

WSM  
March 19, 1950

Good morning, friends:

*Picture for Bob Taylor*

Well, Senator McCarthy can stand up to Senators Tidings and McMahon and the whole United States Senate and shake his fist and bellow his charges. But when just one woman, Miss Dorothy Kenyon, came before the Committee to answer his charges against her, Senator McCarthy was nowhere to be found. A cartoon in one of the Washington papers showed him hiding under the bed. I was reminded of Kipling's "The Female of the Species" which <sup>in part</sup> goes like this:

"When the Hymalayan peasant meets the he-bear\$ in his pride,

He shouts to scare the monster, who will often turn aside.

But the she-bear thus accosted, rends the peasant tooth and nail,

For the female of the species is more deadly than the male."

Miss Kenyon is a former municipal judge in New York. She came down to Washington with an armload of testimonials from leading citizens of her state and unquested <sup>impeccable</sup> proof that she was not only a loyal American but an able and highly respected woman in her community and State. She seemed to be a quiet and kindly type of lady, perhaps slow to be aroused but Senator McCarthy had made the mistake of arousing her, and how!

Where is the man who has the power and skill to stem the torrent of a woman's will? Man has his will but woman has her way.

She moves a Goddess and looks a queen but alas, alas, as the poet said long ago "Of all wild beasts on earth or sea, the greatest is a woman. She will be the last thing civilized by man."



Miss Kenyon had her full say before the Committee. Not one Senator, not even Republican Senator Hickenlooper dared cross her. They all agreed with her, with polite nods and smiles. After she had had her say she went back to New York but her wrath seemed still somewhat unallayed because <sup>from her house</sup> she fired another shot at Senator McCarthy by calling him the "worm from Wisconsin."

After nearly two weeks of investigating the grave charges made by Senator McCarthy the Committee still does not know (1) how many he accuses; (2) what he accuses them of, nor (3) whom he accuses, except that he has named about four. As I said last Sunday morning, Senator McCarthy seems to be out on a limb - way out. His Republican colleagues in the Senate seem quite reluctant to come to his aid. One of them was heard to say that he was hard to help.

Well, there is another gentleman who is in an entirely different category to whose defense Democrats have been slow to come. That is Secretary of State Dean Acheson. It has been about two months now since Secretary Acheson made his famous statement that he would not turn his back on Alger Hiss. Since then he has been a target for many vigorous attacks both in the Senate and in the House of Representatives. I have yet to hear one person arise on the floor to defend Secy. Acheson. This cannot be entirely explained by the fact that members of Congress almost unanimously disapproved of the Secretary's statement. There is something more. For one thing, Mr. Acheson, brilliant though he is, is a rather cold and austere person. A great



many people in Congress respect and admire Secy. Acheson but very few enjoy a warm friendship with him. Mr. Acheson is a Democrat but he is not a party man in the ordinary meaning of the term.

The repeated charges against Secretary Acheson and the fact that they go unanswered on the floor of Congress has had a deteriorating effect upon our foreign policy. This assumes more importance because it occurs simultaneously with another wave of peace propaganda by Russia. Perhaps in consequence <sup>of</sup> this situation, Secretary Acheson went to California during the week to make two important statements on foreign policy.



## Acheson Points Russian Path To World Freedom

By Neal Stanford

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Washington

the Basis of the moral conflict between Soviet totalitarianism and western democracy is now laid bare by Secretary of State Dean Acheson, who simultaneously proposes a ~~moderate~~ <sup>middle ground</sup> ~~friendly~~ <sup>pragmatic</sup> program which he sees no chance of the Russians accepting.

His address at the University of California in Berkeley—which was three months in preparation—has forcefully restated the issue and redefined the American position. It is regarded by the administration of supreme importance in its campaign to educate the nation in the ABC's of the postwar world.

The secretary has now posted seven things he and the President believe the Kremlin leaders might do—in fact, must do—if their assertions that East and West can coexist are to be believed. *It is said here in Washington that*

Mr. Acheson, speaking at the request of President Truman and with the President fully supporting his views, <sup>he</sup> was in effect telling Prime Minister Joseph Stalin and his aids where and how to prove their lip service to coexistence.

### Audience Warned

His warning, ~~to his audience~~, however, ~~was~~ that he saw little, if any, evidence that in those areas and on those issues where East and West are in closest contact, Moscow was making any effort to free the world from destructive tensions and anxieties. And his solemn conclusion was that even if the Soviet leaders did do these immediate pressing things to permit the rational and peaceful development of coexistence, these did not “go to the depths of the moral conflict.”

Those seven points of greatest difference between the Soviet system and the democratic system which must be identified and sooner or later reconciled if the two systems are to live together, are:

1. **Peace terms:** Moscow can cooperate in writing peace treaties for Germany, Japan, Austria. It can stop insisting on peace terms that would make these three countries satellites of the Soviet Union. The events in Hungary, Rumania, and Bulgaria have been “a shocking betrayal” by the Soviets of solemn pledges.

Any German settlement must include unification under a government chosen in free elections under international observation.

It is obvious the Soviets do not want an Austrian treaty, camouflaging their sabotage in technicalities that permit them to keep their forces and special interests in eastern Austria.

If Moscow wants a Japanese treaty it could recognize the interest which other nations than the members of the Council of Foreign Ministers have in a treaty.

Also, if the Soviet leaders are anxious to relax tensions in the Far East they could: Permit the United Nations commission in Korea to enter North Korea; they could repatriate Japanese prisoners of war from Siberian camps; they could refrain from subverting the efforts of newly independent states of Asia and their native leaders to solve their problems in their own way.

2. **Satellite States:** In the whole satellite area Moscow could withdraw its military and police force and refrain from using the shadow of that force to keep in power persons or regimes which do not command the confidence of the peoples—in other words observe their promises at Yalta concerning a liberated Europe.

Nothing would so alter the international climate as the holding of elections in the satellite states in which the true will of the people could be expressed.

3. **The United Nations:** Moscow could drop its policy of obstruction in the UN. Its policy of walkout and boycott undermines the concept of majority decision. Moscow's representatives, in fact, seem deliberately to seek to be in the minority as a basis for complaint and abuse of the West.

4. **Atomic energy:** Washington recognizes that it is not easy under the Soviet system for Moscow to contemplate an international armistice with non-Communists

### McCarthy Is Butt Of Acheson Quip

By the United Press

San Francisco

Secretary of State Dean Acheson, whose department is accused by Senator Joseph R. McCarthy of harboring Communists, brought down the house during his speech to the businessmen members of the Commonwealth Club March 15 when he quipped:

“I hope you are not exposing yourself to unnecessary danger by associating yourself with me. . . .”

on it functioning on its territory; but conversely it is not so simple for the United States to accept controls of such an international group with Communists on it operating in the United States.

It does seem possible, however, that a group of able administrators and atomic scientists could be found who would not be controlled or subject to control by either the United States or the U.S.S.R.

5. **Subversion:** The Kremlin could call off its Communist apparatus in other countries that is working to overthrow, by subversive means, established governments. It could desist from and cooperate in preventing indirect aggression across national frontiers.

6. **Diplomacy decency:** Soviet leaders could cooperate in seeing that official representatives of all countries are treated everywhere with decency and respect and allowed to function in a normal and helpful manner, conforming to accepted codes of diplomacy.

Instead, American representatives now are treated as criminals, and Communist official propaganda machines are reiterating that they are sinister people, that contact with them is pregnant with danger.

7. **Hate campaign:** Moscow could refrain from systematically distorting to their own peoples the picture of the world outside, of the United States in particular. It could at least permit access to the Soviet Union of persons and ideas from other countries.

These are the seven areas or fields in which Washington is looking for signs of Soviet belief in, rather than profession of, coexistence of the Communist and the democratic systems.

Secretary Acheson's solemn warning to his audience and the American people was not to raise their hopes. “No one who has lived through these postwar years,” he declared, “can be sanguine about reaching agreements in which reliance can be placed and which will be observed by the Soviet leaders in good faith. We must not, in our yearning for peace, allow ourselves to be betrayed by vague generalities or beguiling proffers of peace which are unsubstantiated by good faith solidly demonstrated in daily behavior.”

“We are always ready to discuss, to negotiate, to agree, but we are understandably loath to play the role of international sucker.”

Acheson text offers plan for Soviet to mend its ways: Page 12.