

There is in physics a series of laws having to do with motion. There is a law of inertia, which states that a mass that is headed in a given direction is inclined to continue in that direction until its force is spent or some superior force deflects or overcomes it. There is another law that states that for a given force there is an equal and opposite force; for every action there is an equal and opposite reaction. In the laws of civilizations gone by we can observe these same kinds of phenomena; and injustice will continue until its force is spent or until society rectifies it; and an injustice on one side may lead to another injustice on the other. Even as the poisons of racism are with us still, though its legal foundations be destroyed and gone for all time to come, so too can racism produce an equally deadly, opposite poison that can only be called reverse racism. I say it can produce that opposite effect, for the laws of politics are not so precise as the laws of physics; in social interaction there are no immutable laws. It is true that inertia exists in political and social systems, much as it does in physics, but an opposite action, a reaction, will occur only when the force of inertia is so great that on legitimate force can change it.

I believe that we are attacking the forces of hate and bigotry, and I believe that however slowly and painfully we may be doing it, our country is overcoming the forces of racism. I believe that the impetus of racism is spent, or very nearly so, and that it is possible that justice in this land can be achieved within legitimate means.

VIOLENCE NOT ANSWER

I do not believe that violence is necessary to obtain justice, and I do not believe that hatred is necessary either; I do not believe that there is any reason why despair should be so great that reverse racism can be justified. Yet reverse racism, and reverse racists exist and their voices are loud, if largely unheard.

No man ought to either practice or condone racism; every man ought to condemn it. Neither should any man practice or condone reverse racism.

Those who would divide our country along racial lines because they are fearful and filled with hatred are wrong, but those who would divide the races out of desire for revenge, or out of some hidden fear, are equally wrong. Any man, regardless of his ambitions, regardless of his aims, is committing an error and a crime against humanity if he resorts to the tactics of racism. If Bilbo's racism was wrong—and I believe that it was—then so are the brown Bilbos of today.

Fifteen years ago as a member of the City Council of the city of San Antonio, Texas, I asked my fellow Council members to strike down ordinances and regulations that segregated the public facilities of the city, so as to end an evil that ought never to have existed to begin with. That Council complied, because it agreed with me that it was time for reason to at long last have its day. Eleven years ago I stood almost alone in the Senate of the State of Texas to ask my colleagues to vote against a series of bills that were designed to perpetuate segregation, contrary to the law of the land. I saw the beginnings then of a powerful reaction to racist politics, and I begged my colleagues to remember: "If we fear long enough, we hate. And if we hate long enough, we fight." I still believe this to be true. Since then there has been vast progress in Texas. I do not know how to describe to you the oppression that I felt then; but I can tell you that the atmosphere today is like a different world. Injustices we still have aplenty, but no longer is there a spirit of blatant resistance to just redress of just grievance. Yet despite this change in the general atmosphere, despite the far healthier tenor of public debate and public action today, I felt compelled almost exactly a year ago to address the United States House of Representa-

tives on the continuing and alarming practice of race politics, and what I chose to call the politics of desperation.

TACTICS OF CONFRONTATION

There are those in Texas today—and I suppose elsewhere as well—who believe that the only way that the problems of the poor, and the problems of the ethnic minorities, will be solved, is by forcing some kind of confrontation. This confrontation can be economic, or it can be direct and personal, but whatever form it may take, the object is to state in the most forceful possible terms what is wrong, and to demand immediate and complete corrective action. This tactic leaves no room for debate and often no room for negotiation, however, reasonable that might be. It is the tactic of drawing a line and saying that it is the point where one system ends and another begins. This may not sound unreasonable in itself, and in fact the tactics of confrontation may be a place in political life. But the problem is that this deliberate and very often sudden confrontation might or might not be reasonable, and the demands presented might or might not be legitimate. The fact is that the tactic deliberately attempts to eliminate alternatives to violence, and it is therefore risky at best and at worst it can lead to disaster. This sort of politics is only one step removed from rebellion.

When the politics of race are added to the politics of confrontation, the makings of tragedy are abundantly clear. Race politics is itself highly unstable, and the same is true of the politics of confrontation. When the potent mixtures of long held passions are met on a hard line, but with justice obscured or perhaps lost in the mists of empty slogans, then great and perhaps irreparable damage can result.

There are those in Texas who believe that reverse racism can be mixed with the politics of confrontation, and that the result will be justice—or if not justice at least revenge. One cannot be certain whether the new racists want justice or revenge; only one thing is certain and that is that you cannot have both.

THE NEW RACISM

Probably the leading exponent of the new racism in Texas is the current president of the Mexican-American Youth Organization. This young man is filled with passions that may be obscure even to himself; he is ready to accuse anyone who does not help him of being a "turncoat" and anyone who opposes him of having "gringo tendencies" and concludes that most of the citizens of Texas are racists. Indeed, if he is opposed, he says, "... within a few years I will no longer try to work with anybody." He is not certain of what he wants, except that he does not want to "assimilate into this gringo society in Texas." He wants to be "Mexicano" but not "Mexican." He wants to expose and eliminate "gringos," and by that he means killing if "it doesn't work." Of course, I am told that this young man never meant to make such threats, though he clearly uttered them. But those who utter threats and who clearly mean them, must be prepared to be challenged. And I do not believe that anyone who claims any position of responsibility, or anyone who pretends to leadership can make threats of killing and still be expected to be called responsible.

This young man and his followers have attempted to find settings in Texas to practice their millitance, and in particular to test out their theory of confrontation.

They distribute literature that is replete with hatred, and which builds on the supposed romance of revolution; too often one finds a photo of Juarez running alongside a photo of Che Guevara in MAYO literature. It would be hard to find a broader appeal than that to build a myth based on Guevara. They print such patent nonsense as "there is no bad luck, just bad gringos." They like

to label enemies; "if you label yourself a gringo then you're one of the enemy." They give the overall impression that anyone the MAYO leadership disapproves of is either a gringo or has "gringo tendencies" or is a "turncoat." Only one thing counts to them: loyalty to *la raza* above all else, and MAYO next. Of course they reserve the right to judge who is loyal and who is not.

Filling people with the bright phrases of revolution and the ugly phrases of race hate, MAYO seeks to find a confrontation. They sought it at Del Rio, Texas on Palm Sunday, but did not find it. Some of them sought it at Denver that same weekend, but did not find it. When they do, they have every likelihood of doing great harm to themselves and the cause they supposedly are trying to advance. The fuel of tension and the flame of passion make a dangerous mix.

I do not favor repression, because I do not believe that order is something that can be forced, at least not in an open and free society. I believe that there is enough good will and enough determination in this country that justice will prevail, and without resort to violence on one side or the other.

The young racists want to promote and exacerbate fears that already exist; they want to destroy what they perceive as an equilibrium, or a stalemate, that militates against their perception of justice. I do not think that they will succeed. I believe that most Americans believe, as I do, and as Sandburg did, that:

"Across the bitter years and howling winters
The deathless dream will be the stronger
The dream of equity will win."

This is no land of cynics, and it is no land of demagogues; it is a land wherein I believe reason can prevail; if it cannot succeed here it can succeed nowhere.

I oppose this new racism because it is wrong, and because it threatens to destroy that good will, that sense of justice that alone can bring ultimate and lasting justice for all of us. This new racism threatens divisions that cannot soon be healed, and threatens to end whatever hope there may be—and I think that hope is considerable—of peaceful progress toward one country, indivisible, with liberty and justice for all."

I do not want to see in Texas riots and burned buildings; and I do not want to see men beaten, men killed, and fear rampant. I have seen it happen in other cities; I have seen fear and hate and violence destroy that essential impetus toward full justice. I have seen the ugliness of division and violence, I do not want to see it again, and I do not want again to have to fight against blind, unreasoning intolerance. It is not necessary, and it is not inevitable.

RETROGRESSION, DESTRUCTION

But the fruit of racism is not prejudice, fear and distrust. There can be no benefit from it, no matter how you color it with romance or the new techniques of confrontation. There can only be tragedy from it. If MAYO gets its confrontation, it will not "crush any gringo who gets in (the) way" "squashing him like a beetle" and it will not "kick the door down." It will only find itself beaten in the end, and with it, the hopes of many innocent people who follow their false banner.

The new racists, if they succeed in their divisive efforts, will in the end only unloose destructive forces that may take generations to control, for those who plumb the well-springs of hate and break the dams of passion always learn too late that passions and hatreds are far easier to open than they are to close. It is not possible to pursue a just cause with unjust tactics, and it is not possible to justify cruel and deceitful actions by the end hoped for. It is not possible to expect sympathy or justice from those whom you threaten with hatred and destruction,

and it is self-deluding to think that there is no alternative to inviting violence.

I stand for justice, and I stand for classless, raceless politics. I stand for action, and I stand for freedom. I stand against violence, racism, and anyone or anything that threatens our ability in this land to govern ourselves as a free people.

RESTRUCTURING OF JOB CORPS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House the gentleman from Texas (Mr. BUSH) is recognized for 10 minutes.

Mr. BUSH. Mr. Speaker, it has become increasingly clear over the past 5 years that the Job Corps, as presently set up, is not providing the best possible service to disadvantaged American youth.

If we are to achieve our longstanding goal of equal opportunity for all, it is most essential that we expand and retool the Nation's manpower program.

I, therefore, am extremely heartened by the sound and effective plan that Secretary of Labor George P. Shultz has devised for integrating the Job Corps into a comprehensive manpower effort.

As Secretary Shultz said in House testimony:

We do not anticipate the demise of the Job Corps, rather we seek to improve its quality and relevance to the realities of the labor market.

The need for the restructuring of the Job Corps, for shifting the program's emphasis from conservation training to training for the large number of industrial jobs, is quite evident.

By keeping the very best conservation centers and by opening inner-city and near-city centers, we will take a major step toward helping reduce today's alarmingly high youth jobless rate.

I urge every Member of the 91st Congress to support this wise decision to integrate the Job Corps into the total manpower effort and to provide better services to those youths most in need.

OTEPKA-STATE MYSTERY UNFOLDS

(Mr. RARICK asked and was given permission to extend his remarks at this point in the Record and to include extraneous matter.)

Mr. RARICK. Mr. Speaker, many Americans continue to ponder over the Otepka-State Department affair.

Now that Mr. Otepka has left State more of the mystery of executive privilege unfolds.

As if a mysterious manipulator pushed a button, the American people are being told that recognition of Red China is suddenly vital to the peace interests of the world community.

The usual groups of public opinion conditioners points up organization and a well-financed program to attain their goal of a "new China policy." Reappearing with the new policy is an old identity of the Joe McCarthy era—none other than John Patton Davies—a man whose former role in State is linked to the present situation of two Chinas with 800 million individuals enslaved under a mainland Communist dictatorship.

Why the sudden reinvestment in John Patton Davies? Who wants John Patton Davies rehabilitated? For what purpose?

Was this why Otto Otepka had to be removed from the State Department?

Mr. Speaker, I include a most informative report on the Otepka removal from the Government Employees Exchange April 6, 1969; a report on John Patton Davies from the Washington Post, April 27 and related clippings from the local Washington papers:

[From the Government Employees Exchange, Apr. 16, 1969]

OTEPKA WAS MAJOR ROADBLOCK IN TAKE-OVER BY A "NEW TEAM"; NEW YORK TIMES LINKED TO CIA PLOT ON OFF.

The Central Intelligence Agency's "New Team," including such "outsiders" as Harding A. Bancroft, now the Executive Vice President of *The New York Times*, played a critical role in the final decision of Attorney General Robert F. Kennedy to press Secretary of State Dean Rusk to proceed with the dismissal of Otto F. Otepka as the State Department's top Security Evaluator, a former Ambassador associated with CIA Director Richard Helms informed this newspaper on April 11.

According to the source, Mr. Bancroft played a role because of his liaison and coordinating work involving the use of the organization and facilities of *The New York Times* on behalf of the CIA and the "New Team."

Other persons who had a role included William H. Brubeck who had been the recipient of the 1960 "leak" of Top Secret information from the State Department to the campaign headquarters of John Kennedy which contributed significantly to Mr. Kennedy's narrow victory at the election polls. After Mr. Kennedy's victory, Mr. Brubeck received complete information about Mr. Otepka's role in tracing this "leak", the former Ambassador revealed.

Other members of the "New Team" were McGeorge Bundy and his brother William Bundy, who had moved from the Central Intelligence Agency to become the Assistant Secretary of State for East Asian and Pacific Affairs, including Vietnam.

"THE NEW TEAM"

The "New Team" at the Central Intelligence Agency was being planned by Attorney General Robert Kennedy even before the Bay of Pigs "fiasco" in 1961. In fact, the former Ambassador said, the Attorney General had a special group of his own "monitoring" the Bay of Pigs operation to determine which persons, not yet projected for the "New Team", would "pass the test".

Although the "Bay of Pigs" was a national disaster, the source said, Robert Kennedy exploited it within the Government to accelerate building the "New Team."

NEW TEAM GOALS

The "New Team" goals were set by the "personality" of Robert Kennedy and the "philosophy" of President John Kennedy and Secretary of Defense Robert McNamara, the source revealed. The main exponent of this "philosophy" was Major General Maxwell Taylor, assisted by McGeorge Bundy and Walt Whitman Rostow, the former Ambassador said.

The mission of the "New Team" was to contest the Soviet penetration of the "Third World," the so-called nonaligned countries through "paramilitary, parapolitical and paradiplomatic" means. To do this, the "New Team" was to be a "paragovernment", performing for the United States "the same kind of functions" which the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union performed for the Soviet Union, the former Ambassador revealed.

This required the "New Team" to penetrate every department and agency of the Executive Branch dealing with foreign policy by inserting "trusted members" of the "New Team" into key positions. Among these were the Offices of Security of the State Depart-

ment, the military services departments, the United States Information Agency and the Agency for International Development, the source added.

"NEW TEAM" MEMBERS

Besides Robert Kennedy and Maxwell Taylor, other members of the "New Team" were General Marshall S. Carter, who replaced General Charles B. Cabell as Deputy Director of the CIA. Very early "recruits" to the "New Team" were Richard Helms, today the Director of the CIA, and Cartha "Deke" DeLoach, the second man in charge of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. Together with Robert McNamara and Dean Rusk, the "New Team" acting under the control of Robert Kennedy began the "infiltration" of the State Department and the Defense Departments with Central Intelligence Agency personnel. "Counter-insurgency" projects sprung up in every agency dealing with foreign affairs.

OUTSIDE "INSIDERS"

Besides key persons officially already in the Government, the "New Team" selected persons in leading banks, law firms and foundations for the penetration of the "non-governmental" apparatus of the United States, the former Ambassador revealed. Because of the paramount role of *The New York Times* in American life and because of the "black" assignments which it might be asked to perform for the CIA, great care was taken to select a person who had full access to every office in *The New York Times* and yet could conceal his own operations. This was especially important because "gray" operations, involving special background briefings for such top *New York Times* representatives as James Reston and Tom Wicker were already going on, and top *New York Times* reporters were in an especially good position to "uncover" the "black" operations.

BANCROFT'S PAST

Harding Bancroft had been originally introduced into the State Department by Alger Hiss, and, after Mr. Hiss became the head of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, Mr. Bancroft served under Dean Rusk as a member of the Department's Office of Special Political Affairs, renamed the Office of United Nations Affairs. Subsequently, he took the post of General Counsel to the International Labor Organization in Geneva and then went to *The New York Times*, eventually to be named Executive Vice President.

During the Eisenhower administration Harding Bancroft worked closely with Dean Rusk, President of the Rockefeller Foundation, maintaining close liaison with John Foster Dulles and with Allen Dulles, the Director of the Central Intelligence Agency.

BANCROFT'S COVER

Because Mr. Bancroft's liaison role at *The New York Times* required meeting with top CIA and State Department officials, especially on matters of "Personnel", it was decided to provide him with "cover" by designating him a "member" of the newly created State Department Advisory Committee on International Organization Affairs, whose task was to recommend the "best qualified Americans" for those international organization positions in which they could make important contributions.

Although the Advisory Committee eventually prepared a "Report", which was itself controversial in its original draft form, the basic role of the Committee was to provide a "cover" for the "New Team," the source revealed.

"ROADBLOCK" OTEPKA

One of the major "roadblocks" to the "infiltration" of the State Department by the Central Intelligence Agency New Team was Otto F. Otepka, its top Security Evaluator. Mr. Otepka had already "annoyed" the Central Intelligence Agency by his "uncovering" the activities of the Central Intelligence Agency in using "double agents" in the War-

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saw "sex and spy" scandals. Subsequently, Mr. Otepka "annoyed" Robert Kennedy and Dean Rusk by insisting, in December 1960, that Walt Whitman Rostow would need a "full field FBI investigation" before he could be "cleared" for employment in the State Department. Mr. Rostow had just completed in December a "secret" mission in Moscow for President-elect John Kennedy. The mission was "cleared" by CIA Director Allen Dulles. Previously, Mr. Rostow had established the CIA channels at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, in Cambridge, Massachusetts. Harvard University professors maintained their own CIA "black" ties with Washington through the Institute, the former Ambassador asserted.

[From the Washington (D.C.) Post, Apr. 27, 1969]

JOHN PATON DAVIES: THE LONG STRUGGLE
BACK

(By Michael Kernan)

If Tolstoy could have seen the John Paton Davies family getting its picture taken, complete with dog, he would have nodded sagely and repeated himself (in the way of novelists) with the comment that all happy families are alike, and he would have been wrong, wrong, wrong.

While five of the seven children, churned around the living room of the comfortable red brick house on Cumberland street, Davies and his wife and her mother cheerfully arranged themselves where the photographer wanted them.

"Tiki just got word that she's been accepted by the Smithsonian children's theatre festival for the summer," said Mrs. Davies. Tiki, or Patricia, a University of Maryland student, beamed and corralled a speeding small girl.

Eventually the girls simmered down, even 10-year-old Jenny, who is the violin-playing "captain" of what her father calls the junior varsity. Davies and his mother-in-law, Mrs. Henry Grady, visiting from San Francisco, chatted quietly. Mrs. Davies told about the time Debby was arrested at the age of 7 at the zoo for passing out McCarthy buttons (one would like to know more about the arresting officer) and discussed the health of Weinie, the longhair daschund.

"She has to have aspirin all winter because she gets rheumatism in her paws," she said, and the children laughed gaily, and Davies smiled with hooded eyes, looking—despite the corduroy jacket and the pipe—vaguely like a mandarin.

This is not surprising for Davies was born in Szechwan, western China, in 1908, and as a veteran of the U.S. Foreign Service from 1931, the year he graduated from Columbia, he qualifies as an "old China hand."

It was his expertise on China and Asia that brought him in the early 1950s, into the sights of the late Joseph R. McCarthy, the Senator who made a career out of innuendo and rode to power on his claim of "Communists in Government."

In a State Department memorandum, Davies had challenged the prevailing notion that world Communism was an all-powerful monolith: The "devil theory" in which the noted psychiatrist Dr. Jerome Frank was later to detect a national case of paranoia. The possibility that Russia and China might be considered separately, that Chiang Kai-shek might not be able to clear the Communists out of the Chinese mainland, was so disturbing to McCarthy and others that Davies became a target.

Summoned from Lima, Peru, where he had become counselor and charge d'affaires in 1953, he went through nine security investigations. None produced any evidence of disloyalty, perjury or Communism. The first eight security boards cleared him of all charges.

The ninth, late in 1954, discovered something new, a "lack of judgment, discretion

and reliability," enabling Secretary of State John Foster Dulles to dismiss him.

Thus he became one of the victims of the McCarthy era, of whom there were many. Some are still picking up the pieces of their lives. Some have long since quit trying. A few not only have survived but have returned. This takes time, for governments do not admit to mistakes. It also takes character. John Paton Davies Jr. won his vindication three months ago.

Walter Sterling Surrey, an attorney whose firm has handled many Government loyalty cases, cleared Davies' name by having him apply for a consultant post (with the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency) requiring security checks. He got it just days before the Johnson Administration broke up.

"Anyone who goes through one of these cases, even if they win it," said Surrey—"you have no idea what happens. Any little thing becomes monstrous, something you did when you were a kid. You stay awake thinking . . ."

The first thing Surrey has such a client do is write out a personal dossier recounting everything he can possibly remember that makes him feel guilty or that might be construed in some detrimental way.

"We have them get it all out," he said, "to clear the air. You'd be amazed at the stuff."

Surrey noted with some irony the ingenuity of an accusation that covered the very years during which the State Department gave Davies increasingly responsible posts in China, Russia and Germany, culminating in FSO-1, the top rank outside career ambassador and career minister.

"He was due to become an ambassador on his next assignment," said the lawyer. "He was supposed to lack judgment all that time?"

"Certainly he was hurt, and not only in his career. But I never heard a word of bitterness or anything but his usual humor and pleasant sarcasm. And his wife—I never heard her question his judgment. Before he went in to Dulles he was urged to resign, so he could have had all his retirement benefits and everything, but he said they would have to fire him or retain him. She never questioned that decision, though it must have meant a lot, with her father an ambassador. I think it meant a great deal to her."

Both of them, said Surrey, "had the attitude that it was the other people who had the problems, and if someone wanted to snub them, they would keep away, and if someone wanted to talk about the case but was hesitant, they would bring it up themselves. They would help him.

"A few people called me to ask if it was okay to see him. You know. If it was safe, I told them no. I figured he didn't need them."

It is easy to get Davies to talk about "those days," for as he says, "I'm a very open person." But the story that comes out is not, perhaps, what one might expect:

"When I was called up from Lima, I had an idea what it might be. I wasn't the only one, after all. My friends were falling away like autumn leaves. In fact, the statement I read I had prepared beforehand in Lima."

Returning to his wife, Patricia, and their four small children in Lima, he took stock for a month or two, living on savings. The son of a Baptist missionary, he had no business background. He decided, finally, on the advice of a friend at Sears Roebuck, to manufacture furniture.

Starting with mass-market items, he gradually shifted to high-quality work in hard tropical wood. With the help of his wife, who is an interior-design consultant, he produced furniture that won awards from the American Institute of Interior Designers.

"We made every mistake known to man," said Mrs. Davies, "plus a whole lot we invented ourselves."

Eventually, State began sending him a fraction of his pension, and life in Lima, surrounded by cultured Americans and the

pre-Columbian art in which he took a passionate interest, was comfortable.

"Remember, I didn't feel ostracized," he added. "We got all kinds of letters of support. And we have always taken a positive attitude about things. Of course, it was most unpleasant, disagreeable, no doubt about that, but we never sat around holding our heads."

(What Surrey described as "a terrible automobile accident that Patricia was in" became in her telling the casual remark that "I went through a windshield when I hadn't planned to." Her husband calls that being stoical; some would call it gallant.)

A few years ago the quality furniture market dried up, so Davies brought his family back to Washington to seek his vindication and with it some \$17,000 in back pay and pension, withheld because he had refused to sign a release form.

John Davies sat in the living room letting the interview happen at its own pace. On the walls were rubbings of steles from the Han period. A spray of magnolia blossoms burst from a superb early Chinese apple-green vase. Two ancient Wei figurines graced the mantle. Flanking the fireplace were a pair of tall ladderback chairs that somehow combined purity and delicacy of line with an impression of wiry strength.

"We used black palmwood," he said, loading his pipe with latakia tobacco and lounging in a comfortable but light armchair. "It's fantastically strong."

"These arms"—he stroked the smooth curve of his chair's arm, less than half an inch thick—"are made with four laminates. You put it in a mold for a week, and the glue holds it to the shape. It could have been even thinner, but you have the problem of fitting the legs into it."

To cover the place where the dowel penetrated the arm, he used a silver medallion with a pre-Columbian Chimu design. The effect was stunning. Across the room stood a large coffee table with black leather jacketing on the ends and a lyrical Peruvian design inlaid on the top.

"There's enormous variations in tropical woods," he observed. "The Indians use this for arrowheads and for bows, too."

Since his return to Washington he has been working daily on a new book, about China, Russia and America, "I'm only about a year over the deadline," he said drily. He works in an office (smelling of old books and wood-smoke) off the living room, surrounded by shelves of volumes on everything from archaeology to politics. There are also paintings, rubbings and some of his own large, curiously embossed woodcuts, made by a process that Davies playfully refuses to divulge.

The conversation veered around to Walter Surrey's work in arranging his vindication. "I won't say reversal because governments don't reverse themselves—except in the case of Mr. Otepka," he smiled ironically. "State began to study it a year ago, and I thought nothing in the world would happen."

Suddenly he was out of his seat, pacing restlessly before the fireplace. "But dear Walter kept after them—he was the conscience of the Government—until State finally came up with the all clear . . . largely through Katzenbach . . . I've been very lucky, had an extremely able lawyer, and one with some influence in the Government. You have to, to get justice."

The people close to John Davies add to the picture of what he calls his stoicism. His father, John Davies Sr., of Alexandria, is not only alive, at 91, but keeps so busy he is a hard man to catch. His grandchildren think he is cool.

"It puts iron in your blood, an experience like that," he said. "John grew up with Chinese children and servants. Even much later, he used to send back money to his old Chinese amah [nurse]. In the early days we had

oil lamps and traveled by ricksha, had a little garden, and if you wanted milk the cow would be brought to your door and milked in your presence. We were comfortable.

"John was the oldest (a brother, Donald, lives in Washington), a studious boy, very thoughtful. Self-contained, but he always attracted friends. We never used physical force on him—it was a Christian home, a well-regulated life, and he was not easily upset."

The frontier life gave young Davies an appetite for adventure, and the first time he crossed Asia on the Trans-Siberian railway, in 1930, he went hard class, surviving on black bread and candy bars.

He picked up languages easily in his travels through Mukden and other volatile spots in the era of the Sino-Japanese war and in Moscow, where he came to know George Kennan. "I studied Russian," he said, "and I speak a passable coolie Spanish, but Chinese is my language."

Even Mandarin, however, was no help in 1944, when he had to bail out of a C-46 going over the Hump and landed in the jungle among Naga headhunters.

"We came by such a miraculous way that it was okay. If we had come in by foot they would have taken our heads. There were five or six of us in our group. We finally hiked to a village and got out."

Commentator Eric Sevareid was in the group, too. He broadcast a piece about it. ". . . In such circumstances men learn truly to know one another—who is weak, who is afraid, who is impetuous and who is strong and calm and prudent. As the time passed the GIs and I began to recognize the civilian with the carefully guarded dispatch case as one among us with a calm and natural courage, as one who would never panic, who never complained. He was the one we chose, for common sense and discretion, to deal with the touchy and dangerous Naga. . . . I have known a great number of men . . . none who seemed more the whole man . . . in all that a man should be—in modesty and thoughtfulness, in resourcefulness and steady strength of character. . . ."

Davies won the Medal of Freedom for that incident.

It was his wife who had the most to say about the firing and the long struggle back. She said they never discussed it between themselves. As she talked he watched her steadily from across the room.

"It's like standing in Rotterdam being bombed," she said. "When you are the target, your problems are tremendously simple. Like the Jews under the Nazis, the problem was to survive. It's harder for the people near you; they have the moral dilemmas about whether they should resign, should they have done more, things like that, all kinds of trauma. It was very different for us. Maybe they should have resigned, but for us the only way we could fight was by not resigning."

"But we don't dwell on all that. Our lives are full. We live very much in the present."

[From the Washington (D.C.) Evening Star, Apr. 27, 1969]

MRS. OTEPKA RECALLS ORDEAL
(By Vera Glaser)

Mrs. Otto F. Otepka is a quiet-spoken school teacher who is married to one of the most controversial figures in public life today.

Her dark hair is turning gray, but her steely resolve has helped her husband weather a five-and-a-half year, headline-studded battle to keep his job as a State Department security officer.

In an exclusive interview, her voice trembling with emotion, Mrs. Otepka compared their ordeal to "something that might have happened in Russia or Nazi Germany. My husband only told the truth, but we were forced to act like criminals."

VINDICATION

When President Nixon recently named Otepka to the Subversive Activities Control Board, some hailed it as complete vindication. The nomination may run into trouble in the Senate because, among other things of a recent news story linking Otepka to the ultra-right John Birch Society.

Otepka's tough security evaluations of State employes in the early '60s ran afoul of the late Robert Kennedy, then Attorney General, and Secretary of State Dean Rusk. Otepka was charged with passing confidential documents to a Senate subcommittee.

During that period, Mrs. Otepka recalled, "We were harassed. Men watched our house with binoculars. Otto was locked out of his office. They tapped his phone and we were afraid to use our home phone for fear that was bugged, too. I had to go down to the shopping center when I wanted to talk to Otto."

Sitting in the living room of their neat-as-a-pin home in suburban Silver Spring, Mrs. Otepka stroked her two enormous cats, Inky and Barney, recalling the highlights of a case that has made her husband the symbol of the clash between "liberals" and "conservatives" on how the national security should be protected within the government.

For her, "the Otepka case" began on a summer evening in 1963 when her husband came home and said his superiors had lied to the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee, then probing State's security practices.

"Otto couldn't have lived with himself if he hadn't given those documents to the committee," she said, describing his action as necessary to verify his own testimony and refute that of his superiors.

She learned how very serious her husband's situation was the following September when she switched on a radio news report to hear, "State Department security officer charged with passing documents to the Senate!"

"You expected them to say, 'to Russia,'" she said, noting that 13 charges were leveled at Otepka at the time. Ten were dropped after his superiors confessed to tapping Otepka's phone, scrutinizing his office trash, and committing perjury before the committee.

"Otto has never been accused of lying or being unfair," his wife said.

The former Edith Simon, Mrs. Otepka was born on a Maryland farm and reared as a Christian Scientist, but now belongs to Grace Episcopal Church. She met Otepka, a Chicagoan of Czech extraction, shortly after she began teaching in the District of Columbia schools. He held a minor government job while studying law at night.

THE 91ST PSALM

After their marriage, they lived modestly, stayed out of debt, and planned for the college education of their one daughter Joanne, now 23, in 1957 Mrs. Otepka quit teaching. In 1965, as her husband's troubles with the State Department dragged on, she went back to work and they mortgaged their home.

The couple decided early that keeping busy would help them weather the storm. He bought a boat and took up fishing. She studied art and did church work.

"I kept reading the 91st Psalm," Mrs. Otepka recalled, "especially the part about 'His truth shall be thy shield and buckler.' Last summer I painted the bedrooms and bathroom. It's healthy to be busy. I can't stand self-pity."

Otepka spent long hours in his basement office organizing material in his case which fills several file cabinets. The walls are hung with mementos and State Department citations for outstanding work, one signed by former Secretary of State Dulles.

Mrs. Otepka maintains her husband's resolve never wavered but friends say they both showed signs of strain. At times the Otepkas seemed to wonder if it was worth-while to

give up years of potentially productive activity to pursue the fight. Once Mrs. Otepka wrote her husband a "chin up" note which he has saved.

Occasionally they laughed about their troubles. "We'd say 'why watch television? We've got our own show,'" Mrs. Otepka reminisced.

In February 1966, three years after he had been charged, Otepka crossed the path of Richard Nixon, who had not yet decided to run for the Presidency. "Stay in there," he told Otepka, "and some day the worm will turn."

"It's true Otto was blocking some Kennedy Administration appointments," Mrs. Otepka said. His job was to follow the security rules laid down by the intelligence agencies. When word came back to us that Bobby had inquired about the possibility of having Otto charged with violation of the espionage act, that did it. We knew then we'd fight it out."

[From the Manchester (N.H.) Union Leader, Apr. 24, 1969]

NEW YORK TIMES "DISCLOSURES" ARE AMUSING: LEGAL DEFENSE DIALOG
(By Holmes Alexander)

WASHINGTON.—That was quite an editorial in the N.Y. Times, April 8, titled "Otepka and the Birchites," and it deserves some dialogue.

N.Y. Times: "The disclosure that Otto Otepka received \$22,000 from a fund with extreme right-wing associations should be enough to kill his nomination to the Subversive Activities Control Board."

Answer: But Otepka tells me he received not a penny. Rather it was his attorney, Roger Robb, now a nominee for the U.S. Court of Appeals, who got the bundle. Even when he made personal appearances before libertarian groups (composed of both political conservatives and political liberals), Otepka refused all except his expenses.

N.Y. Times: ". . . Senators of conscience cannot vote to confirm Mr. Otepka in a \$36,000 job where his work, if any, will be to judge the loyalty of American citizens and organizations."

A: Oh, come on, Otepka will be one of a five-member board which examines only those cases sent by the Attorney General of the United States. The "Birchites" aren't named in the editorial, but the head of the Defense Fund which paid Mr. Robb is James Stewart of Ohio. Otepka never asked Stewart about a possible membership to the John Birch Society, but in all the official lists of subversive organizations which Otepka has seen in his line of work, the JBS never appeared.

N.Y. Times: ". . . Mr. Otepka's link to the Birchites is no youthful indiscretion."

A: That's right. Otepka tells me, "I don't belong to anything except the American Legion and the Catholic Church."

N.Y. Times: ". . . Evidently he violated no law in accepting money from Birchite sources to meet the legal costs of his unsuccessful fight as the State Department's chief security evaluator."

A: What do you mean "evidently"? I say "evidently" the N.Y. Times is not in the pay of a foreign government, and "evidently some of its editors are not bigamists. It's public policy that poor people in the clutches of the law are supplied with legal counsel, and I don't suppose that the murderers of Martin Luther King and Bob Kennedy are paying legal fees from their own pockets.

SEGREGATE PLASMA?

If "Birchite sources" are tainted, then we ought to segregate Birchite blood-plasma to make sure it doesn't get into the Red Cross blood banks. If that sort of dollars is bad, that sort of corpuscles must be worse. Not only the Birch Society, allegedly, came to Otepka's aid, but so did the American Civil

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Liberties Union which spent its members' money investigating and deploring the wiretap used by the State Department against Otepka. And a subcommittee of the U.S. Senate expended money and man-hours in exposing the violation of Otepka's civil rights. Are they all tainted?

N.Y. Times: "But his warped concept of Americanism disqualifies Mr. Otepka from sitting in judgment on subversion."

A: Well, the "warped concept" isn't described, but there were two State Department officials caught in lies during the Internal Security subcommittee's investigation, and neither of them was named Otepka. He did not, as insinuated, "spy" on his colleagues, but they spied on him. In obedience to the Senate subcommittee's counsel's request, Otepka turned over objective documents which showed that some of his superiors were not complying with the laws.

MISSPENT DECADES?

If Otepka isn't qualified for sitting in judgment on subversion, then he must have misspent two decades of work as a Civil Service investigator. He must have fooled those superiors who gave him citations for meritorious achievement. He must have fooled President Nixon who nominated him for an important post.

N.Y. Times: "The evidence is overwhelming that the Senate should reject this nomination."

A: This statement is the exact opposite of the truth, but let's defend with our lives the right to make it.

[From the Washington (D.C.) Star,
Apr. 27, 1969]

RECOGNIZE RED CHINA, VOTERS LEAGUE PROPOSES

The League of Women Voters of the United States today called on the U.S. government to "initiate" policy changes which will lead to recognition of the Communist Chinese government and cease opposition to its seating in the United Nations.

The league's policy position on U.S.-China relations climaxes a three-year study by the 157,000 member organization.

In announcing the position, Mrs. Bruce B. Benson of Amherst, Mass., national league president, emphasized that reports from local leagues in every part of the country "overwhelmingly" indicated agreement that "present U.S. policies of isolation and containment of China are invalid."

"You can't ignore a country with 800 million people," Mrs. Benson told a press briefing earlier this week. At the same time, Mrs. Benson said she saw no conflict between present U.S. support of the Taiwan government and the league's proposal it recognizes the mainland China government.

"We have not said what we think ought to be, or is, or should be the government of the island of Taiwan," she said in answer to a question challenging the league's exclusion from its policy statement of its position on Taiwan. "Regardless of what the solution to the Taiwan issue is, we are saying that it is quite clear that the People's Republic of China is the government of continental China."

TUESDAY SESSION

The league's policy statement, which will be discussed at the Tuesday afternoon session of its week-long National Council meeting opening tomorrow at the Mayflower Hotel, reads in full:

"The League of Women Voters advocates U.S. initiatives which would facilitate participation by the People's Republic of China in the world community and relax tensions between the United States and Mainland China.

"Policies should be established which would encourage normalization of U.S. relations with the Chinese mainland, including travel, cultural exchange, and unrestricted trade in non-strategic goods.

"The United States should withdraw its opposition to representation of the Chinese People's Republic in the United Nations. The United States should move toward establishing diplomatic relations with the People's Republic of China."

The league adopted U.S.-China relations as a major part of its foreign policy program at its 1966 convention. Since then, members of the 1,200 local leagues throughout the country have been involved in extensive study and discussion as well as conferences with China experts from universities, government and the press.

Both non-league and league material was used as background material. More than 100,000 copies of the league's 30-page booklet, "The China Puzzle," have been sold.

IN DEPTH STUDY

The book, which is an in-depth study of China's historical and political development with emphasis on U.S.-China relations from their inception with the New England clipper trade in the 18th century, concludes:

"Reexamining attitudes or positions inherited from the past is never easy; reevaluation of a foreign policy issue as complex and controversial as China promises to be no exception.

"A current complicating factor is the spillover of strong feelings aroused by the Vietnam war. Communist China's vehement attacks on the United States continue to add to the already overcharged atmosphere in this country. Yet for any constructive consideration of the China problem, emotionalism is out of order."

Mrs. David G. Bradley, of Durham, N.C., chairman of the league's Foreign Policy Committee, commenting on the China position, declared:

"The league is now in a position to urge changes in basic U.S. policies which have cut this nation off from communication or cooperation with the People's Republic. We want a U.S. policy designed to invite a peaceful response from the People's Republic, welcoming her participation in the family of nations."

At the Tuesday meeting, league leaders from 50 states will discuss ways to bring about changes in U.S. policy on the basis of the league's China position.

MURDER AT NEW BETHEL BAPTIST CHURCH

(Mr. RARICK asked and was given permission to extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD and to include extraneous matter.)

Mr. RARICK. Mr. Speaker, the tragic murder of a peace officer at the Bethel Church in Detroit provokes serious inquiry.

What were the armed secessionists trying to conceal or who were they shielding the officers from observing?

The religious news edition of the Herald of Freedom, April 18, 1969, and clippings from the New York Times for April 21 and the Washington Post of April 26 point out some very interesting information and raises the question, When are the American people going to cease financing violence in our country?

The material referred to follows:

[From the Herald of Freedom, Apr. 18, 1969]

CLERGY AND COURT HELP BLACK REVOLUTION

The role of clergymen in the ever-increasing tempo of the Black Revolution was never more evident than in the aftermath of a gun battle Saturday, March 29, 1969 between Detroit police and armed black militants. Police were forced to storm the New Bethel Baptist Church into which black ambushers fled after killing one policeman and wound-

ing another when they stopped to question a dozen Negroes carrying rifles and carbines outside the church. The church, it developed, had been used by a black nationalist group, the Republic of New Africa, which was winding up a four-day national convention. This is the group which is plotting to take over five southern states in a series of well-planned steps, the first of which is to arm the black communities of the North and West. They plan to start their take-over with Mississippi, shipping in about a million well-armed blacks to seize the local government by ballot. They will then move on to Alabama, Louisiana, Georgia and South Carolina and repeat the process.

The incident was described as follows by the N.Y. Times:

"Reviewing the Saturday incident, Commissioner Spreen said that as the black nationalist meeting was breaking up in the church, the slain policeman and his partner saw men with rifles next to the church and stopped their scout car.

"They had not drawn their guns and were immediately fired upon as they left their scout car on Linwood Avenue, he said. Patrolman Czapski was hit five times, staggered to the sidewalk next to the church and collapsed.

"His partner, struck once in the leg and twice in the back by rifle fire, Commissioner Spreen said, managed to clamber back into the scout car and radio for help."

The police reinforcements, who arrived in response to the call for help, fired "at least 84 rounds into the pews, walls, pulpit and doors of the church" and arrested 147 persons. The shooting up of the church has become a central issue in the affair with Rev. Ralph Abernathy, successor to M. L. King as head of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, being quoted as stating sanctimoniously: "There should be no obscuring of the fact that police powers were misused in trampling, shooting and wreaking havoc in God's holy temple." It might be suggested that the pastor responsible for the church should have been a bit more careful of the type persons allowed to make use of it.

The pastor of the New Bethel Baptist Church used by the Negro militants is Rev. C. L. Franklin, associated with the Southern Christian Leadership Conference. A two-hour conference was held between Rev. Abernathy and other clergymen, police officers and the mayor of Detroit, Jerome P. Cavanagh. The mayor stated that the police "conclusively believe and know" that members of the black nationalists' armed "Black Legion" had fired from inside the building at entering police officers. Rev. C. L. Franklin, however, "defied" the police commissioner to show any evidence that bullets had been fired from within the church. City Councilman Nicholas Hood, Jr. toured the church and came to the conclusion that the police had "overreacted." The fact remains that a policeman is dead and a shot from somewhere killed him.

The most amazing result of the shooting was the treatment of those arrested by what passed for a "court." All but two of the 147 arrested were freed promptly by a Negro judge who obviously got up in the middle of the night to do so, setting up an impromptu "court" in a sideroom of the police station. When the county prosecutor attempted to hang on to one of his prisoners, the judge ordered him held in contempt of court.

The judge is an expert on "contempt of court" from the contempt side, that is—as he himself was sent to Federal prison after having been found guilty of contempt of court when he represented the Communist side in the trial of the top Communists in the United States before Judge Harold Medina who suffered almost unbelievable harassment from the Communists and their lawyers.

The judge in question is George William Crockett, Jr., judge of Detroit's Recorders (Criminal) Court. The N.Y. Times, calling him a "Controversial Judge," stated: "At 5:30 Sunday morning the judge marched into police headquarters in downtown Detroit and asked for a list of the 147 Negroes arrested hours earlier after a gun battle with black separatists in which one patrolman was killed. He could not get it, and within an hour . . . Crockett . . . had turned a stationhouse room into an impromptu court and he began releasing prisoners. When the county prosecutor ordered one man held anyway the judge charged the prosecutor with contempt of court."

"A few hours later he rejected the prosecutor's request to keep eight men jailed for another 24 hours despite indications that some might have fired weapons during the battle."

Crockett was born in Jacksonville, Fla., fifty-nine years ago and graduated from the University of Michigan Law school. He worked for the U.S. Department of Labor in an executive position and then went to work for the United Automobile Workers in Detroit. He left the union to set up private practice and is a partner in the law firm of Goodman, Crockett, Robb & Philo of Detroit. He has been married for thirty-five years to Dr. Ethelene Jones Crockett, who received her medical degree after the birth of their three children: Mrs. Richard Hicks, a Los Angeles school-teacher; George W. Crockett 3rd, a lawyer, and Mrs. John Jones, a doctor . . . no underprivileged people in this Negro family.

The Congressional Record has contained much information on George W. Crockett, Jr. On Page 16039, July 22, 1964, we read:

"Recently the National Lawyers Guild (a cited Communist-front—Ed.) sent representatives into Mississippi to open offices there, quite openly for the purpose of meddling into the problems of the State of Mississippi.

"One of those involved in this effort is George Crockett.

"Those people are directing the agitators in the State. Many of the people involved are young people, but most of them are old hands, with long Communist affiliations.

"And who is George Crockett? He is a Negro lawyer from Detroit, a member of the National Lawyers Guild, and the attorney who represented the chairman of the Michigan Communist Party in the New York City Smith Act trial. He was one of those placed in contempt of court by Judge Medina at the conclusion of that famous trial of Communist leaders, for his arrogant, provocative, and flagrantly contemptuous conduct during the course of the trial.

"Crockett was accompanied, in setting up his Mississippi headquarters for the legal defense of the invaders, by Mr. Benjamin Smith of New Orleans. This Benjamin Smith has long been associated with the Southern Conference Educational Fund, with Mr. James Dombrowski and with Carl and Anne Braden, whose associations and activities are well known. (The Bradens and Dombrowski are identified Communists—Ed.) This Benjamin Smith, like Victor Rabinowitz, is registered under the Foreign Agents Registration Act as an agent of Fidel Castro."

Also in the Congressional Record, we find the following from a statement by Sen. James Eastland concerning "Communist Forces Behind Negro Revolution in This Country:"

"Let me name some of the other well-known nonresidents of the State of Mississippi who have been publicly identified with the organization of the so-called Freedom Democratic Party, and tell something about them.

"One of these individuals is George William Crockett, Jr., a Negro, long active in the Detroit chapter of the National Lawyers Guild, and who has been on its advisory board. Crockett was designated as co-chairman of a committee of lawyers who would spend

a period of 12 weeks in Mississippi, after the Guild in 1964 inaugurated a lawyers peace call program involving the recruiting of attorneys to devote their time for defense of individuals involved in Mississippi civil rights cases.

"George William Crockett, Jr., is a partner in the law firm of Goodman, Crockett, Robb & Philo, of Detroit, Mich. He has defended Communists in various Smith Act cases. . . . Judge Medina held in contempt of court and sentenced him to 4 months' imprisonment on each of nine specific contempt charges. Crockett sought relief from a higher court, but the U.S. Supreme Court denied his petition for certiorari, and Crockett and other attorneys similarly sentenced in the same proceeding served their sentences in 1952.

"In 1962 Crockett went to Mexico, where he associated with individuals known as among the more active members of the American Communist group there. In 1964 Crockett was registered under the Foreign Agents Registration Act as an agent of the Cuban Communist Government of Fidel Castro."

In U.S. Hearings on "Communist Political Subversion," an identified Communist took the Fifth Amendment concerning his association with George W. Crockett, Jr. On Page 6530 we read the testimony of Stanley Nowak (accompanied by counsel, George W. Crockett, Jr.) who had been identified as a member of the Communist conspiracy by Stephen J. Schemanske:

"Mr. ARENS. Mr. Nowak, do you know your counsel in any capacity other than the capacity of attorney and client?"

"Mr. NOWAK. Yes. . . ."

"Mr. ARENS. Did you ever serve in the Communist Party with him? (The witness confers with his counsel.)

"Mr. NOWAK. First of all, this is an improper question.

"Mr. ARENS. Mr. Chairman, I respectfully suggest that the witness be ordered and directed to answer the question,

"Mr. FRAZIER. You are directed to answer the question.

"Mr. NOWAK. Mr. Chairman, may I again say this is an improper question and that is why I refuse to answer improper questions on the grounds of the fifth amendment."

In the index of the appendix to these hearings, which is practically a "Who's Who" of members of the American Communist Party, George W. Crockett, Jr. is listed as appearing on thirteen separate pages. On page 7102 is an article concerning Crockett appearing in the Lamp (publication of the American Committee for Protection of the Foreign Born—a cited Communist-front): "Crockett Joins Legal Defense in the Case of Claudia Jones":

"George W. Crockett, Jr., noted Negro attorney of Detroit, has joined Carol King (identified Communist-Ed.), general counsel of the ACPFB, in serving as co-counsel in the case of Claudia Jones. Crockett, one of the defense attorneys in the trial of the 11 leaders of the Communist Party, is a graduate of the University of Michigan. In 1930, he served in Washington with the Department of Labor and later with the President's Committee on Fair Employment Practices. In 1944 he founded the CIO Auto Workers Fair Employment Practices Committee and served as its executive director for two years. Since 1948, he has served as local counsel for the ACPFB in Detroit. Claudia Jones, 35, a native of the British West Indies, is secretary of the Women's Committee of the Communist Party."

On page 7117 of the Hearings on Communist Political Subversion is another item concerning Crockett appearing in the Lamp (under "Organizational Activities"):

"The Hungarian American Defense Committee has translated and published in pamphlet form the ACPFB folder, 'The Rights of Foreign Born Americans,' by George W. Crockett, Jr., of Detroit."

On page 7119 was another mention of

Crockett in the Lamp; on page 7157 was a summary of proceedings of a conference held October 27, 1951, at Ford Local 600 Auditorium, under auspices of Michigan Committee for Protection of Foreign Born and Detroit Chapter, National Women's Appeal for the Rights of Foreign Born Americans, in which we read:

"George W. Crockett, Jr., noted Detroit attorney, reviewed the history of the fight for bail and pointed to the victory won locally when the Federal Courts agreed to accept bail money from the Civil Rights Bail Fund when the Immigration Dept. tried to cancel bail. He called for a struggle by all to defend the rights of the American people."

On page 7222 is a summary of the proceedings of the Michigan Conference To Repeal the Walter-McCarran Law and Defend the Rights of Foreign-Born Americans, held in the Hotel Tuller, (Detroit), Sunday, November 22, 1953, which read in part:

"The morning session, chaired by Mrs. Margaret Nowalk, heard a report on the work and accomplishments of the Michigan Committee for Protection of Foreign Born by the Executive Secretary, Mr. Saul Grossman. Attorney George Crockett gave a comprehensive analysis of some of the current legal problems facing those under attack by the Walter-McCarran Law."

On page 7640 was Exhibit No. 312A, a press release of the Michigan Committee for Protection of Foreign Born, 920 Charlevoix Building, Detroit 26, Michigan, Saul Grossman, Executive Secretary, concerning the above conference. Referring to Crockett:

"Speakers at the Conference included George W. Crockett, Jr., who is defending many of the 68 local victims of the Walter-McCarran Law; Saul Grossman, Executive Secretary of the Michigan Committee for Protection of Foreign Born, sponsors of the Conference; and Carl Marzani, author and film producer, who received a standing ovation at the end of his fighting speech which hailed the tremendous scope of the anti-McCarthy movement."

On page 7672 was a Special Bulletin of the Michigan Committee for Protection of Foreign Born, 142 Griswold Street, Detroit 26, Michigan, announcing, among other things, "New Folders: We have just received 5,000 copies of George Crockett's excellent new booklet: 'Rights of Foreign Born Americans.'" Page 7691 contains Exhibit No. 331A, an invitation to a "Gala Banquet Saturday" from the Michigan Committee for Protection of Foreign Born, stating:

"Honor the 21 who refused to sign the fascist-like bail conditions demanded by the Justice Department! Valiant fighter for the rights of the people, Stanley Nowak, facing loss of his citizenship!

"Hear noted speakers: Prof. John F. Shepard, nationally-known educator and psychologist; and George W. Crockett, Jr., leading civil rights attorney . . ."

"Bring your families and friends! Saturday, April 25, 7:00 p.m., Jewish Cultural Center, 2705 Joy Road. . . ."

On page 7692 was a letter concerning the banquet, mentioning the fact that Crockett was to be a speaker and stating that at the banquet a drive was being launched to raise the necessary funds to continue with the fight against the Walter-McCarran Law; "Obviously, this fight against the Walter-McCarran Law is the responsibility of every American and needs the support of all. Thousands of dollars are needed every month, just for defense activities."

Page 7709 lists a "Partial List of Conference Sponsors" of the Michigan Conference to Repeal the Walter-McCarran Law and Defend the Rights of Foreign Born Americans. In the list is the name of George W. Crockett, Jr. along with the usual quota of clergy; Rev. Paul J. Allured, Rev. Charles A. Hill, Rev. Henry Lewis, Rev. C. M. Metcalf,