Stripling Recalls Baring Forgeries Used Against Quiz



RECALLS FORGERIES... ROBERT E STRIPLING, former Chief Investigator of the House Committee on Un-American Activities, as he talks with a reporter. In his fifth article today Stripling recalls how he exposed as forgeries letters designed to smear the committee.

By ROBERT E. STRIPLING

Chief Investigator,
Home Un-American Activities Committee, 1933-48
Edited by Bob Considine.

ARTICLE FIVE

Rep. Frank Extrook (D. Mich.) rose one day in Congress, early in January. 1949, and brandished several photostat letters bearing the letterhead of the Silver Shirt Legion of America and the signature of William Dudley Felley.

The letters were addressed to Chairman Martin Dies.

The letters were addressed to Chairman Martin Dies of the House Un-American Activities Committee. One read, in part:

has nothing to worry about, as we are close friends."

I had been tipped off late in 1939 that an involved plot to destroy Dies and the committee was being hatched by powerful influences in Washington.

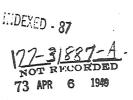
The question of whether or not the Committee had justified its existence was about to be brought before the House of Representatives.

The letters, of course, raised a tremendous furor. Dies' protests (from Texas) that he did not know Pelley and had never corresponded with the American: Fascist were submerged in widespread demands that the Committee be discoved.

Hook read the text of the letters into the Congressional Record but, curiously, refused to let any member of the committee, or me, examine them: Instead, he placed them, he said, in his safe deposit box at the Riggs National Bank.

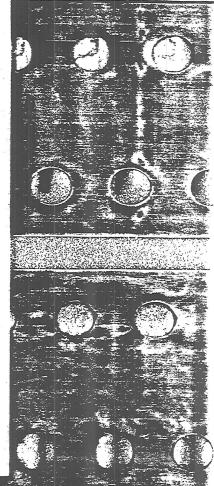
In the middle of the demands for Dies' head, and a Rules Committee fight over whether Hook's remarks should be expunged from the Record, I kept thinking of an inveterate Mr. Glavin
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Iddd
Mr. Roses
Mr. Roses
Mr. Tracy
Nr. Fgun
Mr. Gurnes
Lir. Herto
Mr. Mchr
Mr. Penningtos
Mr. Nease
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Stripling Recalls Revealing Forgeries Used Against l

Washington "fixer" named David Duboh Mayne, who was a Pelley Heutenant.

I set out in search of him and the search finally led to Springfield, Va. His small home was locked, but I found the local postmistress and asked her to have Mayne call me if, by shance, she saw him.

That was on a Saturday. Monday morning he appeared at my office in the old House Office Building.

I took a long chance and pointing at him ahouted.

"Mayne, you wrote those letters, didn't you?"
"Yes," he said, mildly.
"Sit down," I invited.

Then I called in the members of the Committee, put Mayne under oath and he told his story, portions of which

were subsequently denied by the persons he mentioned.

He told us that Gardner Jackson, formerly (and subsequently) a \$5,600-a-year, Amherst-graduated Government ecenomist, who was among the more articulate New Deal-erities of the Committee, had purchased the letters from him.

\$105 and Promise of a Job

The price was \$105 and the promise of a job through Jerome Tank, then chairman of the Securities and Exchange Commission.

Mayne testified that Jackson's agent, one Harold Weisberg, at their first meeting, had asked him if he knew of any connection between Dies and Pelley. When Mayne answered that he knew of none, Weisberg said:

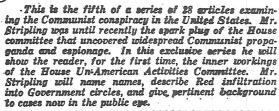
"Well, keep looking. I'm sure you'll find something."

Mayne confessed that subsequently he wrote the letters on plain paper, forged Pelly's signature, and attached a

Silver Shirt Legion letterhead by means of Scotch tape. He then had the material photostated and turned it over to Committee was dead. Jackson, who apparently accepted it as authentic.
Once in possession of the material, Jackson gave a din-

mer at his Chevy Chase home for ten members of Congress, including two New Deal members of the Committee, and informed them of his find. Only Hook would agree to inroduce the matter on the floor of the House.

Though he was under oath, I knew it was hopeless to re



my case on Mayne's testimony. I needed Pelley, who had dropped out of sight after violating parole on a "Blue Sky" conviction in North Carolina.

I asked Mayne where Pelley could be found, but that only frightened him. So I mused aloud:

"Well, I'm glad he hasn't shown himself. If he did, I'd have to serve him with a subpoens, and if I did that it would mean that North Carolina couldn't serve the warrant it has out for him."

Mayne began to show some interest.

"Yes," I went on, with an elaborate sigh, "I'd hate t do that fellow a favor, and make it possible for him to get all that publicity . . .?

Pelley Appears at Office

Pelley walked into my office the next morning. He had shaved off his gray goatee and was affecting a cap.

I called the Committee to the office and let them hear denial of ever having met or written to Dies.

We took him to a meeting of the Rules Committee to repeat his story, and when we produced the typewriter on which Mayne had written the letters, the case against Dies and the

Hook insisted that he had ben framed. Mayne was conicted of forgery, probably the lowest case of forgery in the Justice Department's annals. And Congress gave the Committee another lease on life.

Not much later in 1940, President Roosevelt called Dies to the White House from his home in Texas and, for one perhaps thoughtless moment, the Texan believed he had been returned to the good graces of the Chief Executive.

I accompanied him to the White House. Dies honestly expected to be ushered into the President's study immediately, but he was kept waiting for 45 minutes. And when the door of the study opened the man who emerged was Gardner Jackson

The President told Dies that Attorney General Bobert Jackson was strenuously accusing the Committee of premature exposures that imperiled national accurity. The truth of the matter was that the Committee was taking an aggressive lead in matters in which the Justice Department was plainly

F.D.R. Gives Dies a Lecture

Roosevelt lectured Dies at length, and the Chairman reluctantly agreed to clear all future hearings with the Attorney General. "Dies agreed, he told us," . . . "purely because of the international situation."

Quietly, and I believe quite efficiently, we continued our long inquiry into Japanese spying along the Pacific Coast and in Hawaii. By the middle of June, 1941, our case was com-

Dies, then in Jasper, Tex., Informed the Justice Department that he planned to begin hearings on the Japanese case on July 1. He outlined what we had discovered.

The Justice Department's reply came a few day scheduled opening of our hearings. It was signed by Acting Attorney General Matthew McGnire and informed Dies that the Department, after discussing the question with the President and Secretary Hull, could not give us permission to hold such hearings.

For the remainder of my life I will always believe that our disclosures would have aroused enough ahrm among the people to have caused the Japanese to abandon their planned attack on Pearl Harbor.

If Pearl Harbor could not have been prevented, then I believe our disclosures would have prepared America more adequately for the difficult days ahead.

(TOMORROW: Mr. Stripling describes the ideological scrambling following the signing of the Stalin-Hitler pact.)

