

SINCE F.D.R. Some Not So Ancient History



**By
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THE REVOLUTION NOW IN PROGRESS IN AMERICA has reached a stage where even the most uninformed and apathetic citizen has begun to realize that something is seriously wrong. Bombing and other acts of sabotage, the murder of our police officers and undermining of law enforcement and the Armed Forces, the kidnapping and assassination of public officials — all have combined to make the man in the street wonder how it all began. And, more important, why it wasn't stopped before it reached such dangerous proportions.

Informed conservatives know the answers to those questions. Many other Americans, though equally concerned about what is happening to their country, do not. It is for the latter that we attempt this cursory survey. We propose it not as a study of contemporary history, but as an invitation to study; not as a call to action, but as background for those who, having determined the facts for themselves, still have the courage to fight for American liberty.

Although the International Communist Conspiracy had been operating in our country for many years, the overt political phase of this struggle began in 1933, when the U.S. Government recognized as legitimate the small gang of criminals which had seized control of Russia and announced themselves its rulers. The United States thus entered into diplomatic relations with an illegal regime which had already murdered millions of Russia's native population, and which had openly set as its goal the conquest of the world in the name of the International Communist Conspiracy.

Before the election of Franklin Delano Roosevelt, anarchists, Communists, and other revolutionaries were dealt with by the local police under

state laws. They were prosecuted to the full extent of the law and often deported. But, with the arrival of the New Deal, Communists were permitted to move into key positions in the U.S. Government and began to help shape our national policies and programs. They had been given a new “respectability.”

The Communist Party began to recruit large numbers of adherents, being especially successful in the colleges and universities. From the colleges came a small army of talented young Marxists, urged by their radical professors to move into government, the communications media, and other areas where they could be of service to the planners of the new world. Simultaneously, hundreds of Communist Fronts were established to further Bolshevik programs and influence national policy.

So sophisticated were the Communists even at this stage that secret Soviet agents Lauchlin Currie and David K. Niles were placed as top advisors to the President himself. Running the Treasury Department were Communists Harry Dexter White and Virginius Frank Coe. In the State Department were Alger Hiss, his brother Donald, and many others later identified as Communists.

The New York Daily News reported from Washington on August 3, 1948, that Louis Budenz, a top Communist who broke with the Party in 1945, “told a Senate investigatory committee today that he estimated that thousands of Reds have infiltrated the Federal Government and that ‘there have been several hundred in relatively important places.’ ” Budenz, a former confidant of Communist General Secretary Earl Browder and Managing Editor of the Daily World until 1944, was certainly in a position to know. He had regularly attended the secret meetings of the Political Bureau of the Communist Party, U.S.A.

The questions arise as to why President Roosevelt permitted such infiltration; why he allowed the placement of Communists in key government posts including the White House itself. No one, to our knowledge, has accused Franklin Roosevelt of being a Communist. Be assured that we do not intend to do so. But the activities and associations of F.D.R.’s wife, Eleanor, have long produced informed speculation about whether she

was, indeed, a Communist. Certainly Mrs. Roosevelt was a close friend and associate of Communist Party boss Earl Browder long before her husband became President. And she amassed a record of affiliation with so many officially cited Communist Fronts that it is impossible to believe that she was not fully aware of what she was doing.

Mrs. Roosevelt regularly expressed her approval of Comrade Stalin and the Communists. Typical is her column in the New York Telegram for June 22, 1945:

I want to make it absolutely clear that my whole desire in writing this column on the American Communists was to show how it is possible to work with the USSR and the people of that great country, and why we need have no fear of them. Those of us who take the trouble to understand it know what Communism in Russia is.

We also know that any leader, no matter how powerful, has to listen to the people with whom he works. While for obvious reasons [sic | the people of Russia are still largely dictated to by their leaders, they have objectives and opportunities for growth in freedom, just as we had when we wrote our Constitution.

Among Mrs. Roosevelt's six-score formal affiliations with cited Communist Fronts and subversive organizations one finds her as a sponsor for the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born (Daily Worker, 10/21/41), cited as "Communist and subversive"; a donor to the China Aid Council (Daily Worker, 3/21/38), cited as "Communist and subversive"; honorary chairman of the Yugoslav Relief (Daily Worker, 12/21/45), cited as "Communist and subversive"; a member of the National Council for the American Youth Congress (New York Herald Tribune, 1/26/36), cited as "Communist and subversive"; a chief patron of the Communist World Youth Conference (at Vassar, 8/16/38); supporter of the Communists' American Committee for Spanish Freedom (Daily Worker, 11/23/45); speaker for the Communist Front National Negro Congress (Daily Worker, 2/12/38); sender of "warm personal greetings" to the Soviet women on International Women's Day, on behalf of the Communist Front National Council of American-Soviet Friendship {Daily Work-

er, 4/4/46); speaker for the Communist Front Workers Alliance (New York Sun 6/7/39); and, on and on. A full listing, in ten-point type, runs to eighteen pages.

It was at Eleanor's personal urging that Harry Hopkins was brought into the Administration, rising to be top Special Assistant to the President. Next to Franklin D. Roosevelt, himself, Hopkins became the most powerful figure in the Administration, and one of the most devoted to Communist interests. A registered Socialist, he was named head of W.P.A. and appointed notorious Communists to run its projects.

Named to direct Lend-Lease to Russia, he continued to send millions of dollars in military equipment to the USSR even after the War, and personally authorized delivery to the Soviets of tons of materials for manufacture of atomic bombs. Documentary proof of the latter appears in George Racey Jordan's *From Major Jordan's Diaries* (Harcourt, Brace, New York, 1952). With the atomic materials went a note reading: "Had a hell of a time getting these away from [General Leslie] Groves." The order for shipment was given personally to Jordan by Harry Hopkins.

Eleanor promoted the careers of a number of her male friends. Her personal friendship and support of Earl Browder, and her influence on her husband, actually led to Browder — General Secretary of the Communist Party of the United States — being provided with an office in the White House from which he kept track of what the government was doing and helped to guide its course.

This wasn't even a secret. John J. O'Connor, former Chairman of the House Rules Committee, is quoted in a 1949 Report of the Senate Subcommittee on Immigration and Naturalization as observing: "During the years 1933-39, when I often visited the White House, as a Member of Congress, and later as Chairman of the Rules Committee, I saw Browder there on several occasions. In fact, during the President's 'purge' of 1938, Browder directed purge operations from the White House, from which he telephoned instructions, from time to time." Chairman O'Connor noted that this Communist Party candidate for President in both 1936 and 1940 was so important to the Roosevelts that "he could enter the White House, at anytime, and through any door and without any invitation."

Browder had been a Communist since his youth, was for years a Communist Party Organizer in China, was General Secretary of the Party in America and Editor of both the Daily Worker and Political Affairs. On September 15, 1926, he married Raissa Berkman in Moscow. She was an officer in the Red Army, chief judge of a Communist revolutionary tribunal charged with liquidation of anti-Communist Russians, a member of the Soviet Secret Police, and a high-ranking member of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union. Hearings before the House Special Committee on Un-American Activities established that she came to the United States illegally, and that when she was to be deported Eleanor Roosevelt personally arranged for her to go to Montreal, from which she was permitted to reenter the United States on a visa personally cleared by Eleanor Roosevelt.

President Roosevelt, who told Congressman Martin Dies that “Some of my best friends are Communists,” gave Earl Browder a full pardon in 1933 on a felony conviction, for which he had served a term in Leavenworth, and in 1940 commuted Browder’s four-year sentence for passport irregularity after he had served fourteen months in Atlanta. Yes, some of President Roosevelt’s best friends were Communists.

As might be expected, it was on orders from the White House that 100,000 file cards on subversives were destroyed by Naval Intelligence in 1943, removing vital information on known and suspected Communists throughout the nation. The object, apparently, was to protect some of the President’s “best friends.”

Roosevelt was a dying man when he ran for his unprecedented fourth term in 1944, and it was clear from the start that Vice President Truman would step into the Presidency before the four-year term expired. On April 12, 1945, Harry S. Truman became President of the United States. He inherited an Executive department riddled with Communists, Communist sympathizers, fellow travelers, and a sizable number of actual Soviet agents. Truman made no attempt to change course.

Harry Truman had himself been listed as a Contributor on the masthead of U.S. Week, cited as a Communist publication by the House Special

Committee on Un-American Activities in its famous Appendix IX. Mr. Truman's name appears in that Report, officially called Investigation Of Un-American Propaganda Activities In The United States, Appendix IX, on Page 1459. Clearly the machine-made Senator from Missouri had more than flirted with the Communists. In his book, Men Without Faces: The Communist Conspiracy In The U.S.A., former top Communist Louis Budenz comments:

As editor of the Daily Worker, in 1944 I reported the formation of the American Committee for Yugoslav Relief Under this innocent guise, the plan was to help Marshal Tito secure control of that unhappy land. But many persons who are conspicuous [sic] as non-Communists helped it along. Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt became honorary chairman, and among the sponsors were Senator (now President) Harry S. Truman—(Page 229.) Those were days in which Senator Truman was being openly promoted for the Vice Presidency by the Communist Daily Worker. The following is from a Worker article, by Adam Lapin, endorsing Truman. It appeared in the Communist Daily Worker for July 27, 1944:-

Truman has a real understanding of the complex and important problems of re-conversion —This will be important.—during the campaign —He has been concerned with some of the biggest issues of our times and on many of them he took an advanced position which required courage and vision.

The Daily Worker of August 20, 1944, carried an appreciative response from Mr. Truman. Apparently wishing to publicize his friendship with the Communists, Truman addressed his letter to “Mr. Samuel Barron, Public Relations Director, Daily Worker, 25 East 12th Street, N.Y.” Senator Truman wrote:

Dear Mr. Barron:

Appreciate very much your letter of July 27, enclosing me a copy of an article by Mr. Adam Lapin. I think he has made an excellent analysis of the situation and I appreciate it most highly.

I have been completely snowed under with correspondence - hence the delay in thanking you.

You have my permission to print my comment.

Sincerely yours,

Harry S. Truman

This is the same Harry S. Truman who said in a radio report to the nation after the disastrous Potsdam Conference in 1945: "It was easy for me to get along in mutual understanding and friendship with Generalissimo Stalin." And it is the same Harry S. Truman who declared: "Personally, I like Old Joe Stalin, but he's a prisoner of the Politburo, which is like our —Congress."

Little wonder, then, that President Truman saw the nation's rising anti-Communism as a personal threat. Specifically, Truman saw Congressman J. Parnell Thomas, Chairman of the House Committee on Un-American Activities, as his political executioner. In 1947, Thomas was exposing Communist infiltration of the Hollywood movie industry, had been offered (and had refused) a \$25,000 bribe to soft-pedal the Hollywood investigation, and was preparing to turn his guns on the Administration itself. Truman directed the Justice Department to stop him at all costs. The handle was found in the fact that, like nearly all Congressmen at the time, Thomas accepted small "political contributions" from each of his office employees. These were called "kick-backs" and Thomas was prosecuted. Congressman Dies comments in his book *Martin Dies' Story*.

J. Parnell Thomas (R.-N.J.), Chairman in 1947, went to the penitentiary for a questionable practice that has existed since the beginning of Congress. He took "kick-backs" from his employees, which while it is bad, is not forbidden by law. The Truman Administration dug up an old statute on fraud, which could be made to mean anything, depending on the Administration in power, and on the judge and jury trying the case. Truman knew that this "kick-back" practice was quite generally and completely ignored. It certainly was. Both Mrs. Truman and Harry's brother Vivian were for years on his federal payroll at \$5,000 and \$8,500

per year. A sizable portion of their incomes wound up in Harry's pocket. But, as Congressman Dies noted, "Truman was President, Parnell was not. Parnell went to the penitentiary and Harry Truman fell temporarily safe from an investigation of Communists in his Administration."

Certainly Truman was vulnerable. Not only because of his 1944 romance with the Daily Worker, but because he had personally chosen as a top Presidential Assistant one Michael Greenberg, identified under oath as a Communist and member of a Soviet espionage group.* An even more interesting case, about which Parnell Thomas might have had knowledge, was that of Truman's relations with Soviet agent Harry Dexter White. Current Biography for February 1954 provides this brief summary:

*See Hearings before the Subcommittee To Investigate The Administration Of The Internal Security Act And Other Internal Security Laws, Institute Of Pacific Relations, 1951; House Committee on Un-American Activities, The Shameful Years, Thirty Years Of Soviet Espionage In The United States, 1951

On November 6, 1953, Attorney General [Herbert] Brownell in a speech before the Executive Club of Chicago cited as an example of "the failure of our predecessors to defend the government from Communist infiltration" the case of Harry Dexter White. "The records of my department show," he said, "that White's spying activities for the Soviet Government were reported in detail by the FBA. to the White House-- in December of 1945. In the face of this information, and incredible though it may seem, President Truman subsequently on January 23, 1946, nominated White, who was then Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, for the even more important position of executive director for the United States in the International Monetary Fund."

The President was thoroughly familiar with the FBI proofs that Harry White was an enemy agent. In fact he consulted in the matter with Secretary of State James Byrnes and Secretary of the Treasury Fred Vinson. Still he refused to so inform the Senate and thereby prevent approval of White's promotion. Communist espionage agent Harry Dexter White thus served a year as head of the International Monetary Fund,

arranged with Mr. Truman for Communist Virginius Frank Coe to be put on as Secretary of the Fund, and then retired with an enthusiastically appreciative letter from Harry S. Truman.

It was also President Truman who made Dean Acheson Secretary of State. Acheson had been selected by Roosevelt in 1933 to be Under Secretary of the Treasury on (lie recommendation of Felix Frankfurter and Louis Brandeis, two of Acheson's close friends. When questioned before the Senate Finance Committee considering his nomination, Acheson proved something less than qualified as the record shows:-

Senator Reed: Mr. Acheson, what finance experience have you had?

Mr. Acheson: I have had practically none, Senator. Senator Reed: Have you made any study of public finances at all?

Mr. Acheson: None at all.

A qualification which might have been a factor in the selection of Dean Acheson for a job about which he knew nothing was the fact that he had been one of Stalin's two paid American lawyers even before the Soviet Union was recognized by the United States. The other lawyer employed by the Soviet Union was Lee Pressman, later identified in sworn testimony as a Communist and member of (lie Ware espionage cell.

In 1921 Dean Acheson had become a member of the Washington law firm now known as Covington and Burling, which specializes in representing foreign governments. When after less than a year of federal service Mr. Acheson was called a "lightweight" by President Roosevelt, he left the Treasury Department and returned to his law firm. There he remained until 1941, when he was named Assistant Secretary of State. He returned to the firm again in 1947-1948 until he was selected Secretary of State, and went back to the firm at the conclusion of the Truman Administration. No sooner had Acheson entered the State Department in 1941 than he became leader of the pro-Soviet cabal there.

What other position could "Stalin's lawyer" have taken? Almost immediately, he was warned by State Department Security that the Hiss brothers,

(hen in obscure positions in the Department, had been alleged to be Communists. Acheson made Alger Hiss his number one confederate; and, ultimately, he made Donald Hiss an associate of his law firm.*

*In 1946 the Soviet Government of satellite Poland hired Acheson's firm to arrange an American loan of \$90 million. Donald Hiss, brother of Alger, was assigned to handle the case for the firm, which he had been invited to join after being forced out of the State Department when identified as a Communist. The loan was approved in spite of the pleas of the American Ambassador to Poland, Arthur Bliss Lane, and was used to consolidate Soviet control of Poland. The fee paid the law firm by the Communists was \$5 1,653.98.

Acheson's second most valued confederate was John Carter Vincent. By 1943 Vincent had become special assistant to the powerful Acheson confederate, Lauchlin Currie, head of the Foreign Economic Administration, who was later to be identified under oath as a member of a Communist spy ring. By 1944, with the State Department moving toward support of the Chinese Communists, Vincent was chief of the Division of Chinese Affairs, and by 1945 he headed the office of Far Eastern Affairs.

On June 6, 1945, the FBI. arrested Acheson's boy, John Service, in the Amerasia case. The FBI had recorded, verbatim, a meeting of John Stewart Service in Washington with Amerasia publicists Philip Jaffe and Andrew Roth, both identified under oath as Communist agents, in which Service revealed to them what he himself described at the time as "top secrets." In addition, the F.B.I. had seized in the New York office of the pro-Communist magazine, *Amerasia*, some 540 government documents classified as follows: Restricted, 119; Confidential, 208; Strictly Confidential, 59; Secret, 153; and, Very Secret, 1.

It was imperative for Acheson to stop prosecution of the Amerasia case. Anti-Communist Under Secretary of State Joseph C. Grew was insisting on vigorous prosecution; therefore the Acheson clique had to oust Crew at once.

Dean Acheson succeeded Joseph Grew as Under Secretary in August, 1945, and two days later he reinstated Service at the State Department

and promoted him! And what do you suppose was Service's new job? Ambassador Patrick J. Hurley had ordered Service sent out of China because he was openly supporting the Chinese Reds. The FBI had caught Service spilling secret information to Red agents. So Dean Acheson put John Stewart Service in charge of placing State Department personnel in the Far East so that the Acheson cabal could eliminate anticommunists and place pro-Communists in strategic positions.

A sellout of China was the objective. On June 3, 1946, Acheson's State Department Coordinating Committee recommended that to promote an effective "Coalition Government" in China the Chinese Communist troops should be trained and armed by American Army personnel before they were "integrated with the Nationalist forces." When Chiang refused to accept Communist participation in his Government the Truman State Department, on Acheson's advice, cut off arms supplies to Chiang Kai-shek! As Freda Utley notes in *The China Story*:

President Truman took steps to prevent the National forces from obtaining arms and ammunition—

On August 18, 1946, President Truman issued an executive order saying that China was not to be allowed to acquire any "surplus" American weapons "which could be used in fighting a civil war," meaning a war with the Communists.

Weapons were withheld from our Chinese ally until 1948. The rest, alas, is history!

Meanwhile Dean Acheson was Acting Secretary of State. On December 22, 1945, he extended recognition and vast U.S. aid to Communist Josip Broz Tito in Yugoslavia; on May 1, 1946, he announced that the Soviets would be permitted to send "observers" to our Bikini atomic bomb tests; and, in the fall of 1946 he officially recommended that we "exchange atomic knowledge with the Soviet Union." Acheson even went so far as personally to act as counsel for his protege, identified Soviet agent Lauchlin Currie, when the latter was brought before the House Committee on Un-American Activities.

The case of another Truman appointee, General George C. Marshall, has been thoroughly covered by Senator Joseph McCarthy in America's Retreat From Victory, The Story Of George Catlett Marshall. You will recall how General Marshall had been given favoured treatment by the Roosevelt Administration, being made Chief of Staff of the U.S. Army by being jumped over the heads of twenty major generals and fourteen senior brigadiers.

You will remember that while he was Chief of Staff he illegally approved destruction of the Army's counterintelligence files on Communists and other subversives, being thwarted only by the interference of Senator Styles Bridges of New Hampshire. It was Marshall who, as Roosevelt's top military advisor, approved the Yalta agreement despite the opposition of his top fifty Intelligence people. It was Marshall who literally disarmed Chiang Kai-shek. It was Marshall who opened the Kalgan Pass to permit the Russians to arm Mao Tse-tung. And on and on. General Marshall was, beyond question, a man of the Left.

In 1947, when Marshall was Secretary of State under President Truman, he was sent a secret memorandum from a Senate Appropriations Committee which stated:

It becomes necessary due to the gravity of the situation to call your attention to a condition that developed and still flourishes in the State Department under the administration of [Assistant Secretary] Dean Acheson. It is evident that there is a deliberate, calculated program being earned out not only to protect Communist personnel in high places but to reduce security and intelligence protection to a nullity.

On file in the department is a copy of a preliminary report of the FBI on Soviet espionage activities in the United States which involves a large number of State Department employees, some in high official positions. This report has been challenged and ignored by those charged with the responsibility of administering the department with the apparent tacit approval of Mr. Acheson. Should the case break before the State Department acts, it will be a national disgrace. Voluminous files are on hand in the department proving the connections of the State Department employees and officials of this Soviet espionage ring.

General Marshall, like Mr. Acheson, did nothing. On December 16, 1948, Dean Acheson's intimate friend and protege, Alger Hiss, was indicted for perjury, having denied that he was a Communist in the face of proof offered by Whittaker Chambers that he was not only a Communist but a Soviet agent. President Truman called the Hiss Case "a red herring," and Secretary of State Acheson stated, even after Hiss was convicted: "I will not turn my back on Alger Hiss." Mr. Acheson's son-in-law, William P. Bundy, headed a committee to raise funds for the Hiss defence and himself contributed hundreds of dollars to that cause, explaining that he was doing it to help his father-in-law who thought it imperative that Hiss be cleared.

Alger Hiss had come into government service with the advent of the Roosevelt Administration. He had been recommended by Felix Frankfurter for the post of secretary to Supreme Court Justice Oliver Wendell Holmes and had then gone briefly into private law practice before going to work for the U.S. Department of Agriculture in 1933. Hiss soon moved to the Justice Department and then to the Department of State, where on May 1, 1944, he was placed by Dean Acheson in the newly formed Office of Special Political Affairs.

This outfit was responsible for the development and coordination of American policy with respect to the United Nations Organization and prepared briefs to be used by Americans sent to the United Nations parleys. All matters relating to the proposed United Nations security organization came under the direct supervision of Mr. Hiss. He was even delegated by Acheson to go to Yalta in February 1945 as a top advisor to President Roosevelt.

At the United Nations conference called for April 25, 1945, in San Francisco, Hiss was named secretary-general. And it was Alger Hiss who carried the United Nations Charter from San Francisco to Washington in June 1945 for ratification by the U.S. Senate.

But Alger Hiss was a Communist. Acheson not only knew it, he knew that Hiss was in danger of being exposed. In December 1946, Mr. Hiss was selected as president of the Carnegie Endowment for International

Peace by a coterie of Insiders including Acheson and John Foster Dulles. Hiss had planned to use the facilities and prestige of the Carnegie Endowment to publicize the U.N. and influence U.S. policy in support of it. When he resigned from the State Department, Dean Acheson attended his farewell party to praise him as a model government official. This in spite of the 1945 security memorandum, a copy of which was in Dean Acheson's possession, which stated:

[Soviet courier Elizabeth] Bentley advised that members of this group had told her that Hiss of the State Department had taken Harold (Hasser of the Treasury Department, and 2 or 3 others, and had turned them over to direct control by the Soviet representatives in this country. In this regard, attention is directed to Whittaker Chambers' statement regarding Alger Hiss and to the statement by Gouzenko, regarding an assistant to the Secretary of State who was a Soviet agent.

As you know, Richard M. Nixon acquired his anti-Communist credentials in the course of Congressional investigations of the Hiss Case. This reputation, which in public overshadowed his less known Congressional support of the United World Federalists and his call for a super powerful U.N. army, earned him a place on the Republican ticket in 1952 as the Vice Presidential running mate of General Dwight D. Eisenhower. The Republicans were elected after they led the American people to believe that they would clean subversives out of the government (especially the State Department), would conclude the Korean War, and would put a halt to the escalating move Leftward begun by F.D.R. Eisenhower, unfortunately, was neither a conservative nor an anti-Communist.

The fact that Insiders of the Eastern Establishment went so far in their efforts to stop Robert Taft as to arrange for the forging of credentials for whole delegations to the Republican Convention, buying votes where possible and even recalling loans of recalcitrant delegates, did not change the opinion of the American public that Dwight Eisenhower was a "great guy" and a genuine "hero." The powers behind the Eisenhower for President drive delivered so masterful a propaganda job that even now the idea that Eisenhower was anything but an anti-Communist is generally unthinkable. This is simply ludicrous. (See Robert Welch, *The Politician*,

Belmont Publishing Company, 1964. This highly controversial book is a gold mine of information, with 73 pages of bibliography and 73 pages of detailed footnotes in seven-point type).

Perhaps the most sinister director staging the Eisenhower blitz was a shadowy figure who operated from a suite high above the Waldorf Astoria Hotel. His name was Arthur J. Goldsmith. As Robert Welch correctly observes in *The Politician*, “There is a considerable body of evidence that Arthur Goldsmith even helped to ‘mastermind’ as well as finance” the Eisenhower campaign. If Ike’s candidacy had an *éminence grise*, Goldsmith was it.

The late Bella V. Dodd revealed that, when she was a member of the National Committee of the Communist Party, U.S.A., she attended a key Communist meeting at which an important policy decision had to be made. Earl Browder, General Secretary of the Party, sent a courier from the meeting to obtain advice for deciding the issue. Dr. Dodd said she had presumed the courier would contact some official at the Soviet Embassy, but discovered this was not the case. Browder’s courier was sent to the Waldorf Towers. Dr. Dodd reported that the man who made that decision for the Communist Party was Arthur J. Goldsmith.

It was to confer with this same Arthur Goldsmith that two Eisenhower brothers, Arthur and Milton, journeyed to New York shortly before Ike was elected President of the United States. President Eisenhower’s dependence upon his brothers, especially Milton, was never publicized like the relationship between the Kennedys, but the influence was just as strong. Columnist Westbrook Pegler, whose inquisitive nature was the bane of many a politician, established that Arthur B. Eisenhower, a banker from Kansas City, occupied a suite next to that of Goldsmith from November 2 to November 7, 1952 — election week — and that the suite was used by Arthur Milton and Eisenhower for secret conferences with Goldsmith.

Pegler revealed in his column in the *New York Journal American* for November 13, 1952: “I telephoned Arthur B. Eisenhower in Kansas City. He went on the defensive immediately — Arthur Eisenhower did admit

that he and Goldsmith had conferred every day of the six days that they were neighbours in the Towers--” He further admitted that Milton had also been a participant in these conferences.

Goldsmith’s political activities have always been aimed at the reshaping of the Government of the United States along radically Leftist lines. He was not only a top advisor to the Communist Party, but a dedicated proponent of World Government. Among the organizations which he set up, or worked through, were: Committee on National Affairs; Association for Education in World Government; Committee on Human Rights; Committee to Study the Organization for Peace; Committee for Collective Security; League for Fair Play; and, the Insiders' Council on Foreign Relations. He was even Treasurer of an officially cited Communist Front called “Round Table on India.”

Goldsmith was also Secretary and dominating figure of Americans United for World Organization. The House Committee on Campaign Expenses, headed by Congressman Percy Priest of Tennessee, recommended the prosecution of this organization for corrupt practices in financing radically Leftist candidates. Within thirty days the group went out of business, turning over its membership to the subversive United World Federalists. The voting records of incumbent Congressmen and Senators were regularly compiled and checked by Goldsmith’s Fronts and cooperating groups, and those who went along with the world planners were supported. Conservative and anticommunist legislators were opposed with well-financed Leftist candidates.

Typical was Goldsmith’s concentration of efforts against Congressmen E. E. Cox and B. Carroll Reece, who had undertaken investigation of tax-exempt foundations. Both men were literally hounded to death. The Goldsmith attacks on anti-Communist Senator Pat McCarran of Nevada were equally vicious and well financed.

At least one of Goldsmith’s committees to promote Leftist candidates is still going strong. It bears the name National Committee for an Effective Congress, and proudly displays on one of its brochures a quotation from Senator Joseph McCarthy to the effect that it was Goldsmith’s organiza-

tion which took the lead in the drive to destroy the anti-Communist efforts of the late Wisconsin Senator.

President Eisenhower, of course, cooperated fully with the members of his Administration who connived to destroy McCarthy. He also snubbed McCarthy personally, refusing to invite him to the White House when every other Senator was invited. Eisenhower not only did not attempt to clean out the subversives in our government, but went out of his way to stop those who did try. Ike used the technique originated by Truman — a Presidential directive ordering all Administrative agencies of the federal government to refuse to turn over any information relating to the loyalty of any government employee to any Congressional Committee. Arthur Goldsmith's faith was well placed!

Most Americans believe that Eisenhower was preparing to move against Castro and free the island of Cuba from the Communists when the reins passed to John F. Kennedy. What they have not known is that subversives in the State Department and CIA cooperated with Castro, and that Milton Eisenhower corresponded with Fidel Castro in the Oriente hills in November 1958. Six weeks later, January 1, 1959, Castro seized Havana, and one week later Eisenhower recognized Castro and his Communists as the legal Government of Cuba.

Eisenhower's support of the Communists during his Crusade in Europe (the name of his book, ghostwritten by identified Communist Joseph Barnes,* and exempted from income tax to permit the General to make a fortune on it) has been the subject of much controversy even to this day.

*Barnes has been independently identified under oath as a Communist, on their own knowledge, by Whittaker Chambers, Louis Budenz, General Alexander Barmine, Dr. Karl A. Wittfogel, and Hede Massing.

It is most recently criticized in History Of The Second World War, by the late Captain Sir Basil Liddell Hart, released in March 1971. The author, a distinguished British military theorist, states that Eisenhower's diversion of gasoline from General George S. Patton's U.S. Third Army cost

the Allies the opportunity to win the War in September 1944. He contends that the “missed opportunity” not only cost the Western Allies (not the Communists, please note) a million casualties, but also meant that “millions of men and women died by military action and in concentration camps.”

The school of thought which Sir Basil represents holds that not only was victory delayed as a result, but the Soviet Union was enabled to finish the War as master of Berlin and central Germany. This despite the fact that Soviet troops had not even reached the German border at the end of 1944. By deliberately and unnecessarily delaying the end of the War, Eisenhower created the unhappy division of Germany which still exists today, while giving the Communists time to support Mao Tse-tung by entering the war in the Far East.

While many have called such actions “mistakes in judgment,” others believe that they indicate a deliberate pro-Soviet bias. A visitor to Eisenhower’s office when he was President of Columbia University reported that the only photograph displayed on Eisenhower’s desk was an autographed photo of Josef Stalin. Stalin’s high regard for Eisenhower, whom he credited for Soviet control of Berlin, is detailed in the recent KGB release of Khrushchev’s Memoirs.

By the time the Kennedy Administration breezed into Washington even the pretence of anti-Communism was considered absurd. Seeking out Communists and pro-Communists in government seemed a hapless task when new advisors and top employees came only from the Left. Even before Kennedy took office, he sent Walt Whitman Rostow on a Mission to Moscow to announce the end of any vestigial American anti-Communism. Rostow was then taken into the Kennedy Administration in spite of the fact that he had in recent years been refused security clearance on three occasions.

It was the refusal of the State Department security officer, Otto Otepka, to provide a clearance for Rostow when personally directed to do so by Dean Rusk and Robert F. Kennedy which put into motion the plot to oust Otepka and open the gates to whatever radicals were amenable to the Kennedy mood.

Another blatant security risk who became an important figure in the Kennedy Administration was Adam Yarmolinsky. He even admitted attending meetings of the Young Communist League, explaining to Army investigators: "The Young Communist League believed and I was inclined to believe that a so-called Communist government was a desired end." He raised funds on behalf of the Young Communist League and attended the Communist American Youth Conference. He was even Secretary of the notoriously pro-Communist Fund for the Republic.

Yarmolinsky's job at the Department of Defence was to head a group of arrogant and officious young "whiz kids" who became known as the "Commissars." They proceeded with a carefully scheduled campaign to downgrade and undermine the military, a program which continues to the present. Yarmolinsky was also one of the authors of the bill which authorized the Office of Economic Opportunity, but was prevented from heading the program by outraged Senators.

Other Kennedy choices included Pierre Salinger, the President's press secretary, whose mother reportedly ran a Communist camp on the West Coast. Another was former ADA boss Arthur Schlesinger Jr., who joined the White House staff and was soon arranging for visits to the White House from such persons as Communist Ahmed Ben Bella of Algeria, Communist Josip Broz Tito of Yugoslavia, and Communist Sekou Toure of Guinea. J. Robert Oppenheimer, who was denied a security clearance because of his Communist affiliations, was also honoured at the White House, as were scatologist James Baldwin, radical Linus Pauling, and a long list of Communist Fronters of whom Schlesinger approved.

One of Kennedy's first acts was to remove restrictions for the flow of Communist propaganda into (lie United States. After all, brother Bobby had reassured the public that there simply was no threat from Communists inside the country. Whatever temporary danger existed was said to be a product of "Soviet imperialism," which the Kennedys considered a useful issue to be cranked up only at election time.

While the Kennedy "election confrontations" with Moscow were presented to the American public as "victories," exactly the opposite was true.

When the Communist missile buildup in Cuba could no longer be ignored, having been exposed by columnist Paul Scott, Kennedy was forced to take action to save his Administration from an electoral disaster. He is claimed to have forced the removal of those missiles, but no inspection was ever made and then-current photos of I.R.B.M.'s being toured through the main streets of Cuba's capital appeared a year later in El Mundo of Havana.* In return for the Soviets going along with his electoral charade, President Kennedy agreed not to disturb the Communist regime in Cuba and to remove American missiles from Italy and Turkey.

*These were authenticated by government sources and reproduced on Pages 55-56 of American Opinion for October 1964.

It was also President Kennedy who brought Arthur Goldberg into his first important government post by making him Secretary of Labour. A labour lawyer, he had been president of the Chicago Chapter of the National Lawyers Guild, cited by the House Committee on Un-American Activities as the "foremost legal bulwark of the Communist Party." Naturally he went on to bigger and better things.

Mr. Kennedy selected Goldberg to replace Felix Frankfurter on the Supreme Court when Frankfurter retired, and moved Willard Wirtz, whose brother Robert had for seven years been a Communist Party Organizer in Illinois, into the Labour Department post vacated by Goldberg. Willard Wirtz had worked closely with his brother, even to the point of gathering signatures to place the Communist Party on the ballot in Illinois. Esther Peterson was another Kennedy selection. She was named an Assistant Secretary of Labour in spite of an extremely damaging security file which indicated her longtime close association with Communists and pro-Communists, and possible secret membership in the Communist Party over a long period.

Dean Rusk, Robert McNamara, and McGeorge Bundy were other important members of the Kennedy Administration whose policy decisions seemed incompatible with proper action to be taken by a country spending billions to support a military establishment which we are told will

protect us from Communism. All of these extremely important individuals were carried over* into the new Administration when Vice President Johnson replaced the assassinated John F. Kennedy. Most other “Kennedy men” remained, if only for a short period, after their leader went to his hero’s grave.

*For details on these and other Kennedy carry-overs, see Gary Allen, “The Unelected,” American Opinion, June 1968.

The first telephone call Lyndon Johnson made as President was to Nikita Khrushchev in Moscow, to assure him of continued friendly relations. The second call was to the man who had been Mr. Johnson’s boss in New Deal days. He is Aubrey Williams, identified under oath before the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee as a member of the Communist Party, U.S.A.

When Lyndon Johnson was State Director of the National Youth Administration for Texas, Aubrey Williams was National Director of that subsidiary of President Roosevelt’s Works Progress Administration. Mr. Williams’ Communist record was so bad that the Senate later refused to confirm him for a Roosevelt nomination. The next call was to retired radical columnist Walter Lippmann. Other phone calls followed to labour leaders and “Civil Rights” activists — David Dubinsky, Walter Reuther, A. Philip Randolph, Jacob Potofsky, Martin Luther King, James Farmer, Roy Wilkins, and Whitney Young.

Within days, responding to demands from such Leftist sheets as the Communist Worker, the new President named Chief Justice Earl Warren to head a commission to investigate the death of President Kennedy. The Commission produced a voluminous report to support the predetermined conclusion that a “lone killer” had committed the crime. The fact that he was a Communist agent, trained in the Soviet Union and married to the ward of a KGB colonel, was given the most thorough whitewash possible in the circumstances.

The Commission went to fantastic lengths to deny that Oswald had been a member of a KGB. assassination team. The Johnson Administration

was almost immediately troubled by scandal. The Bobby Baker affair had been trotted out when the Kennedys were planning to dump Mr. Johnson from the Vice Presidency, and it could hardly be hushed even when Johnson was President. Then there was the arrest of Walter Jenkins on a morals charge. Jenkins was the President's Special Assistant. He had worked closely with Mr. Johnson for over twenty years and regularly swam nude with the President in the White House pool. The Jenkins affair was a national embarrassment, but it could well have been even more serious.

On October 7, 1964, a cocktail party was given at the Newsweek Building, 1750 Pennsylvania Avenue, Washington, D.C. Among those present were Dean Rusk, Robert McNamara, Douglas Dillon, Willard Wirtz, Orville Freeman, Nicholas D. Katzenbach, and Walter Jenkins. The hostess was Mrs. Catherine Graham, president of the Washington Post. Shortly after eight p.m., Jenkins slipped out of the party to meet a male friend with whom he had previously had an "affair." By appointment the two met in the men's room of the YMCA at 1636 "G" Street, NW, Washington, D.C.

Presidential Assistant Jenkins' friend was Andy Choka, Hungarian born, an employee at the Army and Navy Club in Washington, D.C. According to an Intelligence source, Choka was at the time under investigation by one of our nation's Intelligence agencies and had been interrogated in security matters only about a month before. At 8:35 p.m., Jenkins and Choka were arrested by Morals Squad officer L. P. Drovillard on the complaint of Morals Officer R. L. Graham, both of the Washington Metropolitan Police. The charge was an offence involving sex perversion. On arraignment, bail of fifty dollars was set for each of the men and the bail subsequently forfeited, tantamount to conviction.

Thereafter the President's friend and advisor, Abe Fortas, whose Communist Front record and dubious financial transactions later proved sufficiently serious to force his resignation from the Supreme Court, contacted the Washington newspapers and for a time managed to suppress the story of the Jenkins arrest. Jenkins was no ordinary employee of the White House. He had been given a top secret security clearance by the

President, attended top secret meetings of the National Security Council, and had access to the nation's most confidential information. Yet, as a practicing deviate, he was vulnerable to immediate blackmail by anyone who had a mind to apply the pressure. Equally upsetting, he was carrying on his disgusting affair with a man already being questioned by Intelligence authorities.

This was not even Jenkins' first arrest for homosexual behaviour. On January 15, 1959, at 10:20 p.m., Walter Jenkins had been arrested in the same YMCA. and, according to police record 168287, was charged with "disorderly conduct (pervert)" and forfeited \$25 bail. After Jenkins' second Washington arrest, police officers watched as the records of his first arrest were torn and thrown into a waste- paper basket. A photograph bearing (he arrest number was, however, retrieved. Confidential sources reported that Jenkins had also been arrested on a similar charge at the Seven Corners Shopping Center, Falls Church, Virginia, on another occasion. That time the charges were dropped when his identity was learned.

Although Lyndon B. Johnson claimed he did not know of Jenkins' homosexual arrests, an Intelligence source reports that LBJ had been supplied with the details in a hand-delivered memo. He nonetheless continued to employ Jenkins and personally gave him top security clearance. A confidential source reports that at the time of Jenkins' 1959 arrest a member of LBJ's staff, Bill Moyers, was called by Jenkins, who did not have the bail money on his person. It was Moyers who posted the bail for Jenkins. That Moyers reported this to Johnson is beyond question.

So a known sex pervert, obviously subject to blackmail and vulnerable to his pervert lovers, was granted access to the nation's most important secrets. In fact, Jenkins was actually setting security procedures from the White House. I have in my possession a copy of a letter by Walter Jenkins, issued on behalf of President Johnson on White House stationery and dated September 10, 1964.

Entitled Memorandum to the Heads of Executive Departments and Agencies, it lays out "common sense" rules for security checks. While the

public became familiar with some of the details of the Jenkins case, it was far from an isolated one. The late Scott McLeod, then Chief of the State Department's Bureau of Security and Consular Affairs, observed that in a period of approximately seven years over eight hundred homosexuals were dismissed from the State Department. Obviously someone had given these security risks a clearance. In many cases they held important policy-making positions. Little wonder that the Communist Conspiracy has been able to make such progress inside our government.

Lyndon Johnson seemed particularly vulnerable to Leftist oddballs. To him, for instance, belongs the dubious honour of having appointed as Attorney General a man called by J. Edgar Hoover, Director of the FBI. since 1924, the worst Attorney General he has ever worked under. Worse than Bobby Kennedy, to whom Hoover would not even speak for the last six months of Bobby's tenure. I am referring, of course, to Ramsey Clark, who got the job when Supreme Court Justice Tom C. Clark, Ramsey's father, stepped down to create a vacancy into which Johnson could place the first Negro to sit on the High Court. Tom Clark's "ultra-Liberal" son was made Attorney General as part of the deal.

The Negro selected by Johnson was Thurgood Marshall, who has a long record of affiliation with officially cited Communist Fronts, and who first ran the confirmation gamut when President Kennedy named him to the U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals. His record was so bad that it took nearly a year to get the approval of the Senate. Marshall was next appointed Solicitor General by Johnson, and then moved into the Supreme Court in spite of the fact that his respect for the law was brought into doubt by the fact that he had practised law in New York for twenty years without a license, a fact brought out in the lengthy Hearings before his first confirmation.

Although he catered to the Left, Johnson's style was never really acceptable to the Establishment Insiders, and he found it expedient to renounce any chance he might have of reelection. Vice President Hubert Humphrey won the nomination when Robert Francis Kennedy met the same fate as his brother at the hands of another "lone" Marxist — this one trained in a Communist-staffed assassination school in Syria. Humphrey lost to Nixon.

Although Richard Nixon had the support of the “Eastern Establishment” and their Insiders, he was also able to attract conservative support. As a non-candidate he had been saying the right things, and even as a candidate he promised “justice for Otto Otepka” and called for “cleaning up” the State Department.

The man selected by Nixon to be his Secretary of State, William P. Rogers, had other ideas. He quickly announced there would be no job at State for Otepka and that there would be no “housecleaning.” This is understandable. Rogers is the man President Eisenhower chose to run the “get-McCarthy” operation. He is, to understate the obvious, no anti-Communist. In American Opinion for November 1970, I discussed at length the Communist affiliations of a number of our Ambassadors with whom Secretary Rogers is now thoroughly at home. I recommend that you go back and review that article as an object lesson in how the Communists operate.

The Nixon appointments have been nothing short of scandalous. President Nixon named Henry A. Kissinger, a foreign-born intellectual, employee and supporter of Nelson Rockefeller, and former member of the staff of the Insiders’ Council on Foreign Relations, as his most important advisor and a member of the National Security Council. Charles Yost, a friend and associate of Alger Hiss, suspected of also being a Communist agent, was named as American Ambassador to the United Nations. (We exposed his background in the November issue of American Opinion and he has since resigned.)

James Farmer, a revolutionary “Civil Rights” activist who supported Hubert Humphrey in the Presidential election, was another Nixon appointee. He was named to a top post in the Department of Health, Education and Welfare. (Farmer also resigned — again, shortly after our exposure of his background, this time in our sister publication, The Review Of The News.)

And these are but a few of literally hundreds of such radicals who have been given homes in the Nixon Administration. For a Cabinet-level breakdown, see Gary Allen’s “New Leaders” in American Opinion for October, 1969.*

Mr. Nixon simply doesn't keep his promises. Candidate Nixon's call to take the war into North Vietnam and end the fighting honourably have been superseded by President Nixon's promises to withdraw American troops with the Communists still holding American prisoners. The President has also called for increased trade with the Communists, including Red China; has made pilgrimages to Communist Yugoslavia and Communist Romania; and, has declared that we have now entered an era of "negotiation" with the Comrades even as they are killing American soldiers in the field.

*This is available from American Opinion in reprint at 5 for \$1.00. See also Gary Allen's Mr. Nixon, A Hard Look At The Candidate, and his Richard Nixon, Professor Galbraith Calls Him A Socialist, each available from American Opinion at 5 for \$1.00.

Although our country is in turmoil because of the activities of radical, Communist-trained agitators, the American public is asked by the President to believe that there is no Communist influence in the riots and disturbances on our college campuses, or in the bombings and terrorism and killing the police sweeping the country. Stupendous efforts, and millions of dollars, have been put into fighting "poverty" and "organized crime," while ignoring the basic cause of this revolution the open promotion among the young of sedition, assassination, and sabotage. Meanwhile, identified Communists and radical agitators are actually being subsidized by the President's programs through the various "poverty" agencies and minority-support campaigns. And the situation grows ever more serious.

The fact is that while every President since Roosevelt has advocated "World Peace Through World Law," not one of them has made any serious effort to stop the greatest threat to world peace, the International Communist Conspiracy, from operating ever more freely within The United States and around the world. The facts simply cannot be denied.

After a lengthy investigation into such matters of subversion in our government, which involved the questioning of many expert witnesses

and presentation of hundreds of documents, the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee arrived at twelve important conclusions in its Report entitled Interlocking Subversion In Government Departments. Perhaps this is the place to review them:-

1. The Soviet international organization has carried on a successful and important penetration of the United States Government and this penetration has not been fully exposed.
2. This penetration has extended from the lower ranks to top-level policy and operating positions in our Government.
3. The agents of this penetration have operated in accordance with a distinct design fashioned by their Soviet superiors.
4. Members of this conspiracy helped to get each other into Government, helped each other to rise in Government and protected each other from exposure.
5. The general pattern of this penetration was first into agencies concerned with economic recovery, then to war making agencies, then to agencies concerned with foreign policy and postwar planning, but always moving to the focal point of national concern.
6. In general, the Communists who infiltrated our Government worked behind the scenes - guiding research and preparing memoranda on which basic American policies were set, writing speeches for Cabinet officers, influencing congressional investigations, drafting laws, manipulating administrative reorganizations — always serving the interest of their Soviet superiors.
7. Thousands of diplomatic, political, military, scientific, and economic secrets of the United States have been stolen by Soviet agents in our Government and other persons closely connected with the Communists.
8. Despite the fact that the Federal Bureau of Investigation and other security agencies had reported extensive information about this Commu-

nist penetration, little was done by the executive branch to interrupt the Soviet operatives in their ascent in Government until congressional committees brought forth to public light the facts of the conspiracy.

9. Powerful groups and individuals within the executive branch were at work obstructing and weakening the effort to eliminate Soviet agents from positions in Government.

10. Members of this conspiracy repeatedly swore to oaths denying Communist Party membership when seeking appointments, transfers, and promotions and these falsifications have, in virtually every case, gone unpunished.

11. The control that the American Communications Association, a Communist-directed union, maintains over communication lines vital to the national defence poses a threat to the security of this country.

12. Policies and programs laid down by members of this Soviet conspiracy are still in effect within our Government and constitute a continuing hazard to our national security. (Page 49.)

And, as Dr. George S. Benson, Present Emeritus of Harding College, observed in the National Program Letter of November 1970:

Traitors to the United States have no cause to fear a legal penalty as they go about mobilizing to take over the nation in a violent, bloody revolution. Read that statement again. It is true! The traitors know it is true. It is one of the most fantastic realities of our unbelievably permissive, deteriorating and endangered American society of the 1970's.

In Washington last week, one of the top legal minds of the nation, who also is one of the best informed men in America on the ramifications of the Communist conspiracy, told us that the United States Justice Department could not arrest traitors or halt acts of treason now prevalent throughout the country. Supreme Court decisions of recent years so shattered the security laws that there is no workable safeguard against the mobilization, arming and training of a massive revolutionary force which

is determined to seize control. This is a fact that seems not to have been understood by the American people. For years the American people have done nothing to change it.

President Roosevelt permitted the U.S. Government to become infiltrated with Communists, fellow travellers, and Soviet agents — many of whom are still there. President Truman continued President Roosevelt's policies, interfered with Congressional attempts to expose traitors in government, and originated the policy of the "Executive Fifth Amendment." President Eisenhower put further restrictions on information being made available to Congressional Committees seeking to expose continuing subversion. President Kennedy brought into government a whole new group of security risks and began a concerted program to eliminate anti-Communists from government.

President Johnson continued the Kennedy policies while adding Leftist cronies of his own. And now President Nixon has also named Leftists and radical "Liberals" to government posts while permitting the breakdown of government security to go on and on and on.

Yet, all of these Presidents spoke like sound anti-Communists before their election. Did they all deliberately deceive the American people, or did they change afterwards because of some hidden control over the office of the President? Whatever the answer, even this briefest review should indicate that Americans who love their country had better forget the golf course, the bowling league, the television syndrome, or whatever has been occupying their time while the Communists have been fastening their hold on America, and get to work at the job of letting other Americans like themselves know what is happening. Our leaders are simply not going 'to put a stop to Communist subversion until we make them do it. We had better get to the job, in an organized and disciplined manner, while it can still be done! The alternative is unthinkable.



The Author



Frank A. Capell is a professional intelligence specialist of almost thirty years' standing. He is Editor and Publisher of the fortnightly newsletter, *The Herald Of Freedom*, has contributed to such important national magazines as *The Review Of The News*, and is author of *Robert F. Kennedy — A Political Biography*, *The Untouchables*, and other books of interest to Conservatives. Mr. Capell appears frequently on radio and television, lectures widely, and never fears controversy. He lives in New Jersey, is an active Catholic

layman, and father of seven sons.

He was born on May 8, 1907 in Washington Heights in New York City to Anthony Capelli and Caroline Louisa Brantigam. He married in 1935 and had one daughter. He remarried in 1948 to Adele Irene Neighbour and they raised seven sons. He founded *The Capell Employment Agency*, which had five offices in New York City. In 1943, while an investigator for the War Production Board, Capell was fined \$2,000 for "agreeing to take a \$1,000 gratuity from a clothing manufacturer." In 1964, when Thomas Kuchel was campaigning against Barry Goldwater, there circulated a "vicious document" that purported to be an affidavit signed by a Los Angeles Police Department officer saying that in 1949 he had arrested Kuchel. The document said the arrest was for drunkenness while Kuchel had been in the midst of a sex act. Capell was indicted for the libel, along with Norman H. Krause, a bar owner and ex-Los Angeles policeman, who in 1950 did arrest two people who worked in Kuchel's office for drunkenness — Jack Clemmons, a Los Angeles police sergeant

until his resignation two weeks before his arrest; and John F. Fergus, a public relations man for Eversharp, Inc., who was charged in 1947 with possession of a concealed weapon and given a suspended sentence.

A lifelong heavy smoker, Capell died from lung cancer on October 18, 1980 in New Brunswick, New Jersey. He was buried in Somerset Hills Cemetery in Basking Ridge, New Jersey.





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