

What Kind of a Man Was McCarthy? Historians Likely To Long Debate Him

Washington—(U.P.)—One day in 1950, Sen. Joseph R. McCarthy stepped into an elevator at the Capitol and found himself face to face with Secretary of State Dean Acheson.

For weeks McCarthy had been charging on the Senate floor that Acheson had allowed Communists to overrun the State department. He had come very close to accusing Acheson of treason. This was the first time the two men had ever met.

Before Acheson had a chance to turn away, McCarthy smiled broadly and held out his hand. "How do you do," he said, without a trace of hostility or embarrassment. "I'm Joe McCarthy."

In this story, if anywhere, may be found the answer to a question which Americans have been hotly debating for the past seven years . . . and which historians are likely to go on debating for centuries. What kind of a man was Joe McCarthy?

He was a man who convinced millions of Americans that he was passionately sincere in his fight against Communist "infiltration" . . . and other millions that he was a liar and a demagogue who cynically manipulated the public's fear of Communism to gain power for himself.

Divided the Nation
He was a man who by the sheer, raw power of his personality and the fierce drive of his ambition divided America as it has rarely been divided in its history . . . and left as a legacy his name embodied in an ism.

Death, even at the early age of 47, was an anticlimax to Joe McCarthy's tumultuous career.

His place in history, as the most controversial public figure of his day, will be based almost entirely on a four-span of his life which began in 1950 with his sensational attack on the State department, and ended in 1954, when the Senate voted 67 to 22 to condemn his actions.

It was a routine Lincoln Day political speech in Wheeling, W. Va., that transformed McCarthy from an unknown Republican senator from Wisconsin into a national figure. He charged that 205 "card-carrying Communists" (the figure was later reduced to 57) were at work in the State department, pilfering the nation's secrets and twisting its foreign policies to serve the ends of Soviet Russia.

The State Department helped to call attention to the attack, and insured it a place on the front pages, by issuing a blistering denial in Washington. It challenged McCarthy to produce evidence that even one Communist was on the department's payroll.

Shows His Power
Democratic senators leaped into the fray, demanding that McCarthy "put up or shut up." A special Senate committee, headed by Sen. Millard E. Tydings (D-Md.) was appointed to investigate. After several weeks of hearings, at which McCarthy offered the names of 81 alleged "security risks" but no list of

"card-carrying Communists," the committee dismissed the charges as "a fraud and a hoax."

McCarthy, however, had gained too strong a hold on public opinion to be downed by such a finding. He struck back at his investigators with the cry

McCarthy Lost Survival Fight as Dominant Figure Two Years Ago

By RAYMOND LAHR
Washington—(U.P.)—More than two years before he lost his fight for life, Joe McCarthy lost his fight for survival as a dominant figure in national politics.

He might have staged a comeback if he had won reelection next year and if the GOP had

regained control of the Senate and restored him to a position of power.

But his political power was drastically curtailed by the Senate vote of condemnation against him in November, 1954. Since then, it had been shrinking steadily to a hard core of McCarthy supporters. Otherwise,

White House and the Republicans into control of Congress also returned McCarthy to the Senate, by a margin of 130,000 votes, and installed him in the chairmanship of the Senate's Government Operations Committee and its Permanent Investigat-

ing Subcommittee.

McCarthy opened hearings on what he called "extremely dangerous current espionage" at the Army Signal Corps Center at Fort Monmouth, N. J.

It was this investigation that produced an open break between McCarthy and the Eisenhower administration and led to the famous "Army-McCarthy" hearings in mid-1954.

Secretary of the Army Robert T. Stevens said the Fort Monmouth hearings had produced no evidence of espionage.

He charged that McCarthy and his chief counsel, 27-year-old Roy M. Cohn, had merely used the investigation as a club to beat the Army into granting special favors to Pvt. G. David Schine, close friend of Cohn and unpaid "consultant" to McCarthy's subcommittee before he was drafted in November, 1953.

Not Always That Way
Things were different when he was riding the crest of his power from 1950 to 1954. Then many Republican candidates eagerly solicited his support.

And more than a few Democrats hoped he would not invade their states to campaign against them.

McCarthy helped destroy some prominent Democrats and left others with permanent scars. In 1950, the McCarthy influence was a factor in the defeat of men like Scott W. Lucas, Senate Democratic floor leader; Francis J. Myers, Senate Democratic whip, and Sens. Millard E. Tydings and Elbert D. Thomas, the chairmen of major Senate committees.

He also helped to damage the Truman administration, politically, and thereby contributed to the election of President Eisenhower in 1952. Some Republican senators-elect also believed they benefited from McCarthy campaigning in 1952.

Then he challenged the Eisenhower administration and almost destroyed himself. He was virtually benched during the campaigns of 1954 and 1956.

Had Ike Nod in '52
McCarthy himself was a candidate for reelection in 1952 and was given the Eisenhower blessing, even if it was a cool one. There was never any warmth between the two men, largely because of McCarthy's bare-knuckle attack in a Senate speech against Gen. George E. Marshall, who was Eisenhower's patron in the Army.

More recently, the President snubbed McCarthy with public gestures which indicated contempt for the Wisconsin senator. And McCarthy was one of a handful of GOP senators on whom the administration could never rely for support.

One of the unanswered questions in national politics was what Eisenhower's attitude would be toward a McCarthy reelection campaign in 1958. The President has rarely intervened in Republican primaries. Would he have maintained silence next year or would he have encouraged a challenge against McCarthy in the Wisconsin Republican primary?

Now the question can remain unanswered.

Forest Service Considers Bids for Mt. Shasta Bowl

San Francisco—The U. S. Forest Service this week tentatively accepted the bid of the Mt. Shasta Ski Bowl corporation for development of a recreation area on the slopes of Mt. Shasta.

The locally-owned group, with stockholders in northern California and southern Oregon, submitted the proposal to the forest service in competition with other groups.

The firm, which plans to build a ski-lift and an aerial tramway well up the slope of the big mountain, to develop a lodge, parking facilities, and other features for a year-around recreational area, is capitalized at \$750,000. Of this, nearly \$500,000 has already been sold in an initial stock issue, and the rest must be sold by a May 15 deadline, according to George Schrader, Mt. Shasta, corporation secretary.

State Sen. Randolph Collier, Yreka, is president of the firm. Provided there is no hitch in plans, initial work can be under way this year, with completion scheduled in December, 1960, according to corporation officials. Much of the area would be in operation before then.

John C. Crawford, Medford, is a member of the board of directors of the corporation. He said that he would be glad to give anyone further information about the firm's plans. Or it can be obtained from Schrader in Mt. Shasta.

Fellowship Awarded Man at Oregon State

Stanford, Calif.—(U.P.)—Robert G. Mason, editor for the agricultural experiment station at Oregon State College, has been awarded a graduate fellowship at the Stanford University journalism department. He was awarded a behavioral sciences fellowship and will work toward a Ph.D.

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WITH WIFE—Sen. Joseph R. McCarthy (R-Wis.) is shown above with his wife, the former Jean Fraser Kerr, shortly after their marriage in 1953. McCarthy died Thursday in Bethesda Naval hospital in Maryland.

Senator McCarthy No Middle-of-the-Roader With Friends or Foes

Editor's note: United Press correspondent Fred Parker got a close view of Sen. Joe McCarthy shortly after Parker became United Press bureau manager in Wisconsin. Parker assumed his bureau manager duties just before the start of the Army-McCarthy hearings and during the senator's week end trips home. Parker did his best to become McCarthy's shadow. Because of the close contact, Parker earned several big news beats for United Press as well as an intimate picture of the Senate's most controversial figure.

By FRED PARKER
United Press Correspondent
Nashville, Tenn.—(U.P.)—Sen. Joe McCarthy was the kind of a man who would take off his shirt for a friend, or his coat for an enemy—and just about everyone he met fell into one of the two categories.

There was no middle-of-the-roader connected with McCarthy and the quick-witted, quick-tempered Wisconsin senator thrived on making enemies just as he thrived on making close friends.

However, above all, Joe McCarthy was a nice guy personally with a tremendous sense of fair-

ness—particularly to representatives of the press who hounded him constantly.

Natural Press Agent
While the senator liked to play cloak and dagger at times with the press, he was actually the world's greatest natural press agent with a sense of news better than most city editors and a desire to give all the reporters close to him something exclusive.

McCarthy loved to make the headlines, and after giving you one flaming banner, he was just as likely to give another one to the next guy alone. It was never safe to leave him alone.

Contrary to some belief, McCarthy did not blacklist a reporter for writing facts that were uncomplimentary to him, as long as he believed they were fact. And if he felt that he had hurt a reporter by not giving him one of his statements, he would come up with another statement even more newsworthy.

However, reporters, like political opponents, learned that McCarthy could be just as tough as he was nice.

One Question Too Many
One night at an informal news interview, one reporter continued to press McCarthy for an answer to a question after the senator had declined to comment.

The reporter asked the question once too often, just as McCarthy and his friends were leaving. The senator handed his coat to a friend and in a low voice audible only to the reporter and myself, challenged the other reporter in no uncertain terms. The reporter, several inches taller than McCarthy, ignored the challenge as gracefully as possible.

I considered Joe McCarthy a friend and I'm proud that he once said "I don't like some of the things that Parker has written about me, but I'm sure that he'll always write a true account of me."

Chin Up Club Elects Slate of Officers
Mrs. Harry Chipman, 155 Highland dr., was unopposed for reelection to her second term as president of the Jackson county chapter, Chin Up club, at a meeting at the Jackson county housing project hall last night. The Chin Up club is an organization of physically handicapped persons.

Other officers elected were Mrs. Howard Glascock, vice-president; L. E. McMurray, secretary; Mrs. L. E. McMurray, treasurer; Mrs. Mabel Houck, corresponding secretary; and A. E. Davis, associate representative.

The local chapter will host the national convention here on June 8 and 9. A banquet will be held at Roxy Ann Grange hall on June 8 with business sessions scheduled the following day.

4-H CLUB NEWS

Eagle Point Childcare Club
There was a childcare 4-H meeting at Eagle Point April 30 in the school music room.

Miss Hatten, our 4-H county agent, was guest.

We had our regular meeting before our president turned the meeting over to our leader, Mrs. Harbison and Miss Hatten. Miss Hatten asked what projects we were working on. She also reviewed us on what to do while we are baby-sitting. Sandra Wallis, Reporter.

Indian Fishing Problem Discussed

Portland—(U.P.)—Representatives of the attorney general's office from Oregon and Washington met with the Oregon Fish Commissions today to discuss the knotty problem of Indian fishing rights on the Columbia river.

Attorneys for the Indians also were expected to attend.

The main issue was whether Indians have the right to fish commercially just below The Dalles dam. The Oregon Fish Commission has banned all commercial fishing above Bonneville dam and believes the Indians should be included. The Indians claim that treaty rights give them the right to fish below The Dalles dam in lieu of the Celilo Falls site which was flooded out by backwaters from the big structure.

OSC Professor Emeritus Succumbs at Corvallis

Corvallis—(U.P.)—Charles Elmer Owens, 79, professor emeritus of botany at Oregon State college, died at his home here Thursday.

Owens was on the college staff for 35 years and served for 12 years as head of the botany department. He retired in 1947.

Oregonians consume approximately 1 pint of milk a day per person.

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McCarthy shot back the charge that the Army had tried to use Schine as a "hostage" to get him to abandon the Fort Monmouth Red hunt.

McCarthy's own Senate Investigating Subcommittee, with McCarthy temporarily stepping down, conducted 36 days of sensational televised hearings on the charges on counter-charges. McCarthy's face on the TV screen became a familiar sight in millions of homes. Arguments about the Wisconsin senator, his tactics and his staff became a national obsession.

The battle was shifted almost immediately to the Senate floor when Sen. Ralph E. Flanders (R-Vt.) introduced a resolution of censure against McCarthy.

2,400 Acres of Haystack Burn Have Been Replanted

Yreka, Calif.—About 2,400 acres in the Haystack burn area have been replanted with 1.6 million pine trees completing a recent contract, according to John S. Hall, Klamath national forest district ranger.

Forest service crews will replant another 350 acres this spring, Hall said. The work will take about a week.

The district ranger noted that Norman E. Dirksen, project supervisor, will be assisted this season by Bob Scharf and Richard Nute of the Yreka district.

They will assist in surveying, posting plantations, making survival counts and delineation of suitable sites for planting within the Haystack burn, Hall reported.

Klamath District
The Klamath district also is reevaluating timber resources of the Yreka working circle. The circle includes most of the Haystack burn, Hall said.

Data gathered will be used in preparing a new management plan for the working circle, and will establish an annual cutting budget based on the timber available and its anticipated growth, it is possible to permanently harvest the computed allowable cut annually. This in turn will provide a permanent base for the local lumber industry dependent on the Yreka working circle, he said.

The resolution was referred to a special committee for investigation while the senate itself recessed for the summer.

The special committee, headed by Sen. Arthur V. Watkins (R-Utah), conducted a series of public hearings whose dignity and decorum were in sharp contrast to the earlier Army-McCarthy hearings. On Sept. 27, the committee reported unanimously that McCarthy "should be censured" by the Senate on two charges—contempt of the Senate (for spurning efforts to get him to testify before the 1951 elections subcommittee) and abusing an Army officer, Brig. Gen. Ralph W. Zwicker.

His Star Declines
Voting on a revised two-count indictment Dec. 2, 1954, the Senate found McCarthy guilty by a majority of better than three to one, and formally "condemned" his conduct.

The ebullience which had marked McCarthy's actions in the past now disappeared. He became more subdued in public and private and began to have repeated attacks of illness. Though few realized it, the dynamo that had driven Joe McCarthy was fast running down. Thursday night it quit.

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"Everybody is listening—even the Communists," said an escaped Czech skating champion.

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