

Gene McCarthy's Position Not a Superficial Thing

BY JOSEPH KRAFT

11-13-61
Kennedy

"Being in politics is like being a football coach," Sen. Eugene McCarthy, the Minnesota Democrat who is rising to challenge the renomination of President Johnson, once said. "You have to be smart enough to understand the game, and dumb enough to think it's important."

No one has ever doubted McCarthy was smart enough. He combines with great personal charm a mind of impressive breadth. He can range from the fine points of a tax bill to the wider realms of philosophic speculation. He is that rare thing in American politics—a Catholic intellectual.

But neither has anybody ever accused Sen. McCarthy of being over-serious. He is relaxed to the point of laziness and humorous to the point of cynicism. His challenge to the President, accordingly, has generated a kind of enigma. Washington is wondering what has suddenly caused Gene McCarthy to exert himself.

The clue, I think, lies in a curious personal trait—a heightened sensitivity to being made "expendable for others." McCarthy points out that he nominated Hubert Humphrey for Vice President in 1956, and campaigned for him in the 1960 Wisconsin primary. He feels that in 1964 he was himself lured into contention for the vice presidency, and allowed to stay in contention, long after the President had fixed on Humphrey.

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With respect to President Kennedy, McCarthy denies that he was bitter because he expected himself to be the first Catholic President. He also denies that he was secretly working for Lyndon Johnson against Mr. Kennedy in 1960. But he remembers back in the debate on the Landrum-Griffin bill that Mr. Kennedy let him take an exposed position and then backed away from it. Since then, he acknowledges, "I've had my guard up against the Kennedys."

The case against Lyndon Johnson, McCarthy believes, is that everything and everybody is expendable to him. "He ruined the Democratic National Committee by taking over

the money-raising functions when he was leader of the Senate. He used the Supreme Court by making the chief justice chairman of the com-

mission investigating the Kennedy assassination and by sending Arthur Goldberg to the United Nations. Now he's trying to get everybody—the Senate, the Cabinet, the United Nations—to carry the can for him on Vietnam."

Vietnam itself is not unimportant to McCarthy. "There are some things," he says, "that are just wrong—where you have to take a stand."

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As an example he cites the anti-Communist marauding of the other McCarthy, Sen. Joseph McCarthy of Wisconsin, 20 years ago. "I spoke out against Joe two weeks after he made his first big speech in 1948. I debated him on the air in 1952 when all the others were running away.

"Vietnam is wrong too, wrong in a way that is systematic. It's a case of the flag following the troops. You start off with a little aid, then military assistance, then troops, then more troops. Then the whole country is committed without ever being consulted."

Another reason, a reason exemplified by repeated visits to the campuses, is concern for the younger generation. "The kids are getting tired or protesting," McCarthy says. "They need somebody to show that the system can respond to complaints. But Bobby Kennedy can't because opposing the President would look like an act of revenge. Most of the other liberal senators have to fight their own reelection campaigns. I have nothing to lose."

Lastly, and in a discreet way, there seems to me a religious

element. "What counts," McCarthy once said, "is not what you run for, but what you run away from." I think that like many sensitive Catholics, President Kennedy for example, he is embarrassed by the superpatriotism of so many leaders from minority groups. "Let's say," he puts it, "that it would have been useful if the clergy in my church had taken the same stand on the war as most Protestant ministers."

The upshot of all this is that the position McCarthy is now blocking out for himself is no mere piece of opportunism, no freak of the moment. It has a deep personal and political logic. Sen. McCarthy is nobody's patsy. And he is likely to be a formidable candidate.

DA TO HOLD UP SUBPENA 1-9-67

Judges Delay Chandler Decision for 20 Days

By ROSEMARY JAMES

Newsman David L. Chandler's fight to avoid appearing before the Orleans Parish Grand Jury will not be resolved for at least 20 more days.

The Life magazine reporter, who was subpoenaed shortly after the magazine published reports that organized crime elements operate freely in New Orleans, is suing for an injunction to prevent the subpoena from being enforced, claiming that he is being harassed by Dist. Atty. Jim Garrison and his staff.

Yesterday, a three-judge federal panel heard Chandler's case and then gave Chandler's attorney, Cicero Sessions, 10 days to file a brief. James L. Alcock, an assistant district attorney, was given an additional 10 days to reply.

CHANDLER HAD been scheduled to appear before the jury today at 9 a. m. However, the court obtained a promise from Alcock that the DA's office will not enforce the subpoena until the case is decided. He also said that the office will not attempt to prosecute Chandler on any charge connected with the matter during the 20-day period.

The case now boils down to a matter of Chandler's word against the word of Garrison, his first assistant, Charles Ray Ward; Lorraine Schuler, Garrison's secretary, and his chief investigator, Louis Ivon.

Chandler contends that he should not be made to appear before the jury because Garrison and members of his staff have made threats to prosecute him for perjury.

HE TESTIFIED yesterday that he was first subpoenaed to appear before the jury Jan. 26 and that when he showed up at the grand jury room, he was told to see Ward instead.

Chandler said the subpoena was issued after he had asked Ivon and Max Gonzales, who was working as an investigator for Garrison, if it were possible that a \$3,000 bribe had been paid to secure the release of David W. Ferrie, who was arrested here shortly after the assassination of President John

F. Kennedy.

He said that when he went to Ward's office he was told by Ward that if he continued to make such charges, he would be taken before the grand jury and be liable to prosecution for perjury if he couldn't prove them. Chandler said that no one was present during this conversation.

WARD, MISS SCHULER and Ivon all testified that Miss

Schuler and Ivon were present during Ward's entire conversation with Ward Jan. 26.

During Chandler's testimony, he said that Garrison and his staff seemed "particularly sensitive" to questions about the possible bribery.

He said, under cross examination, that he had wanted to talk to Ward about the possible involvement of organized crime in Garrison's investigation of the Kennedy assassination.

"I WANTED TO ask Mr. Ward why Mr. Garrison never prosecuted Carlos Marcello (Jefferson Parish rackets figure for offering him (Garrison) a \$52,000 bribe."

He said he never asked Ward because Ward was too "hostile."

Although Miss Schuler and Ivon could remember exact details of the meeting between Ward and Chandler Jan. 26, they could not recall, under cross-examination by Sessions, the details of any other interrogations that they had sat in on since.

Part of Chandler's case has been that Garrison has made threats to "get even" with Chandler. Yesterday, Garrison took the stand and testified he had no intention of persecuting Chandler. He also said he does not believe Chandler would lie before the grand jury. He said he is "fond" of Chandler.

CHANDLER EARLY in his testimony, told the court that he has been a special crime investigator on the personal staff of Gov. John J. McKeithen since Sept. 28 and an officer of the State Police.

McKeithen said in Baton Rouge yesterday that he wanted a Life man in on the state's investigation of organized crime "to see that we weren't just putting up a front, that we wanted to rid our state of all illegal gambling and vice."

The federal panel — Judge Robert A. Ainsworth Jr. of the U.S. Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals and District Judges Edward J. Boyle Sr. and James A. Comiskey—promised to expedite its decision.

Garrison Accepts Reporter's Offer

11-9-67 State Times

Dist. Atty. Jim Garrison today challenged Life Magazine reporter David Chandler to appear in the DA's office with his attorney and testify about his knowledge of organized crime in the New Orleans area.

The DA disputed a claim by Chandler's attorney, Cicero C. Sessions, that he had offered to appear voluntarily outside the secret chambers of the grand jury. But Garrison added:

"I accept. The sooner the better."

By ROSEMARY JAMES

Dist. Atty. Jim Garrison today denied that his office had ever been offered a \$52,000 bribe by Jefferson Parish racketeer figure Carlos Marcello.

Yesterday, during a hearing to determine whether newsman David L. Chandler will have to appear before the Orleans Parish Grand Jury,

Chandler testified that he had wanted to ask first assistant DA Charles Ray Ward why Garrison had "never prosecuted Carlos Marcello for offering him (Garrison) a \$52,000 bribe"

if Chandler thought he had such information he should be willing to take it to the grand jury. Chandler has fought a

grand jury subpoena, claiming he is being harassed by the DA and his staff.

"This is just the kind of thing the grand jury should hear," Garrison said. "It's just all the more reason Chandler should come before the grand jury."

CHANDLER said that if he had been taken before the grand jury, he could have testified "from personal knowledge" that such a bribe was offered.

Garrison, interviewed today following meetings with Gov. John J. McKeithen and a group of supporters known as Truth and Consequences of New Orleans, Inc., said, "By now everyone knows my office and knows that the idea of anybody offering a bribe to my office is too ridiculous even to consider."

The DA said, however, that

GARRISON said, "I don't know why Chandler's afraid to go before the jury . . . 12 New Orleans citizens wouldn't let me get away with being the sort of monster he seems to think I would be."

The DA said that his staff has not found any indication that organized crime was in-

involved in the assassination of President John F. Kennedy. Garrison, who is investigating the death, said, "We know that organized crime elements are not involved . . . it is not a significant point . . . the significant point is that militant, right wing individuals were involved . . . I wish organized crime were involved; it would be more interesting; but it's just not there."

HE SAID, "We will prove beyond a reasonable doubt that militant right-wing individuals were involved in the assassination."

Neither Garrison nor the governor would comment on details of their meeting this morning. They both said that "it was more social than anything else." McKeithen said

that he wanted to tell Garrison what his administration's policies are going to be for the next four years. The governor said that he and Garrison had been good friends in the past and that he wanted to emphasize "we are still good friends."

THE DA said that his meeting with Truth and Consequences was primarily to bring members up to date "in a general sort of way" on his assassination probe, which T&C is helping to bankroll, and to see about getting more contributions. He called the meeting highly successful and the members "very helpful." Gov. and Mrs. McKeithen left for New York after his meeting with Garrison. He told newsmen "We'll be back in time for the LSU game Saturday."

Court Studies Bid to Reopen Chandler Case

A three-judge federal court took under advisement today a motion by Life Magazine reporter David L. Chandler to reopen the case in which he is fighting to prevent his appearance before the Orleans Parish Grand Jury.

Chandler's attorney, Cicero C. Sessions, told the court that after the special three-judge panel had heard the case last week Dist. Atty. Jim Garrison "in effect called Mr. Chandler a liar and called me, in effect, a liar. I take it very seriously when the district attorney of my city calls me a liar while a case of mine is pending in court."

HEARING THE motion were U.S. District Judges Edward J. Boyle Sr. and James A. Comiskey and Circuit Judge Robert A. Ainsworth Jr.

Sessions took exception to a statement by first Asst. DA Charles Ward that Chandler had changed his story concerning an interrogation by Ward last Jan. 26.

Chandler, who has been subpoenaed to appear before a grand jury which is investigating Life Magazine's allegations of organized crime, contends that Garrison is trying to entrap him into appearing before the jury and then indict him for perjury "no matter what he says."

SESSIONS ALSO introduced into the court records an affidavit alleging Garrison told Chandler that Carlos Marcello, Jefferson Parish rackets figure, offered him a \$52,000 bribe to allow slot machines in Orleans Parish.

Last week Garrison said that the bribe allegation "is just the kind of thing the grand jury should hear."

Judge Ainsworth asked Asst. DA James Alcock, who is representing the DA's office in the case, whether it wouldn't be hard for the DA to question Chandler about an alleged bribe

of Garrison himself.

ALCOCK, WHO asked the court that the case not be reopened, said he does not feel that Chandler has presented any new evidence.

Before taking the case under submission, Judge Ainsworth commented that "what concerns us is whether the focus of the investigation is on Chandler and if so, whether he would be deprived of his constitutional rights by appearing before the grand jury."