

Now, Mr. Yeagley, do you know of any cases in which this has been true since the passage of this act in 1950?

Mr. YEAGLEY. I don't believe any have been called to my attention.

Mr. WATSON. In fact, isn't it true that many Communists, a good number of them high-ranking intelligence and political figures, have defected and been granted asylum in the United States since the act was passed and have cooperated with the CIA, the Department of State, and the FBI?

Mr. YEAGLEY. Yes, there have been a good many defections in recent years.

Mr. WATSON. Mr. Chairman, I might point out further that quite a few of these same individuals have also testified before this committee as witnesses and have appeared before the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee, so that we see no validity in that criticism which was presented at that time.

Mr. Yeagley, the message also claimed that enactment of the Internal Security Act "would antagonize friendly governments."

I would like to point out that at the time the act was passed in 1950 this committee's report on the bill pointed out that 30 of the 70 major nations in the world had already enacted much more drastic antislavery laws than even this one was. Some of them had actually outlawed the Communist Party as such, is that not true?

Mr. YEAGLEY. I am sure it must be. I haven't counted them, but I know that generally what you say is true.

Mr. WATSON. Since that time other nations have done the same thing, while a few have enacted milder security legislation based on the Internal Security Act.

Mr. Yeagley, are you aware of any friendly government which has been antagonized by the passage of the Internal Security Act?

The reason we are trying to get this in the record is that in 1950 we had a lot of speculation, but we have lived with this act now, Mr. Lieblich and you lawyers, and the proof of the pudding is in the eating. So that we have been with it for 18 years and we want to find out whether or not all of these apprehensions and fears have been justified and whether this act has seriously impaired our security position.

Mr. YEAGLEY. I don't recall any particular case, Mr. Congressman, in which any foreign government may have been concerned or annoyed by proceedings under this act. I might point out for what it is worth that the Scarbeck espionage case was brought under the espionage provision of the Internal Security Act and involved his compromise in Warsaw by the Polish Security Police. I don't know what their reaction was to that.

Mr. WATSON. Maybe Mr. Lieblich can contribute to an answer.

Mr. LIEBLING. I can't.

Mr. WATSON. Are you aware of any friendly government which has been antagonized by our passage of this act?

Mr. LIEBLING. No.

Mr. WATSON. The veto message also alleged that the Internal Security Act would put the United States Government in the "thought-control business."

Mr. Yeagley or Mr. Lieblich, have you as the head of this division, or Mr. Lieblich over in the Defense Department, tried to control the