloor, the socalled "mother" of the American Communist Party. Alger Hiss, in those early days, was a member of the Ware cell. The far-reaching importance of this Communist cell in the U. S. government was described by Whittaker Chambers who said that its members have "helped to shape the future of every American now alive and indirectly affected the fate of every man now in uniform."47

After leaving the Treasury Department, Acheson served in the Attorney General's office for one year. In 1941 he entered the State Department.

#### Vouched for Hiss in 1941 When Told Hiss Was a Communist

Adolph Berle, the State Department official in charge of security, has testified that he notified Acheson (both before and after Acheson became Assistant Secretary of State) of a conversation he had in 1939 with Whittaker Chambers about Alger Hiss and his brother, Donald. Chambers had advised Berle that the Hiss brothers were underground Communists. Assistant Secretary of State Berle's notes on Chambers' knowledge of the Hiss brothers' Communist activities were headed "Underground Espionage Agent."48 At the time Berle warned Acheson, Acheson ridiculed the fears of this State Department security officer and stated that he "could vouch for them absolutely."

Following is Berle's testimony before the House Committee on Un-American Activities:

"Specifically, I checked with Dean Acheson and later I checked when Acheson became Assistant Secretary of State [1941] and Alger Hiss became his executive assistant. That, to the best of my knowledge, was the first time when Hiss would have been in a position to do anything effective: Acheson said he had known the family and these two boys from childhood and could vouch for them absolutely."49

#### Ignored Reports on Hiss

Acheson ignored loyalty reports on Alger Hiss and continued to help him up the ladder of success. It is interesting to note that Hiss' meteoric rise in government began after Acheson was advised that Hiss had been named as an underground Communist.

Hiss moved up the ladder, first becoming attached to the Office of Far Eastern Affairs. Next he became Special Assistant to the Adviser on Political Relations; Special Assistant to the Office of Special Political Affairs; Deputy Director, Office of Special Political Affairs; and finally Director, Office of Special Political Affairs. 50

In addition Acheson helped secure for Hiss the appointment as Executive Secretary of the Dumbarton Oaks Conference, which laid the foundation for the United Nations.

#### Sends Hiss to Yalta

At Yalta, Hiss was one of the chief advisers to the

<sup>49</sup> American Mercury Magazine, "Preedom's Case Against Dean Acheson," Felix Wittmer, April, 1952, p. 5; Congressional Record, May 16, 1933, p. 3484.

41 House Un-American Activities Committee, Bearings on Communism in the United States, Pt. 2, August 28, 1950, pp. 2843-2901.

42 American Mercury, April, 1952, p. 5.

43 Whittaker Chambers, Saturday Evening Post, "I Was The Witness," February 23, 1952, p. 22.

<sup>23, 1952,</sup> p. 22.

18 Whittaker Chambers, Winces (Random Houre, 1952), pp. 466-469.

18 Whittaker Chambers, Winces (Random Houre, 1952), pp. 466-469.

19 Hearings on Communist Espionage in United States, House Committee on Un-American Activities, August 30, 1948, pp. 1291-1300.

10 Letter from Department of State to Library of Congress, (Author has copy).

President, and with Gromyko of Russia and Jebb of England drafted major portions of the Yalta Agreement. It was at Yalta that China and Poland were sold out to Communist Russia and the stage was set for the present war in Korea. As Hiss said about his activities at Yalta:

"I think it is an accurate and not immodest statement to say that I helped formulate the Yalta agreement to some extent."50-A

In 1945, Hiss reached the heights when he was made Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference in San Francisco. There he presided during the drafting of the United Nations Charter.

#### "I Do Not Intend to Turn My Back on Alger Hiss"

In 1950, after serving Communist Russia well for many years as an agent, Hiss was convicted of perjury in connection with his espionage activities. Acheson then called a press conference and announced to the world that "whatever the outcome" of Alger Hiss' appeal, "I do not intend to turn my back on him."51

This statement is significant not because it expressed undying support for an old friend who was a convicted traitor. Acheson's statement was extremely important because it served public notice on every other "Hiss" in the State Department that he could bank upon the powerful backing of the Secretary of State if he were caught and accused or convicted of treason.

Donald Hiss, brother of Alger, who was also named by Chambers in 1939 as an underground Communist, remained in the State Department until 1945 when it was arranged for his transfer to the Acheson law firm. Donald Hiss is today a member of the Acheson law firm.

#### Acheson and Hiss Head Pro-Communist Group in State Department

On August 30, 1948, Adolph Berle, former Assistant Secretary of State, testified before the House Committee on Un-American Activities as follows:

"... In the fall of 1944 there was a difference of opinion in the State Department . . . the intelligence reports which were in my charge indicated a very aggressive Russian policy . . . and I was pressing for a pretty clean-cut showdown then when our position was strongest. The opposite group in the State Department [the pro-Communist group] was largely the men-Mr. Acheson's group, of course-with Mr. Hiss as a principal assistant in the matter . . . I got trimmed in that fight and, as a result, went to Brazil and that ended my diplomatic career."52

#### Communist Party Campaign To Remove Anti-Communists from State Department

According to the testimony of Louis Budenz, former editor of the Daily Worker and a former member of the American Communists' national committee, the Communist Party mapped out a campaign in 1942 which "began with an attack on Mr. Adolph Berle . . . to clean the State Department of all anti-Soviet elements."53 Berle

at that time was the official in charge of security matters in the department.

According to Budenz' testimony, word was sent out through the Daily Worker to all loyal Party members to attack and demand the resignation of "those who were considered to be against Soviet policy in the Far East."54 As a result, there was unloosed a barrage of insidious smear attacks and an all-out attempt to discredit the anti-Communists in the State Department. This was done through Communist front organizations and by the "liberal" elements of press and radio.

The Communist Party, according to the testimony, also used men within the State Department to sabotage the work of the anti-Communists. In this they had the active assistance of Acheson's group. Budenz cited one example:

"The Communists relied very strongly on Service and John Carter Vincent in the campaign against Ambassador Hurley."55

Budenz testified that the Communist Party's opening attack-a speech delivered by Earl Browder to the Young Communist League on October 2, 1942-was "prepared through an arrangement with Lauchlin Currie [Administrative Assistant to the President who was named under oath as "a full fledged member" of a Communist spy ring 156 in order to smoke out the people who were opposed to Soviet policy in the Far East in the State Department."57

Following the reprinting of this speech in the Daily Worker, on October 4, Earl Browder, the head of the Communist Party in the United States met with Under Secretary of State Sumner Welles and Lauchlin Currie and secured from Welles a statement on State Department policy on China that was acceptable to Browder. Welles' memorandum to Browder, which was then published in the Daily Worker of October 16, stated:

"With regard to the specific charge that 'these officials continue the old policy of "war against the Communists" in China, this government has had no such policy, either 'old' or new. This Government has in fact viewed with skepticism many alarmist accounts of the 'serious menace' of 'Communism' in China. We have, for instance, as is publicly and well known, declined to be moved by Japanese contentions that presence and maintenance of Japanese armed forces in China were and would be desirable for the purpose of 'combating Communism.' With regard to the specific charge that officials of this Government 'tell Chungking [headquarters of the anti-Communist government of China] it must continue to fight the Communists if it wishes United States friendship,' the simple fact is that no official of this government ever has told Chungking either that it must fight or that it must continue to fight the 'Communists'; this government holds no such belief . . ." (Emphasis mine) 58

Asked what anti-Communist officials in addition to Berle

to-A Testimony before House Committee on Un-American Activities, 1918, quoted by The Preeman, Sept. 21, 1951, p. 817.

14 World Almanac, 1951, p. 208.

15 World Almanac, 1951, p. 208.

15 Hearings on Communist Espionage in United States, House Committee on Un-American Activities, August 30, 1918, pp. 1291-1300.

15 McCarran Committee Hearings on IPR, August 23, 1951, Pt. 2, p. 602.

15 McCarran Committee Hearings on IPR, Pt. 2, August 23, 1951, p. 624.

16 McCarran Committee Hearings on IPR, Pt. 2, August 24, 1951, p. 624.

17 McCarran Committee Hearings on IPR, Pt. 2, August 23, 1951, p. 594.

18 McCarran Committee Hearings on IPR, Pt. 2, August 23, 1951, p. 594.

18 McCarran Committee Hearings on IPR, Pt. 2, August 23, 1951, p. 594.

were slated for removal by the Communist Party, Budenz replied:

"Joseph C. Grew, Under Secretary of State; Lt. Gen. Albert Wedemeyer, not technically with the State Department but connected at least diplomatically with the State Department relations; Eugene C. Dooman, who was head of the Far Eastern Division, if I remember correctly, at least he was in control of the details of far eastern policy; and Gen. Patrick Hurley, Ambassador to China, who particularly was under attack from the Communists."<sup>59</sup>

In all cases the Communist Party, with the aid of their friends within the department, was successful.

It is interesting that in almost every case the men singled out for removal by the Communist Party were in bitter conflict with Acheson, particularly over his Far Eastern policy.

#### Grew Resigns after Insisting on Prosecution in Amerasia Case

Joseph Grew was one of the State Department officials on the Communist black list. Budenz testified that "the Politburo laid plans against Mr. Grew" because:

"... he didn't have the right policy in China, and secondly, as we approached the question of what to do with Japan, he favored a soft peace with Japan.

"The Communists wanted a tough peace just as there was to be the Morgenthau plan in Germany. They didn't hesitate in their own discussions to show that this would tend to drive the Japanese into the hands of the Soviet Union."60

According to Freda Utley, author of The China Story, "so long as Grew was in charge of Far Eastern affairs at the State Department, the Communists had comparatively little influence there." To circumvent Grew, who stymied the pro-Communists' attempts to send their reports into the White House, Acheson had already made State Department official John Carter Vincent a special assistant in the White House to Lauchlin Currie<sup>61</sup> (named under oath as a Communist and as a member of a Communist spy ring respectively).

Grew's final anti-Communist act in the State Department came in 1945 when he insisted upon prosecution in the Amerasia case. The Washington Daily News has reported that Grew insisted on the arrests because he was under the "certain impression at that time that the case against the 6 persons arrested was so air tight as to make convictions all but assured."62 According to Fred Woltman's newspaper séries "The Amerasia Case," this assurance came to Grew from the FBI.63 John Stewart Service was one of the State Department officials arrested in this case. The FBI had wire recordings of Service visiting the hotel room of Philip Jaffe (who has been named as a Soviet agent) and turning over to him military information which Service warned Jaffe was secret. 64 Soon after Grew insisted that the cases go to trial, he resigned from the State Department because of "bad health."

#### Communists Praise Acheson

Acheson then replaced Grew as Under Secretary of

State. Service was reinstated in his State Department job and later put on the board which had charge of placements and promotions of State Department personnel in the entire Far Eastern area.

The official publication of the Communist Party, the Daily Worker, had already praised Acheson on June 7, 1945, as "one of the more forward-looking men in the State Department." In the same article the Daily Worker stated that the real test of the President's concern over anti-Soviet policies would be "what he does about it, whether he removes those in the State Department responsible for anti-Soviet policies, whether he finds solulutions for outstanding points of friction with the Soviet Union . . ." When Grew resigned and Acheson replaced him, PM (which John L. Lewis has described as the "uptown edition of the Daily Worker") wrote:

"What the government seeks now is to develop a diplomacy based on a better appreciation of what the Soviet wants . . . That explains in part the search for liberals . . . "65

#### Removes Anti-Communist Who Opposed Him

The day after Acheson replaced Under Secretary of State Joseph Grew, he announced he was replacing Eugene Dooman, long-time Far Eastern expert, with John Carter Vincent. 66 It was little wonder, for Dooman, who was another anti-Communist official slated for removal by the Communist Party, had just run head-on into Acheson's vigorous attempts to inject the Lattimore line into postwar policy toward Japan.

This occurred during a meeting of the powerful interdepartmental committee representing the State, War and Navy Departments, known as SWINK. Dooman, who was chairman of the Far Eastern subcommittee of SWINK. had just made his report on proposed postwar policy toward Japan. At the end of that report, according to Dooman's testimony before the McCarran Committee, Mr. McCloy, chairman of the full committee, turned to Dean Acheson and said:

"Dean, you are a great authority on Far Eastern matters. What do you think of what we have just heard?"

#### Acheson's answer was:

"I have discovered that Far Eastern experts are a penny a dozen. And you can find some experts who will support any point of view that you care to have. And I, myself, do not go along with what we have just heard. I prefer to be guided by experts who think more along my point of view.'

Dooman testified that Acheson from then on:

". . . quoted virtually textually from this Solution in Asia by Dr. Lattimore."67

Lattimore, in Solution in Asia, had advocated the

co McCarran Committee Hearings on IPR, Pt. 2, August 23, 1951, p. 604.
co McCarran Committee Hearings on IPR, Pt. 2, August 23, 1951, p. 604.
co McCarran Committee Hearings on IPR, Pt. 2, August 23, 1951, p. 604.
co McCarran Committee Hearings on IPR, Pt. 2, August 23, 1951, p. 604.
co McCarran Committee Hearings, Pt. 1, June 26, 1950, p. 1404.
co McCarran Committee Hearings on IPR, Pt. 3, September 14, 1951, p. 716.
co McCarran Committee Hearings on IPR, Pt. 3, September 14, 1951, p. 716.
co McCarran Committee Hearings on IPR, Pt. 3, September 14, 1951, p. 716.
co McCarran Committee Hearings on IPR, Pt. 3, September 14, 1951, p. 716.
co McCarran Committee Hearings on IPR, Pt. 3, September 14, 1951, p. 716.

etraight Communist Party line on Japan, namely, that we should force a "hard" peace on Japan-remove the emperor, destroy all successful business, confiscate all private property, in short, reduce Japan to a weak state which would be ripe for Communist conquest.

In a government policy-making meeting, Professor William McGovern of Northwestern University heard Lattimore argue the Acheson-Lattimore case for a "hard" peace against Japan. Testifying under oath before the McCarran Committee, Professor McGovern said:

"I was somewhat shocked and horrified, not only as to his [Lattimore's] views with regard to the emperor, but he wanted to have not only a strict and stern policy, but a bloody peace in Japan . . . he wanted to completely reduce Japan to beggary and impotence."68

The Acheson-Lattimore plan for Japan was the same as the plan masterminded for postwar Germany by Harry Dexter White, named under oath by government witnesses as having aided a Communist spy ring in Washington.

Shortly after Dooman opposed Acheson's attempts to inject the Communist Party line into postwar U.S. policy toward Japan; Dooman was removed by Acheson from the State Department. Acheson then promoted John Carter Vincent to Dooman's job.

#### State Department Document Altered to Conform to Communist Line

Once Vincent came into power as chairman of the subcommittee which was setting up postwar policy on Japan, he immediately set out to inaugurate policies for Japan which, according to the sworn testimony of Eugene Dooman, were the same as Russia dictated for satellite countries.69

Vincent's first act, according to Dooman's testimony, was to alter an official program entitled "U. S. Initial Post-Surrender Policy for Japan"-a program which had already been officially adopted by the government and telegraphed to General MacArthur "as firm United States Policy for Japan."70

The testimony was that the major surgery which Vincent performed on that already adopted policy was to inject into it the Communist Party objective of destroying and eliminating the capitalist class in Japan.

Following are some excerpts from Dooman's testimony, appearing on pages 718 to 720 of the McCarran hearings, in which he explains the changes made by Vincent:

DOOMAN: "The first thing that was done, and this was in 1946, was to levy a capital tax of from 60 to 90 percent on all property in excess of \$1,000 . . . That almost at one stroke wiped out the capitalistic class... The next thing was to appropriate all land in excess of 5 acres held by any one owner."

SENATOR EASTLAND: "That was a Communist system, was it not? . . . they were following now the Communist system, were they not?"

DOOMAN: "Yes . . . Then all holdings by any one individual in any large corporation in excess of 3 per cent were confiscated . . . They were transferred to a government pool. And then the Japanese Government was ordered to sell those shares . . . [and] ordered to disregard any relationship between the price of-fered and the real value . . . Practically the whole white-collar element in Japanese big business was removed at one stroke. Not because there was any record against them, but because they occupied certain positions . . . It was an attempt to destroy and eliminate the brains of Japanese business.

"... The net result was then to destroy the previously existing capitalist class . . . Their places have been taken by hordes of black marketeers and . . . thugs of various kinds who have been engaged in illicit trade of various kinds and have then amassed this enormous fortune. The net result was to replace people who had traditionally had property with these black marketeers and thugs and blackguards of various kinds."

#### Service Recommends "Sympathetic Support" For Japanese Communists

In this connection there should be recalled the views on Japan of Acheson's protégé John Stewart Service. One of the State Department documents picked up by the FBI in the Amerasia offices was an official report on Japan by John Stewart Service. Following is an excerpt from that report, S187 with "Q" number 524:

"The Japanese Communist Party is still small (Mr. Okano himself does not claim more than 'a few thousand members'), but it has the advantages of strong organization and loyal, politically experienced membership. If its policies as claimed, seek to achieve our own hopes of a democratic, non-militaristic Japan, we may wish to consider the adoption toward it of an attitude of sympathetic support.

#### Acheson and Vincent Attack MacArthur's Anti-Communist Policies in Japan

General Douglas MacArthur vigorously opposed the State Department's plans and its attempts to Communize or create a fertile ground for the Communization of Japan. He was viciously attacked by both Vincent and Acheson. Vincent accused MacArthur of violating State Department directives to use Japan for "building a bridge of friendship to the Soviet Union." The New York Times of September 20, 1945, printed the following story of Acheson's rebuke of MacArthur:

"The State Department revealed today a decision for a social and economic revolution in Japan and emphasized that it would be carried out regardless of what might be said about slashing the American army of occupation.

"Secretary Acheson said that the United States government and not General MacArthur was determining American policy toward Japan.'

#### Communist Press Hails Acheson's Attack on MacArthur

For Acheson's public criticism of MacArthur's anti-Communist policies, the Communist Daily Worker applauded "the repudiation of General MacArthur by Dean Acheson of the State Department . . . "71

PM, the "uptown edition of the Daily Worker," hailed Dean Acheson's action with the following editorial:

<sup>\*\*</sup> McCarran Committee Hearings on IPR, Pt. 4, Sept. 28, 1951, p. 1016.

\*\* McCarran Committee Hearings on IPR, Pt. 2, Sept. 14, 1951, p. 718.

\*\* McCarran Committee Hearings on IPR, Pt. 3, Sept. 14, 1951, p. 717.

\*\*Daily Worker, Sept. 30, 1945.

"Acheson is the leader of the younger, more progressive men in the State Department."72

#### General Wedemeyer on Communist Black List

Another man on the Communist black list was General Albert Wedemeyer. He was scheduled to be removed from the scene, because, as Budenz testified:

"... the Communists viewed General Wedemeyer as the enemy of the Soviet interests in the Far East."73

After Wedemeyer's return from China where he was sent on a special mission by the President, he submitted his report containing his recommendations on how China could be saved from Communist conquest. This report was steadfastly denied the Congress. When the Senate Armed Services Committee asked General George C. Marshall, "Why did you join in the suppression of the Wedemeyer Report on China?" Marshall replied:

"I did not join in the suppression of the Report. I personally suppressed it."74

#### Communists Select Ambassador to China

When Wedemeyer was scheduled to be Ambassador to China, Marshall and Acheson vetoed his appointment because the Chinese Communists objected. In July, 1946, Wedemeyer's appointment was on Truman's desk and Wedemeyer was awaiting his commission when Acheson sent for him to say that his appointment had been cancelled. He read Wedemeyer a telegram from Marshall saying. "The Communists are protesting violently." Upon the recommendation of Chou En-lai, Chinese Communist leader, Marshall and Acheson secured the appointment instead for Dr. Leighton Stuart, an educator who had at one time taught Chou En-lai. 75

#### Ambassador Lane Next on Communist Black List

Arthur Bliss Lane was another intelligently anti-Communist State Department official on the Communist black list. Lane, like other anti-Communists in the department, had learned from bitter experience that Dean Acheson was a tough man to reckon with when the chips were down.

#### Acheson Grants Communists in Poland \$90,000,000 U. S. Loan

In 1946 the Communist-controlled government of Poland requested a \$90 million loan from the United States. Ambassador Lane protested strongly against this loan. "With the greatest earnestness of which I am capable," he cabled the State Department, "I beg the department not to approve the extension of any credits at this time."76 Lane pointed out the terroristic activities of the Communists, the imprisonment of American citizens and the fact that much of the loan was slated to equip the Communist terror police. Nevertheless, Acheson granted the loan.

## Acheson Law Firm Gets \$50,000 Fee from Communist Loan

Acheson reluctantly admitted to a Senate committee

that he, as Under Secretary of State, had the power of decision in the matter and was responsible for granting the loan. He further admitted that his own law firm had handled the private end of the negotiation for the loan, with Donald Hiss personally in charge, and that the Acheson law firm had received a fee of over \$50,000 when the loan was granted by Acheson. He stated, however, that he personally received no part of the fee. 77

#### Another Anti-Communist Purged

After the Polish loan was granted, Ambassador Arthur Bliss Lane resigned. He has since told the sordid story of how the State Department betrayed Polish and American interests in a book entitled, I Saw Poland Betrayed.

Acheson's action on the Polish loan could not have come as too great a surprise, however, because in 1945 he gave the world fair warning of what his policy toward Communist aggression would be.

#### Speaks to Communists At Madison Square Garden Rally

On November 14, 1945, Acheson traveled to New York City to address a rally at Madison Square Garden which was called for the purpose of welcoming to American soil the Red Dean of Canterbury, a loud supporter of Communist Russia. 79 The rally was sponsored by the National Council of Soviet-American Friendship, which more than a year before (March 29, 1944) had been cited as subversive by the House Committee on Un-American Activities. It has also been listed as subversive by the Attorney General (December 4, 1947, and September 21, 1948.)

On the speakers platform with Acheson were Paul Robeson, Corliss Lamont, Albert Fitzgerald, and Joseph E. Davies. Paul Robeson is the noted Negro singer, active in a vast number of Communist fronts, who has stated he would never bear arms against Soviet Russia. Corliss Lamont was so well known as a spokesman for Communist fronts that the House Committee on Un-American Activities stated in Appendix IX, page 1471, that when Lamont's name appeared on the speakers program for a suspected Communist front, that fact could be considered as part of the proof that the organization was in fact doing the work of the Communist Party. Albert J. Fitzgerald, who also appeared on the speakers platform with Acheson, was president of the Communist-controlled United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers of America, which was expelled by the CIO for being Communist dominated, Joseph E. Davies, of Mission to Moscow fame, while Ambassador to Moscow, revealed confidential information to the Kremlin, according to the sworn testimony of Igor Bogolepov, former Red army Colonel.80

Such were Acheson's platform and speaking companions

<sup>72</sup> PM, September 21, 1945, p. 13, 72 McCarran Committee Hearings on IPR, Pt. 2, August 23, 1951, p. 623, 73 McCarran Committee Hearings on IPR, Pt. 2, August 23, 1951, p. 623, 74 Hearings on Nomination of Gen, George C, Marshall as Secretary of Defense, Senate Armed Service Committee Hearings, Sept. 19, 1950, p. 22, 73 Constantine Brown, Column of June 13, 1951, Washington Star, Russell Committee Hearings, Pt. 3, June 11, 1951, pp. 2311-2312. 74 Arthur Bitts Lane, I Saw Poland Betrayed (The Bobbs-Merrill Company, 1913), p. 237. 1943), p. 227.

If Hearings on Nomination of Dean Acheson as Secretary of State, Senate Porgen Relations Committee Hearings, Jan. 13, 1949, pp. 2-6.

7- Daily Worker, Nov. 16, 1945, p. 8.

McCarran Committee Hearings on IPR, April 7, 1952 (now being printed).

when he addressed the Madison Square Garden Rally of left-wingers and Communists.

#### Favors "Friendly Borders" for Soviet Union

In addressing this audience of Communists and Communist sympathizers, Acheson served public notice that we would approve Communist Russia's conquest or control of her neighbors. Acheson said:

"We understand, and agree with them [Communist Russia] to have friendly governments along her borders is essential, both for the security of the Soviet Union and for the peace of the World."81

It is easy to understand how the "security" of Communist Russia has been enhanced by the enslavement of the people of Poland, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, East Germany, Rumania, Bulgaria, Yugoslavia, Albania, China, North Korea, Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania. But even the most tortured reasoning cannot support the view that the terroristic Communist rule in those satellite countries has promoted the "peace of the world" or the security of America. Certainly, the people of those countries would not agree with Acheson. It would be impossible to over-estimate the awful and terrifying effect upon Russia's neighbors of this statement by the United States Secretary of State that we would not only abandon our friends along the borders of Communist Russia but actually approve of their conquest by Russia.

#### State Department Honors Communist Picket of Churchill

While going out of his way in 1945 to assure Communist Russia that her aggressive plans were acceptable to America, Acheson made it clear to Winston Churchill the following year that his Fulton, Missouri, speech warning the world of the Communist threat, was distasteful to him.

The Communist Party showed its disapproval of Churchill's Fulton speech by throwing a picket line around the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel when a dinner was later given there in Churchill's honor.82 Acheson honored that picket line and showed his disapproval of Churchill's warning of the Communist threat, and according to the New York Times of March 15, 1946, "abruptly cancelled" the speech he was scheduled to give at the dinner.83

#### Turns His Back on **Anti-Communist Governments**

Acheson's attitude toward anti-Communist Spain stands in sharp contrast to his 1945 speech approving of Communist Russia's conquest or control of her neighbors.

When the United Nations proposed in 1946 that all UN members recall their ambassadors from Spain in protest to the "non-free" government of Spain, the United States voted in favor of the proposal. However, we retained an ambassador to Russia.

Acheson's attitude toward anti-Communist governments was further illustrated when, as Acting Secretary of State, he refused to see the anti-Communist representatives

of the Spanish Republican government, but granted an appointment to the pro-Communist elements of the Spanish government-in-exile.84 According to the Daily Worker of December 21, 1945, Acheson also received Congressman Vito Marcantonio and Milton Wolff, head of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade which recruited Americans to fight illegally on the side of the Communists during the Spanish Civil War. He promised those visitors, according to both the New York Times and the Daily Worker, that he would intervene with Franco in behalf of imprisoned Communists in Spain. 85

#### Civil Service Loyalty Review Board Says State Department Has Worst Record in Loyalty Cases

Acheson's record of intervening in behalf of State Department officials under suspicion of Communist activities is a long one. His protection of those whose activities caused Congress and even the government's top Loyalty Review Board to call for investigation, is recorded throughout his years in government in numerous government documents.

The official minutes of a secret meeting of the Loyalty Review Board on February 13 and 14, 1951, make note of this record which Acheson has made on Acheson. 86 At one point during the meeting of the board, Chairman Bingham said, "The State Department . . . has the worst record of any department in the action of its Loyalty Board . . . The State Department has not found anyone ... disloyal under our rule." Additional excerpts from those minutes are quoted on page 14.

#### Halts Investigation by **Un-American Activities Committee**

The April, 1952, issue of American Mercury describes Acheson's assistance to Russian Foreign Minister Molotov's brother-in-law as follows:

"When, in September, 1945, the House Un-American Activities Committee prepared to hold hearings relative to one Sam Carp, Acheson's office prevailed upon the committee to drop the proceedings. Carp, a filling station operator in Bridgeport, Connecticut, had been discovered dispensing large amounts of money under suspicious circumstances. But it developed that he was the brother-in-law of Molotov, the Russian foreign Minister, so Acheson got the case dropped . : ."87

#### Refuses to Fire Loyalty Suspects

In 1946 Acheson told a Congressional committee that many persons who had been listed as loyalty suspects or security risks were affiliated with "progressive organizations" and that he would not fire "progressives." Many of those "progressive organizations" have been cited as subversive and Communist by the Attorney General.88

<sup>81</sup> Daily Worker, Nov. 15, 1945, p. 3.
81 New York Times, March 16, 1946, pp. 1, 3.
83 New York Times, March 15, 1946, pp. 1, 3.
84 Victor Lasky, "The Case Against Dean Acheson," Congressional Record, Dec. 6, 1950, p. 16338.
85 Daily Worker, Dec. 21, 1945, p. 16; New York Times, Dec. 21, 1945, p. 8.
86 Congressional Record (Unbound), Jan. 15, 1952, pp. 192-194.
87 The American Mercury, April, 1952, p. 11.
88 Congressional Record (Unbound), Dec. 6, 1950, p. 16336.

## Was Lawyer for Lauchlin Currie, Who Was Named as Member of Soviet Spy Ring

In 1948 Acheson acted as the lawyer for Lauchlin Currie before the House Committee on Un-American Activities, after Currie had been named as a member of a Soviet spy ring in Washington.

While Currie denied that he was a Communist or an espionage agent he did admit that he used his powerful influence in government to save the government job of Gregory Silvermaster, also named under oath as a member of a Soviet spy ring.

While Acheson did not appear publicly at the hearing to represent Currie, he did personally go to the office of the House Committee on Un-American Activities and as Currie's lawyer discussed the case with the Committee staff.

#### Defends John Service

In 1950, after I brought the Service case up to date and presented the facts to the Tydings committee, Service was recalled from India by the Loyalty Review Board.

When I told the Tydings Committee that the Loyalty Review Board had ordered Service recalled, the State Department issued a statement saying that this was untrue. When I suggested that I was about to make public the Loyalty Board order providing for Service's recall, the State Department reversed itself, and admitted that the Loyalty Review Board had demanded Service's recall. Thereafter the following statement was authorized for release by Acheson:

"... I can't refrain from calling attention at this time to the spectacular way in which the so-called 'case' of John S. Service dramatizes the harmful results of such techniques as the Senator [McCarthy] is using in an effort to bolster up his attack on the Department—results that are harmful both in terms of the day-to-day conduct of the foreign relations of United States Government and in terms of human relations.

"Here, in the person of Jack Service, we have an able, conscientious, and—I say again, as I've already said many times before—a demonstrably loyal forcign service officer, a veteran of 17 years with the Department, and one of our outstanding experts on Far Eastern affairs.

"As I've recounted in considerable detail more than a month ago, when Mr. Service's name was first mentioned by Senator McCarthy, this isn't the first time that his loyalty has been questioned. On the same basis of implied 'guilty-by-association' that has been used in most of the other 'cases' thus far presented to the Senate subcommittee, he underwent a Grand Jury investigation back in August 1945, in connection with charges that he had transmitted classified material to unauthorized persons.

"He had the satisfaction at that time, though, of having the Grand Jury return a 'no true bill' and of being notified of his full reinstatement to the Department in a personal letter from then Secretary of State James F. Byrnes himself and also a similar letter from the then Under Secretary, Joseph C. Grew.

"As a matter of Departmental routine, Mr. Service's file has been reviewed 5 times during the ensuing 5 years, and in each instance the findings of the reviewing agents have been completely favorable.

"But now, as a result of Senator McCarthy's resuscitation of these dead, discredited, disproven charges against him, Mr. Service finds his character once more called into question, his name once more blazoned in headlines of the whole country's press, and his brilliant career as a diplomat once more interrupted so that he can be defended, and can defend himself, against such baseless allegations all over again."

"... it's a shame and a disgrace that he and his family should have to face, once again, such humiliation, embarrassment, and inconvenience; and I'd like to say that the sympathy and good wishes of the

entire Department go out to them."89

The State Department Loyalty Board then held a secret hearing and cleared Service. However, after the Loyalty Review Board examined the evidence in the case, they ordered Acheson to discharge Service.

#### Acheson Law Firm Defends Loyalty Case Before Acheson Loyalty Board

One of the many loyalty cases defended by Acheson's law firm before Acheson's State Department Loyalty Board was that of Edward Posniak. Dean Acheson states that he is no longer a member of the firm but that his son is.

In 1948 Letters of Charges were filed against Posniak after the reports of 9 FBI investigators were presented to the State Department. Posniak thereupon retained Attorney Westwood of Acheson's law firm to represent him. Westwood succeeded in getting the charge against Posniak reduced before any evidence was taken. At the hearing he was cleared by a 2 to 1 vote of the State Department loyalty panel. After I gave the Senate a resume of the 9 FBI reports on Posniak, 90 his loyalty-security case was reopened and he was allowed to resign while his case was pending. He has since been before a federal grand jury, but as far as is known at the time this is written, no action has been taken on his case.

The acting chairman of the State Department loyalty panel which heard the Posniak case was Darrel St. Clair. St. Clair cast the deciding vote clearing Posniak. At the time this is written he is the chief clerk of the Scnate Rules Committee and is helping to write a report on the Benton Resolution which asks that McCarthy be expelled from the Scnate because of his activities in connection with exposing Communists and fellow travellers in the State Department.

#### Clears Clubb After State Department Loyalty Board Had Unanimously Ruled Against Clubb

Oliver Edmund Clubb was a top State Department official against whom the State Department Loyalty Board had ruled. Acheson overruled his own Loyalty Board, in early 1952. After being "cleared" by Acheson, Clubb resigned with a lifetime pension of \$5,800 a year.

Clubb was chief of the China Division of the State Department. Evidence on Clubb was given to the Tydings Committee, but he was not called to testify, nor was any of the evidence checked by the committee. He was part

<sup>\*\*</sup> Department of State Bulletin, Vol. XXII, No. 560, March 27, 1950, pp. 479, 480.

\*\* Congressional Record (Unbound), July 25, 1950, pp. 11105-11114, 11120-11122.

of the group given a blanket clearance by the Tydings committee. He was later called before both the McCarran committee and the House Committee on Un-American Activities.

Following is the Washington Times-Herald's report of some of Clubb's testimony and of the contents of his diary:

"The diary revealed Clubb's meetings with the fol-

lowing persons:

"Whittaker Chambers, admitted spy for the Soviet Union in the 30s, whose testimony resulted in the conviction of Alger Hiss for prejury to conceal

espionage.

"Agnes Smedley, identified by Maj. Gen. Charles A. Willoughby, Gen. MacArthur's intelligence chief, as a member of the celebrated spy ring headed by Richard Sorge, executed by the Japanese in 1944.

"Michael Gold, a well-known Communist writer

and revolutionary.

"Lawrence Todd, Washington correspondent for

Tass, Soviet News agency.

"Under prolonged questioning, Clubb admitted a long and friendly relationship with Owen Lattimore, State department consultant identified as a Soviet agent by Gen. Alexander Barmine, Russian intelligence agent; and John Carter Vincent, State department official repeatedly accused in Congress of pro-Communist operations.

"He also conceded an acquaintance with Philip Jaffe, center of the Amerasia stolen documents case

of 1945 and other figures in that incident.

"When Clubb had been questioned sceretly by the committee last March, he denied recalling a meeting with Chambers in the office of New Masses, a Communist magazine, in July 1932. Chambers had pre-

viously testified to this meeting.

"But Clubb later informed the committee that an entry in his diary had refreshed his recollection and that he had talked with Chambers on July 9, 1932, according to the diary. A subpoena was then issued for the entire diary but Clubb brought in only two volumes.

"Another diary entry dated in Washington, July 7, 1932, revealed Clubb's seeking out of Todd, the Tass correspondent . . . [Tass is the official Soviet newspaper which has been described, under oath, by a former Russian Army Intelligence Officer as a front

for Russian espionage.]

"I went with Todd to the State department press room and was introduced to several journalists, among them. Drew Pearson,' the entry said. 'I had dinner at the Press club with Todd and also had dinner in Pearson's home with Lawrence Duggan of the Latin-American section . . .' [Duggan, who has been named as a Communist spy, either committed suicide or was murdered after it became apparent he would be called during the House investigation of the Hiss case.]

"Clubb said his relationship with Lattimore extended over a long period, beginning in 1929 or 1930 and extending to the present date. In 1935, Clubb was the certifying officer on an affidavit signed by Lattimore, who declared he had lost his passport at the headquarters of Communist leader Ten Wang in Inner Mongolia, Lattimore was then issued a new

passport."91

The State Department's Loyalty Board held a hearing on Clubb, and on February 11, 1952, Acheson's pullicity office called in the press. The head of the office announced that Clubb had been "cleared on both loyalty and security."

The following questions were asked of him by newsmen:

Q. "Did you say he was cleared of these charges?"A. "Absolutely cleared, —cleared on loyalty and se-

curity."

Q. "If there were loyalty charges, this new standard was used and he was judged innocent?"

A. "That is right."

Q. "Mac, you say he was cleared on both loyalty and security charges, —then there were both charges against him?"

A. "He was cleared on both loyalty and security. It doesn't say charges. There is no question about either one and he was restored to duty." 92

Clubb's clearance was headlined throughout the country. Clubb thereupon resigned, indicating that the reason for his resignation was that his usefulness in the State Department had been greatly impaired by the unfounded charges made against him.

Senator Homer Ferguson and I then revealed that Clubb had not been cleared by the State Department's Loyalty Board, but that the Loyalty Board by a verdict of 3 to 0 had ruled against him, and that this ruling was approved by Assistant Secretary of State Humelsine who is in charge of Security, but that Dean Acheson reversed his own Loyalty Board and his top security officer and ordered Clubb restored to active duty.

When questioned by the press as to whether his press office had attempted to deceive the American people or whether Senators Ferguson and McCarthy were in error, Acheson first refused to answer. Finally, on March 5, 1952, he called a press conference and admitted (1), that his own Loyalty Board had unanimously ruled against Clubb, (2) that his security officer, Humelsine, had approved of that ruling, and (3) that he, Acheson, had reversed the decision and cleared Clubb.

Acheson, however, refused to discuss his reason for clearing Clubb, stating, "I did not study the record because as I have said I do not have time to do that."93

#### Refuses to Fire William Stone Even Though Security Office Requested His Dismissal

Another typical case of State Department "clearance," is that of William T. Stone. On March 22, 1946, the State Department Security Office made the following recommendation on Stone:

"In behalf of the above-mentioned, it is recommended that action be instituted to terminate his services with the State Department immediately. It is suggested, to achieve this purpose, than an appropriate officer of the Department should inform Mr. Stone that his continued employment in the Department is embarrassing to the Department and he should be given an opportunity to resign. If he should not resign voluntarily, action should be immediately instituted under Civil Service Rule No. 3 to termi-

TV 4" vs\*cm Time-el'ern'd, August 21, 1651, pp. 1, 4,

The c.d.c. St. of Teg., which Press Conference of Michael McDermott, Special
Forward to the Secretary for Press Relations, Feb. 11, 1652, pp. 3, 4,

Trees Conference of Secretary of State Lean Acheeon (No. 171), March 5,
1842, p. 3.

nate his service with the Department," (Emphasis Mine) 94

Stone's immediate superior was William Benton (now Senator from Connecticut) who was at that time Assistant Secretary of State in Charge of International Information and Cultural Program.

Stone remained and was promoted,

Six years later, on February 2, 1952, Stone "voluntarily" resigned. His resignation came when his case was being considered by the Civil Service Commission Loyalty Review Board, I pointed out at the time that Stone's "voluntary resignation," coming at the time the Loyalty Review Board was considering his case, was for the purpose of saving the State Department the possible embarrassment of another Service case. Stone called me a liar and threatened to sue, saying that he had been cleared. The State Department also issued a statement that Stone had been fully cleared.

However, under cross-examination the State Department Security Officer, Humelsine, admitted before the Senate Appropriation Sub-Committee that Stone resigned after the Civil Service Loyalty Review Board (which had previously ordered Service fired after he was "cleared" by the State Department) had ordered a loyalty board panel to hear the evidence on Stone's case and had requested the State Department for additional investigation and information on Stone.95

It is impossible to know how many times and in how many cases the State Department has followed the same pattern of issuing false press releases and making misleading statements calculated to deceive the public as they did in this case.

## Promotes Man Named as Member of Communist Party

Haldore Hanson is another young man who was rapidly promoted under Acheson. He is now holding a vitally important position in the State Department high in the Point IV Program. In 1949 he was designated by Acheson as head of the Technical Staff of Point IV. As pointed out on page 76, Hanson was named under oath by a government witness as a member of the Communist Party. He had once been arrested with a Communist group in China according to his own book, Humane Endeavor. In that book he extolled the virtues of the Communist leaders and the Communist movement in China. He has never repudiated that book.

#### **Vouches for Man Named** as Communist

Another of the men whom Acheson refused to turn his back upon was Harold Glasser. Glasser had been Acheson's technical adviser at the founding meeting of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration, known as UNRRA. Glasser also was named under oath by a government witness as a Communist.96 Thereafter Acheson wrote a letter of recommendation stating that Glasser "was a good working companion." Glasser used this letter to obtain a high post in a New York charitable organization.97

#### Former Law Partner Attempts to Smear FBI

A former law partner of Dean Acheson, Charles A. Horsky, circulated a petition in February, 1950, demanding a public investigation of the FBI and accusing the FBI of "lawless conduct, of illegal wire tapping, rifling private mail, destroying evidence, and advising false sworn testimony by FBI agents."98 He did this after the Communist Party had launched its own anti-FBI campaign in which it constantly refers to the FBI as a "Nazi Cestapo" and as a "collector of . . . political garbage, rumors on the political thinking of millions of citizens . . . junk and filthy scandal." Acheson's former partner, Horsky, was of course "against Communism," but he was much more against the FBI's "lawless and illegal methods" of fighting Communism.

#### Punishes Anti-Communist Expert on China and Russia

A State Department officer who would appear to be the direct opposite of Service, Clubb, Lattimore, Stone, etc., is Augus Ward. Ward slowly worked his way to an important post in the State Department. When the Communists took over in China he was the Consul General at Mukden. Being anti-Communist he was arrested by the Chinese Communists and held for 13 months until he was convicted by the Chinese Communists and ordered out of China.

After Ward returned to this country, he clearly and intelligently spoke out, warning the world of the terrors and dangers of Communist conquest. Instead of using Ward in the State Department in a position where his vast knowledge of China and Communism could be utilized to the benefit of China and the U. S., he was assigned by Acheson to a remote post in East Africa-Nairobi, Kenya -where there is no current Communist drive and where he can do the least amount of damage to the Communist movement.

#### Sends \$17,000,000 Lend-lease to Russia After the War

Two years after World War II had ended, Acheson insisted, over Congressional protests, that the United States deliver \$17,000,000 of lend-lease to Russia. This included oil-refinery equipment, electric motors, locomotive parts and other machinery.99 At this same time, under the Forrestal Plan, we were giving military aid to Greece and Turkey in their fight against Communism. Fortunately, the will of Congress prevailed.

<sup>\*</sup> Third Supplemental Appropriation Bill 1951, Senate Appropriations Committee,

April 17, 1951, p. 403.

Senate Appropriations Committee Hearings on State Dept. Appropriations, Mirch 25, 1952, p. 383.

Congressional Record (Unbound), Dec. 6, 1950, p. 16336.

<sup>77</sup> Author has Photostat of letter. Str. Congressional Record (Unbound), Dec. 6, 1950, p. 16336. Str. Congressional Record (Bound), April 21, 1947, p. 3736; Congressional Record (Unbound), Dec. 6, 1950, p. 16338.

# Calls Russian Communists "Little Boys"

During a 1946 State Department lecture, Acheson told a group of college professors:

"I don't believe the Soviet leaders are bad men. They are like hale boys who enjoy throwing brickbats at other people's greenhouses." 100

#### Invites Soviet to Bikini Tests and Recommends We Turn Atomic Secrets Over to Russia

Perhaps this was the reasoning that prompted Acheson in that same year to invite Communist Russia to send observers to U. S. atomic bomb tests at Bikini.

Together with David Lilienthal, he prepared an Atomic Energy Report which recommended in effect that we exchange atomic knowledge with the Soviet Union. "When the plan is in full operation," the Acheson-Lilienthal Report stated, "there will no longer be secrets about atomic energy." 101

# Allows Soviet Espionage Agents to Enter U. S.

Acheson's description of the Soviet leaders as "little boys who enjoy throwing brickbats at other people's greenhouses" cannot, however, explain all of his actions. It cannot, for example, explain why it was that he allowed foreign agents of the Soviet to enter and leave the United States freely for years, even though he was warned about their espionage missions. This fact was made public in November, 1951, by the McCarran Internal Security Committee.

#### Admits Soviet Agent to U. S. Who Stole A-Bomb and Bacteriological Warfare Secrets

From 1948 to 1951 Colonel Otto Biheler was given visas by the State Department to enter this country and travel between the U. S. and Mexico, Canada, and Czechoslovakia. This was done despite warnings that Biheler was a "high ranking member of the counter-intelligence corps of Czechoslovakia and had a notorious record of Communist activity abroad." 103 According to Senator O'Conor, Chairman of the Senate subcommittee that investigated this matter, Biheler was a "key figure in the Communist espionage apparatus in the United States... engaged in the procurement of information concerning atomic energy, the uranium stock of the United States and bacteriological and chemical warfare."

Senator O'Conor also stated that:

"In April, 1950, he is reported to have been the mastermind behind a plot to effect the assassination of Major Carlos y Paz-Tejuda, Chief of the Army of Guatemala, and is reported to have given the instructions to two Soviet nationals in Guatemala to effect the assassination." 104

#### Allows Professional Killer for Communist Russia to Enter U. S.

Another such case was that of Jiri Stary, head of a Czechoslovakian spy ring. Senator Pat McCarran on November 21, 1951, described Stary as "a man trained in 'silent killing' by a Communist spy school, [who] has been harbored in the United States for more than two years . . . a director of an espionage network . . . in charge of the discipline of Czechoslovakian nationals who stray from the Communist influence." 106

There was also a Communist espionage agent attached to the UN Information Section with a long record of "Communist associations and of indicated espionage services for the Soviet Union in southeastern Europe." "Despite this record," Senator McCarran said, "the State Department has consented, time and again, to her accreditization as a press correspondent by the United Nations and has evaded a request of the Immigration Service to order her deported." 107

#### State Department Breaks Promise and Forces Deportation of Anti-Communist Who Worked for U. S.

While those known agents of the Soviet were being allowed to enter and leave the United States freely under Acheson's administration of the State Department, in 1947 Acheson refused entry to Dr. Karl von Kleczkowski. Kleczkowski had been recruited in the Balkans for anti-Communist counter-espionage work for the U. S. by Governor George H. Earle of Pennsylvania, wartime undercover representative of the President, Earle promised Kleczkowski and his wife asylum in the U. S. in return for their anti-Communist work. However, when the Kleczkowskis arrived in the U. S. aboard an army plane, the State Department denied them entrance. Governor Earle charged that Communist influences in the State Department sought their deportation. Acheson accused them of being "dangerous aliens," and the Kleczkowskis were deported to South America. 108

# You have said that Acheson followed the Communist Party line in Asia. What was the major aim of Communism in Asia?

The major aim of international Communism in Asia was stated by Lenin decades ago. It has been restated at Comintern meetings year after year. That aim was the creation of a Red China as a necessary prelude to the cretion of a Red Asia and then a Red Pacific prior to the assault upon America. As Lenin said, "He who controls China can control the world."

## Who were Acheson's advisers on China?

Acheson, who said he preferred "to be guided by experts who think... along my point of view," 109 selected the following men as his advisers and policy-makers on China:

#### (1) Alger Hiss, on whom Acheson declared he "would

<sup>100</sup> American Mercury, April, 1952, p. 3.
101 Congressional Record (Unbound), Dec. 6, 1950, p. 16338.
102 Press Release of Senator Herbert O'Conor, Nov. 8, 1951; Testimony taken in Executive Session, Senate Subcommittee on Internal Security, Nov. 7, 1951.
104 Press Release of Senator Herbert O'Conor, Nov. 8, 1951; Testimony taken in Executive Session, Senate Subcommittee on Internal Security, Nov. 7, 1951.
105 Press Release of Senator Pat McCarran, Nov. 21, 1951; Testimony taken in Executive Session, Senate Subcommittee on Internal Security, Nov. 19, 1951.
106 Congressional Record (Unbound), Oct. 17, 1951, pp. 13591-13593; Press Release Senator Pat McCarran, Oct. 17, 1951.
106 Congressional Record (Unbound), Dec. 6, 1950, p. 16336.
109 McCarran Committee Hearings on IPR, Pt. 3, Sept. 14, 1951, p. 723.

not turn his back" even after Hiss was convicted of perjury in connection with Soviet espionage;

(2) Owen Lattimore, who has been named under oath as a member of the Communist Party and as a Soviet agent;

(3) Lauchlin Currie, who has been named under oath as a "full-fledged member" of the Silvermaster spy

ring;

- (4) John Stewart Service, who was arrested in connection with the Amerasia espionage case, then cleared of disloyalty charges by Acheson, but finally dismissed on orders of the Loyalty Review Board;
- (5) John Carter Vincent, who has been named under oath as a member of the Communist Party, but who was recently cleared of disloyalty charges by Acheson;
- (6) John P. Davies, who was accused by General Hurley of operating behind his back to support the Communists and who, in his official reports to the State Department, adopted the thinking of Agnes Smedley, a known Communist agent, whom he described as one of the "pure in heart" in China; and
- (7) Edmund Oliver Clubb, who was ordered discharged by the State Department loyalty board which decision was reversed by Acheson.

The names of all of the "experts" chosen by Acheson to form our policy toward China are too numerous to list in this book. Many of them were supplied to the State Department by the Institute of Pacific Relations, which has been labeled by Senator Pat McCarran as an organization "taken over by Communist design and made a vehicle for attempted control and conditioning of American thinking and American policy with regard to the Far East." 110

# What part did the Yalta Agreement play in the Communist conquest of China?

The Yalta Agreement contained two major provisions insofar as China was concerned: (1) surrender of Manchuria to Russia, (2) arrangements for the United States to arm and equip a Russian army. At the time of the Yalta Agreement Chiang Kai-shek was not informed that we were offering control of Chinese territory to Stalin. The loss of Manchuria meant that the Chinese Communists were given a gateway to Russian arms and supplies in their war against him.

In return for those concessions, Stalin "promised" to enter the Pacific War at some undetermined time.

The Yalta Agreement was confirmed at Potsdam by Truman against the urgent advice of fifty of the Army's top intelligence officers. On April 31, 1945, three months before the Potsdam Conference, those fifty high-ranking Army officers reported to General Marshall, who was the military adviser at both Yalta and Potsdam, as follows:

"The entry of Soviet Russia into the Asiatic war would be a political event of world-shaking importance, the ill effect of which would be felt for decades to come . . . [it] would destroy America's position in Asia quite as effectively as our position is now destroyed in Europe cast of the Elbe and beyond the Adriatic.

"If Russia enters the Asiatic war, China will certainly lose her independence, to become the Poland of Asia; Korea, the Asiatic Rumania; Manchukuo, the Soviet Bulgaria. Whether more than a nominal China will exist after the impact of the Russian armies is felt is very doubtful. Chiang may well have to depart and a Chinese Soviet government may be installed in Nanking which we would have to recognize.

"To take a line of action which would save few lives now, and only a little time—at an unpredictable cost in lives, treasure, and honor in the future—and simultaneously destroy our ally China, would be an act of treachery that would make the Atlantic Charter and our hopes for world peace a tragic farce.

"Under no circumstances should we pay the Soviet Union to destroy China. This would certainly injure the material and moral position of the United States

in Asia." (Emphasis Minc.) 111

Thus the treason which Hiss advised at Yalta was confirmed and brought to full bloom at Potsdam against the advice of Army Intelligence.

While the State Department was trying to sell the idea that the Chinese Communists were "agrarian reformers" and not really Communists, were Chinese Communist leaders denying that they were Communists?

This is perhaps best answered by Mao Tse-tung, the leader of the Chinese Communists, in his book *The New Democracy*, published in 1940 and sold in the *Daily Worker* bookshop in New York City. Mao said:

"We cannot separate ourselves from the assistance of the Soviet Union."

"No matter who you follow so long as you are anti-Communist, you are traitors."

What part did General Stilwell play in the Communist conquest of China, and who were his advisers?

In China, Stilwell was surrounded by a group of foreign service officers supplied by the State Department, including John Stewart Service, since ordered discharged under the loyalty program, and headed by John Paton Davies, whose case has been referred to the Attorney General.

The ground for Communist conquest was cultivated from 1942 to 1944 by General "Vinegar Joe" Stilwell (a close friend and protege of General George C. Marshall.) Stilwell's bitter hatred of Chiang, the leader of the anti-Communist forces of China, is well-known and seems matched only by his infatuation with the Chinese Communists.

Agnes Smedley, although not a State Department employee, was part of that tightly knit group which was so close to Stilwell. For example, Davies who was referred to as "Stilwell's Secretary of State," referred to Smedley as "one of the pure in heart." Writers, such as Freda Utley, who visited China reported the mutual admiration between Smedley and Stilwell. Smedley has been exposed by General MacArthur's Intelligence Headquarters as an important cog in a Communist international

<sup>11)</sup> Interview with Senator Pat McCarran, U.S. News and World Report, Nov. 16, 1951, p. 27.
111 Russell Committee Hearings, Pt. 4, June 21, 1951, p. 2916,

spy ring which was headed by Richard Sorge who was later convicted of being a Communist spy and hanged by the Japanese.

A letter which Stilwell wrote a friend while in China casts much light on his attitude toward the Communists. The letter reads in part as follows:

"It makes me itch to throw down my shovel and get over there and shoulder a rifle with Chu Teh." 112

Chu Teh, with whom Stilwell, the American Commander in China, wanted to "shoulder a rifle" was then the Commander-in-Chief of the Chinese Red Armies. He is now Commander-in-Chief of the Red Armies warring with us in Korea,

General Claire Chennault, of Flying Tiger fame, has told part of the story of Stilwell's activities in China in his book, Way of a Fighter. On page 317 Chennault, in describing how Stilwell in the spring of 1944 sent a mission to Communist headquarters in Yenan, had this to say:

"The American mission to Yenan was hardly established before Stilwell's Chungking staff began to proclaim loudly the superiority of the Communist regime over the Chungking government. No secret was made of their admiration for the Communists, whom, they said, were really only 'agrarian reformers,' and more like New Dealers than Communists. The hue and cry charging the Generalissimo with 'hoarding lend-lease arms' to fight the Communists was raised with renewed vigor . . .

"Then Yenan Communists shrewdly tickled Stilwell's vanity with many flattering appreciations of his military prowess and clinched him as an ally by shrewdly letting it be known that they would be delighted to have him command their armies. Stilwell never gave up his hopes of commanding the Chinese Red armies... Since it was still official American policy in the summer of 1944 to support the Chungking government, it was a common joke (in Chungking) that Stilwell's headquarters were developing a private foreign policy with John Davies as secretary of state.

"During this period there was a strong group of left wingers in the Far Eastern Division of the State Department who used Stilwell's sympathy for the Chinese Communists and his violent antipathy to the generalissimo as a lever to shift American policy in favor of the Communists . . ."113

The tremendous hatred which Stilwell had for Chiang Kai-shek, the anti-Communist leader, is described in John T. Flynn's book, While You Slept. On page 164 he quotes what Stilwell entered in his diary after he had personally delivered a message apparently instigated by Marshall and sent by Roosevelt to Chiang. The message was understood by both Chiang and Stilwell as an ultimatum demanding Stilwell be put in "unrestricted command" of all Chinese forces. Stilwell describes Chiang's reaction to the message in the following language:

"At long last . . . FDR has spoken plain words . . . with a firecracker in every sentence . . . I handed this bundle of paprika to the Peanut and then sank back with a sigh. The harpoon hit the little bugger right in the solar plexus and went right through him. It was a clear hit. But beyond turning green and losing the power of speech, he did not bat an eye."

General Patrick Hurley, who was present when Stilwell delivered Roosevelt's ultimatum to Chiang, gave a detailed account of the incident in his testimony before the Russell Committee. Hurley stated that after Stilwell's temporary victory he expressed his feelings in a poem.

Hurley stated, ". . . that night, when I saw Stilwell, . . . he read it to me with great glee, it was supposed to

be humorous."

"I've waited long for vengeance-'At last I've had my chance. I've looked the Peanut in the eye And kicked him in the pants. The old harpoon was ready With aim and timing true, I sank it to the handle And stung him through and through. The little bastard shivered, And lost his power of speech. His face turned green and quivered As he struggled not to screech. For all my weary battles, For all my hours of woe, At last I've had my innings And laid the Peanut low. I know I've still to suffer, And run a weary race, But Oh; the blessed pleasure! I've wrecked the Peanut's face."114

The contents of the message which Stilwell delivered have been inserted in the record of the Russell Committee on Pages 2867 and 2868. They ordered Chiang to appoint Stilwell Commander-in-Chief of all the Chinese armies. But Stilwell's gloating was premature. On this point John T. Flynn quotes Admiral Leahy as follows:

"The Generalissimo 'was willing and anxious to meet Roosevelt's wishes' that an American officer command all Chinese forces. But he insisted that 'it must be one in whom I can repose confidence... The officer must be capable of frank and sincere cooperation, and General Stilwell has shown himself conspicuously lacking in these indispensable qualifications."

Flynn then goes on to say:

"Admiral Leahy writes that Marshall even after this made an effort to dissuade Roosevelt but without success. Stilwell himself committed his sentiments to another poem about his downfall in unprintable English (though it appears in his posthumous papers) and disappeared from the scene."116

After Stilwell left China, those whom the State Department had selected as his advisers remained on to continue the job.

Thus was the soil carefully cultivated by Stilwell and his staff for the disastrous Marshall Mission to China which finally ripened into the Communist conquest of China and eventually into the Korean war.

<sup>112</sup> Daily Worker, Jan. 26, 1947, p. 7,
116 General Claire Chennault, Way of a Fighter, p. 317,
118 Gussell Committee Hearings, Pt. 4, June 21, 1951, p. 2872; Joseph W. Stilwell,
The Stilwell Papers (William Sloan Associates, 1948), p. 334,
118 John T. Flynn, While You Slept (The Devin-Adair Company, New York, 1951),
p. 165.

Service and Davies were both named by you before the Tydings Committee. You claimed they helped to betray China. Will you give the facts?

Since I gave the cases of Service and Davies to the Tydings Committee, Service has been discharged from the State Department upon orders of the Loyalty Board; Davies' case has been referred to the Justice Department by the McCarran Committee.

Both Service and Davies spent considerable time in China as State Department officials. In their recommendations to Washington both followed the Communist Party line.

For example, on November 7, 1944, Davies submitted a memorandum to the State Department stating that the Communist Party in China was "a modern dynamic popular government." At the same time he referred to the anti-Communists as "feudal." "The Communists are in China to stay. And China's destiny is not Chiang's but theirs," said Davies. 116 As if predicting the argument to be used seven years later in the Korean debate, Davies warned that the United States might become involved in a war with Russia if we continued to support the anti-Communist government of China. 117 On December 12, 1944 he urged that we supply the Chinese Communists with arms-a proposal which Dean Acheson two years later requested Congress to approve. 118

#### Service Labels Communists "Democratic"

Acheson's protégé, John Stewart Service, reported from China that the Chinese Communists were "moderate and democratic."119 The anti-Communist government he described as ". . . a decadent regime which by its existing composition and program is incapable of solving China's problems."120

In describing the Communist movement in China, Service, on October 9, 1944, reported:

"It has improved the economic condition of the peasants by rent and interest reduction, tax reform and good government. It has given them democratic self-government, political consciousness and a sense of their rights. It has freed them from feudalistic bonds and given them self-respect, self-reliance, and a strong feeling of cooperative group interest. The common people, for the first time, have been given something to fight for."121

Service made no mention of the fact that more Chinese starved and were beheaded under Communist control than under any comparable period in China's ageless history.

In his dispatches, Service argued against aid to the anti-Communists. But he was not blind to the fact that the life of the anti-Communists depended upon our assistance. "The Kuomintang," he reported on October 10, 1944, "is dependent on American support for survival."122

Both Service and Davies, were charged by Ambassador-to-China Hurley with supporting the Communists and sabotaging his anti-Communist policies in China. Hurley stated that Davies had one day flown off to Yenan to tell Mao Tse Tung, the Communist leader, that Hurley, our Ambassador (an anti-Communist), did not represent the American viewpoint. 123 Hurley had John Service recalled from China because, according to Hurley, his pro-Communist activities were disrupting Hurley's anti-Communist program in China. Later Hurley objected because men like Service whom he had asked to have recalled from Asia were returned to Washington and promoted. 124

In 1945 Service was arrested in the Amerasia case which involved the theft of hundreds of secret and other classified documents found in the office of the magazine. Amerasia. Service admitted giving secret government documents to Philip Jaffe, 125 the editor of the magazine, who has been named by a government witness as a Soviet agent.126

#### Did Hiss play a part in the betrayal of China?

In 1944 Hiss was Special Assistant to the Director of the Office of Far Eastern Affaits. He later was director of the Office of Special Political Affairs, which office was responsible for the development and coordination of American foreign policy.

Thereafter Hiss was sent to Yalta where he, Gromyko of Russia, and Jebb of England drafted major portions of the Yalta Agreement which so greatly contributed to the betrayal of China.

Two years ago you named Vincent as one of those whom you considered bad for America and good for Communist Russia. What, if any, part did he play in the China picture?

John Carter Vincent worked with Hiss on the China phase of our foreign policy. In 1947 Vincent was under such heavy Congressional attack for his pro-Communist views and activities that Acheson removed him from the Washington scene by sending him to Switzerland. In 1950 when Vincent was again under fire, Acheson sent him to Tangiers.

Back in 1943 Vincent was appointed Assistant in the Far Eastern Division of the State Department and at 'the same time Special Assistant to the President's Administrative Assistant, Lauchlin Currie, who has been named under oath as a member of a Communist spy ring. 127

The following year he and Owen Lattimore accompanied Henry Wallace to China and assisted in drawing up the Wallace Report which recommended that we withdraw any support we had been giving the anti-Communists and give our support to the Chinese Communists. During this visit to China, Vincent and Lattimore were toasted at a dinner by Sergei Godlize, high Soviet official, as

<sup>118</sup> White Paper on United States Relations With China (The Department of State, 1949), p. 573.

117 Utley, The China Story, p. 112.

118 White Paper on China, pp. 574, 575.

119 White Paper on China, p. 566.

120 White Paper on China, p. 566.

121 White Paper on China, p. 566.

122 White Paper on China, p. 574.

123 Utley, The China Story, p. 119.

124 (Released names of Service and Atcheson in Oct., 1945); White Paper on China, p. 532.

125 Tydings Committee Hearings, Pt. 1. June 22, 1950, p. 1233.

Tydings Committee Hearings, Pt. 1, June 22, 1950, p. 1283.
Tydings Committee Hearings, Pt. 1, April 20, 1950, p. 491. 127 McCarran Committee Hearings on IPR, Pt. 2, Aug. 14, 1951, p. 423.

the men "on whom rests great responsibility for Clina's future."128

In 1945 Vincent was made head of the Far Eastern Division of the State Department. Together with Service and Davies, Vincent contended Chiang should be forced to stop fighting the Communists and take them into his government. This was the basis of the Marshall Mission to China and of State Department policy toward China which General MacArthur has described as "one of the greatest blunders in American diplomatic history for which the free world is now paying in blood and disaster and will in all probability continue to do so indefinitely."129

In September, 1946, when General MacArthur issued a warning against the danger of Communism in Japan, Vincent publicly rebuked MacArthur and was quoted in the New York Herald-Tribune as accusing MacArthur of initiating an anti-Communist campaign.

When in December of 1946 Russia violated a provision of the Yalta agreement and the Sino-Soviet Treaty of 1945 by ordering an American Naval vessel out of the port of Darien, Vincent authorized a statement that Russia was acting within her rights. 130

Lauchlin Currie has been described as a member of a Communist spy ring. What if any influence did he exert on State Department policy in China?

Lauchlin Currie, another member of the Acheson China group, has been named under oath by Elizabeth Bentley, (a former Communist who has been of great value to the government) as a member of the Silvermaster spy ring. Asked under oath if Currie was a full-fledged member of the Silvermaster spy ring, Miss Bentley replied, "Definitely."131 The House Committee on Un-American Activities in a pamphlet entitled The Shameful Years, states that "Miss Bentley has stated that all individuals working in the apparatus were under the direction of the NKVD [the Russian Secret Police]."132

Miss Bentley, who was formerly a courier for a Soviet spy ring in Washington, testified as follows about Currie's assistance to the ring:

SENATOR FERGUSON: "Can you give us any information on what you received through Currie?"
MISS BENTLEY: "Most of it was Far Eastern. There was the time when he relayed the information that the Soviet code was about to be broken."

MR. MORRIS: "Broken by whom?"
MISS BENTLEY: "The United States authorities."
MR. MORRIS: "He discovered that the United States authorities had broken the code, and he relayed it to you?"133

Miss Bentley explained that Currie had advised her the Soviet code was about to be broken and that she relayed this information to her "Russian head."

MR. MORRIS: "Was that a highly classified fact at the time?"

MISS BENTLEY: "Definitely. I don't know enough about Government labelings, but it was certainly something you wouldn't pass around."184

According to her sworn testimony, Currie was always willing to help members of the spy ring-"bailing them

out when they were in trouble, when they were being fired for disloyalty, or when they needed help to get a job."135

In addition, Currie was able to exert considerable influence on our Far Eastern policy through his friendship with Acheson and Hiss and through Vincent, who was assigned to Currie's White House office. It was through Currie's office that the Acheson group reached the White House with the pro-Communist reports and dispatches from China which anti-Communist Joseph Grew tried to pigeonhole in the State Department, The testimony before the McCarran Committee showed that Currie has worked closely with the Communist-front Institute of Pacific Relations.

Following is a letter written by E. C. Carter, head of the Communist-front IPR, to Joe Barnes, one-time head of the New York office of OWI, who has been named under oath as a Soviet agent:

"New York, N.Y., October 27, 1942. "JOSEPH BARNES, Esq. New York, N.Y.

"DEAR JOE: Recently in Washington Lauchlin Currie expressed to me the hope that some day soon when you are in Washington you would give him the privilege of a private talk. As you know, he is an intimate friend and admirer of Owen Lattimore and has himself made two visits to Chungking. You and he would find a great deal in common, not only in matters Chinese, but in affairs elsewhere. I do hope that you can see him soon.

"His office is in the State Department Building, but you reach him through the White House exchange.

"Sincerely yours, "EDWARD C. CARTER."136

Has the Communist Party admitted that the State Department was following the Communist line on China?

Yes. For example, Earl Browder, General Secretary of the Communist Party until 1945, testified before the Tydings Committee as follows:

SENATOR HICKENLOOPER: "Now then, you have testified here, as I understand your testimony, . . . that you worked ceaselessly over a period of years, perhaps beginning in the thirties and continuing up until at least 1942, for the adoption of a definite policy on the part of the United States to-ward China, and the Chinese Communists." MR. BROWDER: "That is correct." SENATOR HICKENLOOPER: "And you were

working on that policy as a Communist policy, were you not? That was the policy of the Communists that you were working on.

MR. BROWDER: "That was the policy of the

Communist Party. SENATOR HICKENLOOPER: "Then I believe that you said that in 1942, that policy upon which

<sup>128</sup> Henry Wallace, Soviet-Asia Mission (Cornwall Press, Inc., 1946), p. 172, 129 General Douglas MacArthur by Clark Lee and Richard Henschel, (Henry Holt & Co., 1952), p. 127.
129 Utiey, The China Story, p. 119.
130 McCarran Committee Hearings on IPR, Pt. 2, Aug. 14, 1951, p. 423.
133 The Shameful Years, Thirty Years of Soviet Espionage in the United States, House Committee on Un-American Activities, Dec. 30, 1951, p. 59.
133 McCarran Committee Hearings on IPR, Pt. 2, Aug. 14, 1951, p. 423.
134 McCarran Committee Hearings on IPR, Pt. 2, Aug. 14, 1951, p. 423.
135 McCarran Committee Hearings on IPR, Pt. 2, Aug. 14, 1951, p. 423.
136 McCarran Committee Hearings on IPR, Pt. 2, Aug. 14, 1951, p. 423.

you had been working was adopted as the policy of the United States toward China.'

MR. BROWDER: "... I would say that the central points of that policy . . . were identical with the policy of the Communist Party.".

SENATOR HICKENLOOPER: ". . . the substance

of the important views advocated by the Communist Party up to 1942, were in fact adopted by the State Department, toward the Communists in China at about 1942—is that correct?"

MR. BROWDER: "In October 1942."

SENATOR HICKENLOOPER: "So, to that ex-

tent, regardless of the necessities of the situation or the explanations, you were successful or success met your efforts in getting that policy established?"
MR. BROWDER: "The policy which we had advo-

cated was substantially incorporated into the policy

of the United States Government."137

This statement of Browder's was confirmed by Louis Budenz, former editor of the Daily Worker and member of the Communist national committee.

Asked whether the Communist Party tried to influence the Far Eastern policy of the United States, Budenz replied:

"Yes, sir; that was one of our main assignments from the international Communist organization . . . Successes were reported on a number of occasions."138

#### Do you think Acheson realized he was following the Communist Party line in Asia?

Either he knew what he was doing or he was incompetent beyond words. As late as November, 1945, William Z. Foster, head of the Communist Party of the United States, notified the world that China was the prime target of the Soviet Union. He said:

"On the international scale, the key task . . . is to stop American intervention in China . . . The war in China is the key of all problems on the international front."

Less than a month after this Communist proclamation, Marshall embarked upon the "Marshall Mission to China." The testimony before the Russell Committee was that this mission was an Acheson-Marshall-Vincent project. Before Marshall went to China the Communists occupied a very small portion of China. Their Army numbered less than 300,000 badly equipped troops. When Marshall returned from China to be rewarded by Truman with an appointment as Secretary of State, the Communist-controlled area had greatly increased and the Communist Army had grown from 300,000 badly equipped troops to an Army of over 2,000,000 relatively wellequipped soldiers.

#### What about the State Department's excuse that we withdrew aid from Chiang Kai-shek because his government was corrupt?

Chiang Kai-Shek had been engaged in conflict and warfare since 1927-first with the Communists, then with Japan, then simultaneously with the Communists and Japan, and after Japan's defeat, again with the Communists. During that time, all the disruption of war beset Chiang's Government. Under the circumstances it would be a miracle if there were no corruption or incompetence in his government.

But if corruption and incompetence are grounds for turning an administration over to the Communists, then Earl Browder should be President of the United States, Harry Bridges should be Secretary of Labor, and Alger Hiss should be Secretary of Defense.

What about Acheson's claim that we gave Chiang Kai-shek every help which he could utilize, including \$2 billion worth of aid since the end of World War II?

That is untrue. Acheson made this claim in a letter to Senator Pat McCarran on March 14, 1949, in arguing against any further aid to anti-Communist China, which according to Acheson, "would almost surely be catastrophic."

Of the phony \$2 billion figure, \$335,800,000 was for repatriating Japanese soldiers in China and transporting Chinese Nationalist armed forces to accept the surrender of the Japanese. Even President Truman declared that those expenditures should properly have been charged to World War II. The \$2 billion also included UNRRA payments, part of which went to Red China. 140

Nationalist China was also charged for war materials never received-no one will ever know how much. For example, 120,000 tons of ammunition were dumped in the Bay of Bengal shortly after Japan's surrender, and China's Lend-Lease account was charged at the rate of \$1,000 per ton for this ammunition. (See pages 39, 40.)

China was charged unreasonably high prices for the material we did deliver. Some slight idea of the fantastic prices we charged China can be obtained from the following figures quoted on page 47 of Freda Utley's book, The China Story:

•	'Surplus'' price		
	to other	List	Price
	nations	Price	to China
Bazookas	\$3.65	\$36.25	\$162.00
Rifles, .30-caliber	5.10	51.00	51.00
Rifle ammunition (per			
1,000 rounds)	4.55	45.55	85.00
Machine-gun ammunition			
(per 100 rounds)	4.85	45.85	95.00

And so runs the sordid story of the dishonest bookkeeping which is the basis for Acheson's claim that China fell to the Communists despite our "two-billion-dollar" generosity. Left-wing radio commentators and newspaper columnists have parroted this attempted deception.

The year 1949 marked the Communist conquest of China. Will you list a few of the events which might help explain that victory?

Certainly. Following are a series of a few of the events which took place in 1949. They illustrate how Acheson

<sup>137</sup> Tydings Committee Hearings, Pt. 1, April 27, 1950, p. 686, 687, 158 McCarran Committee Hearings on IPR, Pt. 2, Aug. 23, 1951, p. 593. 140 Utley, The China Story, pp. 32-49.

made it impossible for the anti-Communists in China to withstand the determined drive of the Communists.

#### Event No. 1

Senator Pat McCarran, an intelligently courageous anti-Communist fighter, introduced a bill on February 25, 1949, to provide aid to our anti-Communist friends in China.

#### Event No. 2

On March 1, 1949, the Communist Party of New York State directed all of its members to write their Congressmen and Senators and demand:

. . an end to all forms of American intervention in China and of plans to aid elements and remnants of the Kuomintang."

Continued aid to the anti-Communists, the Communist directive stated, would cause "frictions and misunderstandings."141

#### Event No. 3

On the same day the Communist directive was issued, Drew Pearson reported that the Secretary of State thought the anti-Communist leaders of China were cheap petty crooks and thieves. Acheson, according to Pearson, said that much of the past aid which America had given the anti-Communists "wasn't used to fight Communism, but went into the pockets of Chiang Kai-shek's lieutenants." The Chinese embassy patiently replied to this attack by saying that they could not believe the Secretary had actually said this because the great bulk of American aid to China had been spent and distributed under direct American supervision. 142

#### Event No. 4

On March 13, 1949, Acheson wrote Senator Tom Connally, chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, that McCarran's Aid to China Bill:

"... would only prolong hostilities and the suffering of the Chinese people and would arouse in them deep resentment against the United States."143

In arguing against aid to the anti-Communists, Acheson said, "the outcome . . . would almost surely be

The anti-Communist government, Acheson wrote, "does not have the military capability of maintaining a foothold in South China against a determined Communist advance."

Acheson then went on to state that aid to China since V-J Day had reached a point "over \$2 billion."144

#### Event No. 5

After making an analysis of all aid to China since V-J Day, Senator McCarran released a statement to the press on April 17, 1949, declaring that Acheson's letter was both "inaccurate and misleading." McCarran went on to state: "The State Department Division of Far Eastern Affairs is definitely soft to Communist Russia." Senator McCarran pointed out that "realistic analysis shows that post V-J Day effective military aid has totaled only \$110 million-not the \$2 billion implied in the Secretary's letter."145

#### Event No. 6

On May 10, 1949, General Claire Chennault, a military man of many years experience in China, set forth his views in his "Summary of Present Communist Crisis in Asia." They were far different from those of Mr. Acheson's in Washington. While Acheson felt that the anti-Communists did not have the "military capability of maintaining a foothold in South China," General Chennault stated that some 150 million people in southern and western China-described by Chennault as "hardy mountaineers with a tradition of warlike defense of their native provinces against all invaders"-could supply "effective resistance to the Communist advance." Chennault wrote:

"Both the people and their leaders are prepared to resist the Communists and will in any case resist whether we help them or not. But what we give in aid will make the difference between a hopeless and an effective resistance.'

A few months later Acheson was to claim in his letter of transmittal of the White Paper that the anti-Communists had lost because "its troops had lost the will to fight, and its government had lost popular support."146

#### Event No. 7

On December 23, 1949, the State Department announced it had refused a permit for a New York firm, the Driggs Engineering Company, to ship 100,000 Springfield rifles "for the defense of Formosa." The company was acting as an agent for the Chinese Nationalists.

This was not a request for money. Chiang had the funds to pay for the rifles. It merely involved the granting of a permit by the State Department so the rifles could be shipped.

Did Acheson and Marshall recommend that we aid the Chinese Communist army?

Yes. This was recommended after the war with Japan had ended.

On June 19, 1946, Acheson appeared before the House Foreign Affairs Committee and requested that the United States Government arm 10 Chinese Communist divisions.147

At that time, Acheson reported that General Marshall had agreed to assign 69 U.S. officers and 400 tons of American equipment to train the Chinese Communist armies.

Ten months previously the war with Japan had ended. Acheson did not say who was to be fought by this American-equipped Communist army.

Is it true that Marshall, under State Department instructions, signed an order cutting off not only

<sup>161</sup> McCarran Committee Hearings on IPR, Pt. 1, July 25, 1951, pp. 55-57.
162 Congressional Record (Unbound), March 5, 1949, p. 1937.
163 Congressional Record (Unbound), April 22, 1949, p. 5005.
164 Congressional Record (Unbound), April 22, 1949, p. 5005.
165 Press Release of Senator Pat McCarran, April 17, 1949; New York Times, April 17, 1949, p. 25.
164 White Paper on China, p. XIV.
167 Houre Foreign Affairs Committee, Hearings on H.R. 6795, June 19, 1946.

arms to our friends in China, but also all ammunition so that the arms they had would be useless?

Yes. The embargo on all arms and ammunition to China began in 1946 and continued into 1947.

Those were crucial years, and China's plight was so bad that even the New York *Times* reported on June 22, 1947, that the guns of the anti-Communists were so worn and burned out that "bullets fell through them to the ground."

The Communists, on the other hand, were kept well supplied by the Russians. Admiral Cooke has so testified before the McCarran Committee.

SENATOR FERGUSON: "What effect would the arming of the Nationalists have had as far as the Communists were concerned?"

ADMIRAL COOKE: "Of course, the Communists were being very well supplied in Manchuria by the Russians from arsenals and from captured Japanese guns and ammunition. We were practically certain that was going on, and, of course, in our White Paper reported from our diplomatic representatives in Moscow that it was going on."

SENATOR FERGUSON: "So we knew that the Communists were getting arms and ammunition and also it was our policy... to put an embargo on the Nationalists?"

ADMIRAL COOKE: "That is right,"148

During the time that arms were completely denied the anti-Communists, as above stated, Acheson urged the House Committee on Foreign Affairs that we arm and train Communist divisions. 119

Did the truces between the anti-Communist Chinese and the Chinese Communists which were arranged by Marshall help the Communists or our friends, the anti-Communists?

After Marshall arrived in China he succeeded in arranging four truces—four cease-fire orders. In each case, as I have documented in my book, The Story of General George Marshall—America's Retreat From Victory, the truce played into the hands of the Communists. It gave them time to rebuild their forces, and in each case denied the anti-Communists a military victory which was within their grasp. This same truce technique, incidentally, is now being used in Korea against us.

To illustrate the significance of those truces demanded by Marshall: When Chiang's anti-Communists were about to take Kalgan Mountain pass, which lead into Russiancontrolled Manchuria, Marshall, on the request of the Communists, demanded a truce. Chiang Kai-shek in reply to Marshall's demand said that:

"It was absolutely essential to the national welfare that the government gain control of Kalgan and that the occupation of that city by the government would do much to prevent further military action by the Communists." 150

When Chiang refused to leave Kalgan to the Reds, Marshall threatened to have himself recalled from China—which carried the threat of United States abandonment of China. Chiang thereupon yielded to Marshall's demands.

The fact that the Marshall-arranged truces helped deliver China into Communist hands was testified to by Admiral Cooke before the McCarran Committee. 151 Admiral Cooke was chief of staff to Admiral Ernest King during World War II. He served as chief strategic and policy adviser to Admiral King during the entire war, and later participated in the formulation of U. S. policy on the Far East when the war was brought to an end. Cooke commanded the 7th Fleet stationed in Chinese waters and then commanded all U. S. combat forces in China when General Wedemeyer returned to the U. S. His testimony that the Marshall truces helped deliver China into Communist hands is, therefore, the opinion of a real expert both on the Far East and on military matters.

Do you claim that General Marshall, who has long worked with Acheson, was knowingly working for the Communist cause in China?

As I stated in my book, The Story of General George Marshall—America's Retreat from Victory, I cannot delve into the mind of Marshall. I can only present the facts to the American people. Whether Marshall knowingly betrayed China or whether he honestly thought that he was helping China, the results are equally disastrous for America.

What about your charge that the United States dumped into the ocean 120,000 tons of ammunition which had been carmarked for China?

This is true. It is documented.

Following is the story of the attempt of the State Department and the left-wing press to keep those facts from the American people. First let me quote my speech of October 10, 1950, in San Diego, California:

"When the war with Japan ended, there was stored in India—as a way station to China—hundreds of millions of dollars' worth of lend-lease arms and ammunition.

"For months, Liberty ships were being loaded with those mountains of ammunition. Loaded they left the port and returned empty, time after time, to be reloaded and leave again, 120,000 tons of ammunition those ships took from the ports of India, yet every day during this period the artillery of Chiang Kaishek remained silent for lack of ammunition.

"Why? Because under State Department expert planning, the orders were—dump this ammunition 200 miles at sea, dump it in the Bay of Bengal.

"All of the vast amount of ammunition which was destroyed by us is still carried on the Administra-

tion's books as aid which we gave China.

"When I heard this story of 120,000 tons of ammunition being dumped in the sea, I could not believe it. We sent investigators over to check and we found that it was true. Finally, we got a letter from Major General Edward F. Witsell. General Witsell admitted that this ammunition actually was dumped in the Bay of Bengal. But, of course, there was the usual double-talk, and the claim that the ammuni-

<sup>146</sup> McCarran Committee Hearings on IPR, Pt. 5, Oct. 19, 1951, p. 1498.
149 House Foreign Affairs Committee, Hearings on H.R. 6795, June 19, 1946.
150 White Paper on China, p. 190.
151 McCarran Committee Hearings on IPR, Pt. 5, Oct. 19, 1951, p. 1802.

tion was corroded—as though a rusty bomb wouldn't kill a Communist as dead as a shiny bomb."

#### Milwaukee Journal Lies to Readers in an Attempt to Discredit Anti-Communist Fight

Several months later the left-wing Milwaukee Journal ran an editorial ent'tled, "How Big Can a Lie Get?" That editorial is reproduced herewith:

## Milwaukee Journal Editorial

## How Big Can a Lie Get?

Nobody is much surprised any more at Senator McCarthy's careless use of what he calls "facts," but he can still startle you with his ability to multiply misinformation.

How big can a lie get? There's a good answer in a story about a statement by Mc-Carthy on page 42 in today's Journal.

'Just before election McCarthy hysterically told a Washington audience (and Wisconsin audiences as well) that 120,000 tons of ammunition the United States had earmarked for the Nationalist regime in China had, under "state department planning," been deliberately dumped by our army into the Indian ocean—a waste of billions of dollars.

Peter Edson, highly reputable Washington correspondent, was flabbergasted and looked up the record. Ammunition was dumped, all right, back in 1945—120 tons of it, not 120,000 tons. It was dumped after the Chinese Nationalists had authorized its destruction because it had been damaged and corroded and was dangerous to have around.

How big can a lie get? McCarthy can multiply it 1,000 times and assess it as "billions of dollars" without the bat of an eyelash. Read Mr. Edson's story and see Senator McCarthy's method in action—inventing untruths and multiplying them to infinity.

#### Senate Investigating Committee Report

I already had a letter from General Witsell admitting that the ammunition which had been earmarked for Chiang Kai-shek was dumped in the ocean. Nevertheless, in order to nail down the lie I wrote to the Chief Counsel of the Senate Special Investigating Committee and asked him to check into this matter for me. His answer to my request is reproduced on the opposite page.

# Did not the United States send a sizable military mission to aid Chiang Kai-shek?

Yes, but, as Ambassador Bullitt said: "Nearly half of the 1,500-man military 'mission' was composed of fellow travelers and Communist sympathizers." 152 Since the fall of China has Acheson ever admitted that his China policy was a failure?

No. There is no indication that Acheson considers the loss of China to Communism a "failure." Instead, he hailed it as "a new day which has dawned in Asia."

About a month after the Communist concuest of China had been completed, Acheson declared in a speech before the National Press Club in Washington:

"... what we conclude, I believe, is that there is a new day which has dawned in Asia. It is a day in which the Asian peoples are on their own and know it and intend to continue on their own. It is a day in which the old relationships between East and West are gone, relationships which at their worst were exploitation and which at their best were paternalism."

Nine months after the Communist conquest of China, Acheson, on September 10th, during an interview over a CBS television program, said:

"We do not think that any part of Asia is lost to the free world."

Owen Lattimore, who has been referred to as the State Department's Architect of Far Eastern Policy, Tiad this to say after the Communist victories in China:

"Through Asia today there prevails an atmosphere

of hope, not despair . . . .

"What they see opening out before them is a limitless horizon of hope—the hope of peaceful, constructive activities in free countries and peaceful cooperation among free people." 153

On December 7, 1949, less than a month before Acheson described the Communist conquest of China as the dawning of a new day, Radio Moscow had this to say about the Communist victory:

"The Chinese people have dumped Chiang Kaishek into the garbage can of history. The same fate awaits the United States puppets in other countries. Inspired by the grand historical victory of the Chinese people, the people of Indonesia and Viet Nam, the Philippines, Southern Korea and Burma, are intensifying their national liberation struggle. The democratic movement is gaining ground and strength in Japan where people refuse to be tools in implementation of the plan cooked up by Wall Street."

A report to the State Department, stamped secret, dated March 8, 1950, and entitled "Current Soviet Tactics," contains the following:

"Recent Soviet press and official statements have been marked by a new note of confidence in the advance of world-wide Communist revolution, emphasizing the theme that Communism is now moving at an accelerated pace for a final victory over capitalism everywhere . . .

"While Soviet propaganda has consistently echocd the classical Marxist-Leninist dogma that capitalism is doomed to destruction, the line is now being followed that the end of the capitalist world is 'approaching with unprecedented rapidity.' The heavy

<sup>143</sup> Utley, The China Story, pp. 41, 42.
123 Owen Lattimore, The Situation in Asia (Little, Brown and Company, Boston, 1949), p. 238.

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# Ulnited States Senate

COMMITTEE ON EXPENDITURES IN THE EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENTS

SENATE INVESTIGATIONS SUBCOMMITTEE (PURSUANT TO B. RES. 52, 81ST CONGRESS) January 16, 1951

Honorable Joseph R. McCarthy United States Senate

Dear Senator McCarthy:

In accordance with your previous oral request, the staff of this Subcommittee has made preliminary inquiries of the Army concerning the alleged dumping of United States and Chinese Lend-Lease ammunition in the India Burma Theatre shortly after the end of World War II. In response to your letter of January 9, wherein you asked to be specifically advised as to the amount, type, and condition of the ammunition which was destroyed, please be advised that the following Information was furnished to us by the Army.

An unspecified amount of ammunition was on hand in the India Burma Theatre after the cessation of hostilities at the end of World War II. Some of this material was Chinese Lend-Lease ammunition, some was United States stock, and the remainder was American ammunition earmarked for Lend-Lease to China. It was stated that some of the ammunition had deteriorated, although no specific information as to the amount or extent of deterioration was furnished to the Subcommittee. nor has the Subcommittee made any inquiries concerning the amount of deteriorated ammunition on hand at that time.

Some of the above mentioned ammunition stocks were demilitarized on land. However, due to the lack of experienced personnel and the danger involved in demilitarizing ammunition it was found that this was a formidable task. Furthermore, while demilitarizing ammunition at the Kanchrapara Ammunition Depot an explosion occurred which took the lives of nine Americans and fifty-five Indians. Under these circumstances, it was decided to dump the remainder at sea.

In response to your specific inquiry the Subcommittee has not been informed as to the amount of ammunition which was demilitarized prior to the decision to dump the material at sea, nor have we been advised as to the specific types of ammunition involved. However, the Army has stated that approximately 120,000 short tons of this ammunition at an estimated value of 120 million dollars was dumped in the Bay of Bengal under the supervision of the Army.

The above information was furnished to us by the Department of the Army and no independent inquiry has been made by the Subcommittee staff in connection with this matter.

truly yours,

play being given by Soviet propaganda to the 'peace front' suggests that it is serving as the chief propaganda facade for the program of world revolution . . .

tion . . .

"The Communist conquest of the mainland of China and the conclusion of the Soviet-Chinese treaty of alliance constitute the greatest advance which Soviet imperialist expansion has achieved since the war, and this advance is no doubt a major factor behind the attitude of confidence which appears to characterize the current Soviet outlook." 155

The above report was made to Acheson. However, he was subsequently to state, at the height of the UN debate over Korea, that:

"... the Soviet Government may not be inherently and unalterably committed to standing in the way of peace, and that it may some day accept a live-and-let-live philosophy."

How did Acheson explain the sell-out of China?

He attempted to explain it in the White Paper, which was edited by Ambassador-at-large, Philip Jessup.

The White Paper obviously misstates the facts. Professor Kenneth Colegrove of the Political Science department at Northwestern University testified before the McCarran committee that the White Paper "was one of the most false documents ever published by any country." 156 Even that was an understatement.

In regard to Acheson's letter of transmittal of the White Paper, Professor Colegrove said:

"That letter of transmittal was thoroughly dishonest, especially the paragraph of the letter that says that . . . the United States had left nothing undone that might have saved him [Chiang Kai-shek] and kept the Communists from winning the victory . . . That obviously was, a lie." 157

Senator McCarthy, why do you concern yourself so much with the betrayal of 400 million Chinese who have been sold behind the Iron Curtain? In what way does that concern your people of Wisconsin and the people of the United States?

The Communist conquest of China concerns the people of Wisconsin because, for one thing, it means that the Communists were able to send thousands upon thousands of Chinese soldiers into Korea to kill American boys—some of them were Wisconsin boys. This not only concerns the mothers, fathers, and the wives of Wisconsin, but the mothers and fathers from every state in the union. The war in Korea is only one of the stepping stones to Communist world conquest. Another stepping stone will be Indo-China. And after Indo-China, the Philippines.

In this connection, it should be remembered that America has had a consistent over-all year to year, decade to decade foreign policy—a sound, long-time foreign policy—starting with Secretary of State John Hay's "open door" policy in China and followed by every Democrat and Republican President up to the time that Dean Acheson assumed command of our foreign policy.

Simply stated, that long-time foreign policy was to maintain a free, friendly China which completely protected our Pacific backdoor. Neither the Democrats nor Republicans of this nation ever voted a change in that long-time successful foreign policy. No Democrat or Republican convention ever went on record for a change in that policy.

The abandonment of that foreign policy has already had a disastrous effect on America. The Korean war has cost us over 107,000 casualties. As to the future effect of the loss of China, let me quote General Douglas MacArthur, America's No. 1 expert on the Far East:

"It is my own personal opinion that the greatest political mistake we made in a hundred years in the Pacific was in allowing the Communists to grow in power in China . . . I believe we will pay for it for a century." 158

Perhaps the best answer to the question: "In what way does the betrayal of China concern the people of Wisconsin," was given by Lenin when he said: "He who controls China will control the world."

Most Americans know the significance of Formosa. I don't. Will you tell me about it?

Formosa is an island about 250 miles long and 70 miles wide. It is located about 100 miles off the coast of Communist-held China. Prior to World War II the Japanese spent vast amounts of money and effort to make Formosa the most important air and naval base in the western Pacific. From it was launched the air attacks upon the Philippines at the beginning of World War II. It served as a Japanese submarine and surface ship base for years.

When the anti-Communist forces were defeated in China in 1949 they retired to Formosa. As of today there are roughly 600,000 friendly anti-Communist Chinese soldiers on the island of Formosa. Those soldiers represent the only sizable anti-Communist Asiatic military force in all of the Pacific area. The significance of Formosa is well covered by the quotation from General MacArthur in answer to the next question.

You have said that Acheson represents the pro-Communist point of view and that MacArthur represents the American point of view. In what way and to what extent do they differ about Formosa?

I shall let General MacArthur and Secretary Acheson answer that question.

On December 23, 1949, Acheson sent the following secret memorandum to all overseas State Department officials telling them to prepare for the fall of Formosa and to pass the word that no aid would be sent to the anti-Communists on Formosa. When the memorandum was made public, Acheson admitted he was responsible for it.

The message said:

"American criticism of American policy over Formosa has come largely because of a mistaken popular conception of its strategic importance to the United States defense in the Pacific. The loss of the Island is widely anticipated, and the manner in which civil and military conditions there have deteriorated under the Nationalists adds weight to the expecta-

<sup>135</sup> Author has photostatic copy.
139 McCarran Committee Hearings on IPR, Pt. 3, Sept. 25, 1951, p. 922.
131 McCarran Committee Hearings on IPR, Pt. 3, Sept. 25, 1951, p. 923.
135 Russell Committee Hearings, Pt. 1, May 3, 1951, p. 32.

tion. All available material should be used to counter false impressions that the retention of Formosa would save the Chinese Nationalist Government, or that its loss would seriously damage American interests. Formosa is exclusively the responsibility of the Chinese government. Formosa has no special military signifi-cance." (Emphasis Mine.) 159

General MacArthur discussed the military significance of Formosa in a message to the National Encampment of the Veterans of Foreign Wars. After first outlining our chain of Pacific Island defenses, he had this to say:

"Our line of desense is a natural one and can be maintained with a minimum of military effort and

'It envisions no attack against anyone nor does it provide the bastions essential for offensive operations, but properly maintained would be an invincible defense against aggression. If we hold this line we may have peace-lose it and war is inevitable.

The geographic location of Formosa is such that in the hands of a power unfriendly to the United States it constitutes an enemy salient in the very center of this defensive perimeter, 100 to 150 miles closer to the adjacent friendly segments-Okinawa and the Philippines-than any point in continental

"At the present time there is on Formosa a concentration of operational air and naval bases which is potentially greater than any similar concentration of the Asiatic mainland between the Yellow Sea and the Straits of Malacca. Additional bases can be developed in a relatively short time by an aggressive exploitation of all World War II Japanese facilities.
"An enemy force utilizing those installations cur-

rently available could increase by 100 percent the air effort which could be directed against Okinawa as compared to operations based on the mainland and at the same time could direct damaging air attacks with fighter-type aircraft against friendly installations in the Philippines, which are currently beyond the range of fighters based on the mainland. Our air supremacy at once would become doubtful.

"As a result of its geographic location and base potential, utilization of Formosa by a military power hostile to the United States may either counterbalance or overshadow the strategic importance of the central and southern flank of the United States frontline posi-

"Formosa in the hands of such a hostile power could be compared to an unsinkable aircraft carrier and submarine tender ideally located to accomplish offensive strategy and at the same time checkmate defensive or counter-offensive operations by friendly forces based on Okinawa and the Philippines.

"This unsinkable carrier-tender has the capacity to operate from ten to twenty air groups of types ranging from jet fighters to B-29 type bombers as well as to provide forward operating facilities for

short-range coastal submarines.

"In acquiring this forward submarine base, the efficacy of the short-range submarine would be so enormously increased by the additional radius of activity as to threaten completely sea traffic from the south and interdict all set lanes in the Western Pacific. Submarine blockade by the enemy, with all its destructive ramifications, would thereby become a virtual certainty.

"Should Formosa fall and bases thereafter come into the hands of a potential enemy of the United States, the latter will have acquired an additional 'fleet' which will have been obtained and can be maintained at an incomparably lower cost than could its equivalent in aircrast carriers and submarine tend-

"Current estimates of air and submarine resources in the Far East indicate the capability of such a potential enemy to extend his forces southward and still maintain an imposing degree of military strength for

employment elsewhere in the Pacific area.

'Historically, Formosa has been used as a springboard for just such military aggression directed against areas to the south. The most notable and recent example was the utilization of it by the Japanese in World War II. At the outbreak of the Pacific War in 1941 it played an important part as a staging area and supporting base for the various Japanese invasion convoys. The supporting air forces of Japan's Army and Navy were based on fields situated along southern Formosa." (Emphasis Mine.) 160

In testifying before the Russell Committee on May 3, 1951, MacArthur as usual was consistent. He said:

"I believe that from our standpoint we practically lose the Pacific Ocean if we give up or lose Formosa ... Formosa should not be allowed to fall into Red

Acheson, who on December 23, 1950, instructed State Department personnel that "Formosa has no special military significance," testified on June 2, 1951 under oath before the Russell Committee that:

"I never had the slightest doubt about the fact that it [Formosa] was of strategic importance."162 You have stated that Acheson practically invited the Communists to take over South Korea and Formosa. What is the basis of that statement?

On January 20, 1950, a month after Chiang was driven off the mainland of China and onto Formosa, Acheson made a very significant speech before the National Press Club in Washington. He first hailed the Communist victory in China as "a new day which has dawned in Asia." Acheson then went on to outline those areas of the Pacific which if attacked would be defended by the United States. He made it clear that the United States would not come to the defense of either Formosa or Korea-an engraved invitation to the Communists to move on South Korea and Formosa. This invitation was accepted by the Communists six months later when they invaded South Korea.

On April 3, 1950, three months after Acheson's Press Club speech, he threatened to withdraw all economic aid from South Korea if its budget were not balanced. 163 South Korea's budget was unbalanced because of the money being spent on the military. Acheson's ultimatum. in effect was that unless South Korea ceased preparing to defend herself from the imminent Communist invasion, all U. S. economic aid would be withdrawn.

The aid which Acheson was going to withdraw was the balance of the \$150 million of economic aid which had been requested by the State Department to "contain Communism." Lattimore had approved of the economic aid in

<sup>129</sup> Russell Committee Hearings, Pt. 3, June 1, 1951, pp. 1667-1669, 169 Russell Committee Hearings, Appendix, Pt. 5, Aug. 17, 1951, pp. 3477-3480, 181 Russell Committee Hearings, Pt. 1, May 3, 1951, p. 53, 182 Russell Committee Hearings, Pt. 3, June 2, 1951, p. 1805, 183 Department of State Bulletin, Vol. XXII, No. 563, April 17, 1950, p. 602.

an article in the Compass of July 17, 1949, as a means of allowing the South Koreans to fall without having it appearing that we pushed them. A sizable number of Congressmen voted against the economic aid on the ground that it would be useless unless military aid were also granted to South Korea. It will be recalled that without State Department approval the sum of \$10,300,000 military aid was voted for South Korea. As set forth on page 62, the State Department saw to it that none of the military aid was granted except the sum of \$200 which was spent to load some wire on a ship on the West Coast. 164

Acheson's threat to cut off economic aid to South Korea unless she balanced her budget by reducing military expenditures becomes doubly significant when viewed in relation to the sabotage of the Congressional military aid plan. Acheson, of course, did not order the South Koreans in so many words to reduce their military spending. However, as Acheson was fully informed, the major part of the budget was for military spending. Therefore, if the budget was to be balanced, South Korea had to greatly impair her defense program.

How can you intimate that Acheson invited the Communists to take over South Korea in view of the fact that the State Department approved sending American troops into Korea to fight the Communists?

If we were trying to win the war in Korea, this question could not be answered. However, the Administration spokesmen testifying before the MacArthur Ouster Hearings agreed that we could not risk winning the war or Russia might enter the war. When questioned as to our objective in Korea, the answer was: To kill enough Chinese Communists so that they will get sick of the war and call it off.

The Acheson-directed Administration has taken steps which make it difficult, if not impossible, to win that war. For example, when the United Nations called upon its members to supply fighting forces in Korea, the only member other than the United States which offered a substantial number of soldiers was China, whose troops are located on Formosa just a stone's throw from Korea. Acheson rejected that offer of troops.

General MacArthur, testifying at the investigation into his firing, gave an example of an unbelievable assist which Washington gave the Chinese Communists during the war. MacArthur told how, when the Chinese Communists started to pour men and weapons across the' Yalu River bridges to kill American men, he ordered our air force to bomb those bridges. MacArthur stated that his order was countermanded from Washington. 165 It is impossible to even guess how many Americans died as a result of Washington's insistence that the Yalu River bridges be kept intact so the Chinese Communists could swarm into North Korea. Only after MacArthur "protested violently" was he allowed finally to bomb the bridges.

The Racin story is another example of shooting American soldiers in the back from Washington. Racin is a city in North Korea which was used as a staging point and supply depot for the Communist armies. Mac-Arthur testified that he and the head of the air force in Korea agreed that Racin was an important military objective and should be bombed. Again the State Department said "No!"166 No one can possibly estimate how many Americans died because of that "fantastic favoritism of war" to the enemy.

MacArthur also urged that he be allowed to bomb the enemy's air bases from whence came their planes to kill our men in Korea. He also asked permission to destroy the enemy's supply lines in Manchuria-the bridges, the railroad tunnels, the rail lines-in order to-keep the Chinese Communists and their military supplies out of Korea. The State Department refused to allow him to do this on the theory that if we fought back effectively we might make the enemy angry and he would exert more effort against us. This reasoning would be difficult to explain to the families of the 107,371 United States casualties" of the Korean war. It would be difficult to convince the mothers of the dead, that their boys were killed by friendly bullets.

In discussing this situation MacArthur said:

"Now that China is using the maximum of her force against us is quite evident; and we are not using the maxium of ours against her in reply.

"The result is-we do not even use, to the maximum, the forces at our disposal, the scientific methods, and the result is that for every percentage you take away in the use of the Air and the Navy, you add a percentage to the dead American infantrymen.

"It may seem emotional for me to say that, but I happen to be the man that had to send them into it. The blood, to some extent, would rest on me; and with the objectives, I believe I could stop them. It seems terrific to me that we should not attempt something.

"The inertia that exists! There is no policy. There

is nothing. I tell you, no plan or anything.

"When you say merely, 'we are going to continue to fight aggression,' that is not what the enemy is fighting for.

"The enemy is fighting for a very definite purpose to destroy our forces in Korea."167

When our troops were ordered into Korea, the anti-Communist Chinese air force located on Formosa had 200 to 250 planes. That air force was doing a fairly good job of blockading the Communist ports of China. Chiang's anti-Communist army numbered about 600,000. The military forces on Formosa had immobilized the 3rd and 4th Chinese Communist field armies on the mainland of China opposite Formosa. Whether they could have moved across the 100 miles of water against Formosa was questionable in view of the fact that Chiang's air force had prevented their assembling any sizable amount of shipping in the area.

This situation was certainly a favorable one for us and an unfavorable one for the Communists. But the United States 7th Fleet was ordered to change the situation. It was ordered (1) to break Chiang's blockade of the Communist ports of China, (2) to prevent any assault by

<sup>\*</sup>As of this writing.

 <sup>194</sup> Congressional Record (Bound), August 16, 1950, p. 12600.
 195 Russell Committee Hearings, Pt. 1, May 3, 1951, p. 20.
 196 Russell Committee Hearings, Pt. 1, May 2, 1951, pp. 17, 18.
 197 Russell Committee Hearings, Pt. 1, May 3, 1951, p. 65.

Chiang's anti-Communist forces on the mainland of China, and (3) to prevent any attack on Communist shipping by Chiang's Navy. The fleet was also ordered to prevent any attack on Formosa by the Communist troops.

According to General MacArthur's testimony at the MacArthur Hearings, the fact that our 7th Fleet was ordered to protect the Communist mainland from any attacks by Chiang's forces released the 3rd and 4th Chinese Communist Field Armies for action in Korea.

Testimony before the MacArthur hearings was to the effect that this order to the 7th Fleet to break the blockade of the Communist ports resulted in huge amounts of war material flowing into Communist China. The testimony was that \$40 million worth of material moved through one Communist port in one month after our 7th Fleet broke Chiang's blockade, 168

Another result of the order to the 7th Fleet was described by former Ambassador William Bullitt on April 3, 1952, when testifying before the McCarran Committee. He was asked about Chiang's Navy.

SENATOR WATKINS: "They do have a Navy?" MR. BULLITT: "Oh, yes. As a matter of fact, it has been quite an efficient force, although it is forbidden to act in any way by fiat of our government which has given orders to our fleet to prevent it from stopping the Communist supply ships going up to Korea. They sail right by Formosa, equipped with Soviet munitions put in the Polish Communist ships in Gydnia. They come all the way around and go right by Formosa and sail past there taking those weapons up to be used to kill American soldiers in Korea, and by order of our government the Chinese Navy is flatly forbidden to stop them on their way up there."

SENATOR WATKINS: "Would the Chinese Navy have the power, except for that order, to intercept them and capture them?"

MR. BULLITT: "Certainly, without question, without question."169

Have any American boys been killed because the 7th Fleet is protecting the Communist coastline of China?

In answer to that question let me quote a statement made by General MacArthur during his testimony at the MacArthur hearings. MacArthur stated that after the 7th Fleet began to protect the Communist coastline, the 3rd and 4th Red Field Armies were released from coastline duty and then "showed up in North Korea" where they fought and killed American soldiers. MacArthur testified:

"As soon as it became know these troops had moved up north and were attacking me-the Third and Fourth Field Armies-I recommended to Washington that the wraps be taken off the generalissimo, that he be furnished such logistical support as would put these troops in fighting trim, and that he be permitted to use his own judgment as to their use. The slightest use that was made of those troops would have taken the pressure off my troops. It would have saved me thousands of lives up there—even a threat

of that.
"We were at that time with the 7th Fleet supporting my fighting line and doing everything else in Korea that was possible, bombarding and everything

else, at the same time with the other hand they were holding back these troops, which, if they had been used, or even threatened to be used, would have taken pressure off my front.

"It was at that time that I made the recommendation that the generalissimo's troops be brought into play against the common enemy."170

Could Russia as a member of the United Nations have vetoed the use of UN troops in Korea?

Yes.

Is there any logical explanation of why Russia didn't veto the use of UN forces in Korea?

The only explanation I can think of is that Russia knew that her friends in our government would not let us win that war.

Russia has gained much in the Korean war up to this time. There has been siphoned from America billions of our wealth and the blood of over 100,000 of our young men. Much of our air force has been destroyed. Our conomy has been disrupted, and we have been forced nearer to a semi-socialistic state.

In addition, every other nation within the path of Communist conquest has been taught a bitter lessonthe lesson that if she resists Communist aggression, her fate will be the same as that of Korea; namely, destruction. General MacArthur witnessed that destruction. This is what he had to say when he testified before the Senate Committee investigating his ouster:

"The war in Korea has already almost destroyed that nation of 20 million people.

'I have never seen such devastation.

"I have seen, I guess, as much blood and disaster as any living man, and it just curdled my stomach, the last time I was there. After I looked at that wreckage and those thousands of women and children and everything, I vomited.

"Now are you going to let that go on, by any sophistry of reasoning or possibilities? They may be

there, but this is a certainty.

"What are you going to do? Once more, I repeat

the question: What is the policy in Korea?

"If you go on indefinitely, you are perpetuating a slaughter such as I have never heard of in the history of mankind."171

There is nothing new about this pattern of conquest by terror. Genghis Khan was a past master at it. Early in the 13th century when his Mongolian hordes swept through the mountain passes out upon the eastern plains, his orders were to cut down every living thing that stood higher than the hub of a wagon wheel in any city or village which dared to resist him. This was done as a lesson and a warning to other lands in his path of conquest. Hitler, likewise, attempted to destroy the entire Jewish race and the Polish nation because they dared to resist him. This time, however, the United States is aiding Communist Russia in a campaign of conquest by terror, by insisting that the war be fought only in the country which we are allegedly helping. Not a single

<sup>108</sup> Russell Committee Hearings, Pt. 1, May 3, 1951, p. 52. 100 McCarran Committee Hearings on IPR, April 8, 1952 (now being printed). 170 Russell Committee Hearings, Pt. 1, May 3, 1951, p. 22. 171 Russell Committee Hearings, Pt. 1, May 3, 1951, p. 82.

bomb must be dropped upon the land of the enemy. In Korea, according to the Administration, we dare not win but will continue a killing contest with two vast armies rolling back and forth across that unhappy land and destroying every city and village-destroying a whole race of people.

Thus we are doing much to convince any other nation which might be inclined to resist Communism that the cost of United States-UN "protection" is too high-that Russian conquest is far less painful than Acheson's brand of "liberation."

You state that we have aided Communism in Asia. How could this be done without the American people knowing it?

The best answer is perhaps contained in an article written by Owen Lattimore for the Sunday Compass on July 17, 1949. This, in my opinion, is the most revealing and sinister picture of the State Department's modus operandi that I have ever seen.

In it he points out that the State Department's big problem in China was how to allow China to fall to the Communists without having it appear that we pushed her. In discussing South Korea, he said:

"The thing to do, therefore, is to let South Korea fall but not to let it look as though we pushed it. Hence the recommendation for a parting grant of \$150,000,000.

It will be noted that there was no recommendation for military aid-merely economic aid. It was, in effect, the Marshall Plan for South Korea-no military aid but unlimited economic aid in order to fatten the goose before the Communists took over.

#### Acheson Asks Economic Aid Only for Korea

Acheson had very dutifully come before a Congressional committee and made a glowing speech on how \$150,000,000 of economic aid should be given if we were to "contain" Communism in Korea. This was done, knowing, of course, that Communist Russia was supplying the North Koreans from the arsenals of Manchuria and that economic aid would, as Lattimore said, let them fall but keep the American people from knowing we pushed them.

#### Congress Earmarks Military Aid for Korea

Some Republican House members pointed out the ridiculousness of giving only economic aid to South Korea and no military aid while the North Koreans were building up their military forces. They were castigated and pilloried by the left-wing press as "opposing the fight against Communism."

The Congress-not upon the recommendation of the State Department-then appropriated and earmarked \$10,300,000 for military aid for South Korea. This was months before the North Koreans moved. Whenever any Congressman or Senator tried to find out how the \$10,-300,000 was being spent and what military equipment was being sent to Korea, he was told that the information must be withheld "in the interest of national security."

#### Sabotage

Finally, however, months later, after the North Koreans invaded South Korea, it was discovered that of the \$10,300,000 only \$200 had been spent-for wire which had been loaded aboard a ship on the west coast but which never arrived in Korea. 172

#### Communist Line on China Applied to Korea

When the North Koreans started to cut through the South Korean army, the same cabal of Communist campfollowing news and radio commentators who had sold the American people on the idea that the anti-Communist Chinese had not been willing to fight, took up the hue and cry that the South Koreans were well-armed and well-equipped but did not have the will to fight.

They would have gotten away with this, except that when American troops moved into Korea, American newspapermen also moved in with them. Honest reporting showed that the South Koreans had only a police force equipped to keep order in South Korea. For example, while they had American bazookas, they had no bazooka ammunition. The South Korean "air force," which left-wing writers talked about, consisted of five planes. None of them were combat planes.

Thus the stage had been set, but the Communist plans were disrupted by Truman's last-minute decision that he had to prove to the American people before the election that he was truly anti-Communist—the first apparent, but not real, doublecross of Stalin. Acheson and the rest of Hiss' friends in the State Department promptly set about the task of nullifying Truman's decision by preparing the infamous order to the 7th Fleet, by tying MacArthur's hands, and by the decision that was to control so many of our actions in the war-namely, that we could not risk a victory in Korea or we might make Russia mad.

Do the facts prove that Acheson followed Lattimore's advice of "let them fall but not to let the American people know we pushed them?"

According to Ambassador Patrick Hurley, "secret diplomacy enabled pro-Communists . . . in the American State Department to distort the truth and mislead the people."173

Acheson withheld from the American people and the Congress the warnings and advice of real American experts on China whom he ignored, such as General Hurley and General Wedemeyer. He also falsely denied he was following the advice of men such as Henry Wallace 174 Owen Lattimore. 175

At the very time he was withholding from the Congress and the American people the reports of anti-Communist experts, and either denying or withholding the

<sup>172</sup> Congressional Record, (Bound), August 16, 1950, p. 12600. 173 Washington Times-Herald, Feb. 18, 1947. 174 Press Conference of Dean Acheson, Aug. 24, 1945; White Paper on Chins,

p. 55. 215 Tydings Committee Hearings, Pt. 2, Appendix, pp. 1839-1840.

fact that he was following the advice of pro-Communists, Acheson, on March 20, 1947, was assuring Congress:

"The Chinese government . . . is not approaching collapse. It is not threatened by defeat by the Communists. The war is going on much as it has for the last twenty years."176

On February 24, 1949, in answer to fifty-one Republican members of the House who asked, "What is our policy for China?", Acheson said we would have to "wait until the dust settles" before deciding upon a policy. Acheson did not mention that his policies had already determined exactly how the dust would settle.

After a Red dust had settled over China, Acheson, on August 5, 1949, released the White Paper, and declared in the letter of transmittal:

"Nothing that this country did or could have done within the reasonable limits of its capabilities could have changed that result [the Communist victory in China]."

Acheson, who in 1947 declared there was no danger of Communist conquest of China and in 1949 said it was too late to fight Communism in China, has never explained when it was-between March 20, 1947, and August 5, 1949-that he discovered Communism was a serious threat to China.

Do you feel that Acheson is knowingly working toward the triumph of Communism? In other words, do you feel that he is a traitor?

I cannot plumb Acheson's mind to discover what prompts him, but his actions have resulted in great damage to America.

I do not know whether he is in the same category as his great friend, Alger Hiss, or whether all his blunders were honest mistakes. The thought occurs, however, that if Acheson were honestly mistaken, at some time he would make a mistake in America's favor.

What about Europe? Do you think that Acheson has aided Communism in Europe as well as in the Far East?

I do not think Acheson aided Communism in Europe, I know he did. The record is clear on that point.

While Alger Hiss and other State Department officials played important roles in the sell-out of Poland, it was Acheson who played the leading role. It was Acheson who helped secure for Alger Hiss his appointment as an adviser to the President at Yalta. The Yalta agreement has been described by former Ambassador to Poland Arthur Bliss Lane as "the deathblow to Poland's hopes for independence and for a democratic form of government."177

It was Acheson who, over the protests of his own ambassador to Poland, granted a \$90 million United States loan to the Communist-controlled government of Poland, thus supplying the Communist Secret Police with the weapons to control Poland.

It was Acheson who, over the protests of China and Britain, agreed to the Soviet aim of making the United

Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration, an innocent-looking relief organization (known as UNRRA), into a tool for Soviet conquest.

At the time each of those acts took place, urgent objections were made by both Americans and Poles who recognized in each the pattern of Communist conquest.

Arthur Bliss Lane, who was present when the Yalta Agreement was signed, spoke out and said:

"As I glanced over it, I could not believe my eyes. To me, almost every line spoke of a surrender to Stalin."178

After Yalta came Potsdam, when Truman met with Stalin and agreed to the Yalta betrayal of Poland. Jan Ciechanowski, ambassador of the anti-communist government of Poland, has told of his last days in Washington just before the die was cast.

"During this last stage of my official mission in Washington, I did my utmost to persuade the State Department that it was clearly in the interest of the United States at least not to grant full de jure recognition to the so-called Polish provisional government [the Communist-controlled government] ... Despite all my insistent efforts, I found it impossible to get any consideration at the State Department for this suggestion."179

Even before Yalta our State Department was doing its part to Communize Poland. Stanislaw Mikolajczyk, prime minister of the anti-communist Polish government and leader of the Polish Peasant Party, tells of his vain pleas to the State Department to stop pro-Communist broadcasts into Poland by the Office of War Information, which was headed by Elmer Davis.

"We finally protested to the United States State Department about the tone of the OWI broadcasts to Poland. Such broadcasts, which we carefully monitored in London, might well have emanated from Moscow itself. The Polish underground wanted to hear what was going on in the United States to whom it turned responsive ears and hopeful eyes. It was not interested in hearing pro-Soviet propaganda from the United States, since that duplicated the broadcasts sent from Moscow . . .

"I mentioned . . . the tone of OWI broadcasts to Poland. They had been following the Communist line consistently, which made our job more difficult.

"It's unwise to adopt this approach to the Polish people,' I told the Under Secretary. 'If you continue to call Russia a "democracy," you may eventually regret that statement, and your people will condemn

you. "'Your government once called Poland "the inspiration of the nations," but now the OWI calls the Communist forces just that." [Emphasis mine.] 180

The Polish Prime Minister concluded his appeal to the State Department by saying, "Poland just does not want to become another Red satellite."181

The question naturally arises as to whether the State Department was aware of the Communist rule of terror

<sup>176</sup> House Foreign Affairs Committee, March 20, 1947,
177 Arthur Bilis Lane, I Saw Poland Betrayed, p. 306.
178 Lane, I Saw Poland Betrayed, p. 80.
179 Jan Cicchanowski, Defeat in Victory (Doubleday & Company, Inc., New York, 1947), p. 383. 180 Stanisław Mikolajczyk, The Rape of Poland, pp. 25, 58. 181 Mikolajczyk, The Rape of Poland, p. 59.

at the time it was initiating Communist propaganda in Poland and acceding to Communist demands.

This is best answered by considering the situation in Poland when Acheson granted the Communist-controlled government a \$90 million United States loan. In March, 1946, U. S. Ambassador to Poland Arthur Bliss Lane learned that the State Department planned to grant a \$50 million loan to the Communist-controlled government. He cabled his protests, but on Easter morning he learned that the loan was to be increased to \$90 million. Lane immediately cabled again, urging that United States funds not be granted until ". . . the terroristic activities of the Security Police come to an end, and freedom of the press is restored, and American citizens are released from Polish prisons."182

But, as Lane has said, "My advice was in vain."183

Much of the \$90 million U. S. loan was to be used to equip the UB, the Communist Secret Police-or "Security" police as they called themselves-in Poland. The activities of the Secret Police and the conditions in Poland when the loan was granted by Acheson are described by Stanislaw Mikolajczyk, leader of the Polish Peasant Party, who was in Poland at that time. He describes the Communist "campaign of terror" at that time as follows:

"On January 26 [1946], in the village of Gorniki Nowe, near Zamosc, twenty-five Security Police appeared at the farm of Jan Senderek, a Peasant Party member. His brother Stanislaw opened the door at their knock and was promptly annihilated by gun-fire. When their hysterical mother kept crying, What have you done to my son?' the police answered, 'Be satisfied your other son is still alive.' Jan was taken from the house, mauled for two weeks in a Security Police station, then released, a physical wreck.

"Shortly thereafter in Grojec, near Warsaw, the Security Police seized five citizens, including a local judge, took them outside the town, shot them and

shoveled them into a single grave.

"One man, however, lived. Knowing the butchering methods of the NKVD [the Communist Secret Police], this man dropped at the first rifle fire, pretending to be dead. He was buried alive in the pit with the others. Terribly wounded, he clawed his way up through the dirt and out of his tomb. He made his way to Warsaw, where he gave me a firsthand account of the shooting and named several of the assas-

"I took these horrifyingly macabre facts to the next cabinet meeting, confronted the Communists with them, and demanded that the investigating commission be put to work immediately. The only result I obtained was this: the Peasant Party [anti-Communist] in the Grojec district was one of the first of thirty-six district organizations later dissolved by official decree." 184

And what about the government to which Acheson gave a \$90 million United States loan?

Mikolajczyk writes:

"The government [to which Acheson granted the loan in April, 1946] took no official notice of our congress [anti-communist] or its resolutions for several days. Then it acted. Through its controlled So-

cialist Party it sent word to the party that either we must join the government bloc by March 1, 1946, or face political annihilation."185

Less than two months later the \$90 million loan was granted to this terroristic Communist government in Poland.

While the Russian-trained "Security" Police in Poland shot down private citizens on their doorsteps, imprisoned American citizens and carried on a rule of terror throughout Poland, Dean Acheson agreed to have Communist Russia and one other representative control the distribution of UNRRA food and relief in Poland and the entire European region. 186

The power to control the distribution of food at that time was the power to control and direct hungry people. Arthur Bliss Lane in his book, I Saw Poland Betrayed, has told how this food, which was so desperately needed by the war-torn, starving areas of Poland, was used by the Communists as a political weapon. He tells how American-supplied food was withheld from all those who opposed Communism. 187

In his book, Defeat in Victory, Jan Ciechanowski, former Polish ambassador to the U.S., tells the part Acheson played in this picture. About the time that Stalin defeated Hitler at Stalingrad and began to turn his attention away from the war at hand and toward his plans for world conquest, Acheson together with the representatives of Russia, Britain, and China, held a series of "top secret" meetings to plan the creation of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration, known as UNRRA. Since the United States was to pay the major portion of the bill for UNRRA food and relief, Acheson held the position of greatest power in those meetings.

"The story as it unfolded at those five fateful meetings at the State Department," writes Ciechanowski, "has too great bearing on the present world setup to be left untold."

Here is the story of how UNRRA was turned into a tool for Soviet conquest and how it was used to subjugate the people of Poland.

At the first of those five meetings at the State Department, Acheson proposed that UNRRA be controlled by only four powers-Communist Russia, the United States, China, and Great Britain. China and Britain both protested, saying that all countries contributing to and receiving aid from UNRRA should have a voice in its affairs. Russia, however, agreed with the Acheson proposal. Russia then added a new twist. The veto of any one of the four powers could block any proposal made by the other three. China strongly protested and urged that the democratic rule of the majority be used. "Mr. Acheson," Ciechanowski writes, "then declared his support of the Soviet suggestion, while Lord Halifax [the British representative]'did not appear to oppose it."

On March 24 Acheson finally secured the agreement of China and Britain for both Soviet proposals. Next the Soviet demanded that no outsider be permitted to enter

<sup>143</sup> Lane, I Saw Poland Betrayed, p. 227.
143 Lane, I Saw Poland Betrayed, p. 237.
144 Mikolajczyk, The Rape of Poland, pp. 153, 154,
155 Mikolajczyk, The Rape of Poland, p. 153,
156 Ciechanowski, Defeat in Victory, p. 256,
157 Lane, I Saw Poland Betrayed, pp. 214-215, 224.

Russia to handle UNRRA aid to the Soviet or be permitted in any way to regulate food and relief sent to Russia. When China and Britain finally agreed with Acheson on this point, "Litvinoff's triumph was complete," writes Ciechanowski.

But even this was not enough. Russia then demanded that of the two officials who were to control UNRRA in the European region, one should be a Soviet official. Britain asked why Russia should be concerned with having a Soviet official distribute food for the entire European region since, unlike any other nation, it would have exclusive control over the aid going to its own country, Russia. The Communists replied that Russia "had a real interest in the measures to be undertaken elsewhere in Europe."

And what was Acheson's reaction when the Russians thus put their cards on the table? Acheson was representing the country which was to pay practically the entire cost of UNRRA. Ciechanowski reports: "Mr. Acheson curtly expressed the hope that the British government would be able to accept the Soviet proposal." Throughout the five meetings Ciechanowski states that "the Soviet demands were steadily supported by Mr. Acheson on behalf of the United States." 188

Arthur Bliss Lane, who was in Poland as our ambassador at this time, tells how the Soviet used the power given them at those meetings in Acheson's office to distribute food in Poland "for their own political advantage." Schools, orphanages, and churches opposed to the Communist rule of terror, received no UNRRA aid. It was little wonder, for Acheson had made the rules and the director of the first UNRRA mission to Poland—appointed, despite the strong protests of Ambassador Lane, by UNRRA Director General Herbert H. Lehman, now Senator from New York—was a Soviet official. 189

How do you explain your statement that Acheson is aiding Communism in Europe when he has made so many speeches urging that we fight Communism in Europe and that we send American troops to Europe?

Hiss also publicly proclaimed his love for the American flag. I can perhaps best answer this question by quoting from a speech which I made in the Senate on this subject on March 14, 1951.

"I realize that some of my good friends feel that the problem in Europe can be settled merely by the decision of whether we shall send an additional six or eight or ten American divisions to Western Europe. Would that it were that simple. Keep in mind that the group which is doing the planning for Western Europe is the identical group which has been doing the disastrous planning for Asia—the same group that did the planning for the sellout of Poland and China. Again without concerning ourselves over whether their actions are the result of treachery or incompetence, let's look at the unquestioned facts. Those facts speak for themselves.

#### Eisenhower's Hands Tied

"Those who have confidence in General Eisenhower as a great soldier should realize that Eisen-

hower's hands are also tied by the same crowd that has tied the hands of MacArthur in the East, and if good-natured Ike isn't careful, he is going to be taken for an awful ride. You know a good soldier does not have time to learn the ways of crooked, backroom diplomacy, and if he has spent enough time soldiering to be the good soldier that Eisenhower is, he cannot cope with unprincipled, crooked, clever diplomats. It is difficult for a soldier of integrity who has not had time off to study the ways of traitors to bring himself to believe that people in high positions could be actually disloyal to this nation.

#### Failure to Make West German Troops Available For Defense of Western Europe

"The Senate will recall that when the General appeared before the Joint Session of the Congress, he said he was unable to discuss the use of German manpower until the policies of the situation were cleared up by the diplomats. And for five years those diplomats have done nothing to clear up the situation. Periodically our State Department talks of rearming Western Germany to counter the army built up by the Russians in East Germany. But it is nothing but talk—words apparently planted to lull the American people into a sense of security that we are going to do something in West Germany to counter the threat of what Russia has been doing in East Germany. Clever administration of sleeping tablets, if you please!

## Two Wells of Manpower for Defense of Europe

"When Eisenhower went to Europe to plan the defense of Western Europe, he wasn't even allowed to visit one of the greatest potential sources of manpower for a Western European Army—a country that has long been dedicated to fighting Communismnamely, Spain. I am not going to argue that Spain has or has not the kind of government of which we should approve. The point is we cannot make over that Spani 1 government. I am not going to argue that we should or should not love the 48 million people of Western Germany. But it takes no argument, it follows as the night follows the day, that there is no way on God's earth to defend the richest prize for which Communist Russia is aiming—the industrial heart of Europe—unless we use those two great wells of tough anti-Communist manpower, Western Germany and Spain. The talk of doing otherwise is cither the talk of those who know not what they say or the talk of traitors planning a phony defense.

#### "Let Them Fall, but Don't Let American People Know We Pushed Them"

"When I hear Administration spokesmen urging that the solution to the whole problem lies in drafting and sending to Europe another six, eight or ten American divisions, there is called vividly to my mind an article which appeared in the Compass on July 17, 1949. The Compass, incidentally, is not exactly a conservative paper. It contains an article by that great expert on the Far East, the adviser to two Presidents and the man long referred to as the Architect of our Far Eastern Policy, the man who was called upon to give secret advice to our Roving Ambassador Philip Jessup before he started to rove.

"Let me read it to you and see if it doesn't give you an idea of what may be happening insofar as West-

<sup>160</sup> Ciechanowski, Defeat in Victory, pp. 251-257.
180 Lane, I Saw Poland Betrayed, p. 143.

ern Europe, as well as Asia, is concerned.

"Here Mr. Lattimore, the State Department's adviser, praises the State Department for having succeeded in allowing China to fall to the Communists without letting it appear to the world that we have shoved her. He then goes on to state and I quote: 'The thing to do, therefore, is to let South Korea fall but not to let it look as though we pushed it. Hence the recommendation of a parting grant of \$150 million.'

lion.'

"The picture in Western Europe, gentlemen, is much the same. We are preparing to allow Western Europe to fall without having it appear that we pushed her. It matters not whether we send one American division or ten. It matters not whether Eisenhower is the most brilliant military genius the world has ever produced. He cannot defend Western Europe without the manpower of Spain and Western Germany. It just is not in the cards.

#### Communist Victory Inevitable Unless Immediate Reversal

"If we continue with the same type of planning, and argue over whether six divisions or ten or twenty American divisions should be sent to Europe and neglect the important question of utilizing the manpower of our allies, then Communist victory in Western Europe is just as certain as Communist victory was in China.

#### Amount of Time Left to Rearm Western Europe

"There are those who say if we start to rearm Western Europe that the Russians will promptly move in. This may well be. However, there is one condition which exists today which discourages that —a condition which may not exist a few years hence. As of today our long-range bombers using the atomic bomb could wipe Russian industry off the face of the earth. I do not believe Russia will move while that condition continues.

"We also know, of course, that Russia with a vast number of captured German scientists, is working feverishly to perfect that guided missile of the air, a missile which will track and destroy planes in the air. If and when this is accomplished—and it is only a matter of time—our atom-carrying bombers will act as no deterrent to Soviet Russia. They will be useless.

"My estimate of the situation is that we have a limited time to rearm Western Europe—the time during which it will take the Russian scientists to perfect a defense to our atom-carrying bombers. When that they have, they will be able to move on the ground unless in the meantime we have built up in Europe ground forces of sufficient power to deter them.

#### Armies of Western Europe Potentially Stronger Than Soviet Russia

"Now there are those who say that it is impossible for Western Europe to compete with the land armies of Russia. Gentlemen, this just is not true. Remember that German armies nearly destroyed Russia in the last war and now, with the exception of the 10 million Germans under Russian domination, we have not only Germany, but also Spain, France, the other small European nations and England.

"It seems that the time is long past due to build up in Western Europe, not an American Army, but a Western-European Army for peace. If this is done, peace may well be prolonged for another 15 or 20 years. In the meantime, Communism may rot from the inside out to the end that a peaceful world will

then be possible.

"With the manpower of our friends in Asia and the manpower of our friends in Europe and the industrial capacity of this Nation, we are far more powerful still than the Communist countries. But we may not be more powerful tomorrow or the next day. If they take over Western Europe, if they take over Japan, then they will be far stronger in productive capacity, raw materials and manpower.

#### Aggression in Cause of Freedom and Justice

"There are those who say we should do nothing aggressive. This just does not make sense. There is no reason why free men should not be aggressive in the cause of freedom and justice.

#### Necessity of Recreating A Free Democratic China

"We should be aggressive in giving all-out aid to Chiang Kai-shek, to the end that China may again be a free, friendly, and a neutral China, that the peace of the Pacific may be assured.

#### Necessity of Recreating A Free Democratic Poland

"Aid should be given to anti-Communist forces in the Russian satellite nations—especially the anti-Communist forces in Poland when the opportunity presents itself, to the end that there may again be in Europe the stabilizing influence of a free, independent, democratic Poland. Now I do not propose to send American troops into China or Poland. But I do propose that we give the anti-Communist forces in those countries necessary aid when the opportunity presents itself, so that they themselves can strike the chains from the wrists and ankles that should never have borne them except for the actions of our planners.

#### SUMMARY

#### Phony Planning for Phony Defense

"In summary, I propose that we stop the phony planning for a phony defense of Western Europe and American interests. I propose that we restate our aims and then follow through with policies that will achieve those aims rather than what we have been doing in the past—namely, stating great and desirable aims and then putting into effect policies designed to accomplish the direct opposite result of those aims . . .

#### Must Make Use of Four Great Untouched Wells of Manpower

"Regardless of whether we send two or six or ten or twenty divisions to Europe, we are doomed to fail unless we promptly make use of the four great wells of manpower which we are now deliberately ignoring—namely, the manpower of Japan, the manpower of the anti-Communist Chinese, the Spanish, and the 48 million West Germans.

#### Use of American Troops

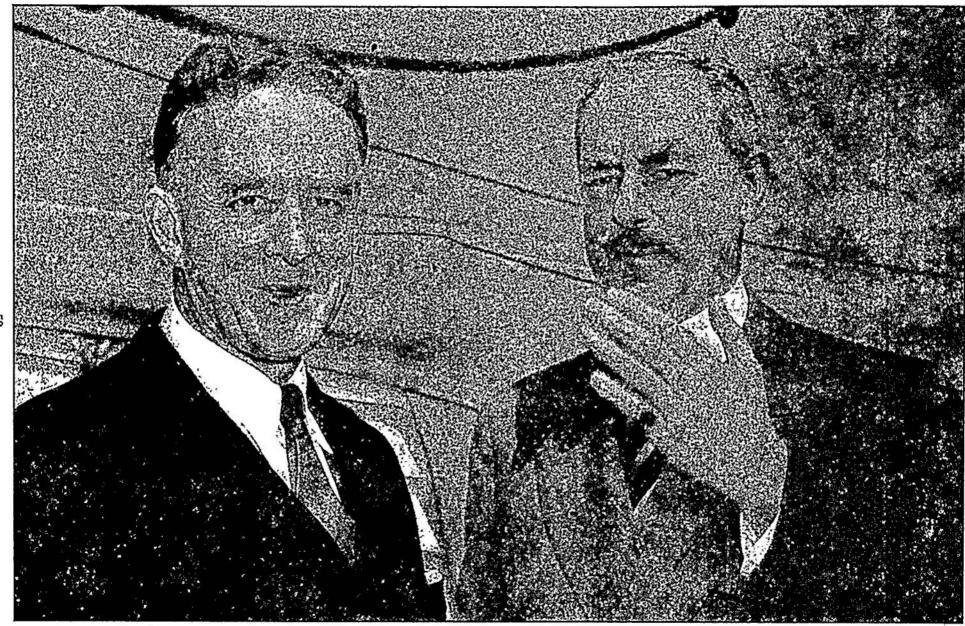
"In closing let me make it clear that I do not object to using American divisions in Europe. America has a heavy interest in keeping Western Europe from falling under Communist control. I do not object, that

is, if we plan a real defense of Western Europe and not a phony defense under which those American troops will be condemned to death or permanent

slavery in some Siberian prison camp.
"Before we send more American troops into Westcrn Europe, we must reverse the Administration's virtual ban upon the use of Western German and Spanish soldiers in the defense of Western Europe. Then and only then can we hope for a real and not a phony defense of Western Europe." If you could replace Acheson, what would you most want in a Secretary of State?

Intelligent concern for America. Our State Department must be led by a man who thinks as an American, who represents America, and who will not allow himself, either through ignorance or design, to further the Communist cause.

100 Congressional Record (Unbound), March 14, 1951, pp. 2461-2475.



Ambassador-at-Large Philip Jessup and Secretary of State Dean Acheson.

161-47-35

# Secretary Reviews Internal Struggle After Defeat of Japs

Following is a partial text of today's testimony by Secretary of State Acheson before a foint Senate inquiry into Far Eastern

Chairman Russellmotion made and passed at the last sitting of the committee, the Secretary of State was to make a statement to the committee this morning on China policy. Mr. Secretary, you may proceed in Your own way.

Secretary Acheson Now gentlemen, I will take ad vantage of the kindness of the committee in permitting me to make a somewhat extended statement on United States policy in

I should like to state at the outset what I am going to try to do, and that is I want to present to the committee the problem which confronted the United States and China in 1945, and in doing that I shall have to give some of its roots in history.

I should like to point out what the times of decision were. There were moments in this period from 1945 on, moments of decision, and I should like to point out those moments. I should like to point out the considerations which were

Others Hold Power of Deckion. The United States Government. Social Revolution in aiding another government.



DISCUSSES CHINA-Secretary of State Acheson outlines the administration's policy in relation to China as he resumes testimony in the investigation into the removal of Gen. MacArthur.

out the considerations which were taken under advisement when deion to the southeast and coming through Japanese puppets, Japacisions were made, and I should quite far south and southeast in ness, and in part was controlled
like to say what the decisions characteristic far south and southeast in ness, and in part was controlled
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Government is trying to help of China.

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The United States Government, Social Revolution in social relationships which was does not have power of decision within that country or within Secretary Acheson—Gen. Machinate Revolution. Secretary Acheson—Gen. Machinate Revolution in though a decision from the government. That power of decision remains with the government. That power of decision remains with the government, the government and the low and the government in the government and the control of control of the first time after the war when the severnment and the control of control of the first time after the war when the government was a period of collaboras. It called for the inauguration of decision remains with the government and the collaboration in though a social restationships which was going on throughout all China.

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Three Choices Left

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Action Was Needed unquestionably the Russians had was on the basis of these agree-

lans—government officials, economic people, clerks, and business men, one thing or another—there was a Japanese force and a Japanese fo

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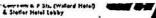
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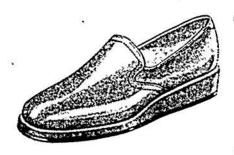
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would be greatly diminished. So, relog into the peace became a major objectiruce.

Secretary Byrnes, and we then him.

discussed and directions were giv- through the National Assembly

War, requesting certain help in they would then set up a regular connection with the removal of constitutional government with the Japanese and the movement of Chinese armies into the north and laying down certain restrictions on these movements. . . .

They were taken up by Secretary Byrnes with the President, who went over them; and they were put in final shape, un-

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shall. This was submitted to Secretary Byrnes.

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In the course of that meeting porary government. That was to the outline of a letter from the continue until the constitution President to Gen. Marshall was was to be agreed upon on May 4th. en for its preparation.

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# **Events Leading to** Nationalist Defeat

(Continued From Page A-3.)

Gen. Marshall.

guard the principal rail lines close white paper and in the memo. The important thing here about Peril in Civil War to those seaports, and later to take randum from Secretary Byrnes to the agreement, as we look back over the areas along the eastern the Secretary of War. That was on it, was that so far as Manchut and the discretion and authority given its was concerned, the summer of 1941, the President, And, as I say, the House progued the lines along which the to Gen. Marshall in not moving provided that in Manchuta there on the recommendation of Gen. without was stricken out.

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important one. It provided that firepower, the government still en- used at the discretion of the Chi-Japanese troops from those areas.

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220 million, of which \$95 million regulation W is being administered were on credit terms.

(Continued From First Page.)

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By the spring of 1949 the mill- Reserve Board. Under Regulation

THE EVENING STAR changed from the agreements of legislative, judicial and execultive that all parts of firing a shot, or sufficient of them soft Congress—and I shall not go dered by the United States forces; he which all parts of firing a shot, or sufficient of them soft Congress—and I shall not go dered by the United States forces; he which all parts of firing a shot, or sufficient of them soft Congress—and I shall not go dered by the United States forces; he under the president them had a meeting, the president them had a meeting, the president, the new would have a can't getter develation of the head of the two states are found to first this country would have a can't getter develation of the head of the soverment forces must be are socupted by the Japhan of the states occupied by the Japhan of the states occupied by the state of the sease occupied by the Japhan of the states occupied by the state of the sease occupied by the Japhan of the states occupied by the state of the sease occupied by the Japhan of the sease occupied by the Japhan of the sease occupied by the Japhan of the sease occupied

rector of education and research. Gen. Marshall.

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# Mr. Reuther said he favors Trial of Trenton Six

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#### PLAIN TEXT

TELETYPE

URGENT

TO SACS, WFO (BY SPECIAL MESSENGER) ENC. (2)
NEW HAVEN
BOSTON
ST. LOUIS
CHICAGO

Ber 121.

FROM DIRECTOR FBI

DEAN GOODERHAM ACHRSON, SPI. REQUEST FOR INVESTIGATION OF ACHESON HAS BEEN RECEIVED FROM KENNEDY ADMINISTRATION, POSITION FOR WHICH BEING CONSIDERED NOT KNOWN. HE IS EX-SECRETARY OF STATE. SEE QUOTE WHO'S WHO UNQUOTE FOR BACKGROUND DATA. DUE TO PROMINENCE OF ACHESON, IT WILL NOT BE NECESSARY TO CONDUCT NEIGHBORHOOD INVESTIGATIONS OR CHECK EDUCATIONAL RECORDS AND EMPLOYMENTS, UNLESS SOME REASON FOR DOING SO ARISES, AT WHICH TIME YOU SHOULD SECURE BUREAU AUTHORITY. YOU SHOULD INTERVIEW A REPRESENTATIVE NUMBER OF ASSOCIATES AND MEMBERS OF ORGANIZATIONS WITH WHICH HE IS AFFILIATED. CHICAGO CHECK ABA. CONDUCT THOROUGH INVESTIGATION AND MAKE CERTAIN THAT YOUR REPORTS ARE ACCURATE.

COMPLETE NAMES AND ADDRESSES OF ALL CLOSE RELATIVES SHOULD BE ASCERTAINED
BY ACTIVE INVESTIGATION AND APPROPRIATE CHECKS MADE CONCERNING EACH.
ASSIGN IMMEDIATELY, AFFORD CONTINUOUS ATTENTION, AND SET OUT ALL LEADS

BY TELETYPE. ASSIGN TO SUFFICIENT PERSONNEL TO MAKE CERTAIN THAT

Bureau Deadline of December one three Next is met without fail.

Mohr
Parsons
Belmont
Callahan DHY: mim
DeLoach
Malone
McGuire
Rosen
Bosen
Bureau Deadline of December one three Next is met without fail.

Note: Request received from Lawrence O'Br en by Mr. Evans.

JAN 23-196

W.C. Sullivan

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

TELETYPE

URGENT 12-8-60

3-15 PM

JS

TO SACS, WASHINGTON FIELD, NEW HAVEN, BOSTON, ST. LOUIS AND CHICAGO FROM DIRECTOR 1P

DEAN GOODERHAM ACHESON, SPI. REQUEST FOR INVESTIGATION OF ACHESON HAS BEEN RECEIVED FROM KENNEDY ADMINISTRATION, POSITION FOR WHICH BEING CONSIDERED NOT KNOWN. HE IS EX-SECRETARY OF STATE. SEE QUOTE WHO-S WHO UNQUOTE FOR BACKGROUND DATA. DUE TO PROMINENCE OF ACHESON, IT WILL NOT BE NECESSARY TO CONDUCT NEIGHBORHOOD INVESTIGATIONS OR CHECK EDUCATIONAL RECORDS AND EMPLOYMENTS, UNLESS SOME REASON FOR DOING SO ARISES, AT WHICH TIME YOU SHOULD SECURE BUREAU AUTHORITY. YOU SHOULD INTERVIEW A REPRESENTATIVE NUMBER OF ASSOCIATES AND MEMBERS OF ORGANIZATIONS WITH WHICH HE IS AFFILIATED. CHICAGO CHECK ABA. CONDUCT THOROUGH INVESTIGATION AND MAKE CERTAIN THAT YOUR REPORTS ARE ACCURATE. COMPLETE NAMES AND ADDRESSES OF ALL CLOSE RELATIVES SHOULD BE AS-CERTAINED BY ACTIVE INVESTIGATION AND APPROPRIATE CHECKS MADE CONCERNING EACH. ASSIGN IMMEDIATELY, AFFORD CONTINUOUS ATTENTION, AND SET OUT ALL LEADS BY TELETYPE. ASSIGN TO SUFFICIENT PERSONNEL TO MAKE CERTAIN THAT BUREAU DEADLINE OF DECEMBER ONE THREE NEXT IS MET WITHOUT FAIL. END ACK PLS AND HOLD FOR THIRD MESGS OK FBI SL GH

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

OD MANUALCATION'S SECTION'

the mother

URGENT 12-8-60 3-09 PM JSA

TO SACS, WASHINGTON FIELD, NEW HAVEN, BOSTON, ST. LOUIS AND CHICAGO
FROM DIRECTOR 1P

DEAN GOODERHAM ACHESON, SPI. REQUEST FOR INVESTIGATION OF ACHESON HAS
BEEN RECEIVED FROM KENNEDY ADMINISTRATION, POSITION FOR WHICH BEING
CONSIDERED NOT KNOWN. HE IS EX-SECRETARY OF STATE. SEE QUOTE WHO-S
WHO UNQUOTE FOR BACKGROUND DATA. DUE TO PROMINENCE OF ACHESON, IT
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EDUCATIONAL RECORDS AND EMPLOYMENTS, UNLESS SOME REASON FOR DOING SO
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END PLS HOLD

OK CG C

URGENT 12-8-60 2-53 PM

TO SACS, WASHINGTON FIELD, NEW HAVEN, BOSTON, ST. LOUIS AND CHICAGO FROM DIRECTOR 1P

DEAN GOODERHAM ACHESON, SPI. REQUEST FOR INVESTIGATION OF ACHESON HAS BEEN RECEIVED FROM KENNEDY ADMINISTRATION, POSITION FOR WHICH BEING CONSIDERED NOT KNOWN. HE IS EX-SECRETARY OF STATE. SEE QUOTE WHO-S WHO UNQUOTE FOR BACKGROUND DATA. DUE TO PROMINENCE OF ACHESON, IT WILL NOT BE NECESSARY TO CONDUCT NEIGHBORHOOD INVESTIGATIONS OR CHECK EDUCATIONAL RECORDS AND EMPLOYMENTS, UNLESS SOME REASON FOR DOING SO ARISES, AT WHICH TIME YOU SHOULD SECURE BUREAU AUTHORITY. YOU SHOULD INTERVIEW A REPRESENTATIVE NUMBER OF ASSOCIATES AND MEMBERS OF ORGANIZATIONS WITH WHICH HE IS AFFILIATED. CHICAGO CHECK ABA. CONDUCT THOROUGH INVESTIGATION AND MAKE CERTAIN THAT YOUR REPORTS ARE ACCURATE. COMPLETE NAMES AND ADDRESSES OF ALL CLOSE RELATIVES SHOULD BE AS-CERTAINED BY ACTIVE INVESTIGATION AND APPROPRIATE CHECKS MADE CONCERNING EACH. ASSIGN IMMEDIATELY, AFFORD CONTINUOUS ATTENTION, AND SET OUT ALL LEADS BY TELETYPE. ASSIGN TO SUFFICIENT PERSONNEL TO MAKE CERTAIN THAT BUREAU DEADLINE OF DECEMBER ONE THREE NEXT IS MET WITHOUT FAIL.

END ACK PLS

OK FBI NH CAL

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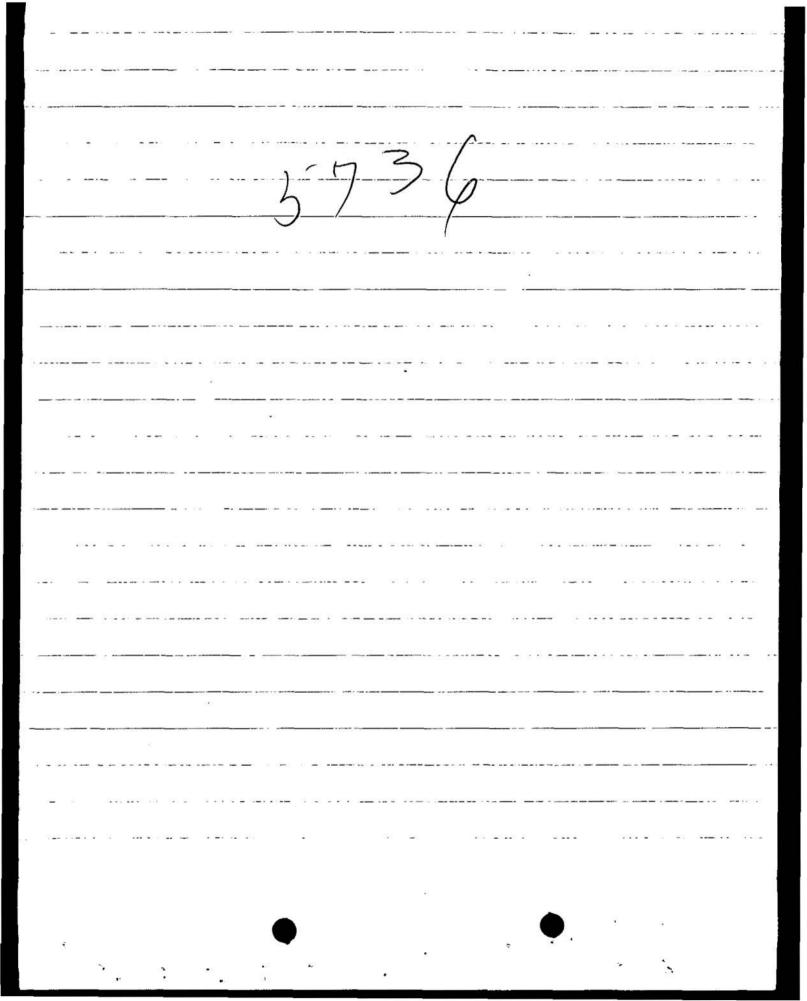
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URGENT 12-8-60 2-49 PM

JS

TO SACS, WASHINGTON FIELD, NEW HAVEN, BOSTON, ST. LOUIS AND CHICAGO FROM DIRECTOR DEAN GOODERHAM ACHESON. SPI. REQUEST FOR INVESTIGATION OF ACHESON HAS BEEN RECEIVED FROM KENNEDY ADMINISTRATION. POSITION FOR WHICH BEING CONSIDERED NOT KNOWN. HE IS EX-SECRETARY OF STATE. SE QUOTE WHO-S WHO UNQUOTE FOR BACKGROUND DATA. DUE TO PROMINENCE OF ACHESON, IT WILL NOT BE NECESSARY TO CONDUCT NEIGHBORHOOD INVESTIGATIONS OR CHECK EDUCATIONAL RECORDS AND EMPLOYMENTS, UNLESS SOME REASON FOR DOING SO ARISES, AT WHICH TIME YOU SHOULD SECURE BUREAU AUTHORITY. YOU SHOULD INTERVIEW A REPRESENTATIVE NUMBER OF ASSOCIATES AND MEMBERS OF ORGANIZATIONS WITH WHICH HE IS AFFILIATED. CHICAGO CHECK ABA. CONDUCT THOROUGH INVESTIGATION AND MAKE CERTAIN THAT YOUR REPORTS ARE ACCURATE. COMPLETE NAMES AND ADDRESSES OF ALL CLOSE RELATIVES SHOULD BE AS-CERTAINED BY ACTIVE INVESTIGATION AND APPROPRIATE CHECKS MADE CONCERNING EACH. ASSIGN IMMEDIATELY, AFFORD CONTINUOUS ATTENTION, AND SET OUT ALL LEADS BY TELETYPE. ASSIGN TO SUFFICIENT PERSONNEL TO MAKE CERTAIN THAT BUREAU DEADLINE OF DECEMBER ONE THREE NEXT IS MET WITHOUT FAIL. PLS HOLD FOR ANOTHER MESG END ACK PLS ADXXX AND HOLD THIS OK FBI BS CAP



## Office Memorandum · united stoes government

) DATE: 12/13/60 (File Director, FBI

SAC, WFO (File /6/-23

SUBJECT: Dean Gooderham Acheson

This case will be delinquent.

Date of Bureau deadline: 12/13/60

Reason for the delinquency: Inclement weather on 12/11/60 4 12/12/60

Belowed Completion of investigation. Report

Date the report or necessary communication

will reach the Bureau.

will reach the Bureau:

AEC zone designation, e.g., OR, CH, etc.:

(This applies only to 116 cases.)

JWB.

no Administrative action recommended.

#### UNITED STATES GOV ANMENT

## Memorandum

TO

Mr. Parsons

DATE: 12/8/60

FROM

Mr. Rosen

SUBJECT:

SPECIAL INQUIRIES

(KENNEDY ADMINISTRATION)

# 245,118

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED

HEREIN, IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 17 184 BY DY-615

Mr. Lawrence O'Brien has requested 21 investigations for the Kennedy Administration. He desires these handled

expeditiously.

These cases are being ordered today on a special and expeditious basis and the following limitations are being placed on the investigations of the 8 persons mentioned below. Educational background will not be checked, there will be no neighborhood investigations made and inquiries concerning previous employment will be dispensed with unless some reason develops which would require such inquiries.

Dean Acheson, former Secretary of State

Dr. Ralph Bunche, of the United Nations

Orville Freeman, Governor of Minnesota

Herschel Loveless, Governor of Iowa

George S. McGovern, Member of Congress, South Dakota

William R. Poage, Member of Congress, Texas

Adki E. Stevenson, former Governor of Illinois

Thomas J. Watson, President, International

Business Machines

#### RECOMMENDATION:

That approval be given to handle the above 8 investigations in the manner described because of their prominence.

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B DEC 22 1960

DED COPY FILED IN

Belmont Callahan

Trotter \_\_\_ W.C. Sullivan Tele. Room \_ Ingram \_

UNRECORDED COPY

## Memorandum

то

DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: 12/14/60

incom fració

SAC, WFO (161-23)

2

SUBJECT:

DEAN GOODERHAM ACHESON\_

SPI

Rerep of SA dated and captioned as above at WDC.

The anonymous source referred to in rerep is known to SAS and W. H. CORRIGAN and T. W. DAWSEY. This information is located in WFO file 100-283-15, page 100 and 100-283-1C1.

2)Bureau 1-WFO

JWB: cak

1.

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NOT RECORDED
3 JAN 18 1961

59 EEB 13 196 1

emorandum

TO

Mr. Parsons

DATE: December 8, 1960

mam

A. Rosen

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 7.15.40 BY SP-1

comp # 90, 166

SUBJECT: SPECIAL INQUIRY - WHITE HOUSE (KENNEDY ADMINISTRATION)

The detailed information which was available on Dean Rusk (the 7/20/60 summary) was furnished to Lawrence O'Brien. Assistant to the Presidentelect. He was most appreciative of the response to his special request. He read the summary and started to put in a call to the President-elect at New York but before actually putting the call through, changed his mind. O'Brien stated that the information he felt should be most fully studied by him before he made any recommendation to the President-elect and he was going to study the material and take it up with Kennedy on the morning of 12/8/60 as he felt Kennedy would undoubtedly want to read the summary himself.

O'Brien has made available a list of 21 names of prominent individuals of whom the new administration would like to have investigations. All are being considered for responsible positions in the incoming administration. The list is as follows: LCHESON DEHIL GUODER HAM

Dean Acheson

Former Secretary of State

Dr. Ralph Bunche

Of the United Nations

Abram Chayes

Professor at the Harvard Law School

Archibald Cox

Professor at the Harvard Law School

Paul Freund

Professor at the Harvard Law School

Orville Freeman

Governor of Minnesota

Oswell Gilpatric

Of New York City

Arthur Goldberg

Prominent labor lawyer 25 JAN 18 1961

Fred Heinkel

Of Columbia, Missouri, a leader of

agricultural groups

1 - Mr. Belmont

1 - Mr. Bartlett

able as 1888 KEROK 06

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED

Tolson Mohr

Tele. Boom

Memorandum for Mr. Parsons

RE: SPECIAL INQUIRY - WHITE HOUSE

Phillip Klutznick

Chicago businessman

Herschel Loveless

Governor of Iowa

George Stanley McGovern Member of Congress from South Dakota

**Newton Minow** 

Lawyer associated with Adlai Stevenson's

firm

William Robert Poage

Member of Congress from Texas

Frank Reeves

Washington lawyer and prominent

Negro leader

James Rowe

Washington, D. C. lawyer and former

Justice Department official

Adlai Stevenson

Thomas J. Watson, Jr.

President of the International Business

**Machines Corporation** 

Byron White

Denver lawyer who was active in the

Kennedy campaign

Harris Wofford

Currently employed by the Democratic

National Committee

Adam Yarmolinsky

Now employed by the Democratic

National Committee.

The foregoing investigations are being ordered today for immediate

handling.

In addition to the requests actually made, O'Brien has a list containing 88 other names of individuals who are being considered for appointments by the President-elect. O'Brien is having his files checked for identifying information concerning these 88 individuals and indicated that investigation on them would be requested within the next day or so. You will be promptly advised when these additional investigations are requested.

FD-36 (Rev	v. 12-13-56)	Mr. Tolson Mr. Mohr Mr. Parsons
	FBI / Me young	Mr. Belmont Mr. Callahan Mr. DeLoach
	Date: 12/9/66 74/2	Mr. Malone Mr. McGuire Mr. Rosen
Transmit 1	the following in(Type in plain text or code)	Mr. Tamm Mr. Trotter
Via	TELETYPE URGENT	Mr. W.C.Sullivan Tele. Room
	(Priority or Method of Mailing)	Mr. Ingram Miss Gandy
	TO: DIRECTOR, FBI AND SACS, NEW YORK, KANSAS CI-	<sub>TY</sub> ,
	FROM: SAC, WASHINGTON FIELD (161-23)	+
mh	DEAN GOODERHAM ACHESON, SPI. BUDED DECEMBER THIRTEEN	. REQUEST
	FOR INVESTIGATION OF ACHESON RECEIVED FROM KENNEDY AD	MINISTRATION
	POSITION FOR WHICH BEING CONSIDERED NOT KNOWN. HE IS	
	EX SECRETARY OF STATE. SEE QUOTE WHOS WHO ENQUOTE FOR	R
	BACKGROUND DATA. BUREAU INSTRUCTS A REPRESENTATIVE	NUMBER
	OF ASSOCIATES AND MEMBERS OF ORGANIZATIONS WITH WHICH	HE IS
	AFFILIATED SHOULD BE INTERVIEWED. AFFORD CONTINUOUS	
	ATTENTION, SET OUT LEADS BY TELETYPE, ASSIGN SUFFICIEN	NT
(	PERSONNEL TO MAKE CERTAIN THAT BUDED IS MET WITHOUT FA	AIL.
ç ÷ ja	ROBERT A. LOVETT, WHO WAS SECRETARY OF DEFENSE WHEN AC	CHESON
	WAS SECRETARY OF STATE, FROM FORTYNINE TO FIFTYTHREE,	RESIDES
	LOCUST VALLEY, LONG ISLAND, NEW YORK. JESSE M. DONALI	oson,
9 <b>5</b> 0	FOUR SEVEN ONE TWO ROANOKE PARKWAY, PLAZA HOUSE, KANSA	is w
	CITY, WAS FORMER POSTMASTER GENERAL. CHARLES SAWYER,	FORMER
, k	32 Bureau 1- Teletype Unit 1- WFO  0 161-	49-5
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Via	(Priority or Method of Mailing)	

WFO 161-23 PAGE TWO

SECRETARY OF COMMERCE, RESIDES NINE FIVE EAST FOUNTAIN AVENUE, GLENDALE, OHIO, AND HAS OFFICE AT DIXIE TERMINAL BUILDING, CINCINNATI, OHIO. ALL OFFICES HANDLE RESPECTIVE LEADS.

FOR INFO BUREAU, FORMER PRESIDENT TRUMAN APPOINTED ACHESON SECRETARY OF STATE AND WAS THEREFORE ONLY SUPERIOR. ACHESON ALSO ASSOCIATED WITH FORMER PRESIDENT HERBERT HOOVER ON COMMISSION ON ORGANIZING EXECUTIVE BRANCH OF GOVERNMENT, HOOVER BEING CHAIRMAN AND ACHESON VICE CHAIRMAN. ACHESON ALSO IS REPORTEDLY ASSOCIATE OF ASSOCIATE JUSTICE FELIX FRANKFURTER. THE BUREAU IS REQUESTED TO CONSIDER INTERVIEWING TRUMAN, HOOVER, AND FRANKFURTER.

Approved: _		Sent	M	Per	 
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PD 20	1Day	12-13-56)	
r ()-30	(nov.	12-13-301	

Mr. Tol u Mr. Mo' Mr. Par

Mr. Bei

Mr. Cc. Hr. De Mr. Lin

Mr. Lie

Date: 12/9/60

· Trânsmit the following in \_\_\_\_\_

PLAIN TEXT

(Type in plain text or code)

TELETYPE

URGENT

(Priority or Method of Mailing)

DIRECTOR, FBI AND SAC, OKLAHOMA CITY

FROM:

SAC, WASHINGTON FIELD (161-23)

DEAN GOODERHAM ACHESON, SPI. BUDED DEC. THIRTEEN. RUSH REQUEST FOR INVESTIGATION RECEIVED FROM KENNEDY ADMINISTRATION, POSITION FOR WHICH BEING CONSIDERED NOT KNOWN. HE IS EX DASH SECRETARY OF STATE. SEE QUOTE WHOS WHO END QUOTE FOR BACKGROUND DATA. AFFORD CONTINUOUS ATTENTION, SET OUT ALL LEADS BY TELETYPE AND ASSIGN SUFFICIENT PERSONNEL TO MAKE CERTAIN BUDED IS MET WITHOUT FAIL. JAMES E. WEBB. FORMER UNDER SECRETARY OF STATE, UNDER ACHESON FROM NINETEEN FORTYNINE TO NINETEEN FIFTYTWO, CAN BE CONTACTED UNTIL NOON SATURDAY. DEC. TEN, AT LAKE TEXHOMA LODGE, KINGSTON, OKLAHOMA, PHONE JORDAN FOUR TWO THREE ONE ONE, ACCORDING TO HIS SECRETARY.

3-Bureau 1-Teletype Unit 1-WFO

JWB:pam (5)

HANDLE.

Approved: \_\_

Sent \_

FBI

(*)		Date: 12/	9/60	1 "-
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. Iro	nsmit the following in	(1 ype in plain text or cod	de)	Mr. Rosen
Vic	TELETYPE	URGENT		Mr. Tretter Mr. W.C.Sullivas
V 10		(Priority or Meth	od of Mailing)	Tele. Room
				Miss Cendy
	TO: DIRECTO	OR, FBI AND SACS NEW YORK	, SAVANNAH, BOST	ON.
	FROM: SAC, WA	ASHINGTON FIELD (161-23)	124:	1/3
MIL	DEAN GOODERHAI	ACHESON, SPI. BUDED DEC	. THIRTEEN. RUS	3H 474
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	WHICH BEING CO	ONSIDERED NOT KNOWN. HE	IS EX DASH SECRE	TARY OF
	STATE. SEE QU	JOTE WHOS WHO ENQUOTE FOR	BACKGROUND DATA	. BUREAU
	INSTRUCTS THAT	A REPRESENTATIVE NUMBER	OF ASSOCIATES A	IND
	MEMBERS OF ORC	ANIZATIONS WITH WHICH HE	IS AFFILIATED S	HOULD BE
10	INTERVIEWED.	AFFORD CONTINUOUS ATTENT	ION, SET OUT LEA	DS BY
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	BUDED IS MET W	ITHOUT FAIL. FOLLOWING	PERSONS WERE ASS	OCIATED
	AT DEPT. OF ST	TATE DURING LATE FORTIES	WITH ACHESON COL	ON DR.
	PHILIP C. JESS	SUP, FORMER AMBASSADOR AT	LARGE, NOW COLU	MBIA
6	UNIVERSITY, NY	C. WILLARD L. THORP, FOR	MER ASSISTANT SE	CRETARY
B	FOR ECONOMIC A	FFAIRS, NOW AT AMHERST CO	OLLEGE, AMHERST,	MASS.
	DEAN RUSK, FOR	MER ASSISTANT SECRETARY	FOR FAR EASTERN	AFFAIRS,
•	3 Bureau		16/-	47.7
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	Approved:	Sent	M Per	
	Special Ag	ent in Charge		

#### FBI

Date:

Transmit the following in		
Tensmie the following in	(Type in plain text or code)	
Via	(Priority or Method of Mailing)	

WFO 161-23 PAGE TWO

NOW PRESIDENT, ROCKEFELLER FOUNDATION, NYC. CARLISLE H.

HUMELSINE, FORMER DEPUTY UNDER DASH SECRETARY FOR ADMINISTRATION,

NOW PRESIDENT OF COLONIAL WILLIAMSBURG, WILLIAMSBURG, VIRGINIA.

JAMES F. BYRNES, WHO RESIDES COLUMBIA, SOUTH CAROLINA, WAS

FORMER SECRETARY OF STATE DURING TIME ACHESON WAS UNDER DASH

SECRETARY. ALSO, DENVER REQUESTED TO INTERVIEW CHARLES F.

BRANNAN, WHO WAS SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE WHEN ACHESON WAS

SECRETARY OF STATE, NOW LOCATED AT ONE FIVE SEVEN FIVE SHERMAN

STREET, DENVER, COLORADO. ALL OFFICES HANDLE RESPECTIVE LEADS.

Approved:	Sent M	Per

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F 1.3-	30	inev.	14-13-301

FB

FB IF	Mr. Parsons
D.D. C. C.	Mr. Belmont_
r B L	Mr. Callaban_
	l Mr. DcLoach_
D	Mr. Malone
Date: <b>12/9/60</b>	Mr. LicGuire
	Mr. Rosen
PLAIN TEXT	Mr. Tamm
(Type in plain text or code)	Mr. Trotter
# 5.2 A	Mr. W.C.Sulliva
URGENT	Tele. Room
(Priority or Method of Mailing)	Mr. Ingress
,,	Miss Gandy

Mr. Tolson. Mr. Mohr\_\_

Transmit the following in ..

URGENT

TO:

DIRECTOR, FBI AND SACS, NEW YORK AND LITTLE BOCK

FROM:

TELETYPE

SAC. WASHINGTON FIELD (161-23)

DEAN GOODERHAM ACHESON, SPI. BUDED DEC. THIRTEEN. RUSH INVESTIGATION REQUESTED FROM KENNEDY ADMINISTRATION FOR UNKNOWN POSITION. SEE QUOTE WHOS WHO UNQUOTE FOR BACKGROUND DATA. AFFORD CONTINUOUS ATTENTION, SET OUT ALL LEADS BY TELETYPE, ASSIGN SUFFICIENT PERSONNEL TO MAKE CERTAIN THAT BUDED IS MET WITHOUT FAIL. ACHESON FORMERLY VICE CHAIRMAN OF COMMISSION ON ORGANIZING EXECUTIVE BRANCH OF GOVERNMENT (HOOVER COMMISSION). FOLLOWING TWO UNITED STATES SENATORS WERE ASSOCIATED WITH HIM ON SAME COLON GEORGE AIKEN, VERMONT, WHO CAN BE CONTACTED AT UNITED NATIONS, NEW YORK CITY, PHONE MURRAY HILL THREE SIX EIGHT ONE ZERO, EXTENSION ONE SIX EIGHT. AIKENS ADDRESS IS TWO PARK AVENUE, NEW YORK CITY, ALSO JOHN MC CLELLAN, ARKANSAS, WHO CAN BE CONTACTED AT HIS OFFICE ON TENTH FLOOR OF UNION LIFE BUILDING, LITTLE ROCK, ARKANSAS, ON SATURDAY, DEC. TEN, PHONE FRANKLIN FOUR FOUR SEVEN SEVEN FOUR. HANDLE,

3-Bureau 1-Teletype Unit 1-WFO

JWB: pam

Approved: \_

Sent

マンス できょう かんしょ

13 1981

LEP. Tolson

Wr. Mohr\_

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

DEC 99 1960

TELETYPE

10-29 URGENT 12-9-60 TO DIRECTOR, FBI AND SAC, WASHINGTON FIELD FROM SAC, ST. LOUIS 161-15 1P

DEAN GOODERHAM ACHESON, SPECIAL INQUIRY.

TELETYPE DECEMBER EIGHT SIXTY. PERSONNEL GSA, ST. LOUIS ADVISED DECEMBER NINE SIXTY THAT NAVY RECORDS

FOR ACHESON NOT LOCATED THIS CENTER AND SHOULD BE ON

FILE AT NAVAL ANNEX, ARLINGTON, VIRGINIA. WASHINGTON FIELD

HANDLE. RUC.

END AND ACK PLS

11-31 AM OK FBI WA JS

Mr. Parsons. Mr. Belmont. Mr. Callahan. Mr. DeLoach Mr. Malone. Mr. McGuire. Mr. Rosen\_

. Mr. Tamm\_ Mr. Trotter\_ Mr. W.C.Sullivan Tele. Room

RE BUREAU

Mr. Rosen

DATE:

12-9-60

rotter C Sullivan Tele. Room Ingram

FROM :

C. H. Stanley O

SUBJECT:

DEAN GOODERHAM ACHESON

SPECIAL INQUIRY

On 12-8-60, we instituted an investigation of Acheson for the Kennedy Administration. The position for which he is being considered is not known.

The field has raised the question of possible interview of former President Harry Truman who appointed Acheson to Secretary of State and who was, therefore, his immediate superior. The question has been raised also of possible interview of former President Herbert Hoover who was Chairman of the Commission on Organizing the Executive Branch of the Government when Acheson was Vice-Chairman of the same commission. Field points out also that Acheson is reportedly an associate of Felix Frankfurter, Associate Justice, U. S. Supreme Court.

In an interview today with Oscar Chapman, former Secretary of Interior, Chapman advised that Mr. Justice Frankfurter is one of Acheson's closest associates.

#### RECOMMENDATIONS:

It is believed desirable that we interview former President Hoover and Justice Frankfurter in view of their association with Mr. Acheson.

With reference to former President Truman, it is believed the Bureau should contact Mr. Truman to give him an opportunity of furnishing any information he might desire concerning Acheson. It is believed this action should be taken to prevent any possible criticism which could be directed at the Bureau for not having afforded Mr. Truman this opportunity in view of his official and close association with Mr. Acheson as his Secretary of State.

1 - Mr. Belmont

1 - Mr. L'Allier

FVG/cge (8)

EX 101

JAN 18 1961

#### FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Reporting Office Office of Origin		Date	Investigative Period	34 3000	
BOST	ON	BUREAU	12/10/60	12/9 - 10/60	
TITLE OF CASE		Report made by SA GEORGE			
DEAN	GCODERHAM AC	CHESON	CHARACTER OF	CASE	

XXXXX

REFERENCE: Bureau teletype dated 12/8/60. WFO teletype dated 12/9/60.



#### ADMINISTRATIVE

With reference to WFO teletype requesting the interview of WILLARD L. THORP, it is to be noted that SA THOMAS F. SULLIVAN attempted to contact Mr. THORP at his residence and also at Amherst College, Amherst, Mass. One of Mr. THORP's neighbors advised that Mr. THORP frequently takes week end trips and he was not available on the several occasions when effort was made to contact him. Attempts will be made to interview him Monday, December 12, 1960, and results will be furnished to the Bureau by teletype followed by report.

Approved

Special Agent in Charge

Do not write in spaces below

NOT RECORDED,
18 DEC 14 1960

#### UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Copy to:

Report of:

SA GEORGE S. WALLACE

Boston, Massachusetts Office:

Date:

12/10/60

Bureau File No .:

Field Office File No.:

Boston 161-16

Title:

DEAN GOODERHAM ACHESON

Character:

SPECIAL INQUIRY

Synopsis:

Associates highly favorable. Results of credit and arrest record checks set forth.

- PUC -

#### DETAILS:

The interview of WILLARD L. THORP was conducted by SA THOMAS F. SULLIVAN. Credit and arrest record checks at Boston, Massachusetts, were conducted at the request of

#### ASSOCIATES

On December 10, 1960, ARCHIBALD MAC LEISH, Boylston Professor of Rhetoric and Oratory, Harvard University, Cambridge, Massachusetts, advised that the appointee is perhaps his oldest and closest friend. He said that they attended Yale University and the Harvard Law School together. He said the appointee is one of the best Americans whom he has ever known and he is also a very great human being. He said it goes without question that he has very great admiration for the appointee's talents, character, associates and loyalty.

**h6** b7C

#### CREDIT

On December 9, 1960, Personnel at the Credit Bureau of Greater Boston, Inc., 11 Beacon Street, Boston, Massachusetts, advised that their files contained no record in the name of DEAN GOODERHAM ACHESON.

#### ARREST

On December 9, 1960, Personnel of the Office of the Massachusetts Commissioner of Probation, Suffolk County Courthouse, Boston, Massachusetts, a central repository for all traffic and criminal conviction records within the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, and Miss MARY C. LANNON, Clerk, Bureau of Records, Cambridge, Massachusetts Police Department, advised that the files of their respective agencies contained no record in the name of DEAN GOODERHAM ACHESON.

### FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Reporting Office	Office of Origin	Date	Investigative Period	38 S. 165. 14
NORFOLK	BUREAU	12/10/60	12/10/60	
DEAN GOODERHAM ACHESON		Report made by		Typed By:
		SA VERNOI CHARACTER OF CA	cam	
		SPI		
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REFERENCE: Washington Field teletype to Bureau dated 12/9/60.
-RUC-

March 10

Approved

Special Agent in Charge Do not write in spaces below

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#### UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Copy to:

Report of:

SA VERNON E. NIVANS

Office: NORFOLK, VIRGINIA

Date:

12/10/60

Field Office File No.: Norfolk 161-2

Bureau File No .:

Title:

DEAN GOODERHAM ACHESON

Character:

SPECIAL INQUIRY

Synopsis:

DEAN GOODERHAM ACHESON favorably recommended by CARLISLE H. HUMELSINE, President of Colonial Williamsburg. Williamsburg, Va.

-RUC-

#### DETAILS:

CARLISLE H. HUMELSINE, President of Colonial Williamsburg, Williamsburg, Virginia, advised on December 10, 1960, he has known DEAN GOODERHAM ACHESON for eighteen years, having met him during World War II, at a time when ACHESON was in the State Department, and Mr. HUMELSINE was employed under his direct supervision. Mr. HUMELSINE advised that he was closely associated with ACHESON from the beginning of World War II until 1952, at which time ACHESON retired from the government service to return to his law practice. He advised that ACHESON has excellent standards of character, loyalty, and reputation, and has reputable associates. He readily recommended ACHESON without reservation for any position with the United States Government. He said ACHESON at all times in the public service has always had the best interests of this country at heart, and is a man of very high ability, who would be a credit to the government at any time.

# FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION



Reporting Office LITTLE ROCK	Office of Origin BUREAU	12/10/60	12/10/60	
DEAN GOODERHAM ACHESON		SA WARREN G. JOHNSON		Typed By:
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		SPECIAL INQUIRY		
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REFERENCE:

Washington Field teletype to Bureau 12/9/60.

- RUC -

#### ADMINISTRATIVE:

Newspaper morgues were not reviewed, as Senator MC CLELLAN advised that applicant not known to have resided or been employed in Arkansas.

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1 - Little Rock (161-2) OEB INCLE

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## UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Copy to:

Report of: SA WARREN G. JOHNSON Date: December 10, 1960

Office: Little Rock, Arkansas

Field Office File No.: Little Rock 161-2

Bureau File No .:

Title: DEAN GOODERHAM ACHESON

Character: SPECIAL INQUIRY

Synopsis:

Senator JOHN L. MC CLELLAN advised association with ACHESON limited to affairs of Government. Believed applicant capable and intelligent, but an intellectual out of touch with the people. No question as to character or loyalty.

#### - RUC -

Details:

On December 10, 1960, United States Senator JOHN L. MC CLELLAN, Union Life Building, Little Rock, Arkansas, advised that DEAN GOODERHAM ACHESON has served in many capacities in the Government of the United States, and was a member of the Commission on Organizing Executive Branch of Government (Hoover Commission), as was Senator MC CLELLAN.

Senator MC CLELLAN stated that he has had no social contact with Mr. ACHESON and his association with him has been limited to affairs of Government. Based upon this association, Senator MC CLELLAN stated that he believed Mr. ACHESON to be capable and intelligent, but felt he was an intellectual who was out of touch with the people.

Senator MC CLELLAN advised that he had no question as to Mr. ACHESON's character or his loyalty to the United States Government.

## FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

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	<b>-</b> I	RUC -					
ADMINIST	RATIVE:						
ACHESON.	Cincinnati indices contain no record for DEAN ACHESON.						
advised of	No mention was made of any particular position for which DEAN ACHESON was being considered. SAWYER was advised only that he was being considered for a high level position in the new administration.						
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#### ED STATES DEPARTMENT OF J FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Copy to:

Report of:

Date:

Bureau File No.:

b7C

Field Office File No.: 161-2

Title: DEAN GOODERHAM ACHESON

SPECIAL INQUIRY

Synopsis:

CHARLES SAWYER advised he knew ACHESON during HARRY TRUMAN administration when they were both cabinet members. He stated he would not recommend ACHESON for a high level position in the U. S. Government unless he knew position involved as he would not recommend him for the position of Secretary of State.

CI 161-2

CHARLES SAWYER, Dixie Terminal Building, Cincinnati, Ohio, advised on December 9, 1960, that he remembers DEAN ACHESON as Secretary of State when he served as Secretary of Commerce during the HARRY TRUMAN Administration. He stated he has visited the home of ACHESON and associated with him during this period. He stated he considers ACHESON to be a brilliant, loyal, and dedicated man whose character is above reproach. His associations were good during the time he knew him in Washington D. C.

SAWYER stated he would not recommend him for any high level position with the government unless he knew the position being considered. He stated he would not recommend him for the position of Secretary of State as he held that position before, and made decisions which SAWYER thought were wrong. Specifically, SAWYER stated ACHESON's statement not to defend Korea and his decision not to follow Chinese Communist planes beyond the Yalu River were responsible for the present unfortunate situation of the U. S. in Asia. He declined to state he considered these mistakes as poor judgment.

SAWYER was advised the position for which ACHESON was being considered was not known. He again stated he would recommend ACHESON for some positions, but he would not recommend him for the position of Secretary of State.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION Mr. Tolson U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE Mr. Mohr\_ COMMUNICATIONS SECTION Mr. Parsons. Mr. Belmont DEC 1 9 1960 Mr. Callahan Mr. DeLoach Mr. Malone Mr. McGuire TELETYPE Mr. Rosen Mr. Tamm. Mr. Trotter. Mr. W.C.Sullivan Tele. Room\_ Mr. Ingram. Miss Gandy. 12-10-60 MEJ URGENT 2-25 PM CST DIRECTOR AND SAC, WASHINGTON FIELD 161-23 TO SAC, KANSAS CITY 161-2 1P DEAN GOODERHAM ACHESON, SPI. RE WFO TELETYPE DECEMBER NINE JESSE M. DONALDSON ADVISED ACHESON HAS BROTHER, FIRST NAME UNRECALLED, WHO WAS PROFESSOR OF LAW, GEORGE WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY, WASHINGTON, D. C. WFO HANDLE. FORMER PRES TRUMAN WILL BE INTERVIEWED BY SAC DECEMBER TWELVE NE JAN 18 1961 ACK PLS END 3-28 PM OK FBI WA JS TU TTO COPIES WFO

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12/11/60

#### PLAIN TEXT

TELETYPE

URGENT

3

TO SAC, KANSAS CITY

FROM DIRECTOR, FBI

DEAN GOODERHAM ACHESON, SPI. REURTEL DECEMBER TEN, LAST.

DO NOT INTERVIEW FORMER PRESIDENT TRUMAN UNTIL FURTHER

ADVICE IS RECEIVED FROM BUREAU.

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TELETYPE UNIT

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

11

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF INSTICE
CO.MANUSCATIONS SECTION

URGENT 12-11-60 10-54 AM RAM

TO SAC, KANSAS CITY FROM DIRECTOR 1 P

DEAN GOODERHAM ACHESON, SPI. REURTEL DECEMBER TEN, LAST. DO NOT

INTERVIEW FORMER PRESIDENT TRUMAN UNTIL FURTHER ADVICE IS RECEIVED FROM BUREAU.

END & ACK PLS

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Mr. Tamm

Mr. Trotter\_ Mr. W.C.Sullivan

> **b6** b7C

Tele. Room Mr. Ingram

Miss Gardy

Via TELETYPE

Transmit the following in \_

URGENT

(Priority or Method of Mailing)

Date: 12/12/60

70: DIRECTOR, FBI AND SACS NEW YORK AND RICHMOND

FROM: SAC, WASHINGTON FIELD (161-23)

DEAN GOODERHAM ACHESON, SPI. BUDED DECEMBER THIRTEEN. INVESTIGATION REQUESTED BY KENNEDY ADMINISTRATION, FOR POSITION NOT KNOWN. HE IS EX SECRETARY OF STATE. WHOS WHO FOR BACKGROUND DATA. ASSIGN IMMEDIATELY, AFFORD CONTINUOUS ATTENTION. SET OUT ALL LEADS BY TELETYPE, ASSIGN SUFFICIENT PERSONNEL TO MAKE CERTAIN THAT BUDED IS MET WITHOUT FAIL. INVESTIGATION AT WASHINGTON, D. C., REFLECTS APPOINTERS BROTHER EDWARD CAMPION ACHESON, PROFESSOR OF ECONOMICS, GEORGE WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY, WASHINGTON, D. C., REGIDES ROLLING VALLEY FARM, VIENNA, VIRGINIA. RICHMOND CHECK INDICES.

NEW YORK HANDLE.

3-Bureau 1-Teletype Unit 1-WFO

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TELETYPE

Approved: \_\_ Special Agent in Charge

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Reporting Office	Office of Origin		Date	Investigative Period	
Kansas Ci	ty Bureau		12/12/60	12/10/60 - 12/12/	60
TITLE OF CASE		Je <sup>24</sup>	Report made by		Typed By
	0		ORSON F	. MYERS, JR.	aa
DEAN	GOODERHAM ACHESO	ON .	CHARACTER OF CA	IAL INQUIRY	
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FD-204 (Rev. 9-23-58)

### UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Office: Kansas City

Copy to:

Report of:

ORSON F. MYERS. JR.

12/12/60

File Number:

KC 161-2

Title:

Date:

DEAN GOODERHAM ACHESON

Character:

SPECIAL INQUIRY

with and worked with DEAN ACHESON when they served on Cabinet.
Mr. DONALDSON considers Mr. ACHESON the most capable and
highly qualified person for any Government position involving
foreign affairs. He described Mr. ACHESON as sober, solemn,
sedate, possessing great dignity and a man who would be outstanding in representing this country in diplomatic circles.
He considers Mr. ACHESON as entirely loyal to this country,
knows of no specific organizations to which he belongs and
stated that Mr. and Mrs. ACHESON lead an exemplary life in
their moral and personal contacts. Former President HARRY S.
TRUMAN considers ACHESON as "the finest man in the United
States".

#### RUC

#### DETAILS:

On December 10, 1960, Mr. JESSE M. DONALDSON, Apartment 204, 4712 Roanoke Parkway, Kansas City, Missouri, was interviewed by SA ORSON F. MYERS, JR. Mr. DONALDSON advised that he served in the Post Office Department in Washington, D.C. from 1932 through the Truman Administration and that he served as Postmaster General during the Truman Administration. Prior to serving as Postmaster General, he served as Deputy Postmaster General and in both capacities sat in Cabinet meetings. During this time he became acquainted with then Secretary of State DEAN ACHESON. His association was both on official matters and socially.

KC 161-2

Mr. DONALDSON informed that prior to the time Mr. ACHESON assumed the Cabinet position he practiced law. Mr. ACHESON's law firm represented many United States clients whose business involved dealings in other countries. He said that Mr. ACHESON's practice since leaving Government service has also involved this type of work.

Mr. DONALDSON considers Mr. ACHESON the most able man he knows in foreign affairs. He ranks Mr. ACHESON with CORDELL HULL and GEORGE MARSHALL. He considers him to be outstanding in this respect from the standpoint of training, experience, demeanor and ability, and he recommends Mr. ACHESON highly for any position involving foreign relations. He knows of no living person who would be better qualified. He described Mr. ACHESON as sober, solemn, sedate, possessing great dignity and a man who would be outstanding in representing this country in diplomatic circles. He observed that Mr. ACHESON in social contacts possesses a most pleasant sense of humor, is cordial and personable. He said that Mr. ACHESON can "meet with Kings and Queens and do it most effectively."

Mr. DONALDSON advised that he knows of nothing which would indicate that Mr. ACHESON possesses any beliefs contrary to the best interests of this country and believes that Mr. ACHESON's beliefs, personal philosophy, and attitudes are based on the highest loyalty to this country. He knows of no specific organizations to which Mr. ACHESON belongs other than perhaps groups related to his legal profession or connected with Harvard University where he attended school, none of which, in Mr. DONALDSON's opinion, bear significantly on matters of loyalty to this country. He knows of no question which could be raised in this respect concerning legal clients of Mr. ACHESON.

Mr. DONALDSON said that there is no question but what Mr. ACHESON and his wife lead an exemplary life morally and in their personal conduct. He said that Mrs. ACHESON is an avid painter and that Mr. ACHESON has for a hobby making

KC 161-2

furniture. The only member of their immediate family with whom Mr. DONALDSON is acquainted is Mr. ACHESON's brother whom Mr. DONALDSON recalls as being a Professor of Law at George Washington University in Washington, D.C. Mr. DONALDSON did not know Mr. ACHESON's brother but very casually. However, he has never heard anything of a derogatory nature concerning him.

In conclusion, Mr. DONALDSON said that if he were President of this country and had to select a person to represent the United States in foreign matters, he could not think of anyone more highly qualified, and able than Mr. ACHESON.

On December 12, 1960, Former President of the United States, The Honorable HARRY S. TRUMAN was interviewed by Special Agent in Charge W. MARK FELT at the Truman Library, Independence, Missouri. Mr. TRUMAN said that Mr. DEAN ACHESON is "the finest man in the United States" and could say nothing further which would be more descriptive of Mr. ACHESON.

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FD-204 (Rev. 3-3-59)

### UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Copy to:

Report of:

Field Office File No .:

SA

Office:

Chicago

b7C

Date:

12/12/60

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Bureau File No .:

T#le:

DEAN GOODERHAM ACHESON

Character:

SPECIAL INQUIRY

161-17

Synopsis:

American Bar Association (ABA) membership files located at Chicago, Illinois, revealed DEAN G. ACHESON, date and place of birth not listed, became a member of the ABA on June 16, 1932, and is at present a member in good standing.

RUC -

DETAILS:

#### Affiliation

On December 9, 1960, Mrs. JOSEPHINE REED, Clerk, American Bar Association (ABA), 1155 East 60th Street, Chicago, advised a review of ABA membership files revealed DEAN G. ACHESON, date and place of birth not listed, became an ABA member on June 16, 1932, and is at present a member in good standing. ABA membership files revealed ACHESON claims to have been admitted to legal practice before the District of Columbia Bar during 1921, specific date not recorded.

Mrs. REED advised ABA membership and grievance files do not contain any unfavorable information concerning ACHESON.

J. . 200

### FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Reporting Office		Office of Origin	Date	Investigative Period	
OKLAHOMA	CITY	BUREAU	12/12/60	12/10/60	
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### UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Copy to:

Report of: Date: SA December 12, 1960

Office:

OKLAHOMA CITY

b7C

Field Office File No.: OC 161-2

Bureau File No .:

Title:

DEAN GOODERHAM ACHESON

Character:

SPECIAL INQUIRY

Synopsis:

JAMES E. WEBB, former Undersecretary of State, 1949 to 1952 under DEAN GOODERHAM ACHESON regards ACHESON as honest, reliable, trustworthy, sincere, brilliant person of sound judgement and unquestioned loyalty and recommends for any trusted position.

. - RUC -

#### Details:

JAMES E. WEBB, former Undersecretary of State, was interviewed at Lake Texhoma Lodge, Kingston, Oklahoma, December 10, 1960. Mr. WEBB stated that he has known DEAN GOODERHAM ACHESON former Secretary of State since 1946. Mr. WEBB stated that he was Undersecretary of State under Mr. ACHESON from 1949 to January, 1952, and during this time was closely associated with Mr. ACHESON.

Mr. WEBB stated Mr. ACHESON was a family man who had several grandchildren and who was highly regarded in Washington, D.C.

Mr. WEBB further stated his association with Mr. ACHESON was very good, that Mr. ACHESON was a considerate person of excellent reputation and was a sober, honest, reliable, trustworthy person, who was sincere in all of his undertakings.

oc 161-2

Mr. WEBB said Mr. ACHESON's allegiance to the United States and the constitution was unquestionable and that he was a very brilliant man in every way.

Mr. WEBB stated Mr. ACHESON was very prominent in Washington and he associated with publicly known people in Washington. He knew nothing of a derogatory nature regarding Mr. ACHESON; however, he stated Mr. ACHESON at the time he was Secretary of State was a controversial figure who was accused by the late former Senator McCarthy of "selling the United States to the Communists." Mr. WEBB stated that he saw no basis for this accusation against Mr. ACHESON. Mr. WEBB stated further Mr. ACHESON was a person of sound judgement and there is no question as to his loyalty and associations. He said he would recommend Mr. ACHESON for any trusted position.

Reporting Office  NEW HAVEN	Office of Origin BUREAU	12/12/60	Investigative Period 12/9-12/60	
TLE OF CASE		Report made by  JOHN J. WARD		Typed By:
DEAN GOODERH	AM ACHESON	CHARACTER OF CA	SE	
		SPECIAL	INQUIRY	

REFERENCE:

Bureau teletype, 12/8/60

- RUC -

#### ADMINISTRATIVE

The records of the Alumni Records Office at Yale University were reviewed for information as to the appointee's immediate relatives. These records indicate that ACHESON had one sister, MARGARET ACHESON PLATT, who in 1934 was said to be living in New Canaan, Connecticut. Investigation at New Canaan in this connection was conducted by SA JOSEPH F. McCORRY on December 9, 1960. Mrs. MALCOLM McGHTE, Brushy Ridge Road, New Canaan, advised that MARGARET ACHESON PLATT (Mrs. GARDINER PLATT) resided in New Canaan in 1934 for one year. This source stated that MARGARET ACHESON PLATT died in August 1960, at Washington, D. C.

Approved	FAMIKA	Special Agent in Charge	Do not write in spaces below	N
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#### NH 161-8

The Yale Alumni records also disclose that the appointee has one brother, EDWARD CAMPION ACHESON, Jr. "Who's Who in America" (1960) reflects that this person is a resident of Vienna, Virginia.

A review of the above records indicates no immediate relatives living in Connecticut.

COVER PAGE

### UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Copy to:

Report of:

Field Office File No.:

SA JOHN J. WARD

Office:

NEW HAVEN. CONN.

Date:

12/12/60

NH 161-8

Bureau File No .:

Title:

DEAN GOODERHAM ACHESON

Character:

SPECIAL INQUIRY

Synopsis:

Appointee member of class of 1915, Yale College, and a Fellow of Corporation, Yale University, since 1936. A. WHITNEY GRISWOLD, President, Yale, described Mr. ACHESON as a man of towering ability who will be regarded by history as the one who rallied the West against communism and a man on the same plane as Churchill and De Gaulle. Described appointee as an exacting critic of everything in life and one whose loyalty to the United States is without condition or reservation. REUBEN HOLDEN, Secretary of the University, Yale, stated appointee is a man of the highest character, intelligence and wisdom. WILMARTH S. LEWIS, Fellow of Corporation, Yale, reiterated remarks made on occasion of appointee's receiving Woodrow Wilson award in October 1953, wherein LEWIS described appointee as a figure "who will be studied in classrooms and be the subject of papers read in learned societies". effective credit records available, New Haven; no arrest record, New Haven.

- RUC -

Details: At New Haven, Connecticut

Mrs. OLIVIA W. ROSS, Alumni Records Office, Yale University, made available on December 9, 1960, information from the files of that office concerning DEAN GOODERHAM ACHESON, a

graduate of Yale College, class of 1915, and a Fellow of the Yale Corporation from 1936 to the present. This information reflects that the appointee was born April 11, 1893, at Middletown, Connecticut, the son of EDWARD CAMPION and ELEANOR GOODERHAM ACHESON, both of whom are now deceased. The Right Reverend EDWARD CAMPION ACHESON, Protestant Episcopal Bishop of Connecticut, died in January 1934, and an obituary which appears in the above records reflects that his surviving shildren were the appointee, a son, EDWARD CAMPION ACHESON, Jr., and a daughter, Mrs. MARGARET ACHESON PLATT. The Alumni records indicate that the appointee has been residing in Washington, D. C., since 1919.

A. WHITNEY GRISWOLD, President, Yale University, stated on December 9, 1960, that DEAN ACHESON is one of the ablest and most admirable people it has been his pleasure to know during his lifetime. Mr. ACHESON, President GRISWOLD added, is at times a greatly misunderstood person and this may be ACHESON's fault. President GRISWOLD explained that the appointee is not a man who endures fools cheerfully. He is also a man of intellectual fastidiousness and is afraid of nothing or any person. He is apt to say what he thinks, a quality which has not endeared him to some of his targets.

President GRISWOLD described ACHESON as a man of towering ability, and when the proper perspective is achieved, he will be regarded as the one who rallied the West against communism and without whose help communism might have overrun Western Europe. He described the appointee as a man on the same plane as Churchill and De Gaulle, and one who can represent the United States on the same level with the great Western statesmen. President GRISWOLD remarked that Mr. ACHESON is a supremely competent advocate, a master of the lawyer's skills and techniques. He has devoted himself indefatigably to Yale affairs and is held in highest esteem by his associates on the Yale Corporation, many of whom, President GRISWOLD pointed out, are of opposing political persuasion.

President GRISWOLD stated that Mr. ACHESON is an exacting critic of everything in life and his loyalty to the United States is without condition or reservation.

REUBEN A. HOLDEN, Secretary of the University, Yale University, advised on December 9, 1960, that DEAN ACHESON is, in his opinion, as able a man as can be found and a man who is possessed

of the highest character, intelligence, and wisdom. Mr. HOLDEN remarked that the appointee has been exceedingly loyal to Yale, has given very freely of his time in the interests of the University, and is held in the highest esteem by the officers of the University.

WILMARTH S. LEWIS, a Fellow of the Yale Corporation, advised on December 9, 1960, that he is an old and good friend of DEAN ACHESON. LEWIS made reference to the Woodrow Wilson Award for distinguished service, which was given to DEAN GOODERHAM ACHESON in October 1953. LEWIS said that he (LEWIS) had made an address on the occasion of the presentation of this Award and his remarks are available in a pamphlet printed by the Overbrook Press commemorating the occasion. Mr. LEWIS stated that he reiterates his remarks made at that time.

A review of the foregoing document, available at the Yale University Library, reflects the remarks of Mr. LEWIS, who stated in part:

"It is hard for us to think of our friends in the majestic terms of history - figures who will be studied in classrooms and be the subjects of papers read in learned societies. Yet, this will be the fate of the friend whom we are honoring tonight."

#### Credit and Arrest Records

No effective credit records are available in New Haven dating back to 1915.

b7C

New Haven Police Department, advised on December 12, 1960, that complete records are not available concerning arrests dating back to 1915, but a check of such records as are available revealed no record identifiable with the appointee.

Reporting C	Office	Office of Origin	107	Date	Investigative Period	1	<del>-</del>
	SAVANNAH	BUREAU		12/12/60	12/10/60		
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FD-204\_(Rev. 9-23-58)

### UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Copy to:

Report of: Date: SA CO

Office:

Savannah, Georgia

b6 b7C

File Number:

Savannah 161-3

Title:

DEAN GOODERHAM ACHESON

Character:

SPECIAL INQUIRY

Synopsis:

JAMES F. BYRNES, former Secretary of State, now residing at Columbia, S. C., highly recommended DEAN GOODERHAM ACHESON for position of trust and confidence with U. S. Government.

- R U C -

SV. 161-3

DETAILS:

AT COLUMBIA, SOUTH CAROLINA:

#### ACQUAINTANCES

JAMES F. BYRNES, 12 Heathwood Circle, Columbia, South Carolina, advised on December 10, 1960, that he has known DEAN GOODERHAM ACHESON for many years. Mr. BYRNES advised that he served as Secretary of State from July 1945, until January 1947, and Mr. ACHESON served during this period as Undersecretary of State. Mr. BYRNES stated that he also knew Mr. ACHESON prior to the above period when Mr. ACHESON served as Assistant Secretary of State.

Mr. BYRNES advised that he was closely associated with Mr. ACHESON both in the State Department and on a social basis until he, Mr. BYRNES, returned to his home in South Carolina in 1948. In recent years Mr. BYRNES has had few contacts with Mr. ACHESON. Mr. BYRNES advised he has made several trips to Washington to attend gridiron dinners and other functions since his return to South Carolina, and has met Mr. ACHESON several times on the occasion of these visits.

Mr. BYRNES highly recommended Mr. ACHESON for a position of trust and confidence with the United States Government. He described Mr. ACHESON as a very high type person of excellent character, reputation and associates, and stated that his loyalty to the United States is beyond question.

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Reporting Office		Office of Origin	Date	Investigative Period	95
:	DENVER	BUREAU	12/12/60	12/9-12/60	
TITLE OF CASE			Report made by CHARACTER OF CA	SE	Typed By mf
	DEAN GOODER	RHAM ACHESON	SPECIAL IN	QUIRY	
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## UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Copy to:

Report of:

Date:

SA

December 12, 1960

Field Office File No.:

161-6

Office:

DENVER

b7C

Bureau File No.:

Title:

DEAN GOODERHAM ACHESON

Character:

SPECIAL INQUIRY

Synopsis:

CHARLES F. BRANNAN, General Counsel, National Farmers Union, and former U. S. Secretary of Agriculture during time ACHESON was Secretary of State, recommends ACHESON highly as to ability, character, associates, loyalty, and for any top position in U. S. Government.

- RUC -

#### Details:

On December 12, 1960, CHARLES F. BRANNAN, General Counsel, National Farmers Union, Denver, Colorado, and former U. S. Secretary of Agriculture from 1948 until 1953, advised he has known DEAN ACHESON since about 1946, when ACHESON was the head of a wartime Government agency in Washington, D. C. Mr. BRANNAN advised he became closely associated with DEAN ACHESON when Mr. BRANNAN became the U. S. Secretary of Agriculture and ACHESON subsequently became the U. S. Secretary of State. Mr. BRANNAN advised this relationship existed until about 1953 and he has seen DEAN ACHESON only a few times at political gatherings since.

DN 161-6

Mr. BRANNAN advised he regards DEAN ACHESON as a person of tremendous ability, completely loyal to the Government of the United States, and one who associates with outstanding Americans. He stated that during the time DEAN ACHESON was Secretary of State it was his opinion that he was the most discerning of anyone ever holding that office and, under ACHESON, our foreign policy was very effective in strengthening the hands of the free people.

He stated that Mr. ACHESON is a very pleasant, gracious, thorough gentleman, and has a delightful sense of humor but never loses sight of the serious side of his responsibilities. He stated that ACHESON proved to be a very good administrator and has the capacity to select excellent men for positions under his supervision and control.

He stated he would recommend DEAN ACHESON, without reservation, for any position which would be offered to him in the Government of the United States.

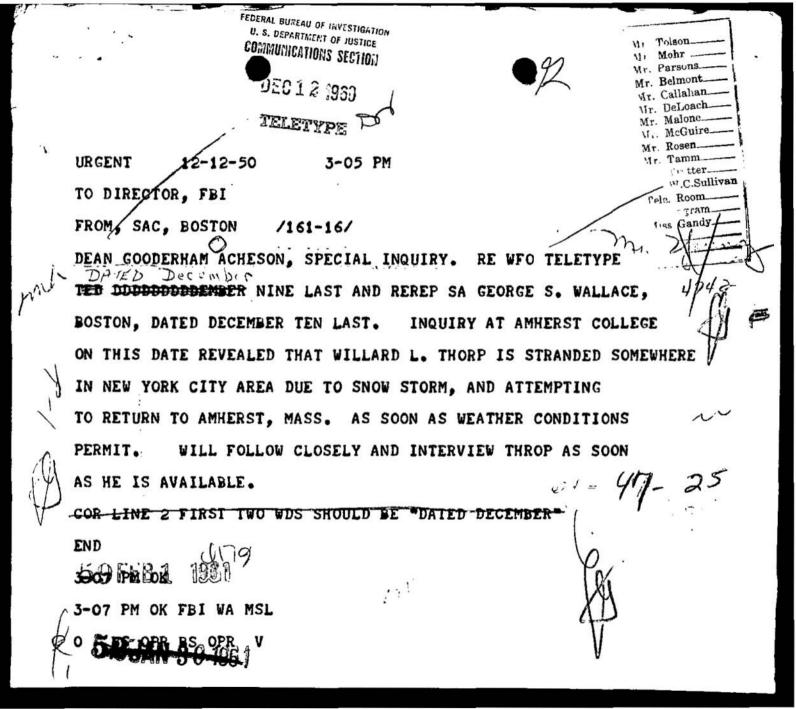
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	Wife: ALICE STANLEY ACHESON, resides with appoi
	Mother: ELEANOR GOODERHAM ACHESON, deceased. NR
	Father: EDWARD CAMPION ACHESON, deceased.
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	Sister: Mrs. MARGARET (MARGOT) ACHESON PLATT, deceased.
	Brother: EDWARD CAMPION ACHESON, Professor of Economics, George Washington University resides Rolling Valley Farm, Vienna, V
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For info of Bureau, the New York and Richmond Offices have been advised by separate teletype to handle investigation re

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

DEC 1 2 1960

TELETYPE

Mr. Mohr\_ Mr. Parsons. Mr. Belmont. Mr. Callahan Mr. DeLoach Mr. Malone Mr. McGuire

Mr. Tolson.

Mr. Rosen Mr. Tamm\_

Mr. Trotter\_

Mr. W.C.Sullivan Tele. Room

Mr. Ingram Miss Gandy

URGENT 12-12-60 2-40 PM GSL

TO DIRECTOR FBI

FROM SAC RICHMOND 1P

DEAN GOODERHAM ACHESON, SPI. NO RECORD IN RICHMOND INDICES

RE APPOINTEE OR BROTHER, EDWARD CAMPION ACHESON.

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Reporting Office	Office of Origin	Date	Investigative Pe	priod	
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NY 161-22

New York Office files reflect case entitled "DEAN GOODERHAM ACHESON - SM-C", Bufile 101-3396, NYfile 100-121548, WFO Origin.

NY 100-17808 contains photostats of material in files of Institute of Pacific Relations, wherein names of individuals prominent in government affairs are mentioned as possible guests or speakers for forthcoming affairs. DEAN ACHESON's name is among those listed, but there is no indication of active participation.

NY 100-7518-1067 reflects DEAN ACHESON addressed rally at Madison Square Garden, New York, 11/14/45, sponsored by the National Council of American - Soviet Friendship, and spoke of cooperation between the nations for peaceful ends. It was not deemed appropriate to include this information in the body of this report.

#### ED STATES DEPARTMENT OF . FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Copy to:

Report of:

JOSEPH P. FINNEGAN

Date:

12/13/60

Office:

New York, New York

b7C

Field Office File No.: New York (161-22)

· Bureau File No .:

Title:

DEAN GOODERHAM ACHESON

Character:

SPECIAL INQUIRY

Synopsis:

HERBERT C. HOOVER, former President, and ROBERT A. LOVETT, former Secretary of Defense, recommend. No credit or arrest record for No pertinent information New York Times".

- RUC -

#### DETAILS:

#### **Associates**

On December 13, 1960, the Honerable Herbert C. Hoover, ex-President of the United States, Waldorf Towers Hotel, 50th Street and Park Avenue, New York, New York, advised SA VINCENT F. CLANCY that DEAN G. ACHESON, former Secretary of State, served as the Democratic representative for the Commission on Organizing Executive Branch of the Government, from about 1947 to 1950. Mr. Hoover explained that while he did not fully subscribe to Mr. ACHESON's political beliefs, he considered him to be a brilliant and honest individual, of excellent character and reputation, whose associates he considered to be above reproach.

Mr. Hoover added that there is no question in his mind concerning Mr. ACHESON's loyalty to the United States. NY 161-22

Credit

ROBERT A. LOVETT, Locust Valley, Long Island, New York, former Secretary of Defense, advised SA JOSEPH E. FLAHERTY on December 9, 1960, that he has known DEAN ACHESON since 1915, and they both worked in government offices in Washington, D.C. beginning in the early 1940's. He stated that DEAN ACHESON is a man of fine character and conduct, whose father was a minister and Mr. ACHESON is a religious person who frequently quotes the Bible in his conversations. He recommended the appointee for a position of high responsibility commensurate with his extensive knowledge of government and foreign affairs. He pointed out that Mr. ACHESON held the high office of Secretary of State under President TRUMAN. His fitness, ability, reliability, loyalty and associates are above reproach, and Mr. LOVETT endorsed him on the basis of close personal friendship without reservation.

He pointed out that Mr. ACHESON had been criticized for not having condemned ALGER HISS prior to HISS' conviction; however, Mr. LOVETT was of the minion that this did not in any way compromise Mr. ACHESON s loyalty to the United States or his position as an appointee to a position of high trust and responsibility.

#### Clerk, Credit Bureau of Greater New York, advised IC on December 13, 1960 her files contained no record identifiable with Arrest On December 13, 1960, ... SA DAVID G. JENKINS caused the records of the New York City Police Department to be checked by Captain . Bureau of Criminal Identification; Lieutenant Information Unit: Lieutenant Old Records Room (all of the above of the New York City Police Department); and Mr. Fin Fingerprint Bureau, Magistrate's Court. City of New York. No record identifiable with the appointee's was located.

b6 b7C NY 161-22

### Miscellaneous

doorman,
New York, advised SA ROBERT DILLON JONES on December 12, 1960, that
of former Secretary of State
DEAN ACHESON, has resided in
The apartment has been temporarily sublet and
occupied for the past four months, but the plan to return to it.
Information Bureau, "New York Times",
New York, New York, made available information in his files which
was reviewed by SA ALBERT FRANZ on December 13, 1960, No
information pertinent to this inquiry was located.

b6 b7C

Réporting Office BOSTON	Office of Origin BUREAU	12/14/60	Investigative Period 12/10/60 - 12/14/60	
DEAN COODERHAM ACHESON		Report made by SA GEOR®E S. WALLACE		Typed By:
		CHARACTER OF CASE  SPECIAL INQUIRY		

XXXXXXXX

#### REFERENCE

Report of SA GEORGE S. WALLACE dated December 10, 1960 at Boston.

-RUC-

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161-47-28 NOT RECORDED 4 UEU 19 1960



In Reply, Please Refer to File No. 161-23

# UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF STICE FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Washington, D. C. December 14, 1960

Title

DEAN GOODERHAM ACHESON

Character

SPECIAL INQUIRY

Reference

Report of Special Agent dated and captioned as above at Washington, D.C.

b7C

All sources (except any listed below) used in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

Reporting Office	Office of Origin	Date	Investigative Period	
WASHINGTON FIELD	BUREAU	12/14/60	12/8-13/60	
TITLE OF CASE	7	Report made by		Typed By:
DEAN GOODERHAM ACHESON				cak be
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#### REFERENCES

Bureau teletype 12/8/60. St. Louis teletype 12/9/60. Kansas City teletype 12/10/60.

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#### ADMINISTRATIVE DATA

HCUA files were not checked because of their unavailability at this time.

WFO file 62-63558, report of SA GEORGE E. DAVIS dated 7/14/50 at Washington, D. C. entitled "DEAN ACHESON, FELIX FRANKFURTER; Information concerning". This report reflects that one ROBERT CAMERON advised on 6/30/50, that circumstantial evidence leads him to believe that ACHESON and FRANKFURTER are the No. 1 and No. 2 communists, respectively, in the U.S.

Approved MW)	Special Agent In Charge	Do not write in spaces below		
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WFO 161-23

CAMERON admitted he possessed no admissable proof supporting his belief. Inasmuch as the information furnished by CAMERON was vague, it was not deemed pertinent to reinterview him during this investigation inasmuch as all his comments had been previously obtained.

Serial 12 of the above WFO file (62-6355) reflects a letter from the Baltimore Office dated 3/1/51, reflecting an interview on 2/27/51 of Brigadier General EUGENE S. BIBB, U.S. Army (Retired) by Agents of the Baltimore Office. This interview was conducted regarding a speech by BIBB before a Lions Club meeting in Baltimore, Maryland, on 2/20/51, in which BIBB stated he confronted ACHESON personally and accused him of being America's No. 1 communist. BIBB further reported in the above speech that he could prove his charge. During the interview BIBB was questioned specifically regarding any documentary evidence he possesed relative to the accusations he made against He stated he had no documentary material of any kind and material used in his talks was obtained solely from publications, pamphlets and other writings of public record. It was not deemed pertinent to set forth a lead to reinterview BIBB during this investigation.

b7D

WFO file 100-30850-4 is a report by SA JAMES J.
MIDDLETON dated 8/23/54 at Philadelphia entitled "DEAN
GOODERHAM ACHESON: SM-C." This report reflects that FT T-1
(identified as
claimed to have attended a CP meeting during 1940 at which a
letter discussing ACHESON was exhibited and the comment made,
"Some day this man will be working for us 100 per cent." The
above report reflects that the informant was reinterviewed on
8/9/54 by the Philadelphia Office and he stated he did not
carefully digest the letter but merely glanced at it. It was
not deemed pertinent to set forth a lead to reinterview
during this investigation as the report indicated he
could not recall clearly the details regarding the information
he had furnished.

WFO indices further reflect that ACHESON in the past has been in contact with various officials of various Governments including the Soviet Union and the satellite countries. These contacts were apparently in connection with his official capacity as Secretary of State and are not being reported. WFO 161-23

File 100-1106-6, page 48 is the report of SA T. W. DAWSEY dated 3/8/41 at WDC entitled, "League of Women Shoppers, Washington, D. C."IS-C." According to this report a list of active members of the Washington League of Women Shoppers, as of 1/1/41, was obtained through a highly confidential source. Included in this list was the name Mrs. DEAN ACHESON, 2805 P Street, N.W., telephone number MI 4139. This information is not being reported in the details of this report as there is no original source of same as the bulky exhibits have been destroyed and, of course, the anonymous source is not available for recontact and had no personal knowledge of Mrs. DEAN ACHESON.

The Special Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1311 on the CIO Political Action Committee, 3/29/44, pages 121 and 181 cite the League of Women Shoppers as "An organization which this committee found to be a communist-controlled front by indisputable documentary evidence obtained from the files of the communist party in Philadelphia."

WFO file 100-2104-2 is the report of SA T. W. DAWSEY dated 5/26/41 entitled "Capital City Forum, IS-C". This report reflects a "highly confidential source" determined that during 1941 there was maintained an index under the label of Capital City Forum at the Headquarters of the Socialist Party in the District of Columbia. Contained in this index, among other names, appeared the following:

ACHESON, Mr. and Mrs. DEAN 2805 P Street, N.W. Mich. 4139.

According to the informant, immediately following the above names were the letters "KOW" which informant indicated meant "Keep Our of War Committee". This information is not being reported in the details of this report as there is no original source of same as the bulky exhibits have been destroyed and since the anonymous source is not available for recontact.

Original information regarding ACHESON's luncheon with Soviet Ambassador MENSHIKOV on 3/28/58 (which information appears in the i

During this investigation it was determined that former Associate Justice of the Supreme Court LOUIS D. BRANDEIS for whom appointee worked during 1919-21 and Mr. MAURICE J. TOBIN, former Secretary of Labor with whom appointee was associated when he was Secretary of State, are both deceased.

#### INFORMANTS

#### Identity of Source

File Where Located

WF T-1 is an anonymous source

WF T-2 is

Careful consideration has been given to the sources concealed and T symbols were utilized in the report only in those instances where the identities of the sources must be concealed.

#### LEADS

#### WASHINGTON FIELD OFFICE

#### AT WASHINGTON, D. C.

Will upon receipt report the results of the following leads still outstanding.

- a. Foreign Agents Registration file at Department of Justice.
- b. CSC.
- c. CIA re appointee and wife.
- d. Office of Passport, Department of State.
- e. Secret Service.

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# UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUICE FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Copy to:

Report of:

12/14/60

Office: Washington, D. C.

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Date:

Field Office File No.: 161-23

Bureau File No.:

Title:

DEAN GOODERHAM ACHESON

Character: SPECIAL INQUIRY

Synopsis:

Professional associates, including law partners, former fellow cabinet members and co-workers all recommend ACHESON favorably. Identities of relatives set forth and addresses verified by associate. Credit Bureau negative re appointee, wife, and reflects nothing additional for brother and

Local PDs reflect one arrest for colliding for EDWARD ACHESON and one arrest for no county tags for EDWARD C. ACHESON. No arrest located for appointee or other relatives. Department of State security file reflects requirements of EO 9835 compiled with regarding appointee during 1950. Navy officer service record verified. ONI reflects nothing additional. Appointee's name on Lawyer's Register. Committee on Admissions and Grievances reflects no grievances. Appointee is member of D.C. Bar Association. Federal Bar Association negative. Appointee admitted to practice before Supreme Court. Mrs. DEAN ACHESON's name appeared on index card maintained by Washington Committee for Democratic Action. Appointee observed entering Soviet Embassy during 1958.

\_D\_

DETAILS: AT WASHINGTON, D. C.

him for such a position.

## PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATES

The following partners in the law firm of Covington and Burling. Union Trust Building were interviewed on December 9, 1960 by SA

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Mr. HOWARD C. WESTWOOD advised he has known the appointee both professionally and socially as a member of that law firm since 1936. He advised he is very well acquainted with the appointee and his family and he described the appointee as a person of excellent character, associates, reputation and loyalty. He stated that the appointee is a brilliant person who has devoted much of his life to his Government. He stated that he has never known anyone who is better qualified for a position of trust and confidence and he highly recommended

MR. JOHN LORD O'BRIAN advised he has known the appointee as a member of that law firm since 1919. He stated that he is also well acquainted with the appointee and his family on a social basis and he stated the entire family enjoys an excellent reputation and he described the appointee as intelligent, discreet, dependable and reliable. He commented favorably regarding the appointee's character, associates, reputation and loyalty and recommended him without reservation for a position of trust and confidence.

Mr. GERHARD A. GESELL advised he has known the appointee both professionally and socially as a member of that law firm since 1938. He advised he also knows the appointee's family well. He stated that he could only describe the appointee in the "highest of terms" and added he knows of nothing unfavorable regarding him. He commented favorably regarding the appointee's character, associates,, reputation and loyalty and highly recommended him for a position of trust and confidence.

Mr. W. GRAHAM CLAYTOR, JR., advised he has known the appointee since 1937 as a member of that law firm. He added he has also known the appointee and his family on a social basis since them. He described the appointee as an industrious and dependable attorney who is most highly recommended by his associates. He stated that the appointee is of excellent

excellent character, associates, reputation and loyalty and he highly recommended him for a position of trust and confidence.

Mr. JOHN G. HAYLIN advised he has known the appointee and his family both socially and professionally since 1933. He stated that when the appointee was Under Secretary of the Treasury in 1933, he, LEYLIN, was his Special Assistant. He described the appointee as a "fine person in every respect" and he commented favorably regarding the appointee's character, associates, reputation and loyalty. He highly recommended him for a position of trust and confidence.

On December 9, 1960, Mr. OSCAR L. CHAPMAN, Attorney, 923 Pennsylvania Building, 13th and Pennsylvania Avenue, and former Secretary of the Interior, advised SA first met the appointee during the early 1930's when ACHESON was appointed Under Secretary of the Treasury Department. He continued he came to know the appointee better when he was Under Secretary of the Department of State and they became good friends when they were in the Cabinet together. He continued that he saw a great deal of the appointee when he was Secretary of State and they have known each other socially. He stated the appointee has been practicing law since he left the Government in 1953 and he has been doing some lecturing and traveling. He said he has maintained contact with the appointee and considers him a normal, stable, and extremely capable person. He related he did not believe he knew anyone with a higher degree of integrity of honesty. He continued the appointee has a great sense of responsibility toward the Government and to the people. He remarked that some people might disagree with the appointee's policy in the past but there has never been any doubt or disagreement as to his loyalty or integrity. He commented the appointee is a good family man of moderate habits and he is well known by many people. He said the appointee has been associated with the top echelon of the Government and his closest intimate is Supreme Court Justice FELIX FRANKFURTER. He added the appointee's views and beliefs on foreign policy are respected and as he is an intelligent and conscientious person, he is sure the appointee will be of great service to the new administration, the Government and the American people.

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On December 9, 1960. Mr. J. HOWARD McGRATH, Attorney, and former Attorney General of the United States, advised SA JOHN F. SULLIVAN that he had known the appointee since 1947 when

he was a senator and the appointee was Under Secretary of State. He advised he was more closely associated with the appointee when both were members of the Cabinet. He advised he lists the appointee as among the finest and ablest citizens he has met in or out of Government. He described the appointee as a very learned man and an extremely hard working individual. He advised that the appointee impressed him as a person who thoroughly understood the work he had on hand and at Cabinet meetings his explanations had been precise and thorough. He stated that he has the utmost respect for his ability and capability as an Attorney and as a public servant.

Mr. McGRATH advised that a warm cordiality exists between them and they are very close friends. He commented favorably regarding the appointee's character, associates, reputation and loyalty and highly recommended him for a position of trust and confidence.

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On December 9, 1960, Attorney and former assistant to Mr. McGRATH, advised SA SULLIVAN that he has known the appointee on a professional basis since the late 1940's. He commented favorably regarding the appointee's character, associates, reputation and loyalty and highly recommended him for a position of trust and confidence.

On December 10, 1960, Mr. JOHN W. SNYDER, Room 423, 1028 Connecticut Avenue, N.W., who is former Secretary of the Treasury, advised he has known the appointee since the early 1940's. He stated that he later came to know the appointee on a very close personal basis when they served on the Cabinet together. He described the appointee as most intelligent and a person who is loyal and patriotic. He stated that he holds the appointee in the highest esteem and he commented favorably regarding his character and associates. He unreservedly recommended the appointee for a position of trust and confidence.

On December 9, 1960, Executive
Secretary, Policy Planning Staff, Department of State, advised
SA JOSEPH W. SPEICHER that he has known the appointee quite well
both socially and professionally since about 1941.

explained that the appointee first came to the Department of
State in 1941 and had worked closely with him during
the appointee's subsequent period of employment by the Department
of State. He mentioned that he considered the appointee to be "one
of the outstanding anti-communists of the world" and a loyal and

devoted citizen of the United States. reported bthat he considered appointee's character, reputation and associations to be above question, and he recommended him for a position of trust and confidence with the government. He could furnish no information concerning the appointee's relatives.

On December 9, 1960, Mr. BENJAMIN GERIG, Director, Office of Dependent Area Affairs, Bureau of International Organization Affairs, Department of State advised SA SPEICHER that he had known the appointee casually in a professional capacity, off and on since about 1942. He mentioned that he had never known the appointee socially, and had not had very close professional contact with him. Mr. GERIG commented, however, that he had always been a great admirer of the appointeg, and considered him to have a "first class intellect" and a unimpeachable character and integrity. He stated that he had never had any reason to doubt the appointee's loyalty to the United States, and he attributed the remark which the appointee is reported to have made concerning ALGER HISS("I won't turn my back on ALGER HISS") not to any sympathy toward any views which HISS might have held, but rather to ACHESON's sense of justice and fair play which caused him to desire to see HISS get a fair trial. Mr. GERIG described the appointee as "The architect of the NATO and the Marshall Plan" and remarked that the appointee had understood the dangers of communism and was a tough, hard negotiator in fighting communist encroachments. He indicated that nothing had come to his attention concerning the appointee which raised any doubts in his mind concerning appointee's suitability for a government position of trust. Mr. GERIG was unable to furnish any information concerning the appointee's relatives.

On December 12, 1980, Mr. PAUL H. NITZE, John Hopkins School of Advanced International Studies, 1830 19th Street, N.W., advised SA LEE that his father knew the ACHESON family for many years. He stated that as a result he knew the family also and when he was appointed to a position with the Department of State during 1946 he became fairly well acquainted with the appointee. He remarked that from 1950 until 1953 he was on the Policy Planning Staff and had an adjoining office to the appointee. He said during this period he saw the appointee every day and they became great friends. He remarked he has known the appointee and his family socially and still sees the appointee about once a week. He volunteered he knows the appointee as well as any man and pointed out there is no man more devoted to the United

States. He remarked that since the appointee left the Government service during 1953 he has been practicing law and giving lectures and writing articles devoted to the international affairs and position of the United States. He said the appointee is a normal, stable, reliable, trustworthy person and there is no doubt concerning his loyalty to the United States. He added he was not aware of any questionable organizational affiliation on the appointee's part and his friends and associates are reputable and loyal persons.

On December 9, 1960, Mr. FRANCIS P. BRASSOR, 4608
Nottingham Drive, Chevy Chase, Maryland, advised SA JOHN MINNO
that he has known the appointee on a professional basis since
1947. He explained that he BRASSOR, was Secretary on the First
Hoover Commission on Organization of the Executive Branch of
the Government from September, 1947 to June, 1949, and that
ACHESON was also a member during its complete period of existence.
He described the appointee as a very intelligent and capable individual who was highly respected by the members of the commission
for his ability to grasp the meaning of a complicated problem and
then to present to the commission the facts in a simple and
direct way. He commented favorably regarding the appointee's
character, associates, reputation and loyalty and highly
recommended him for a position of trust and confidence.

CLARENCE J. BROWN, United States Representative, Ohio, on December 9, 1960, advised SA PAUL E. ERTZINGER that he has known Mr. ACHESON some 20 years and in 1947 and 1948 served with him on the Old Hoover Commission which he (BROWN) stated he created. He said ACHESON'S character, associates, reputation and loyalty are all good so far as he knows and he considers him to be a very brilliant and able man. However, Congressman BROWN explained that he was a Republican and could not agree politically

with ACHESON, whom he described as an avid internationalist and new dealer. He said he did not wish to infer ACHESON was in any way dishonest or disloyal, but he definitely could not agree with his philosophy of Government.

United States Senator GEDRGE D. AIKEN, Vermont, and also Delegate to the United Nations, on December 10, 1960, advised SA ERTZINGER that he has known ACHESON since before he was Secretary of State and also served with him on the first Hoover Commission. He said he has not known him well socially, but has known him well both professionally and politically. He said he has never had any reason to question his character, reputation, associates and loyalty and he has always considered him to be most competent and capable. He said he has always felt ACHESON has been unjustly accused on his handling of foreign affairs and he has at various times stood up for him when he felt he was right. He indicated he always felt ACHESON has had a desire to do a good job and he knows of no reason why he should not be considered for a position of high trust and responsibility.

#### RELATIVES

Mr. HOWARD C. WESTWOOD, partner in the law firm of Covington and Burling also advised that he is well acquainted with all of the appointee's immediate family and stated he could vouch for the reputation of each. He identified the appointee's relatives as follows:

Wife, ALICE STANLEY ACHESON, residing with appointee.

Mother, ELEANOR GOODERHAM ACHESON, deceased.

Father, EDWARD CAMPION ACHESON, deceased.

Sister, Mrs. MARGARET (MARGOT) ACHESON PLATT, deceased.

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VFO 161-23 Mr. WESTWOOD added that he could personally verify that the appointee's relatives reside at the respective addresses as furnished above. CREDIT AND POLICE AGENCIES The files of the Credit Bureau Inc. were caused to be searched on December 9, 1960, by ICs and no record was located for the appointee, his wife or his These files reflected nothing additional for the appointee's brother EDWARD and reflected a and his satisfactory credit rating for his The files of the Metropolitan Police Department. Washington, D. C., were searched on December 9, 1960, by IC and reflected that whose address is listed was arrested on October 22, 1957, for colliding. He elected to forfeit \$100. These files reflected no additional information regarding this arrest. These files failed to reflect a record for the appointee or his other abovementioned relatives; at all times an indefinite number of unidentified records are out of file and not available for review. The files of the United States Park Police were caused to be searched on December 8, 1960, by IC and no record was located for the appointee or the above-mentioned relatives. The files of the Fairfax County, Virginia, Police Department were caused to be searched on December 12, 1960, by SE and reflected that EDWARD C. ACHESON born September 15, 1902, Connecticut, who resides at Route #1 Vienna, Virginia, was fined \$5 and costs on April 29, 1957, for having no county tags.

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Department were caused to be searched on December 13, 1960, by

or brother.

The files of the Montgomery County, Maryland, Police

and no record was located for the appointee or his wife

## MISCELLANEOUS

The appointee's file as maintained by the Office of Security. Department of State and reviewed on December 9, 1960, by SA disclosed a notation to the effect that as of May 15, 1950, the requirements of Executive Order 9835 had been compiled with concerning the appointee in connection with his position as Secretary of State. This file further reflected the appointee separated from the Department of State as Secretary of State on January 19, 1953, by resignation. This file reflected no additional pertinent information.

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On December 9, 1960, SE reviewed the appointee's Navy Officer service record which indicated he was born on April 11, 1893, Middletown, Connecticut. He enrolled in the United States Naval Reserve Force (USNRF) for a period of four years on July 25, 1918, Navy Serial No. 39081 and was given the professional rank of Ensign in the Naval Auxiliary Reserve. He entered on active duty on the same date and was released from active duty under honorable conditions on December 31, 1918, as an Ensign, USNRF, He was honorably discharged on September 30, 1921, as an Ensign, USNRF. His efficienty ratings were favorable and the file contained no additional pertinent information.

On December 9, 1960, Mrs. MARIE LEAP, Deputy Clerk, United States District Court for the District of Columbia advised SA that the appointee's name was admitted to the Lawyer's Register on October 4, 1921.

On December 9, 1930, Mr. RALPH A. CURTIN, Secretary, Committee on Admissions and Grievances, advised SA NORTON that no files are maintained on persons admitted prior to 1926. He advised that no grievances have been reported regarding the appointee.

On December 9, 1960, Miss ELLEN YOUNG, Secretary to the Executive Director of the Bar Association of the District of Columbia, advised SA HOWARD G. J. FISHER that appointee has been a member in good standing since May 1, 1933. WFO 161-23 JWB: pam

On December 9, 1960, Miss BETTY BAKER, Executive Secretary of the Federal Bar Association, 1737 H Street, N.W., advised SA FISHER that their files contained no record for the appointee.

On December 9, 1960, Miss AMELIA BECK, Assistant Clerk, Office of the Clerk, United States Supreme Court, advised SA CONRAD L. TRAHERN that she has only an index card reflecting the appointee was admitted to practice before the United States Supreme Court on November 18, 1924. She stated the file reflected no additional pertinent information.

During late 1940, WF T-1 advised that a group of 3"x5" index cards was maintained at that time by the APPFHOLD Washington Committee for Democratic Action. One of these cards bore the name and address of "Mrs. DEAN ACHESON, 2805 P Street, N.W." WASHINGTON

This informant, who has no personal knowledge of the above person, was not available for recontact during this investigation.  $PLICE \times 5TRNLEY \times 10TE \times 5TRNLEY \times 10TE \times$ 

The Washington Committee for Democratic Action has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

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WF T-2 advised on March 20, 1958, that one Mr. ACHESON had been invited to have lunch with Soviet Ambassador MIKHAIL A. MENSHIKOV at the Soviet Embassy, Washington, D.C., at 1:00 on March 28, 1958.

This informant, who has no personal knowledge of Mr. ACHESON, was not available for recontact during this investigation.

On March 28, 1958, SAS and ALTON D. WILSON of the FBI observed former United States Secretary of State DEAN ACHESON enter the Soviet Embassy at 1:05 p.m. and depart the Soviet Embassy at 3:33 p.m.

## UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Copy to:

Report of:

SA GEORGE S. WALLACE

Date:

December 14, 1960

Field Office File No.:

BS 161-16

Bureau File No.:

BOSTON

Office:

Title:

DEAN GOODERHAM ACHESON

Character:

SPECIAL INQUIRY

Synopsis:

Associate favorable.

-RUC-

## DETAILS:

#### ASSOCIATES

Professor WILLARD L. THORP, Economics Department, Amherst College, Amherst, Massachusetts, on December 14, 1960 advised SA THOMAS F. SULLIVAN that he first knew DEAN ACHESON in 1933 and that he thereafter met him casually until 1945. He stated that from 1945 to 1952, he had a great deal to do with Mr. ACHESON in the United States Department of State. During that time, he served under him as Assistant Secretary of Economic Affairs. Professor THORP stated in this capacity, he was then ranking Assistant Secretary and sawmuch of Mr. ACHESON at staff meetings and also a great deal more on economic matters during that period.

Professor THORP stated as a result of this association and contacts which he has had since that date, he has absolutely no doubt nor reservation in recommending the character and loyalty of DEAN ACHESON.

JOC: sap (5)

1-Gardner

1-Stanley

1-Liaison

1-0'Connor

JAN 18 1961

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Approved: \_

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particular reference to appearance in the Supreme Court of the U.S. as counsel for petitioner in applying for a writ or writs of certiorali in aid of such extradition proceedings and there is no indication of record that above services in this connection have been terminated. This file contained no additional pertinent information:

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The files of the Investigations Division, CSC, were reviewed on 12/14/60, by SA and reflected a letter dated 5/15/50 advising that a record check regarding appointee had been conducted during 1950 under Executive Order 9835 in connection with his appointment as Secretary of State. This check and these files contained no additional pertinent information regarding the appointee.

The files of the Passnort Office, Department of State, reviewed by SE on 5/2/13/60, disclosed that DEAN A CHESON was issued Diplomatic Passport Number 4678 on 4/25/55, for a pleasure trip to Europe of an unstated duration. This passport included his wife, ALICE STANLEY ACHESON, who was born at Charlevoix, Michigan, on 8/12/95 and to whom he was married on 5/5/17. He listed his birth as 4/11/93 at Middletown, Connecticut. The file also reflected that he was scheduled to travel to England in June, 1958, and this passport was amended to exclude his wife who did not accompany him on this trip.

He was issued Diplomatic Passport Number 1200 on 5/16/49, for travel abroad on official business for the Department of State. The file reflected that as of 12/5/52, he was also Representative of the USA to the Ministerial Meeting of the North Atlantic Council to convene at Paris, France. He was head of the delegation of the USA proceeding to the British Isles and France for the bilateral and trilateral discussions and for the North Atlantic Treaty meeting in 1950. He was also Chairman of the Delegation of the USA to the Sixth Session of the General Assembly of the United Nations to convene at Paris, France, in 1951. He was Representative of the USA to the Meeting of the North Atlantic Treaty Council to convene at Brussels, Belgium, late in 1950.

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WFO 161-23 He was issued Passport Number 411117 on 6/23/31, for a three-month trip to Sweden and Great Britain for the purpose of business and travel. This passport included his wife. He was issued Passport Number 379010 on 5/6/27 for travel of two months in France and England. He was issued Passport Number 197980 on 6/26/22 for a six-month business and pleasure trip to Norway, Holland, Belgium, France, and Switzerland. He was issued Chinese Passport Number 12 on 6/12/15 for a three-month trip to Japan and China for the purpose of education. These files contained no additional pertinent info regarding appointee. For info of Bureau, checks are still outstanding in this case at Secret Service and at CIA regarding appointee and wife. These checks will be reported immediately upon receipt of same by WFO.

## FBI

	Date: 12/15/60	Ì
	in(Type in plain text or code)	
AIRIEL	(Priority or Method of Mailing)	
TO:	DIRECTOR, FBI	
FROM:	SAC, WFO (161-23)	
DEAN GOOD	DERHAM ACHESON	
	Remyairtel 12/14/60.	
DONEGAN	l Section, U.Ś. Secret Service, advised ŠA l that their files failed to reflect a record	erk, MAURICE F. for
re appoi immediat	For info Bureau, checks are still outstand ntee and wife. These checks will be report ely upon receipt by WFO	ding at CIA ed
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	TO: FROM: DEAN GOOD SPI  Personne: DONEGAN the appointmediate 3-Bureau 1-WFO JWB:olg	TO: DIRECTOR, FBI FROM: SAC, WFO (161-23) DEAN GOODERHAM ACHESON SPI  Remyairtel 12/14/60. On 12/15/60, Personnel Section, U.S. Secret Service, advised SA DONEGAN that their files failed to reflect a record the appointee.  For info Bureau, checks are still outstan re appointee and wife. These checks will be report immediately upon receipt by WFO  3+Bureau 1-WFO JWB:olg (4)

Special Agent in Charge

b6 b7C AIRTEL

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM: SAC, WFO (161-23)

DEAN GOODERHAM ACHESON SPI

Remyairtel 12/15/60.

the files of CIA were caused to be searched on 12/20/60 by SA and reflected no pertinent identifiable info re appointee's wife.

Since all leads this case have been covered at WFO, it is being considered RUC.

3-Bureau 1-WF0

JWB: jeg (4)

AIRTEL

b6 b7C AIRTEL

TO:

DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM:

SAC, WFO (161-23)

DEAN GOODERHAM ACHESON

SPI

In connection with the special inquiry investigation of CHESTER BOWLES. Mr. ACHESON was interviewed 12-20-60, by SA At the conclusion of the interview, Mr. ACHESON volunteered that he had heard the FBI had been conducting a background investigation concerning him which he presumed was for a position with the incoming administration. He stated that as far as he knew he was not being considered for a position with the new administration and had no plans to re-enter the government service.

The above is being furnished to the Bureau for info.

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3-Bureau 1-WFO JJO: AJC (4)

AIRTEL

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• •	Date: 12/21/60
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Via	AIRTEL (Priority or Method of Mailing)
	TO: DIRECTOR, FBI
	FROM: SAC, WFO (161-23)
	DEAN GOODERHAM ACHESON SPI
	Remyairtel 12/15/60.
. 1	The files of CIA were caused to be searched on 12/20/60 by SA and reflected no pertinent identifiable info re appointee's wife.
	Since all leads this case have been covered at WFO, it is being considered RUC.
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7	AIRTEL NOT RECOUDED
	8 JAN 18 1961
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Per \_

b6 b7C

Special Agent In Charge

Approved: \_

Sent \_\_

December 29, 1960

Mr. Lawrence F. C'Brien washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. O'Brien:



in accordance with the request of December 8, 1960, an investigation-has been conducted concerning Mr. Dean Gooderham Acheson.

A previous investigation was conducted concerning Mr. Acheson in 1941. The results of that investigation as well as the results of current inquiries have been summarized in the enclosed memorandum.

Confidential informants who have furnished reliable information in the past reported that on March 28, 1958. Mr. Acheson had lunch with Soviet Ambassador Mikhail A. Menshikov at the Soviet Embassy in Washington D. C. He spent two hours and twenty-five minutes in the Embassy at that time /> REC- 58

On December 20, 1980, Mr. Acheson was interviewed in connection with another matter. At the conclusion of the interview, Mr. Acheson mentioned to the NOT RECORDED Special Agent that he had heard the Federal Bureau of Investigation was conducting a background investigation concerning him. He said he presumed it was in connection. with a possible position with the incoming administration. He told the Special Agent that as far as he knew he was not being considered for any position with the new administration, and that he had no plans to re-enter Government service.

(10)

Personally delivered by Evans Date

NOTE: See memo Stantey to Rosen attached

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT TSpecial Agents

Alton D. wilson

Tolson Mohr

Parsons

Belmont Callahan

Trotter

Mr. Lawrence F. O'Brien

In addition to the enclosed memorandum, there are enclosed Photostats of pages 23 through 51 of the book entitled, "McCarthyism, The Fight for America," written by the late Senator Joe McCarthy and published in 1952. These pages include all of Chapter Five of Senator LacCarthy's book setting forth a compilation of charges against Mr. Acheson made by Senator McCarthy and others. The charges are stated

as answers to the various questions posed to Senator McCarthy.

Enclosed also is an Associated Press article which appeared on page 1 of the "Washington Fost," a daily newspaper in Washington, D. C., on August 20, 1951. This article stated that Mr. Acheson denounced as "either entirely incorrect or distortions of the truth," twelve accusations made against him by Lieutenant Governor Goodwin J. Knight of California. The article listed charges against Mr. Acheson ranging from his handling of the Formosa policy, through Department of State security questions, to the Alger Hiss case. After each charge there appeared Mr. Acheson's rebuttal.

On June 4, 1951, Mr. Acheson testified before a joint Senate committee then conducting hearings on the dismissal of General Douglas MacArthur. Mr. Acheson's statement, which embodied the Department of State's policy in China and at Yalta, was printed on pages A3 and A4 of "The Evening Star," a daily newspaper in Washington, D. C., on June 4, 1951. The newspaper article has been Photostated, clipped, and mounted to twelve pages which are enclosed. Excerpts from Mr. Acheson's statement before the joint Senate committee on June 4, 1951, were read into the Congressional Record on June 27, 1951, and July 26, 1951, by Representative Walter K. Granger of Utah. These excerpts appear on pages A3932 and A4705 of the Congressional Record, Volume 97.

## Mr. Lawrence F. O'Brien



The investigations of Mr. Acheson covered inquiries as to his character, loyalty, reputation, and ability, but no inquiries were made concerning the sources of his income.

Sincerely yours,

Enclosures (4)

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DEAN GOODERHAMACHESON

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A previous investigation was conducted concerning Mr. A cheson in 1941. The results of that investigation as well as the results of current inquiries have been summarized in this memorandum.

## I. BIOGRAPHICAL DATA

## Birth, Education, and Employment

Mr. Acheson was born on April 11, 1893, at Middletown, Connecticut. He received a Bachelor of Arts degree at Yale University, New Haven, Connecticut, in 1915. He received a Bachelor of Laws degree at Harvard University, Cambridge, Massachusetts, in 1918. He has received honorary degrees from several other universities.

From 1919 to 1921 Mr. Acheson was employed as a private secretary to the late Louis D. Brandeis, Associate Justice of the United States Supreme Court. In 1921 he entered law practice with the firm of Covington, Burling and Rublee in Washington, D. C. He was appointed Under Secretary of the Treasury in May, 1933. On January 1, 1934, he re-entered private law practice as a member of the firm, Covington, Burling, Rublee, Acheson and Shorb, Washington, D. C. In 1939 Mr. Acheson was appointed Charman of the Attorney General's Committee on Administrative Procedure.

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On January 23, 1941, Mr. Acheson was appointed Assistant Secretary of State. He was later appointed Under Secretary of State on August 27, 1945, in which position he served until July 1, 1947, when he resumed the practice of law with his old firm in Washington, D. C. On January 7, 1949, former President Harry S. Truman appointed Mr. Acheson as Secretary of State. The United States Senate confirmed this appointment and Mr. Acheson was sworn in as Secretary of State on January 21, 1949. He served in this capacity until the end of that administration in January, 1953. Since that time he has continued to practice law with his firm in Washington, D. C.

## Military Service

Mr. Acheson enlisted in the United States Naval Reserve Force on July 25, 1918. He entered on active duty the same date with the provisional rank of ensign. He was released from active duty under honorable conditions on December 31, 1918, and was honorably discharged from the United States Naval Reserve Force as an ensign on September 30, 1921. His service record is clear.

## Marital Status

Mr. Acheson is married to Alice Stanley Acheson, who resides with him at 2805 P Street, Northwest, Washington, D. C.

## Bar Affiliations

On October 4, 1921, Mr. Acheson was admitted to the practice of law before the District of Columbia Bar, Washington, D. C.

He was admitted to practice before the United States Supreme Court on November 18, 1924.

On June 6, 1932, Mr. Acheson became a member of the American Bar Association, Chicago, Illinois, and at present is a member in good standing of that organization.

Since May 1, 1933, he has been a member in good standing of the Bar Association of the District of Columbia.

## II. RESULTS OF INVESTIGATION S

### Interviews

All of the persons shown in this memorandum as being interviewed were contacted during current inquiries.

Herbert C. Hoover, former President of the United States, Waldorf Towers Hotel, New York, New York, said that Mr. Acheson served from 1947 to 1957 as the representative of the Democratic Party for the Commission on Organizing the Executive Branch of the Government, of which body Mr. Hoover was Chairman. Mr. Hoover said that, while he did not fully subscribe to Mr. Acheson's political beliefs, he considered Mr. Acheson to be a brilliant and honest man of excellent character, reputation, and associates. He said there is no question in his mind concerning Mr. Acheson's loyalty to the United States.

Harry S. Truman, former President of the United States, was interviewed at the Truman Library, Independence, Missouri. He spoke very highly of Mr. Acheson and described him as "the finest man in the United States." He said he could say nothing further which would be more descriptive of Mr. Acheson.

Jesse M. Donaldson, former Postmaster General of the United States, was interviewed in Kansas City, Missouri. He said he came to know Mr. Acheson very well socially and professionally in Washington, D. C., during past years. Mr. Donaldson said he considers Mr. Acheson to be the most able man he knows in foreign affairs. He said Mr. Acheson is outstanding in this field from the standpoint of training, experience, demeanor, and ability. He described Mr. Acheson as a sober, solemn, and sedate man of great dignity and excellent diplomatic techniques. He observed that Mr. Acheson has a most pleasant sense of humor and is cordial and personable in social contacts. He said Mr. Acheson is definitely loyal to the United States, and he recommended him most highly for a position of trust.

Charles Sawyer, former Secretary of Commerce, was interviewed at Cincinnati, Ohio. He said he came to know Mr. Acheson both socially and professionally during the administration of President Truman. He described Mr. Acheson as a brilliant lawyer, and a dedicated man, whose character, reputation, and associates are above reproach. Mr. Sawyer said, however, he would not recommend Mr. Acheson for any high level position indiscriminately. He said, particularly, he would not recommend Mr. Acheson for the position of Secretary of State because, in his opinion, Mr. Acheson, when he held that position previously, made decisions which Mr. Sawyer thought were wrong. Specifically, Mr. Sawyer said that the present unfortunate situation of the United States in Asia is attributable to poor decisions on Mr. Acheson's part in not working toward the defense of Korea and in not attacking the Chinese communists beyond the Yalu River.

A. Whitney Griswold, President of Yale University, New Haven, Connecticut, said that Dean Acheson is one of the ablest and most admirable men it has been his pleasure to know during his lifetime. He pointed out that at times Mr. Acheson has been greatly misunderstood, possibly through his own fault, for he is not a man who endures fools cheerfully. He described Mr. Acheson as a man of intellectual fastidiousness, who is not afraid of any person or anything. He said Mr. Acheson is apt to say what he thinks, a quality which has not endeared him to some of his targets. Dr. Griswold described Mr. Acheson as a man of towering ability who will some day be recognized as the one who rallied the West against communism, and without whose help communism might have overrun Western Europe. He said Mr. Acheson is a supremely competent advocate and a master of the lawyer's skills and techniques. He said Mr. Acheson is a man who can represent the United States on the same level with Winston Churchill, Charles DeGaulle, and other statesmen of the world. He said Mr. Acheson is an exacting critic of everything in life, and his loyalty to the United States is without condition or reservation. He recommended Mr. Acheson for a position of trust and responsibility.

John L. McClellan, United States Senator from Arkansas, was interviewed at Little Rock, Arkansas. He said he served with Mr. Acheson as a member of the Commission on Organizing the Executive Branch of the Government. Based upon this association, Senator McClellan said he believed Mr. Acheson to be a capable and intelligent man. He said, however, that in his opinion Mr. Acheson is an intellectual who is out of touch with the people. Senator McClellan said that Mr. Acheson is a man of good character whose loyalty to the United States is above question.

James E. Webb, former Under Secretary of State, was interviewed at Kingston, Oklahoma. He said he served in that capacity from 1949 to 1952, while Mr. Acheson was Secretary of State. He described Mr. Acheson as a considerate person of excellent reputation who was sober, honest, reliable, trustworthy, and sincere in all of his undertakings. He recalled that Mr. Acheson had been a controversial figure as Secretary of State and had been accused by the late Senator Joseph McCarthy of selling the United States to the communists, which accusation Mr. Webb said was without basis. Mr. Webb said Mr. Acheson is a brilliant man of sound judgment. He said Mr. Acheson's character, reputation, and associates are above reproach. He stated that Mr. Acheson is a loyal American, whose allegiance to the United States and to the Constitution is above question. He recommended Mr. Acheson for any trusted position.

Policy
Planning Staff, Department of State, said he has known
Mr. Acheson quite well, both professionally and socially,
since 1941. He described Mr. Acheson as "one of the
outstanding anticommunists of the world." He said
Mr. Acheson is a loyal and devoted citizen of the
United States. He said Mr. Acheson's character, reputation,
and associates are above question. He recommended him for
a position of trust and confidence.

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Benjamin Gerig, Director, Office of Dependent Area Affairs, Department of State, said he has known Mr. Acheson since 1942. He mentioned that he has not known Mr. Acheson socially, having had only official contacts with him in the Department of State. He described

Mr. Acheson as a man of high intellect and unimpeachable character and integrity. He said he has never had any reason to doubt Mr. Acheson's loyalty to the United States, and he attributed Mr. Acheson's statement, "..... I do not intend to turn my back on Alger Hiss," not to any sympathy toward the political views of Hiss, but rather to a sense of justice and fair play. Mr. Gerig described Mr. Acheson as "the architect of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization and the Marshall Plan." He said Mr. Acheson has understood the dangers of communism and, while an official of the State Department, proved to be a tough, hard negotiator in fighting the encroachments of communism. Mr. Gerig recommended Mr. Acheson for a position of trust.

Clarence J. Brown, United States Representative from Ohio, was interviewed at Washington, D. C. He said he has known Mr. Acheson for twenty years. He said in 1947 and 1948, he served with Mr. Acheson on the Commission on Organizing the Executive Branch of the Government. Mr. Brown said that Mr. Acheson is a very brilliant and able man of excellent character, associates, reputation, and loyalty. Mr. Brown said as a Republican he could not agree politically with Mr. Acheson, whom he described as an avid internationalist and a "New Dealer." He pointed out, however, that he did not wish to infer that Mr. Acheson is in any way disloyal or dishonest; but he definitely could not agree with his philosophy of government.

George D. Aiken, United States Senator from Vermont, was interviewed at Washington, D. C. Senator Aiken, who is a delegate to the United Nations, said he knew Mr. Acheson before he was Secretary of State, having served with him on the Commission on Organizing the Executive Branch of the Government. He said he has not known Mr. Acheson very well socially, but knows him well both professionally and politically. He said he has never had any reason to question Mr. Acheson's character, reputation, associates, and loyalty. He said he feels that Mr. Acheson has been unjustly accused in the past for his handling of foreign affairs, and for this reason he has defended Mr. Acheson when the occasion arose. He described Mr. Acheson as a most capable man who has strived to do a good job for his country. He said he knows of no reason why Mr. Acheson should not be considered for a position of high trust and responsibility.

Dean Gooderham Acheson In addition, the following persons were interviewed and commented favorably concerning Mr. Acheson's character, reputation, loyalty, and associates. They recommended him for a position of trust and responsibility: Folix Frankfurter. Associate Justice, United States Supreme Court: Oscar L. Chapman, attorney, Washington, D. C., former Secretary of the Interior; J. Howard McGrath, attorney, Washington, D. C. former Attorney General of the United States; Robert A. Lovett. Locust Valley, Long Island, New York, former Secretary of Defense; Charles F. Brannan, General Counsel, National Farmers Union, Denver, Colorado, former Secretary of Agriculture; James F. Byrnes, Columbia, South Carolina, former Secretary of State. Twelve other persons, including professional associates, appropriate Government officials, and social acquaintances, were interviewed concerning Mr. Acheson. Those acquainted with his professional reputation described him as an intelligent man, a brilliant attorney, and a former Government official who served well as Secretary of State. All of them spoke very favorably concerning Mr. Acheson's character, reputation, and associates. They said he is a loyal American, and they recommended him for a position of trust.

Dean Gooderham Acheson Close Relatives Mr. Acheson has the following close relatives in addition to his wife: Son, David Campion Acheson, 3101 Garfield Street, Northwest, Washington, D. C.; Daughter, Jane Acheson Brown, New York City; Daughter, Mary Acheson Bundy, 3500 Lowell Street, Northwest, Washington, D. C .: Brother, Edward Campion Acheson, professor of economics. The George Washington University, Washington, D. C. He resides at Rolling Valley Farm, Vienna, Virginia. Mr. Acheson's father, Edward Campion Acheson, and his mother, Eleanor Gooderham Acheson, are deceased. Credit and Arrest Checks Records of the Metropolitan Police Department, Washington, D. C., reveal that Edward Acheson of Vienna, Virginia, was arrested on October 22, 1957, in connection with a collision involving the automobile he was driving. He elected to forfeit \$100. Records of the Fairfax County Police Department. Fairfax, Virginia, reveal that Edward C. Acheson of Vienna, Virginia, was fined \$5 and costs on April 29, 1957, for driving without Fairfax County license tags. Information has been received from other appropriate law enforcement agencies and credit reporting agencies indicating that their files contain either no record or no additional pertinent information concerning Mr. Acheson or his close relatives. Miscellaneous In January, 1950, Alger Hiss, a former employee of the Department of State, was convicted in Federal court, New York, New York, on two counts of perjury. It was found that he had falsely testified before a special grand jury when he denied furnishing documents of the Department of State to Whittaker Chambers, a self-admitted - 6 -

former member of the Communist Party and courier for a Soviet espionage network. It was found further that he had lied in a statement wherein he contended that he had not been in contact with Chambers subsequent to January 1, 1937. On January 25, 1950, he was sentenced to five years imprisonment on each count, the sentences to run concurrently.

According to press accounts Mr. Acheson issued the following statement to reporters on January 25, 1950, following the above action regarding Alger Hiss:

"It would be highly improper for me to discuss anything to do with the case as long as it is still before the courts.

"I should like to make it clear to you that, whatever the outcome of any appeal which Mr. Hiss or his lawyer may take in this case, I do not intend to turn my back on Alger Hiss.

"I think every person who has known Alger Hiss or who has served with him at any time has upon his conscience the very serious task of deciding what his attitude is and what his conduct should be.

"That must be done by each person in the light of his own standards and his own principles.

"For me there is very little doubt about these standards or these principles.

"They were stated on the Mount of Olives, and if you are interested in seeking them, you will find them in the 25th chapter of the Gospel according to Saint Matthew, beginning at verse 34. -- Dean Acheson."

(74-1333-A, 2/2/50)

The "Washington Post," a daily newspaper in Washington, D. C., on March 1, 1950, carried a statement issued by Secretary of State Dean Acheson before a Senate Appropriations Subcommittee in which he explained the remarks he made regarding Alger Hiss on January 25, 1950. Mr. Acheson told the Senate Subcommittee that his statement was made on the basis of his heritage and training, taking into consideration his legal, moral, Christian and American background. He ended his remarks with the following statement:

"But for the benefit of those who would create doubt where none existed, I will accept the humiliation of stating what should be obvious, that I did not and do not condone in any way the offenses charged, whether committed by a friend or by a total stranger, and that I would never knowingly tolerate any disloyal person in the Department of State."

On November 14, 1945, Mr. Acheson, then
Under Secretary of State, was a principal speaker
at a rally sponsored by the National Council of
American-Soviet Friendship, Incorporated, in Madison
Square Garden, New York City. The "Daily Worker,"
a former east coast communist newspaper, reported
at that time that the affair was called a "War Freedom
Rally," and that Mr. Acheson presented an historical
treatise on American-Soviet relations since the
Russian Revolution of 1917, closing with a plea for
free collaboration between the two nations.

An informant who furnished reliable information in the past, and who has requested anonymity, advised in November, 1945, that the rally scheduled for Madison Square Garden on Tuesday evening, November 14, 1945, was advertised as the "U. S. A. - U. S. S. R. Allies for Peace Rally."

Concerning the National Council of American-Soviet Friendship, Incorporated, mentioned above, that organization has been cited by the Attorney General of the United States as coming within the purview of Executive Order 10450.

(100-16847-354
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On February 20, 1951, Brigadier General Eugene S. Bibb, United States Army, retired, spoke before a Lions Club meeting in Baltimore, Maryland. In his remarks he referred to Mr. Acheson as the number one communist in the United States. He said at that time that he had documentary proof to back up his charges. He said further that during hearings before the United States Senate regarding the confirmation of Mr. Acheson's appointment as Secretary of State, he offered his services as a witness, but he was not called to testify.

On February 27, 1951, Brigadier General Eugene S. Bibb was interviewed by Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. He admitted that he had no documentary material giving any information or evidence supporting his allegations of communist affiliation on the part of Mr. Acheson. He said the material he referred to in his remarks before the Lions Club was obtained from publications and from other writings of public record. He said what he intended to convey was that any reasonable person studying the public material he had compiled could reach the same conclusion as he concerning Mr. Acheson.

He related an incident which occurred in General Douglas MacArthur's headquarters in Tokyo, Japan, in 1946. He said he saw Mr. Acheson there and personally confronted him, accusing him of being a communist. He said Mr. Acheson made no reply to his accusation.

Brigadier General Bibb said he believed Mr. Acheson to be a communist because of the manner in which he discharged his duties as an official of the Department of State. He did not elaborate. He said he intended to give further talks regarding Mr. Acheson, not for publicity or personal glory, but merely to inform the public of his views on communism.

(121-22405-5)

Concerning Brigadier General Bibb, it is noted that on June 6, 1949, he wrote a letter to Tom Clark, then the Attorney General of the United States, with a copy to President Harry S. Truman. The letter attacked Mr. Clark and his handling of the Department of Justice, In his letter he referred to "that lewd Roosevelt woman and her cohorts Acheson and Dulles, all communists and/or socialists or both." (101-3396-36)

Information was received in September, 1951, indicating that Kenneth Goff, a former member of the Communist Party in Wisconsin from 1937 to 1939, was in possession of information showing Mr. Acheson as a member of the Communist Party in Washington, D. C., during the late 1930's. Kenneth Goff was interviewed by Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation in September, 1951. He admitted that he was unable to furnish specific information or evidence showing any affiliation of Mr. Acheson with the Communist Party.

He said he was not personally acquainted with Mr. Acheson and had never met him. He said in 1936 in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, an official of the Communist Party told a group of members that when the communists were in control of Spain in the 1930's, they had made friendly contacts with influential persons in Washington, D. C., and that Dean Acheson and Eleanor Roosevelt were "our friends." Kenneth Goff stated that, while he had no specific information to support his theory, Dean Acheson, in his opinion, was a member of the Communist Party until 1939 when he, Goff, resigned from that organization. (100-372409-252)

In September, 1951, Kenneth Goff was head of a one-man organization called the "Colorado Anti-Communist League." On February 25, 1948, he was fined \$100 in United States District Court, Washington, D. C., for placing odious signs on the lawn of the Soviet Embassy.

Confidential	sources.

## Information Concerning Mrs. Dean Acheson

In the Fall of 1940 a confidential informant, who furnished reliable information in the past, who was acquainted with the Washington Committee for Democratic Action, and who requested anonymity, reported that the name and address, "Mrs. Dean Acheson, 2805 P Street, Northwest," was recorded on one of a series of index cards maintained in the Office of the Washington Committee for Democratic Action in Washington, D. C. The informant did not know Mrs. Acheson personally and was unable to evaluate the significance of the information appearing on the card. During this investigation the informant was not available for recontact.

Concerning the Washington Committee for Democratic Action, it is noted this organization has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States as coming within the purview of Executive Order 10450.

## Passport Record

Records of the Passport Office, Department of State, reveal that since June 12, 1915, when Mr. Acheson was issued a passport to visit Japan and China for a trip of three months in pursuance of education, he has been issued other passports for visits to various parts of the world for business and pleasure. There was no additional pertinent information.

## Foreign Agents Registration

Records of the Foreign Agents Registration Section, Department of Justice, reveal that Mr. Acheson registered with that agency on March 31, 1939, as an advisor on

American law to Vladimir Hurban, Minister to the United States from Czechoslovakia. After filing three supplemental statements of registration during the next twenty-one months, he notified the Department of Justice on January 31, 1941, that his relationship as legal advisor to Mr. Rurban had been terminated and his registration as a foreign agent was concluded.

The same records reveal that on March 31, 1960, Mr. Acheson filed a statement of registration as a member of the law firm of Covington and Burling. In his statement Mr. Acheson indicated that he would be engaged in general legal services in connection with proceedings to extradite General Marcos Perez Jiminez from the United States for crimes committed in Venezuela. There is no indication on the record that the services of Mr. Acheson in this connection have been terminated. Jiminez is a former President of Venezuela.

## Agency Checks

Information has been received from the following governmental agencies indicating that their files contain either no record or no additional pertinent information concerning Mr. Acheson or his close relatives:

Investigations Division, Civil Service Commission;

Office of Naval Intelligence;

Committee on Admissions and Grievances, United States District Court for the District of Columbia;

Central Intelligence Agency;

United States Secret Service.

The central files of the Federal Bureau of Investigation contain no additional pertinent information.

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM

# lemorandum

: Mr. Rosen

DATE: 12/29/60

Malone

: C. H. Stanley O.Ja

SUBJECT: DEAN GOODERHAM ACHESON

SPECIAL INQUIRY

At the request of the Kennedy Administration on 12/8/60, an investigation has been conducted concerning Dean Gooderham Acheson, former Secretary of State under President Truman.

Acheson was investigated under the Hatch Act in 1941 after information was received indicating that his name appeared on the active indices of the Washington Committee for Democratic Action (WCDA), Washington, D. C. Determined that it was not his name that appeared in the records of the WCDA, but rather that of his wife.

The information concerning his wife's name appearing records of the WCDA is included in the summary memorandum. The WCDA has been designated by the Attorney General pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

The investigation of Acheson in 1941 was favorable, as were the current inquiries concerning him, except Charles Sawyer, former Secretary of Commerce, who was interviewed currently, would not recommend Acheson for any high-level position indiscriminately. He stated he would not recommend Acheson for the position of Secretary of State because in his opinion, Acheson, when he held that position previously, made decisions which he, Sawyer, thought were wrong. Senator John L. McClellan, Arkansas stated that he felt Acheson to be capable and intelligent, but to be an intellectual who is out of touch with the people. Other persons interview currently, including former President Hoover, although he did not fully subscribe to Acheson's political beliefs, considered him to be a loyal American and a brilliant man of excellent character and reputation.

Others who spoke highly of Mr. Acheson were former President 'ruman, Associate Justice Felix Frankfurter, former Secretary of State, ames F. Byrnes, and J. Howard McGrath, former Attorney General.

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JAN 18 1961

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Memorandum to Mr. Rosen RE: DEAN GOODERHAM ACHESON



#### INFORMATION INCLUDED IN SUMMARY MEMORANDUM

The attached summary memorandum includes information showing that in November, 1945, Acheson was one of the principal speakers at a rally in Madison Square Garden, New York City, advertised as the "U.S.A.-U.S.S.R. Allies for Peace Rally," sponsored by the National Council of American - Soviet Friendship, an organization cited by the Attorney General pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

Also included is the statement issued to the press by Acheson on January 25, 1950, following the conviction and sentencing of Alger Hiss on two counts of perjury. In his statement Acheson said "... I do not intend to turn my back on Alger Hiss," basing his stand on Christian charity.

In February, 1951, Brigadier General Eugene S. Bibb, United States Army, retired, in speaking before a Lions Club meeting in Baltimore, Maryland, referred to Acheson as the number one communist in the United States, claiming to have documentary proof to back up his charges. Bibb was interviewed several days later by our Agents at which time he admitted not having any information or evidence supporting his allegations, and that the charges were based on his opinion. Bibb is the same person, who, two years previously, wrote a letter to former Attorney General Tom Clark, attacking him and his handling of the Department of Justice, and referring to "that lewd Roosevelt woman and her cohorts, Acheson and Dulles, all communists and/or socialists or both."

In September, 1951, Kenneth Goff, a former member of the Communist Party in Wisconsin from 1937 to 1939, was alleged to have information showing Acheson as a member of the Communist Party in Washington, D. C., during the late 1930's. He said while he was unable to furnish any specific information or evidence supporting his allegation, it was still his opinion that Acheson had been a member of the Communist Party in 1939.



Memorandum to Mr. Rosen RE: DEAN GOODERHAM ACHESON



Concerning Kenneth Goff, it was noted that in September, 1951, he was head of a one-man organization called the "Colorado Anti-Communist League." In February, 1948, he was fined \$100 in United States District Court, Washington, D. C., for placing odious signs on the lawn of the Soviet Embassy.

#### INFORMATION NOT INCLUDED IN SUMMARY MEMORANDUM

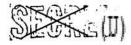
On December 2, 1948, Edward C. Acheson, Dean Acheson's brother who is a professor of economics at The George Washington University at Washington, D. C., was interviewed in connection with a Loyalty of Government Employees investigation. The interview took place in Professor Acheson's office at the University. On this occasion, Professor Acheson was most uncooperative and obnoxious. He used a good deal of profanity in telling the Agent that he disagreed strongly with the loyalty investigation on his friend, and he threatened to have the Agent fired if the Agent's report cast any aspersions on his friend. The matter was reported to Dr. Marvin, President of the University, and Professor Acheson subsequently called at the Bureau where he apologized to Inspector Hugh H. Clegg and to the Agent who had interviewed him.

The Director noted "This fellow Acheson is just a 'rotter' who was finally caught up with. Make certain our field office never contacts him again -- also make certain if any inquiries are received re him for government employment that above incident is supplied. H." (65-46765-4)

### PHOTOSTATS SUBMITTED AS ENCLOSURES TO COVER LETTER

Three sets of Photostats are included as enclosures to the cover letter for the attached summary memorandum. First are copies of pages 23 through 51 of the late Senator Joe McCarthy's book, "McCarthyism, the Fight for America," published in 1952. These pages set forth a compilation of various charges against Acheson made by Senator McCarthy and others. Second is an Associated Press news article which appeared in the "Washington Post" on August 20, 1951, in which Acheson rebutted

. Memorandum to Mr. Rosen RE: DEAN GOODERHAM ACHESON



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twelve charges made against him by Lieutenant Governor Goodwin J. Knight of California. Third is a Photostat record of pages A3 and A4 of "The Evening Star" newspaper of June 4, 1951, setting forth the partial text of Acheson's statement of policy on China which he submitted on June 4, 1951, before the Joint Senate Committee conducting hearings into the dismissal of General Douglas MacArthur.

### INFORMATION IN COVER LETTER ONLY

On March 28, 1958, Special Agents and Alt Wilson observed Mr. Acheson enter the Russian Embassy at 1:05 p.m. where, it was learned, he had a luncheon engagement with Soviet Ambassador Mikhail A. Menshikov. He was seen to leave the Embassy	1777
3:30 p.m. the same date. this information wa	s not
included in the summary memorandum. However, it is included in the cover letter since it is believed to be information the President—e may want to know.  confidential informants reported that Mr. Acheson had lunch with Soviet Ambassador Mikhail A. Menshikov on March 28, 1958, spending hours and twenty—five minutes in the Embassy at that time.	lect

That the attached summary memorandum and three enclosures be delivered.

## THE WHITE HOUSE WASHINGTON

March 6, 1961

To:

Mr. Courtney Evans

From:

Kenneth O'Donnell

by 1-2

Per conversation with your office

today.

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Form AEC-93 (Rev. May 14, 1947)		Note and return,	For signature.	For Information.	
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161 - 47-31 ENCLOSURE

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Department of State DEAN RUSK CHESTER BOWLES. THOMAS FINLETTER DEAN ACHESON ADIAI STEVENSON ROGER W. JONES BROOKS HAYS ABRAM CHAYES EDWARD BOLSTER GEORGE W. BALL, GEORGE MC GEE WILLIAM A. HARRIMAN Director, OCDM FRANK BURTON ELLIS Asst. Secretary of Defense CARLISLE P. RUNGE Administrator, GSA JOHN L. MOORE Secretary, HEW ABRAHAM RIBICOFF Under-Secretary, HEW

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ENCLOSURE

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May 25, 1962

ACHESON APPIL 11, 1893 Middletown, Connecticut

MAILED

MAMIE CHECK

An investigation concerning the captioned individual was conducted by this Bureau in 1941, and an applicant-type investigation regarding Mr. Acheson was conducted in 1960. A summary of the results of these investigations was sent to the White House on December 29, 1960.) At the request of the White House, you are referred to the Office of the (Honorable P. Kenneth O'Donnell, Special Assistant to the President, should you desire the results of these investigations. (161-47-35)

Acheson was investigated under the Hatch Act in 1941 NOTE: after infomation was received indicating his name appeared on active indices of Washington Committee for Democratic It was determined that Action (WCDA), Washington, D.C. it was not his name that appeared in the records of WCDA, but rather that of his wife. The 1941 investigation of Acheson was favorable. The 1960 inquiry re Acheson conducted at the request of the Kennedy Administration was favorable with few exceptions. (161-47-36)

ORIGINAL AND ONE - OSI - 4 Request Red'd 5/18/62

FKM: jld ' (4)

> 161-41-38 19 MAY 28 1962

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This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI, and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency. This is in answer to your request for a check of FBI files.

Tele. Roo

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

June 24, 1964

DEAN C. ACHESON Born: April 11, 1893 Middletown, Connecticut

An investigation concerning the captioned individual was conducted by this Bureau in 1941, and an applicant-type investigation regarding Mr. Acheson was conducted in 1960. A summary of the results of these investigations was sent to the White House on December 29, 1960. At the request of the White House, you are referred to the Office of the Honorable Walter W. Jenkins, Special Assistant to the President, should you desire the results of these investigations.

(161-47-38)

Original & 1-CSC Request Received-6-23-64

WFW: bss (4)

M.2 JUN 3C 1964

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI, and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency. This is in answer to your request for a check of FBI files.

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THOLOSURE

ADDRESS REPLY TO
"CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION"
AND REFER TO

FILE

AND DATE OF THIS LETTER

XACHESON, DEAN GOODERHAM — Same

DOB: April 11, 1893

POB: Middletown, Conn.

WHO'S WHO IN AMERICA

Brazili Cal, N.Y. Eng.

Ex-sec. of State; born Middletown, Conn., April 11, 1893; s. Edward Campion and Eleanor (Gooderham) A.; A.B., Yale, 1915, M.A. (honorary), 1936; LL.B., Harvard U., 1918 LL.D. (hon.), 1950; LL.D. (hon.), Wesleyan U., Conn., 1947; D.C.L., Oxford U., 1952; IL.D., Brandeis U., 1956, Cambridge U., 1958; m. Alice Stanley. May 5, 1917; children - Jane (Mrs. Dudley B. W. Brown), David Campion, Mary Eleanor (Mrs. William P. Bundy). Private sec. to Louis D. Brandeis, asso. justice U.S. Supreme Ct., 1919-21; with Covington, Burling and Rublee, 1921-33; apptd. undersec. of treasury, May 19, 1933, resigned Nov. 15 1933; mem Covington, Burling, Rublee, Acheson & Shorb, Jan. 1, 1934-Jan. 31, 1941; appointed assistant secretary of State, Feb. 1, 1941; under-sec. of State, 1945-47, sec. of State, 1949-53; pvt. practice law with Covington & Burling, Washington, since 1953. Vice chun. Commm. on Orgn. Exec Br. of the Govt. Ensign United States Navy, World War I. Awarded Order of Vasa (Swedish); Medal for Merit,; Order of Aztec Eagle (Mexico); Grand Master Nat. Order of So. Cross (Brazil); Grand Cross Order of Boyaca (Columbia). Fellow Yale Corp. Mem. Am. Acad. Arts. and Scis., Delta Kappa Epsilon Scroll and Key. Democrat. Episcopalian. Clubs; Metropolitan, Chevy Chase (Washington); Century (N.Y.) Author: A Citizen Looks at Congress, 1957. Publication: A Democrat Looks at His Party, 1955; Power and Diplomacy, 1958.

#### SII Check

Non-derogatory RC&I, 1950. PBI non-loyalty investigations in 1941 and 1960 for White House. Reports not available.

In response to your request there /S attached enemo reports which supposto relate to the subject of your inquiry.

PORT

ENCLOSURE 39

MAILED

MAY 6 1965

NAME CHECK

May 4, 1965

DEAN ACHESON Born: April 11.

Born: April 11, 1893 Middletown, Connecticut,

In response to your telephonic name check request the files reveal that an investigation concerning the captioned individual was conducted by this Bureau in 1941, and an applicant-type investigation regarding Mr. Acheson was conducted in 1960. A summary of the results of these investigations was sent to the White House and at the request of the White House, you are referred to the office of the Honorable Marvin Watson, Special Assistant to the President, attention Mrs. Mildred Stegall. (161-47-35)

Original & 1-STATE (Anderson - WFO) Request Received-4/27/65

ADS: ded fled

NOTE: Acheson was investigated under the Hatch Act in 1941 after information was received indicating his name appeared on active indices of Washington Committee for Democratic Action (WCDA), Washington, D. C. It was determined that it was not his name that appeared in the records of WCDA, but rather that of his wife. The investigations revealed no pertinent derogatory information re Mr. Acheson. Mr. Anderson, State Department Washington Field Office advised of information in memo by phone on 4/29/65.

REG 36 /6/- 4 4000

EX-101

9 MAY 7 1965

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI, and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency. This reply is result of check of FBI investigative files. To check arrest records, request must be submitted to FBI Identification Division.



4D 43-221667

25 February 1966

DEAN ACHESON
DOB: 11 April, 1693
SPECIAL REQUEST

Honorable Mervin Watson Special Assistant to the President Attention: Mrs. Mildred Stegall The White House Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. Watson:

- 1. A security investigation is being conducted by the Air Force on the above individual. Officials of the FBI have advised that an investigation was conducted regarding Hr. Acheson in 1941 and 1960 and results were furnished to the White House. These officials have referred us to your office for authority to release these reports to the Air Force.
- 2. Your cooperation in authorizing the FBI to release the reports of investigation to this District Office will be appreciated.

FOR THE COMMANDER

Signed

E. F. SWINT Chief, National Agency Checks Division

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161-47:42

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