UNION CALENDAR No. 158

78TH CONGRESS, 1st Session } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES { REPORT No. 448

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS ACTING PURSUANT TO HOUSE RESOLUTION NO. 105 OF THE SEVENTY-EIGHTH CONGRESS, ON THE FITNESS FOR CONTINUANCE IN FEDERAL EMPLOYMENT OF GOODWIN B. WATSON AND WILLIAM E. DODD, JR., EMPLOYEES OF THE FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION, AND ROBERT MORSS LOVETT, ARTHUR E. GOLDSCHMIDT, AND JACK BRADLEY FAHY, EMPLOYEES OF THE DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

MAY 14, 1943.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union and ordered to be printed

Mr. KERR, from the Committee on Appropriations, submitted the following

REPORT

[Pursuant to H. Res. 105, 78th Cong.]

House Resolution 105 of the present session, adopted February 9, 1943, provides:

> That the Committee on Appropriations, acting through a special subcommittee thereof appointed by the chairman of such committee for the purposes of this resolution, is authorized and directed to examine into any and all allegations or charges that certain persons in the employ of the several executive departments and other executive agencies are unfit to continue in such employment by reason of their present association or membership or past association or membership in or with organizations whose aims or purposes are or have been subversive to the Government of the United States. Such examination shall be pursued with the view of obtaining all available evidence bearing upon each particular case and reporting to the House the conclusions of the committee with respect to each such case in the light of the factual evidence obtained.

Pursuant to this authority a special subcommittee consisting of Messrs. John H. Kerr (chairman), Albert Gore, Clinton P. Anderson, D. Lane Powers, and Frank B. Keefe, have submitted to the Committee on Appropriations en banc, and the committee has approved, their findings in the cases of Dr. Goodwin B. Watson and Dr. William E. Dodd, Jr., employees of the Federal Communications Commission; and Mr. Robert Morss Lovett, Mr. Arthur E. Goldschmidt, and Mr. Jack Bradley Fahy, employees of the Department of the Interior.

The reports of the special subcommittee as adopted by the committee en banc are submitted as a part of this report. The first report, dated April 21, 1943, finds that Dr. Goodwin B. Watson and

Dr. William E. Dodd, Jr., are unfit to continue in Government employment.

The second report, dated May 14, 1943, finds that Mr. Robert Morss Lovett is unfit to continue in the employment of the United States Government, and in the cases of Mr. Arthur E. Goldschmidt and Mr. Jack Bradley Fahy, does not find sufficient evidence to support a recommendation of unfitness to serve in the employment of the Government.

The Committee on Appropriations, by House Resolution 105, has this further authority:

> Any legislation approved by the committee as a result of this resolution may be incorporated in any general or special appropriation measure emanating from such committee or may be offered as a committee amendment to any such measure notwithstanding the provisions of clause 2 of rule XXI.

Pursuant to the foregoing authority the Committee on Appropriations has directed the offering of an amendment to the urgent deficiency appropriation bill, 1943 (H. R. 2714), to deny the use of Federal funds for the payment of salary or other compensation for the personal services of Dr. Goodwin B. Watson, Dr. William E. Dodd, Jr., and Mr. Robert Morss Lovett.

The following is the text of the proposed amendment:

> SEC. 304. No part of any appropriation, allocation, or fund (1) which is made available under or pursuant to this Act, or (2) which is now, or which is hereafter made, available under or pursuant to any other Act, to any department, agency, or instrumentality of the United States, shall be used to pay any part of the salary, or other compensation for the personal services of Goodwin B. Watson, William E. Dodd, Junior, and Robert Morss Lovett: *Provided*, That this section shall not operate to deprive any such person of payment for leaves of absence or salary, or of any refund or reimbursement, which have accrued prior to the date of the enactment of this Act.

REPORT TO THE COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS OF THE SPECIAL SUBCOMMITTEE APPOINTED TO ACT PURSUANT TO HOUSE RESOLUTION 105, SEVENTY-EIGHTH CONGRESS, ON THE FITNESS FOR CONTINUANCE IN FEDERAL EMPLOYMENT OF DR. GOODWIN B. WATSON, DR. FREDERICK L. SCHUMAN, AND DR. WILLIAM E. DODD, JR., ALL OF THE FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION

APRIL 21, 1943

The special subcommittee of the Committee on Appropriations created pursuant to House Resolution 105, Seventy-eighth Congress—

> * * * to examine into any and all allegations or charges that certain persons in the employ of the several executive departments and other executive agencies are unfit to continue in such employment by reason of their present association or membership or past association or membership in or with organizations whose aims or purposes are or have been subversive to the Government of the United States—

have procured and examined the evidence in the cases of employees of the Federal Communications Commission named by the chairman of the Special Committee to Investigate Un-American Activities in a speech on the floor of the House of Representatives, February 1, 1943, and now submit the following report in regard to these employees.

The special subcommittee understands the purpose of House Resolution 105 to be that said committee shall procure the evidence in each individual case from each department or agency of the Government having any such evidence, and from such evidence, supplemented by direct testimony from the employee, arrive at a proper determination of the matter within the provisions of the resolution.

Your committee secured the services of the Honorable Matt H. Allen, of North Carolina, as attorney, and has assembled in the cases above mentioned evidence from the Special Committee to Investigate Un-American Activities, the Federal Bureau of Investigation, the United States Civil Service Commission, the Interdepartmental Committee, and the Federal Communications Commission. It is voluminous. After an examination of the available evidence by members of said committee, each employee was invited to appear, and did appear, and explain under oath in detail his answer to the various allegations.

The employees of the Federal Communications Commission whose records have thus been examined and whose testimony has been heard are as follows:

Dr. Goodwin B. Watson, 509 West One Hundred and Twenty-first Street, New York, N. Y., chief analyst of the Foreign Broadcast

Intelligence Service, Federal Communications Commission, salary, $6,500 per annum.

Dr. Frederick L. Schuman, 2410 Eleventh Street North, Arlington, Va., principal political analyst in the German section of the Analysis Division of the Foreign Broadcast Intelligence Service, Federal Communications Commission, salary, $5,600 per annum.

Dr. William E. Dodd, Jr., 220 North Greenbrier, Arlington, Va., assistant news editor, Foreign Broadcast Intelligence Service, Federal Communications Commission, salary, $3,200 per annum.

Your committee has dealt with the investigations directed under the House resolution as in the nature of an inquest of office, with the aim to make such recommendations as may be justified, toward purging the public service of anyone found guilty of subversive activity by reason of membership or association, past or present, in certain organizations, where such association or membership is thought to be incompatible with the obligations of an employee of the Government.

This Nation has attained its greatness through the ideals and philosophy of freedom written into its charter and Constitution. Safeguarding this philosophy this Nation has attained a position in the world never attained by any other nation. After more than 150 years, and with less than one-fifth of the area of the world under its flag and less than one-seventh of the population of the world, the United States of America has vouchsafed unto its citizens opportunities never before offered to any people in the world; it has done for years more than one-half the total business of the world, and is spending annually as much as all the other nations of the world in the uplift and education of its citizens. We own and control one-half the wealth of the world, and our power of production of those commodities essential to human existence is equal to that of all the balance of the world. These facts convince us of the wisdom of our forefathers in the establishment of our form of government and fills us with pride when we contemplate the indefinable spirit of these people who have lived in this Nation and those who still live here and follow the flag of freedom, those people who have always been willing and are now willing to offer their lives to protect these inalienable rights so well defined in our Declaration of Independence, those rights and duties which have made us great and strong and which we will never willingly surrender.

This committee asserts that it is not hostile to what is known these days as liberalism. We recognize that intelligent constructive criticism of our philosophy of government will always be helpful. Our political party system will take care of constructive criticism and use it to further promote governmental efficiency. We do not welcome destructive criticism which has for its purpose the overthrow of this Government and the establishment of another or other forms of government hostile to ours and incompatible with those cherished ideals which have made us great and placed us in the forefront of human attainments. We insist that those men and women who love this Government and believe in its legal and constitutional powers should have the responsibility of running it, and those who foster and associate with any organization, whatever may be its name, which has for its purpose the overthrow of this Government or the substitution of another form of government should not be intrusted with

official responsibility. This question has been decided at the bar of public opinion, and we shall abide by that decision.

The Constitution of the United States rests upon public opinion. When that ceases to support it the end will be at hand. America's future depends upon the citizens' reverence for this Constitution. The profound political philosophy which brought it into being, and the basic principles which underlie it are not familiar even to many of our college graduates. This Constitution with its fine equilibrium between efficient power and individual liberty remains the best hope of the world, and any Government employee who fosters or sponsors or supports any organization which would undermine this foundation for a free government ought not to be employed by any department of Government in any position of trust.

"Subversive activity" has not been defined by the courts or by Congress, and your committee must necessarily undertake a definition. For the purposes of these examinations the following is adopted, namely:

> Subversive activity in this country derives from conduct intentionally destructive of or inimical to the Government of the United States—that which seeks to undermine its institutions, or to distort its functions, or to impede its projects, or to lessen its efforts, the ultimate end being to overturn it all. Such activity may be open and direct as by effort to overthrow, or subtle and indirect as by sabotage.

DR. GOODWIN B. WATSON

Dr. Watson admitted association or affiliation with 12 or more organizations as follows, namely:

1. American League for Peace and Democracy.
2. American Committee for Democracy and Intellectual Freedom.
3. American Student Union.
4. American Youth Congress.
5. Conference on Pan-American Democracy.
6. Consumers Union.
7. Coordinating Committee To Lift the Embargo.
8. Descendants of American Revolution.
9. International Workers Order.
10. League of American Writers.
11. National Emergency Conference for Democratic Rights.
12. Medical Bureau and North American Committee To Aid Spanish Democracy.

A number of these organizations have been designated by the Department of Justice as "front organizations" and others as "questionable." These organizations have not been adjudged by the courts or by Congress as subversive.

In the organization of our armed forces we know that no officer is permitted to lead our boys upon the battle fronts who advocates a philosophy of destruction and overthrow of our institutions and Government. If our military leaders on the far-flung battle fronts have deemed it wise and necessary to safeguard and protect our boys against false and distorted doctrines and philosophies, it would seem equally necessary and important that we on the home front should give a similar protection and safeguard to our soldiers and citizens at home, against entrusting official responsibility to those whose acts, philosophies, and teachings would destroy us from within.

Your committee finds from the evidence that Dr. Watson for several years past has associated himself on many and frequert occasions with men and associations whose aims and purposes were subversive to this Government, and has associated himself with men who advocated the overthrow of this Government. We further find from the evidence that Dr. Watson has written various articles for several magazines reputedly controlled by subversive interests, and in a number of these articles Dr. Watson made unfavorable comparisons between other governments and our Government, and in other articles he criticized our capitalistic and profit system and advocated its overthrow.

Upon consideration of all of the evidence, your committee finds that the membership and association of Dr. Goodwin B. Watson with the organizations mentioned, and his views and philosophies as expressed in various statements and writings constitute subversive activity within the definition adopted by your committee, and that he is, therefore, unfit for the present to continue in Government employment.

DR. FREDERICK L. SCHUMAN

Your special subcommittee has examined Dr. Frederick L. Schuman and all evidence pertaining to him as submitted by the committees heretofore referred to, and does not find sufficient evidence to support a recommendation of unfitness to serve in the employment of the Government at this time.

DR. WILLIAM E. DODD, JR.

Your committee finds that the evidence in the case of Dr. William E. Dodd, Jr., shows, by his own testimony, that he was a member of the American League for Peace and Democracy and that he resigned from that organization not because of its character but to "return to Virginia, to my farm, and to run for Congress." This organization was listed by the Department of Justice as a "front organization" and has been so found by the Committee on Un-American Activities and the Interdepartmental Committee.

Further, Dr. Dodd openly, and in the opinion of the committee, definitely, admitted his long-standing and continued membership in the Washington Bookshop which he retains to this day. This organization has likewise been listed as a "front organization" by the Department of Justice. Dr. Dodd testified before the committee that he knew the organization had been found to be subversive, but that he did not feel any obligation to resign his membership in it.

As to his association with Communists, Dr. Dodd testified to the committee that he entertained Harry Bridges at a cocktail party in Dr. Dodd's apartment attended by 30 people. He stated to the committee that he knew deportation charges were then pending against Mr. Bridges based upon membership in the Communist Party, but claimed that he did not know who the people were who attended the party or who finally paid the bills, but thought that a Miss Gardner, secretary of the Harry Bridges committee, did pay the bills.

The committee found a long list of organizations under whose auspices he had lectured or with whom he had been associated. However, his own direct testimony of belonging to "front organizations," together with other facts testified to by him, and particularly his admitted statement quoted in the World Hails The 20th Anniversary of The Soviet Union convinces the committee that his philosophy of government is directly opposed to our ideals and system of government.

Upon consideration of all the evidence your committee finds the membership and association of Dr. William E. Dodd, Jr., with the organizations mentioned, and his expressed views and philosophies of government constitute subversive activity within the definition adopted by the committee, and that he is, therefore, unfit for the present to continue in Government employment.

Respectfully submitted.

JOHN H. KERR, North Carolina, *Chairman.*
ALBERT GORE, Tennessee.
CLINTON P. ANDERSON, New Mexico.
D. LANE POWERS, New Jersey.
FRANK B. KEEFE, Wisconsin.

REPORT TO THE COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS OF THE SPECIAL SUBCOMMITTEE APPOINTED TO ACT PURSUANT TO HOUSE RESOLUTION 105, SEVENTH-EIGHTH CONGRESS, ON THE FITNESS FOR CONTINUANCE IN FEDERAL EMPLOYMENT OF DR. ROBERT MORSS LOVETT, ARTHUR E. GOLDSCHMIDT, AND JACK BRADLEY FAHY, ALL EMPLOYEES OF THE DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

MAY 14, 1943

The special subcommittee of the Committee on Appropriations created pursuant to House Resolution 105, Seventy-eighth Congress—

* * * to examine into any and all allegations or charges that certain persons in the employ of the several executive departments and other executive agencies are unfit to continue in such employment by reason of their present association or membership or past association or membership in or with organizaitons whose aims or purposes are or have been subversive to the Government of the United States—

submits the following report supplemental to its report of April 21, 1943, after having procured and examined the evidence in the cases of employees of the Department of the Interior named by the chairman of the Special Committee to Investigate Un-American Activities in a speech on the floor of the House, February 1, 1943.

The employees of the Department of the Interior whose records have thus been examined and whose testimony has been heard are as follows:

Dr. Robert Morss Lovett, Government Secretary of the Virgin Islands, St. Thomas, V. I., salary, $5,800.

Arthur Edward Goldschmidt, 3036 P Street, Washington, D. C.—315 Adams Street, San Antonio, Tex., Acting Director of Division of Power, Department of the Interior, salary, $8,000.

Jack Bradley Fahy, 1042 Thirty-first Street NW., Washington, D. C., Acting Chief of the Puerto Rico-Virgin Islands Branch of Division of Territories and Island Possessions, Department of the Interior, salary $5,600.

DR. ROBERT MORSS LOVETT

Dr. Robert Morss Lovett was born in Boston, Mass., December 25, 1870.

He was graduated from Harvard University with A. B. degree in 1892.

Prior to his appointment as Government Secretary of the Virgin Islands on July 25, 1939, he had been employed as a professor of English by the University of Chicago for a period of 46 years. The position he now holds is under the Department of the Interior at a salary of $5,800 per annum.

Dr. Lovett appeared before your committee and testified und oath. He admitted either membership or association or affiliatic with many organizations including six organizations found to be with the scope of the mandate of Public Law 135 and Public Law 644 the Seventy-seventh Congress, as follows:

1. American Peace Mobilization, later known as American People Mobilization.
2. American Youth Congress.
3. League of American Writers.
4. National Committee for People's Rights.
5. National Federation for Constitutional Liberties.
6. International Labor Defense.

AMERICAN PEOPLE'S MOBILIZATION

The genealogy of the American People's Mobilization is as follow It was first the American League Against War and Fascism; th organization was succeeded by the American League for Peace an Democracy, which gave way to the American Peace Mobilizatio and since the invasion of Russia the name was changed to America People's Mobilization.

The organization was declared by the Department of Justice to b within the scope of Public Law 135 and Public Law 644, Seventy seventh Congress. Its program parallels the election platform of th Communist Party—1940—in 21 respects as shown by a chart prepare by the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

The first chairman of the American League Against War and Fas cism stated that—

The American league has been, in effect, a part of an international Communist conspiracy to involve the United States in a contemplated war on the side of th Soviet Union, or failing that objective, to cripple the United States through mutin in the Army and the sabotage of basic industries, and to inculcate class war an revolution here.

AMERICAN YOUTH CONGRESS

This organization was declared by the Department of Justice to b within the scope of Public Law 135 and Public Law 644, Seventy seventh Congress. Its program parallels the program of the Com munist Party, United States of America, in 21 respects.

Earl Browder stated:

The Young Communists League, with the assistance of the party has from th beginning played an important part in presenting the American Youth Congres and formulating its program and activities.

LEAGUE OF AMERICAN WRITERS

This organization was declared by the Department of Justice to b within the scope of Public Law 135 and Public Law 644, Seventy seventh Congress.

Information before your committee discloses that—

The League of American Writers, founded under Communist auspices in 193 for some years attracted to its fold many of the most prominent American writers Communists and non-Communists. In 1939 the League began openly to follov the Communist Party line as indicated by the foreign policy of the Soviet Union and at that time most of the non-Communists disaffiliated themselves from i and declared their opposition to its policy.

NATIONAL COMMITTEE FOR PEOPLE'S RIGHTS

The National Committee for the Defense of Political Prisoners and National Committee for People's Rights was declared by the Department of Justice to be within the scope of Public Law 135 and Public Law 644, Seventy-seventh Congress.

It is listed among organizations alleged to have been financed by the Amtorg Trading Corporation.

NATIONAL FEDERATION FOR CONSTITUTIONAL LIBERTIES

This organization was declared by the Department of Justice to be within the scope of Public Law 135 and Public Law 644, Seventy-seventh Congress.

Its program parallels the election platform of the Communist Party—1940—in 16 respects. It was formed in Washington, D. C., in June 1940. Among its aims and purposes as manifested by literature distributed at the time appears to be "oppose all proposals for peacetime conscription; abolition of the Dies committee; and confine the F. B. I. to its statutory purposes and put an end to its Gestapo activities."

INTERNATIONAL LABOR DEFENSE

In the Harry Bridges deportation proceedings, the Attorney General states after defining "front organizations" that "other Communist front organizations were the International Labor Defense, whose immediate purpose was to defend Communists, but among whose members were many non-Communists unaware of its Communist control * * *."

Dr. Lovett was also a member or affiliated with the National Committee of the American Civil Liberties Union; National Committee, American Birth Control League; National Committee, All-American Anti-Imperialist League, which helped finance the Nicaraguan revolutionists against American marines in 1930; National Council of the Committee on Militarism in Education, which opposes military training; International Committee for the Defense of Political (red) Prisoners; president, League for Industrial Democracy; one of the editors of New Republic; National Committee, American League for India's Freedom; signer of Fellowship of Reconciliation petition for recognition of Russia; advisory board of Russian Reconstruction Farms; arrangements committee for United States Congress Against War; American Committee for Struggle Against War; National Committee of League Against Fascism; National Committee, International Labor Defense; endorser, national convention of Friends of Soviet Union; advisory committee, American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born; executive committee, Farmer Labor Political Federation League for Mutual Aid; advisory editor, Champion of Youth; general committee, Friends of Spanish Democracy; sponsor of mass celebration in honor of the Communist, "Mother" Bloor; advisory committee, American Youth Congress; endorser, Conference of China Aid Council, 1928; defended Soviet purges and killings of objectors in Russia, 1938.

Dr. Lovett admitted the following remarks made in an address made in Chicago, Ill., on August 20, 1936, as follows:

I shall vote for Norman Thomas for President, because he is the only man who will take the control of this country away from the capitalists and place that control in the hands of the people. The Socialist Party is a party of poor and working classes. The Communist Party is also a party of the laboring or working classes and their candidate, Earl Browder, stands for the same things as does Norman Thomas but I believe the Socialist Party has the best approach to the problem that confronts us today * * *. The worker today must either be a Communist or a Socialist for neither of the older parties offer any hope. President Roosevelt has been in power for 4 years and has done nothing. It is still the same old system under which the workers are taxed to help the capitalists get more money and more power. Vote for Norman Thomas and through him you will be voting for yourselves.

He sponsored and wrote various articles published by Communist front organizations over a period dating back to 1922.

On page 1307 of the Journal of the Senate of the State of Illinois for 1935 Dr. Robert Morss Lovett appears as a member of the following organizations:

Executive Board A. C. L. U. Chgo. Com.; nat. com. A. C. L. U.; dir. and one of four incorporators of Garland Fund; leader of communist N. S. Lg. of U. of C. 1932; Russ. Reconst. Farms, 1925; endorser Communist Janowicz, cand. for Ald. 5th Ward, Chgo. 1933; L. I. P. A.; Nat. com. C. M. E.; nat. pres. L. I. D.; nat. com. A. A. A. I. Lg.; N. C. to A. S. M. F. S.; Am. com. W. C. A. W. and nat. com. Student Cong. Ag. War (U. of Chgo.); chmn. exec. com. Sacco-V. Nat. Lg.; assoc. ed. "New Republic"; Advis. com. Ky. Miners Def. and Rel. Com. of Chgo. (I. W. W.); Nat. Mooney-Billings Com.; was pres. of communists' Fed. Press Lg., when organized in 1922; Fair Play to China; Debs Memorial Radio Fund Com.; India Freedom Found. Am. Com. on Inf. about Russia; chmn. Chgo. Emer. Com. Strik. Rel.; Nat. Mooney Coun. of Action, 1933; arrested with picketers at strike of communist Needle Trades Wkrs. Ind. Un., June 29, 1933; Humanist; exec. com. Nat. Coun. Prot. For. Born Wkrs. 1927–1930; endors, "Professional Patriots"; Cong. Exp. Radicals; sponsor communist Chgo. Wkrs. Theatre, 1933; com. U. S. Cong. Ag. War; Griffin Bill sponsor; nat. com. Lg. Against Fascism, 1933; Nat. Save Our Schs. Com.; People's Legis. Serv.; nat. coun. Berger Nat. Found.; Chmn. Chgo. Forum Coun.; bd. Lg. for Org. Progress 1931; Emer. Com. Strik. Rel. 1933; see Hands Off Committee; nat. com. F. S. U. 1934; Conf. Prog. Pol. Act. Camp, com. 1934.

There was also evidence from the Illinois Senate Journal of 1935 of a letter written by Dr. Lovett on December 17, 1926, to Morris Gordin as follows:

DEAR GORDIN: I have your book Utopia in Chains and am sending it to Dr. Jerome Davis—the best reviewer I can think of for books and the early days of the Russian revolution. I hope it will be very successful. I assure you there was no "reversal of attitude" on my part. I was anxious to have the book published as a human story, not caring in the least whether it reflects on the Russian governments, or the United States Government, or any other—all, in my opinion, being rotten. Houghton Mifflin will undoubtedly handle the book as a counter-revolutionary document, and obviously I cannot associate myself with such a campaign.

Most sincerely,

ROBERT M. LOVETT.

Dr. Lovett was the vice president of the American League for Peace and Democracy of which organization Dr. Harry F. Ward was president. Dr. Lovett testified that he resigned as vice president of this organization after he was appointed Government Secretary of the Virgin Islands and because he did not want to retain membership in the organization unless he could be present and help direct its policies. The American League for Peace and Democracy was originally called the United States Congress Against War and Fascism. Until a short time ago it was known as the American League Against War and Fascism. It is a section of the World Committee Against War and Fascism, now the World Committee for Peace and Democracy. The American branch was 1 of 33 nationals

organized in 33 countries which compose the international organization.

Your committee has received from the head of the Department of the Interior a strong appeal for the retention of Dr. Lovett, and the committee has given respectful and careful consideration to this letter of commendation. Your committee, however, cannot escape the conviction that this official is unfit to hold a position of trust with this Government by reason of his membership, association, and affiliation with organizations whose aims and purposes are subversive to the Government of the United States.

If this official is continued in office he will be in position to propagate his subversive philosophies through control of Government money spent in the Virgin Islands and otherwise influence the native mind through his Government position. If the philosophies and ideas of Government indicated and expressed by Dr. Lovett in the mass of pamphlets and letters in evidence should ever prevail, they would nullify everything our soldiers are fighting for today, and if the principles of our national structure are subverted and entombed their resurrection will cost a far greater sacrifice than we are paying today.

The report of the investigating committee of the Senate of the State of Illinois, authorized by Senate Resolution No. 33, June 26, 1935, made a finding upon Dr. Lovett as follows:

> Fair consideration of all evidence received by the committee compels the conclusion that Prof. Robert Morss Lovett has pursued an unpatriotic course of conduct for a period of 8 or 10 years. From the testimony and exhibits considered by the committee, he is not loyal to the spirit or letter of the Constitution of Illinois or the United States.

Upon consideration of all of the evidence, your committee finds that Dr. Robert Morss Lovett is unfit to continue in the employment of the United States Government by reason of his association and membership in and with organizations whose aims or purposes have been subversive to the Government of the United States.

ARTHUR EDWARD GOLDSCHMIDT

This employee was born in San Antonio, Tex., February 17, 1910, and was graduated from Breckenridge High School, San Antonio, Tex., and then entered Columbia University, New York City, from which institution he was graduated in 1932. He worked his way through high school and college. Majored in economics and government. Employed while in college doing library work, tutoring, statistical and research work, and was research assistant to Dr. Joseph McGoldrick of Columbia University. From 1932 to 1933 he was employed as assistant to the president of Emergency Exchange Association, New York City, at a salary of $1,500. He entered employ of the United States Government in 1933 in Federal Emergency Relief Administration at a salary of $1,800 and was soon promoted to Associate Director of Professional and Service Projects Administration at a salary of $3,600. From September 1935 to July 1937 he was employed by United States Senate Committee on Interstate Commerce as executive officer engaged in administration and research work, at a salary of $3,600. From July 1937 to January 1938 he was employed by Congress of Industrial Organizations as vice president, legislative, administrative, research, and organizational work, at a salary of $3,000. From January 1938 to May 1940 he was employed by Power Division, Public Works Administration, as assistant to Director, at a salary of $4,000. From May 1940 to August 1941 he was employed by National Policy Commission as special assistant to Chairman, at a salary of $5,200. From August 1, 1941, to November 1942 he was employed as assistant to the Director, Division of Power, Department of the Interior, at a salary of $6,500 per year. In November 1942 he was promoted to Acting Director, Division of Power, Department of the Interior, at a salary of $8,000 per year.

This employee is married and has two small children.

It appears from the evidence that this employee was a member of the Washington Friends of Spanish Democracy to the extent that he contributed on one occasion to its milk fund; that his name was on the list of membership of Washington Book Shop, but that he had no knowledge of this listing until the Dies report was published and upon inquiry at home found that his wife had joined the organization in his name for the purpose of buying Victrola records at a discount, and that he had no further connection with this organization; that he made a Christmas contribution on one occasion to the National Labor Defense; that on one occasion in 1937 he received an invitation in his official capacity to appear in a panel discussion in Philadelphia to discuss the Negro in Federal service and that he did appear as a panel speaker.

There is no evidence tending to show any subversive activity on the part of this employee at any time during his entire life, but on the contrary evidence shows that this employee is a patriotic, loyal, hard-working American and that he is now and has been rendering to the United States Government a high degree of service, and that he is a young man of the highest integrity and standing among his fellows and friends.

JACK BRADLEY FAHY

This employee was born in Washington, D. C. on November 5, 1908 (34 years of age), and spent his youth in New York City where his father is senior partner of the stock exchange firm of Walter J. Fahy & Co. Immediately after graduation from high school he served as secretary to Senator George H. Moses, who was then, in 1928, eastern campaign manager for Herbert Hoover. After the election Mr. Fahy worked for a year or two in his father's firm. He worked for his father's firm through the 1929 crash. After the 1929 crash and when he was 21 years of age he joined the Socialist Party, but after attending a few meetings he abandoned the Socialist Party without ever having voted the Socialist ticket.

Mr. Fahy attended Catholic schools in New York and New Jersey and later New York University. He then attended Montana State College and took a special course in animal husbandry. He also attended lectures in the University of San Marcos in South America in 1933. He established a food business in Peru in 1933 and is still interested in this South American business.

In April 1937 he volunteered and joined the Loyalist Army in Spain. His decision to go to Spain was not inspired by anyone other than himself. His travel to Spain was provided by the Eugene V.

Debs Column, an organization financed by the Socialist Party. He fought in Spain until September 1938, a period of about 18 months, serving as a truck driver and later as head of a truck detachment. He left Spain after having received head and eye wounds, and returned to the United States in September 1938. Upon his return to the United States he called upon Norman Thomas about bringing back his comrades who had been sent over by the Socialist Party, and was told that the books were closed on that incident and that they would have to get back as best they could; thereupon, he wrote a letter of resignation from the Socialist Party, which he now describes as silly and foolish, and caused the letter to be published. He testified that he sent copies of this letter to every newspaper published in New York City and that he does not know how many of them published the letter. The letter was intended to be an attack upon the Socialist Party.

Mr. Fahy is married, a Catholic, and interested in the religious affairs of his church.

Mr. Fahy was borrowed by the Department of the Interior from the Board of Economic Warfare and assigned as Acting Chief of the Puerto Rico-Virgin Islands branch of Division of Territories and Island Possessions. It appears that after this outburst against the Socialist Party, Mr. Fahy returned to his affairs, has joined no organizations, written no articles and made no speeches, and he is now engaged in setting up an organization of supply and distribution for the Department to provide and distribute food among the 2,000,000 people of Puerto Rico and Virgin Islands through the normal channels of trade. The department chief has spoken of his work as "a really remarkable job for which this Government and the people of Puerto Rico have cause to be grateful."

The committee has received testimonials as to the ability and character of Mr. Fahy from an exceptional variety of persons, and your committee is of the opinion that Mr. Fahy has not been guilty of any subversive activity, but that on the contrary he has and is rendering to the Government a loyal service in the handling of the vexatious economic and supply problems of the Territories of Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands.

JOHN H. KERR, *Chairman.*
ALBERT GORE.
CLINTON P. ANDERSON.
D. LANE POWERS.
FRANK B. KEEFE.

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