

In the second article in Liberty Congressman Dies quotes from a letter he addressed to Mr. E. L. Oliver of Labor's Non-Partisan League. Mr. Dies did not give the date of this letter. He says, "I am advised that Mr. Sullivan will answer your charges in the near future." In the New York Times of August 27, 1938, there appears the following statement about this letter which was made available to the press on August 26: "Declaring that Mr. Sullivan had denied the League's charges, Mr. Dies asserted that they were beside the point. He accused the league of 'raising a smokescreen to cloud the real issue.'" This quotation does not appear in the <sup>copy</sup> copies of the letter which Mr. Dies prints in his article and part of which, ~~is~~ printed on page 18, it is indicated is missing. In this article Mr. Dies' letter to Mr. Oliver says, "Whether there is any basis for your charges I do not know."

Attached to the statement to Mr. Dies are 17 exhibits proving the statements made by Mr. Oliver. (See below) These exhibits consist of affidavits, newspaper clippings, copies of official records, and photostatic copies of documents referred to in the text of the statement.

In the letter that he prints Mr. Dies takes issue with these statements which he says Oliver made or intimated, "that Mr. Sullivan is the 'ace' investigator of this committee." In his letter to Mr. Dies of August 23, 1938, Mr. Oliver said only that Sullivan "has been called your 'ace' investigator."

In the letter he prints Congressman Dies says, "Likewise untrue is your intimation that there was testimony charging or inferring that Shirley Temple was a Communist." In his letter of August 23 Mr. Oliver makes no mention of Shirley Temple. However, in the statement of charges against Mr. Sullivan Mr. Oliver said, "Great as may be the need for research into the allegedly sinister activities of Shirley Temple \*\*\*\*\*" etc.

Probably the most serious misstatement of fact of which Congressman Dies accused Mr. Oliver in this letter in the magazine is "the statement that it was through Mr. Sullivan that Testimony was introduced with reference to Communism in the CIO," which Mr. Dies said was wholly untrue. Then Mr. Dies pointed out that witnesses Sobol and Halpern were those procured by Mr. Sullivan. On the very first page of the memorandum covering the activities of Mr. Sullivan which Mr. Oliver submitted to Mr. Dies there appears the charge that Sullivan brought to Washington and "sponsored a witness whose credibility is open to the gravest question." And on the second and third pages Mr. Oliver explains in detail that this witness, Alivn I. Halpern, was "under indictment on a charge of grand-larceny at the time Sullivan made contact with him" and that "Halpern pleaded guilty to the charge before he appeared on the witness stand in Washington. The day of his second appearance before the committee was the day on which Halpern was sentenced to a term of one to two years for the crime to which he had pleaded guilty." There is no mention of this serious ~~indictment~~ impeachment of the witness's reliability in Mr. Dies' letter. Nowhere in this documented memorandum, 18 pages- typewritten pages long not counting exhibits, is there a charge that Sullivan obtained testimony of witnesses other than Sobol and Halpern or that "It was through Mr. Sullivan that the charges of Communism in the CIO were placed into the record."

Congressman Dies is extremely careful not to mention any of the charges, serious as they were, that Mr. Oliver made against Sullivan. Briefly these charges were, in addition to what has already been cited, that Sullivan "attempted to bribe a labor representative to make false statements relative to the

National Maritime Union;" offered "to seal to labor representatives information which would discredit employer representatives in a labor dispute when Sullivan was presumably representing some employer interest himself;" circulated false stories about a union organizer for the textile workers during the a strike; was a labor spy and engaged in other anti-labor activity; "engaged in Anti-Catholic propaganda and activities;" "engaged in a particularly vicious manner in not only in anti-Semitic propaganda but in anti-Jewish activities \*\*\*\*\*; participated in a "campaign of malicious attacks upon officials of the United States Government, including the President of the United States, members of the Supreme Court and Cabinet officials, with incitement to violence of the most dangerous description" in association with James True and others.

In addition Mr. Dies was informed of Mr. Sullivan's criminal record which included a conviction of larceny.

These are the charges which Mr. Dies eliminates from his Liberty article about and/which he said (from the New York Times quotation from his letter quoted above, not appearing in the magazine) that the League was "raising a smoke-screen to cloud the real issue and that the League's charges were beside the point."

In the third article on pages 18 and 20 Mr. Dies refers to a conference he had with several representatives of the American Civil Liberties Union, Congressman Voorhis, Jerome Frank, and Adolph A. Berle relative to proposed legislation.

After briefly telling his version of this meeting and its purposes Congressman Dies said he was "shocked and surprised when the President on the

on the following Friday at his press conference accused the Committee of 'following sordid procedures.'" As a matter of fact Congressman Dies misquoted President Roosevelt. The President restricted his criticism to one particular thing the /Dies committee had done. He referred as is very clear from the newspapers of October 27 and 28 exclusively to the publication on the 25th by the Dies Committee of the names of 563 persons allegedly members or on the mailing list of the American League for Peace and Democracy, which President Roosevelt specifically referred to as "a sordid procedure."

- President Roosevelt's observation had no connection with whether or not Congressman Dies saw and conferred with the persons he names regardless of for what motives.