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House of Representatives

The Preferred Minority: The Untouchables

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JOHN R. RARICK

OF LOUISIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 21, 1967

Mr. RARICK. Mr. Speaker, many times those who talk equality disbelieve the people are even qualified to govern themselves.

In a statement to the House of Representatives in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD of November 7, 1967, under the title of "Walt W. Rostow: Another Alger Hiss?" I quoted an illuminating article in the November 3 issue of the Herald of Freedom, a fortnightly periodical published at Zarephath, N.J., which recommended a "thorough investigation" of the subjects background and activities.

In the November 17 issue of the indicated publication there is a sequel on "The Untouchables" which supplies additional documentation on Rostow, Isaacs, and others.

While they talk brotherhood and a world ordered under the law, they exempt themselves because they regard themselves in the king clan—they are the untouchables, above the law, above the people, and above criticism or comment.

For that very reason I insert Mr. Frank Capell's "The Untouchables" here in the RECORD:

THE UNTOUCHABLES

Behind the public figures who make the speeches and decisions stands a shadowy group of individuals who avoid the limelight. They prepare the speeches mouthed by the important personages. They "advise" on the decisions which means they make the decisions. They prepare "studies" on which these "advisers" base their "advice." In this group which operates behind the scenes, pulling the strings on the puppet politicians, are individuals whose affiliations with Communist causes and history of activities in aiding the International Communist Conspiracy are a matter of public record, as well as others who are secret agents. They work to further the objectives of the world conspiracy.

These individuals have already rendered service to the Communist Conspiracy and are thereafter "taken care of" in one way or another due to their established dependability and competence. A large number of

these people were involved in the long range program for the Communist takeover of China. This was well documented during the Senate investigation of the Institute of Pacific Relations. These people are protected and have become "untouchables," getting security clearance from "higher up" in spite of their known subversive records. Often their names are quite unknown to the general public but their influence is great. One of these "untouchables" is Harold Robert Isaacs, and his subversive record is well documented.

Isaacs was born in New York City on September 13, 1910, the son of Robert Isaacs and the former Sophie Berlin. He graduated from Columbia University with an A.B. Degree in 1930 and was married to Viola Robinson on Sept. 14, 1932. They have two children, a son—Arnold R., and a daughter—Deborah S. Harold Isaacs' employment record, as reported in "Who's Who in World Jewry" (1965), is as follows:

Reporter, N.Y. Times, 1928-30; city editor, China Press, Shanghai, China, 1930-1; city editor, Havas News Agency, Shanghai-N.Y., 1935-40; writer-reporter CBS, 1940-3; associate editor, Newsweek, 1945-50.

Isaacs received a grant as a Guggenheim Fellow in 1950, write books and, from 1953 on, became affiliated with the Center for International Studies at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology where he was associated with Walt Whitman Rostow among others. Isaacs' wife also became associated with the Center as a researcher. This Center was established with CIA funds and does research with federal grants to finance these projects upon which decisions of our high government officials are based.

At the time Harold Isaacs was working in the Orient a spy ring was in operation there which changed the course of history. Not too well known to the American public is the fact that, except for the successful operation of the Richard Sorge Spy Ring in Japan, we probably would never have been catapulted into World War II with the resulting Korea and Vietnam tragedies. Robert Morris, who was counsel to the Senate Internal Security Sub-committee at the time it held the hearings on the Institute of Pacific Relations, which was instrumental in the fall of China to the Communists, stated in his book, "No Wonder We Are Losing" (p. 132-3):

"General Charles A. Willoughby, who had been General MacArthur's Intelligence Officer, testified about the machinations of Sorge's ring. Sorge, we learned, had two missions: 1) To obtain intelligence information regarding Japanese military intentions and 2) to influence Japanese policy in such a way as to avert an attack on the Soviet Union and to induce an attack on the United States, the Dutch and the British to the south.

"In other words, during the crucial months of October and November 1941, Soviet agents were trying to involve the United States in war with Japan. . . .

"On November 26, to the surprise of many

people, Cordell Hull rejected the truce (A three-month truce had been sought by the Navy and War Dept.) and issued the ultimatum to the Japanese which was answered by bombs on December 7. I learned during the IPR hearings that a basic memorandum that constituted the Hull statement of November 26 was written by Harry Dexter White." (White was later proved to be a Communist and Soviet agent.)

General George C. Marshall testified during the Pearl Harbor Congressional Hearings that, if the 90-day truce had been effected, the United States might never have become involved in the war at all. Major General Charles Willoughby, USA, Ret., who probably knows more about the Sorge Spy Ring, its machinations and agents, than any other living (loyal) American, recently informed us personally that the 134,000 American casualties in Korea can be directly attributed to the activities of the Sorge Spy Ring which involved a number of Americans. He stated that, except for the fact that this Soviet intelligence operation convinced the Japanese government to attack the United States instead of the Soviet Union, there would have been no U.S. involvement in World War II, Korea and Vietnam, and China would still be free; even the Soviet conquest of Eastern Europe would probably never have happened.

In August 1951, General Willoughby, who had been General Douglas MacArthur's Intelligence Officer for eleven years, testified before the House Committee on Un-American Activities and introduced into the record many G-2 military intelligence records which exposed the Sorge Spy Ring and the American aspects of the case. Also testifying was Mitsusada Yoshikawa, former Japanese Procurator (District Attorney) and official of the Ministry of Justice of Japan. From these hearings and documents we learn the following:

Richard Sorge, a master Soviet spy who held the rank of Colonel in the Soviet Army, using the cover of being a German journalist, had become the top adviser to General Eugene Ott, the German Ambassador to Japan. Hidemi Ozaki, a Japanese national, was a member of a secret section of the Central Committee of the Russian Communist Party. Ozaki was the principal assistant to top Soviet spy, Sorge. Ozaki had also become the top political adviser to Prince Konoye, the Japanese Prime Minister, and was considered the brains of the Konoye Cabinet. Through the influence of Sorge and Ozaki over the high German and Japanese officials, they were able to convince the Japanese Government to move its forces south for an attack on U.S. and British territory, rather than north for an attack on the Soviet Union.

Agnes Smedley, alias Alice Bird, alias Mrs. Petroikos, was an agent in the direct service of the Far Eastern Bureau of the Central Committee of the Third (Communist) International or Comintern. She received orders directly from the Central Committee in Moscow (E.C.C.I.) and Richard Sorge and Hidemi Ozaki were involved in espionage activities

with her. Harold Isaacs was the editor of the China Forum, an English language Communist periodical first published in 1932. Isaacs was a close associate of Soviet agent Smedley and worked with her.

In his book, "Spies, Dupes and Diplomats," Ralph de Toledano states (P. 63):

"Egon Erwin Kisch, a Comintern agent, organized the Society of Friends of the Soviet Union, of which Agnes Smedley was an important member. Harold Isaacs was editing the China Forum, attacking the imperialists, and at Smedley's suggestion publishing such unbiased writers as Ozaki Hozumi 'Hilaire Noulens' was arrested carrying telltale documents, jailed, tried. . . Isaacs and Smedley were busy setting up the Noulens Defense Fund, weeping that the spy had been picked up out of the sheer malice of fascist police."

References to Harold Isaacs appear in the following publications of the House Committee on Un-American Activities:

Hearings on American Aspects of the Richard Sorge Spy Case, August, 1951: pp. 1219, 1220, 1221, 1223, 1236, 1246, and 1247.

Testimony of Oliver Edmund Clubb, March and August 1951: pp. 1980, 1981, 2033, 2034.

The Role of the Communist Press in the Communist Conspiracy, January 1952: pp. 2186 and 2196.

Annual Report of the Committee for 1951: p. 21.

References to Harold Isaacs appear in the Senate Internal Security Sub-committee Hearings on the Institute of Pacific Relations, Pages 748, 749, 753, 2483, 2607, 2916, 3138, 3627, 3628, 4103, 4104, 4136, 4824, 4831, 4847, 4848, 4861, 4872, 4882, 5219, 5556, 5557, 5624; also in the Report on the Institute of Pacific Relations, Pages 14, 46, 90, 91, 118, 126, 145, 167.

The Senate Internal Security Sub-committee in its Report on the I.P.R. identified Harold Isaacs as a Communist of the "Trotskyite variety." Although the references to Isaacs in the House and Senate hearings are too numerous for us to include them all, among the more interesting are the following:

Testimony of Oliver Edmund Clubb (HCUA), p. 1980-1:

"Mr. CLUBB. The only people that I can remember offhand who were alleged to be Communists but Trotskyist Communists were a couple of journalists who visited Hankow in flood year, 1931. They were not known to me at that time to be Communists of either camp, but subsequently it appeared that at least one of them might have been a Communist.

"Mr. APPELL. Who was that?

"Mr. CLUBB. Harold Isaacs. But he is known, as I believe, to be a Trotskyist Communist.

"Mr. APPELL. Outside of Harold Isaacs, you never met with anyone during your tour of duty in China whom you knew to be a Communist?

"Mr. CLUBB. There was that second journalist, as I say, who was traveling with Isaacs at that time, a South African. Both of these people were connected then or subsequently with Shanghai newspapers. His name was Frank Glass. I met him." (Note: C. Frank Glass, the British subject from South Africa, was a known Communist and suspected Soviet espionage agent.)

Institute of Pacific Relations, part 3, p. 748:

"Mr. MANDEL. This is a translation from the book entitled 'Eighteen Years in Prison,' the last chapter written by Yoshio Shiga, pages 159 to 161, published by the Japanese Communist Party in 1948 and translated by Andrew Y. Kuroda, Japanese Section, Orientalia Division, the Library of Congress.

"Mr. MORRIS. Will you read the episode to which we are referring, Mr. Mandel?

"Mr. MANDEL (reading):

THE DOOR OF FREEDOM

"At last the day came when we could become active again.

"By the end of September (1945), a reporter of the American Army had come three times to investigate. He asked the warden if

he still kept political prisoners in his jail. The warden's answer was always 'No.' On September 30, however, Mr. Isaac of Newsweek, and M. Marukyusu and M. Giran of a French news agency came to the prison. They did not ask about the political prisoners. Instead, they merely requested to see the prison. The prison authorities reluctantly showed them first the work shop. Next they requested to see the wards. After they went through the wards, they requested to see the solitary cells. . . . As they came to the section which contained the solitary cells, the three newsmen asked the prison authorities point-blank: 'You have political prisoners here, don't you?' . . . So finally the prison officials admitted holding such prisoners. . . . The three newsmen came rushing to our section, M. Marceuse shouting aloud, 'Where is Mr. Tokuda? Where is Mr. Shiga?'

"From that day on, until we came out of the jail—about 10 days—war correspondents of various newspapers came to see us. . . . On October 10, at 10 o'clock in the morning, we came out of the prison. . . . We were all moved very deeply when we were met by those comrades who, with red flags in their hands, were waiting for us in the rain. . . . Then we plunged into our new (communist) activities with renewed spirit."

Institute of Pacific Relations, part 10, p. 3627:

Exhibit No. 601, "A Pessimist in the Orient, No Peace For Asia," by Harold R. Isaacs, Reviewed by Owen Lattimore.

"Some years ago Mr. Isaacs published a book called The Tragedy of the Chinese Revolution, with a preface by Leon Trotsky. No book dealing with the events of 1925-28 in China rivals it in vituperation of both the Communists—the Stalinist Communists, that is—and Chiang Kai-shek and the Kuomintang of Chiang Kai-shek. Mr. Isaacs' dislike of both Stalin and Chiang, and of the political parties associated with both of them, continues in his new book.

"In addition, Mr. Isaacs does not like the colonial policies of Britain, France, and Holland. Nor does he like American policy in the Far East. . . ."

Institute of Pacific Relations, part 12, p. 4136:

Exhibit No. 692, Letter from Owen Lattimore to Frederick V. Field (both Communists):

"DEAR FRED: Enclosed I am sending a copy of a recent letter from Snow; also a copy of a recent letter I wrote to Harold Isaacs, who suddenly wrote to apprise me that his history of the Chinese revolution is about to be published by Secker and Warburg in London. He particularly requested me not to have it reviewed by any of the 'next of Stallinists' in our New York office!

"If you are interested I should like very much to send you occasional samples of correspondence like these. I hope it might help to keep us in touch both personally and perhaps for the occasional benefit of Pacific Affairs and Amerasia. . . ."

Institute of Pacific Relations, part 13, p. 4847:

Opinion of the Loyalty Review Board, Case of John Stewart Service, re Service's association with Philip C. Jaffe,

"It was also notwithstanding the fact that on April 25th in New York one Harold Isaacs, known to Service to be a former Communist, in response to an inquiry made by Service told Service that Jaffe was 'bad business' or 'bad medicine,' and that while on the week-end party with the Blissons on May 19th and 20th Jaffe in conversation with Service took what appeared to Service to be the 'party line' by telling Service that 'they had real freedom of the press in Russia, that they did not have real freedom of the press here.'"

Institute of Pacific Relations:

Report of the Committee on the Judiciary Hearings held by the Internal Security Subcommittee), p. 167:

"Motylev had been greatly aroused by the publication of an article on the Perspectives of the Chinese Revolution by Harold Isaacs, a Communist of the Trotskyite variety. . . . Lattimore proffered most profuse apolo-

gies. . . . He raised no question as to the possibility that Isaacs might be an objective scholar despite his Trotskyite sympathies. . . .

"Motylev particularly expressed indignation about a review by the well-known anti-Communist writer, William H. Chamberlin, of a book by Stalin. Lattimore replied that he had not realized the writer's position, but that as soon as he learned of the Soviet's opinion of him, he had canceled an article he had ordered from Chamberlin."

Hearings on American aspects of the Richard Sorge spy case (HCUA), p. 1219:

"Smedley (Agnes) was an active member of the Shanghai branch of the notorious Noulens Defense Committee, a world-wide Communist-front organization set up by International Red Aid (MOPR) specifically to free Paul and Gertrude Ruegg, more commonly known as Noulens, the leaders of the Shanghai FEB (Far Eastern Bureau), tried and convicted for espionage. With Harold Isaacs, she was a member of the China League for Civil Rights, and of the local Friends of the U.S.S.R., a Communist-front group, directed by the Comintern through local agents. . . ."

"(d) Associations.—Agnes Smedley was an associate of Harold Isaacs, and C. Frank Glass, locally classified as a card-bearing Communist. Isaacs was for some time the editor of China Forum, an English-language Communist periodical first published in 1932. She was also in close contact with the German woman, Irene Wiedemeyer (Weitemeyer), a secret Comintern agent and distributor of Communist publications, who was involved in the Sorge espionage case. Edgar Snow and his wife, who wrote under the name Nym Wales, were associated with Smedley both in Shanghai and later in Peiping. . . . Shanghai police authorities knew that she was closely connected with the Soviet propagandist, Anna Louise Strong. . . . Her (Smedley's) house became the rendezvous of Sorge's ring; it was here that Ozaki and Kawai were given espionage missions and their reports were, in turn, received. . . . Smedley became a member of the Soviet spy ring headed by Richard Sorge and became one of his principal and most trusted assistants. . . ."

"1931: . . . She (Smedley) joined the Noulens Defense Committee. . . . Associated with Smedley on the committee was Harold Isaacs, as well as many other prominent leftists. . . ."

"1932: Smedley and Isaacs with a group of leftist sympathizers were members of the First League of Civil Rights in Shanghai. . . . Smedley also became very friendly with a British Communist, C. Frank Glass, a suspected Comintern agent. With the aid of Ozaki, Smedley set up a spy ring in Peiping and Tientsin. . . ."

General Douglas MacArthur wrote a preface for the book written by General Willoughby, "Shanghai Conspiracy," which includes the story of the Sorge Spy Ring, in which he states that the book "is of the gravest importance because it presents a clear delineation of a world-wide pattern of Communist sabotage and betrayal which is still being practiced today. (Emphasis ours—Ed.)"

"Sorge's story did not begin or end with Tokyo but was only a chip in the general mosaic of Soviet Far Eastern strategy. It deals with a sinister epoch in the history of modern China and must be viewed against the vicious background of world conspiracy. Shanghai was a vineyard of communism for men and women of many nationalities who had no conceivable personal stake in China, but an almost inexplicable fanaticism for an alien cause—the Communist subjugation of the Western world. Here were sown the dragon's teeth that have since ripened into the Red harvest of today."

Harold Isaacs is a product of this "vineyard" and has now transferred his activities to a government-sponsored think-factory which is supplying ideas for the world conspiracy. He is one of the key persons at the CIA-created and financed Center for International Studies at M.I.T. where the cleared from on high security risk, W. W. Rostow also tolled in the vineyard for many years. Isaacs

has been conducting studies in "Political Change, Perception and Identity." The 12th Annual Report of the Center shows that Isaacs has been conducting investigations concerning "Political change" in a number of countries, supported by a grant from the National Institute of Mental Health. Among the groups studied by Mr. Isaacs, according to the Report, are "American Jews in Israel who are trying to become 'Israelis' without ceasing to be 'Americans.'"

The records of the Department of Health, Welfare and Education show that in 1963 a direct grant was made to Harold R. Isaacs #M.H.—09179-2 for "A Comparative Study of Personality Development," further defined as "Stress, Social Change, World Politics, Comparative Study."

The M.I.T. Center has published numerous books and studies by W. W. Rostow, Isaacs and others with policy forming purposes. For example, the U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency made a grant to Dr. Lincoln P. Bloomfield, a member of the Center's staff, for studies in "Regional Arms Control Arrangements," and "Soviet Interests and Attitudes Toward Disarmament." Dr. Bloomfield worked out plans for U.N. Peace-keeping Forces to occupy parts of the United States for inspections. Assisting Dr. Bloomfield was Amelia Leiss of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace. She will be recalled as the editor of the study, "Apartheid and United Nations Collective Measures"—an analysis financed by the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, of which Alger Hiss was the President in 1947. This study showed the forces necessary for a United Nations invasion of South Africa and was reported in detail in the Herald of Freedom issue entitled, "The Conspiracy to Destroy South Africa." Dr. Bloomfield, an associate of Walt Rostow and Harold Isaacs, has been active in formulating plans for the disarmament of the United States and the setting up of U.N. "Peace-keeping" stations all over the United States.

It is interesting to note that one of the books published by the Center was originally published by the I.P.R. The Senate Judiciary Committee, Senate Report #2050, on the Institute of Pacific Relations, July 2, 1952, cited the IPR as follows:

"The IPR was a vehicle used by the Communists to orientate American far eastern policies toward Communist objectives." "Members of the small core of officials and staff members who controlled IPR were either Communist or pro-Communist." The American Communist Party and Soviet officials considered the organization "an instrument of Communist policy, propaganda and military intelligence." (pp. 223 and 225)

Harold Isaacs, in spite of his documented record of service to the International Communist Conspiracy, is financed by the U.S. Government. The Center at M.I.T., through such persons as Isaacs, Rostow, Bloomfield, Wiesner and others, has been formulating policies for the Defense Department, the State Department and the CIA. All these men have been able to get the necessary security clearances and ample government funds to plan for a Soviet America. These men are among the untouchables.