Help! I'm an Accidental Government Information Librarian:

Researching the House Un-American Activities Committee (HUAC)

North Carolina Library Association Government Resources Section September 19, 2012 David Durant
J.Y. Joyner Library
East Carolina University

What We'll Cover

 Forerunner: The House Special Committee on Un-American Activities (1934-5)

The Committee Reborn: 1938-44

HUAC Ascendant: 1945-54

HUAC in Decline: 1955-68

What We'll Cover

 HUAC becomes the Committee on Internal Security (1969-75)

The End of HUAC

- Researching HUAC
- Related Resources
- Joyner Library's CWIS Collection

Forerunner: The House Special Committee on Un-American Activities: (1934-35)



Source: http://www.corbisimages.com/stock-photo/rights-managed/U288422ACME/mccormackdickstein-committee-hearing

Rep. Samuel Dickstein (1885-1954): "Father of the Committee"



Source: http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Samuel Dickstein %28congressman%29

 Democratic congressman from NY: Served from 1923-45

Pro-New Deal urban liberal

Rep. Samuel Dickstein (cont.)

 Worried about American democracy being subverted by supporters of a foreign totalitarian power:



Source: http://www.adl.org/hate_symbols/processed_new_images/nazi_flag.gif

- At Dickstein's urging, House Resolution 198, 73rd
 Congress (H. Res. 73-2) adopted on March 20,
 1934, created a special committee to investigate:
- 1. "The extent, character, and objects of Nazi propaganda activities" in the U.S.
- 2. "The diffusion within the United States of subversive propaganda that is instigated from foreign countries and attacks the principle of the form of government as guaranteed by our Constitution"
- 3. "All other questions in relation thereto"

- Seven members
- Rep. John McCormack (D-MA) served as Chair; Dickstein as Vice-Chair
- Held seven public and 24 executive hearings between April 26, 1934-December 29, 1934
- Hearings held in Washington, DC, New York, Chicago, Los Angeles, Newark and Asheville, NC

- Investigated both left and right extremists:
 - German-American Bund
 - Communist Party (CPUSA)
 - "Silver Shirts"
 - Smedley Butler allegations
- Eight volumes of published hearings (SuDoc stem: Y 4.Un 1:N 23)

 Published report on February 15, 1935:

 Investigation of Nazi and Other Propaganda, House Report No. 153, 74th Congress (74-1), Serial Set 9890

"To the true and real American, communism, naziism (sic.), and fascism are all equally dangerous, equally alien and equally unacceptable to American institutions." (*Investigation*, p.23)

The Committee Reborn: The Dies Committee: (1938-44)



Source: http://www.loc.gov/pictures/resource/hec.25582/

The Special Committee on Un-American
 Activities was re-established on May 26, 1938

House Res. 282 (75-3); 83 CR 7567-7587

- Resolution introduced by Martin Dies (D-TX); supported by Dickstein
- Dies became chair; Dickstein was left off committee

Rep. Martin Dies, Jr. (1900-1972)



Source: http://www.loc.gov/pictures/resource/hec.28164/

Rep. Martin Dies (cont.)

 Democratic congressman from TX: Served from 1931-45 and 1953-59

 Anti-New Deal conservative Southern Democrat

Chaired the special committee from 1938-44

- House Resolution 282 charged the special committee to investigate:
- "The extent, character, and objects of un-American propaganda activities" in the U.S.
- 2. "The diffusion within the United States of subversive and un-American propaganda that is instigated from foreign countries or of a domestic origin and attacks the principle of the form of government as guaranteed by our Constitution"
- 3. "All other questions in relation thereto"

Seven members including Dies

 As a special committee, an annual House resolution was required to continue its existence (344-45 in 1939; 354-6 in 1941)

 In February 1943, the House voted to extend the committee for the duration of the war by a vote of 302-94

 Emphasized Communist subversion over Nazi/fascist activity

 Ted Morgan: "the first congressional committee to take full advantage of its power to punish with subpoenas and contempt citations"

Exploited Communist activity as a means of attacking the New Deal

Published 17 volumes worth of hearings plus appendices

Investigation of Un-American Propaganda
 Activities in the United States (SuDoc stem: Y
 4.Un 1/2: Un 1)

HUAC Ascendant (1945-54)



Source: http://artandhistory.house.gov/images/weekinhistory/new/huac-committee-full.jpg

1945-6: HUAC Becomes a Standing Committee

 January 3, 1945: Rep. John Rankin (D-MS) proposed an amendment to House Res. 5 (79-1), that established HUAC as a standing committee

Amendment passed on a roll call vote of 208-186 (40 NV) – 91 CR 10-15

 Change codified in the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946 (PL 79-601; 60 Stat. 812), passed August 2, 1946

1945-6: HUAC Becomes a Standing Committee

 Nine members: four Democrats, four Republicans plus chair from majority party

Continued subpoena power and ability to issue contempt citations

 Charge remained same as that of the Dies Committee

1945-54: HUAC Ascendant

Primarily investigative body; very little legislative output

 Large staff (over 40 members) and budget

1947-48: HUAC in the 80th Congress

 The 80th Congress (1947-49) was arguably the single most important term in the history of the committee

First Republican-majority Congress since 1931

• J. Parnell Thomas (R-NJ) became chair

 Freshman Congressman named Richard M. Nixon (R-CA) joined the committee

1947-48: HUAC in the 80th Congress

 HUAC became an ally of J. Edgar Hoover and the FBI and openly antagonistic towards
 Truman Administration

- HUAC held several of the most well-known hearings in its history:
 - "Hollywood Ten"
 - Hiss vs. Chambers

Outlawing the Communist Party?

 March 24-28, 1947: HUAC holds hearings on H.R. 1884 and H.R. 2122, which would have banned the CPUSA

Investigation of Un-American
 Propaganda Activities in the United
 States, 1947 (SuDoc no: Y 4.Un 1/2: Un 1/8)

Outlawing the Communist Party?

 March 26: J. Edgar Hoover testified before HUAC:

"Communism, in reality, is not a political party. It is a way of life – an evil and malignant way of life. It reveals a condition akin to disease that spreads like an epidemic and like an epidemic a quarantine is necessary to keep it from infecting the Nation."

 Investigation of Un-American Propaganda Activities in the United States, [testimony of William C. Bullitt and J. Edgar Hoover], 1947, p.44 (SuDoc no: Y 4.Un 1/2: Un 1/9/pt.2)



Source: http://www.tft.ucla.edu/mediascape/images/HW10office.jpg

- In October 1947, HUAC held hearings on CPUSA activity in the film industry
- The first five days contained testimony from "friendly" witnesses
- The last four days featured testimony from "unfriendly" witnesses: 10 screenwriters involved with CPUSA
- Citing the First Amendment, the "Hollywood Ten" openly defied the committee
- All ten were cited for contempt of Congress and ultimately served up to a year in prison

 Hearings Regarding the Communist Infiltration of the Motion Picture Industry, 1947, 549 pgs. (SuDoc no: Y 4.Un 1/2: C 73/3)

Friendly witnesses included:

- Ayn Rand (p. 82-90)
- Robert Taylor (p. 164-170)
- Ronald Reagan (p. 213-218)
- Gary Cooper (219-225)

- The Hollywood Ten included:
 - John Howard Lawson (p. 290-295)
 - Dalton Trumbo (p. 329-41)
 - Albert Maltz (p. 363-367)
 - Alvah Bessie (p. 383-388)
 - Edward Dmytryk (p. 459-462)

(testimony of most was followed by HUAC investigator Louis J. Russell)

 Less than a month after the "Hollywood Ten" hearings, the major film studios jointly implemented the blacklist

Hiss vs. Chambers



Source: http://graphics8.nytimes.com/images/2011/03/09/09artsbeat-huac/09artsbeat-huac-blog480.jpg

Hiss vs. Chambers

 In August 1948, HUAC held hearings on alleged CPUSA infiltration of the US government

- Former CPUSA members/Soviet agents
 Elizabeth Bentley and Whittaker Chambers
 implicated a number of top New Deal officials
 as Soviet spies
- Among those accused were Harry Dexter White, Lauchlin Currie and Alger Hiss

Hiss vs. Chambers

- Chambers testified that Hiss had passed State
 Department documents to him on behalf of the GRU
 (Soviet military intelligence)
- Hiss was ultimately indicted by a grand jury and convicted of perjury
- White died of a heart attack shortly after testifying before HUAC
- These hearings served as a political flashpoint that lingers to this day
- Current historical consensus is that Hiss, White, et al were guilty

Hiss vs. Chambers

Hearings Regarding Communist
 Espionage in United States Government,
 July 31-Sept. 9, 1948 (SuDoc no: Y 4.Un
 1/2: C 73/6)

1953-54: HUAC's High Water Mark

 Under Republican control, for the second and last time

Rep. Harold Velde (R-IL) served as chair

 Competition in "Red-hunting" from Senate Judiciary Internal Security Subcom. and Senate Permanent Subcom. on Investigations

1953-54: HUAC's High Water Mark

- Budget of \$575,000 (a then record for investigating committees)
- The committee took 178 days of testimony from over 650 witnesses
- Hearings were held in LA, NY, Columbus, OH, Albany, Philadelphia, San Francisco, Baltimore, Chicago, DC, Detroit
- HUAC published 70 hearings volumes and 7 reports in the 83rd Congress

1953-54: HUAC's High Water Mark

- Investigations included alleged communist activity in education, entertainment, labor unions and religious institutions
- Mindset that communism had to be removed root and branch from American society
- "Taking the Fifth" had become standard practice among witnesses
- Setting up "unfriendly" witnesses for popular sanction

HUAC in Decline (1955-68)



Source: http://foundsf.org/images/d/d1/Huac may 13 1960 cops w protestors on rotunda steps AAF-0736.jpg

HUAC in Decline

 HUAC in the 84th Congress (1955-56) held 121 days of public hearings, a decline of nearly 1/3 from the 83rd Congress

 Still more hearing days than the subsequent four congresses combined

HUAC in Decline

- Decline reflected in number of published hearings volumes per Congress
 - 83rd: 70 volumes
 - 84th: 38 volumes
 - 85th: 31 volumes
 - 86th: 31 volumes
 - 87^{th (1961-63)}: 22 volumes
 - 88th: 14 volumes
 - 89th: 13 volumes
 - 90^{th (1967-69)}: 17 volumes

HUAC in Decline

- Opposition to HUAC grew as early Cold War passions declined and concerns over civil liberties mounted
- CPUSA had ceased to be a relevant force by 1956
- The committee faced increasing criticism from civil libertarians and others, which it actively attempted to counter
- Several hearings served to embody the growing conflict between HUAC and its critics

 Established in 1951 by the Ford Foundation, led by Robert M. Hutchins

 Sought to support "the elimination of restrictions on freedom of thought, inquiry and expression in the United States"

 Among other activities, the group published a negative report on blacklisting and gave \$5,000 to a Quaker group for hiring a blacklisted librarian

 Established in 1951 by the Ford Foundation, led by Robert M. Hutchins

 Sought to support "the elimination of restrictions on freedom of thought, inquiry and expression in the United States"

 Among other activities, the group published a negative report on blacklisting and gave \$5,000 to a Quaker group for hiring a blacklisted librarian

 In July, 1956, HUAC held hearings investigating the Fund's blacklisting report and the award

The Fund had no CPUSA ties whatsoever;
 HUAC questioned its tax-exempt status

 Investigation of So-Called "Blacklisting" in Entertainment industry – Report of the Fund for the Republic, INC. July 1956, 3 pts. (SuDoc no: Y 4.Un 1/2: F 96/)

 Investigation of the Award by the Fund for the Republic, INC. (Plymouth Meeting, PA) July 1956, 3 pts. (SuDoc no: Y 4.Un 1/2: F 96/2)

The 1960 San Francisco Hearings

 On May 12-14, 1960, HUAC went to San Francisco to hold hearings on alleged subversion in the Bay Area.

- After two days of angry protestors, police used water hoses to clear SF City Hall
- Major milestone in popular opposition to HUAC

The 1960 San Francisco Hearings

 Northern California District of the Communist Party (Structure – Objectives – Leadership). May 1960, 4 pts. (SuDoc no: Y 4.Un 1/2: C 73/113/)

1965: Stamler v. HUAC

In 1965, HUAC subpoenaed Dr. Jeremiah
 Stamler, a Chicago heart surgeon, to testify before it in that city

 Stamler sued the committee (Stamler v. Willis) and refused to answer questions

This case became a cause celebre (written up in Science)

1965: Stamler v. HUAC

 Communist Activities in the Chicago, Illinois Area May-June 1965, 2 pts. (SuDoc no: Y 4.Un 1/2: C 73/46/965)

- Stamler testimony (pt.1, p.550-52)
- Stamler v. Willis complaint (pt.2, p.762-781; plus exhibits)

1965: HUAC Investigates the Klan



Source: http://www.corbisimages.com/stock-photo/rights-managed/U1103989/a-cross-burning-at-the-meeting-of

1965: HUAC Investigates the Klan

 Activities of Ku Klux Klan organizations in the United States, 1965-66, 6 v. (SuDoc no: Y 4.Un 1/2: K 95/)

- Pts. 1 and 3 contain information on the Klan in NC
- Greenville, NC, resident and former Klansman
 George Leonard Williams testified about the "Pitt County Christian Fellowship Association" (pt. 3, pgs. 2867-2900)

HUAC Becomes HCIS (1969-75)

 February 18, 1969: The House passed H. Res. 89 (91-1), changing the name of HUAC to the House Committee on Internal Security (HCIS)

 Amendment passed on a roll call vote of 306-80 (45 NV) – 115 CR 3723-46

HUAC Becomes HCIS (1969-75)

 HCIS published approximately 60 hearings (SuDoc stem: Y 4. In 8/15)

- Topics included:
 - Black Panthers
 - SDS
 - Theory and Practice of Communism
 - Terrorism

The End of HUAC (1975)

On January 14, 1975, Rep. Thomas P.
 "Tip" O'Neill (D-MA) proposed H. Res. 5
 (94-1), which transferred HCIS and its
 functions into the Judiciary Committee

 Amendment passed on a roll call vote of 259-150 (22 NV) – 121 CR 20-33

HUAC in Context

"The fact that it is a Communist who denounces injustice in the courts, police brutality, and lynching when it happens doesn't change the truth of his charges. Just because Communists kick up a big fuss over racial discrimination when it suits their purposes, a lot of people try to pretend that the whole issue is a creation of Communist imagination.

But they are not fooling anyone with this kind of pretense, and talk about "Communists stirring up Negroes to protest" only makes present misunderstanding worse than ever. Negroes were stirred up long before there was a Communist Party, and they'll stay stirred up long after the party has disappeared-unless Jim Crow has disappeared by then as well."

HUAC in Context

Jack Roosevelt Robinson, Hearings
 Regarding Communist Infiltration of
 Minority Groups – Part 1, 1949, p. 481
 (SuDoc no.: Y 4. Un 1/2: C73/11/pt. 1)

Researching HUAC

Indexes and bibliographies

• Electronic Resources

Indexes and Bibliographies

- Cumulative Index to Publications of the Committee on Un-American Activities, 1938-1954, GPO, 1962
- Supplement to Cumulative Index to Publications of the Committee on Un-American Activities, 1955 Through 1968, GPO, 1970
 - Indexes of individuals, publications and organizations
- Goodman, Walter. The Committee: The Extraordinary Career of the House Committee on Un-American Activities, New York, 1968
 - Includes bibliography of committee hearings and reports

Electronic Resources

- Commercial:
 - ProQuest Congressional (hearings)
 - Readex U.S Congressional Serial Set (reports & documents)
- Open Access:
 - Boston Public Library website:http://www.bpl.org/online/govdocs/

Related Resources

Senate Government Operations
 Committee – Permanent Subcommittee
 on Investigations

Senate Judiciary Committee –
 Subcommittee on Internal Security

VENONA

Senate Government Operations Committee – Permanent Subcommittee on Investigations

- Chaired by Senator Joseph McCarthy (R-WI) from 1953-54
- SuDoc Stem Y 4. G 74/6:
 - Army-McCarthy Hearings
 - State Department Information Program
 Information Centers

Senate Judiciary Committee – Subcommittee on Internal Security

- Senate Judiciary Committee –
 Subcommittee on Internal Security
- SuDoc stem: Y 4. J 89/2:

 Testimony of Dr. Linus Pauling, 1960, 2 pts. (Y 4 J 89/2:P 28)

VENONA

 2,900 NKVD cables intercepted and decoded by Army SIS during the 1940s, declassified in 1995

 Helped answer lingering questions about Soviet/CPUSA espionage

National Security Agency: VENONA

http://www.nsa.gov/public_info/declass/venona/

Federal Bureau of Investigation: VENONA

http://vault.fbi.gov/Venona

Joyner Library's Cold War and Internal Security Collection

- App. 600 documents from HUAC/HCIS, Senate Permanent Investigations Subcommittee, and Senate Judiciary Internal Security Subcommittee
- Currently have 65% of HUAC publications and 88% of HCIS
- Part of the ASERL Center of Excellence program (since 1/11)
- Permanent archival collection intended for use of the entire southeast region

Questions?

Contact info:

David Durant
J.Y. Joyner Library
East Carolina University
Greenville, NC 27858
Ph. (252) 328-2258
E-mail: durantd@ecu.edu

Tell Us What You Think

Please use the link below to let us know what you thought of today's presentation. It will help us as we prepare future sessions.

http://tinyurl.com/grs-eval19

Upcoming Accidental Librarian Webinars

- November 14: UN Data with Melanie Maskin
- December: British legal research with Howard Carrier
- January: International development research with Jim Church
- Brought to you by the North Carolina Library Association's Government Resources Section. Join us! http://www.nclaonline.org/government-resources