



FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

JOSEPH McCARTHY

PART 12 OF 28

BUFILE NUMBER: 121-23278

SUBJECT Joseph McCarthy
FILE NUMBER 121-23278
SECTION NUMBER 2

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

GOVERNMENT

Mr. Tolson	_____
Mr. Ladd	_____
Mr. Clegg	_____
Mr. Nichols	_____
Mr. Rosen	_____
Mr. Harbo	_____
Mr. Belmont	_____
Mr. Mohr	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Mr. Keart	_____
Miss Gandy	_____

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI
FROM : GUY HOTTEL, SAC, Washington Field

DATE: March 14, 1950

SUBJECT: COMMUNISTS IN THE STATE DEPARTMENT
(TESTIMONY BY SENATOR JOSEPH R. McCARTHY)
LGE

Attention: Assistant Director D. M. LADD

In accordance with the verbal instructions of Assistant Director D. M. LADD to Special Agent in Charge GUY HOTTEL on March 7, 1950, Special Agents [redacted] and [redacted] attended a hearing held by the Subcommittee of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee in the Caucus Room, Senate Office Building, March 14, 1950.

Prior to Senator McCARTHY testifying, Senator TYDINGS announced that the Chief Counsel for the Committee was EDWARD P. MORGAN, who was formerly an Agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, Assistant Agent in Charge of Federal Bureau of Investigation Field Offices, and Special Agent in Charge of Federal Bureau of Investigation Field Offices following which he had been made Chief Inspector at headquarters of the Federal Bureau of Investigation in Washington, D. C. He advised that MR. MORGAN had made a special study of Communists and Fascists and had lectured to police all over the world regarding this subject. He advised that MR. MORGAN was no longer affiliated with the Federal Bureau of Investigation and was presently a member of a law firm in Washington, D. C.

Testimony before the Committee was opened by Senator McCARTHY, in which he presented the name of GUSTAVO DURAN. Senator McCARTHY stated that this individual was employed by the State Department and voluntarily resigned on October 4, 1946. Following his resignation, he was employed by the United Nations and at the present time, Senator McCARTHY advised he was informed DURAN was with I.R.O. at the United Nations.

Senator McCARTHY then proceeded to give considerable background information concerning DURAN, which included his activities in Spain, at which time he was an officer in the Spanish S.I.M. which was the Spanish counterpart of the Russian NKVD or CGPO. he presented the committee a picture of DURAN in the uniform of this organization. Senator McCARTHY also [redacted] the Committee

[redacted] 122-0

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Testimony re Service Attached & attached to Memo Ladd to Dir dated 3-16-50 re Jaffe case.

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intelligence reports from an unnamed agency. As an exhibit to the Committee, he furnished letters from the Military Attache at the American Embassy, Madrid, Spain; letters from JAMES F. BYRNES, Secretary of State, to Senator KENNETH S. WHERRY, and a letter from DONALD RUSSELL, Assistant Secretary of State, to Senator WHERRY. He also furnished the Committee a memorandum which was captioned "For the Military Attache at Havana" and signed SPRUILLE BRADEN. He also furnished a report from the Assistant U. S. Military Attache in the Dominican Republic and an excerpt from the book, "Why and How I Left Defense Ministry in the Intrigue of Russia and Spain," by INDALICIO PRIETO, former Minister of Defense for the Spanish Republic cause. All of these documents were to show DURAN'S background as a Communist.

There is enclosed herewith the complete text of testimony by Senator McCARTHY to the Subcommittee, together with the aforementioned exhibits concerning GUSTAVO DURAN.

Senator McCARTHY then proceeded with his next case and furnished the name of DR. HARLOW SHAPLEY, a member of the U. S. National Commission for UNESCO, one of the organizations of the United Nations. He advised that DR. SHAPLEY had participated in the Soviet Peace Conference and that his record with Communist fronts is a long and interesting one.

There is enclosed herewith the complete text of testimony furnished by Senator McCARTHY to the Subcommittee.

Senator McCARTHY then proceeded with his next case and furnished the Committee with the name of an individual which was not made public. He advised that Secretary ACHESON had stated that sex perverts are considered to be poor security risks and that this case involved a person who had been employed by the State Department Foreign Service until 1948, when he resigned. He stated that this individual had a record with the Metropolitan Police Department as a pervert, that he was known to have been a hanger out at Lafayette Park in Washington, D. C., and that during September 1943, was arrested as a pervert, at which time he elected to forfeit \$25.00. Senator McCARTHY advised that this individual is now employed by CIA, receiving from \$10,000.00 to \$12,000.00 per annum.

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Letter to Director

The text of information as presented to the Committee could not be obtained at this time.

Senator McCARTHY proceeded with his next case and furnished the name of JOHN STEWART SERVICE, who is a Foreign Service Officer of the Department of State and presently in Calcutta, India. Senator McCARTHY then proceeded to furnish the Committee considerable background information concerning SERVICE and spent a great deal of time covering the arrest of PHILIP J. JAFFE and others who were arrested by the Federal Bureau of Investigation on June 6, 1945. Senator McCARTHY stated that the Grand Jury which failed to indict SERVICE in this case, was investigated by the House Committee which reported that they would not take any action against the Grand Jury due to the fact that documents which were necessary for prosecution could not be relied upon as evidence due to the fact that it was believed if these were offered in evidence, that a motion by the defense to suppress them would be sustained due to the manner in which the documents were obtained by the Federal Bureau of Investigation. The suppression of these documents would hinge on the defendants attacking the warrants of arrest.

There is enclosed herewith the complete text of the testimony by Senator McCARTHY to the Subcommittee concerning JOHN STEWART SERVICE.

Senator McCARTHY then proceeded with his next case and furnished the name of Professor FREDERICK L. SCHUMAN, who is presently employed at Williams College. He advised that Professor SCHUMAN is a lecturer at the State Department where he gives lectures at this school for new Foreign Service employees. He also advised that Professor SCHUMAN is a Consultant whose services are utilized as an expert on Far Eastern affairs. He stated that Professor SCHUMAN is undoubtedly not on the pay roll today but may be at any time that his services are necessary. He identified Professor SCHUMAN as being active in numerous front organizations as sponsor, member or affiliated with them. He also advised that Professor SCHUMAN was considered to be one of the untouchables at the State Department who determined, forced through and carried out the policies of the State Department.

Among the organizations which he stated that Professor SCHUMAN was a sponsor, member or affiliate, were the following:


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Letter to Director

The American Committee for the Protection
of Foreign Born;
National Council of Arts and Sciences;
American Slav Congress;
National Conference on American Policy in
China and Far East;
Civil Rights Congress;
Friends of the Soviet Union;
American Russian Institute;
American League for Peace and Democracy.

Senator McCARTHY closed his testimony of Professor SCHUMAN by stating that the most casual survey indicates that SCHUMAN is not a card-holding member of the Communist Party, but the difference is so slight that it makes no difference.

Senator McCARTHY then advised the Committee that he was not going to present any additional cases for the day and then submitted to the Chairman a list of 25 names which requires further investigation. He advised that all the individuals are either in the state Department or in closely related agencies and all have been investigated by the Federal Bureau of Investigation; that such investigation disclosed information which, according to ACHESON'S own yardstick of loyalty, would stamp any, if not all of them as being bad security risks. He further stated that none of the names covered cases which he originally presented on the Senate floor.

There is enclosed herewith the text of the statement to the Committee by Senator McCARTHY concerning the 25 names furnished.


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Mr. Chairman, I understand that you have now hired a staff to obtain the complete information on anyone in the State Department or closely related agencies, who are suspected of being bad security risks.

I am, therefore, submitting to the chairman for the attention of the staff, a list of 25 names, which requires further investigation. All of these individuals to the best of my knowledge are either in the State Department, or in closely related agencies.

I understand all of them have been investigated by the Federal Bureau of Investigation and that such F.B.I. investigations have developed information, which is now in the files -- information which, according to Acheson's own "yardstick of loyalty" would stamp many, if not all of them as being bad security risks.

With the very limited staff which I have available (and, as the Chair knows, I have been allocated no funds for this investigation -- I have conducted it completely on my own), it would take me a considerable period of time to develop all of the information on all of these individuals and submit individual cases on each of them to the committee.

I intend, of course, to continue my investigation and assemble all available information which comes to my attention on any of these individuals, which information shall be available to the staff of this committee.

In the meantime, in order to get things started, I believe the staff might start checking on these individuals. Obviously, the staff could do a much speedier job in that the files, which are not easily available to me, will be available to the committee.

None of the names which I now hand the Chair cover the cases which I covered on the Senate floor.

I shall continue to develop as much information on these cases as possible and will, of course, submit to the committee all such information as soon as I have it properly documented.

I have remaining a considerable amount of information on the balance of these cases covered on the Senate floor, which information is being assembled as rapidly as possible and put into shape to be presented to the Committee. This task will be completed as soon as possible.

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The next case I will discuss is that of Dr. Harlow Shapley, a member of the U. S. National Commission for UNESCO, one of the organizations of the United Nations.

In my Lincoln Day speech I stated that Dr. Shapley was prominent in the affairs of the Scientific and Cultural Conference for World Peace which gathered in New York City in March 1949. That organization, as you know, and as I stated in my speech, was nothing more than a Soviet-Communist meeting for the purpose of discrediting this nation's fight against communism in Europe and elsewhere.

Mr. Acheson himself denounced this "peace" conference as — "a sounding board for communistic propaganda".

After I made my Lincoln Day speech, the State Department's Deputy Under-Secretary John Pourifoy, had this to say in his press release of February 13, 1950 concerning Dr. Shapley:

"Dr. Shapley has never been an employee of the Department of State. However, in 1945, he served as a member of the American Delegation at the UNESCO Conference in London; and in 1946 to the International Astronomical Union at Copenhagen.

"Dr. Shapley is a member of the National Commission for UNESCO, representing the American Association for the Advancement of Science."

I submit that this statement in Mr. Pourifoy's press release is a misrepresentation of the true facts concerning Dr. Shapley's association with our Department of State. ~~This is merely another instance of the efforts on the part of the State Department to discredit the statements I have made, and to mislead the American public by presenting half truths.~~

The full facts concerning Dr. Shapley and the facts that the State Department's press release conveniently omitted are these:

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Dr. Shapley was appointed to the National Commission for UNESCO by the Secretary of State in May 1947 to fill an unexpired term, and he was reappointed to that position by the Secretary of State in June 1947 for a second term on the Commission, which expires in April of this year.

Not only was Dr. Shapley twice appointed to the National Commission by the predecessor of the present Secretary of State, in accordance with the provisions of Public Law 565 of the 79th Congress, but his transportation expenses and \$10 per diem are also paid by the State Department, in accordance with the provisions of Public Law 565.

I am at a complete loss to understand how the State Department could seek to avoid responsibility for Dr. Shapley's appointment and continuance on the National Commission, in view of these uncontroverted facts.

As a matter of fact, I know that John Peurifoy had all of these facts in his possession concerning the appointment and payment of expenses for Dr. Shapley at the National Commission, at the time his misleading press release of February 13 was issued to the public. I know that because I have a letter from John Peurifoy, dated February 16, 1950, in which he furnished me with the facts concerning Shapley's appointments and compensation, in accordance with Public Law 565.

Now I personally do not blame John Peurifoy for attempting to mislead the public and whitewash the State Department in that press release. I have known Peurifoy to be an upright, honest individual, and I for one am convinced that he is issuing these misleading half truths to the American public on orders from higher ups.

It is inconceivable that the Secretary of State should be condemning the Communist-inspired Scientific and Cultural Conference for World Peace on the one hand, and retaining Dr. Harlow Shapley, one of its main organizers, in an important position with UNESCO on the other.

As this Committee well knows, the power to appoint carries with it the power to dismiss unless definite restrictions are placed on the appointing authority, which they are not in the case of Dr. Shapley.

Statelast.
Furthermore, inasmuch as ~~U. S. Treasury~~ funds are being used to pay the traveling expenses and per diem of Dr. Shapley's at the National Commission, there is no reason why he could not be summarily dismissed from that position by Secretary Acheson under the broad powers of the so-called McCarran Rider.

Dr. Shapley's active participation in the Soviet Peace Conference is not the last nor only Communist-front with which this man has been affiliated. His record with Communist-fronts is a long and interesting one.

Excerpt from the book, "Why and How I left Defense Ministry in the Intrigue of Russia in Spain," by Indalicio Prieto, former Minister of Defense for the Spanish Republic cause.

"It is true that I have had certain incidents with the Russians. Certain Russian technicians proposed to me in Valencia, that a service of Military Investigations should be created. This was the Spanish counterpart of the NKVD. I confess that I opposed the project. But because of insistent pressure, I created the S.I.M. I was especially concerned with choosing a chief, until I gave it to an intimate friend of mine, who had just come from France, where he was with his family. In entrusting him with the task, I gave him these instructions:

'You are going to form the S.I.M., carefully, with elements of all groups of the Popular Front. Your only charges will be these two: Do not permit the new organization to be converted into an instrument of the Communists and do not permit Russian technicians to gain control. Listen to the advice of these technicians and follow their orientations, which can be very useful to you, but control must always be in your hands and in that of the Government, and of no one else.'

"I showed little tact in the selection of that comrade. A Republican named Sayagues came in fact to be the chief of S.I.M. Regional chiefs of the S.I.M. were designated and they proposed to me a certain Gustavo Duran for the Madrid zone. It was not concealed from me that the person proposed was a Communist (Duran). I knew this, but in spite of that, he was appointed by me. In the decree creating the S.I.M. of August 1937 - a decree which I myself drew up, because I did not wish to follow in a slavish manner the project which was handed me -- there is an article by virtue of which the appointment of all agents of the S.I.M. rests exclusive with the Minister of National Defense. This was a guarantee which temporarily I wish to establish. No one could be an agent of the S.I.M. who was not in possession of the memorandum book which bore duplicate the signature of the minister. Duran having been appointed chief of the demarcation of the army of the center, of his own accord and without power to do so, appointed the agents who were under his orders, which to the number of some hundreds, were Communists and only four or five were Socialists. I faced an intolerable situation, wherefore alleging, and with reason, that I lacked commanders in the army. I ordered that all military chiefs who were not in particular positions in the army should return to their former positions and thus Major Duran had to return to his military function. Because of Duran's leaving the S.I.M. I received a visit from a Russian technician, of these services, who said to me:

'RUSSIAN AGENT. I have come to speak to you about the dismissal of Duran. What happened?

'PRIETO. Nothing special, I lacked commanders in the army and ordered Duran to return to it.

'RUSSIAN AGENT. No. You discharged him because he appointed Communists as agents in Madrid.

'PRIETO. That is also sufficient reason, because Duran absolutely lacked authority to make appointments.

'RUSSIAN AGENT. Why did he not have the power to appoint agents?

'PRIETO. Because by virtue of the decree creating the S.I.M. that power is reserved exclusively to the Minister.'

"I read the decree and before the evidence of my statement my visitor alleged:

'RUSSIAN AGENT. Duran could make temporary appointments.

'PRIETO. Neither actual nor temporary. Here in Spain, moreover, the temporary is converted into the definitive.

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'RUSSIAN AGENT. Be that as it may, I come to ask you to immediately restore Major Duran as chief of the S.I.M. in Madrid.

'PRIETO. I am very sorry, but I cannot consent.

'RUSSIAN AGENT. If you do not consent to restore Duran, my relations with you are broken.

'PRIETO. I am sorry, but Major Duran will go to the front of his division and will not return to the S.I.M. Your attitude is unjustified and I cannot yield to it.'

"I did not yield as a matter of fact, and my relations with the Russian technician, through his own wish, were absolutely cut off. I have not seen him since that scene."

Report from Edward J. Ruff, Assistant U. S. Military Attache in the Dominican Republic, addressed to the American Intelligence Service.

"I want to take this opportunity to clarify my position in connection with Report No. 428, dated 13 December, 1943, Subject: Gustavo DURAN, Alleged Communist Employee of the C.I.A.A., Havana. As you know, this office received a cable from the Military Attache, Havana, requesting that dissemination of this report to be held up on the grounds that it was 'absolutely incorrect'. A few days ago we received letter No. 7967 from Lt. Col. Brown, written by Ambassador Braden concerning this individual. Both these communications corroborated information which we had regarding Duran and I cannot see on the basis of those reports how our report can be branded as 'absolutely incorrect'. Our only statement in the report on Duran is that he was a member of the Communist Party in Spain. From further reports received, this information can now be evaluated as A-1. For your own knowledge, the information on Duran was submitted by a Spanish refugee who also served as a Lt. Colonel in the Spanish Republican Army and had served on Duran's promotion board in Spain, which board was charged with considering recommendations for promotion of Spanish Republican Officers. As our source was actually sitting on the Board at the time that Duran's recommendation for promotion came through, he himself saw all Duran's papers and letters of recommendation, and had access to complete information regarding Duran's background.

He states, dogmatically, that the records showed Duran to be a member of the Spanish Communist Party. Our source had previously made available to us the information agreeing with that sent to us by Military Attache, Havana, except the statement that Duran entered the Army as a private. According to our Agent, Duran was commissioned directly from civilian life and given the rank of Major in the Militia. Later when the Militia became part of the Spanish Republican Army, he was made a Major in the Army. The only additional information we had, and which we did not mention in the report as it was not believed pertinent, was the reported fact that Duran is a homosexual. I do not question Duran's interest in the arts, his culture or intelligence. However, we only stated in our report that Duran was a member of the Communist Party, and that we did not know whether he is still a member of the Communist Party. I, myself, am convinced that Duran was a Communist and consider Ambassador Braden's statement that he is a "liberal of the highest type" to be a euphemism. Under the circumstances, I believed the reliability of our report still remains as originally submitted.

The Ambassador here is inclined to concur in my report on Duran, but has asked that no further official correspondence on the subject be sent up. Hence this personal letter from me.

Sincerely,

EDWARD J. RUFF
1st. Lt., A.G.D.
Assistant Military Attache"

After Senator Wherry wrote this letter to the State Department, demanding the immediate discharge of Duran, he received on September 11, 1946, the following letter from Mr. Donald Russell, the Assistant Secretary of State:

ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE
WASHINGTON

September 11, 1946

My dear Senator:

I am in receipt of your recent inquiry about the security investigation by the Department of Mr. Gustavo Duran. As you know, the Department has a Security Committee which confines itself to reviewing security investigations and to making recommendations based thereon. Of course, this committee has nothing to do with reviewing the qualifications or competency of the person reviewed for a position in the Department other than as security is involved. I have added this because from our conversation I would assume that you seriously question the qualifications of Mr. Duran for employment, as distinguished from security consideration. That phase of Mr. Duran's employment is not within the scope of the Security Committee.

After reviewing the entire record on Mr. Duran as procured from all available sources, the Security Committee recommended favorably on Mr. Duran. I have carefully gone over the record before the Security Committee and I have approved their recommendation.

While I recognize that the above conclusions are at variance with your own feelings, I have to do my duty as I see it and I hope that you will recognize that I have attempted to exercise my judgment faithfully and honestly.

With best wishes, I am

Sincerely yours,

(s) Donald Russell

The Honorable
Kenneth S. Wherry
United States Senate

Habana, December 21, 1943

Memorandum for the Military Attache:

Mr. Gustavo Duran was recommended to me in the first instance by a friend of unimpeachable patriotism and integrity. He was recommended for a specific objective requiring a person of highly specialized qualifications; his duties were to be concerned with protecting United States interests through confidential surveillance over Falangist activities in Cuba.

As to Mr. Duran's background, he is a naturalized American citizen born and educated in Spain. He is of good family, and in his youth was particularly interested in the arts. When the Spanish civil war began in July, 1936, he gave up everything to fight on the side of the Loyalists and from a somewhat dilettante but brilliant young man, turned into a vital force for the Republican cause. His military record was reportedly brilliant. He was further described to me as being a man whose hatred for the Fascists, and his deep devotion to liberal principles, are not open to debate. A close association with him during a period of over a year fully support this description.

Mr. Duran arrived in Habana in November 1942 on the payroll of the Pan American Union and was to transfer to the staff of the C.I.A.A. on February 1, 1943. Instead, I urgently recommended his employment as an Auxiliary Foreign Service Officer in a telegram from which I quote the following:

"I regard Duran as eminently qualified for the work he is performing and I have the highest estimation for his intelligence and character as well as for his complete loyalty and discretion. He has already proven of very great value to this Embassy and I anticipate that his usefulness will increase as he becomes more familiar with conditions in Cuba. I consider that his continuance here is particularly desirable at the present time when our relations with Spain are of such vital importance."

Mr. Duran has now served as one of my immediate associates for more than a year. His work has been excellent and outstandingly useful to the United States government. From my personal knowledge based on close association, Mr. Duran is not a Communist but a liberal of the highest type. I consider him an unusually worthy, patriotic and honorable American citizen, who shows great promise as a United States Government official capable of high responsibility.

Spruille Braden

When Mr. Russell wrote this letter on September 4, 1946, he had in his files the top secret report from the Military Attache in Madrid, which I have already referred to, outlining in detail the facts I have given on Duran.

- What was the mysterious power in the possession of Duran that enabled him to continue to serve as a confidential assistant to Spruille Braden, the then head of the State Department's South American affairs?

Why was this man permitted voluntarily to resign in the face of these grave charges?

Mr. Duran obviously had powerful friends and one of his greatest champions was his immediate chief, Spruille Braden.

I now show the Committee Exhibit D-2, which is a copy of a letter marked "secret" and dated December 21, 1943, in Havana.

Mr. Braden describes Mr. Duran as one recommended to him by a friend of unimpeachable integrity.

He set forth in his letter that Duran was a naturalized citizen, born and educated in Spain, of good family and in his youth was particularly "interested in the arts". Braden said that from 1936 Duran gave up everything to fight on the side of the Spanish Loyalists and said he "urgently recommended his employment as an Auxiliary Foreign Service officer".

Following Senator Wherry's letter to the State Department of August, 1946, in which the Senator maintained that this man was such a bad security risk that he should be discharged, we find that he was permitted to resign on October 4, 1946.

In view of the grave charges made by Senator Wherry and the unusual attitude of the State Department in permitting this man's resignation, it would be interesting to know what, if any, investigation was made by State Department officials as to his conduct while in a responsible, confidential capacity in the Department.

But Duran's friends in the State Department did not turn their backs on him.

After his resignation, Duran almost immediately was employed as a representative of the International Refugee Organization of the United Nations. He was employed there as of yesterday.

I have received a confidential report that Duran was recommended for his U.N. position by a member of the present Presidential Cabinet. It has also been reported to me that Duran is the brother-in-law of

Michael Straight, the owner and publisher of a pro-Communist magazine called the "New Republic".

Here again it is certainly pertinent to inquire where this man got his power, what he did while in the State Department and, possibly, of equal importance, is what he did not do.

To complete this picture, I attach hereto copies of the following documents:

- (1) Report from Edward J. Ruff, Assistant U. S. Military Attache in the Dominican Republic, addressed to the American Intelligence Service dated December 30, 1943 marked Exhibit E-2.
- (2) Excerpt from the book, "Why and How I Left Defense Ministry in the Intrigue of Russia in Spain," by Idalicio Prieto, former Minister of Defense for the Spanish Republican cause, marked Exhibit C-2.
- (3) A list of reference material for the committee's use in further checking into the background and activities of this man who is now with IRO, screening refugees coming into the United States.

August 2, 1946

The Honorable James F. Byrnes
Secretary of State
Washington, D. C.

Dear Secretary:

- - As a member of the Appropriations Committee, on April 25, 1946, I asked for investigation of certain persons holding positions of trust and responsibility in your Department.

It was my purpose then and is now to withhold appropriations that finance the salaries and activities of anyone in the State Department whose allegiance apparently is to some other country rather than to the United States.

You will recall, Mr. Secretary, that when you appeared I questioned you about some of these officials and among them was a Gustavo Duran. This was just prior to the Carter Glass funeral. At that time you stated there was a question of identity of Gustavo Duran. You stated further an investigation had revealed that he was some other person than the man in the State Department, who has been an assistant to Spruille Braden.

It has now come to my knowledge there exists an extensive military intelligence report on this man, Gustavo Duran, and I am reliably informed that several copies of this report have been delivered to the State Department.

I am now making this formal request upon you in my official capacity as a United States Senator, and as a member of the State Department Sub-Committee on Appropriations, that on the basis of this report you immediately discharge Gustavo Duran.

Cordially yours,

KENNETH S. WHERRY

KS:emr

The Honorable Kenneth S. Wherry wrote to the State Department on August 2, 1946, demanding the immediate discharge of Duran.

I now submit this letter as my exhibit - marked Exhibit B-2.

EXHIBIT B-2 FOLLOWS ON NEXT PAGE

The "Cause General" (General Judicial Proceedings) has information about the crimes perpetrated by the militia under the command of Duran's "choca" (illegal prison). He was one of the principal leaders of the popular militia created by the communists. He was a personal friend of Lister and Modesto (commanders of red brigades, now Generals in the Russian Army) and soon became captain, major and lieutenant colonel of the "Red" Army. He belonged to the General staff of the "Red" forces which directed the "brilliant" withdrawals of Talavera de la Reina, Maqueda, Toledo, etc.

6. "When the international brigades were brought into the Madrid and Aranjuez fronts, Gustavo Duran formed part of the High Russian General Staff, with headquarters at Tarazona and its vicinity, where they left sad and hideous recollections.

7. "After Tarazona we (the Spanish Intelligence Service) lost track of Duran. It appears that he went to Moscow with a delegation of male and female members of the "Red" Army. It appears that later he was for some time in Paris.

8. "And now he is in Washington as a collaborator of Spruille Braden, Chief of a Section of the State Department."

9. M.A. Comment: A very reliable Spaniard who is anti-Franco in sympathies but is middle of the road republican and extremely pro-U.S. and democratic in his views states that he knows personally that DURAN as commander officer of an international brigade in a small town not far from Madrid ordered the execution of the town electrician and another man who was a mason, neither of whom has committed any act for which they should have suffered this execution.

1332 WENDELL G. JOHNSON
Colonel, U.S.C.
Military Attache

B.I.D. No. 7232

Report No. R-290/46

CONFIDENTIAL

INTELLIGENCE REPORT

For general use by any U. S. Intelligence Agency

From: Military Attache, American Embassy, Madrid, Spain June 4, 1946

Source: Spanish Army Central General Staff B-3

Area Reported On Spain

Who's Who Gustavo DURAN

Following is the report given the Military Attache by the A.C. of S., G-2, Spanish Central General Staff, After the I/A asked whether DURAN was known:

1. "Gustavo DURAN came to Madrid for the first time in the nineteen twenties from the Canary Island, in the company of another Canarian, a painter called Nestor, who was registered by the Spanish police for the same reasons as Duran *****. As a friend of Nestor, Gustavo Duran became employed as a pianist in the company of Antonia Lerce the "Argentinita" and went to Berlin to participate in that capacity in dance shows. However, his ***** caused him to incur the fury of the Berlin police, which finally ousted him from Germany.
2. "Similar trouble happened to him in other European capitals. His ***** grew to the limit in Paris, which was the preferred center for his activities some years before the advent of the Spanish Republic in 1931, while he was under the protection of his friend Nestor, the painter, who was well known in certain Parisian quarters. About that time the Soviets entrusted Gustavo Duran with some missions and finally appointed him their agent.
3. "Upon the proclamation of the Spanish Republic, the "Porcelana" (as he was nicknamed) returned to Madrid. His identity papers indicated that he was the representative of the Paramount Film Co. However, his true mission was service of the G.P.U. Duran was greatly successful in his activities due to the political protection he enjoyed. He soon became one of the leading members of the Youths of the Communist Party and greatly contributed to the merger of the Communist Youths with the youths of the Spanish Labor Party, thus giving birth to the J.S.U. ("Juventudes Socialistas Unificadas"-United Socialist Youths), of fateful remembrance, since this organization committed the most cold-blooded crimes before 18 July 1936 (date of the military uprising) and during the red revolution which ensued.
4. "During the republican regime (1931-1936) Duran continued practising his *****. Together with other "close" friends of his and some young pro-communist poets, among whom Alberty was noted, Duran succeeded in becoming notorious. All them were his tools and all then were made into active communists. In Duran's home located ***** such meetings took place that the police had to interfere frequently, thus giving occasion to complete his record as ***** in the files of the General Directorate of Security. This record as ***** was probably removed by his friend Serrano Poncela, who was the Chief of the "Red" Police during the months of October and November, 1936, in Madrid and political reporter of "Mundo Obrero" (a communist newspaper) and Chief of the J.S.U. Duran's release from his frequent imprisonments for ***** conduct was due to his powerful political protectors, who blindly obeyed orders from the Soviet political police.
5. "Upon the national uprising (beginning of Civil War) Gustavo Duran took over the nearest convent to his house, called "las Siervas de Maria", located at the old Chamberi Plaza. He was there the "responsable", or chief. He was afflicted there with typhoid fever during the month of August, 1936.

MEM Dist W Europe 5
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DC/CG-1

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State 6
FBI-1

of Trygve Lie to find out exactly what type of work he was doing.

My office was advised that information could not be given to me.

The State Department advised me that Duran is now Chief of the Cultural Activities Section of the Department of Social Affairs, United Nations.

I was surprised to find that the Permanent Secretary of the United Nations felt he could not give to a United States Senator the information as to what this man was doing. However, since that time I have had the matter checked in New York and am informed he is actually with the International Refugee Organization, engaged in work having to do with screening refugees coming into this country. The Financial contribution which the United

MORE

-3-

States makes toward the running of this United Nations' agency

amount to 45.57 percent. (Senate Report 1274, 81st Congress, 2nd Session, Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Departments, prepared by Subcommittee on Relations with International Organizations.)

At the time that Acheson's man attempted to ridicule my statement, he either did not know the facts in the case or he was covering up the information which is in the files and which should have been known to him.

This information, which I shall document for the committee, was known or was available to the State Department. It shows that Duran was (1) well-known for his rabid Communist beliefs and activities, (2) that he was active in secret Soviet operations in the Spanish ^{Republican} ~~Republic~~ Army, (3) that a highly confidential report was sent to the State Department by the Military Attache at the American Embassy in Madrid which according to all existing rules called for Duran's immediate dismissal — unless the facts were proven to be wrong. Originally, & I understand it was claimed that this was a case of mistaken identity. That claim, I believe, has been subsequently dropped in view of the fact that our intelligence produced pictures of him in the uniform that he wore at the time he was the regional head of S.I.M., which was the Spanish Counterpart of the Russian NKVD or OGPU. I now hand the committee one of those pictures.

✓ At the time this intelligence report reached the State Department, Duran was a highly placed official in a confidential capacity with the State Department in South America.

When the American people read the carefully prepared statement put out by the Secretary of State's office in regard to the Duran statement, they were entitled to rely upon it as being the truth. Unfortunately, anyone who believed that statement got a completely erroneous impression of the actual facts.

Whichever way you wish to interpret this situation I submit to the Committee that it is typical of the carelessness of the top executives of the State Department of this country. The situation I have just discussed is typical of the type of news releases emanating from the State Department; it is typical of the half truths we hear in answer to the information which I have been developing in regard to the bad security risks in that department.

I now submit to the committee the Intelligence Report just referred to in its entirety. It will be noted the State Department received a copy of it. There are certain matters discussed in this report which I do not feel should be made public until the committee has had a chance to thoroughly look into them. I have, therefore, deleted these sections from the copies being handed to the press and will not read them into the record at this time. The entire report, however, with nothing deleted is being handed to each of the members of the committee.

(Gustavo Duran)

The Committee will recall that the name of Gustavo Duran was first mentioned by me as a possible bad security risk in a speech which I made in Reno, Nevada.

At that time I said: "Now, Let's see what happens when individuals with Communist connections are forced out of the State Department. Gustavo Duran, who was labeled as (I quote) 'a notorious international Communist,' was made assistant to the Assistant Secretary of State in charge of Latin American affairs. He was taken into the State Department from his job as a lieutenant colonel in the Communist International Brigade. Finally, after intense congressional pressure and criticism, he resigned in 1946 from the State Department — and ladies and gentlemen, where do you think he is now? He took over a high-salaried job as Chief of Cultural Activities Section in the Office of the Assistant Secretary General of the United Nations."

This statement was promptly ridiculed by the Secretary of State who — through Mr. Peurifoy — merely said that this man Duran was no longer an employee of the State Department, but had been in the auxiliary foreign service from January, 1943 until September, 1945, and thereafter until October 4, 1946, in the Department. Mr. Peurifoy added that Duran had voluntarily resigned from the State Department on October 4, 1946.

One of the important facts that the Secretary overlooked in making this press release is that this man is still, as of today, a high salaried official in the United Nations. On March 8th my office phoned the office

121-23278-46

ENCLOSURE

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. D. M. Ladd

DATE: March 14, 1950

FROM : A. H. Belmont

SUBJECT: COMMUNISTS IN THE STATE DEPARTMENT
(Allegations by Senator Joseph R. McCarthy)
LOYALTY OF GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES



- 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
- Tele. Room
- Mr. Nease
- Miss Holmes
- Miss Gandy

PURPOSE

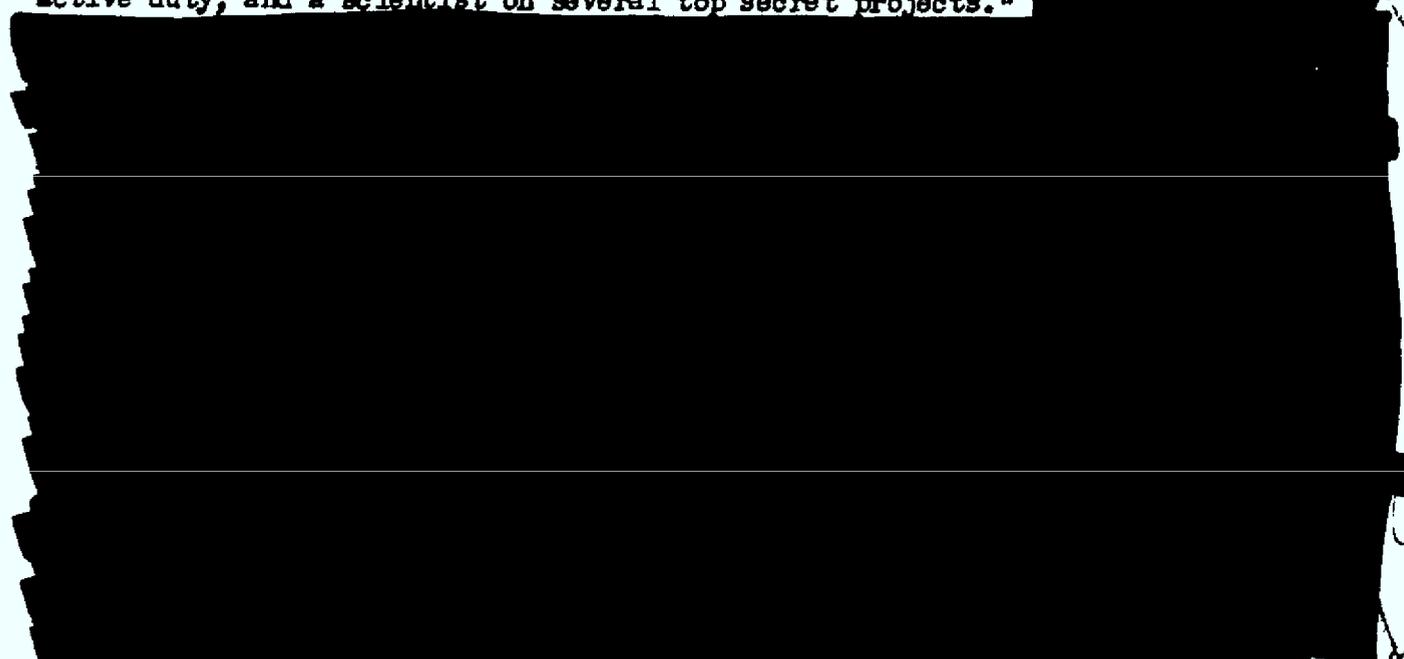
To furnish for your information and in accordance with your request summary memoranda regarding Dr. Esther Caukin Brunauer, Stephen Brunauer and Owen J. Lattimore.

BACKGROUND

Reference is made to Mr. Winterrowd's memorandum to you dated March 13, 1950, advising you with respect to Senator McCarthy's testimony before the Senate Foreign Relations Subcommittee on the morning of the 13th. You will recall that in Senator McCarthy's testimony he identified his current Case No. 3 as Dr. Esther Caukin Brunauer, who, as you will recall, was identified as "Case No. 47" in his previous testimony before the Senate as published in the Congressional Record of February 20, 1950. There is attached a copy of the summary memorandum prepared on Dr. Esther Caukin Brunauer identifying her as "Case No. 47," which was submitted to the Director by memorandum of February 24, 1950, along with summaries on 67 other individuals identified as those referred to by case numbers in Senator McCarthy's testimony published in the Congressional Record of February 20, 1950.

TOP SECRET RECORDED - 101

Senator McCarthy in his testimony before the Senate Foreign Relations Subcommittee yesterday also mentioned Esther Brunauer's husband and stated that the status of this case was most important and he would not present it at a public hearing but would refer to it in executive session. He identified the husband of Esther Brunauer as "Stephen Brunauer, a Commander in the U. S. Navy, presently on active duty, and a scientist on several top secret projects."



Attachment: MAY 12 1950

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[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

With reference to Owen J. Lattimore, you will recall that Mr. Winterrowd's memorandum to you yesterday indicated that Senator McCarthy was identifying his current "Case No. 4" as that concerning Owen J. Lattimore. According to an article appearing in the final edition of the Washington Daily News dated March 13, 1950, Senator McCarthy named Owen J. Lattimore as a former adviser to President Roosevelt who was "pro-Communist." This article indicates he told a Senate Foreign Relations Subcommittee that Mr. Lattimore still holds a position as a part-time State Department Consultant on Far Eastern problems; that Lattimore, who was the late President Roosevelt's adviser in China, is a bad security risk and may already "have done this nation incalculable and irreparable harm."

Lattimore has never been the subject of a Loyalty Investigation.

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

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ACTION

None. This is for your information.

~~SECRET~~

March 14, 1950

DR. ESTHER CAUKIN BRUNAUER
aka Mrs. Stephen Brunauer
Assistant Director for Policy Liaison
UNESCO Relations Staff
Department of State
Washington, D. C.

Background

Dr. Esther Caukin Brunauer was born on July 7, 1901 at Jackson, California, She was employed from September, 1927 to March, 1944 by the American Association of University Women, Washington, D. C., and at the conclusion of her services with that organization she was International Relations Secretary. She is married to Dr. Stephen Brunauer who is with the Office of Naval Research, Department of the Navy, Washington, D. C.

Basis for Investigation

The House Committee on Un-American Activities reported that the employee presided at a meeting on June 11, 1936 which was sponsored by the American Friends of the Soviet Union in Washington, D. C.

Results of Investigation

[REDACTED]

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Classified by 2909
Exempt from GDS 2+3
Date 4/10/78

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[REDACTED]

Reports to CSC - March 2, 1948; reports to Department - March 19, 1949.

Disposition

Civil Service Commission - "Retained" - February 4, 1949. Department - No final advice re prosecution - February 14, 1950.

U

SECRET

March 14, 1950

STEPHEN BRUNAUER
Technologist, High Explosives
Bureau of Naval Ordnance
U. S. Navy Department
Washington, D. C.

Background:

Stephen Brunauer was born February 12, 1903, in Budapest, Hungary, and was naturalized in New York City on September 1, 1927. He attended City College of New York and received his A.B. degree from Columbia University, New York City, in 1925. He received a Ph.D. degree from Johns Hopkins University in 1933. In January, 1926, he married Anna Friedman and divorced her in March, 1931. In the same year he married Esther Caukin. He was employed by the Department of Agriculture as a Chemist from 1928 to October, 1942. He was appointed a Lieutenant in the U. S. Naval Reserve in August, 1942, was promoted to Lt. Commander, September 30, 1943, and was promoted to Commander, November 9, 1945. He was relieved from active duty November 13, 1946, and given a certificate of honorable service. He entered on duty September 9, 1946, as a Technologist, High Explosives, with the Bureau of Naval Ordnance.

Atomic Energy Act - Applicant Investigation:

[REDACTED]

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
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March 14, 1950

OWEN LATTIMORE
Temporary Appointee
Economic Affairs Division
United Nations

Classified by 2909
Exempt from automatic
Date of Declassification Indefinite
DPG/066 H/10/78

DETAILS

Owen Lattimore was born in Washington, D. C. on July 29, 1900. When he was one year of age, he left for China with his parents and resided there until he was thirteen years of age when he was sent to Switzerland and England to complete his education. He returned to China in 1919 and engaged in newspaper work and business in Shanghai, Tientsin, and Peking. He traveled extensively in China and Asia and did research work in Manchuria and Mongolia under grants from the Social Science Research Council, the Harvard - Yenching Institute and the J. S. Guggenheim Memorial Foundation. U

In 1933 he joined the staff of the Institute of Pacific Relations as editor of its journal "Pacific Affairs" and worked in that capacity in China and the United States until 1938 when he was appointed Director of the Walter Hines Page School of International Relations at Johns Hopkins University at Baltimore, Maryland. In July, 1941, he was appointed personal political adviser to Generalissimo Chiang Kai-Shek upon the recommendation of President Roosevelt. In 1942 he resigned that position to accept an appointment with the Far Eastern Department of the Office of War Information and on March 24, 1945, was appointed as the Director of Pacific Operations for OWI. In December, 1944, he resigned from OWI to return to his work at Johns Hopkins University, where he is currently employed as Director of the Walter Hines Page School of International Relations. U

The October 30, 1945, issue of the "Baltimore Sun" reported that Lattimore had been appointed as Chief Economist of the United States Reparations Commission for Japan. U

It has been reported that Lattimore has been engaged as a consultant and adviser on Far Eastern Affairs by various officials of the State Department, but inquiry by the Liaison Section of the State U

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Department revealed no record of Lattimore's employment other than that he was engaged for three days in October, 1949 as a consultant on Far Eastern Affairs on a per diem basis at a rate of \$6.00 per day.

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[REDACTED]

The "New York Times" of August 6, 1949, reported that the Secretary of State had appointed a three-man committee to review the situation in China and Central Asia. This committee included Dr. Philip Jessup of the United Nations; Raymond D. Fosdick, the former President of the Rockefeller Foundation; and Dr. Everett Case, President of Colgate University. On August 18, 1949, Dr. Jessup as "Ambassador at Large," wrote Lattimore and requested that he furnish the Advisory Committee with a summary of his views on the objective of the United States policies and methods to be employed in the Far East.

[REDACTED]

Francis H. Russell, Director of the Office of Public Affairs of the State Department, reported that Lattimore had appeared as a lecturer on the Department's Orientation Program for Foreign Service employees.

[REDACTED]

The "Baltimore Sun" of June 9, 1949, reported that Johns Hopkins University had been awarded \$75,000 to carry out studies on "Inner Asia Frontiers" under a cooperative project sponsored by the Foreign Service Institute of the State Department, Johns Hopkins University, and the American Council of Learned Societies.

The Baltimore and New York Offices by teletype of March 6 and 8, 1950, reported that Lattimore has been hired by the Economic Affairs Division of the United Nations on a fixed term appointment for one month. He departed from New York for Kabul, Afghanistan on March 6, 1950, on a three-weeks trip to make a preliminary survey in Afghanistan in connection with a United Nations Program to afford technical assistance to backward nations. This preliminary trip will eventually be followed by a more prolonged trip next summer. Lattimore is accompanied by Harold E. Caustin, Deputy Director of the United Nations Economic Stability and Development Division and a Mr. Walter, a Belgian representative of the United Nations.

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OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Date March 14 1950 Time 4:24pm

Mr. Seth W. Richardson, Loyalty

Review Board - thru secretary

Phone No.

REMARKS

When informed of the Director's absence, Mr. Richardson requested to speak with Mr. Ladd and was transferred accordingly.

Mr. Ladd's office advises that Mr. Richardson believes there is a leak in the Loyalty Review Board. He stated that Senator McCarthy had made a statement this morning about John Stewart Service and this information had not been furnished to the State Department until after McCarthy's testimony of this morning. Mr. Richardson wondered if the FBI could help and Mr. Ladd advised him this appeared to be an administrative matter and that either he, Richardson, or the Civil Service Commission should look into it.

DIRECTOR'S NOTATION: "Right. H"

Comments in the Department

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58 JUN

121-23278-✓
NOT RECORDED
82 JUN 27 1950

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. D. M. LADD
FROM : MR. A. H. BELMONT
SUBJECT: COMMUNISTS IN THE STATE DEPARTMENT

DATE: 3-15-50

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

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D

[redacted] stopped by to see Mr. Laughlin late in the afternoon of March 14, 1950. [redacted] referred to a conversation had with you regarding the list of State Department employees and you suggested that in the event he had any information of interest to the Bureau that we would appreciate obtaining any data he cared to turn over.

[redacted] advised that approximately two or three weeks ago he received information indicating that Senator McCarthy was looking for an investigator. Upon talking to the Senator, [redacted] agreed to undertake on a fee basis the investigation of certain cases. [redacted] said that he was assisted locally by [redacted] and more recently for a shorter period of time by [redacted]. He added that [redacted] handled some of the leads in New York.

[redacted] explained that Senator McCarthy had some information and it was the duty of he and his coworkers to endeavor to develop this material. He said it was a terrifically hard job in that in but a few cases was there any substantive material and, further, since Senator McCarthy was constantly "jumping the gun." [redacted] mentioned that he and his coworkers did succeed in getting some information on approximately four or five good cases which the Senator was to use in his statement before the Subcommittee on Foreign Relations this week. However, quite obviously, [redacted] continued, the Senator was not relying completely on his investigators but must have had some other sources. For example, [redacted] stated, he and his group furnished the Senator absolutely no information on Dorothy Kenyon. Whoever made material on her available to Senator McCarthy did it "via the back door." [redacted] said that he suspects that some newspaper reporter gave the Senator the information on Kenyon. He added that the Senator's mentioning her came as a complete surprise to him and the other investigators.

[redacted] then stated that former Inspector E. P. Morgan had been named as General Counsel of the Subcommittee on Foreign Relations to probe this matter. He was of the opinion that no other members of the staff had been selected at the time of his conversation. He said that he was aware that originally it was intended that the Assistant Counsel would be a Republican but that he, [redacted] gathered from talking to Morgan that Morgan wanted a free hand and was not concerned with the political question.

[redacted] said that he and the other investigators who assisted him were "out" as of that time and would have no further access to any of the material available to Senator McCarthy.

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[initials]

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MAR 17 1950

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SER. FILES

Undermining Foreign Policy

A Communication

WE ARE deeply disturbed by the current attacks upon the integrity and devotion to American interests of the Secretary of State, Mr. Acheson, and the personnel of the State Department.

We are keenly aware of the corrosive results of such attacks upon the efficiency and effectiveness of Government personnel. However much Government officials may steel themselves against irresponsible onslaught, however much they may seek to ignore unfounded personal abuse, their ability to devote themselves to their tasks, to command public confidence and to persuade those with whom they deal are profoundly affected.

It is for this reason that we believe that the irresponsible personal attacks upon Mr. Acheson and the personnel of the State Department represent a serious danger to the national interest. These attacks, sponsored as they are by persons in high position, have the effect of undermining the officials who are in charge of our foreign relations. They are a severe blow to our effectiveness in international affairs.

NO ONE would suggest that it is necessary for Americans to agree on any particular policy advanced by the State Department. All international programs must be subjected to public criticism if they are to receive public support. But the attacks upon the State Department now made are not criticism of its policies. On the contrary, they are attempts to make both Americans and citizens of foreign countries believe that whatever policy the State Department advocates is the product of men who do not have the real interest of the United States at heart. This is being done by innuendo and suggestion of Communist affiliation and sympathy. The effort of the charges is to create suspicion of the motives of those who are engaged in the most difficult task which American diplomacy ever faced.

Nor would it be suggested that officials of the Government, including the State Department, should be immune from criticism or investigation. But to make unsupported charges of Communist affiliation, however disguised or qualified, is base, inexcusable and unpatriotic in a fundamental sense.

ANYONE—including a Senator—who impairs the effectiveness of our international relations for partisan purposes, discredits his party and his office; and anyone who does this by unfounded personal attacks upon the loyalty and integrity of individual public officials, is doubly guilty.

We are forced to conclude that the very purpose of these attacks is to divide the people of this country, for partisan purposes, on the crucial question of foreign policy administration. Certainly its effect is to weaken the position of our officials abroad and to impair their efforts to rally the free nations of the world to united opposition to the spread of communism. No one except a Communist sympathizer or a vain, reckless and arrogant man would deliberately lend himself to such ends.

We write this letter in the hope that others will join with us in expressing to the State Department, in whose hands our destiny is so largely entrusted, that we believe in its high purpose and integrity and that we regard any attempt to undermine confidence in its good faith as subversive of American interests.

THURMAN ARNOLD,
ABE FORTAS,
PAUL A. PORTER.

Washington.

4-28
Tolson ✓
Ladd ✓
Walters ✓
Glavin ✓
Nichols ✓
Rosen ✓
Tracy ✓
Harbo ✓
Mohr ✓
Winterrowd ✓
Nease ✓
Gandy ✓

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Dean Acheson

Strange these ardent champions of our democracy of alleged foes of subversion, merely stir themselves when real subversive attack the FBI, but do the contrary join up.

Page 4

Times-Herald

Wash. Post

Wash. News

Wash. Star

N.Y. Mirror

Date: _____

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INDEXED

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MAR 20 1950

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