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washington, May 19 (AP)- The warren commission met for nearly three hours today and announced that it had "unanimously cleared all of the members of its staff to handle classified information."

Presumably, this was a clearance for consultant Norman Redlich, who ~~had~~ ^{has} been accused by Republican members of Congress of having been a member of a Communist front group.

However, the statement issued by the commission did not mention Redlich. And J. Lee Rankin, the staff director, refused to answer any questions, even to say whether Redlich still held his job as \$100 a day consultant.

The commission, appointed by President Johnson to investigate the assassination of President John F. Kennedy in Dallas Last Nov. 22, issued only this brief ~~summary~~ statement:

"The commission met today to discuss the taking of further testimony and looking toward the formulation of a report. It also reviewed all of the field investigations concerning the security clearance of its employees, and the commission unanimously cleared all of the members of the staff to handle classified information." cz719ped

Earlier this month, Sen. Karl E. Mundt, R-S.D., said the commission should require security clearance for all its staff before taking further testimony into President John F. Kennedy's assassination.

A week earlier, Rep. Ralph F. Beerman, R-Neb., criticized the commission, headed by Chief Justice Earl Warren, because, he said, it had employed a leading member of the Emergency Civil Liberties Committee.

Beerman's statement, inserted in ~~the~~ the Congressional Record, described the consultant as "Professor Norman Redlich, on the national council of the Emergency Civil Liberties Committee -- cited by the House and Senate as an organization 'to defend the cases of communist ~~lawbreakers~~ lawbreakers.'"

The House Committee on Un-American Activities, in its 1958 annual report, said "the Emergency Civil Liberties Committee, established in 1951, although representing itself as a non-communist group, actually operates as a front for the Communist Party."

The Senate Internal Security Subcommittee, in a 1956 report, said that "to defend the cases of communist lawbreakers, fronts had been devised." Among them, the subcommittee listed the Emergency Civil Liberties Committee.

Mundt told the Senate on May 11 that Redlick is "an admitted member or associated" of the Emergency Civil Liberties Committee," which Mundt called "one of the most notorious communist fronts in the country."

In addition, Mundt said, he understands that "possibly there is a second representative" from a communist front organization employed by the commission. But he mentioned no names and did not elaborate.

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