



FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

JOSEPH McCARTHY

PART 25 OF 28

BUFILE NUMBER: 121-35707 (SUB A)

SUBJECT Joseph McCarthy
FILE NUMBER 121-35707 Sub A
SECTION NUMBER _____

127 pages

Loyalty Unit Records Rip State Dept.

[By Associated Press]

Excerpts from minutes of a loyalty review board meeting last February, made available yesterday by Sen. McCarthy (R) of Wisconsin, disclosed sharp criticism of the State department's handling of its employee loyalty program.

One member of the board, Garrett Hoag of Boston, said the program in the State department had been "completely ineffective." The State department, he said, had the "remarkable record of never having fired anybody" on loyalty grounds.

The minutes also showed that board chairman Hiram Bingham said he had called the situation to the attention of Secretary of State Acheson just a few days earlier and felt it would be taken care of.

"The secretary of state was very much impressed by what I said," Bingham told his fellow board members. "He received my remarks very kindly."

Bingham Silent

Yesterday, Bingham said he "would prefer not to make any comment" on the situation. He said he is under instructions from the Civil Service commission not to talk about operation of the loyalty program in the various government departments.

The review board is the top agency under the program set up by President Truman in 1947 to weed disloyal employees out of the government. It passes on the findings of departmental loyalty boards.

In making parts of the minutes of the loyalty review board's meetings on Feb. 13 and 14, 1951, available to newsmen, McCarthy said he vouched for their authenticity. He did not say how he obtained them.

Bingham, noting that minutes of the board's meetings are confidential, said "I can't imagine how anyone could have got hold of them" except possibly from one of the 25 board members.

McCarthy Asked Probe

McCarthy has accused the State department of harboring Communists and Red sympathizers. The Democratic majority of a Senate foreign relations subcommittee, after a lengthy investigation in 1950, dismissed his charges as "a fraud and a hoax." McCarthy retorted that the probe was a "whitewash."

The transcript of the loyalty review board meetings supplied by McCarthy dealt largely with a proposed change in the standard set by the President's executive order for the dismissal of federal employees.

It originally required a finding that there was reasonable ground to believe an employee disloyal at the time. The minutes showed the board voted 13 to 5 to recommend that the standard be changed to require only a "reasonable doubt" about an employee's loyalty.

President Truman issued an order on April 28 last year putting this change into effect.

Acheson In Favor

Bingham told the board in February that the State department was anxious to have the change made and that Acheson "was very heartily in favor of it."

He also said he had been told by many people in the government that if the change were made to permit dismissals on the basis of "reasonable doubt" of loyalty, "it will about double the number of cases that can be thrown out which cannot be thrown out now."

Only last month the State department announced the dismissal of career diplomat John Stewart Service after a ruling by the loyalty review board under the tightened standard that there was "a reasonable doubt" of his loyalty.

The order reversed previous clearances given Service by the State department's own loyalty board. The review board based its finding on what it called Service's "intentional and unauthorized disclosure" of confidential information in 1945 to a left-wing magazine editor.

Service called the board's action an injustice and has asked it to reconsider its ruling.

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121-35707-A

NOT RECORDED

136 JAN 17 1951

Page

Times-Herald /

Wash. Post

Wash. News

Wash. Star

N.Y. Mirror

Evening Edition

Date: January 5

59 JAN 1 1952

McCarthy Reveals Review Board

'Transcript' Hitting State Department

Sen. Joseph R. McCarthy (R-Wis.) yesterday released a partial transcript of a meeting of the Federal Loyalty Review Board in which one member complained that the State Department's loyalty program was "completely ineffective."

Board chairman Hiram Bingham was also disclosed to have told Secretary of State Dean Acheson personally that the Department's loyalty panel was "out of step with the rest of the program."

McCarthy refused to say how he obtained the transcript. But he vouched for its authenticity as a faithful recording of a closed board meeting last February.

The meeting was held before President Truman changed the loyalty regulations to permit the dismissal of a government employee if there is "reasonable doubt" of his loyalty.

Under the previous regulations, a man could be fired only if the board had affirmative evidence that he was disloyal at that time.

According to the transcript, the pending change in the regulations was one of the topics under discussion at the meeting.

At one point, according to the reported transcript, Lawrence W. Meloy, the board's executive secretary, mentioned that the State Department's loyalty panel members took the attitude that "they're there to clear the employee and not to protect the government."

"We've been arguing with them since the program started," Meloy said.

Board member Garrett Hoag was quoted as saying he was "disturbed about the State Department—their remarkable record of never having fired anybody for disloyalty."

He suggested that perhaps the board ought to call President Truman's attention "to the fact that the program simply does not work in that department, and let him worry about it," according to the transcript.

"It seems to me," he was quoted as saying, "We assume some responsibility when we sit back here for three years and know that the country rests in a false sense of security."

Hoag added that the public believes "we are looking after their interests here when we know darn well that it (the loyalty program) is completely ineffective in one of the most important departments of the Government."

Under the terms of Mr. Truman's loyalty program executive

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EX-140

INDEXED 38

121-35707-A

NOT RECORDED

136 JAN 17 1951

Page

Times-Herald

Wash. Post

Wash. News

Wash. Star

N.Y. Mirror

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64 FEB 4 1952

ing change in the loyalty regulations.

order, he said, the Review Board should not merely serve as an appellate court but should supervise the whole loyalty program.

"It is quite intended," he said, "that we shall keep a weather eye on the whole program and presumably do something about it when we find that there are fallacies and weaknesses."

Bingham then revealed, according to the reported transcript, that he had taken up the

State Department's loyalty program with Acheson personally the previous Friday.

"I called his attention to the fact that his board was out of step with all other agency boards," he said.

"In the Post Office Department," Bingham was reported as stating, "10 percent of all persons examined were found to be worthy of separation from the Government. In the Commerce

Department, 6½ percent. The average was about 6 percent. The State Department, zero."

Bingham said Acheson was "very much impressed by what I said, and promised to look into the matter immediately."

He said Acheson "obviously" took immediate action because the following Monday a Department security officer telephoned to ask if anyone in the State Department opposed the pend-

Service, Appeal Denied by Loyalty Board, Carries Dismissal to Truman and McGrath

The Civil Service Loyalty Review Board yesterday refused to reconsider its decision that there is "reasonable doubt" of the loyalty of career diplomat, John Stewart Service.

Service's attorney, Charles E. Rhett, in turn appealed directly to President Truman, Attorney General McGrath and the Civil Service Commission for an "impartial" review of the entire case.

The Review Board, in what would ordinarily be the last word in any loyalty case, notified Service yesterday that his motion asking the board to wipe out or reconsider its decision "has been duly considered . . . and has been denied."

Service, one of the State Department's several Far East experts who came under heavy attack by Sen. Joseph R. McCarthy (R-Wis.), was dismissed on December 14 after the top loyalty board ruled against him. That overturned six previous clearances by the State Department's own Loyalty-Security Board.

Rhett, in his unusual appeal for further review of the case, yesterday pointed out that on Sunday the newspapers carried what Senator McCarthy described as transcript excerpts of Loyalty Review Board meetings held on February 13 and 14.

They showed Board Chairman

Hiram Bingham had protested to Secretary of State Acheson that while the State Department had dismissed no one for loyalty, in other departments the dismissal rate was 6 percent of the employees challenged.

If that statement is accurate, said Rhett, it shows the board officials are concerned with "achieving a statistical quota of dismissals . . . on loyalty grounds."

It reflects, he said, that the board conceives its function to "devise ways and means of achieving large numbers of dismissals of employees on loyalty grounds rather than to consider and judge individual cases solely upon the evidence in a judicial spirit of fairness to the individual and to the Government in matters of the utmost gravity to both."

"If accurately reported," said Rhett, "this revelation obviously brings into grave doubt the fairness of the entire machinery of the Loyalty Review Board."

"Because no formal machinery exists for appeals from the actions of the Loyalty Review Board," he said, "this appeal is being lodged with the President, the Civil Service Commission, and the Attorney General."

The President, he said, is responsible for assuring that the program does not work "grave injustices to loyal and devoted citizens"; the Attorney General should have been called on to

determine the Review Board's power, and Civil Service is the parent body directly responsible for the board.

Rhett asked for an "impartial individual or individuals, not connected with the Loyalty Review Board, to review the entire case, to hold hearings and take testimony." He also said Service should be furnished with all FBI reports which have been filed in his case.

Service was cleared on a variety of charges involving alleged pro-Communist activities, but was turned down as a loyalty risk for supplying classified documents in 1945 to Philip Jaffe of New York, editor of the former magazine, Amerasia.

Service said there was no secrecy involved, for he said the documents were his own reports which he had a right to declassify. He said he thought Jaffe was a reputable writer, entitled to the information for "background" use.

INDEXED - 38

121-35707-A

NOT RECORDED

136 JAN 17 1951

Loyalty Board Leaks To McCarthy Probed

By Murrey Marder
Post Reporter

Robert Ramspeck, chairman of the Civil Service Commission, disclosed yesterday that a special investigation is being made of the "leak" of Loyalty Review Board reports to Sen. Joseph R. McCarthy (R-Wis.).

Ramspeck condemned the release of secret Review Board minutes by McCarthy as being "most unfortunate" for the operation of the loyalty program.

He said he has directed the Civil Service's Investigations Division to examine all the procedures of the Loyalty Review Board "to see if the proper security is being observed."

Release Held Unauthorized

McCarthy, on Saturday, released what he described as excerpts from transcripts of Loyalty Review Board meetings held on February 13 and 14 last year. They showed that several members were highly critical of the State Department's handling of its employee loyalty program.

One repercussion of that has been that career diplomat John Stewart Service, ousted by the State Department after an adverse Loyalty Review Board finding, has appealed to the President to review that decision.

Service contends that the minutes disclosed by McCarthy indicate the Loyalty Review Board is not "impartial" in handling cases, but apparently seeks "a statistical quota of dismissals."

Ramspeck said yesterday that "nobody had any authority to give it (the transcript) out. How he (McCarthy) got it, I don't know."

Wants Confidence Kept

A leak of that kind is especially damaging to an agency such as the review board, said Ramspeck, which seeks to assure Federal employees that its operations will be conducted on a confidential basis.

"You're dealing with the good names of a lot of people," Ramspeck said, "the majority of whom are cleared of charges involving loyalty."

To break that confidence, he said, "doesn't contribute to good government."

The Loyalty Review Board is established as a branch of the Civil Service Commission. Review Board Chairman Bingham Bingham any copy the

None of the transcripts of its meetings is ever allowed to leave its offices, it is reported, and the board contends it has taken every reasonable precaution to safeguard its information.

If it was McCarthy's intent in making the release to seek to embarrass only the State Department, the attempt has backfired to some extent.

Bingham has recently criticized the State Department for publishing the Loyalty Review Board's detailed opinion in the Service case. Bingham said that violated an order by President Truman.

Now it is the Review Board which is placed in the embarrassing position of facing accusations that its own records are not secure.

Security Group Delays Hearing of Vincent

Diplomat John Carter Vincent's appearance before the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee to answer charges he has pro-Communist sympathies has been postponed until later this month.

The delay is due to the recent illness of Chairman Pat McCarran (D-Nev.), who is now recuperating. Vincent was expected to testify on Friday, but McCarran will not return here until about January 20.

Vincent's name has figured in the investigation of the Institute of Pacific Relations. Vincent is now in this country on leave from his post as consul at Tangier, and is presently engaged in hearings before the State Department's Loyalty - Security Board.

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EX-140

59 JAN 21 1952

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How McCarthy Got Secret Loyalty Board Report Still a Mystery

How Senator McCarthy obtained a copy of the confidential minutes of the Loyalty Review Board remained a mystery today.

The Wisconsin Republican refused to reveal the source of information described by a board spokesman as "confidential in the strictest sense of the word."

The Senator told wire service reporters, to whom he delivered the 4,000-word document, that he personally would vouch for its authenticity as a record of what was discussed before the board on February 13 and 14, 1951.

No Comment on "Leak."

Meanwhile, Lawrence V. Meloy, executive secretary of the board, said all records of minutes of the board are highly confidential. He had no comment on how the "leak," if any, might have occurred.

Chairman Hiram Bingham told a reporter he would prefer "not to make a comment" on portions of the document which quoted him and Garrett Hoag of Boston, another member.

Mr. Hoag, according to the document, said the loyalty program in the State Department had been "completely ineffective," and the department, at that time, had the "remarkable record of never having fired anybody" on loyalty grounds.

At the same time, an attorney for John Stewart Service, career diplomat who was dismissed after the board reported a "reasonable doubt" existed as to his loyalty, said he had been unable to obtain a copy of the statement given to three wire service reporters by Senator McCarthy.

Attorney Charles E. Rhettis said it was his understanding the minutes show that Chairman Bingham protested to Secretary of State Acheson that the State Department had dismissed no employees on loyalty grounds while other departments discharged an average of 6 per cent of all those examined.

In renewing Mr. Service's appeal for an "impartial" review of his loyalty record, Mr. Rhettis said the McCarthy document, if accurately reported, casts doubt on the "fairness" of the board in that it appears to have sought a statistical quota of dismissals of Government employees on loyalty grounds.

Senator McCarthy told newsmen yesterday his version of what occurred at the board meetings in question obviously is accurate, since "nobody has denied the statements as quoted."

He declared, however, that "I cannot reveal the source of my information."

Three representatives of the leading wire services were called to the Senator's office Friday. They were given carbon copies of the purported minutes and told that certain portions must be withheld, because the Senator would not vouch for them personally.

Mr. McCarthy said he probably will have additional copies mimeographed today for a wider distribution, but wanted to edit the material first to make sure that certain personal references to one individual are eliminated.

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THE EVENING ST
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PAGE 2

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NOT RECORDED

136 JAN 17 1952

50 JAN 21 1952

SAFE HARBOR FOR REDS

Sen. McCarthy has made public some of the secret minutes of the federal loyalty review board, reflecting the amazement of one member of the board at the State department's "remarkable record of never having fired anyone" for disloyalty. Since the only comment of Chairman Hiram Bingham of the review board was that he didn't know how anyone would have got the transcript except from a board member, it can be assumed that the record is authentic.

The review board was set up to hear appeals from loyalty panels set up in the various government departments and agencies. The conversations made public by Sen. McCarthy took place during a discussion of the advisability of permitting the dismissal of an employee if there was reasonable doubt of his loyalty. At the time, last February, regulations laid down by Mr. Truman permitted dismissals only if there was evidence that an employee was disloyal at the moment.

As a result of the review board's representations, the President changed the regulations. One of the first results of this change was the firing of John Stewart Service, a State department official who was promoted repeatedly, and had his salary more than doubled after he had given secret documents to Jaffe of Amerasia, who had no right to see them. Service was cleared of disloyalty charges on six occasions by the department loyalty board.

The review board transcript quotes Member Garrett Hoag of Boston as saying that the State department loyalty program was completely ineffective. He wondered if the board should not report to the President that "the program simply does not work in that department and let him worry about it."

"It seems to me we assume some responsibility when we sit back here for three years and know that the country rests on a false sense of security that we are looking after their interests when we know darn well that it is completely ineffective in one of the most important departments of the government," Hoag continued.

Lawrence V. Meloy, executive secretary of the board, was quoted as saying that the State department's loyalty panel took the position that "they're there to clear the employee and not protect the government."

Chairman Bingham was also quoted. He had informed Secretary Acheson that where as loyalty boards in other government departments had recommended that an average of 6 per cent of the employees investigated be separated from the service, the State department board had a zero record in this respect. Bingham added, the transcript shows, that Acheson was in favor of changing the regulations to make reasonable doubt of loyalty ground for dismissal, saying that that would double the number of cases on which his department could proceed.

Two times zero is still zero. Mr. Acheson was indulging in his usual double talk. He runs the department. If Communists were being protected it was because he wanted them protected. The investigation which the appeals board or Congress should undertake is to find out why Acheson took this line.

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136 JAN 17 1951

Disloyalty Quota

The disclosure by Senator McCarthy of the transcripts of two Loyalty Review Board meetings lifts a couple of curtains on that agency. It reveals, for one thing, that the board's own system of internal security is far from satisfactory. A leak of this kind is abominable in the handling of material which involves men's reputations and which has been gathered under a pledge of absolute confidence; it is doubly abominable when the leak is to Senator McCarthy who has shown himself to be wholly without scruple in destroying reputations.

Even more disturbing, however, is the fact that the material disclosed by Senator McCarthy in this instance revealed serious bias within the Loyalty Review Board itself. The State Department was censured on the ground, in the quoted words of one member, of its "remarkable record of never having fired anybody for loyalty," whereas other agencies had managed to achieve the dismissal, on an average, of 6 percent of all those employees who had been subjected to proceedings.

This is an altogether shocking attitude on the part of men supposed, with even-handed justice, to protect alike the security of the Government and the rights of its individual employees. The Loyalty Review Board is a quasi-judicial tribunal. It operates under a solemn obligation to treat each case on its own individual merits. Any preconception that it should condemn a certain proportion of those appearing before it makes a mockery of its function. Men might as well be judged by lot or by ordeal as on the basis of a quota system.

Attorneys for John Stewart Service are amply justified in appealing to the President, the Attorney General and the Civil Service Commission for a review of the board's recent action reversing the favorable finding of the State Department's Loyalty Security Board in the Service case. The board's attitude raises a reasonable doubt, to say the very least, as to its impartiality.

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136 JAN 17 1951

"You Wouldn't Mind Being Investigated, Would You?"



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NOT RECORDED
 40 JAN 17 1952

Times-Herald ☐
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 Wash. News ☐
 Wash. Star ☐
 N.Y. Mirror ☐
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WASHINGTON REPORT

By Fulton Lewis Jr.

The State department almost got away with one of the slickest jobs of confusing the American people ever attempted in the political history of Washington.

Right now most Americans can't decide whether State department claims of being clean as a whistle so far as Communists are concerned is true or whether to believe the charges of Sen. Joseph R. McCarthy that Secretary of State Dean Acheson and his aides hide Communists behind their backs.

There no longer need be any doubt. I've got the proof from a stenographic report of a loyalty review board meeting, which reveals the startling activity of State department officials who have done everything possible to protect Communists on the payroll. And at the same time lie to the American public in denying Sen. McCarthy's accusations. In fact they go even farther. State department loyalty and security board members even defend what few Reds they have caught.

From the record of the loyalty review board, here is confirmation in a statement made by John R. Clark, a board member:

"What are you going to do when the attorney who is presenting the charges acts as tho he were the attorney for the incumbent. I read 100 pages of a record where the three members of the board were acting as attorney for the employee."

Lawrence V. Meloy, executive secretary of the loyalty review board, present at the session, asked:

"You are talking about an agency case. I presume — the (blank) case?"

CLARK—"No, I am talking about the—"

MELOY—"Oh, you're talking about the State department. They're taking the attitude that they're there to clear the employee, and not to protect the government. We've been arguing with them since the program started."

At this point Garrett S. Hoag, another review board member, chimed in:

"That brings up a question that has been on my mind a little, and I have been accused a few times in connection with it. I have been disturbed about the State department—their remarkable record of never having fired anybody for loyalty, and yet we do nothing about it as far as the board is concerned. It seems to me we assume some responsibility when we sit

back for three years and know that the country rests in a false sense of security that we are looking after their interests here when we know darn well that it is completely ineffective in one of the most important government agencies (State department) and I wonder whether we ought to say anything to anybody about it."

Chairman Hiram Bingham, of the loyalty review board, said he had approached Secretary of State Dean Acheson on the subject, and added:

"I called his attention to the fact that his board was out of step with all other agency boards." Bingham said. "In the Post Office department, 10 per cent of all persons examined were found to be worthy of separation from the government. In the Commerce department 6½ per cent. The average is about 6 per cent. The State department, zero."

The State department has been the chief target of Communist infiltration for the past 25 years. Yet the department's loyalty board has yet to find a disloyal employee. In view of the Alger Hiss case, and others almost as bad, it is no wonder the loyalty review board is bemused by the State department's performance.

As a board member pointed out, the charge against the State department's loyalty board is a serious one. The security of the country is at stake, yet the major interest in Secretary of State Acheson's shop is to protect the department's reputation, not to oust the Reds.

Board member Hoag wrapped up current bewilderment over the State department's attitude when he said:

"As far as the State department is concerned, I don't understand their position at all, because altho their board has not held their people ineligible under the loyalty test, who should have been held ineligible under that test. They have plenty of power to remove them as a security risk. Why haven't they exercised it? They haven't exercised it, in spite of all the searchlights that have been turned upon them."

Those are good questions, Sen. Joseph R. McCarthy has been trying to get answers to them for a long time. So have a lot of others, and it's encouraging to me now to know that Hiram Bingham's loyalty review board is traveling the same route.

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Loyalty Program in Peril

The Federal loyalty program is in peril until the integrity of confidential records of the Loyalty Review Board can be re-established. That integrity has been compromised by Senator McCarthy's release to the three press associations of reported excerpts from a transcript of secret discussions of the board on February 13 and 14 of last year. Somebody on the board or its staff leaked it to the Senator. This leak must be found and plugged promptly, if the loyalty program is to continue to function effectively and to merit public confidence.

If the Loyalty Review Board cannot be sure of the loyalty of its members and its staff, it is in a bad way. Secrecy of loyalty records is the very keynote of the internal security structure. It is that guarantee of secrecy which enables the Federal Bureau of Investigation to participate so fully in the program. The FBI cannot afford to have the names of certain of its informants revealed, or to disclose certain of its investigative procedures or other information of a classified nature. Furthermore, members of the Loyalty Review Board themselves will hesitate to speak freely about loyalty problems—as they did in the released transcript—if the threat of publication of their confidential views continues to hang over them.

If the board itself cannot quickly find the disloyalty which seems to have invaded its own domain, the FBI ought to be asked to conduct a thorough investigation—for the protection not only of the FBI and the board but of governmental security in general.

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OUSTED DIPLOMAT JOHN STEWART SERVICE DEMANDED TODAY THAT THE LOYALTY REVIEW BOARD GIVE HIM THE MINUTES OF ONE OF ITS MEETINGS SO HE CAN DEFEND HIMSELF AGAINST WHAT HE CALLED THE LATEST "CHARACTER ASSASSINATION" BY SEN. JOSEPH R. MCCARTHY.

MCCARTHY LATE YESTERDAY QUOTED AN UNIDENTIFIED MEMBER OF THE BOARD AS SAYING SERVICE ONCE LIVED WITH A PERSON "ON THE PAYROLL OF THE SOVIET GOVERNMENT." HE DID NOT IDENTIFY THE PERSON.

MCCARTHY READ TO THE SENATE THE MEMBER'S REMARKS ABOUT SERVICE FROM A COPY OF THE MINUTES OF A BOARD MEETING LAST FEBRUARY. HE DID NOT TELL HIS COLLEAGUES HOW HE GOT A COPY OF THE MINUTES.

IN A LETTER TO BOARD CHAIRMAN HIRAM BINGHAM, SERVICE SAID ONLY BY HAVING A COPY OF THE MINUTES "WILL I BE ABLE TO RESPOND TO THIS AND ANY FURTHER PERSONAL VILLIFICATION BASED UPON DELIBERATIONS OF YOUR BOARD."

THE DIPLOMAT, WHO WAS DISMISSED BY THE STATE DEPARTMENT AFTER THE BOARD FOUND THERE WAS A "REASONABLE DOUBT" AS TO HIS LOYALTY, TOLD BINGHAM NO CHARGES THAT HE EVER LIVED WITH A RUSSIAN AGENT "WERE MENTIONED TO ME DURING MY COURSE OF HEARING BEFORE YOUR BOARD, NOR ARE THEY REFERRED TO IN THE OPINION OF THE BOARD'S PANEL IN MY CASE."

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INDEXED - 117

1/21 - 35707-4
NOT RECORDED
415 JAN 17 1952

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SERVICE DEMANDED THAT THE LOYALTY REVIEW BOARD SUPPLY HIM IMMEDIATELY WITH COPIES OF THE MINUTES OF THE FEBRUARY MEETING TOGETHER WITH THE MINUTES OF ANY OTHER MEETINGS AT WHICH MY CASE MAY HAVE BEEN DISCUSSED.

"ONLY IN THIS MANNER WILL I BE ABLE TO RESPOND TO THIS AND ANY FURTHER PERSONAL VILLIFICATION BASED UPON DELIBERATIONS OF YOUR BOARD," HE SAID IN A LETTER TO REVIEW BOARD CHAIRMAN HIRAM BINGHAM.

SERVICE SAID NO CHARGES THAT HE EVER LIVED WITH A SOVIET SPY WERE EVER MENTIONED TO ME DURING MY COURSE OF HEARINGS BEFORE YOUR BOARD, NOR ARE THEY REFERRED TO IN THE OPINION OF THE BOARD'S PANEL IN MY CASE."

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43 JAN 17 1952

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Potomac Fever

As Democrat to Democrat, Senator Kefauver talks politics for 30 minutes with President Truman. It's rumored they had a heated dispute over who had done the most for the other party.

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The House approves a 10 per cent pay boost for everybody in the armed forces. It was strictly an economy measure—many Congressmen voting for it to save their own skins.

* * * * *

Gen. MacArthur is given the gold medal award by the Poor Richard Club. He best exemplified the spirit of Benjamin Franklin—even carrying around a portable lightning rod to prove it.

* * * * *

Secretary of State Acheson tells Congress that Utopia is not in sight. That's the trouble with these foreign affairs experts who travel so fast they don't take time to look at the rear-view mirror.

* * * * *

Senator Joe McCarthy reads the Senate some secret minutes of the Loyalty Review Board. The minutes had remained secret for 11 months, breaking the previous all-time Washington record by 10 months 29 days.

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M'Carthy Hurls New Charge at Service

By Murrey Marder
Post Reporter

Senator Joseph R. McCarthy (R-Wisc.) charged yesterday that confidential files show John Stewart Service lived for two years with "an espionage agent ... on the payroll of the Soviet government."

McCarthy said on the Senate floor that the information appears in the February, 1951, minutes of the Civil Service Loyalty Review Board.

He has previously released what he has described as part of those minutes. That "leak" has resulted in an investigation of the Loyalty Review Board's own security procedure by the Civil Service Commission.

Career diplomat Service, ousted by the State Department last month after the review board found "reasonable doubt" of his loyalty, immediately asked for copies of the file records so he can defend himself against "this further character assassination by Senator McCarthy."

In a letter to Chairman Hiram Bingham, Service said he was just informed of the charge by McCarthy of "association with a Communist spy at some time in the past."

"No charges were ever mentioned to me during the course of my hearing before your board," said Service, "nor are they referred to in the opinion of the board's panel in my case."

Other Names Mentioned

McCarthy, in a brief appearance on the floor, also tossed out new allegations about two other persons who have been among his targets of Red-in-Government charges.

He said he was informed by "at least two members" of the Loyalty Review Board that a majority of that board felt that if they had been able to order a discharge for security reasons, Ambassador-at-Large Philip C. Jessup "would have been dis-

Jessup was cleared on loyalty, but has failed to win Senate confirmation. Last week, Republican Floor Leader Styles Bridges and 37 other Senate Republicans, in a resolution of no-confidence in Jessup, asked his recall as a United Nations delegate.

McCarthy further charged that the White House in 1950 "put pressure" on the Loyalty Review Board to clear White House Aide David Demarest Lloyd. Lloyd, a 40-year-old lawyer, has recently

been promoted by the President to a \$15,000-a-year job.

The pressure is proved, McCarthy said, from letters which passed between former Loyalty Review Board Chairman Seth W. Richardson and presidential aide Donald S. Dawson, and others.

He read snatches of several letters which he said showed the board sought to send "a letter of charges" to Lloyd and hold a hearing in his case.

"It now appears," said McCarthy, "that a letter of charges was not sent and a hearing was not held."

All the files in the Lloyd loyalty case have now "conveniently disappeared" from Civil Service records, McCarthy said, and were directed to be turned over to the White House.

Through half of his discussion of Lloyd, McCarthy referred to him as "Harold Demarest Lloyd." Later he corrected the record to read David Demarest Lloyd.

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Attacked Lloyd Before

Lloyd was a target of McCarthy's charges in 1950. He said at that time that McCarthy had simply revived unfounded charges against his loyalty which grew out of a 1947 report made to a House committee.

Lloyd said last night that he does not know enough about Loyalty Review Board procedures to discuss them. "I did answer all questions put to me in a sworn statement," he said. "I'll answer all others at any time. I have nothing to conceal. I am proud of my record."

"If Senator McCarthy wants me to provide him with any information," Lloyd said, "he has only to call me up on the telephone."

McCarthy, in his charges against Service, did not in any way indicate the identity of the "individual" he said Service was "living with" before Service's return from the Far East in 1945.

The State Department, said McCarthy, put out a "deceptive press release" at the time Service was dismissed in which it stated the only question in his loyalty case involved giving information in 1945 to the editor of the now defunct magazine Amerasia.

McCarthy contended:

"There was no question raised about the accuracy of the information that he (Service) was living with this individual. No question that this individual was a paid Soviet agent."

In reading from what he said

were Loyalty Review Board Minutes, McCarthy quoted Lawrence V. Meloy, executive secretary, as stating:

"They (the State Department) are taking the attitude that they are there to clear the employee, and not to protect the Government."

In the Service case McCarthy said that two of the three original State Department Loyalty-Security Board members, who he said were "inclined to hold against" Service, were transferred to other work before the decision was due.

Loyalty Leaks

It appears that Senator McCarthy has a direct pipeline to the Loyalty Review Board. The minutes of its executive meetings seem to be available to him for the asking. He is evidently privy to its files and has ready access to confidential correspondence between its chairman and the White House. Considering the delicacy of the business in which the Loyalty Review Board is engaged, this leakage would be intolerable in connection with any outsider. In view of Senator McCarthy's demonstrated lack of scruple in turning—and often twisting—confidential information to his own political advantage, it is peculiarly dangerous and damaging.

The use that Senator McCarthy has made of the material divulged to him from within the board is on a par with his exploded name-calling in the past. He says that confidential files show John Stewart Service lived for two years with "an espionage agent . . . on the payroll of the Soviet government." Considering the laxity with which the Senator applies the term "espionage agent," this might well mean no more than that he had lived for two years with Gen. George C. Marshall. The "agent" is not identified, the source of the story is not disclosed, and no supporting evidence whatever is offered.

Similarly, Senator McCarthy declares that he was informed by "at least two members" of the Loyalty Review Board—also unidentified—that a majority of the board felt that if they had been able to order a discharge for security reasons, Ambassador-at-Large Philip Jessup "would have been discharged." These two "members"—if they exist at all—are certainly not authorized to speak for the board, or to conjecture about hypothetical decisions; and the board has no authority, of course, to make judgments outside the terms of the executive order establishing the loyalty program.

In the case of David Lloyd, a highly-respected special assistant to the President, the McCarthy technique was applied in a peculiarly despicable way. Allegations concerning Mr. Lloyd were made in 1950—by Senator McCarthy. Because these allegations, wholly unsupported, were not considered sufficiently substantial to warrant formal charges and a hearing, the Senator now says they were dismissed as the result of pressure from the White House. No one, it would seem, can be cleared once Senator McCarthy has accused him.

It is plain that some person, or persons, inside the Loyalty Review Board is giving classified material to Senator McCarthy—and is thus guilty of one of the specific activities which the executive order directs

the Loyalty Review Board to consider in connection with the determination of disloyalty—"intentional, unauthorized disclosure to any person, under circumstances which may indicate disloyalty to the United States, of confidential documents or information obtained as a result of Government employment." In short, until it cleans its own house, the Loyalty Review Board cannot be considered qualified to pass upon the loyalty of other Government employees. A cloud hangs over the board. It cannot properly discharge its duties until it has cleared itself of that cloud.

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INDEXED

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41 JAN 23 1952

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65 JAN 25 1952

To Stop 'Leaks'
Loyalty File
Restrictions
Tightened

Tight restrictions have been placed on the use of Loyalty Review Board files as a result of "leaks" to Sen. Joseph R. McCarthy, Civil Service Commission Chairman Robert Ramspeck said yesterday.

"We're doing everything humanly possible to try to protect those files and to find out how he gained access to them," said Ramspeck.

McCarthy, on January 5, released portions of Loyalty Review Board minutes showing criticism of loyalty procedure in the State Department.

Read From Series of Letters

Last Tuesday, McCarthy on the Senate floor read more portions of the same minutes, and then read from what were said to be a whole series of letters which passed through the board.

That made it apparent that McCarthy's possession of the minutes was not merely an isolated incident.

Ramspeck said the commission, which provides the review board's personnel, hopes it can "prevent the recurrence of this thing."

It has no control, of course, over other material that may already be in McCarthy's possession.

Ramspeck reiterated that release of confidential documents "dealing with human reputations," damages the entire loyalty program.

He withheld any comment on the progress of the investigation which has been launched to find the source of the "leak" to McCarthy.

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Times-Herald

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(LOYALTY)

CHAIRMAN ROBERT RAMSPECK SAID TODAY THE CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION HAS A PRELIMINARY REPORT WHICH INDICATES AN EMPLOYEE OF THE LOYALTY REVIEW BOARD "LEAKED" CONFIDENTIAL INFORMATION TO SEN. JOSEPH MCCARTHY.

ONE PUBLISHED REPORT SAID THE BOARD EMPLOYEE SUSPECTED IS A WOMAN. MCCARTHY RECENTLY READ THE SENATE WHAT HE SAID WERE MINUTES OF A SECRET MEETING OF THE REVIEW BOARD.

UNDER PRESIDENT TRUMAN'S EMPLOYEE LOYALTY PROGRAM, ALL PROCEEDINGS AND MATERIAL OF THE REVIEW BOARD ARE LABELED CONFIDENTIAL--TO BE GIVEN TO NO OUTSIDE PERSON.

RAMSPECK ORDERED CIVIL SERVICE INVESTIGATORS TO FIND THE SOURCE OF THE LEAK AFTER MCCARTHY'S SPEECH.

CIVIL SERVICE OFFICIALS WOULD NOT GIVE THE EMPLOYEE'S NAME, SAYING THE REPORT WAS "ONLY PARTIAL."

THEY SAID THERE WOULD BE FURTHER INVESTIGATION BEFORE DECIDING WHETHER ACTION AGAINST THE EMPLOYEE IS WARRANTED.

THE MINUTES READ BY MCCARTHY QUOTED ONE LOYALTY REVIEW BOARD MEMBER AS CRITICIZING THE STATE DEPARTMENT EMPLOYEE LOYALTY PROGRAM AS "COMPLETELY INEFFECTIVE."

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Loyalty Board Employee Named As McCarthy Leak Suspect

Civil Service Commission Chairman Robert Ramspeck has received from the Federal Loyalty Review Board the name of a woman employee suspected of having turned over to Senator McCarthy, Republican, of Wisconsin the confidential minutes of a board meeting, it was learned today.

Mr. Ramspeck said a report naming a suspected employee of the Loyalty Board was received late yesterday "for possible action." He refused to disclose the name or how the person happened to be suspected. He declared the matter will be thoroughly examined by the commission to determine whether the suspicions are justified.

An investigation to determine the source of the leak of confidential records of the Loyalty Review Board has been underway since Senator McCarthy several weeks ago disclosed parts of minutes without revealing how they came into his possession.

That material, from which excerpts were read to the Senate last January 15 by Senator McCarthy, dealt largely with the board's discussion of the case of Philip L. Laffie, former State Department career man.

Mr. Service, who long had been the object of Loyalty Board investigations and congressional discussion, was recently dismissed from his State Department job. The Loyalty Review Board did not find that Mr. Service was disloyal, but it held that his furnishing of documents on China to Philip Laffie, editor of Amerasia magazine in 1945, raised a "reasonable doubt" about his loyalty.

The 4,000-word document from which Senator McCarthy read also quoted Chairman Hiram Bingham of the Loyalty Review Board and Garrett Hoag, another member. Mr. Hoag, according to the quotations read by Senator McCarthy, said the State Department loyalty program was "completely ineffective."

While Chairman Ramspeck refused to discuss the latest development relating to the minutes, other Civil Service Commission sources explained that the person suspected of having given the material to Senator McCarthy was technically a commission employee assigned to the Loyalty Review Board.

There were unofficial reports that investigators based some of their suspicions on the strength of fingerprint evidence.

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Spy in Their Midst?

Trying to Plug Loyalty Board 'Leak'

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Commission Chairman Robert Ramspeck confirmed reports that a board employee has been under investigation for several weeks in connection with secrets leaked to the Wisconsin Republican.

Sen. McCarthy twice let it be known on the Senate floor that he had a pipeline to confidential board files. On Jan. 5, he released portions of the board's minutes which criticized the State Department loyalty review program.

CHARGES REQUIRED

On Jan. 15, he read what he said was correspondence criticizing State's handling of former career diplomat John Stewart Service's loyalty case.

The 26-man Loyalty Review Board gets its employees from Civil Service Commission. It has some 30 people on its staff.

The Commission said dismissal of any employee must go thru the regular channels, and a "letter of charges" would be required against a suspected employee.

FINGERPRINTS FOUND?

The FBI and the Commission's Investigations Division have been working on the case.

It was reported that the suspected

employee has denied three times that he (or she) took information from the files. It also was reported that the employee is a woman, and that FBI agents found her fingerprints on the documents. The board would confirm none of this.

Board Chairman Hiram Bingham, the FBI, Mr. Service's wife and his lawyers all refused to comment. Chairman Ramspeck said he has ordered an investigation to establish

security measures that would prevent further "leaks."

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The commission's own Investigations Division, aided by the Federal Bureau of Investigation, has been making an intensive check on the "leak."

Any action taken as a result of that probe will be announced at an appropriate time because of the public interest and the need to maintain confidence in the loyalty program, Ramspeck has said.

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(LOYALTY)

SEN. JOSEPH R. MCCARTHY TOLD THE CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION TO GET AFTER COMMUNISTS ON THE GOVERNMENT PAYROLL AND LAY OFF HIS SUSPECTED INFORMANTS.

THE WISCONSIN REPUBLICAN REFERRED TO A STATEMENT BY COMMISSION OFFICIALS THAT THEY HAVE RECEIVED A PRELIMINARY REPORT NAMING A WOMAN EMPLOYEE OF THE LOYALTY REVIEW BOARD AS THE PERSON SUSPECTED OF SLIPPING MCCARTHY A COPY OF THE MINUTES OF A BOARD MEETING LAST FEBRUARY.

MCCARTHY HAD "NO COMMENT" ON THE STATEMENT, BUT SAID: "THEY HAD BETTER SPEND THEIR TIME AND THE MONEY APPROPRIATED TO ROOT OUT COMMUNISTS IN THE GOVERNMENT TO DO JUST THAT, INSTEAD OF TRYING TO FIND OUT HOW I GET MY INFORMATION ABOUT COMMUNISTS."

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A-16 THE EVENING STAR
 * Washington, D. C.
 THURSDAY, JANUARY 24, 1952

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Page

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 71 JAN 29 1952

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Times-Herald

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145 JAN 28 1952

Washington Post

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881

White House Aide Accused As Ex-Red

BY WILLARD EDWARDS

Charges of communism in both the White House and the State department seized the Senate's attention yesterday. The twin developments:

1. Sen. McCarthy (R) of Wisconsin, in a Senate speech, revealed loyalty board files on Philo Nash, 42, a \$17,500 adviser to President Truman, which showed that Nash had been accused of membership in the Communist party "in close contact with the Communist underground in Washington" and whose former home in Toronto, had been used by a Canadian spy ring in the early 40s as a rendezvous.

Rosinger Testifies

2. The Senate internal security subcommittee heard Lawrence K. Rosinger, one of State Secretary Acheson's China policy advisers in 1949, refuse to answer the testimony of three previous witnesses that he was a Communist party member. Rosinger pleaded possible self-incrimination. He also refused to discuss his relationships with a number of individuals, in the government and out, on the ground that he might involve himself in trouble with the law.

Nash, McCarthy's White House target, succeeded David K. Niles as an assistant to the President in charge of advising on "minority problems."

He was a lecturer on anthropology at the University of Toronto from 1937 to 1941, then came to Washington as special assistant to the director of the domestic branch of the office of war information. He was assigned to the White House on June 7, 1941, from the OWI.

The White House loyalty board cleared Nash some time ago," McCarthy declared. "Thereafter, the FBI conducted a thorough investigation. Ten separate reports were made and sent to the White House loyalty review board."

...the White House cleared Nash, the review board asked for a new hearing. Shortly thereafter, Donald Dawson (White House administrative assistant on personnel) called for the complete files which were sent to the White House and never have been returned to the review board."

The FBI reports, said McCarthy, reading from documents, said Nash had been a close friend and

[Continued on page 2, col. 2]

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close associate of one of the convicted Canadian Communists.

"During the early 40s," he continued, "parts of the Communist spy ring in Toronto were using his home as a rendezvous and some of them were living there. Nash was attending Communist meetings and had officially joined the Communist party. The reports also show that he had been in close contact with the Communist underground in Washington."

McCarthy said he "assumed" Mr. Truman had never seen the BIP reports. He suggested that the President call upon Dawson for the file and after reading it get rid of Nash.

From Nash in the White House came a denunciation of the charges as "a contemptible lie." He denied ever having been a Communist party member and blamed his sister's anti-McCarthy activities for the senator's blast.

The Senate subcommittee's questioning of Rosinger, 36, now a freelance writer, was featured by his sparring with acting chairman Ferguson (R) of Michigan. At the end, Ferguson said pending legislation, compelling witnesses to testify before congressional committees by granting them immunity from future prosecution, must be approved quickly if the investigating processes are to continue.

Rosinger was confronted by subcommittee counsel Robert Morris with earlier testimony of William Canine, Karl Wittfogel and Louis Budenz that Rosinger had been a Communist party member and was known to them as such. He asked if he was now or ever had been a Communist.

"I respectfully decline to answer, relying on my privilege under the fifth amendment to the Constitution," he answered.

Admits Knowing Some

Rosinger was asked concerning his relationships with persons identified as Communists before the subcommittee and with other persons not thus identified. He pleaded possible self-incrimination in refusing to answer questions about a number of persons, but freely conceded his acquaintance with others.

Among those about whom he refused to testify were Alger Hiss, State department official serving a five-year sentence for perjury to conceal espionage; Frederick V. Field, financial sponsor of Communist movement; Andrew Roth, a Navy lieutenant involved in the Amerasia espionage case of 1945; Julian Wadleigh, a State department officer who confessed espionage during the Hiss trial, and many others of lesser note.

The witness said he knew Ambassador Jessup only slightly. He at first denied knowing John S. Service, diplomat recently fired after a loyalty board hearing, but later admitted having met him once or twice.

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INDEXED - 40

NOT RECORDED
45 FEB 5 1952

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Page

Times-Herald 1-

TWO STAFF EDIT
Wash. Post

Wash. News

Wash. Star

N.Y. Mirror

N.Y. Compass

Date: 1/20/52

McCarthy Charges White House Aide Philleo Nash

By Murrey Marder

Post Reporter

Senator Joseph R. McCarthy (R-Wis.), charged yesterday that FBI reports show Philleo Nash, a White House aide, was a Communist.

McCarthy said they disclose that Nash "had been in close contact with the Communist underground in Washington and in the early 1940s permitted his home in Toronto to be used by members of a Canadian spy ring."

Nash, a special assistant to the President on minority problems, immediately branded the accusation "a contemptible lie."

He flatly denied that he is or was a Communist or had "anything to do with the Communist movement."

Nash, who is 42, and a native of Wisconsin, said McCarthy "apparently 'has been stung' by an anti-McCarthy advertisement signed by Nash's sister, Jean, and 12 other Democrats and Republicans."

The advertisement last Monday in the Wisconsin Rapids Daily Tribune dealt with "the menace of McCarthyism" under the heading, "Citizens vs. McCarthy."

Nash, a former lecturer on anthropology at the University of Toronto, worked for the Office of War Information during World War II. In 1945 he came to the White House as assistant to David K. Niles. When Niles resigned, Nash succeeded to his job.

"I have absolutely nothing to hide and never have had," Nash said last night.

McCarthy referred to him as a \$17,500-a-year aide, while the White House said Nash's salary is \$10,800.

The Wisconsin Senator, whose "advice" is anathema to the President, said yesterday that he was speaking "principally for the ear of President Harry Truman." He said "I assume the President is unaware of the reports on Nash."

McCarthy also had some advice for the Civil Service Loyalty Review Board, from whose confidential files he has repeatedly disclosed excerpts that have resulted in an investigation of the board's own security.

"I may say for the benefit of the Loyalty Review Board," said McCarthy, "that they need not investigate their staff to find out how I got this material." All reports on it went to the White House, he said.

McCarthy said Nash was cleared by the White House

Loyalty Review Board and the FBI subsequently turned in "10 separate reports" on Nash.

Although the Review Board then ordered a new hearing for Nash, McCarthy said, Presidential Aide Donald S. Dawson "asked that the complete files be sent to the White House." They were, said McCarthy, and were never returned to the board.

McCarthy, on January 15, similarly charged the White House with intervening to obtain loyalty files on Aide David Demarest Lloyd. Lloyd replied that he was ready to answer all questions at all times, and had done so.

There were nine points in the FBI reports on Nash, McCarthy said. For reasons he did not disclose, he said he would not read four of them into the record.

They show, said McCarthy, that Nash in the "early 40s was attending Communist meetings and had officially joined the Communist Party." "That during the early '40s parts of the Communist spy ring in Canada

were using his home in Toronto as a point of rendezvous, and some of them were living there."

McCarthy said they also show Nash was "a close associate of one of the convicted Canadian Communists" and had "financial

ly contributed to the support of the Canadian Tribune, the official organ of the Communist Party in Canada."

He said he will "assume" President Truman does not know that, but when he does, he should "get rid of" Nash.

INDEXED - 93

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**President Calls McCart.
a Character Assassin**

By United Press

President Truman today denounced Sen. Joseph P. McCarthy (Wis.) as a pathological character assassin.

The President offered the evaluation after being asked to comment on attacks by Sen. McCarthy against David Lloyd, an administrative assistant to the President, and Philip Nash, a White House adviser. Sen. McCarthy had said he had information on Nash from files of the FBI and on Lloyd from the Loyalty Review Board.

THE WASHINGTON DAILY NEWS
(FINAL HOME EDITION)
JANUARY 31, 1952
PAGE 3

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ADD 1 MCCARTHY

THE PRESIDENT OFFERED THAT EVALUATION OF THE WISCONSIN SENATOR AFTER BEING ASKED TO COMMENT ON RECENT ATTACKS BY MCCARTHY AGAINST DAVID LLOYD, AN ADMINISTRATIVE ASSISTANT TO THE PRESIDENT, AND PHILLEO NASH, A WHITE HOUSE ADVISER.

THE PRESIDENT SAID THAT MCCARTHY'S ATTACK ON NASH FOLLOWED WHAT HE CALLED THE SAME LINE OF ALL ATTACKS BY THE PATHOLOGICAL MR. MCCARTHY AGAINST GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES WHO INCUR THE DISLIKE OF THE SENATOR.

ASKED WHETHER MCCARTHY TOLD THE TRUTH WHEN HE SAID HE HAD INFORMATION ON NASH FROM FILES OF THE FBI, THE PRESIDENT REPLIED BY ASKING WHETHER MCCARTHY EVER TOLD THE TRUTH.

TOLD THAT MCCARTHY HAD SAID HIS ATTACK ON LLOYD WAS BASED ON INFORMATION FROM THE LOYALTY REVIEW BOARD, THE PRESIDENT SAID THAT MCCARTHY DID NOT NEED INFORMATION TO BE A CHARACTER ASSASSIN. THAT WAS MCCARTHY'S BUSINESS, THE PRESIDENT ADDED.

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(MCCARTHY)

PRESIDENT TRUMAN TODAY DENOUNCED SEN. JOSEPH R. MCCARTHY AS A
PATHOLOGICAL CHARACTER ASSASSIN.

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ADD 2 MCCARTHY (1111A)
 MR. TRUMAN IN HIS CRITICISM OF MCCARTHY POINTED THAT HE WAS
 SPEAKING WITHOUT IMMUNITY. THIS WAS IN OBVIOUS REFERENCE TO THE
 FACT THAT MEMBERS OF CONGRESS HAVE IMMUNITY FOR ANYTHING THEY SAY
 ON THE HOUSE AND SENATE FLOORS.
 MR. TRUMAN STEERED CLEAR OF ANY DETAILED RESPONSE TO TWO INVOLVED
 QUESTIONS ABOUT THE REVERSAL OF 846 CASES PENDING BEFORE THE LOYALTY
 REVIEW BOARD. HE REFERRED THE QUESTIONER TO HIS PUBLISHED
 CORRESPONDENCE ON THE SUBJECT.
 MCCARTHY TOLD THE SENATE TUESDAY THAT REPORTS IN FBI FILES SHOW
 THAT NASH, WHO HANDLES PROBLEMS AFFECTING MINORITY GROUPS, JOINED THE
 COMMUNIST PARTY "IN THE EARLY 1940'S." HE SAID A CANADIAN SPY RING U
 NASH'S TORONTO HOME "AS A RENDEZVOUS." "THE ACCUSATION THAT I AM OR EV
 NASH DENOUNCED MCCARTHY'S CHARGE. "I HAVE ABSOLUTELY NOTHING TO HIDE AND
 HAVE BEEN A MEMBER OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY IS A CONTEMPTIBLE LIE."
 NASH SAID IN A STATEMENT. "I HAVE ABSOLUTELY NOTHING TO HIDE AND
 NEVER HAVE HAD."
 MCCARTHY WAS OUT OF TOWN TODAY. HIS OFFICE THOUGHT HE MIGHT HAVE
 SOME COMMENT ON MR. TRUMAN LATER IN THE DAY.

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Truman Denounces Senator McCarthy as Character Assassin

By the Associated Press

President Truman today denounced Senator McCarthy, Republican, of Wisconsin as pathological and as a character assassin.

The President let go at the Wisconsin Senator at a news conference in response to questions about Senator McCarthy's Senate speech Tuesday on Philo Nash, a special White House assistant.

Senator McCarthy said Mr. Nash, a special assistant concerned with minority problems, had close associations with Communists in the 1940s. Mr. Nash denied it.

Snapping back, the President referred to the Wisconsin Senator as the pathological Mr. McCarthy.

Same Kind of Attack

He said the attack on Mr. Nash was the same kind of attack Senator McCarthy has made on all Government workers he does not like.

A reporter recalled Senator McCarthy had said FBI reports linked Mr. Nash with Communist associates and asked the President if the FBI did have such reports.

Mr. Truman responded with a question: Does he (McCarthy) ever tell the truth? And he added that if McCarthy does, he (the President) does not know it.

Mr. Truman went on to say that Senator McCarthy does not need information to be a character assassin—that's his business.

And, with an edge in his voice, the President said he himself was not talking with immunity.

Senator Has Immunity

Senator McCarthy, as a Senator, is immune from lawsuits growing out of his remarks on the Senate floor. The President, speaking on such an occasion as a news conference, does not have such specifically defined immunity.

The President would not give permission for reporters to put in quotation marks his words character assassin or the word pathological.

News conference rules forbid direct quotation of the President without his permission.

His comment today was the most caustic he has directed at the Wisconsin Senator by name although he has denounced Sen. McCarthy by implication many

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W 1.30 PM 1954 TRUMAN TO HALT NAME-CALLING

Sen. McCarthy (R) of Wisconsin, whom President Truman yesterday called a character assassin, challenged Mr. Truman to stop "name-calling" and answer McCarthy's charges against a White House aide.

McCarthy's retort came after the President assailed the senator at a White House news conference. Mr. Truman was asked to comment on McCarthy's charge Tuesday that loyalty board files show Philleo Nash, 42, a presidential assistant, had close contact with the Communist underground in the 1940s. Nash has denied the charge.

Mr. Truman said the charge against Nash was along the same line as all attacks made by Mr. McCarthy on government employees he does not like.

A reporter asked Mr. Truman if it is true, as McCarthy said, that FBI reports in the secret loyalty board files say Nash associated with Communists.

Assails McCarthy

The President, putting a question himself, asked whether McCarthy ever tells the truth. If he does, Mr. Truman added, he, the President, has yet to hear of it. The Chief Executive said McCarthy does not need information to be a character assassin, because that is his business. Mr. Truman added that he was not talking with immunity. This was an obvious reference to the immunity from lawsuits that McCarthy and all members of Congress have when speaking in Congress.

McCarthy told reporters later that the tone of Mr. Truman's remarks sounded like those used by the President when Alger Hiss was being exposed by the House un-American activities committee.

The President once termed a red herring the charges that Hiss, a top State department official, had passed secret documents to Communists couriers in the 1940s. Hiss is now serving a five year

term in prison. The President's loyalty review board found there was a reasonable doubt of his loyalty.

Cites Unanswered Questions

"Instead of name-calling," McCarthy said, "The President should answer several questions."

The questions, the senator said, are:

"Did I properly quote from the loyalty board records (on Nash)? If not, where did I misquote? If the President admits I properly quoted from the loyalty board hearings, why is he willing to keep Nash on as an adviser?"

At his news conference Mr. Truman told a questioner it is the privilege of the House judiciary committee to investigate Attorney General McGrath and his department's handling of tax cases. Such an inquiry was voted by the committee Tuesday.

The President said the committee can investigate anyone it wants to. Committee members can investigate themselves if they would like to, he added.

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Page

Times-Herald 4
 TWO STAP EDIT
 Wash. Post
 Wash. News
 Wash. Star
 N.Y. Mirror
 N.Y. Compass

Pathological, Says Truman Of McCarthy

President Truman yesterday tagged Sen. Joseph R. McCarthy (R-Wis.) as a pathological individual and a character assassin.

The President was asked at his press conference about a recent charge of McCarthy that Philleg Nash, of the White House staff, once associated with Communists. The reporter recalled that McCarthy had said he got his information from FBI reports and asked Mr. Truman how that could be possible.

The attack on Nash, the President replied, was in the same line as all the attacks the pathological McCarthy had made on all Government employes he didn't like.

Did the President think McCarthy was telling the truth, the reporter pursued, when he said he had his information from the FBI?

Mr. Truman inquired if McCarthy ever told the truth. If so, he said, he hadn't found it out.

"A couple of weeks ago," another reporter queried, "he attacked Mr. (David D.) Lloyd, also on your staff, and said at that time that he had received information from the Loyalty Review Board."

Mr. Truman said he doubted whether McCarthy received any information. He added that the Wisconsin Senator needed no information to become a character assassin, he said, adding that that was his business.

The President pointedly said he was not talking with immunity. His obvious reference was to charges that McCarthy had made his accusations only while protected by congressional immunity from suit for libel.

Told of the President's statement, McCarthy replied that "his tone and words are almost the same as when the House Committee was exposing Alger Hiss."

"They are almost the same as when I was exposing John Service," he continued. "Instead of nam-calling, the President should answer several questions:

"Did I properly quote from the Loyalty Board records on Nash?"

"If not, where did I misquote?"

"If he admits I properly quoted from the Loyalty Board hearings, why is he willing to keep Nash on as an adviser?"

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INDEXED - 85

NOT RECORDED

136 FEB 8 1952

Page

Times-Herald

Wash. Post

Wash. News

Wash. Star

N.Y. Mirror

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Tolson _____
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Truman Blasts At M'Carthy as 'Liar'

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31 (UP).—President Truman denounced Sen. McCarthy (R.-Wis.) today as a pathological character assassin who ~~makes~~ a business of attacking Government employees.

The Chief Executive made clear he takes no stock in McCarthy's recent charges that one White House aide has been named in FBI reports as a Communist and that the loyalty files of another underwent "a convenient disappearance."

The President said McCarthy's attack on Phil Leo Nash, White House adviser, followed the line of all his attacks on government employees who incur his dislike.

He was asked whether the Wisconsin Republican told the truth when he said he had information on Nash from FBI files. Truman asked in reply whether the Senator ever told the truth.

He also said he doubted very much whether McCarthy had received any information from the Loyalty Review Board about David D. Lloyd, an administrative assistant to the President.

Truman said McCarthy did not need any information to be a character assassin.

McCarthy told reporters "the tone" of Truman's words "is about the same as those used when the House committee was exposing Alger Hiss and about the same as those used when I was exposing (John Stewart) Service."

Truman emphasized that in criticizing McCarthy he was speaking without immunity. Members of Congress have immunity for anything they say on the floor of the House or Senate.

A Senate Elections subcommittee postponed action Monday on a resolution to investigate McCarthy's fitness to hold office. The resolution was sponsored by Sen. Benton (D.-Conn.).

RECORDED
136 FEB 8 1952

Page

Times-Herald _____
 Wash. Post _____
 Wash. News _____
 Wash. Star _____
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Truman Denounces McCarthy as a Liar

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INDEXED 85

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136 FEB 8 1952

EX-78

Page

Times-Herald _____

Wash. Post _____

Wash. News _____

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N.Y. Mirror _____

N.Y. Compass 5

76 FEB 27 1952

Date: FEB 1 1952

LATEST NEWS: Washington, Jan. 31 (AP) — President Truman today described Sen. McCarthy as a pathological character assassin and, in effect, a liar.

His blast was evoked at his press conference by a question regarding the Senator's charge this week that Philles Nash, a special White House assistant concerned with minority problems, had close associations with Communists in 1940.

Nash has denied this and friends have charged that McCarthy picked him as a target because Nash's sister has been active in an anti-McCarthy Wisconsin campaign.

The President, who may not be quoted directly, said that the Senator's attack on Nash was the same kind that the pathological Mr. McCarthy makes on all government workers he does not like.

Asked whether he thought McCarthy was telling the truth in claiming FBI evidence to back his allegations, the President responded by asking the reporters whether McCarthy ever told the truth. If he did, said Truman, he—the President—didn't know it.

Questioned regarding another McCarthy claim that he had Loyalty Review Board evidence to back earlier red charges against David Lloyd, a Presidential administrative assistant, and asked where he thought this data came from, Truman replied that McCarthy did not need any information in carrying out his job as a character assassin. That was his business, the President added.

In an apparent reference to the fact that McCarthy has made most of his charges against individuals in the Senate, where he has legal immunity from suit, the



PRESIDENT TRUMAN

Lashes out.

President pointedly reminded the press that he himself had no immunity to hide behind.

BEHIND THE NEWS:

Whether motivated by politics or the anger that flares quickly when those close to him are under attack, the President's denunciation of McCarthy was forthright and vigorous.

Truman has gone after the Senator before, but not so sharply and not by name. It may be that he just has had too much of the man and his free-wheeling vituperation. Or, as some here think more likely, he has accepted the fact that McCarthyism is going to be a campaign issue and has decided that the time has come to strike out.

If so, he has picked a moment when, according to all accounts, McCarthyism is at its lowest ebb in the country and the Senator's speeches and charges no longer are treated always as news. In the present instance, for example, Truman's blast at the Senator will bring to many newspaper readers their first knowledge that McCarthy had been riding again and firing at new targets.

While the President's attack is welcomed in anti-McCarthy circles here, there are some who argue that Truman is engaged in a loyalty business differing from McCarthy's in method and manner but not in ultimate effect, and that Truman cannot effectively meet the McCarthy issue until he reverses himself on the whole loyalty edifice that he erected. Otherwise, it is urged, he may find himself simply arguing to the country that he has done the job better and more neatly than the "pathological" McCarthy.

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Belittles Comment
McCarthy's
'Too Busy' to
Sue Truman

By the United Press

Sen. Joseph R. McCarthy said yesterday he doesn't have time to sue President Truman for calling him a pathological character assassin.

"If I sued everybody who called me dirty names since I started this Communist fight, I'd be suing every Communist paper, every leading Communist in the country for libel and slander," the Wisconsin Republican said. "The louder they scream the more I know they're hurt."

President Truman denounced McCarthy Thursday for the Senator's attacks on two White House aides. McCarthy had told the Senate one of the President's assistants was listed in FBI files as having been a Communist and another's loyalty clearance came after White House "pressure."

In commenting on McCarthy's charges, Mr. Truman emphasized he was speaking without immunity, which Senators have on the Senate floor.

In commenting on Mr. Truman's charges, McCarthy said: "If the President wants to engage in name-calling, he can go right ahead. I can't imagine anyone being damaged by the President calling him dirty names."

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Page

Times-Herald _____
Wash. Post 2
Wash. News _____
Wash. Star _____
N.Y. Mirror _____
N. Y. Compass _____

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McCarthy Hurts Fight on Reds, Evjue Says

The "hysteria and fear" which Senator Joseph R. McCarthy (Rep., Wis.) has caused by his charges of communism in government are clouding over the issues on which America's success against the menace of communism depends, William T. Evjue, publisher of the Madison Capital Times, said Saturday night.

He spoke to about 60 members of the South Side Community club at its 49th annual dinner at the Federal American Legion post.

"Under this hysteria and fear it isn't likely that we're going to get down to the underlying causes that produce communism and corruption," Evjue said.

"The best insurance against communism anywhere on the face of the earth is the American family that is well fed, well housed and has a reasonable promise of a better life."

Milwaukee Journal
Milwaukee, Wisconsin
February 10, 1952

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WASHINGTON REPORT

State Dept. Loyalty Board

By Fulton Lewis Jr.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19.—Brig. Gen. Conrad E. Snow is not the man to be head of the State Department's Loyalty Board.

Snow, apparently at the suggestion of Secretary of State Dean Acheson, recently undertook a mud-slinging speech against Senator Joseph R. McCarthy. It was filled with invective, but by the time Snow finished reading, it sounded more like a plaintive appeal to the Senator to go easy. McCarthy says State Department propagandists wrote the speech for Snow, but I wouldn't know about that, except to remark that if Snow did need help, there are dozens of propagandists on the payroll.

Snow has been head of the State Department's Loyalty Board since 1947. He said that his board had turned up "numerous" loyalty and security cases since that date. Maybe so, but the Loyalty Review Board, under Hiram Bingham, which reviews most of the State Department board's actions, says that Snow's group hasn't fired a single employee for either loyalty or security.

In fact, Bingham says that this is one of the most astounding records in Government, especially since other agencies have found an average of from 6 to 10 per cent of their employees ineligible for Government work under the loyalty-security program.



FULTON LEWIS JR.

McCarthy continues to charge the State Department and other agencies with harboring Reds. Snow says this is a "smear" and that there are no known Communists working in Acheson's department. Snow should be called before the McCarran Internal Security Subcommittee and told to put up or shut up.

Here is what Bingham has to say about Snow's board:

"I think it is fair to say that the State Department has the worst record of any department in the action of its loyalty board. The loyalty board in all the cases that it has considered in the State Department has not found a single case of disloyalty."

Where does that leave Snow with his "numerous" cases of loyalty and security risks? Here is an opinion from another member of the Loyalty Review Board in respect to Snow and his State Department Loyalty Board that may help answer the question:

"As far as the State Department is concerned I don't understand their position at all, because although their board has not held their people ineligible under the loyalty test, who should have been held ineligible under that test, they have plenty of power to remove them as security risks. Why haven't they exercised it?"

That's a good question Snow ought to be made to answer before the McCarran subcommittee.

FULTON LEWIS JR.

Is on the air, KFRC,
4:00 and 9:15 p. m.
Monday through Friday

And while in the witness chair, Snow ought to be asked how many, if any, State Department employees ousted from the payroll are now working for other government agencies. The Loyalty Review Board suspects there are many. At a recent session one review board member said this of the State Department's loyalty board:

"When they operate as they do—merely showing a resignation of the individual and he has this copy from the State Department, he immediately goes over to another agency and says: 'I have worked for the State Department for five years. Here's my personnel action sheet. I resigned a few weeks ago.' There's nothing on the personnel action sheet to tell the personnel officer that there is an investigation on that person. He gets a job, or the person may be interested in him for other employment, and has to go running around the government to find that there is an investigation on the man."

To date, Snow hasn't opened his mouth to protest Acheson's policy of permitting security and loyalty risks to resign, rather than be fired. If he wants to do his country a service he should protest this in a loud voice, instead of wasting his breath slinging mud at a United States Senator who does more to combat Communists in one day than Snow's board has done since 1947.

Snow seems to think the way to fight Communists in government is to sling mud at McCarthy. I respectfully call Senator McCarthy's attention to Snow's peculiar behavior as head of Acheson's Loyalty Board.

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SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA
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The End of 'Anti-McCarthyism'

THE left wing campaign against "McCarthyism" is fizzling out.

One phase of the campaign was an attempt to discredit Senator McCarthy by repeatedly asserting that he had failed to sustain his charges of subversive influences in the State Department.

The effort was itself discredited when John Stewart Service, one of the authors of our pro-Communist China policy, was fired after the Loyalty Review Board attached to the Civil Service Commission brought in a verdict of "doubtful loyalty."

A second phase of the anti-McCarthy campaign was devised to prevent the Senator's re-election next November.

This was to be accomplished by having Governor Walter Kohler, of Wisconsin, defeat him in the Republican primary.

The left wing has been baffled here by Mr. Kohler's announcement that he will not oppose Mr. McCarthy and will himself run again for the governorship

—on the same ticket with the Senator.

At present, Senator McCarthy is being attacked on still another line.

He is criticized for producing so many Federal reports which have been suppressed, even in the White House.

The presumption is that Senator McCarthy gets the documents from loyal citizens who have access to them.

And the left wingers absurdly call this kind of assistance "disloyalty."

Unfortunately for them, the papers which Senator McCarthy uses seems to be unassailably authentic.

So at last the innuendo is made that maybe Mr. J. Edgar Hoover is the Senator's collaborator.

As of now, it looks as if the left wing is trying to salvage its lost anti-McCarthy campaign by reverting to its much older "smear" attacks on the capable director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation—who also has been a nemesis of Communists and their fellow travelers.

Mr. Gandy

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59 APR 17 1952

SAN FRANCISCO EXAMINER
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA
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WILLIAM C. LOREN, EDITOR

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Staff Reported Urging Action In 5 Cases Against McCarthy

A month-old, hitherto unpublished staff recommendation that the Senate Elections Subcommittee push ahead with hearings on charges of perjury, lying and deceit brought against Sen. Joseph R. McCarthy (R-Wis.) yesterday was reported by the Providence (R.I.) Journal and Bulletin.

In Washington, members of the subcommittee investigating the charges declined to release the staff report.

The Providence newspaper published excerpts it said it had obtained from the Senate committee staff's report. The staff investigated charges lodged against the Wisconsin Senator by Sen. William Benton (D-Conn.).

The report, the newspaper said, recommends hearings should be conducted on five of the 10 Benton charges.

The newspaper said the five cases into which the staff recommended further inquiry are:

Case 1. Benton's charge that McCarthy committed perjury when he denied under oath that he had said in a Wheeling, W. Va., speech that there were 205 card-carrying Communists in the State Department known to the Secretary of State.

Case 2. The so-called "Lustron case" involving Benton's charge that McCarthy accepted \$10,000 in "influence money" from the Lustron Corp.

Case 4. In which Benton said McCarthy "practiced calculated deceit on the Senate and people" by falsely stating on the Senate floor that Sen. Millard Tydings (Md.) had forced him to make public the names of government officials against whom his unsubstantiated charges of Communism were directed.

Case 8. This case, Benton said, constituted "conscious and deliberate deception of the Senate." He said it involved a promise by McCarthy to list names of 81 Communists in gov-

ernment for any Senate committee.

Case 10. This deals with the activities of one employee and one presumed employee of Mc-

Carthy.

The other five cases listed by Benton last September 28 were:

Case 3. This deals with what Benton called McCarthy's "efforts to hoax the Senate with the incredible charge" that Gen. George C. Marshall had been part of an infamous conspiracy hurtful to his country.

Case 5. This reviews the part

McCarthy took in the 1950 Maryland election campaign and accuses him of "fraud and deceit" in his actions there.

Case 6. This charged McCarthy with deliberate deception in offering to repeat, without any Senatorial immunity from suit, "libelous statements which he later refused to repeat off the floor (of the Senate)."

Case 7. In this, Benton said McCarthy was guilty of "deliberate deception" in claiming to possess an FBI chart listing Communists in the State Department.

Case 9. This raised the question whether McCarthy "falsely accused Americans and excused convicted Germans involved in the infamous Malmedy disaster."

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David Lawrence:

Odd Procedure in Loyalty Cases

Inconsistencies of State Department's Board Only Confuse
And Make It Difficult to Understand Certain Decisions

There's something very puzzling about the procedures or attitudes of the Loyalty and Security Board of the State Department. Inconsistencies in public announcements and unexplained rules have made it difficult to appraise just why certain decisions are made.

Here, for example, is what one member of the President's Loyalty Review Board said just a year ago in the course of a discussion about State Department procedures:

"On this loyalty business—now, take the (name omitted) case, where the record shows the man was living over there with a . . . woman who we know and the record shows was under the pay of the Russian government . . . And you say that he can be loyal, perfectly loyal to this Government, and he's a safe employe for the State Department, when we know that he's living with a woman who's under the pay of the Russian government, but we are prohibited from passing on that or finding him disloyal?"

The rule then widely discussed was changed to require dismissals in case of "reasonable doubt," but even after the change, the diplomatic official was "cleared" nevertheless by the State Department's Loyalty and Security Board. Such a clearance is still incomprehensible, especially in view of the fact that the evidence was not disputed by the employe.

Then there's another case in which a member of the President's Loyalty Review Board raised a question concerning a man whose wife was a Communist. Could the man be loyal to his Government and to his wife at the same time?

Still another case concerns an individual who was ordered dismissed by the State Depart-

ment's Loyalty and Security Board, but there are rumors that some persons inside the department held a grudge against him. Instead of dismissing him, Secretary Acheson reversed the department's board and allowed the man to resign. Whether this was or was not justified is something that will never be known because no explanation was ever issued to the public. The fact that the State Department's own board had ruled against the man was withheld from the press, and only the fact that he had resigned and had been "cleared" by the State Department was ever formally revealed.

One of the members of the President's Loyalty Review Board has charged that the handling of some of the cases at the State Department constituted a "fraud on the public." Another member of the same board made the following comment at that same meeting:

"It has come to my attention that the State Department, throughout the program for two and one-half years, has not discharged a single person on the grounds of loyalty. What they do is to bring the employe in and say, 'now, we are going to file charges against you unless you resign,' so the man resigns. Or they'll hold a hearing and bring him in and tell him, 'we are about to render a decision of ineligibility against you unless you resign.' . . . They have caused several people to resign where they would normally have gone on through the hearing.

"Now, I don't object to that so much up to that point, but they even go up on appeal to the person who hears it from the secretary, and if he comes out adversely, they permit the appellant to resign."

The foregoing, which came from a stenographic record of some of the minutes of the President's Loyalty Review Board — documents that have never been made public in full — indicates that there are some strange goings-on in the State Department's Loyalty and Security Board. Small wonder that one of its spokesmen can boast in public speeches that under his regime nobody has been dismissed on disloyalty grounds and only a handful fired for security reasons.

It begins to appear that the State Department's bungling has given Senator McCarthy his biggest lift. There ought not to be any tendency to decide these cases with the idea of either supporting or disparaging the McCarthy viewpoint. For if Joseph McCarthy were out of the Senate, another Senator would rise to take his place and make a fight against Communist influence exerted upon State Department policies in the Far East.

Actually there is no Constitutional "right" as such to continued employment in the Government for anybody. Where an employe happens to be charged or accused, he is presumed guilty until proved innocent. That's the procedure in the Government and, though it's a tough one, it can be handled fairly and impartially and do justice to the real party at interest—the people and the Government of the United States. But however distressing it may be to an individual's reputation the procedures should never be allowed to protect anyone guilty of actions that are, after proper hearing, found to be not in the interest of national security or loyalty to the United States.

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Times-Herald

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The American Civil Liberties Union urged the Loyalty Review Board to find the "disloyal person" who has leaked secret data to Sen. Joe McCarthy.

INDEXED - 53

EX-25

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 128 MAR 19 1952

Page

Times-Herald _____
 Wash. Post _____
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 Wash. Star _____
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65 MAR 26 1952

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ACLU Asks Gov't Hunt Aide Who Gave Data to McCarthy

(Reprinted from late edition of The Worker)

The American Civil Liberties Union called upon the Loyalty Review Board Friday to search out the "disloyal person" who has leaked secret data of that body to Sen. Joseph R. McCarthy. At the same time, the ACLU renewed its plea that the Board

recommend to the President that "all charges against an individual be disclosed in every detail and that individuals concerned have the right to confront and cross-examine their accusers, except in cases where our counter-espionage system would really be impaired."

ACLU's letter to Chairman Hiram Bingham of the Loyalty Review Board pointed out the inconsistency of denying accused persons such rights when Board proceedings and secret FBI reports are made public.

The letter, signed by Patrick Murphy Malin, executive director of the Union, alluded to disclosure by Sen. McCarthy of secret proceedings in the case of John Stewart Service of the State Department, and of information allegedly contained in secret FBI reports on Philco Nash, adviser to the President.

"One point consistently made in defense of the loyalty program has been that sources of information gathered on employees would be kept confidential and assessed in light of all the facts and would not be divulged," the letter asserted. "Moreover, we have long been told that details of many security or loyalty charges may not be revealed to the employee affected, nor may the employee receive the privilege and right of confrontation and cross-examination of the witnesses against him."

"But if all the information contained in proceedings before your Board and in secret FBI reports can be made available and spread upon the public record, there is no reason whatsoever for the continuance of the practice of withholding specification of charges

or denying the right of cross-examination and confrontation."

The letter called "this" a fundamental right of the spirit of due process which is a major criteria of the democratic system." The letter, after red baiting, then declared:

"In view of the fact that Sen-

ator McCarthy has made his statements on employees' loyalty and security status even after they have been cleared by government agencies, it is only fair to furnish the individual affected with all this information so that he may respond to it adequately himself."

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This is a clipping from
Page 8 of the
Daily Worker

Date 3/17/52
Clipped at the Seat of
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(MCCARTHY)
SYRACUSE, N.Y. -- PRE-TRIAL EXAMINATION OF A \$500,000 LIBEL SUIT
BY SEN. JOSEPH R. MCCARTHY (R-WIS.) AGAINST THE SYRACUSE POST-
STANDARD WILL BE CONTINUED APRIL 12.
THE PRELIMINARY HEARING WAS ADJOURNED AFTER MCCARTHY TESTIFIED
FOR ABOUT FIVE HOURS HERE SATURDAY.
MCCARTHY REFUSED TO TELL ATTORNEYS FOR THE NEWSPAPER HOW HE
OBTAINED MINUTES OF A WHITE HOUSE LOYALTY BOARD. HE CONTENDED THAT IF
HE DIVULGED THE SOURCE OF HIS INFORMATION "IT WOULD BE A GREAT VICTORY
FOR COMMUNISTS AND THEIR FRIENDS."
THE SENATOR ALSO REVEALED THAT HE PAYS ONE OF HIS INVESTIGATORS AN
ANNUAL SALARY OF ABOUT \$7,000, PARTLY FROM HIS OFFICE PAYROLL AND
PARTLY OUT OF HIS OWN POCKET. HE REFUSED TO IDENTIFY ANY PERSONS
WHO ALLEGEDLY HELP FINANCE HIS INVESTIGATIONS AGAINST COMMUNISTS.
MCCARTHY BROUGHT SUIT AGAINST THE NEWSPAPER BECAUSE OF AN EDITORIAL
LAST OCTOBER WHICH HE CHARGED CONTAINED "LIBELOUS AND DEFAMATORY"
MATTERS CONCERNING HIM.

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9 APR 17 1952

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WASHINGTON CITY NEWS SERVICE

Force Reply By McCarthy, Court Asked

Columnist Drew Pearson yesterday petitioned District Court to compel Senator Joseph R. McCarthy (R-Wis.) to answer questions about his source of income.

Pearson asked for the court order in connection with his \$5,100,000 libel conspiracy suit against McCarthy and 10 other defendants, in which pre-trial depositions have been taken sporadically. Pearson claims he was defamed in a planned campaign by McCarthy to connect the columnist with Communist propaganda.

Pearson also asked for instructions compelling answers to certain questions from Robert R. McCormick, editor and publisher of the Washington Times-Herald; Frank Waldrop, its executive editor, and Don Surine, an investigator for McCarthy.

McCarthy has pending two hefty libel suits of his own. Recently he sued Senator William Benton (D-Conn.) for two million dollars, and last year sued the Syracuse Post-Standard for \$500,000.

Pearson requested an early court disposition of his motion "so as to avoid any excuse of interference with the election campaign of the defendant McCarthy."

One question related to McCarthy's source of living and campaign expenses between 1946 and 1949, when he reportedly said his total income was a "minus" of \$2636.15. The court was also asked to direct him to answer other questions.

Pearson wants McCormick to reveal the setup of the newspapers he controls, whether he influences the press of the country, and any assistance given to McCarthy.

Pearson wants Waldrop to tell who initiates the editorial policy of the Times-Herald.

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INDEXED - 112

100 RECORDED
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M'Carthy Mum On Question of Wiretap Use

By the United Press

Senator Joseph R. McCarthy (R-Wis.) declined yesterday to tell a youthful questioner whether he ever used wire tapping to gather information for his charges about Communists in Government.

Appearing on a television program (NBC's "Youth Wants to Know"), McCarthy laughed when a girl tossed the question at him.

"Thank you, next question," he said.

She persisted, and McCarthy, grinning broadly, told her, "I can't answer that."

There were cries of "why?" from among the audience of teenagers.

The build-up to the wire-tap question was McCarthy's statement that "loyal American people" had provided most of the ammunition for his fight against Communists in Government jobs.

Under the law, wire-tapping is prohibited except by specific permission of the attorney general.

The matter of his \$10,000 fee for a housing booklet published by the now-defunct Lustron Corp., Columbus, Ohio, also came up. A girl asked McCarthy, "What's the difference between taking \$10,000 for a book and taking a mink coat?"

He laughed and said: "Well, it depends on what you did to get the mink coat, young lady."

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(RELEASE AT 7:00 P.M. EDT)
 (LOYALTY)

THE CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION ANNOUNCED PLANS TODAY TO SUSPEND A 52-YEAR-OLD EMPLOYEE FOR REFUSING TO ANSWER QUESTIONS ABOUT "LEAKS" TO SEN. JOSEPH R. MCCARTHY ON SECRET LOYALTY REVIEW BOARD MEETINGS. THE WISCONSIN REPUBLICAN, NOW SEEKING RENOMINATION AND REELECTION, READ MINUTES OF THE BOARD'S MEETINGS TO THE SENATE LAST JAN. 5. THE COMMISSION IMMEDIATELY STARTED AN INVESTIGATION OF THE "LEAK." MISS MIRIAM M. DEHAAS WAS GIVEN FIVE DAYS TO GIVE REASON WHY SHE SHOULD NOT BE SUSPENDED FROM HER JOB. THE COMMISSION ALSO ASKED A FEDERAL DISTRICT COURT HERE FOR A COPY OF MISS DEHAAS' TESTIMONY TO A GRAND JURY THAT HAS ALSO BEEN INVESTIGATING THE "LEAK" OF THE CONFIDENTIAL INFORMATION. THE COMMISSION SAID IT WANTED THE 165 PAGES OF MISS DEHAAS' TESTIMONY TO DETERMINE WHETHER SHE HAD BEEN GUILTY OF "DERELICTION OF DUTY." MISS DEHAAS' NAME WAS THE FIRST MADE PUBLIC BY THE COMMISSION IN ITS EIGHT-MONTH INVESTIGATION. COMMISSION OFFICIALS SAID LAST JANUARY THAT THEY SUSPENDED A WOMAN EMPLOYEE AS MCCARTHY'S SOURCE OF THE RESTRICTED INFORMATION. IN ITS APPEAL TO THE COURT FOR A TRANSCRIPT OF MISS DEHAAS' TESTIMONY, THE COMMISSION SAID IT WAS CONCERNED NOT ONLY WITH ITS OWN HOUSEKEEPING BUT WITH "OUR NATIONAL SECURITY." MISS DEHAAS COULD NOT BE REACHED IMMEDIATELY FOR COMMENT. THE COMMISSION SAID, HOWEVER, THAT SHE HAS ASKED HER ATTORNEY, DAVID J. ANDERSEN, TO OBJECT TO THE COURT'S RELEASE OF HER TESTIMONY. SHE WAS QUESTIONED BY THE GRAND JURY ON TWO SEPARATE OCCASIONS, THE FIRST ON MARCH 13, THE SECOND APRIL 8. SHE ALSO WAS QUESTIONED BY COMMISSION OFFICIALS ON JAN. 15 AND JULY 29. THE JUSTICE DEPARTMENT ASKED THE COMMISSION TO SUSPEND ITS QUESTIONING OF MISS DEHAAS SHORTLY AFTER THE JAN. 15 EXAMINATION UNTIL THE GRAND JURY HAD COMPLETED ITS INVESTIGATION. THE JUSTICE DEPARTMENT REQUESTED HER JULY 29 QUESTIONING. AT THE TIME OF THE "LEAK" TO MCCARTHY, MISS DEHAAS WAS A LOYALTY REVIEW BOARD EXAMINER. SHE WAS TRANSFERRED TO THE BOARD OF APPEALS AND REVIEW AFTER MCCARTHY'S PARTIAL DISCLOSURE OF THE BOARD'S TRANSCRIPT. AS AN EMPLOYEE OF THE LOYALTY REVIEW BOARD, MISS DEHAAS HAD ACCESS TO THE CONFIDENTIAL RECORDS OF THE BOARD. THE COMMISSION SAID. THE COMMISSION SAID IN ITS COURT PETITION THAT MISS DEHAAS' ANSWERS TO ITS QUESTIONS WERE "NOT FULL AND COMPLETE. IN MANY INSTANCES THEY WERE EVASIVE AND IN NUMEROUS INSTANCES SHE HAS REFUSED TO ANSWER."

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ADD 1 LOYALTY

MCCARTHY, IN HIS JANUARY SPEECH TO THE SENATE, QUOTED LOYALTY REVIEW BOARD MEMBER GARRETT HOAG AS SAYING THE STATE DEPARTMENT'S LOYALTY PROGRAM WAS "COMPLETELY INEFFECTIVE" AND THAT THE BOARD ITSELF LET THE COUNTRY REST "IN A FALSE SENSE OF SECURITY."

WHEN MCCARTHY LEARNED THAT THE BOARD WAS INVESTIGATING THE "LEAK," HE SAID THAT IT SHOULD SPEND ITS TIME INVESTIGATING HIS CHARGES OF COMMUNIST INFILTRATION OF THE GOVERNMENT "INSTEAD OF TRYING TO FIND OUT HOW I GET MY INFORMATION."

3/4--N653P

Derelection of Duty?

Act to Suspend G-Girl in 'Leaks' on Loyalty Here

The Civil Service Commission today has served notice of suspension on a 52-year-old career employee and has asked District Court for her grand jury testimony on "leaks" of loyalty information which eventually wound up in the hands of Sen. Joseph McCarthy (R., Wis.).

Miss Miriam M. DeHaas, of 1016 16th-st nw, was first questioned about the leaks on Jan. 16—10 days after Sen. McCarthy publicized excerpts from a Loyalty Review Board meeting.

LET ALONE

Miss DeHaas today told The News she has nothing to say. Sen. McCarthy could not be reached for comment. He is in Wisconsin.

After the Jan. 16 questioning the commission said, it let Miss DeHaas alone until last July 29 at the request of the Justice Department.

Miss DeHaas appeared before a grand jury handling the "leaks" case on March 18 and April 8, and her testimony ran to a total of 165 pages, the commission said.

DRIP, DRIP, DRIP

Information was leaked 15 different times, according to the petition the commission filed with District Court.

Miss DeHaas was questioned about each instance in July, and the commission said:

"... Her replies are not full and complete, in many instances they are evasive, and in numerous instances she has refused to answer."

Miss DeHaas has told the commission she will formally object to release of her grand jury testimony.

The commission pointed out that she had access to confidential records of the board, and said it wants to "ascertain... whether the testimony before the grand jury revealed 'derelection of duty' on her part."

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104 SEP 12 1952

Times-Herald _____
Wash. Post _____
Wash. News _____
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N.Y. Herald Tribune _____
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Date: SEP 5 1952

SECURITY PROBLEM

The 15 instances on which information was leaked included some celebrated loyalty cases: John Carter Vincent, John P. Davies, Phillip C. Jessup, Haldore Hanson and Stephen and Esther Brunauer.

The Commission inferred, but did not say, that the leaks went to Sen. McCarthy.

On Jan. 5, the Senator quoted on the Senate floor a Board member's statement that State Department's loyalty program was "completely ineffective" and that the Board itself let the country rest "in a false security."

Miss Deffaas was a Board examiner at the time. After her January questioning, she was moved to a position with the Commission's Board of Appeals and Review. She has been a commission employee since 1940.

Delay in Suspension Over Loyalty Leak To McCarthy Asked

By James E. Roper

Miss Miriam M. de Haas today asked the Civil Service Commission to delay her suspension in connection with a leak of loyalty information to Senator McCarthy, Republican, of Wisconsin.

CSC has told Miss de Haas, a career employe of the commission, that she will be suspended automatically next Tuesday unless she answers questions about the leak. She refuses to talk.

Miss de Haas, through Attorney Daniel J. Anderson, asked the commission, however, to delay the deadline until the outcome of a court fight over testimony which she gave to a grand jury that investigated the leak.

Senator McCarthy, meanwhile, cried, "they've hanged the wrong person." He added:

"This accused person positively gave me no information."

Minutes Published.

The dispute arose in January when Senator McCarthy published confidential minutes of CSC's Loyalty Review Board. They showed sharp criticism of the way the State Department handled its loyalty checks.

CSC did not dispute the authenticity of the minutes, but tried to find where the leak occurred. CSC questioned Miss de Haas, but got nowhere; a grand jury heard her testimony, but took no action against her.

CSC yesterday asked District Court to release Miss de Haas' grand jury testimony.

Her attorney, in asking for delay of the suspension, said today it would be improper for Miss de Haas to answer questions about a matter that has gone before a grand jury. And he opposed any move to publish Miss de Haas' grand jury testimony unless the entire grand jury record is made public.

"I understand this would involve other persons," Mr. Anderson told a reporter.

Decision Not Due for Weeks

He insisted, however, that CSC should not press the suspension move until District court decides whether to publish Miss de Haas' grand jury testimony. This decision might not come for weeks.

Miss de Haas is 52. She lives at 1016 Sixteenth street N.W.

In Milwaukee, Senator McCarthy stormed:

"This accused person positively gave me no information, although it is possible that I met her at a gathering in New York a couple of years ago. The name is somewhat familiar.

"But I would have been glad to use her help if I had known she was inclined against the Communists."

Senator McCarthy said, "It seems noteworthy that the speed of punishment for anybody even suspected of helping my fight against traitors is like lightning compared with the snail-pace action to root out the influences which have put us into this international mess."

Senator McCarthy published the Loyalty Review Board's confidential minutes January 6. Ten days later, CSC questioned Miss de Haas, then an examiner for the board. Other interrogations followed.

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Times-Herald

Wash. Post

Wash. News

Wash. Star

N.Y. Herald Tribune

N.Y. Mirror

N.Y. Compass

Date:

INDEXED - 90

NOT RECORDED

101 SEP 12 1952

SEP 16 1952

CSC Seeks To Suspend Aide in Leak To McCarthy

Refusal to Answer
Questions Charged;
Cites Unauthorized
Releases of Data

By Jerry Kluttz
Post Reporter

The Civil Service Commission yesterday took steps to suspend a 52-year-old spinster from her \$7000 position as legal examiner in the agency and to seek her testimony before a District Court grand jury in connection with the "leak" of confidential information from the files of its Loyalty Review Board.

The employee was identified as Miriam M. DeHaas of 1016 16th st. nw. A career employee, she joined the commission's staff in 1940. Miss DeHaas refused to comment on the agency's action against her.

The commission announced that Miss DeHaas had been served with a notice of suspension for refusing to answer questions asked by its representatives dealing with the "leaks" of confidential data from the Loyalty Board.

The investigation of Loyalty Board "leaks" was started early last January after Sen. Joseph McCarthy (R-Wis.) made public excerpts of a confidential meeting of the Loyalty Board. Miss DeHaas was first questioned 10 days after McCarthy's disclosure and shortly afterward she was transferred from her examiner position with the loyalty group to the commission's Board of Appeals and Review.

The petition to the District Court reveals that there were 15 instances of the release of unauthorized information. It declared that Miss DeHaas was questioned about each of them last July 29, and that she either refused to answer or gave evasive replies. The cases were listed as follows:

Henry H. (Carmichael, Donald), Chew Sih (Carmichael, Donald), Vincent, John P. (Carmichael, Donald), Nash, J. Robins. (Carmichael, Donald), Jessup, Robert Ross, William Ludwell Stone, David L. Lloyd, Haldore Hanson, Stephen Brunauer, Esther C. Brunauer, and finally, Esther Less, or Esther Kopelovich.

The commission implied that it would have pressed its case against Miss DeHaas before July 29, but that the Justice Department had requested it to withhold its inquiry until after that date.

Miss DeHaas appeared before the District Court grand jury on March 18 and again on April 8. Her testimony, according to the commission, covered 163 pages. The grand jury took no action against her.

In its petition, signed by its three members, the commission said it desired to study a transcript of Miss DeHaas' testimony to determine whether there was a "dereliction of duty" on the part of any employee in the executive branch of the Government.

It also said Miss DeHaas had refused to give the commission full and complete answers to the questions put to her on the ground that she may have testified on the subject before the grand jury and that her testimony there was confidential.

The commission announced it had informed Miss DeHaas that it would seek her grand jury testimony. It was informed through her attorney, Daniel J. Anderson, that she would make a formal objection to the court against its release.

Grand jury testimony is rarely released under any circumstances. However, the commission is banking on the fact that the court recently released to the District Commissioners the grand jury testimony of Police Inspector Albert I. Bullock under somewhat similar circumstances.

0-19

Times-Herald

Wash. Post

Wash. News

Wash. Star

N. Y. Times

N. Y. Compass

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(MCCARTHY)

MILWAUKEE--SEN. JOSEPH MCCARTHY TODAY DENIED KNOWING THE WOMAN WHO FACES SUSPENSION FROM HER JOB IN WASHINGTON IN CONNECTION WITH A "LEAK" OF SECRET INFORMATION TO MCCARTHY.

THE WISCONSIN REPUBLICAN SAID HE "MAY HAVE MET THE WOMAN SOCIALLY A COUPLE OF YEARS AGO--THE NAME SOUNDS VAGUELY FAMILIAR--BUT SHE NEVER GAVE ME ANY INFORMATION."

MCCARTHY SAID "THEY'RE HANGING THE WRONG PERSON."

HE DECLINED TO REVEAL WHERE HE GOT THE SECRET MINUTES OF A MEETING OF THE LOYALTY BOARD WHICH MCCARTHY READ ON THE SENATE FLOOR LAST JANUARY.

MCCARTHY ALSO SAID HE BELIEVES ATTORNEY GENERAL MCGRANERY WAS "IN ERROR" WHEN HE ISSUED A STATEMENT ABOUT PART OF MCCARTHY'S FIRST AND ONLY CAMPAIGN SPEECH IN MILWAUKEE WEDNESDAY NIGHT. MCCARTHY HAD MENTIONED A JUSTICE DEPARTMENT "BRIEF" WHICH HE SAID SHOWED THAT COMMUNISTS PLANNED TO USE RED PARTY MEMBERS IN THE STATE DEPARTMENT TO OBTAIN BLANK AMERICAN PASSPORTS FOR USE BY COMMUNISTS FROM FOREIGN NATIONS.

MCGRANERY SAID THE INCIDENT OCCURRED IN 1928.

"THIS REPORT WAS MADE LAST JULY BY VERY COMPETENT LAWYERS OF THE JUSTICE DEPARTMENT," MCCARTHY SAID. "I THINK MCGRANERY SHOULD READ THE ENTIRE DOCUMENT AS I HAVE DONE BEFORE HE COMMENTS ON IT. ACTUALLY, THOUGH, I DON'T BLAME HIM. HE HAS JUST TAKEN OVER A NEW JOB AND HE IS A VERY BUSY MAN."

MCCARTHY SAID "FROM ALL APPEARANCES, MCGRANERY IS TRYING TO DO A GOOD JOB, BUT HE JUST ISN'T FAMILIAR WITH THIS CASE."

THE "BRIEF" WHICH MCCARTHY SAID WAS DATED JULY 28, 1952, SAID: "ILLEGAL PASSPORTS HAVE BEEN USED TO EXPEDITE TRAVEL IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES BY MEMBERS OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY. PLANS HAVE BEEN DISCUSSED BY LEADING MEMBERS OF THE PARTY AND AGENTS OF THE SOVIET SECRET POLICE TO OBTAIN BLANK AMERICAN PASSPORTS FROM THE UNITED STATES STATE DEPARTMENT FROM COMMUNISTS EMPLOYED IN THE STATE DEPARTMENT."

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CSC Seeks To Suspend Aide in Leak To McCarthy

Refusal to Answer
Questions Charged;
Cites Unauthorized
Releases of Data

By Jerry Klutzz
Post Reporter

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Henry H. Alderman, Posniak, Chew Sih Hong, John Carter Vincent, John P. Davies, Ophilo Nash, J. Robinson, Philip C. Jessup, Robert Ross, William Ludwell Stone, David L. Lloyd, Haldore Hanson, Stephen Brunauer, Esther C. Brunauer, and finally, Esther Less, or Esther Kopelewich.

The commission implied that it would have pressed its case against Miss DeHaas before July 29, but that the Justice Department had requested it to withhold its inquiry until after that date.

Miss DeHaas appeared before the District Court grand jury on March 18 and again on April 8. Her testimony, according to the commission, covered 165 pages. The grand jury took no action against her.

In its petition, signed by its three members, the commission said it desired to study a transcript of Miss DeHaas' testimony to determine whether there was a "dereliction of duty" on the part of any employee in the executive branch of the Government.

It also said Miss DeHaas had refused to give the commission full and complete answers to the questions put to her on the ground that she may have testified on the subject before the grand jury and that her testimony there was confidential.

The commission announced it had informed Miss DeHaas that it would seek her grand jury testimony. It was informed through her attorney, Daniel J. Andersen, that she would make a formal objection to the court against its release.

RECORDED
SEP 17 1952

The Washington Post
September 5, 1952

SEP 19 1952

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McCarthy Denies Knowing Woman In 'Leak' Case

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Sept. 5 (AP)—Senator Joseph R. McCarthy today denied knowing the woman who faces suspension from her job in Washington in connection with a "leak" of secret information to McCarthy.

The Wisconsin Republican said he "may have met the woman socially a couple of years ago—the name sounds vaguely familiar—but she never gave me any information."

McCarthy said "they're hanging the wrong person."

He declined to reveal where he got the secret minutes of a meeting of the Loyalty Board which McCarthy read on the Senate floor last January.

NOT RECORDED
 101 SEP 12 1952

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

Date: SEP 6 1952

60 SEP 18 1952

67 SEP 17 1952

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Laughlin
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Winterrowd
Tele. Room
Mr. Holloman
Miss Gandy

(DEHAAS)
THE CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION REFUSED TODAY TO DELAY SUSPENSION OF A 52-YEAR-OLD EMPLOYEE WHO WOULD NOT "COOPERATE" IN ITS INVESTIGATION OF LEAKS TO SEN. JOSEPH R. MCCARTHY ON SECRET LOYALTY REVIEW BOARD MEETINGS. THE BOARD SAID THAT MISS MIRIAM DEHAAS WOULD BE TAKEN OFF THE GOVERNMENT PAYROLL AT THE END OF BUSINESS TOMORROW UNLESS SHE AGREES TO ANSWER THE COMMISSION'S QUESTION ABOUT THE LEAK. MCCARTHY, SEEKING RENOMINATION IN WISCONSIN'S REPUBLICAN PRIMARY TOMORROW, READ MINUTES OF THE BOARD'S MEETINGS TO THE SENATE LAST JAN. 5. THE COMMISSION STARTED ITS INVESTIGATION IMMEDIATELY. MISS DEHAAS' ATTORNEY, DANIEL J. ANDERSON, ASKED THE COMMISSION TO HOLD UP ITS SUSPENSION ORDER PENDING COURT ACTION. HE SAID THE COMMISSION'S REFUSAL WAS "ARBITRARY." MISS DEHAAS BASED HER REFUSAL TO ANSWER QUESTIONS ABOUT THE LEAK ON THE GROUNDS SHE HAS TESTIFIED ALREADY BEFORE A GRAND JURY HERE THAT HAS ALSO BEEN INVESTIGATING THE LEAK. SHE SAID SHE CANNOT REVEAL HER TESTIMONY TO THE GRAND JURY. MISS DEHAAS, AN EXAMINER FOR THE LOYALTY REVIEW BOARD WHEN MCCARTHY MADE THE SENATE SPEECH, WAS TRANSFERRED TO THE BOARD OF APPEALS AND REVIEW EARLY THIS YEAR. AS AN EXAMINER, SHE HAD ACCESS TO THE BOARD'S CONFIDENTIAL RECORDS.

9/8--N645P

NOT RECORDED
101 SEP 12 1952

64 SEP 11 1952

WASHINGTON CITY NEWS SERVICE

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Commission Re-Study Holds Up Suspension Of Miss de Haas

By James E. Roper

The Civil Service Commission today gave a last-minute re-study to the case of Miriam H. de Haas, a commission employee, scheduled to be suspended at nightfall.

The commission originally ordered Miss de Haas off the payroll at the end of business today unless she answers questions about the leak of confidential loyalty information to Senator McCarthy, Republican, of Wisconsin.

She won reconsideration of her plight, however, by filing an affidavit saying she once had answered all questions, including those about "coddling of Communists under the President's loyalty program." She could not answer further questions, she said, because they covered testimony she since has given to a grand jury—and grand jury testimony is supposed to be secret.

She protested that CSC's chief of investigation was "belligerent" and "extremely discourteous" to her and warned her not to talk to the FBI.

Re-study Based on Affidavit.

A Civil Service spokesman said the commission today is re-studying the case on the basis of Miss de Haas' affidavit.

The 52-year-old spinster ran into trouble on January 16, soon after Senator McCarthy published confidential minutes of the Civil Service Loyalty Review Board, for which Miss de Haas worked.

In her affidavit, she related that James E. Hatcher, chief of investigations for CSC, unexpectedly called her before Board Chairman Hiram Bingham and Executive Secretary L. V. Meloy.

"Mr. Hatcher interviewed me from about 1:30 p.m. to 4:30 p.m.," Miss de Haas said in her affidavit. "I answered all questions asked me by Mr. Hatcher."

"Among other things, we covered the various possibilities of information which had been made available to Senator McCarthy and the coddling of Communist under the President's loyalty program."

"The extremely discourteous and belligerent attitude of Mr. Hatcher made this interview quite unsatisfactory to me. His questioning of me ended with a stern warning not to give any information to the Federal Bureau of Investigation."

Sees Changes in Transcript.

"When my requests for a copy of the transcript of this interview were finally granted, seven months later, a considerable portion of the interview had been deleted, and certain other parts had been edited."

Miss de Haas' affidavit recalled that, on March 18 and 19, she testified in private before a grand jury investigating the leak of the confidential information. She said she answered all the questions the grand jury asked.

She said that on July 29, CSC representatives again questioned her, but she "refused to answer any question designed to reveal the contents of my testimony to the grand jury or that had any bearing upon the proceedings of the grand jury."

"This refusal was based upon my conviction that the proceedings before a grand jury are always veiled with a cloak of secrecy, and I felt that I was legally prohibited from divulging any information concerning these proceedings."

Times-Herald _____
 Wash. Post _____
 Wash. News _____
 Wash. Star a-6
 N.Y. Mirror _____
 N.Y. Compass _____

Date: 9/9/52

INDEXED - 90

NOT RECORDED

101 SEP 12 1952

Suspended Employee Warned Not to Talk

By the Associated Press

A woman employee under suspension by the Civil Service Commission swore yesterday that a commission official told her not to give any information to the FBI about a leak of confidential loyalty board records.

In suspending the woman, Miss Miriam DeHaas, the commission said last week that it also was petitioning Federal Court here for the release of testimony she gave a grand jury investigating the leak.

Miss DeHaas was first questioned, the commission said, shortly after Sen. Joseph R. McCarthy (R-Wis.) made public minutes of a Loyalty Review Board meeting at which several members criticized the way the State Department had been handling its loyalty program. The Loyalty Review Board operates under the Civil Service Commission.

In an affidavit filed with the commission yesterday, Miss DeHaas said she was called to the office of L. V. Meloy, then executive secretary of the Loyalty Review Board, last January

16. She said that present there were Hiram Bingham, Loyalty Board chairman; James E. Hatcher, chief of the commission's investigations division, and a shorthand reporter.

She said the interview lasted nearly three hours, and she continued:

"I answered all questions asked me by Mr. Hatcher. Among other things we covered the various possibilities of information which had been made available to Sen. Joseph McCarthy, and the coddling of Communists under the President's loyalty program.

"When my requests for a copy of the transcript of this interview were finally granted, seven months later, a considerable portion of the interview had been deleted and certain other parts had been edited."

There was no immediate comment from the commission.

McCarthy said last week, when Miss DeHaas' suspension was announced, that she "positively gave me no information," and he added: "They've hanged the wrong person."

f. h. 121-35707

INDEXED - 90

NOT RECORDED

SEP 12 1952

135
SEP 12 1952

The Washington Post
September 9, 1952

G-GIRL ORDERED TO KEEP QUIET IN 'LEAK' PROBE

[By Associated Press]

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In suspending the woman, Miriam Dehaas, the commission said last week that it also was petitioning federal court here for the release of testimony she gave a grand jury investigating the leak.

Miss Dehaas was first questioned, the commission said, shortly after Sen. McCarthy (R), Wisconsin, made public minutes of a loyalty review board meeting at which several members criticized the way the State department had been handling its loyalty program. The loyalty review board operates under the civil service commission.

Tells of 3-Hour Quiz

In an affidavit filed with the Commission yesterday, Miss Dehaas said she was called to the office of L. V. Meloy, then executive secretary of the loyalty review board, last Jan. 16. She said that present there were Hiram Bingham, loyalty board chairman; James E. Hatcher, chief of the commission's investigations division; and a short-hand reporter.

She said the interview lasted nearly three hours, and she continued:

"I answered all questions asked me by Mr. Hatcher. Among other things, we covered the various possibilities of information which had been made available to Sen. McCarthy, and the coddling of Communists under the President's loyalty program.

Given Edited Transcript

"When my requests for a copy of the transcript of this interview were finally granted, seven months later, a considerable portion of the interview had been deleted and certain other parts had been edited."

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98 SEP 15 1952

Date: 9/9

51 SEP 10 1952

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Former Lawyer in Loyalty Program

G-Girl Charges CSC

Tried to Silence Her

(SEE PAGE 2)

Times-Herald ☐
 Wash. Post ☐
 Wash. News ☐
 Wash. Star ☐
 N.Y. Herald Tribune ☐
 N.Y. Mirror ☐
 N.Y. Compass ☐

INDEXED - 76

RECORDED - 76

64 OCT 7 1952

SEP 22 1952

70

Date: SEP 9 1952

A 52-year-old Government lawyer who formerly worked in the Government's loyalty program today charged the Civil Service Commission with trying to keep her from giving information to the FBI.

The attorney is Miss Marina De Haas. From 1947 until last January, Miss DeHaas was a legal examiner for the commission's Loyalty Review Board, which checks the loyalty programs of Federal bureaus to see they are fair but effective.

Last Jan. 5, the public learned from Sen. Joe McCarthy that the top Loyalty Board had scathingly denounced the State Department's own loyalty board for never firing a security risk and for permitting persons accused of Red associations to resign and get jobs in other agencies.

After the McCarthy charges, documented with direct quotations from the top Loyalty Board's secret minutes, the finger of suspicion was pointed at Miss DeHaas.

SHIFTED

She was shifted to another job and called to an interview with James E. Hatcher, chief commission investigator. Hiram Bingham, the main Loyalty Board's chairman, sat in. A second questioning occurred later.

At these hearings, Miss DeHaas was questioned about a dozen or so of the State Department's hottest loyalty cases. She also was told that her fingerprints had been found on a transcript of the Loyalty Board session at which the State Department's handling of suspected Reds was called a "fraud upon the public."

DENIED LEAK

She denied leaking the information to Sen. McCarthy, or to anybody else. But she said she had had many talks with the FBI about other matters and intended to keep them up.

Between the first and second grillings the Justice Department started a grand jury investigation to consider indicting Miss DeHaas under the Federal Espionage Act, on the ground that whoever gave out confidential information did so with intent to aid enemies of the United States.

The grand jury hasn't returned an indictment—and isn't expected to. One official familiar with its inquiry says "Many people would regard what Miss DeHaas is suspected of doing as an act of patriotism." The Justice Department says it has established that Sen. McCarthy did not get the information thru the FBI.

The Civil Service Commission still is trying to obtain a confession from Miss DeHaas.

FACES SUSPENSION

Last week, it notified her that unless she stopped giving "evasive" answers, she would face suspension without pay from her \$7400-a-year job.

In her affidavit today, she again denies leaking information.

Main tack of the commission is to try to force out her testimony

by a grand jury.

Miss DeHaas' lawyer, Daniel Aronson, says his client has no objection to making public all of the grand jury's transcript, but will fight releasing a part of it privately to the commission.

The transcript of Miss DeHaas' questionings before the commission differs from Miss DeHaas' recollection of the two appearances. She recalls having discussed "coddling of Communists" at length, and also several routes by which Sen. Mc-

Carthy might have got his information.

These passages—and also the place where Miss DeHaas says Investigator Hatcher gave her a "stern warning" never to see the FBI again—do not appear in the

transcript released by the commission. However, the commission calls the transcript an "exact" copy of the interviews.

Handwritten notes and signatures:
H. Hatcher
1/9/54
Miss DeHaas
[Signature]

Suspended Employee Warned Not to Talk

By the Associated Press

A woman employee under suspension by the Civil Service Commission swore yesterday that a commission official told her not to give any information to the FBI about a leak of confidential loyalty board records.

In suspending the woman, Miss Miriam DeHaas, the commission said last week that it also was petitioning Federal Court here for the release of testimony she gave a grand jury investigating the leak.

Miss DeHaas was first questioned, the commission said, shortly after Sen. Joseph R. McCarthy (R-Wis.) made public minutes of a Loyalty Review Board meeting at which several members criticized the way the State Department had been handling its loyalty program. The Loyalty Review Board operates under the Civil Service Commission.

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She said the interview lasted nearly three hours, and she continued:

"I answered all questions asked me by Mr. Hatcher. Among other things we covered the various possibilities of information which had been made available to Sen. Joseph McCarthy, and the 'coddling' of Communists under the President's loyalty program.

"When my requests for a copy of the transcript of this interview were finally granted, seven months later, a considerable portion of the interview had been deleted and certain other parts had been edited."

There was no immediate comment from the commission.

McCarthy said last week, when Miss DeHaas' suspension was announced, that she "positively gave me no information," and he added: "They've hanged the wrong person."

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NOT RECORDED
101 SEP 12 1952

68 SEP 25 1952

Times-Herald

Wash. Post

Wash. News

Wash. Star

N. Y. Times

N. Y. Compass

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(By Associated Press)

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Wash. Star _____
N.Y. Mirror _____
N.Y. Compass _____

SEP 15 1952

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Miss de Haas Loses Job on News Leak

Miriam de Haas has lost her last chance to avoid being suspended from her Civil Service Commission job in connection with a leak of confidential loyalty information to Senator McCarthy, Republican, of Wisconsin.

The Civil Service Commission informed her last night that she will be put on leave without pay at the close of business on September 15. The charge against her was that she refused to cooperate with CSC representatives investigating the leak to Senator McCarthy.

Miss de Haas, in a last-minute appeal, told the commission she had testified about the incident before a grand jury and thus was bound to secrecy not to discuss it further.

The commission ruled this excuse was "not satisfactory." It then set the date for her suspension.

CSC has asked District court to release the transcript of Miss de Haas' grand jury testimony.

Daniel J. Andersen, attorney for Miss de Haas, says he will oppose the move unless the record of the entire grand jury proceeding is made public. The grand jury took no action against Miss de Haas, a 52-year-old spinster, who was working for the CSC Loyalty Review Board when Senator McCarthy mysteriously got hold of confidential minutes of the board.

Times-Herald _____
 Wash. Post _____
 Wash. News _____
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 N.Y. Herald Tribune _____
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NOT RECORDED
 98 SEP 15 1952

6 SEP 16 1952



The Federal Diary

*By
Jerry
Kluttz*

LEAK: A Federal grand jury here will resume its long inquiry into the "leak" of confidential loyalty information to Sen. Joseph McCarthy (R-Wis.). Two new witnesses will be called to tell what they know about the case. Meantime, CSC has suspended Miriam DeHaas, a 52-year-old spinster from her legal job in the agency in connection with the case. Miss DeHaas, the commission said, refused to give satisfactory answers to questions asked of her.

121-25707
5-17-52

NOT RECORDED
92 SEP 15 1952

The Washington Post
September 11, 1952

U. S. WORKER HARRIED AFTER BLOW AT REDS

Secret Ordeal Is Disclosed Here

BY WILLARD EDWARDS

The Truman Administration's secret harassment of a middle-aged woman government employee, suspected of airing information on communism in government, was brought to light yesterday.

For long months, star chamber grillings and federal grand jury inquisitions were employed in an attempt to terrorize Miss Miriam M. DeHaas, 52, of 1016 16th St. NW. When she stood firm in refusal to admit any dereliction of duty, she was suspended Sept 15 without pay.

These ruthless methods of intimidation followed suspicion, reported to lack a foundation of evidence, that Miss DeHaas "leaked" information to unauthorized persons from the files of the loyalty review board where she is employed as an examiner.

Had Contacts With FBI

The fury of the executive department against the lone woman employee was intensified when allegations were made that Miss DeHaas had assisted in the exposure of pro-communistic affiliations of two White House aides.

Undaunted by repeated interrogations, delivered in a threatening manner, Miss DeHaas has sworn that she gave no information to unauthorized persons. A hint as to the nature of her activities was developed when she disclosed that she had maintained contact with federal bureau agents.

When this FBI connection was revealed, a civil service investigator, according to Miss DeHaas, warned her sternly not to give information to the government's top intelligence agency. This grave accusation has since been denied by the investigator.

Investigation thus far, it is reported, has not disclosed any link between Miss DeHaas and Sen. McCarthy (R) of Wisconsin, foe of Red influences in the Administration, as suspected by her interrogators. Whether she provided information to authorized persons, later relayed to McCarthy is a point not determined.

Testifies Freely

Miss DeHaas has testified freely and at great length before a federal grand jury but has refused to disclose the nature of this secret evidence unless a court authorizes it and all the testimony before the jury is made public, not just portions of it.

The civil service commission has petitioned for a court order making public only the grand jury testimony of Miss DeHaas. Thru her attorney Daniel J. Anderson, she has filed objections unless the above specifications are met. The petition is set for argument before United States District Judge Matthew F. McGuire on Oct. 7.

If all the grand jury testimony is released, it is reported, persons of influence in the Truman administration will be involved.

The treatment of Miss DeHaas contrasts with that extended to government employees accused of Red sympathies or Communist party membership. These individuals are guarded by a long list of regulations. They are provided written charges, permitted attorneys, given long and detailed hearings.

When the evidence becomes overwhelming against them, many are permitted to resign "without prejudice," thus allowing them to seek jobs in some other federal agency or to pursue employment in private industry with no record of a loyalty inquiry to handicap their careers.

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Gandy ☒

But the record in the DeHaas case, lawyers are agreed, contains implications of an even more menacing nature than are portrayed in this tale of persecution of a government employee, merely because she was alleged to have helped to reveal Red influences in the government. Federal workers have long known the dangers of

RECORDED
SEP 29 1952

Times-Herald

Wash. Post

Wash. News

Wash. Star

N.Y. Herald Tribune

N.Y. Mirror

N.Y. Compass

Date: SEP 20 1952

SEP 30 1952

G-Girl Harried for Months After Helping Expose Reds

[Continued from first page]

becoming known as anti-Communist.

The use of the grand jury as a weapon of fear by the executive department, as in the DeHaas case, could establish a precedent, legal experts say, with alarming potentialities. These will be discussed in a following article.

The sufferings of Miss DeHaas started last January soon after Sen. McCarthy had made public in the Senate minutes of a loyalty review board meeting in February 1951. The minutes disclosed sharp criticism by board members of the manner in which the State department had conducted its loyalty program.

There was a great furore in government circles over the source of McCarthy's information. The authenticity of his report was never questioned by the board.

Called Suddenly

On Jan. 16, 1952, Miss DeHaas was peremptorily summoned to an interrogation by Col. James E. Hatcher, chief of the investigations division of the civil service commission. The grillings lasted three hours and was marked, according to Miss DeHaas, by "an extremely discourteous and belligerent attitude" on the part of the questioner.

Chairman Hiram Bingham of the loyalty review board was also present but took almost no part in the quiz. A stenographer was present and recorded the questions and answers but the transcript finally made public, Miss DeHaas attested in a sworn affidavit, omitted important statements made by her and by Hatcher and had been edited in other respects.

During the questioning, Miss DeHaas made frequent references to reports she had made to the federal bureau of investigation. She charged that Hatcher ended the interview with "stern warning" that she not give any information to the FBI. This was denied by Hatcher. An attempt is being made to determine if the recorder was ordered to delete any exchange on this point.

Harsh Quiz

The grim nature of the questioning of a 52-year-old woman, with a blameless 12-year record as a government employee, is disclosed in the transcript filed in court by the civil service commission, even in the edited and deleted form charged by Miss DeHaas.

There has been violent protest in government circles for years over the deprivation of the "constitutional rights" of alleged Communists at loyalty hearings and congressional investigations. Such individuals have complained of abuse of their legal rights, even tho they have been accompanied by attorneys, are fully aware of the charges against them and advised that they may refuse to answer questions if they so desire.

The summons to Miss DeHaas for questioning came without previous notice of any sort. Hurried into a private session for three hours of exhaustive probing, she was not allowed an attorney. Nor was she informed of her rights. Displaying remarkable courage, she more than held her own against what she termed "insulting" inquiries by Hatcher. But the terror of such an inquisition might well have shaken a woman with less determination. She was, moreover, the transcript reveals, fortified by a faith in the FBI agents with whom she had had contacts.

No Direct Charge Made

Hatcher, after preliminary questions, concerning her duties, hurled questions dealing with the press publication 13 days earlier of the loyalty review board minutes, read in the Senate by Sen. McCarthy. The questions implied suspicion that Miss DeHaas was the senator's informant but the direct charge was never made.

The authenticity of the information put into the Congressional Record by McCarthy seems to have been conceded in the present court proceedings. The loyalty review board never has denied the

accuracy of the quotations attributed to its members. These quoted Garrett Hoag, member of the board, as saying the loyalty program in the State department had been "completely ineffective" and the department at the time had the "remarkable record of never having fired anybody" on loyalty grounds.

Miss DeHaas said she had no knowledge of how the board minutes gained publication. She said she had not given much thought to where the information had come from. She was badgered at great length concerning her access to transcripts and readily admitted that her duties included examination of such material.

Resembled "Back Rooms"

The transcript revealed at times an atmosphere such as prevails in the back rooms of police stations where criminals are questioned under glaring lights. Questions were repeated endlessly in an apparent attempt to break down the middle-aged woman who sat alone without counsel.

Suspicion was directed at periods when she had worked overtime and whether she had gone to her office on holidays. Miss DeHaas referred her glowering questioner to the records of the guards who keep a note of all entries and exits to the loyalty board offices. Much was made of an incident when she had returned to her office to pick up a compact she had forgotten.

"This seems to be developing into a rather strange line of questioning, Col. Hatcher," Miss DeHaas remarked eventually.

"Well, we have a number of questions we want to ask you," was Hatcher's response. "Do you recall now why you worked until 10:30 p.m. on Dec. 14, 1951?"

Trick Questions

"I certainly do not," was the spirited answer. "I would have to check. I have no very good reason for rushing home now that I don't have my mother."

The endless questioning continued. Miss DeHaas was informed menacingly that her fingerprint had been found on a transcript of loyalty board proceedings. She replied calmly that she didn't doubt it, that she had handled many transcripts in the course of her duties.

"Is it customary," she finally asked, "to call these hearings on of a clear sky, to call someone and begin to catechise them?"

"Would you question the authenticity of the commission to ask such questions?" interrupted Hatcher.

"I am just asking you," said Miss DeHaas, "in view of the procedures that are set up for agencies in general, and the great do that is always made about such procedures."

Some Quotes Missing

According to her own memory of the questioning, Miss DeHaas says she continued with remarks about the "coddling of Communists" by government agencies which do not appear in the transcript filed in court.

"I quoted the loyalty review board regulation," she recalls. "These specify that persons charged with Communist sympathies, associations or membership should be told that they need not answer any questions or reply to a letter of charges and that agency loyalty boards should not draw unfavorable inferences from such refusal to reply on the point of alleged communism or pro-communism."

"The regulations provide further that persons charged with pro-communism, Communist party membership and so forth, should not be personally contacted by anyone in the agency but only in writing and that they should be fully informed of their rights to have an attorney or representative present when they did appear in person before any board or agency head for a hearing."

Comparison Drawn

The comparison was drawn by Miss DeHaas between this zealous regard for the rights of employees charged with communism and the treatment accorded to her because of the suspicion that she had "leaked" information disclosing

the disgust of loyalty board members with conditions in the State department.

Asked about a specific case of an alleged Communist, Miss DeHaas threw this at her questioner:

"I certainly was interested. The FBI knows why I was interested. I don't intend to broadcast confidential statements that I have given the FBI in the past. I have tried to be helpful to the FBI and on more than one occasion have talked with them and there are various and sundry reasons for that."

Chairman Bingham made one of his rare interruptions at this point. He commented that Miss DeHaas had given a "perfectly good explanation."

(The further tribulations of Miss DeHaas will be related in a succeeding article.)

Inquisitors Hid True Motive For Harassing Miss De Haas

The Times-Herald yesterday revealed a secret campaign of intimidation by the Truman Administration against a middle-aged woman government employee because she was suspected of helping to expose Communists in government. The tale of ruthless persecution, based merely on suspicion is concluded today.

BY WILLARD EDWARDS

Federal inquisitors did not disclose the true reason for browbeating Miss Miriam M. De Haas, 52, a loyalty review board employee, until after seven months of private questioning and two grand jury sessions.

From January to late July, the harassment of Miss DeHaas had presumably been based on suspicion that she was the government "leak" in connection with the publication of a loyalty review board's minutes early this year.

Then, on July 29, during a grilling of the woman employee by Col. James E. Hatcher, chief of the investigation division of the Civil Service commission, the basic motive behind the long interrogations was made plain.

Shown Loyalty Files

Hatcher confronted Miss DeHaas with a list of loyalty files which, the record showed, had at various times been in her possession during her duties with the loyalty board. It contained the names of 35 persons, celebrated in recent loyalty inquiries, including the following:

Phileo Nash, 42, an assistant to President Truman in charge of advising on "minority problems." A former lecturer at the University of Toronto, Nash came to Washington in 1941 with the office of war information which assigned him to the White House. In a Senate speech last Jan. 30, Sen. McCarthy said the loyalty board files on Nash showed he had been accused as a member of the Communist party "in close contact with the Communist underground in Washington."

McCarthy said the files showed that Nash's former home in Toronto had been used by a Canadian spy ring as a rendezvous in the early '40s. After the White House loyalty board cleared Nash, McCarthy said, the loyalty review board asked for a hearing but it was denied the Nash files by Donald Dawson, White House administrative assistant.

Saved From Inquiry

David Demarest Lloyd, a White House assistant who reportedly ghostwrites some of Mr. Truman's speeches and statements. In a Senate speech Jan. 15, McCarthy charged that Lloyd was saved from a loyalty inquiry by White House pressure. He put into record a letter, apparently from the review board files, written by Seth Richardson, former chairman, to White House assistant Dawson. Richardson reported that a loyalty board panel had recommended that charges be filed against Lloyd. But Lloyd was eventually cleared without a hearing and all the files in his case were locked up in the White House, McCarthy reported to the Senate.

There were other names on the list, including John Carter Vincent, former chief of the China division of the State department, labeled in a Senate internal security report last July as influential in bringing about a change in United States policy favorable to Chinese Communists; and John P. Davies Jr., a State department veteran, accused of perjury by the same committee.

Jessup Also Listed

There was also the name of Ambassador at Large Philip C. Jessup, accused by McCarthy of Communist proclivities, whose appointment as a United Nations delegate was rejected by a Senate subcommittee last year. Mr. Truman waited until after Congress had adjourned and sent Jessup to the Paris conference in defiance of the Senate dictum.

But it appeared that the revelations concerning the two White House aides had been the hidden reason for Presidential wrath, translated into a campaign of fright against a woman employee, suspected of being McCarthy's informant.

Miss DeHaas has denied that she gave any information to any unauthorized person, which would include McCarthy, but she told her questioners of confidential reports for the federal bureau of investigation. She charged that Hatcher then warned her against giving information to the FBI, an accusation later denied by the investigator.

In addition to star chamber sessions at which she was grilled at great length, without legal counsel, Miss DeHaas was summoned twice before a federal grand jury. She answered all questions readily.

See Peril to Employees

Lawyers state that this use of the grand jury as a weapon by the executive department, seeking to punish a government employee, could establish a precedent endangering the freedom of all federal employees.

Under the Constitution, the legislative, judicial and executive powers are separate and distinct. In the DeHaas case, the Administration appears to have used the grand jury system as an investigative arm of the executive department, preparatory to punitive action against a civil service commission employee.

Such employees are supposed to be protected against unfair dismissal thru many regulations providing for legal counsel, written charges, hearings, appeals and other legal privileges. Miss DeHaas, the record shows, had none of these. She was hauled before interrogators in private session and without notice, denied an attorney, not informed of her legal rights, nor told why she was being questioned. Two summonses before a grand jury followed.

If the methods of the DeHaas case are followed in the future, it was noted, any government employee incurring his superiors' anger, who refuses to submit to private grilling in a non-criminal matter, may be thrust before a grand jury and forced to testify under pain of imprisonment for contempt.

The grand jury is intended to ascertain facts for possible criminal prosecution but it could be used, as in the DeHaas case, to intimidate and obtain information leading to grounds for dismissal from employment.

A portion of the transcript of Miss DeHaas' questioning, by Hatcher was disclosed in a previ-

ous article. Additional extracts, made public here, show the contempt of Col. Hatcher over the woman employee's contacts with the FBI.

"Do you imply," demanded Hatcher during the three-hour grilling, "that you talked with the FBI about commission business which you would not disclose with commission officials?"

"I did not say," responded Miss DeHaas, "that I was talking to the FBI about commission business. I don't intend to go into any details about my dealings with the FBI. I think I'm still entitled to that much privacy. I intend to inform the FBI that I have been so questioned. I intend to tell them that I have been called in by you without a second's notice and asked what I've given to the FBI."

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- Wash. Post
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Asks for Transcript

on a wild fishing expedition despite instructions given to the commission that you must have all these specific charges in great detail in fairness to the employee."

Miss DeHaas asked for a copy of the stenographer's report of the questions and answers. She was not provided it until seven months after her attorney, Daniel J. Andersen, had made repeated demands for it. The transcript carried numerous deletions and changes when finally released. Miss DeHaas charged.

On March 18 and again on April 8, 1952, Miss DeHaas was questioned before a grand jury sitting in the criminal division, District of Columbia, in a case entitled "The Investigation of Unauthorized Disclosure of Confidential Information." She answered all questions freely and her testimony covered 165 pages.

Grand jury proceedings are traditionally cloaked in secrecy. From earliest times, as attorney Andersen pointed out in a letter to the commission, it has been the policy of the law to shield the proceedings of grand juries from public scrutiny.

Grand Jury's Function

"The courts have held," he noted, "that this secrecy extends to witnesses and it remains within the discretion of the court as to whether or not such proceedings shall be made public. The grand jury system is designed to protect persons against unfounded accusations as well as a means of bringing to trial persons accused of offenses on just grounds. The system was never intended as an investigative agency for the executive branch of the government."

Nonetheless, on July 29, Miss DeHaas was summoned back to another grilling by Hatcher and Kimbell Johnson, assistant chief of the investigations division. With a reporter again present, the questioners demanded that she reveal any information she had "pertaining to the release of confidential information from the loyalty review board."

Astonished, Miss DeHaas reminded Hatcher that she had testified before the grand jury on the subject and that such proceedings were confidential. She could not discuss any subjects, she said, which might have been under discussion at the grand jury hearings.

Miss DeHaas Firm

Hatcher said he didn't want to know what she told the grand jury. He conceded that "testimony before the grand jury is confidential" but said that fact did not prohibit a witness from giving information to the executive department on a subject which might have been discussed before the grand jury.

Miss DeHaas implied that she could not see the distinction. A long argument, lasting 45 minutes, ensued but the woman government employee proved adamant.

Two days later, Miss DeHaas was formally requested by office memorandum whether she would object to a court order for release of her grand jury testimony in which Hatcher had said the commission had no interest. She replied on Aug. 2 thru her attorney that she would oppose the partial release of testimony but was agreeable if all the grand jury testimony were to be made public by court order.

"Miss DeHaas has consistently refused to divulge the proceedings before the grand jury," attorney Andersen wrote the commission. "If the court lifts the veil of secrecy, she will then be at liberty to tell the public all that she knows about the subject under investigation."

A sworn affidavit on Sept. 8 was filed in court by Miss DeHaas. She reviewed the case, charging that the transcript of her questioning by Hatcher had been altered and bore important deletions.

"I am now and always have been willing to cooperate with the commission," the affidavit ended. "My greatest ambition is to rid our government of Communists and Communist sympathizers in order to keep America free."

Donnelly Thompson

Foes Now Using Same Technique

'McCarthyism' Due to Failure of Men to Do Their Duty; Communism Not to Be Cured by Pooh-Poohing It

In politics every action produces its own reaction. And "McCarthyism" is a result and not a cause.

Senator McCarthy is a ruthless brawler, a powerful demagogue, a man who believed the end justifies the means. There have been dubious events in his past, and until two years ago he was an inconspicuous freshman Senator, who had come into office in 1946 through the breakup of Wisconsin's progressive party largely on his record as a fighting marine.

In 1948 President Truman dismissed Republican charges of Communist infiltration into Government with the brushoff of "red herring." Then came the Hiss, Coplon, and atomic spy cases. Through all of these the administration pursued a cover-up game. It was, for instance, public knowledge that although President Truman had been informed by the Canadian government, at the time of Canada's atomic spy case, of a connection with Communist agents in the United States, no action was taken for months while the FBI fumed. Throughout the Hiss case, the Government's supporters displayed anything but objectivity, and did their hysterical best to present Hiss as a martyr. When he was convicted of perjury, the Secretary of State announced he would not turn his back on him, and Acheson's testimony before the Un-American Activities Committee was regarded, even by members of his own party, as very evasive.

The Hiss case revealed ramifications of Communist influence in numerous departments of Government. The President's "loyalty boards" failed to act in any affirmative way. And in the midst of this, up rose Joe McCarthy, hurling charges in all directions.

Now, the anti-McCarthyites began indulging in precisely the tactics they attributed to "McCarthyism." Though the Senators

grossly overreached himself in many of his charges, his enemies were no less indiscriminate in their methods, accusing him of things he never said, distorting other charges he had made and wilfully denying that any of his charges might contain even a trace-element of truth. Thus, his opponents, by their own lack of discrimination, put themselves in the position of defending everyone to come under his attacks, while the plain fact is that he has smoked out numbers of persons and institutions who have unquestionably exerted a pro-Communist influence on policies.

And he has just been renominated by overwhelming vote in Wisconsin.

In public life an unscrupulous man becomes a real danger only when he is able to become the champion of a good and necessary cause.

Volumes have been written about Hitler, most of them wilfully disregarding the most notable political fact, and the one that chiefly explains his rise to power: the republic he upset was in drastic need of change. Its parliament was fractionalized to impotence by parties pursuing selfish aims regardless of the welfare of the nation; corruption scandals piled one on another in endless succession; the largest Communist party in Europe openly worked for another state, supported against "witch hunters" by most of the "intelligentsia"; patriotism was at low ebb; the middle classes had fallen into poverty from inflation.

Millions of honest men were against what Hitler was against, without thinking, beyond, what he might be for.

The Hitler cure was immeasurably worse than the disease for which he offered the remedy. But scrupulous men had failed to take the initiative the times demanded. They left it to Hitler.

Foreign-controlled Communism exercises a dangerous influence

in this country. It is not something to be cured by pooh-poohing it. And if the next administration fails to recognize the magnitude of that danger, if the American people distrust its integrity and virility relative to that danger, if further setbacks or defeats abroad occur, and can be traced in any measure to pro-Communist influences here—then we predict that what is roughly comprehended in the word "McCarthyism" will become, inevitably, a very real and dangerous.

The people resort to Satan to drive out Beelzebub only when scrupulous men fail of their public duty.

(Released by The Bell Syndicate, Inc.)

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- Gandy ☒

Handwritten notes and signatures:
J. Edgar Hoover
J. Lee
J. F. [unclear]
P. [unclear]

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98 OCT 8 1952

- Times-Herald ☐
- Wash. Post ☐
- Wash. News ☐
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Date: SEP 23 1952

7 OCT 1952

AND THEY HOWL ABOUT "McCARTHYISM"

Willard Edwards has recounted for Times-Herald readers the experience of a woman civil service employee of the federal loyalty review board who has been harassed by her superiors over a period of months. This woman, Miss Miriam DeHaas, has been hauled before a federal grand jury twice and interrogated at great length, tho there is no suggestion she committed any crime, and has been brow-beaten in star chamber sessions by the chief investigator of the civil service commission.

This persecution began after Sen. McCarthy of Wisconsin last January released some minutes of the loyalty review board which proved most embarrassing to the State department. The minutes showed that members of the board, talking among themselves, had noted the peculiarity that the department, altho under almost constant attack as a haven for Soviet sympathizers, had never fired anybody on loyalty grounds.

There was no proof that Miss DeHaas ever had any dealings with Sen. McCarthy or turned over unauthorized information to him or anyone else. In the course of her work, she also handled loyalty files referring to a number of persons prominent in the Administration, among them members of the White House staff and State department. In the absence of a better suspect, the Administration seems to have singled out Miss DeHaas to make an example of her and to frighten others. Altho it has never proved the slightest indiscretion against her, she has been suspended from her civil service position without pay.

The civil service rules contain clear regulations governing the procedures in hearings of employees brought up on charges. They are entitled to notice of hearing, written charges, advice of counsel, fair and courteous hearings, appeals, and other protections, none of which was accorded Miss DeHaas.

She was hauled before the chief of the commission's investigations division, Col. James E. Hatcher, without previous notice, was without counsel, confronted by no written charge, and was catechized in what she described as a belligerent and discourteous manner. When the transcript of this interview was released at her insistence, it contained deletions and showed extensive editing, she said.

Thereafter Miss DeHaas was taken twice before the grand jury in connection with what purported to be an inquiry into the release of confidential documents to unauthorized persons. There is more than a suggestion that the executive branch of the government sought to use the grand jury as a means of intimidating the witness.

Miss DeHaas herself has compared these high-handed proceedings with the protection the loyalty review board has thrown about suspected Communist agents and sympathizers by its own rules. They are given public hearings, have advice of counsel, are made fully aware of the charges against them, and are advised of their right to refuse to answer questions.

The Administration and its propagandists have raised a great noise over the supposed iniquities of "McCarthyism," in which supposedly innocent men are unjustly attacked without the right to defend themselves. Sen. McCarthy has demonstrated that this clamor is politically inspired and that he has not resorted to indiscriminate abuse of suspected persons.

If Sen. McCarthy doesn't practice "McCarthyism," who does? The answer seems clearly to be that the Truman administration, with its third degree in closed rooms, does.

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Civil Service Denied Grand Jury Minutes In Loyalty 'Leak' Case

District Judge Matthew F. McGuire today refused to open for Civil Service Commission examination minutes of a Federal grand jury investigating leakage of information of Loyalty Review Board proceedings.

The ruling came in the case of Miss Miriam M. de Haas, an attorney, and examiner for the review board who is now under suspension.

Miss de Haas was suspended after she was questioned by commission officials following publication by Senator McCarthy, Republican, of Wisconsin of confidential minutes of loyalty proceedings.

Subsequently, Miss de Haas testified before a District grand jury. Her attorney, D. J. Andersen, told reporters his client was suspended because she refused to divulge to the commission the gist of her grand jury testimony. All grand jury proceedings are kept secret by law.

Denies Legal Obstacle.

But the commission contended "there is no law . . . which excuses (Miss de Haas) from giving testimony to her employer in connection with the investigation of the commission, on the ground that she appeared as a witness and testified before a grand jury about matters which may have been under discussion at such grand jury hearings. . . ."

The commission petitioned the U. S. District Court for the District of Columbia to release portions of the grand jury testimony given by Miss de Haas. Before Judge McGuire today, United States Attorney Charles M. Ireland pointed out the secrecy of grand jury data. He said that in his experience the only time such minutes had been opened was in the gambling conspiracy case of Police Inspector Albert I. Bullock. The data, in that instance, was turned over to the District Commissioners to enable them to determine his fitness to remain on the force.

But Mr. Ireland stressed that the minutes were not turned over until Inspector Bullock won a judgment of acquittal.

A transcript of an interview with Miss de Haas conducted last January 16 by James E. Hatcher, chief of the investigations division of the Loyalty Review Board, and Hiram Bingham, chairman of the board, was appended to the petition for release of the minutes.

The transcript showed that Miss de Haas admitted seeing transcripts of the Review Board proceedings, which involved investigation of a group of Government employees.

In this interview Miss de Haas said she had no idea of how the information was leaked out.

Interviewed Again.

According to the commission's petition, Miss de Haas "was again interviewed by commission representatives about the unauthorized disclosures of confidential information from the files in the custody of the Loyalty Review Board in the following cases:

"(1) Henry Haines Alderman, (2) Posniak, (3) Chew Csih Hong, (4) John Carter Vincent, (5) John Patton Davies, (6) Ophilo Nash, (7) J. Robinson, (8) Philip C. Jessup, (9) Robert Ross, (10) William Ludwell Stone, (11) David Demarest Lloyd, (12) Haldore Hanson, (13) Stephen Brunauer, (14) Esther C. Brunauer, (15) Esther Less or Esther Less Kopelewich."

The petition said Miss de Haas refused to answer any questions regarding the leak in those cases on the ground that she could not discuss any matters which may have been under discussion at the grand jury hearings.

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Miss de Haas to Ask Board for Return to Job

Miss Miriam M. de Haas, suspended \$7,000-a-year examiner for the Government's Loyalty Review Board, is going to demand her job back on the basis of a court ruling by District Judge Matthew F. McGuire yesterday, according to her attorney, Daniel J. Andersen.

Miss de Haas was suspended last September 15 after she refused to answer certain questions put to her by Civil Service Commission officials investigating a leakage of information concerning Loyalty Board activities. Her refusal was based on the contention that in answering the questions, she would be revealing the gist of her testimony before a District grand jury also probing the leakage. Grand jury proceedings are always secret.

Yesterday Judge McGuire denied a petition filed by the CSC

asking that grand jury minutes pertaining to Miss de Haas' testimony be opened for inspection by the commission.

Mr. Andersen said that, on the basis of this decision, he "assumes" that the CSC will reinstate Miss de Haas.

"If she is not voluntarily reinstated," said Mr. Andersen, "we will make formal application, and if that fails we will take court action." He indicated the legal action would be in the form of a complaint for injunction to

have the CSC instructed to give Miss de Haas her job back.

Suspension of Miss de Haas followed publication by Senator McCarthy, Republican, of Wisconsin, of certain information involving a Loyalty Board investigation of a number of Federal employees.

Subsequently, Senator McCarthy denied he had received any information from Miss de Haas.

The CSC yesterday said some definite decision as to the next step may be reached today.

*File 100-35707
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Date: *10/8/52*

62 OCT 13 1952

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Subsequently, Miss de Haas testified before a District grand jury. Her attorney, D. J. Andersen, told reporters his client was suspended because she refused to divulge to the commission the gist of her grand jury testimony. All grand jury proceedings are kept secret by law.

Denies Legal Obstacle.

But the commission contended "there is no law . . . which excuses (Miss de Haas) from giving testimony to her employer in connection with the investigation of the commission, on the ground that she appeared as a witness and testified before a grand jury about matters which may have been under discussion at such grand jury hearings. . . ."

The commission petitioned the U. S. District Court for the District of Columbia to release portions of the grand jury testimony given by Miss de Haas. Before Judge McGuire today, United States Attorney Charles M. Ireland pointed out the secrecy of grand jury data. He said that in his experience the only time such minutes had been opened was in the gambling conspiracy case of Police Inspector Albert I. Bullock. The data, in that instance, was turned over to the District Commissioners to enable them to determine his fitness to remain on the force.

But Mr. Ireland stressed that the minutes were not turned over until Inspector Bullock won a judgment of acquittal.

A transcript of an interview with Miss de Haas conducted last January 16 by James E. Heather, chief of the investigations division of the Loyalty Review Board, and Hiram Bingham, chairman of the board, was appended to the petition for release of the minutes.

The transcript showed that Miss de Haas attested

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Date: *10/7/52*

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Date: 10/7

92 OCT 13 1952

C.S.C. DENIED TESTIMONY IN DE HAAS CASE

Court Withholds Story On Alleged Leak

BY JOHN FISHER

District Court Judge Matthew F. McGuire yesterday denied a government petition to make public the grand jury testimony of Miss Miriam M. de Haas, 52, suspended civil service commission employee.

Miss de Haas was suspended without pay on Sept. 15, as an examiner for the loyalty review board after commission investigators quizzed her concerning a leak in loyalty board information to Sen. McCarthy (R) of Wisconsin, heading the congressional drive to oust Communists from the government.

McCarthy has denied receiving the information from Miss de Haas, but the commission suspended her after she refused to divulge secret testimony she gave a federal grand jury probing unauthorized disclosure of confidential information in loyalty review board files.

Unusual Step

The commission then took the unusual step of seeking to force disclosure of her grand jury testimony in its petition to the federal district court.

The case was cited as an Administration attempt to use the grand jury as an instrument of intimidation against an employee opposed to coddling of Communists within the government.

In denying the government petition, Judge McGuire said that only extraordinary reasons can justify the disclosure of grand jury minutes. He noted the grand jury is still conducting its inquiry and may return indictments. He described the government request as "premature."

"I don't think that under the circumstances there is sufficient reason for me to make available the minutes of the grand jury," Judge McGuire said.

Discretion of Court

Arguing for the civil service commission, Lawrence V. Meloy cited a Pennsylvania case, involving revocation of a liquor license, in which grand jury testimony was released while the jury was still in session.

"It's left to the sound discretion of the court," McGuire commented. "What other courts have done may be persuasive but is not necessarily binding."

Meloy contended Miss de Haas' loyalty to the commission, her employer, was involved. The judge said that, if she disclosed confidential information, administrative action could be taken without opening up the grand jury testimony.

Charles M. Ireland, U.S. attorney, told the court he was not taking a position in the dispute but was ready to make the grand jury testimony available if directed by the court. Ireland said the commission is asking to be informed of Miss de Haas' testimony before the grand jury to determine whether she should be retained in government service.

Miss de Haas in Court

"I know that the secrecy of grand jury proceedings is jealously guarded by the courts," said Ireland. "I have no authority myself to make them public."

Miss de Haas was in court but was not requested to testify in the proceedings. However, she opposed the commission's request thru an affidavit she filed with the court and the objections raised by her attorney, Daniel J. Andersen, against granting the petition.

Miss de Haas charged in her affidavit that she was suspended without pay from her \$7,840-a-year position for refusal to answer questions relating to the grand jury inquiry on which she testified on two occasions.

She further charged James E. Hatcher, chief investigator for the loyalty review board, with a "star chamber proceeding," saying he was "abusive, extremely discourteous, and he had a very belligerent attitude thruout the session." She also said the transcript was changed to delete some of her remarks about "coddling communists."

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Miss de Haas to Ask Board for Return to Job

Miss Miriam M. de Haas, suspended \$7,000-a-year examiner for the Government's Loyalty Review Board, is going to demand her job back on the basis of a court ruling by District Judge Matthew F. McGuire yesterday, according to her attorney, Daniel J. Andersen.

Miss de Haas was suspended last September 15 after she refused to answer certain questions put to her by Civil Service Commission officials investigating a leakage of information concerning Loyalty Board activities. Her refusal was based on the contention that in answering the questions, she would be revealing the gist of her testimony before a District grand jury also probing the leakage. Grand jury proceedings are always secret.

Yesterday Judge McGuire denied a petition filed by the CSC

asking that grand jury minutes have the CSC instructed to give Miss de Haas her job back. Suspension of Miss de Haas followed publication by Senator McCarthy, Republican, of Wisconsin, of certain information involving a Loyalty Board investigation of a number of Federal employees.

Subsequently, Senator McCarthy denied he had received any information from Miss de Haas. The CSC yesterday said some definite decision as to the next step may be reached today.

"If she is not voluntarily reinstated," said Mr. Andersen, "we will make formal application, and if that fails we will take court action." He indicated the legal action would be in the form of a complaint for injunction to

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Miss De Haas Warned She Must Answer CSC Quiz by Wednesday

The Civil Service Commission today warned Miss Miriam de Haas, a suspended CSC employee, that she may be fired unless she answers questions about a leak of loyalty information by Wednesday.

The commission suspended Miss de Haas September 15 on grounds that she refused to cooperate with CSC investigators who were trying to find out who leaked confidential information to Senator McCarthy, Republican of Wisconsin.

Given "Reasonable Time."

At the time of the suspension, CSC told Miss de Haas that she had "a reasonable time" to change her mind and answer CSC questions.

CSC informed Miss de Haas by letter today that the "reasonable time" would expire at the close of business Wednesday. If she has not answered questions by then, CSC said, the "entire case will be considered for such further administrative action as may be warranted under the circumstances."

Miss de Haas has refused to answer CSC questions on grounds that she testified before a grand jury investigating the leak. Grand jury proceedings are supposed to be kept secret and Miss de Haas argued that answering CSC questions now would violate the secrecy oath imposed by law.

Court Refuses Record.

The grand jury took no action after investigating the loyalty leaks.

CSC asked District Court to make public the transcript of Miss de Haas grand jury testimony, but the court Tuesday turned down this request. An attorney for Miss de Haas promptly announced that on the basis of the court decision, he would ask CSC to put Miss de Haas back on the job.

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'Leak' Case Answers Ordered

The Civil Service Commission yesterday ordered Miss Miriam DeHaas to answer its questions by Wednesday in its investigation of a "leak" of confidential information to Sen. Joseph R. McCarthy (R-Wis.). She contends she cannot legally divulge information she has already given to a grand jury investigating the case. Miss DeHaas, an examiner for the Loyalty Review Board, was suspended without pay last month because of her refusal.

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Suspended CSC Aide Defies Firing Threat

A Civil Service Commission deadline for Miriam de Haas to talk or face dismissal passed today without Miss de Haas saying a word.

CSC had warned Miss de Haas, a suspended CSC examiner, that she might be fired unless she spoke up today about a leak of loyalty information to Senator McCarthy, Republican, of Wisconsin.

Miss de Haas' attorney, however, told CSC that the deadline was "incredible" in view of a District court decision. He asked that Miss de Haas get her old job back.

Miss de Haas has refused to answer CSC questions about the loyalty leak on grounds she already has testified about the incident to a grand jury. The grand jury took no action after hearing the testimony.

Miss de Haas argues that her testimony before the grand jury is supposed to be secret—so she can't discuss the matter further. CSC last week asked District Court to release the transcript of her grand jury testimony, but the court refused.

David J. Anderson, attorney for Miss de Haas, said this vindicated her stand.

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Firing Notice Is Given In Loyalty Leak Case

The Civil Service Commission moved today to fire Miriam de Haas for refusing to answer further questions about a leak of loyalty information.

The commission informed Miss de Haas she would be dismissed in about a week unless she challenges the removal. She may ask a hearing before a three-man panel.

The commission suspended Miss de Haas during an investigation of how Senator McCarthy, Republican, of Wisconsin, obtained confidential loyalty information from its files.

Miss de Haas had some access to some of the information, but denied she gave it to Senator McCarthy. The Senator also denied he got the data from Miss de Haas.

As the inquiry expanded, Miss de Haas stopped answering questions on grounds she already had testified before a grand jury and was not free to discuss a subject that a grand jury had probed.

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MISS DE HAAS GIVEN NOTICE IN DATA 'LEAK'

(By International News Service)

The civil service commission today served notice of dismissal on a woman lawyer accused of leaking confidential loyalty review board information to Sen. McCarthy (R) of Wisconsin.

The attorney, 52-year-old Miriam De Haas, has been under suspension since her refusal to answer questions of CSC investigators assigned to track down the "leak." She has five days to reply to the removal notice. The commission stressed that today's action is not final.

Miss De Haas, who denies giving any information to the Wisconsin senator, has testified before a federal grand jury which swung into action under the federal espionage act when McCarthy quoted from a secret loyalty review board discussion.

In that discussion, the senator declared, the board had criticized the State department loyalty review board for not firing security risks.

On Oct. 7, Federal Judge McGulre turned down the civil service commission's request that some of the grand jury testimony be made public.

McCarthy has denied knowing Miss De Haas, who served as a legal examiner for the loyalty board from 1947 until last January.

Miss De Haas' attorney, Daniel J. Andersen, could not be reached. He is out of town and will not return until the middle of next week, his wife said. No answer was made to a phone call to Miss De Haas' apartment, 1216 Sixteenth St. NW.

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CSC GIVES 5-DAY OUSTER NOTICE TO MISS DE HAAS

Her Defiance of Probe Cited in Dismissal

BY WILLARD EDWARDS

The Truman administration yesterday gave a five-day notice of dismissal to a woman government employe suspected of airing information on communism in the government.

The civil service commission action climaxed a nine-month campaign of intimidation against Miriam M. De Haas, 52, a loyalty board employe. Thru two grand jury inquisitions and protracted secret questioning by belligerent investigators, the woman had defied the authorities to prove dereliction of duty.

Alone in the world, with her livelihood cut off since suspension without pay Sept. 15, Miss De Haas sat in her apartment last night at 1016 Sixteenth St. NW. and faced a bleak future with courage. She may appeal the discharge notice but the expenses of a legal fight are heavy.

Her Attitude Attacked

The formal notice sent the woman employe by registered mail did not accuse her of giving information to Sen. McCarthy (R) of Wisconsin, the act of which she is suspected, but it assailed her refusal to answer the questions of investigators concerning her testimony before a grand jury.

"Your entire attitude," the notice read, "since the matter was first officially brought to your attention on Jan. 16 has been such as to cause a grave doubt to arise as to whether you have the unquestioned trustworthiness to continue to occupy a responsible position as an employe of the United States civil service commission."

One week ago, it was noted, the United States court of appeals had set aside the discharge of a government employe who had admitted membership in a subversive organization. Three jurists, all Truman appointees, ruled that an employe could not be fired solely on the basis of such a membership.

Miss High Efficiency Rating

Miss De Haas has an extremely high efficiency rating. Her 12-year government career was marked by steady advancement until, according to report, she made contact with FBI agents concerning government conditions.

These FBI contacts apparently made Miss De Haas suspect when a furor was caused in government circles last January by Sen. McCarthy's publication of loyalty board minutes. She was peremptorily summoned to a secret three-hour interrogation by Col. James E. Hatcher, chief of the investigations unit of the CSC. She was denied notice of charges, representation by counsel and other privileges accorded suspected Communists on the payroll.

Summoned before a grand jury later, Miss De Haas freely testified. The civil service commission then attempted to force her to repeat her grand jury testimony. She refused on the ground that grand jury proceedings were confidential. Last Oct. 7, Federal Judge Matthew F. McGuire denied a government petition to make public her testimony, asserting that only extraordinary reasons, lacking in this case, would justify disclosure of grand jury minutes.

On the following day, the civil service commission notified Miss De Haas that she would be given until Oct. 15 to "reconsider" her refusal to answer questions. Thru her lawyer, Daniel J. Andersen, she again refused on Oct. 13. Yesterday's notice informed her that it was proposed to remove her from employment "to promote efficiency of the service." Five days were granted for her to answer the charges and to file an appeal if she desired.

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U. S. Ousts Woman In McCarthy Leak

Loyalty Review Board Aid Had Been Suspended

WASHINGTON, Oct. 24 (UP). --The Civil Service Commission sent a dismissal notice today to Miriam Dehaas, Loyalty Review Board employee under suspension in connection with the leak of information to Sen. Joseph R. McCarthy, R., Wis.

Miss Dehaas has refused to answer commission questions about how Sen. McCarthy got the restricted information he used in a Senate speech Jan. 5. He said the top loyalty board criticized the State Department loyalty board for being too lenient.

The commission's notice of "proposed removal" gives the fifty-two-year-old examiner for the Loyalty Review Board five days in which to answer the charges. It also calls her attention to her appeals rights.

Miss Dehaas was suspended Sept. 15 for refusing to co-operate with commission efforts to find out who slipped secret information to Sen. McCarthy about loyalty board activities.

The incident is being investigated by a Federal grand jury which has heard testimony by Miss Dehaas. Her attorney, Daniel J. Andersen, told the commission she would not "violate" grand jury secrecy by answering the agency's questions.

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MISS DE HAAS GIVEN NOTICE OF DISMISSAL

Defiance of Probe Cited by CSC

BY WILLARD EDWARDS

The Truman administration yesterday gave a five-day notice of dismissal to a woman government employe suspected of airing information on communism in the government.

The civil service commission action climaxed a nine-month campaign of intimidation against Miriam M. De Haas, 52, a loyalty board employe. Thru two grand jury inquisitions and protracted secret questioning by belligerent investigators, the woman had defied the authorities to prove dereliction of duty.

Alone in the world, with her livelihood cut off since suspension without pay Sept. 15, Miss De Haas sat in her apartment last night at 1016 Sixteenth St. NW. and faced a bleak future with courage. She may appeal the discharge notice but the expenses of a legal fight are heavy.

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"Your entire attitude," the notice read, "since the matter was first officially brought to your attention on Jan. 16 has been such as to cause a grave doubt as to whether you have the unquestioned trustworthiness to continue to occupy a responsible position as an employe of the United States civil service commission."

One week ago it was noted, the

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Miss De Haas has an extremely high efficiency rating. Her 12-year government career was marked by steady advancement until, according to report, she made contact with FBI agents concerning government conditions.

These FBI contacts apparently made Miss De Haas suspect when a furor was caused in govern-

Washington, D. C., Nov. 1, 1952.

To my dear Fellow-Americans:

I have everything to lose, personally, and nothing to gain, by making the following statement.—Nothing to gain, that is, unless it be the fulfilment of a hope that through this letter to my fellow countrymen, which I have personally paid for, the truth will be disclosed to you more clearly, and the danger to our beloved country shown in all its terrible reality.

This is not a partisan appeal. As an American, born in the North, reared in the South, and later a resident of the West and the Southwest, none knows better than I that to most of us, in the final analysis, it is not place or party but our dear country that really matters. And as a former missionary to Korea, none knows better the unselfish concern of this nation for those beyond its borders also.

For over ten years I have been employed as your servant in our Government, principally as a legal examiner, engaged in the analysis and evaluation of evidence relating to the loyalty of Federal employees. In 1946 I was called to testify in closed session before a Congressional committee seeking to learn how there could still be so many Communists in our Government.

Because of the natural American tendency to believe in the loyalty and sincerity of others, I have learned the hard way of the extent of the Communist conspiracy in our midst—of the almost unbelievable success of Communists and Communist sympathizers in infiltrating throughout our Governmental agencies, and particularly into high, strategic, policy-making positions. Because there are also in our Government, I have found, opportunistic officials willing to cover up for these persons, and even to punish any Americans who may try to expose them, many of you continue to remain in ignorance of the facts and to be bewildered by denials that such conditions exist.

The Loyalty Review Board, the top Board which handles the "President's Loyalty Program," has been in a better position than has any other group except the Federal Bureau of Investigation to have an overall, accurate picture of loyalty conditions in the Federal service. As a legal examiner with that Board since its establishment in 1947, I have long felt that to commit "the easy crime of silence" concerning the extent of the Communist conspiracy in our Government is equivalent to giving aid and comfort to the Communists and aiding in the betrayal of our country. At various times over a period of years I have therefore endeavored to bring some of these matters to the attention of our representatives in Congress, in the hope that somehow the Communist termites could be cleaned out of our national structure before it collapses from within.

More recently, observing the courageous fight of Senator Joseph McCarthy, I have seen to it that pertinent information was made available to him as well as to other members of Congress. I did not know Senator McCarthy, he had no reason to know the source of his information, and he is of course unaware that I am making this statement. He undoubtedly was able, as an attorney, to recognize the authenticity and reliability of the information he received. The evidence he has passed on to you has never been successfully controverted, and could not be, because the information I supplied was specific, concrete, correct and devastatingly true information from sources described by our Federal Bureau of Investigation as reliable. From my reading of his Senate speeches and other statements I know that his repetition of that information has been accurate and exact. What has been conveyed to the public has, moreover, only scratched the surface of evidence of Communism in our Government.

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To anticipate questions that may arise, I might here state that I am not a constituent of this Senator, nor am I a Catholic, but a Protestant. What better proof can there be of the danger to our country, and of the integrity of the motives of those seeking to combat that danger, than the fact that, true to the principles on which our nation was founded, loyal Protestants, Catholics and Jews are fighting shoulder to shoulder for the country and the God they love, and against their common, Godless enemy!

Those of you who are not familiar with the workings of the President's so-called Loyalty Program may wonder why a faithful, security-conscious employee should have found it necessary to take the action I have. For instance, what about the Federal Bureau of Investigation? Our wonderful FBI has the authority only to investigate. It can take no action with respect to the damaging information it uncovers. Its lips are sealed and its hands are tied. After producing seriously derogatory reports concerning a subversive employee of the Government, the FBI usually sees its labors rewarded by a form letter from the Loyalty Review Board stating that the person in question has been "retained" in his position. Sometimes the FBI in desperation brings the facts to the attention of an assistant attorney general in the hope that the Loyalty Review Board can be induced to give a second look at the case. What does the Board do? At first it became insulted that the FBI should presume to question its decisions. Then it decided to merely ignore such communications.

Before you question or condemn the final resort of an American citizen to her representatives in Congress, and the efforts of the latter to protect you, it should also be brought to your attention that after leaving the FBI, its reports of loyalty investigations pass through many hands in the Federal agencies. Perhaps you will be surprised to learn that scores of persons on the agency loyalty boards who have access to such reports have themselves been the subject of investigations because of derogatory information concerning their own loyalty. The Loyalty Review Board has made little if any effort to insure that such persons are, like Caesar's wife, above suspicion. Furthermore, there are even cabinet members and their assistants who have been the subjects of loyalty investigation, yet these officials have access to FBI reports.

A great cloud of dust has been deliberately stirred up about Senator McCarthy's "methods"—a piece of Daily Worker propaganda gulped down by many people. Just what "method" would you use, my fellow Americans, if you were personally in possession of an atomic bomb which at any moment might go off and wreck your country? Would you carry it tenderly under your coat, wrapped in cotton, mention it in whispers, and ask Stalin's sympathizers the best way to "prove" that this bomb is in your possession?

What could anyone do, but try to tell the people of this country of the danger they are in, try to make them understand what is happening to our nation and our way of life? Would you whisper it? Would you write it in gentle epistles to the press and the Department of Justice marked hopefully "R.S.V.P."? Would you, as did members of the LRB in their now famous meeting in February, 1951, sit behind closed doors and mumble virtuously in your beards that: "For the past three years the people of the country have rested in a false sense of security that we are down here protecting their interests, when we know darn well that we are not?"

No, you would shout it from the housetops, wouldn't you? But when a United States senator similarly stands up and passes on to you, his fellow countrymen, in an urgent beseeching voice the facts conveyed to him, frightened Communist sympathizers shriek about his "methods" and naive innocents parrot the cry.

What other "method" is there by which honest, enlightened Americans, denied the proper facts by the head of their own country, can awaken that country to its great danger before it is too late?

Perhaps many of you still think that "it can't happen here." Did you read the other day that ten so-called Americans employed by the "American" delegation to the United Nations were placed on a vacation with pay, at the expense of the American taxpayers, for refusing to tell a Congressional committee whether they are Communists? Did you know that at the same time an employe of the Loyalty Review Board had for nearly two months been under suspension without pay because she was suspected of loving her country more than her \$7,800 a year position? Did you know that this employe was, through the efforts of the United States Civil Service Commission, the Loyalty Review Board, and the Department of Justice, brought before a grand jury under the espionage act, on the theory, apparently, that if she had given out information, she had given it to an enemy of the country, specifically United States Senator Joseph McCarthy? It can happen here!

Yes, my fellow Americans, I have given out information concerning the infiltration of Communists into the Government of our beloved country as a last desperate expedient of alerting the citizenry. I gave it out deliberately, hopefully and prayerfully, of my own volition, without request, pressure or acknowledgement from anyone. I am glad that I was in possession of information that might help our country and grateful that it has been made public. My only regret is that I have not been able to do more to arouse you to the danger our country is in. "If this be treason, make the most of it."

MIRIAM MILLIKEN de HAAS

Red Data Leaked to McCarthy By Suspended Security Aide

By the Associated Press

Miriam de Haas, former employee of the Government's Loyalty Review Board, says she has "given out information concerning the infiltration of Communists into the Government." She said she has "seen to it" that the information reached Senator McCarthy, Republican, of Wisconsin.

A letter from Miss de Haas, addressed "to my dear fellow Americans," was published as a paid advertisement in yesterday's Washington Times-Herald. It said:

"I did not know Senator McCarthy, he had no reason to know the source of his information, and he is, of course, unaware that I am making this statement. . . .

"The evidence he has passed on to you has never been successfully controverted, and could not be, because the information I supplied was specific, concrete, correct and devastatingly true information from sources described by our Federal Bureau of Investigation as reliable.

"From my reading of his Senate speeches and other statements I know that his repetition of that information has been accurate and exact. What has been conveyed to the public has, moreover, only scratched the surface of evidence of communism in our government."

Suspended in September.

Miss de Haas was suspended September 4 as an examiner for the Loyalty Review Board. Her suspension was on suspicion of leaking confidential information.

On October 24, the Civil Service Commission gave her notice of proposed dismissal, meaning she would be dismissed unless she could show cause why she should not be.

She had until November 6 to reply to this notice. However, Miss de Haas told a reporter today she had sent the commission a letter of resignation, effective as of last Friday.

Miss de Haas is 52 years old and a lawyer. Her job with the Loyalty Review Board paid \$7,800 a year. Her duties comprised analyzing and evaluating evidence relating to the loyalty of Federal employees. She had been with the

Government since 1940. Earlier, she was a Southern Presbyterian Church missionary to Korea. She is a native of Rutledge, Pa.

The advertisement ran three columns, page length, and cost \$648, Miss de Haas said. She told a reporter her decision to publish it was reached on her own and that she alone had paid for it.

Reports Many Phone Calls.

Since it appeared, she said, she has had numerous telephone calls from "one good, kind patriot after another," and many offered to help pay for the ad.

Asked whether she had heard any word from Senator McCarthy, Miss de Haas said she had not.

At the time she was suspended, Senator McCarthy said Miss de Haas "positively gave me no information" and added the comment that the Civil Service Commission has "hanged the wrong person."

The letter Miss de Haas published did not say she had given information directly to Senator McCarthy, but stated:

"I have seen to it that pertinent information was made available to him as well as to other members of Congress."

The Justice Department declined any comment on her letter except to note that a grand jury is now inquiring into the question of leaks of confidential information from the Loyalty Security Board.

No Pressure, She Says.

Miss de Haas closed her letter with this statement:

"Yes, my fellow Americans. I have given out information concerning the infiltration of Communists into the government of our beloved country as a last desperate expedient of alerting the citizenry. I gave it out deliberately, hopefully and prayerfully, of my own volition, without request, pressure or acknowledgment from any one.

"I am glad that I was in possession of information that might help our country and grateful that it has been made public. My only regret is that I have not been able to do more to arouse you to the danger our country is in.

"If this be treason, make the most of it."

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MISS DE HAAS QUITS U.S. POST IN 'LEAK' CASE

Public Warned Of Red Infiltration

BY PHILIP DODD

(See Editorial on Page 12)

Miss Miriam M. de Haas, former legal examiner of the government's loyalty review board, resigned yesterday after issuing a public letter warning of Communist infiltration of federal agencies. The civil service commission announced the resignation had been accepted.

Miss de Haas had been under suspension without pay since September after commission investigators had charged her with "leaking" confidential information about the board's activities. Two grand jury inquisitions and protracted secret questioning by government investigators followed her suspension.

Public Letter Praised

In her letter, run as a paid advertisement in The Times-Herald, Miss de Haas said she had given out information about Communists in the government and had "seen to it" that it reached Sen. McCarthy (R) of Wisconsin, who has rocked the nation with his charges Red sympathizers infest government agencies, particularly the State department.

Miss de Haas told a reporter yesterday she had received "many" telephone calls praising her letter, some of them from government workers, including "highly placed" government officials. Some callers offered to help pay for the advertisement, which cost her \$648, she said. A war veteran sent her a \$1. bill.

Only Means of Support

Miss de Haas said she had no other means of support than her \$7,800 government job. She said she used a bequest from her late mother's estate to pay for the Times-Herald advertisement.

"I felt it was my duty to let people know the facts and I'm sure mother would have agreed," she said.

The advertisement was addressed to "my fellow Americans" and said in part:

"Observing the courageous fight on Sen. Joseph McCarthy, I have seen to it that pertinent information was made available to him as well as to other members of Congress. I did not know Sen. McCarthy, he had no reason to know the source of his information, and he is of course unaware that I am making this statement."

Miss de Haas explained that in her job with the loyalty review board, in which she analyzed and evaluated evidence relating to the loyalty of government employees, she was in a position to learn the extent of Communist infiltration in the government.

"Because of the natural American tendency to believe in the loyalty and sincerity of others," the advertisement said, "I have learned the hard way of the extent of the Communist conspiracy in our midst—of the almost unbelievable success of Communists and Communist sympathizers in infiltrating thruout our government, and particularly into high, strategic, policy-making positions."

Silence a Crime

Miss de Haas said that for her to commit the "easy crime of silence" would aid and comfort the Communists and contribute to the betrayal of her country. So, she said, she tried to bring the matters she had discovered to the attention of members of Congress. McCarthy, she said, "undoubtedly" was able to recognize the "authenticity and reliability" of the information he received.

"The evidence he has passed on to you," Miss de Haas said in her public letter, "has never been successfully controverted."

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Loyalty Ex-Aid Says She Gave McCarthy Data

Suspended Worker's Ad Tells of Her Seeing That He Got Reports on Reds

WASHINGTON, Nov. 3 (AP).—Miriam de Haas, former employee of the government's Loyalty Review Board, says she has "given out information concerning the infiltration of Communists into the government" and has "seen to it" that the information reached Sen. Joseph R. McCarthy, R., Wis.

"The Washington Times-Herald" published as an advertisement a letter from Miss de Haas, addressed "To My Dear Fellow Americans" which said:

"I did not know Sen. McCarthy. he had no reason to know the source of his information, and he is of course unaware that I am making this statement. . . ."

"Devastatingly True"

"The evidence he has passed on to you has never been successfully controverted, and could not be, because the information I supplied was specific, concrete, correct and devastatingly true information from sources described by our Federal Bureau of Investigation as reliable.

"From my reading of his Senate speeches and other statements I know that his repetition of that information has been accurate and exact. What has been conveyed to the public has, moreover, only scratched the surface of evidence of communism in our government."

Miss de Haas was suspended Sept. 4 as an examiner for the Loyalty Review Board—the top agency in the government's program aimed at rooting out subversive employees. Her suspension was on suspicion of leaking confidential information.

On Oct. 24, the Civil Service Commission gave her notice of proposed dismissal, meaning she would be dismissed unless she could show cause why she should not be.

She had until Nov. 6 to reply to

this notice. However, Miss de Haas told a reporter today she had sent the commission a letter of resignation, effective as of last Friday. The commissioner announced later today that her resignation had been accepted.

Miss de Haas is fifty-two years old and a lawyer. Her job with the Loyalty Review Board paid \$7,800 a year. Her duties comprised analyzing and evaluating evidence relating to the loyalty of Federal employees. She had been with the government since 1940. Earlier, she was a Southern Presbyterian Church missionary to Korea. She is a native of Rutledge, Pa., a Philadelphia suburb.

Says She Paid for Ad

The advertisement in "The Times-Herald" ran three columns, page length, and cost \$648, Miss de Haas said. She told a reporter her decision to publish it was reached on her own and that she alone had paid for it.

Since it appeared, she said, she has had numerous telephone calls from "one good, kind patriot after another" and many offered to help pay for the ad.

Asked whether she had heard any work from Sen. McCarthy, Miss de Haas said she had not.

Denied by McCarthy

At the time she was suspended, Sen. McCarthy said that Miss de Haas "positively gave me no information" and added the comment that the Civil Service Commission has "hanged the wrong person."

The letter Miss de Haas published did not say she had given information directly to Sen. McCarthy but stated: "I have seen to it that pertinent information was made available to him as well as to other members of Congress."

The Justice Department declined any comment on her letter except to note that a grand jury is inquiring into the question of leaks of

confidential information from the Loyalty Review Board.

Miss de Haas closed her letter with this statement: "Yes, my fellow Americans, I have given out information concerning the infiltration of Communists into the government of our beloved country as a last desperate expedient of alerting the citizenry. I gave it out deliberately, hopefully and prayerfully, of my own volition, without request, pressure or acknowledgment from any one."

"I am glad that I was in possession of information that might help our country and grateful that it has been made public. My only regret is that I have not been able to do more to arouse you to the danger our country is in."

"If this be treason, make the most of it."

McCarthy's Comment

At Appleton, Wis., his home town, Sen. McCarthy said that "I understand now that some of the information I had came indirectly from Miss De Haas."

"I never met her," the Senator said, "and I frankly was unaware at the time that the information was coming from her. I do have other sources of information."

The reason Miss De Haas lost her job, Sen. McCarthy added, was that "she was trying to expose Communists."

"If she'd been trying to protect them she'd still have her job," he said. "She was one of the really good, loyal Americans in the department."

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Times-Herald _____
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Date: _____

NEW DEAL WITCH HUNT

On unproved charges, Miss Miriam M. De Haas, for 12 years a federal civil servant, most recently employed by the loyalty review board, has been summarily dismissed from government service. This action follows two inquisitions by a federal grand jury and nine months of harassment by civil service commission officials, who denied her the protections of the code.

The persecution of Miss De Haas grew from the fact that she was a known anti-Communist and the New Dealers wanted to find somebody to blame after Sen. McCarthy of Wisconsin got hold of a confidential loyalty board document and made public its contents. This paper was the transcript of a discussion among members of the board, who agreed with one another that the State department's supposed efforts to clean itself of Communists and other disloyal persons were a joke.

Lacking anyone else to browbeat and blame, the Administration singled out Miss De Haas and subjected her to star-chamber proceedings in violation of every regulation of the civil service commission. These outrageous violations of the legal protections to which this federal worker and all civil service employees are entitled stand in marked contrast to the protections thrown around other government jobholders brought up on charges of Communist affiliations or sympathies by the loyalty board for which Miss De Haas worked.

Miss De Haas was informed that she was being removed "to promote efficiency of the service" and because "a grave doubt" had arisen "whether you have the unquestioned trustworthiness to occupy a responsible position" in the government. Miss De Haas and Sen. McCarthy have both denied that they ever had any dealings or that they figured in any transfer of confidential documents to an unauthorized person. There is no proof to the contrary and the letter of dismissal makes it clear that Miss De Haas has been deprived of her livelihood only on the strength of "a grave doubt"—that is, on suspicion alone.

The Administration and many anti-anti-Communist bleeding hearts have never ceased to bemoan that there is a sinister process which they are pleased to dub "McCarthyism" by which innocent people are persecuted outside the courts of law on unfounded allegations of disloyalty or thru unjustified attacks on their characters. We have not seen any evidence that Sen. McCarthy has been guilty of this offense, but the description accords exactly with the kind of treatment dealt out by the New Deal to Miss De Haas. If you're looking for a witch hunt, here it is, and we anxiously await the outraged intervention of all "liberals" in Miss De Haas' behalf.

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Laughlin
Mr. Mohr
Tele. Room
Mr. Holloman
Miss Gandy

Times-Herald *PH*

Date *11-4-52*

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Clegg _____
 Glavin _____
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Date: _____

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THE WASHINGTON POST

Tuesday, November 4, 1952

8

Mrs. de Haas Confesses to Loyalty 'Leak'

By the Associated Press

Miriam de Haas, former employee of the Government's Loyalty Review Board, says she has "given out information concerning the infiltration of Communists into the government" and has "seen to it" that information reached Sen. Joseph R. McCarthy (R-Wis.).

The Washington Times-Herald Sunday published as an advertisement a letter from Miss de Haas, addressed "To My Dear Fellow Americans" which said:

"I did not know Senator McCarthy, he had no reason to know the source of his information, and he is of course unaware that I am making this statement."

"The evidence he has passed on to you has never been successfully controverted, and could not be, because the information I supplied was specific, concrete, correct and devastatingly true information from sources described by our Federal Bureau of Investigation as reliable."

"From my reading of his Senate speeches and other statements I know that his repetition of that information has been accurate and exact. What has been conveyed to the public has, moreover, only scratched the surface of evidence of Communism in our Government."

Suspended September 4

Miss de Haas was suspended September 4 as an examiner for the Loyalty Review Board. Her suspension was on suspicion of leaking confidential information.

On October 24, the Civil Service Commission gave her notice of proposed dismissal. She had until November 6 to reply to this notice. However, Miss de Haas told a reporter yesterday she had sent the commission a letter of resignation, effective as of last Friday.

The commission said today it has been accepted.

Miss de Haas is 52 years old and a lawyer. Her job with the Loyalty Review Board paid \$7,800 a year.

The advertisement in the Times-Herald ran three columns, page length, and cost \$648, Miss de Haas said. She told a reporter her decision to publish it was reached on her own and that she alone had paid for it.

At the time she was suspended, McCarthy said that Miss de Haas "positively gave me no information" and added the comment that the Civil Service Commission has "hanged the wrong person."

Make Most of It

The Justice Department declined any comment on her letter.

Miss de Haas closed her letter with this statement:

"Yes, my fellow Americans, I have given out information concerning the infiltration of Communists into the Government of our beloved country as a last desperate expedient of alerting the citizenry. I gave it out deliberately, hopefully and prayerfully, of my own volition, without request, pressure or acknowledgement from anyone."

"I am glad that I was in possession of information that might help our country and grateful that it has been made public. My only regret is that I have not been able to do more to arouse you to the danger our country is in."

"If this be treason, make the most of it."

Tolson _____
Ladd _____
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Gandy _____

Times-Herald

Wash. Post

Wash. News

Wash. Star

N.Y. Herald Tribune

N.Y. Mirror

N.Y. Compass

Sec. 1, Page 8

Date: 11-4-52

NOV 6 1952

Loyalty 'Leak' Quits

A legal examiner for the Loyalty Review Board has admitted giving information about "the infiltration of communists into the government" to Sen. Joseph R. McCarthy (R., Wis.), and has resigned.

Miss Miriam de Haas was suspended last September on suspicion of "leaking" confidential information on the board's activities. The Civil Service Commission said her resignation, effective last Friday, had been accepted.

The Sunday Times-Herald contained an advertisement by Miss de Haas in which she said she had given out information concerning communist infiltration in the Government and had "seen to it" that Sen. McCarthy got it.

The ad, for which she paid \$648, said she "did not know Sen. McCarthy, he had no reason to know the source of his information, and he is of course unaware that I am making this statement."

Miss De Haas said she gave out the information "as a last desperate expedient of alerting the citizenry . . . I am glad that I was in possession of information that might help our country and grateful that it has been made public . . ."

Miss De Haas, 52, made \$7800 a year at her job. She lives at 1016 16th st n.w.

Tolson ☒
Ladd ☒
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Belmont ☒
Clegg ☒
Glavin ☒
Harbo ☒
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Holloman ☒
Gandy ☒

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John R. ...

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Wash. Star _____
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N.Y. Mirror _____
N.Y. Compass _____

Date: Nov 10 1952

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MISS DE HAAS QUITS U.S. POST IN LEAK INQUIRY

Issues Public Warning On Infiltration

BY PHILIP DODD

(See Editorial on Page 12)

Miss Mirlam M. de Haas, former legal examiner of the government's loyalty review board, resigned yesterday after issuing a public letter warning of Communist infiltration of federal agencies. The civil service commission announced the resignation had been accepted.

Miss de Haas had been under suspension without pay since September after commission investigators had charged her with "leaking" confidential information about the board's activities. Two grand jury inquisitions and protracted secret questioning by government investigators followed her suspension.

Public Letter Praised

In her letter, run as a paid advertisement in The Times-Herald, Miss de Haas said she had given out information about Communists in the government and had "seen to it" that it reached Sen. McCarthy (R.) of Wisconsin, who has rocked the nation with his charges Red sympathizers infest government agencies, particularly the State department.

Miss de Haas told a reporter yesterday she had received "many" telephone calls praising her letter, some of them from government workers, including "highly placed" government officials. Some callers offered to help pay for the advertisement, which cost her \$648, she said. A war veteran sent her a \$1. bill.

Only Means of Support

Miss de Haas said she had no other means of support than her \$7,800 government job. She said she used a bequest from her late mother's estate to pay for the Times-Herald advertisement.

"I felt it was my duty to let people know the facts and I'm sure mother would have agreed," she said.

Her advertisement was addressed

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Laughlin
Mr. Mohr
Tele. Room
Mr. Holloman
Miss Gandy

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"I felt it was my duty to let people know the facts and I'm sure mother would have agreed," she said.

The advertisement was addressed to "my fellow Americans" and said in part:

"Observing the courageous fight of Sen. Joseph McCarthy, I have seen to it that pertinent information was made available to him as well as to other members of Congress. I did not know Sen. McCarthy, he had no reason to know the source of his information, and he is of course unaware that I am making this statement."

Miss de Haas explained that in her job with the loyalty review board, in which she analyzed and evaluated evidence relating to the loyalty of government employees, she was in a position to learn the extent of Communist infiltration in the government.

"Because of the natural American tendency to believe in the loyalty and sincerity of others," the advertisement said, "I have learned the hard way of the extent of the Communist conspiracy in our midst—of the almost unbelievable success of Communists and Communist sympathizers in infiltrating thruout our government, and particularly into high, strategic, policy-making positions."

Silence a Crime

Miss de Haas said that for her to commit the "easy crime of silence" would aid and comfort the Communists and contribute to the betrayal of her country. So, she said, she tried to bring the matters she had discovered to the attention of members of Congress. McCarthy, she said, "undoubtedly" was able to recognize the "authenticity and reliability" of the information he received.

"The evidence he has passed on to you," Miss de Haas said in her public letter, "has never been successfully controverted."

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Date //

Times Herald
November 9, 1952
Washington, D. C.

PUBLIC BACKS PERSECUTED MISS DE HAAS

Donations Are Included In Flood of Letters

BY GLYNN HARVEY

"I never knew so many people could be so kind. . ."

Miriam de Haas, who lost her job with the loyalty review board because she took its work seriously, shuffled thru a sheaf of letters. Mail from other Americans who read her credo in last Sunday's Times-Herald and had taken the time and trouble to write a letter of appreciation.

Miss de Haas smiled wistfully. "I shouldn't say that, I guess," she said. "I suppose I always knew people are basically kind. But these, somehow, remove that feeling of being so alone."

Donations Inclosed

Some of the letters inclosed donations to help defray the cost of the advertisement in the Times-Herald which the suspended clerk paid for out of her own slim savings.

For more than 10 years Miriam de Haas served her government, efficiently and enthusiastically, until she felt compelled to relay to Sen. Joseph McCarthy privy information regarding Communist infiltration in government.

From that day, Miss De Haas' hours as a clerk with the Loyalty Review Board were numbered—and she knew it. But she has no regrets.

"I would do it again," she said firmly. "I have never had any misgivings, from the day I made my decision. I knew that what I was doing was the right thing and, as an American, I could take no other course."

Not an Eccentric

Miss de Haas is not an eccentric. She is no wild-eyed flagwaver. She is a simple woman with a homespun emotional response. Her sudden projection into the public press has been painfully embarrassing to her. Just as the stream of letters from grateful Americans, some containing little donations, have filled her with conflicting emotions of humility and gratification.

Her personal vendetta against Reds in government service goes back to 1942 when, she said, she began to become aware of the Communist infiltration.

"I went to Sen. Hiram Johnson (who died in 1945) to see if he could do anything," Miss de Haas shrugged. "But he said we could do nothing. We were allies then, of course (with Russia)."

Concerned Morality

Miriam de Haas' concern about Communist infiltration in government is matched by an equal concern for the warped morality of numerous young government workers—neither Communist nor fellow-travelers—who are willing to string along with a situation that is, to her, intolerable.

"Their education seems to have been completely distorted," she exclaimed. "I don't know . . . old-fashioned patriotism seems to be something shameful. They're not Communists, mind you. They're fine young Americans but they're so afraid—so afraid of being called reactionaries."

The woman who braved the same slur shook her head wonderingly. She was educated before the parlor and classroom intellectuals began rewriting the dictionaries and changing the meanings of words. In her schooldays she pointed out patriotism was taken seriously. And when she encountered red she could call it by its name.

Not Downcast

Her "ordeal" (as one sympathetic letter writer described her star-chamber dismissal from government service) doesn't weigh too heavily on Miss de Haas.

"I am only one," she said simply and humbly. "My sacrifice—if you could call it that—is a small one if it serves my country."

It was suggested that a new administration might open the way to restoring Miss de Haas to her civil service job. She pondered the possibility for a moment.

"I don't know," she said finally. "Certainly, I would like to have the record (of my suspension) expunged. It would be a source of deep satisfaction to me to be vindicated."

She felt that the re-election of Sen. McCarthy was a measure of vindication. But she agreed the dismissal of the charge against her would be final vindication.

Civil Service Charge

Miss de Haas is charged, not with providing Sen. McCarthy with information (which is entirely permissible under the civil service Code), but with refusing to answer questions before a civil service board of inquiry.

These were questions relating to testimony which Miss de Haas gave before a grand jury. Testimony which, by its very nature, is confidential.

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- Tolson _____
- Ladd _____
- Nichols _____
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St. Clair
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W. C. [unclear]

She Betrayed Her Trust

However well-intended her act, Miss Miriam de Haas committed a serious offense when, by her own admission, she gave confidential data of the Loyalty Review Board to unauthorized persons. Loyalty to the Government includes maintenance of the integrity of the employer-employee relationship. Miss de Haas betrayed the trust placed in her by her employer, the Loyalty Review Board, and hence deserved to be discharged.

In a newspaper advertisement confessing that she had "seen to it" that certain information "concerning the infiltration of Communists into the Government" had reached Senator McCarthy of Wisconsin, Miss de Haas evidenced a remark-

ably distorted conception of her responsibilities as a civil service employee. No amount of self-justification can alter the blunt fact that she compromised the security of an agency which, of necessity, must operate, for the most part, in an atmosphere of secrecy. The records of the Loyalty Review Board must be safeguarded at all times, if it is to operate with maximum effectiveness in ridding the Government of Reds and other disloyal workers. Its files contain the names and testimony of many witnesses who have helped to identify faithless employees, after being assured that their aid would be held in utmost confidence. If such informants should feel that they cannot rely on such assurances, the anti-Communist work of the board would be impeded.

As a trusted employee of the board, Miss de Haas should have realized even more than the average Federal employee how wrong it was to "leak" confidential information of any kind to a Senator or any one else. That she apparently did not realize it is sufficient justification for dismissal.

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McCARTHY'S FACTS

Miss Miriam M. De Haas, a suspended federal civil service employe in the loyalty review board, has resigned from the government service after publishing an advertisement in the Times-Herald at her own expense, stating that she had seen to it that Sen. McCarthy of Wisconsin obtained information concerning Communist infiltration of the New Deal.

Miss de Haas had been relieved of her job on suspicion only that she had given some of his facts to McCarthy. This, as we have noted, was an example by the Administration itself of what it likes to call "McCarthyism." Mr. Truman's civil service commission had no proof of its suspicions. Miss de Haas supplied the only evidence it obtained thru her own paid advertisement.

She indicated that she had sent the facts to McCarthy indirectly, that her information was specific, concrete, correct, and true, and that what has been conveyed to the public only scratches the surface of the evidence of Communist penetration of the government.

The significance of this statement ought not to elude the citizens, and, especially, McCarthy's detractors. The information which

he used, not knowing the source, was the very information which was in the possession of Mr. Truman's own loyalty board. What fact would vouch for its accuracy more than that?

Miss de Haas' statement puts the loyalty board in a strange light and raises a fundamental question concerning the good faith of the Administration's professed desire to be rid of Soviet agents and sympathizers. The board did not itself use the information against those who were implicated. All the Administration did after McCarthy's recitals was to charge him with defaming loyal employes, altho his information against these jobholders was that which the Administration itself professed.

There are intimations that the Justice department proposes to prosecute Miss de Haas. If so, the American people will have some questions to ask. One, in particular, would be this: Are the Communists and fellow travelers in the Administration to go scot free, and is an executive board that refused to do its duty to escape all criticism, while the citizen who acted to expose the Reds is pilloried? If that is what is intended, it will confirm that disloyalty is nurtured by the Administration.

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Date: _____

87 NOV 10 1952

PUBLIC BACKS MISS DE HAAS' LOYALTY STAND

Letters, Donations Pour In

BY GLYNN HARVEY

"I never knew so many people could be so kind. . ."

Miriam de Haas, who lost her job with the loyalty review board because she took its work seriously, shuffled thru a sheaf of letters. Mail from other Americans who read her credo in last Sunday's Times-Herald and had taken the time and trouble to write a letter of appreciation.

Miss de Haas smiled wistfully.

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From that day, Miss De Haas' hours as a clerk with the Loyalty Review Board were numbered—and she knew it. But she regrets.

"I would do it again," she said firmly. "I have never had misgivings, from the day of my decision. I knew that was doing was the right and—as an American, I had no other course."

Harvey
She is a simple woman with a homespun emotional response. Her sudden projection into the public press has been painfully embarrassing to her. Just as the stream of letters from grateful Americans, some containing little donations, have filled her with conflicting emotions of humility and gratification.

Concern for Morality

Her personal vendetta against Reds in government service goes back to 1942 when, she said, she began to become aware of the Communist infiltration.

"I went to Sen. Hiram Johnson (who died in 1945) to see if he could do anything," Miss de Haas shrugged. "But he said we could do nothing. We were allies then, of course (with Russia)."

Miriam de Haas' concern about Communist infiltration in government is matched by an equal concern for the warped morality of numerous young government workers—neither Communist nor fellow-travelers—who are willing to string along with a situation that is, to her, intolerable.

"Their education seems to have been completely distorted," she exclaimed. "I don't know . . . old-fashioned patriotism seems to be something shameful. They're not Communists, mind you. They're fine young Americans, but they're so afraid—so afraid of being called reactionaries."

The woman who braved the same slur shook her head wonderingly. She was educated before the parlor and classroom intellectuals began rewriting the dictionaries and changing the meanings of words. In her schooldays, she pointed out patriotism was taken seriously. And when she encountered red she could call by its name.

Downcast
Her "I am only one" (as one writer described her star-chamber dismissal from government service) doesn't weigh too heavily on Miss de Haas.

"I am only one," she said simply and humbly. "My sacrifice—if you could call it that—is a small one if it serves my country."

It was suggested that a new administration might open the way to restoring Miss de Haas to her civil service job. She pondered the possibility for a moment.

"I don't know," she said finally. "Certainly, I would like to have the record (of my suspension) expunged. It would be a source of deep satisfaction to me to be vindicated."

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Civil Service Charge

Miss de Haas is charged, not with providing Sen. McCarthy with information (which is entirely permissible under the civil service Code), but with refusing to answer questions before a civil service board of inquiry.

These were questions relating to testimony which Miss de Haas gave before a grand jury. Testimony which, by its very nature, is confidential.

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NOT RECORDED
98 NOV 24 1952

Times-Herald 1 & 2
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N.Y. Mirror _____
N.Y. Compass _____

NOV 25 1952

PAID PRAISE ON MISS DE HAAS

Public indignation continues to mount over the bureaucratic treatment given Miriam de Haas, the government worker who lost her job six weeks ago because she defied official apathy and helped to expose Reds in the U. S. government.

Letters praising Miss de Haas' courage and patriotism arrive daily at her home from individuals in all walks of life.

The matronly, 52-year-old former legal adviser to the loyalty review board, sat in her modest sixteenth street apartment the other day thumbing thru scores of these messages.

Still Shows Strain

Still showing the strain of the nine-month ordeal of questioning, cross-examination and high-office verbal attacks upon her character, Miss de Haas held a bundle of the letters aloft, declaring "these people give me much more credit than I deserve; I'm afraid I wasn't able to help as much as I wanted to."

Miss de Haas was accused of providing information used by Sen. McCarthy (R) of Wisconsin in his fight against communism in government. She subsequently lost her \$7,800-a-year job. The severance ended her 12-year career as a government servant.

Still jobless, Miss de Haas found comfort in the warm confidence of aroused Americans, many of whom sent contributions along with their letters.

One message acclaimed her as "the real soldier in these United States." Miss de Haas is a direct descendant of Brig. Gen. John Philip de Haas, who fought at George Washington's side.

Letters from Korea

Letters have come to Miss de Haas from across the seas. From Korea, where the bite of communism is felt first-hand, a missionary sent a message. It was in Korea that Miss de Haas 30 years ago served the Presbyterian church as a missionary worker.

A great deal of public reaction followed Miss de Haas' paid ad which appeared Nov. 2 in the Times-Herald. In the open letter to "fellow Americans," Miss de Haas acknowledged she provided "information concerning the infiltration of Communists into the government of our beloved country as a last desperate expedient of alerting the citizenry."

Among the letters stacked on

Had we had more such unselfishly patriotic Americans as you and Sen. McCarthy and a few others on the scene earlier, my son and nearly 25,000 other grand American youths would today be alive—instead of having been killed in Korea, the victims of treason and treacheries of the worst sort."

A government official, in condemning the action of the civil service commission in forcing Miss de Haas' resignation, wrote:

"I admire the person who will sacrifice self-interest in behalf of the sacred principles in our national Constitution. I am calling your devotion to your country to

the attention of my congressman and many others."

Several individuals sought extra copies of Miss de Haas' Times-Herald statement. One man wanted 100 copies, another 75. One asked the statement be distributed to all legislators.

Debt of Gratitude

A Virginia man said point-blank:

"Your position is clear and needs the commendation of all who hold the welfare of our great country above administrations and their policies. Who could have thought that our government could have gotten into its present state in less than a generation!"

A New Yorker wrote:

"Your courage and sacrifice is a beacon in these days of so much cowardice and selfishness. America owes you a debt of gratitude for daring to expose the termite

bores into the structure of our government.

"For refusing to keep silent in the face of plain evidence that responsible officials have betrayed their country, you were not only smeared but deprived of your livelihood."

Since losing her job, Miss de Haas has been living off her savings.

She is a qualified lawyer and a member of the District bar.

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(FBI)

ATTORNEY GENERAL HERBERT BROWNELL, JR., SAID FLATLY THE FBI NEVER HAS GIVEN CONGRESSIONAL INVESTIGATING COMMITTEES ACCESS TO ITS SECRET FILES WHILE HE HAS HEADED THE JUSTICE DEPARTMENT.

BROWNELL'S STATEMENT WAS A REPLY TO SEN. J. WILLIAM FULBRIGHT (D-ARK) WHO SAID HE IS CONVINCED SEN. JOSEPH R. MCCARTHY'S SENATE INVESTIGATING SUBCOMMITTEE GETS ANY INFORMATION IT WANTS FROM FBI FILES REGARDLESS OF WHETHER IT HAS BEEN VERIFIED.

FULBRIGHT SAID HE NO LONGER IS GIVING THE FBI MATERIAL IT SEEKS IN CONNECTION WITH ITS SECURITY INVESTIGATIONS. BROWNELL, IN A FORMAL STATEMENT ISSUED THROUGH THE JUSTICE DEPARTMENT SAID FULBRIGHT'S ASSERTION WAS BASED ON "A MISAPPREHENSION OF THE FACTS." HE ALSO SAID IT IS EVERYONE'S "CIVIC DUTY" TO GIVE THE FBI ANY INFORMATION THEY HAVE ON SUBVERSIVE ACTIVITIES.

TURNING TO FULBRIGHT'S CHARGE THAT SECRET FBI INFORMATION IS FINDING ITS WAY INTO THE HANDS OF CONGRESSIONAL INVESTIGATORS, BROWNELL SAID: "I HAVE PERSONALLY LOOKED INTO THIS AND THE DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE, INCLUDING THE FBI, HAS PERMITTED NO SUCH THING DURING MY TERM AS ATTORNEY GENERAL.

"BOTH MR. J. EDGAR HOOVER, DIRECTOR OF THE FBI, AND I ARE DEDICATED TO KEEPING INVIOLEATE THE CONFIDENTIAL NATURE OF THE FBI FILES. THIS MUST BE DONE TO PROTECT CONFIDENTIAL INFORMANTS AND THE INVESTIGATIVE TECHNIQUES OF THE FBI IN THIS NATION'S FIGHT AGAINST COMMUNISM AND CRIME."

ASKED FOR COMMENT ON BROWNELL'S STATEMENT, FULBRIGHT CONCEDED HE HAS NO PROOF CONGRESSIONAL INVESTIGATORS ARE OBTAINING FBI SECRETS "EXCEPT FOR WHAT I READ IN THE NEWSPAPERS." BUT HE INSISTED THERE ARE STRONG INDICATIONS THIS IS HAPPENING.

HE SAID ONE CASE WHICH INFLUENCED HIS DECISION WAS THAT OF ANNIE LEE MOSS, A NEGRO EMPLOYEE OF THE DEFENSE DEPARTMENT WHO WAS CALLED BY MCCARTHY TO "EDUCATE" ARMY SECRETARY ROBERT T. STEVENS ABOUT THE ARMY'S HANDLING OF SUBVERSIVES.

IN A VOLUNTARY APPEARANCE BEFORE THE SUBCOMMITTEE LAST WEEK, MRS. MOSS SWORE UNDER OATH THAT SHE WAS NOT A COMMUNIST. SHE SAID THERE WERE THREE ANNIE LEE MOSSES IN WASHINGTON AND RAISED THE POSSIBILITY THAT HERS WAS A CASE OF MISTAKEN IDENTITY.

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WASHINGTON CITY NEWS SERVICE

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ADD 1 FBI

FULBRIGHT ALSO SAID THAT BROWNELL "MADE PUBLIC QUITE A BIT OF INFORMATION FROM THE FBI FILES AT A LUNCHEON MEETING IN CHICAGO." THE SENATOR ADDED THAT "I SUPPOSE MR. BROWNELL FEELS HE CAN DO ANYTHING HE WANTS WITH THE FBI FILES."

"SO LONG AS HE TAKES THAT ATTITUDE, I DON'T SEE WHY I SHOULD COOPERATE WITH THE FBI," FULBRIGHT SAID. "AS MR. BROWNELL SAYS, THE MATERIAL IN THE FBI FILES IS SUPPOSED TO BE INVIOLEATE."

FULBRIGHT REFERRED TO BROWNELL'S AIRING LAST FALL OF THE HARRY DEXT WHITE "SPY" CASE.

THE SENATOR SAID PREVIOUSLY THAT HE HAD TURNED DOWN THE REQUEST OF FBI AGENT IN LITTLE ROCK, ARK., FOR INFORMATION ON AN ATTORNEY EMPLOYE BY THE STATE DEPARTMENT. HE SAID THE AGENT WAS "SHOCKED" AND PRESUMAB REPORTED THE EPISODE TO WASHINGTON.

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Charges Information Misused

M'Carthy Getting Secret FBI Data, Fulbright Says

By the Associated Press

Sen. J. W. Fulbright (D-Ark.) said yesterday he is convinced the McCarthy Committee has access to confidential files and "gets any information it wants from those files, whether the information has been authenticated or not."

Moreover, Fulbright said he believed the material was being "misused," and for that reason he no longer is giving the FBI information it seeks in its security investigations.

"I believe these confidential FBI files should be inviolate, and unevaluated material from them should not be used," Fulbright said. "That is the theory upon which FBI agents obtain information from citizens and it should be observed. If it is not observed, the effectiveness

of the FBI is going to be destroyed."

Fulbright turned down a Little Rock, Ark., field agent's request for information on a lawyer employed by the State Department. He said the agent was "shocked" and presumably reported the incident to Washington. Since then Fulbright said he has declined any further dealings with the FBI.

"I knew nothing about him (the lawyer) personally or about his background," Fulbright said.

"I could only have given a favorable report, but how would I know what might turn up against him? If I had recommended him and later something derogatory had turned up, I almost certainly would have been accused in some quarters of trying to keep a Communist in Government."

Handwritten notes:
J.W. Fulbright
P. H. Rafter

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FULBRIGHT CHARGES FBI FILES ARE OPEN TO M'CARTHY QUIZ

(By Associated Press)

Sen. Fulbright (D., Ark.) said Saturday he is convinced the McCarthy committee has access to confidential FBI files and "gets any information it wants from those files, whether the information has been authenticated or not."

Moreover, Fulbright said he believed that such FBI material was being "misused" by the senate investigating subcommittee headed by Sen. McCarthy (R., Wis.).

For that reason, Fulbright said he no longer is giving the FBI information it seeks in its security investigations.

So far as is known, Fulbright is the only senator who thus far has refused to give the FBI information. He also was the only senator to vote against giving the McCarthy committee an additional \$215,000 to continue its investigations.

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Date: 3-14-54

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Brownell Denies FBI Files Have Been Used by McCarthy

By the Associated Press

Attorney General Herbert Brownell, Jr., yesterday denied a statement by Sen. J. W. Fulbright (D-Ark.) that the Senate Investigations Subcommittee headed by Sen. Joseph R. McCarthy (R-Wis.) has access to confidential FBI files.

Brownell said he had looked into the matter and that the Department of Justice, including the FBI, "has permitted no such thing during my term as Attorney General."

"Both Mr. J. Edgar Hoover, director of the FBI, and I are dedicated to keeping inviolate the confidential nature of the FBI files," the Attorney General said. "This must be done to protect confidential informants and the investigative techniques of the FBI in this Nation's fight against communism and crime."

Fulbright said Saturday he was convinced McCarthy's subcommittee had access to the FBI's confidential files and "gets any information it wants from those files, whether the information has been authenticated or not."

He said he believed this in-

formation was being "misused" by the subcommittee and for that reason, he no longer is giving the FBI information it seeks in its security investigations.

Brownell said this statement was based on "a misapprehension of the facts."

"It is a civic duty of everyone to assist law enforcement by turning over information in their possession in such things as subversive matters," he added.

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W. C. Callahan

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Date: 3/15/54

68 MAR 29 1954

Mr. Tolson ✓
Mr. Boardman ✓
Mr. Nichols ✓
Mr. Belmont ✓
Mr. Glavin ✓
Mr. Harbo ✓
Mr. Rosen ✓
Mr. Tamm ✓
Mr. Tracy ✓
Mr. Mohr ✓
Mr. Winterrowd ✓
Tele. Room ✓
Mr. Holloman ✓
Miss Gandy ✓

(FULBRIGHT)

SEN. J. WILLIAM FULBRIGHT (D-ARK.) SAID SEN. JOSEPH R. MCCARTHY (R-WIS.) HAS INDICATED BY HIS OWN WORDS THAT HE HAS ACCESS TO FBI MATERIALS.

FULBRIGHT SAID IN A STATEMENT THAT SEN. KARL E. MUNDT (R-S.D.), RANKING REPUBLICAN ON MCCARTHY'S SENATE PERMANENT INVESTIGATING SUB-COMMITTEE, ALSO HAS BEEN QUOTED AS SAYING THAT CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEE OFFICERS GET "TIP-OFFS" FROM THE FBI.

THE ARKANSAS DEMOCRAT'S STATEMENT WAS A REPLY TO A CHARGE YESTERDAY BY MCCARTHY, WHO SAID FULBRIGHT HAD MADE AN "IRRESPONSIBLE, VICIOUS AND DAMAGING ATTACK" ON THE FBI.

MCCARTHY SAID FULBRIGHT HAD STATED HE WOULD WITHHOLD INFORMATION ON SUBVERSIVES FROM THE FBI BECAUSE IT WAS AVAILABLE TO MCCARTHY.

FULBRIGHT DECLARED HE DID NOT SAY THAT.

"OBVIOUSLY, IN THE UNLIKELY EVENT THAT I WOULD OBTAIN SUCH INFORMATION, I WOULD PROMPTLY TRANSMIT IT TO THE FBI," HE SAID.

3/23--WQ 658P

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McCarthy Challenged On FBI Stand

By the Associated Press

Senator J. William Fulbright (D-Ark.) said Tuesday that Sen. Joseph R. McCarthy (R-Wis.), by his own statements, has "indicated access to FBI material."

Fulbright said on March 13 that he is convinced McCarthy's investigations subcommittee has access to confidential FBI files and "gets any information it wants from those files, whether the information has been authenticated or not."

McCarthy, at a Senate Appropriations Subcommittee hearing Monday, referred to Fulbright's comments and called them "completely untrue."

McCarthy Denial

McCarthy said he had not asked for FBI files and would never do so. He accused Fulbright of having made a "most irresponsible, most vicious attack on the FBI."

Fulbright, who is not a member of that committee and was not present at the time, denied in a statement today that he had attacked the FBI.

"It may be that Sen. McCarthy is unable to discern that a Senator may make a statement without its being an 'attack,'" he said, and continued in his statement:

"I expressed my personal opinion that the McCarthy committee had obtained information from FBI files. I also stated that I did not know how the information had been obtained. One way in which this might have occurred is through other agencies having access to FBI material."

"The question I posed involves the misuse of such material. If it is leaked or given to committees and it is misused, it can destroy the effectiveness of the FBI. I am concerned that the FBI, as our foremost safeguard against subversive activities, not be destroyed by the misuse of its confidential material. . . . Some of the facts upon which I based my opinion that Sen. McCarthy has had access to FBI information are set out below."

"In the debate with Sen. Allen J. Ellender of Louisiana on February 2, Sen. McCarthy's own statements, in at least two instances, indicated access to FBI material."

"He said an FBI investigation of an Army major was 'excellent.' He said 'the investigation by the FBI disclosed everything known about the major, and perhaps contained more information than we had about him.' Then he went on to state what the FBI report contained."

McCarthy Quoted

"As to another case, Sen. McCarthy said, 'the FBI gave you (a witness) the names of 40 informers who could give you a clear picture of this man's Communist activities; that he had been stealing secret code books from the Printing Office, that his wife was holding Communist meetings at their home, and that they were active in the conspiracy.'"

Fulbright also quoted Sen. Karl E. Mundt (R-S. Dak.), senior Republican member on the McCarthy subcommittee as

telling a Salt Lake City audience last November that in cases where the FBI cannot get enough evidence to justify in-

dictments, it sometimes will tip off a congressional committee about a situation affecting American security."

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Times-Herald

Wash. Post

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Page 2

Date: 3/24/54

8 MAR 29 1954

Security Sieve

If it is true that Alfred Kohlberg has obtained and turned over to Senate investigators "hundreds of FBI reports" of Federal loyalty cases, the internal security of the United States has been breached in a most flagrant and scandalous way. In a letter to Senator Watkins, Mr. Kohlberg affirmed that he had done this and that his conduct "therefore resembles one of the charges against Senator McCarthy." And Senator McCarthy's counsel, Edward B. Williams, told newsmen that the source of Mr. Kohlberg's material was Miriam de Haas, a former examiner for the Civil Service Loyalty Review Board. Mr. Kohlberg's possession of such classified material would constitute a clear violation of the law, a grave threat to the reputations of law-abiding American citizens and a crippling impairment of the efficacy of the FBI. Mr. Kohlberg's effrontery in boasting of a crime is matched only by his presumptuousness in pretending that this criminality makes Senator McCarthy's possession of similar material less criminal.

J. Edgar Hoover said long ago in testimony before a Senate committee that FBI investigative reports "do not consist of proved information alone . . . One report may allege crimes of a most despicable sort, and the truth or falsity of these charges may not emerge until several reports are studied, further investigations made, and the wheat separated from the chaff." The possession of such reports by unauthorized persons runs the risk of disclosing FBI investigating techniques and confidential sources; it runs the risk also that the information, or misinformation, in these reports will be used for purposes of extortion and blackmail by unscrupulous individuals.

Furthermore, the FBI depends, in part, for the information it obtains on its pledge to hold it in strict confidence. This is why it has consistently declined to make its reports available to congressional committees. But informants can have little faith in the FBI if they know that the information they give is falling into the hands of Alfred Kohlberg and anybody else to whom he chooses to make it available. The vaunted confidentiality of FBI reports becomes a mere myth if their contents can be broadcast in this manner. The initial responsibility for the leakage in this case seems to rest squarely with the Civil Service Commission.

Mr. Kohlberg's disclosure presents the Department of Justice with two imperative obligations. One is to sift this scandal relentlessly and prosecute those responsible for breaking the law. The other is to revise the distribution of FBI reports and ~~the~~ a security system that seems to be operating like a sieve.

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Wash. Post and
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Wash. Star

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Date: 7-22-

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Mr. Tolson
Mr. Boardman
Mr. Nichols
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Tele. Room
Mr. Holloman
Miss Gandy

(KOHLBERG)

ALFRED KOHLBERG, NEW YORK IMPORTER, HAS TOLD THE SENATE CENSURE STUDY COMMITTEE HE OBTAINED "THOUSANDS OF PAGES" FROM PRESIDENTIAL LOYALTY REVIEW BOARD FILES, INCLUDING "HUNDREDS OF FBI REPORTS."

KOHLBERG, AN OUTSPOKEN SUPPORTER OF SEN. JOSEPH R. MCCARTHY (R-WIS.), SAID IN A LETTER TO THE COMMITTEE THAT HE TURNED THE SECRET DOCUMENTS OVER TO THE SENATE INTERNAL SECURITY SUBCOMMITTEE. THE LETTER WAS OBTAINED BY REPORTERS FROM A SOURCE WHO PREFERRED TO REMAIN ANONYMOUS. ONE OF THE CHARGES AGAINST MCCARTHY IN THE CENSURE PROCEEDINGS IS THAT MCCARTHY IMPROPERLY OBTAINED AND USED SECRET GOVERNMENT DOCUMENTS.

SEN. ARTHUR V. WATKINS (R-UTAH), CHAIRMAN OF THE CENSURE STUDY GROUP, ALSO IS A MEMBER OF THE INTERNAL SECURITY SUBCOMMITTEE HEADED BY SEN. WILLIAM E. JENNER (R-IND.).

EDWARD BENNETT WILLIAMS, MCCARTHY'S ATTORNEY, TOLD REPORTERS HE MIGHT RAISE THE POINT WITH THE WATKINS COMMITTEE THAT THE INTERNAL SECURITY SUBCOMMITTEE ALREADY HAD SET A "PRECEDENT" FOR OBTAINING AND USING SECRET DOCUMENTS.

HE CITED THE KOHLBERG LETTER IN SUPPORT OF HIS POSITION BUT REFUSED TO MAKE COPIES AVAILABLE TO REPORTER. NEWSMEN LATER OBTAINED A COPY OF THE LETTER FROM OTHER SOURCES.

9/22--N635P

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WASHINGTON CITY NEWS SERVICE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Boardman
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Parsons
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Mr. Sizoo
Mr. Winterrowd
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Mr. Holloman
Miss Gandy

ADD 12 MCCARTHY
MEANTIME, IT WAS DISCLOSED THAT ALFRED KOHLBERG, NEW YORK IMPRO-
HAD WRITTEN THE CENSURE COMMITTEE THAT HE OBTAINED "THOUSANDS OF
FROM PRESIDENTIAL LOYALTY REVIEW BOARD FILES, INCLUDING "HUNDREDS
FBI REPORTS.
KOHLBERG, AN OUTSPOKEN MCCARTHY SUPPORTER, SAID HE TURNED THE
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THE WATKINS COMMITTEE THAT THE INTERNAL SECURITY SUBCOMMITTEE HAD
A "PRECEDENT" FOR OBTAINING SECRET DOCUMENTS HELD BY THE EXECUTIVE
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ADD 1 KOHLBERG

KOHLBERG'S LETTER, DATED SEPTEMBER 20, WAS ADDRESSED TO EACH OF THE SIX MEMBERS OF THE CENSURE COMMITTEE AND TO MCCARTHY. IT SAID:

"PRIOR TO THE RECENT HEARINGS BEFORE YOUR COMMITTEE, I WROTE SEN. MCCARTHY OFFERING TO TESTIFY ABOUT SEVERAL HUNDRED REPORTS, AMOUNTING TO SOME THOUSANDS OF PAGES, TAKEN FROM THE FILES OF THE PRESIDENT'S LOYALTY REVIEW BOARD, WHICH I TURNED OVER TO THE SENATE JUDICIARY (INTERNAL SECURITY) SUBCOMMITTEE.

"AMONG THEM WERE HUNDREDS OF FBI REPORTS. THAT CASE, THEREFORE, RESEMBLES ONE OF THE CHARGES AGAINST SEN. MCCARTHY.

"THE SENATOR DID NOT CALL ME, YET I THINK I SHOULD CALL THE MATTER TO YOUR ATTENTION, AS A MEMBER OF THE JUDICIARY COMMITTEE, I PRESUME YOU ARE FAMILIAR WITH THIS MATTER.

"I TESTIFIED AT LENGTH ON THIS BEFORE A FEDERAL GRAND JURY IN WASHINGTON IN APRIL, 1952. ATTORNEY GENERAL (JAMES P.) McGRANERY WAS ADVISED OF THIS MATTER AS WAS ATTORNEY GENERAL (HERBERT) BROWNELL. WHETHER EITHER RAISED OBJECTIONS TO POSSESSION OF THESE REPORTS BY THE JUDICIARY COMMITTEE, I DO NOT KNOW.

"SHOULD YOU DESIRE MORE DETAILS, I AM AT YOUR SERVICE."

THE LETTER WAS SIGNED, "VERY TRULY YOURS, ALFRED KOHLBERG."

9/22--N638P

FBI File Use Defended

Backer of Senator
Tells of Data He
Gave at Inquiries

Alfred Kohlberg, New York importer and supporter of Sen. Joseph R. McCarthy (R-Wis.) has said he obtained and turned over to Senate investigators "hundreds of FBI reports" of Federal loyalty cases.

Kohlberg made this statement in a letter whose existence was publicly disclosed yesterday by Edward Bennett Williams, chief defense attorney in the McCarthy censure investigation.

The letter came to light when Williams said he may cite Kohlberg's statements to show there is a "precedent" for a Senate committee to receive and hold "classified information," including FBI information.

One of the censure charges against McCarthy is that he used information improperly obtained from FBI files in his so-called 2 1/2-page FBI "letter." Another charge is that he encouraged Federal workers to violate the law and presidential orders by asking them for classified information.

Williams said copies of the Kohlberg letter were sent to the six members of the censure study committee, which is headed by Sen. Arthur V. Watkins (R-Utah), and to McCarthy. Williams declined to make public its text, but Kohlberg later released it in New York.

Dated September 20, and addressed in the first instance to Watkins, who is a member of the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee of the Senate Judiciary Committee, it said:

"Prior to the recent hearings before your Committee, I wrote Sen. McCarthy offering to testify about several hundred reports, amounting to some thousands of pages, taken from the files of the President's Loyalty Review Board, which I turned over to the Senate Judiciary (Internal Security) Subcommittee.

"Among them were hundreds of FBI reports. That case, there-

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Gandy ☒

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Wash. Post and
Times Herald

Wash. News

Wash. Star

N. Y. Herald Tribune

N. Y. Mirror

18 OCT 1 1954

FILE--From Page 1

fore, resembles one of the charges against Sen. McCarthy.

"The Senator did not call me, yet I think I should call the matter to your attention. As a member of the Judiciary Committee, I presume you are familiar with this matter.

"I testified at length on this before a Federal grand jury in

Washington in April, 1952. Attorney General (James P.) McGranery was advised of this matter as was Attorney General (Herbert) Brownell. Whether either raised objections to possession of these reports by the Judiciary Committee, I do not know.

"Should you desire more details, I am at your service."

It was signed, "Very truly yours, Alfred Kohlberg."

Williams told newsmen that the information referred to in the letter was "material that Miriam de Haas turned over."

Miss de Haas was an examiner for the Civil Service's Loyalty Review Board who was ousted from her job in November, 1952, for refusing to answer questions on "unauthorized release of confidential information" to McCarthy.

She was questioned by a grand jury earlier, and subsequently, in a newspaper advertisement, said she had "seen to it" that information on loyalty risks was "made available" to McCarthy "as well as to other members of Congress." She and McCarthy said that McCarthy at the time did not know the source of the information.

The Kohlberg letter is the

first indication that such information as the letter describes was ever in the possession of a private citizen. It is also the first disclosure of its kind that any quantity of FBI information was turned over to any Senate investigating committee.

document which was a "summary of the loyalty files" on a former Federal worker. Chairman William E. Jenner (R-Ind) denied that the information was obtained by his subcommittee from the FBI, and refused to discuss the source.

In a hearing on November 18, 1953, there was one disclosure, apparently inadvertent, that the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee had one Federal authorities on the possession of FBI reports by a private individual.

McCarthy Backer Says He Gave Senate Probers Many FBI Reports

Backer of Senator Tells of Data He Gave at Inquiries

Alfred Kohlberg, New York importer and supporter of Sen. Joseph R. McCarthy (R-Wis.) has said he obtained and turned over to Senate investigators "hundreds of FBI reports" of Federal loyalty cases.

Kohlberg made this statement in a letter whose existence was publicly disclosed yesterday by Edward Bennett Williams, chief defense attorney in the McCarthy censure investigation.

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"Among them were hundreds of FBI reports. These, there-

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first indication that such information as the letter describes was ever in the possession of a private citizen. It is also the first disclosure of its kind that any quantity of FBI information was turned over to any Senate investigating committee.

In a hearing on November 9, 1953, there was one disclosure, apparently inadvertent, that the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee had one

document which was a "summary of the loyalty files" on a former Federal worker. Chairman William E. Jenner (R-Ind.) denied that the information was obtained by his subcommittee from the FBI, and refused to discuss the source.

The Kohlberg disclosure raised a host of questions about the attitude taken by Federal authorities on the possession of FBI reports by a private individual.

Marion DeHaas
Alfred Kohlberg

(FURNISHING INFO TO CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES)

Locating files
Memo being prepared
in conjunction
Division 5.

RAA

NOT RECORDED
191 SEP 30 1954

Wash. Post and Times Herald

Wash. News

Wash. Star

N. Y. Herald Tribune

N. Y. Mirror

Date: September 22

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Boardman _____
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Harbo _____
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Winterrowd _____
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Holloman _____
Miss Gandy _____
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Censure Probers End— McCarthy Case Monday; FBI File Use Defended

Backer of Senator Tells of Data He Gave at Inquiries

Alfred Kohlberg, New York importer and supporter of Sen. Joseph R. McCarthy (R-Wis.) has said he obtained and turned over to Senate investigators "hundreds of FBI reports" of Federal loyalty cases.

Kohlberg made this statement in a letter whose existence was publicly disclosed yesterday by Edward Bennett Williams, chief defense attorney in the McCarthy censure investigation.

The letter came to light when Williams said he may cite Kohlberg's statements to show there is a "precedent" for a Senate committee to receive and hold "classified information," including FBI information.

One of the censure charges against McCarthy is that he used information improperly obtained from FBI files in his so-called 24-page FBI "letter." Another charge is that he encouraged Federal workers to violate the law and presidential orders by asking them for classified information.

Williams said copies of the Kohlberg letter were sent to the six members of the censure study committee, which is headed by Sen. Arthur V. Watkins (R-Utah) and to McCarthy. Williams declined to make public its text, but Kohlberg later released it in New York.

Dated September 20, and addressed in the first instance to Watkins, who is a member of the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee of the Senate Judiciary Committee, it said:

"Prior to the recent hearings before your Committee, I wrote Sen. McCarthy offering to testify about several hundred reports, amounting to some thousands of pages, taken from the files of the President's Loyalty Review Board, which I turned over to the Senate Judiciary (Internal Security) Subcommittee.

Among them were hundreds of FBI reports. That case, there-

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Handwritten signature

121-35707
6-PP

NOV 1 1954

Wash. Post and Times Herald *p1421*
Wash. News _____
Wash. Star _____
N. Y. Herald Tribune _____
N. Y. Mirror _____

Date: *4-23-54*

McCarthy Backer Says He Gave Senate Probers Many FBI Reports

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Tamm _____

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Holloman _____
Miss Gandy _____

FILE—From Page 1

fore, resembles one of the charges against Sen. McCarthy.

"The Senator did not call me, yet I think I should call the matter to your attention. As a member of the Judiciary Committee, I presume you are familiar with this matter.

"I testified at length on this before a Federal grand jury in

Washington in April, 1952. Attorney General (James P.) McGranery was advised of this matter as was Attorney General (Herbert) Brownell. Whether either raised objections to possession of these reports by the Judiciary Committee, I do not know.

"Should you desire more details, I am at your service."

It was signed, "Very truly yours, Alfred Kohlberg."

Williams told newsmen that the information referred to in the letter was "material that Miriam de Haas turned over."

Miss de Haas was an examiner for the Civil Service's Loyalty Review Board who was ousted from her job in November, 1952, for refusing to answer questions on "unauthorized release of confidential information" to McCarthy.

She was questioned by a grand jury earlier, and subsequently, in a newspaper advertisement, said she had "seen to it" that information on loyalty risks was "made available" to McCarthy "as well as to other members of Congress." She and McCarthy said that McCarthy at the time did not know the source of the information.

The Kohlberg letter is the

first indication that such information as the letter describes was ever in the possession of a private citizen. It is also the first disclosure of its kind that any quantity of FBI information was turned over to any Senate investigating committee.

In a hearing on November 18, 1953, there was one disclosure, apparently inadvertent, that the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee had one

document which was a "summary of the loyalty files" on a former Federal worker.

Chairman William E. Jenner (R-Ind) denied that the information was obtained by his subcommittee from the FBI, and refused to discuss the source.

The Kohlberg disclosure raised a host of questions about the attitude taken by Federal authorities on the pos-

session of FBI reports to private individual.

Wash. Post and
Times Herald

Wash. News

Wash. Star

N. Y. Herald Tribune

N. Y. Mirror

0-20
 Mr. Tolson ☒
 Mr. Boardman ☒
 Mr. Nichols ☒
 Mr. Belmont ☒
 Mr. Harbo ☐
 Mr. Mohr ☐
 Mr. Parsons ☒
 Mr. Rosen ☒
 Mr. Tamm ☒
 Mr. Sizoo ☐
 Mr. Winterrowd ☐
 Tele. Room ☐
 Mr. Holloman ☐
 Miss Gandy ☐

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B. B. B.
W. W. W.

(KOHLEBERG)

ALFRED KOHLBERG, NEW YORK IMPORTER, HAS TOLD THE SENATE CENSURE STUDY COMMITTEE HE OBTAINED "THOUSANDS OF PAGES" FROM PRESIDENTIAL LOYALTY REVIEW BOARD FILES, INCLUDING "HUNDREDS OF FBI REPORTS." AN ATTORNEY FOR SEN. JOSEPH R. MCCARTHY (R-WIS.) INDICATED HE MAY USE KOHLBERG'S INFORMATION IN AN ATTEMPT TO PROVE THAT INVESTIGATING COMMITTEES CAN LEGALLY GET AND USE SECRET GOVERNMENT DOCUMENTS.

ONE OF THE CHARGES AGAINST MCCARTHY WHICH IS BEING WEIGHED BY THE CENSURE GROUP IS THAT HE OBTAINED AND USED SUCH DOCUMENTS.

CHAIRMAN WATKINS SAID IT IS "TOO LATE" FOR HIS SPECIAL CENSURE COMMITTEE TO CONSIDER THE KOHLBERG INFORMATION. WATKINS TOLD NEWSMEN THAT ALL THE EVIDENCE RELATING TO THE CHARGES AGAINST MCCARTHY IS IN AND THE COMMITTEE PLANS NO FURTHER INVESTIGATION.

THE JUSTICE DEPARTMENT OFFICIALLY HAD "NO COMMENT" ON KOHLBERG'S DISCLOSURES.

KOHLBERG, AN OUTSPOKEN SUPPORTER OF MCCARTHY, SAID IN A LETTER THAT HE TURNED THE SECRET DOCUMENTS OVER TO THE SENATE INTERNAL SECURITY SUBCOMMITTEE. SEN. ARTHUR V. WATKINS (R-UTAH), CHAIRMAN OF THE SPECIAL CENSURE COMMITTEE, IS A MEMBER OF THE INTERNAL SECURITY SUBCOMMITTEE.

EDWARD BENNETT WILLIAMS, MCCARTHY'S ATTORNEY, TOLD REPORTERS HE MIGHT RAISE THE POINT WITH THE WATKINS COMMITTEE THAT THE INTERNAL SECURITY SUBCOMMITTEE ALREADY HAD SET A "PRECEDENT" FOR OBTAINING AND USING SECRET DOCUMENTS.

9/23--JE118P

NOT RECORDED
 191 SEP 29 1954
 121-25707-6-112

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Backer of Senator Tells of Data He Gave at Inquiries

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The letter came to light when Williams said he may cite Kohlberg's statements to show there is a "precedent" for a Senate committee to receive and hold reclassified information, including FBI information.

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See FILES, Page 21, Col.

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Holloman _____
Gandy _____

117
RECEIVED
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Wash. Post
and
Times-Herald

~~Wash. Post~~

Wash. News

Wash. Star

N.Y. Herald Tribune

N.Y. Mirror

N.Y. Compass

pgs 1 + 21

Date: *9/23/54*

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McCarthy Backer Says He Gave Senate Probers Many FBI Reports

FILE—From Page 1

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Times-Herald _____
Wash. Post _____
Wash. News _____
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N.Y. Herald Tribune _____
N.Y. Mirror _____
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pg. 21
Date: *9/23/54*