

DDE : *Wagon of Peace*
File Smith, Gen. W. Bedell
(Box 3)

August 18, 1954

Dear Bedell:

It is with the greatest reluctance and sincere regret that I bow to your wishes and accept your resignation as Under Secretary of State, effective October first. I cannot, out of concern for the best interests of the United States, consider your suggestion that I fix an earlier date.

So long as I live, I shall never be able to think of our association together except with feelings of deep personal and official obligation. Your friendship and your advice, in peace and in war, have been a mainstay to me in trying and difficult times.

You may be sure that I shall take full advantage of your offer to do temporary work for the government from time to time. You have always given so completely of yourself to your country that I know you will answer every call promptly and cheerfully and with your never-failing devotion and abilities.

Mrs. Eisenhower and I extend to you and Norrie our best wishes for a well-deserved furlough from government duty -- but at the same time I warn you to remember that in the Army a furlough has meant only a respite from active duty.

With warm regard,

As ever,



The Honorable W. Bedell Smith
Under Secretary of State
Washington, D. C.

Tuesday, October 19, 1954.



The President saw General Doolittle and other members of the Committee appointed to investigate the activities of the CIA.

The report was presented by General Doolittle, who said they had gone over it with Allan Dulles for three reasons: (1) to be absolutely fair; (2) to study Mr. Dulles better to watch for his reactions to a report not wholly favorable; (3) and their hope that the maximum good would come out of the report. Mr. Dulles made several recommendations that were incorporated in the report.

The President prefaced his remarks by saying that of course Mr. Dulles knew, as does everyone, that no two men would have the same judgments about certain things. That what we wanted to know was did we have a good man for the CIA head, and was he being selective and skillful in getting his assistants, and was his team working together in the best interests of the United States.

General Doolittle emphasized that the report was constructive criticism and in no sense a white wash. Some of the recommendations were very technical.

About Dulles: his principal strength is his unique knowledge of his subject; he has his whole heart in it, his life, he is a man of great honesty, integrity, loyally supported by his staff. His weakness, or the weakness of the CIA is in the organization -- it grew like topsy, sloppy organization. Mr. Dulles surrounds himself with people in whom he has loyalty but not competence. There is a lack of discipline in the organization. There is a complete lack of security consciousness throughout organization. Too much information is leaked at cocktail party.

There is the family relationships with the Secretary of State. Such relationship can be important as it leads to protection of one by the other or influence of one by the other. Doolittle feels that it is a relationship that it would be better not to have exist. The President thought, however, there was something more favorable to be said about the relationship; he appointed Allan Dulles in full knowledge of the relationship and things it might be beneficial.

About Dulles' two chief assistants. Frank Wisner is a chap of great promise but not a good organizer.

About Dulles' readiness to accept criticism, Doolittle said he is highly emotional wherever criticism was against him he took it well; he fought for his staff people, however, to the point of becoming emotional.

Doolittle had said that Bedell Smith had at one time said that Dulles was too emotional to be in this critical spot. He said further he thought his emotionalism was far worse than it appeared on the surface. The President said he had never seen him show the slightest disturbance. He said further that we must remember that here is one of the most peculiar types of operation any government can have, and that it probably takes a strange kind of genius to run it. The President said that what did disturb him was what the Committee reported about his assistants - Wismer and Cabell. Doolittle said in his opinion Allan Dulles did not have an administrative individual in either. Eisenhower said he was convinced no military man could do the job. President pointed out importance of Allan Dulles' contacts throughout world. President further said, with reference to lack of security, that it was completely frustrating to find always evidence that people are talking. Security Council has gotten pretty good.



President said his next move would be to get Dulles in and talk to him about it. The relationship with Secretary of State did not disturb him because part of CIA's work is extension of work of State Department. He further feels the confidential relationship between the two brothers is a good thing.

not

Someone in room said Bissell was/a good man. Also that Amory was an exceptionally fine man.

President said we were interested in two things: (1) improvement within CIA itself; (2) improvement in relationship and better understanding between CIA and rest of intelligence committees in government.

President said he was astonished at the difficulty of getting good administrators in government; that he had found a good many fine administrators throughout his long career.

SIGHTINGS

Secret Manned Space Station Said In Orbit For 30 Years States Richard Boylan

By Richard Boylan, Ph.D. <rich.boylan@24stex.com>
9-25-98

In July of 1952 the world was electrified by large newspaper headlines and photos of squadrons of UFOs flying repeatedly over the nation's Capital in Washington, DC. Four months later WW II General Dwight Eisenhower was elected President.

The same month President Eisenhower took office (January, 1953), the CIA's Office of Scientific Intelligence (OSI) was ordered to determine if UFOs were interstellar vehicles. OSI convened the Robertson Panel of scientists, which recommended that the Air Force study of UFOs, Project Blue Book, be expanded.

A year later, in April, 1954, as documented by Gerald Light, President Eisenhower made a secret trip to Muroc Field (now Edwards Air Force Base), in the California desert, accompanied by generals, reporter Franklin Allen of the Hearst Newspapers Group, Los Angeles Catholic Bishop James McIntyre, and others. The President had previously arranged to be in nearby Palm Springs, CA, purportedly for a golfing vacation. He "was spirited over to Muroc one night," while reporters were fed the cover story that the

President had a toothache and needed to see a dentist.

While at Muroc Air Field, Eisenhower was present while an extraterrestrial disc landed. Several Star Visitors emerged to converse with the President and the generals. The extraterrestrials requested that Eisenhower make the public aware of extraterrestrial contact with Earth forthwith. The President protested that humans were not ready, and needed time to be prepared for adjusting to this stupendous reality.

By the end of the following month, May, 1954, President Eisenhower's CIA Director, Walter Bedell Smith, Prince Bernhard of Netherlands, David Rockefeller and other top world financiers, later-Secretary of State Dean Rusk, later-British Minister of Defense Denis Healey, and other Western power leaders convened the inaugural meeting of the Bilderberg Group, "a means of Western collective management of the world order". (Sklar, H., ed., 1981. Trilateralism. Boston: South End Press.) One of the early items on the agenda of this world management policy board was extraterrestrial contact.

The following information was disclosed to me by a confidential reliable informant, who previously worked on contract for the National Security Agency, and maintains connections within the Intelligence community. This information has been confirmed by a second source, Dr. Michael Wolf of the National Security Council's unacknowledged subcommittee, the MJ-12 Special Studies Group. The report which follows is not "leaks". The release of this information is part of the Acclimation Program, an official though unacknowledged U.S. Government policy of "processed release of information", as Dr. Wolf describes it. (Any information presented in this report which I have developed independent of these two governmental informants will appear in parentheses.)

Shortly after establishing itself, the Bilderberg Group collaborated with the Council on Foreign Relations (CFR), another international policy body devoted to world management, concerning the problem of adjusting humankind to extraterrestrial presence. Bilderberg and CFR decided jointly in the mid-1950s to enter into an arrangement with the extraterrestrials: The ETs were given an island in French Polynesia as a base on Earth. This arrangement afforded them an opportunity to monitor closely Earth cultures and behavior; and it permitted Earth governments a way to monitor extraterrestrial

culture and behavior. "It became an on-going experiment," as my former-NSA informant put it. He adds that when official public announcement of the extraterrestrial presence occurs, "they will be the ones introduced to Earthlings; 'Oh, by the way, we want to welcome our neighbors from the Pleiades, who by the way have been here since [the beginning of Earth] time, but [are] actually living in our place, date, space and time.'" The informant adds, "They are the diplomatic corps."

My ex-NSA informant reported that the U.S. particularly held out for many concessions before agreeing to the arrangement. (He did not specify what those concessions were, but history subsequent to 1954 suggests that what the U.S. obtained was the lion's share of extraterrestrial scientist consultants, to assist American scientists in understanding and adapting exotic ET technologies into such devices we now know as the computer chip, fibre optics, lasers, gene-splicing therapy, cloning, night-vision equipment, super-tenacity fibers (such as Kevlar lightweight armor), aerospace ceramics, Stealth technology, particle-beam devices, and gravity-control flight.) NSC's Dr. Michael Wolf has previously revealed in his book *The Catchers of Heaven* that he worked with ETs as part of his governmental duties. "I met with extraterrestrial individuals every day in my work, and shared living quarters with them," while doing research at extremely-classified underground government research laboratories.

He added, "Zetas work in underground facilities, as requested by the U.S. Government. The ETs are not breaking the U.S. Government-Zeta treaties, but the Government has broken treaties by mistreating ETs, and trying to fire on UFOs." Dr. Wolf also described working with very human-appearing races dubbed the Nordics and Semitics. He said, "The Semitics and Nordics come from Altair 4 and 5 and from the Pleiades [star systems]." Wolf also disclosed that in 1954 the U.S. had four extraterrestrial corpses in the "Blue Room", Hanger 18 at Wright-Patterson Air Force Base, Dayton, Ohio. These bodies came from a series of retrievals of downed UFOs. "The first UFO came down in 1941 into the ocean west of San Diego, and was retrieved by the Navy." (The Navy has held a leadership position in UFO matters ever since.) Between that and the first publicly-announced UFO crash in 1947, northwest of Roswell, New Mexico, Wolf says there was another crash in 1946, as well as two other crashes in 1947 besides Roswell.

Secret U.S.-USSR Manned Space Station - Positioned In Orbit For Past 30 Years, Disclosed.

In a report earlier this year, I wrote that in 1969, Apollo 10 astronauts Stafford, Cernan and Young were the first to approach an extraterrestrial beacon (dubbed The Monolith) and film it. Now, with additional information, I can add that they were not, however, the first astronauts to spot this ET beacon. That Monolith was first sighted by Russian cosmonaut Yuri Gagarin, the first man in space, in 1961. He was followed that same year by American astronaut Alan Shephard, who also sighted the beacon. It turns out that sighting the beacon was not that unlikely. My NSA informant says, "There are billions of them floating all over." Dr. Michael Wolf shed additional light on the beacons. "They are 'postcards from the rim'. They emit both light and tone signals, sending a mathematical language. There may be five or more ET civilizations involved in setting up these beacons."

Ignore those Boeing commercials and the NASA press releases about how America "soon" will have its own first manned space station. My ex-NSA informant revealed that there has been a manned "deep space platform" in orbit above Earth for over thirty years! "It [has] had three-manned [American] crews as well as Russians 'on' since '68!" He further states that since 1973, the space station received additional extremely-high technology, "and has had upgrades since." His disclosures confirms reports I had heard previously from former military officers about a secret space platform in orbit.

This disclosure makes clear, as does my earlier report about a secret military astronaut program retrieving the "Apollo 10" Monolith in 1972 for study, that the Cape Canaveral Space Shuttles launches and the "first American" space station on NASA's drawing boards are just government "cover" programs. Such programs have served to deflect the public from becoming aware before now of the existence of a black-project military space station and classified military craft which can go well past orbit into deep space.

There will be additional disclosures, which will be brought to you as they become available.

Additional Details About Secret Space Station Revealed by Richard Boylan, Ph.D.

The ex-NSA informant, who provided information on a secret U.S.-USSR manned space station in orbit since 1968, now has furnished me additional details about its operation.

The space station has been serviced by secret military spacecraft long before the first American Space Shuttle flew in 1981. Then, in 1988, previous spacefaring vehicles were superseded by the "Nautilus", a spacecraft with a rounded delta shape, built jointly by special projects divisions of Europe's Airbus Industrie and U.S.'s Boeing Corporation. Nautilus has a propulsion system which utilizes magnetic pulsing.

Nautilus-type craft make twice-weekly trips up into space and back, to service the secret international space station. The Nautilus is based in Utah. (Although my informant did not identify the base, the likely candidates are the Dugway Proving Grounds, Utah, with one of the longest runways in the world, or Hill Air Force Base Range, in an extremely remote location.)

Nautilus-class craft were also used at the beginning of the Gulf War, to penetrate Iraqi airspace from space. Soon thereafter, Stealth aircraft took over covert penetration operations.

SIGHTINGS HOMEPAGE

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

THE NATION

Living Dangerously

On the flight back from the Foreign Ministers' conference in Berlin, Secretary of State John Foster Dulles stopped off in Bermuda long enough to flex his muscles in a quick swim. Two hours later he was airborne again, and at sundown, one windy day last week, he landed at Washington's National Airport for a routine welcome home. There was a whispered briefing from Under Secretary Bedell Smith, a kiss from Dulles' sister, an ambassadorial handshake from France, Britain and West Germany. Then Dulles headed for his office to map a campaign on the issue that was suddenly blowing up a home-front storm.

Dulles had gone to Berlin amid predictions that he had much to lose and little to gain. By his deft handling of European issues, and with the stout help of Britain's Eden, France's Bidault, he had exposed Russia's designs for Europe and brought Britain, France and the U.S. closer together in the face of these designs than they have been for years. But in Berlin's last hour, the Big Four had issued a communiqué setting up still another conference, in Geneva, Switzerland, April 26. There, with Communist China sitting in, they would discuss, first, Korea (with all nations that provided troops for the Korean war invited), then Indo-China.

On Capitol Hill, even Dulles' admirers gasped at this new date to wrestle two bears simultaneously, for if the hopes for Berlin were slim, the chances of getting out of Geneva without a mauling seemed downright perilous.

Bedrock Argument. The Four Power communiqué raised some questions which Dulles began to answer this week in private conferences with key Senators and Representatives. Didn't the mere invitation to Peking give Red China a new status among nations, and wasn't that a step toward *de facto* recognition? Not necessarily, said the State Department, calling attention to the fact that Dulles actually got Molotov to sign a clause in the communiqué saying that the invitation to China did not imply recognition. Moreover, China is going to Geneva not as a sponsoring power but as a government invited to discuss only two specific issues. Another question: Wasn't it a mistake to broaden the Korean discussions to include Indo-China? Dulles' answer: No, the U.S. has for a year officially viewed the Korean



STATE DEPARTMENT'S SMITH & DULLES (AT WASHINGTON AIRPORT)
After an aimless past, a target of opportunity.

International

and Indo-China wars as "interdependent."

Dulles' bedrock argument was that if the U.S. wants to preserve its diplomatic gains in Europe, there is no way out of a subsequent conference on Asia. Molotov's aim at Berlin was to split off France from the Big Three; France's Foreign Minister Bidault was under instructions from his government to work for negotiations with Peking. It is far better—the Dulles argument continued—to have joint negotiations than to split the Big Three and have France negotiating with the Communists on its own.

Price of the Past. Any single act of diplomacy is partly the result of past decisions that cannot now be changed, partly the result of present circumstances, and partly the estimate of future conditions. The Geneva conference is the price the U.S. must pay for the stalemate armistice at Panmunjom; in its turn Panmunjom was the result of the years of failure to define the objective of the Korean war. The French are in a powerful logical position when they ask why they cannot negotiate an end to the Indo-China war if the U.S. and the U.N. could negotiate an armistice at Panmunjom. In the present, Geneva is the price the U.S. pays for having France as an ally in European defense.

Looking ahead, the outcome at Geneva

depends on what the West is prepared to do about Asia. And the West does not know. Paris wants to end the unpopular Indo-China war. France's General Henri Navarre, the able French commander in Indo-China, believes the war can be won with more strength. Yet French leaders in Indo-China do not want too much U.S. help for fear that the help might provoke Communist China into open intervention. Within the Eisenhower Administration, the situation is just as confused: one faction of the State Department thinks Indo-China is not essential to Asian defenses; President Eisenhower and the Joint Chiefs of Staff believe Indo-China must be saved, and that it can be saved by prompt corrective military measures.

Risk & Opportunity. In this confusion lies the principal reason why Geneva can be more dangerous than Berlin. The U.S. knows its mind on Europe much better than it does on Asia. Just like Panmunjom, Geneva can become an irrevocable byproduct of aimlessness unless President Eisenhower and Dulles succeed in defining objectives in Asia. If they do not, they run high risk at Geneva; if they do, the risk is lower, and Geneva takes on the look of opportunity.

Once the confusion is resolved, Dulles' bold gamble could have great rewards, for

at Geneva he could conceivably carry his European success across the globe to Asia, and there nail down the Asian threat so that the British and French see its full relevance to Europe. From Geneva, all three powers and their friends might achieve the resolve to block—by “massive retaliation”—the continuing forward sweep of Communism in Asia.

THE PRESIDENCY

Break

The wives, sacks, cats, kits and other factors in the traffic jam on the road to St. Ives had nothing on the entourage that follows the President of the U.S. Last week when Dwight Eisenhower left on a brief vacation to **limber up his midwinter**

Grapefruit & Moonglow. Palm Springs, a gaudy, man-made oasis, has 674 swimming pools, 285 hotels and motels, grapefruit-laden trees, an abundance of gold-rinsed blondes, superb weather, and the unmistakable patina of Hollywood plastered like lipstick on the desert. **Palm Springs is not Ike's cup of tea, and he had to fight for the vacation he wanted: rest, golf, fresh air and privacy.** When he and Mamie stepped off the *Columbine* at the moon-bathed Palm Springs Airport, a crowd of 3,000 was on hand to greet them. But plans to deck the streets in bunting and turn the vacation into a chamber-of-commerce carnival were abruptly halted on a suggestion from the White House. The official welcoming ceremonies were brief, and the list of greeters was cut

some played the ninth and tenth holes, gave the President a big hand when he arched a difficult iron shot from behind a palm, bounced his ball off the pin on the ninth and stopped just three feet short of the cup. He got another round of applause when he holed out smartly for a par four, and responded with a big grin and a wave of his soiled white cap. When Hoffman missed a ten-foot putt by inches, Helms knocked his ball away, assuming it was a “gimme.” Both Hogan and Ike, who believe in playing every putt, raised a howl. But a few minutes later they relented and conceded the shot.

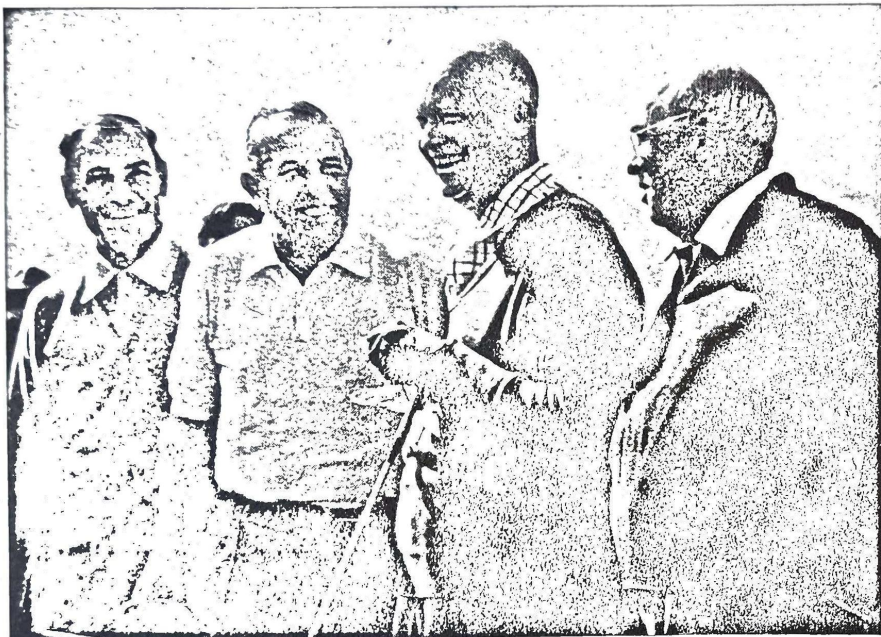
Concentration. “You’re plain lucky,” said Paul Hoffman after Ike sank a long putt. “Lucky, nothing,” huffed the President, in a good imitation of indignation. “It is just concentration.” Ike believes that one of the main differences between good golf and duffer golf is concentration. If a player is thinking about anything but the golf club and the ball, he won’t get a good shot. Ike’s concentration paid off: when the tallies were added up, the President, with an 87 and Hogan with 67, teamed to beat Hoffman (96) and Helms (92), handily, despite a steep handicap.

On his third day in Palm Springs, the President called in the press to make a statement. The lines of fatigue were fading from his eyes and he looked relaxed. But he was boiling mad about the treatment Earl Warren had received in Washington (see below). “My comments on Governor Warren will be limited merely to my own opinion and position,” he snapped. “My opinion of him and confidence in him is demonstrated by the fact that I nominated him to one of the highest offices in the land . . . Every contact I’ve had with him . . . has served only to increase my confidence in him and my high opinion.” Then he whirled and strode toward his office door, but the spring lock had snapped, queering his exit. Ike threw up his hands and grinned as a Secret Service agent opened the door from within.

Drumstick & Deathwatch. On Saturday night it was Press Secretary James Hagerty’s turn to be boiling mad. After he was hastily summoned from a steak fry to Smoke Tree Ranch, wild rumors, like a mouse at a sorority pajama party, threw the reporters into a tizzy. But after every angle had been checked and Smoke Tree was reported all quiet, most of the reporters retired. An hour later the New York *Herald Tribune’s* solemn Robert Donovan was in bed reading *Prince of Players*, a biography of Edwin Booth. He had just reached an account of Lincoln’s assassination when his telephone rang. “Bob,” said a crisp voice, “get over here. Hagerty’s here.” Then the telephone clicked off.

Throwing on his clothes, Donovan raced breathlessly through the hotel, agog with thoughts of assassination. In the Mirador Hotel press room, he fell on Hagerty. “What’s happened?” he gasped. “The President’s knocked a cap off a tooth,” said Hagerty solemnly.

That evening, while chewing on a chick-



George Skadding—LIFE

GOLFERS HOGAN, HOFFMAN, EISENHOWER & HELMS
The secret is just concentration.

kinks in Palm Springs, Calif., his departure resembled a middle-sized troop movement. In addition to his wife and mother-in-law, the President was accompanied by 22 Secret Service men, a personal party of 35 secretaries, aides and servants, and **24 reporters, photographers and radio-TV men,** was joined in Palm Springs by 50 additional newsmen.

For two weeks—long before Ike was sure he could get away—Secret Service advance men had thoroughly cased Palm Springs for security. By the time he arrived, after a fast 9½-hour flight across the country, two transcontinental telephone circuits were in readiness, linking Ike’s temporary office directly to the White House; the Signal Corps had installed a switchboard and Teletypes, and Government couriers were already arriving in Palm Springs, bringing official papers from Washington. Federal cops were everywhere, dressed in plain clothes, which in Southern California means slacks and flamboyant sports shirts (with shirt-tails out—to hide their revolvers).

down (to the anguish of many California politicians) to Governor Goodwin Knight and a few top Republicans. **Within 36 hours of his arrival, Ike received 1,200 letters and telegrams, mostly invitations from politicians and movie moguls.** All were politely declined.

The President stayed at the luxurious ranch home of Paul Hoy Helms, a bakery president and personal friend, at Smoke Tree Ranch, a plush communal enclave of businessmen in Palm Springs. (The Secret Service picked Helms’s home instead of the nearby one of Co-Host Paul Hoffman, because it is more secluded, and has a large, enclosed patio where Mamie and her mother could sun-bathe in privacy.) **On his first vacation day Ike was up early, worked an hour at his desk after breakfast, then played 18 holes of golf at the Tamarisk Club with Hoffman, Helms, and Tamarisk’s pro, famed Ben Hogan.** (In his haste to get started, Ike put on his pullover sweater inside out.)

A crowd of club members and newsmen were permitted to look on as Ike’s four-

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THE PRESIDENCY

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A crowd of club members and newsmen

en leg, Ike had dislodged the porcelain cap on a front tooth. He had gone to a nearby dentist for a quick repair job. Meanwhile, the reporters gave a fine demonstration of journalistic mob hysteria. The U.P.'s Merriman Smith infuriated Hagerty by reporting that Ike had required "medical treatment." The A.P. went him one better, flashed on its New York State wire the word that Ike was dead (and then retracted it seconds later). Next morning, when the President turned up for church services, he was in the best of health, the tooth cap in place.

After the difficult weeks of launching his legislative program and keeping it afloat in Congress, Ike felt an urgent need for his winter break. Lately he has been referring to the White House as the "old salt mine."* In Palm Springs he wholeheartedly gave himself over to golf, bridge, an occasional dip in a heated pool, and just relaxing under the tangerine trees—with a couple of hours of each day devoted to the work that would not wait. This week Ike and Mamie lingered on in Palm Springs, planned to prolong their stay to nearly a week. But soon, Ike knew, he would have to get back to the old salt mine.

THE CONGRESS

Fat-Free

Last December New York's irascible Congressman John Taber, chairman of the House Appropriations Committee, served notice of his intention to wipe out the Administration's anticipated \$3 billion deficit. But last week the year's first money bill proved to be too tightly budgeted to render much fat, even under the sizzling gaze of John Taber's practiced eyes. Taber's committee approved, and the House passed, a \$3,333,241,600 appropriation for the Treasury and Post Office Departments, a cut of less than 0.2% off the \$3,338,783,000 presidential estimate.

Small Hello

By the narrow margin of three votes (45-42), the Senate last week confirmed bumbling Albert C. Beeson as a member of the National Labor Relations Board. Leading the Democratic attack, Alabama's Lister Hill charged that Beeson had "misled and deceived" the Senate Labor Committee in his stumbling, backtracking testimony (TIME, Feb. 15). "Mr. Beeson knowingly and intentionally made no fewer than five positive statements which have proved to be as false as the statements of Ananias," roared West Virginia's Matt Neely. In pleading for Beeson's confirmation, New York's Republican Irving Ives was not enthusiastic. Said he: "The appointment is for only ten months. If it were a five-year appointment, I might feel differently."

* Ike's nickname recalled some of his predecessors' irreverent labels. Harry Truman referred to the White House as "the finest prison in the world." Franklin Roosevelt called it the "gold-fish bowl," and to Lincoln it was "this damned old house."

Bilbo of the North

In recent decades the South has given the U.S. Senate more than its share of sub-minor statesmen of the Heflin-Bilbo stamp. But the South has competition. Last week the confirmation of Earl Warren as Chief Justice of the U.S. was being blocked by one man, the Bilbo of the North: North Dakota's Senator William Langer. As chairman of the Judiciary Committee, Langer, after weeks of delay, insisted on considering the charges in a handful of letters opposing Warren's appointment. Some of the letters are obviously from cranks, none of them contains any evidence to support charges. The charges run all the way from saying that Warren is a crook to a complaint that as



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NORTH DAKOTA'S LANGER
Gleeful cackles and crackling chomps.

governor of California he followed "the Marxist . . . revolutionary line."

Langer does not believe a word of these charges. He has known and liked Earl Warren for years, and even supported Warren for President of the U.S. The explanation of Langer's conduct lies in North Dakota politics—and very small-time politics, at that.

Langer won Republican nominations for Senator in 1940 and 1946 over the bitter opposition of the regular North Dakota Republican organization. His support comes from the remnants of Non-Partisan League, a populist organization of which he is a leader. In his feud with home-state Republicans, Langer used to get considerable help from his close political friend, President Truman. He now wants to use his position as head of the Judiciary Committee to force the Republican Administration to give him a tight hold on all federal patronage in North Dakota.

So far, Bill Langer has no such hold. He was outraged when President Eisenhower appointed his old rival, ex-Governor Fred

Aandahl, as Assistant Secretary of the Interior. He has been trying without success to get two of his followers appointed to the federal bench; the Justice Department does not think his men are qualified. Last week Langer blew up again when the Administration announced the nomination of four North Dakota postmasters. Three of the four, as it happens, are Langer followers, Non-Partisan Leaguers. But that was not enough. Langer bawled that he was not consulted in advance about the appointments; merely notified after the fact. His office issued a lordly statement: "Senator Langer says although he is the senior Republican Senator from North Dakota, he has not been consulted by the President . . ." He concluded that the nominations are "personally offensive to me"—a statement which, under the rules of senatorial back-scratching, is enough to block confirmation of the four.

Langer's attitude in the Warren case is an extension of the patronage fight. Last week, presiding over his subcommittee, he cackled with glee and chomped his cigars (without removing their cellophane wrappings). Enraged Republicans made no dent on Langer.

Deputy Attorney General William Rogers charged that one of Warren's accusers was a "completely unreliable Trotskyite" and another was "a fugitive from justice for perjury." Senator Knowland cried: "These charges [against Warren] are untrue . . . I wouldn't submit a town marshal to this."

Langer, determined to use his nuisance leverage to win his patronage fight, went right on with a course of action that smears the Chief Justice of the U.S. and makes the nation a laughing stock.

He explained to a TIME reporter: "I'm the senior Senator from North Dakota, son. I've got to teach them something. What would you do if you were the senior Senator from North Dakota?"

INVESTIGATIONS

One Man's Army

If the millions of Americans who deplore and despise Senator McCarthy want to understand the millions who admire McCarthy, "despite his methods," they could ponder McCarthy's record of the week. The bully-boy manners, the sneer and the smear are conspicuous in the record. But alongside such trademarks of the McCarthy operation there was also the record of a week packed with investigative achievement. McCarthy scored heavily, and some of his points were of real and current importance. Among them:

¶ Army Secretary Robert T. Stevens admitted "defects in the Army procedures" that promoted an Army dental officer while his loyalty was seriously in question and gave him an honorable discharge a few days after he pleaded self-incrimination to avoid answering McCarthy's questions about Communist activity. The effect of the discharge was to put the officer beyond the reach of military law.

¶ Communist activity in the General