

ON THE COAST OF MAINE

Aug. 16, 1951

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Federal Bureau
of Investigation
Washington, D.C.

11/12/CARTHY

Dear Mr. Hoover:

Lk 7-1

I am enclosing a clipping from the editorial page of the New York Times. I like it. There is one thing I cannot understand. Why can't someone do something to Senator McCarthy, and broad casters and columnists who are saying such dreadful things about the Government?

ENCLOSURE
10

me
8/22/51

RECORDED - 104

EST

11/21 - 23278-30

SEP 5 1951

18

6K



If a college professor
or school teacher had
made only one of the
accusations which these
three individuals have
made repeatedly against
the government, they would
immediately be condemned,
and rightly so, by the
un-American Activities
committee!

This is quoting
Senator McCarthy? Has
he anything in mind but
to discredit the
administration, and
falsely?

Indeed you know
the answer!
Sincerely,



67C

1000.

Aug 16 51
LOYALTY IN GOVERNMENT

A little over eighteen months ago the junior Senator from Wisconsin announced to a woman's club in Wheeling, W. Va., that he had in his hand a list of more than two hundred persons who "were known to the Secretary of State as being members of the Communist party and who nevertheless are still working and shaping the policy of the State Department." The Senator was, of course, Joseph R. McCarthy, and the speech was the first of a series that, unfortunately, has not yet ended. The number of alleged Communists Mr. McCarthy has detected in and out of the State Department has been almost as variable as the weather, but his theme has been consistent. He has not, however, uncovered a single proven spy.

In our view, this McCarthy ruckus has been not only tremendously harmful but also tragically unnecessary. It is often forgotten, but none the less true, that years before McCarthy had made any impact on the national scene a thoroughgoing loyalty and security program had been instituted for Government employees under a Presidential order of March 21, 1947. Under this program the records of all employees or prospective employees of the Federal Government are checked against F. B. I. files. If any derogatory data turn up, a "full field investigation" by the F. B. I. follows. The results are considered by a loyalty board within the governmental agency concerned, at hearings to which the accused person has right of counsel but, in order to protect confidential informants, no right to cross-examine or to be confronted by his accusers. Appeals may be taken to the head of the agency and finally to the central Loyalty Review Board. This program has been subject to criticism on the ground that the rights of the employee (or applicant) are not adequately protected.

In the case of "security" as distinct from "loyalty" risks, procedure in the various governmental agencies is far less uniform, and in some respects much more peremptory. The President has lately asked the National Security Council to investigate this phase of the problem with a view to establishing more consistent standards, and perhaps setting up a central board of review similar to that which already exists for loyalty cases.

In fact, the terms under which the loyalty and security inquiries are now conducted are so broad that some critics feel they are infringing on traditional American liberties. Every Government employee has by this time been subjected to loyalty screening at least once and in some cases more than once, and some 330 have been dismissed as of June 30. The inquiries have been thorough and painstaking. The F. B. I. has proved its worth too many times for anyone to doubt that. The various loyalty boards (headed in the State Department, for instance, by a New Hampshire Republican) and the Loyalty Review Board (headed by a former Republican Senator from Connecticut) are conscientious and non-political.

The fact is that the Government is and has been as well protected against disloyalty or subversion among its own employees as any Government could possibly hope to be. To save it from its internal enemies it has not needed the reckless irresponsibility of a Senator McCarthy or what President Truman decried this week as "the growing practice of character assassination." Excursions into this politically tempting field have been unnecessary, unproductive and unconscionable. It is long past the time for demagogues and their political backers to recognize that such tactics themselves constitute a danger to the strength and the stability of the Republic.

ENCLOSURE

121-23277-22

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1, 1951

TO:

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Director	Mr. Mohr 5744
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Mr. Tolson 5744	Miss Gandy 5633
Mr. Ladd 5736	Mr. Nease 5633
Mr. Clegg 5256	Records Sec. 7235
Mr. Glavin 5517	Pers. Records 6635
Mr. Harbo 7625	Reading Room 5531
Mr. Nichols 5640	Mail Room 5533
Mr. Rosen 5706	Teletype 5644
Mr. Tracy 4130 IB	Leave Clerk 2706
Mr. Belmont 1742	Mechanical B-114
Mr. Laughlin 1742	Supply Room B-118
Mr. McGuire 5642	Miss Lurz
Mr. Holloman 5636	Mrs. Chisholm
Mr. Jones 4236	Miss Brown
Mr. Leonard 6222IB	Miss Corrigan
Mr. Wherry 5537	
Mr. Sizoo 7204	
Mr. Trotter 7204	
Mr. English 5627	Prepare Reply
Mr. Tolson	Note & return
Mr. Ladd	For appropriate
Mr. Clegg	action
Mr. Glavin	
Mr. Nichols	
Mr. Rosen	
Mr. Tracy	
Mr. Harbo	
Mr. Ladd	
Mr. Belmont	
Mr. Laughlin	
Mr. Mohr	
Tele. Room	
Mr. Nease	

See me
Send file
For your info

L. B. Nichols
Room 5640, Ext. 691

670

Communist In State Dept.

OFFICE OF THE
DEPUTY ATTORNEY GENERAL



September 12, 1951

R.S

Lou:

For your information this is
a copy of the letter I read to you
yesterday. Note change you sug-
gested in last paragraph.

CWP

told Edise Palmer
to go to him but
did not call her attorney
to his attention

RECORDED - 46 121-23278-303
SEP 18 1951
EX-105

67C
AP
ENCL

5 OCT 1951

September 12, 1951

████████████████████
Milwaukee 3, Wisconsin

My dear ██████████

This will acknowledge your letter of September 6, 1951, in which you refer to a letter addressed by me to Senator Tydings, dated June 16, 1950, in reference to material appearing in loyalty files of certain employees of the State Department.

In response to your inquiry I wish to advise that my letter of June 16, 1950, was written to Senator Tydings following the furnishing to me by the Federal Bureau of Investigation of a record of the material which had been furnished to the State Department in these cases and the checking by my office staff to make certain that all of the recorded material was actually in the State Department files.

Thereafter, under date of June 27, 1950, Senator McCarthy wrote to the Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation inquiring whether that Bureau had checked to make certain that the files were complete and that nothing had been removed therefrom. The Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, under date of July 10, 1950, advised Senator McCarthy that the Federal Bureau of Investigation had made no such examination and was, therefore, not in a position to make any statement concerning the completeness or incompleteness of the State Department files. He added a paragraph, however, explaining that the Bureau had furnished me at my request a record of all loyalty material furnished the State Department referred to, and he transmitted to Senator McCarthy a copy of my letter of June 16, 1950.

Following further charges that these files were not complete, the Attorney General on July 12, 1950, requested the Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation to examine these files. This examination was made by the Federal Bureau of Investigation, and based upon a memorandum from the Director,

121-23278 303

ENCLOSURE

dated July 13, 1950, the Attorney General addressed a letter,
dated July 17, 1950, to Senator Tydings, a copy of which is en-
closed for your information. This represents the complete story
as shown by the files of the Department of Justice.

Yours sincerely,

Feyton Ford
Deputy Attorney General

17C

0-20

Tolson ✓

Ladd ✓

Clegg

Glavin

Nichols

Rosen

Tracy

Harbo

Alden

Belmont

Laughlin

Mohr

Tele. Room

Nease

Gandy

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE

*Set me have
short memo
refresh my memory
about this*

Joseph H. McCarthy

ADD 5. MCCARTHY

4. MCCARTHY'S "FALSELY STATING ON THE SENATE FLOOR" THAT FORMER SEN. MILLARD TYDINGS, D., MD., HAD FORCED HIM TO MAKE PUBLIC THE NAMES OF GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS AGAINST WHOM MCCARTHY HAD MADE CHARGES "ESTABLISHES THAT MCCARTHY PRACTICES CALCULATED DECEIT ON THE UNITED STATES SENATE AND THE PEOPLE OF THE COUNTRY."

5. MCCARTHY'S PART IN LAST YEAR'S MARYLAND SENATORIAL ELECTION "REVIEWS THE FRAUD AND DECEIT PRACTICED BY SENATOR MCCARTHY ON THE SENATE, ON THE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES AND ON THE PEOPLE OF MARYLAND."

6. MCCARTHY'S OFFER TO REPEAT OFF THE SENATE FLOOR "LIBELOUS" STATEMENTS WHICH HE LATER REFUSED TO REPEAT, BENTON SAID, IS "AN INSTANCE OF DELIBERATE DECEPTION OF THE SENATE."

7. BENTON SAID MCCARTHY'S TACTICS ARE ALSO DEMONSTRATED BY HIS USE OF WHAT HE CLAIMED WAS AN FBI CHART. BENTON SAID FBI DIRECTOR HOOVER DENIED THAT ANY SUCH CHART WAS SENT TO THE STATE DEPARTMENT OR EVALUATED BY THE FBI.

8. "CONSCIOUS AND DELIBERATE DECEPTION" IS ILLUSTRATED BY MCCARTHY'S PROMISE TO LIST THE NAMES OF 81 COMMUNISTS IN GOVERNMENT FOR ANY SENATE COMMITTEE AND HIS LATER RENEGING ON THAT PROMISE BECAUSE THE CASES ACTUALLY CAME FROM AN OLD LIST PREVIOUSLY COMPILED BY A HOUSE COMMITTEE, BENTON SAID.

9. THE "QUESTION" IS RAISED, BENTON SAID, OF WHETHER MCCARTHY "FALSELY ACCUSED AMERICANS AND EXCUSED CONVICTED GERMANS INVOLVED IN THE INFAMOUS MALMEDY MASSACRE, POSSIBLY ON THE SAY-SO OF A MEMBER OF THE GERMAN UNDERGROUND, AND WHETHER SENATOR MCCARTHY DELIBERATELY LIED ABOUT THE MALMEDY AFFAIR ON THE FLOOR OF THE SENATE."

10. BENTON SAID THAT MCCARTHY "CONTINUES TO EMPLOY A MAN DESCRIBED BY A SENATE COMMITTEE AS HIS ADMINISTRATIVE ASSISTANT WHO, WHILE IN HIS EMPLOY, IS CHARGED WITH COMMITTING PERJURY AS WELL AS WITH OTHER SERIOUS MISDEEDS." BENTON SAID THE CASE "ADDS TO THE EVIDENCE THAT SENATOR MCCARTHY HIMSELF COMMITTED PERJURY."

9/28--N1113A

RECORDED - 29

EX - 15

WASHINGTON CITY NEWS SERVICE

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : THE DIRECTOR

DATE: September 29, 1951

FROM : D. M. LADD *dk*SUBJECT: SENATOR McCARTHY'S CHARGE CONCERNING
AN FBI CHART ON "SUBVERSIVES" IN THE
STATE DEPARTMENTALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE

Tolson	
Ladd	
Clegg	
Glavin	
Nichols	
Belmont	
Tracy	
Harbo	
Nease	
Quinn	

PURPOSE:

To furnish, pursuant to your request, a summary of the background concerning Senator William Benton's (D., Conn.) charge that Senator Joseph R. McCarthy's (R., Wisc.) tactics are in part demonstrated by his use of what he claimed was "an FBI chart" of 1947 listing 124 subversives or suspects in the State Department. Senator Benton pointed out that you had denied such a chart was sent to the State Department or evaluated by the FBI.

BACKGROUND:

On June 6, 1950, Senator McCarthy in a speech before the Senate stated in substance that around May 15, 1946 or 1947, the FBI supplied the State Department charts and diagrams showing Soviet Agents, Communists and fellow travelers in the State Department. This chart, according to Senator McCarthy, contained 124 names broken down as follows: 20 Communist Agents, 12 other Communists, 14 Communist sympathizers, 77 suspects.

Inquiry at the State Department disclosed that the material used by Senator McCarthy originated from a State Department report prepared by Samuel Klaus on August 3, 1946. This report was in the form of a survey made by Klaus for Joseph Parnuch, a former Deputy to the Assistant Secretary for Administration. Klaus in this report referred to an FBI prepared chart. Mr. Samuel Boykin of the State Department informed the Bureau that this was a misstatement of facts by Klaus.

The chart in question, which was actually prepared by the State Department, carried the title, "Top Secret, U. S. Department of State, Preliminary Survey of the Communist Infiltration, Prepared May 15, 1946." The employees were generally divided into two groups: (1) Soviet Underground Intelligence Connections and (2) Amerasia. Actually there were four charts in all, none of which appeared to be a finished product. The employees were also broken down into the following categories: Agents (20), Communists (13) and pointed out that the computation of sympathizers (14) and suspects (77) had not been completed. (121-23278-178X2)

RECORDED - 29

OCT 3 1951

INDEXED 29

121-23278-305

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The State Department in a formal press release dated June 9, 1950, stated:

"As previously stated by the Department, neither the chart itself nor the report of August 3, 1946 in which Senator McCarthy has cited a reference to the chart, was prepared by, or sent to the State Department by, the FBI, and this has been verified to the Department of State both by the Department of Justice and by the FBI. On the contrary, the chart and the report were prepared within the Department of State itself. The chart was prepared on May 15, 1946 and the report on August 3, 1946.

"The Department of State itself, after consultation with the writer of the report, with the former Security Officer under whose direction and in whose office the chart was prepared, with certain of his then subordinates familiar with the chart, and with the Federal Bureau of Investigation, and after reviewing working papers which are still in our file, has conclusively determined that the chart was not prepared or furnished by the FBI, but was prepared as an investigator's working document in the Department of State in 1946 and by employees of the Department of State. Interview with the writer of the report, who is still in the Department, and the Security Officer with whom he had a conversation about the chart established that the writer of the report drew from his conversation with the Security Officer the unintentionally erroneous conclusion that the chart was prepared in the FBI."

The Bureau in a letter to the Honorable James E. Webb, Undersecretary of State, Department of State, Washington, D. C., dated June 14, 1950, pointed out the following: "The comments made by Mr. Klaus in his report concerning this alleged 'FBI Chart,' as they appeared in the newspapers, were completely erroneous. This Bureau did not send any such chart to the State Department, and, of course, made no evaluation of information as was indicated in the report."

ACTION:

This is for your information. 4

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. L. L. LAUGHLIN *LL*
 FROM : C. H. STANLEY *CHS*
 SUBJECT: COMMUNIST INFILTRATION INTO
 THE STATE DEPARTMENT

DATE: August 31, 1951

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
 HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
 EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
 OTHERWISE

Tolson _____
 Ladd _____
 Clegg _____
 Glavin _____
 Nichols _____
 Rosen _____
 Tracy _____
 Harbo _____
 Belmont _____
 Mohr _____
 Tele. Room _____
 Nease _____

PURPOSE: To advise that the names of 570 persons in the State Department on whom we have conducted full field investigations, have been checked against State Department files in accordance with the Director's request to be advised of the number still employed in the State Department or elsewhere in the Government; advise that the names of those persons not still employed by the State Department must now be checked with the Civil Service Commission to determine if they are employed elsewhere by the Government.

BACKGROUND: By memorandum dated March 16, 1951, captioned "Communist Infiltration into the Armed Forces, Industrial Plants and the State Department," the Director was advised that as of March 13, 1951, there had been a total of 570 loyalty cases conducted on applicants and employees of the State Department in which there had been some evidence of Communist Party affiliation, sympathy or association with individuals alleged to be Communist sympathizers at some time. The Director noted "Just how many are still employed in State or some other Government agency. H." 61-7557-61 ✓

To determine the present employment status of the 570 persons mentioned above, the files were reviewed and a list prepared containing the necessary identifying data. The list was made available to the State Department by our liaison representative. It has now been returned with appropriate notations indicating that many of these people are still employed by the State Department and that others are not so employed and their places of present employment are unknown.

A copy of the list of names checked by the State Department is attached. In each instance where the person was employed by the State Department, an "X" has been drawn through his name. In other words, it is now necessary to check CSC records to determine whether those persons whose names have not been X'd on the attached list are presently employed in the Government.

RECOMMENDATION: It is recommended that our liaison representative furnish the attached list of names to the CSC with the request that each name not X'd be checked against CSC files to determine whether that person is presently employed by the Federal Government.

RECORDED - 32

121-23278-306
SEP 25 1951

EX-79

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Attachment 7-78

OEC:hmm

Letter to Director
RE: SENATE SUBCOMMITTEE ON
ELECTIONS AND PRIVILEGES

November 5, 1951

he was not in a position to discuss this case with him or anyone else, at which time [redacted] then inquired of Agent [redacted] concerning what he might know regarding one [redacted]. [redacted], as the Bureau knows, was one of the original complainants before the Senate Armed Services Committee against ANNA ROSENBERG, it being noted that [redacted] informed this committee that he knew ANNA M. ROSENBERG, Assistant Secretary of Defense, as a member of the JOHN REED Club. [redacted] was informed by Agent [redacted] he had never met [redacted], nor did he know anything about him.

SENATOR WILLIAM BENTON

[redacted] informed Agent [redacted] that he was working for this Senate Subcommittee in an effort to obtain derogatory information against Senator McCARTHY for Senator BENTON of [redacted]. [redacted] stated Senator BENTON was attempting to impeach McCARTHY, or discredit him in any way. [redacted] made the statement that according to his investigation, Senator BENTON would, at this time, settle for censure of McCARTHY, it being [redacted] opinion that the investigation had not uncovered any evidence that would bring about the impeachment of Senator McCARTHY.

[redacted] stated he would contact Assistant Director LOUIS B. NICHOLS in regard to Senator McCARTHY's furnishing information to the Bureau regarding DAVIS, as well as what information the Bureau had concerning the activities and ability of [redacted] former Special Agent of the FBI.

b7C
We must meticulously
refrain from furnishing
any information. Our
files are confidential &
can only be made available
by R. J. Van der
H.

Office Memo. • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI
 FROM : SAC, WASHINGTON FIELD

DATE: November 5, 1951

SUBJECT: SENATE SUBCOMMITTEE ON ELECTIONS
AND PRIVILEGES

ATTENTION: ASSISTANT DIRECTOR
 LOUIS B. NICHOLS

Senator Joseph McCarthy

[redacted] Investigator for the Senate Subcommittee on Elections and Privileges, contacted Agent [redacted] of this office, on Friday, November 2, 1951, at which time [redacted] desired to know from Agent [redacted] any information he might have in his possession regarding Senator JOSEPH McCARTHY of Wisconsin, and an employee in the Senator's Office. [redacted] stated he had obtained Agent [redacted] name from JOHN P. MOORE who is the General Counsel for that committee. Agent [redacted] advises me he does not know JOHN P. MOORE.

[redacted] desired to know if Agent [redacted] knew of any derogatory information regarding Senator JOSEPH McCARTHY, and more especially, if Agent [redacted] was familiar with Case Number 10. Agent [redacted] advised [redacted] that Case Number 10 was not known to him, at which time [redacted] desired to know if Senator McCARTHY had furnished information to the Bureau regarding DAVIS, a negro who was arrested by the Swiss authorities. Agent [redacted] informed [redacted] that he was not in a position to advise if the above was true or not, at which time [redacted] desired to know who in the Bureau could verify or deny this information. [redacted] was given the name of Assistant Director LOUIS B. NICHOLS.

[redacted] then desired to know from Agent [redacted] what information Agent [redacted] had concerning [redacted] former Special Agent of this Bureau who is now employed as an investigator by Senator McCARTHY. Agent [redacted] informed [redacted] that he knew [redacted] but knew nothing about him. [redacted] then desired to know who in the Bureau would be in a position to give information concerning [redacted] activities and ability while he was employed as a Special Agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. The name of Assistant Director LOUIS B. NICHOLS was again given to [redacted]

[redacted] then requested of Agent [redacted] what he knew concerning the ANNA ROSENBERG case. [redacted] was informed by Agent [redacted] he was not in a position to discuss this case with him, at which time [redacted] stated he had been informed by Mr. MOORE that Agent [redacted] was the Bureau's liaison representative with the Department of Defense. [redacted] was informed by Agent [redacted] that

Mr. Tolson _____
 Mr. Boardman _____
 Mr. Nichols _____
 Mr. Belmont _____
 Mr. Clegg _____
 Mr. Glavin _____
 Mr. Harbo _____
 Mr. Rosen _____
 Mr. Tracy _____
 Mr. Laughlin _____
 Mr. Mohr _____
 Tele. Room _____
 Mr. Nease _____
 Miss Gandy _____

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
 HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
 EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
 OTHERWISE

MJL:NPB

RECORDED - 73

INDEXED - 73

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NOV 20 1951

Letter to Director
RE: SENATE SUBCOMMITTEE ON
ELECTIONS AND PRIVILEGES

November 5, 1951

he was not in a position to discuss this case with him or anyone else, at which time [redacted] then inquired of Agent [redacted] concerning what he might know regarding one [redacted]. [redacted], as the Bureau knows, was one of the original complainants before the Senate Armed Services Committee against ANNA ROSENBERG, it being noted that [redacted] informed this committee that he knew ANNA M. ROSENBERG, Assistant Secretary of Defense, as a member of the JOHN REED Club. [redacted] was informed by Agent [redacted] he had never met [redacted], nor did he know anything about him.

SENATOR WILLIAM BENTON

[redacted] informed Agent [redacted] that he was working for this Senate Subcommittee in an effort to obtain derogatory information against Senator McCARTHY for Senator BENTON of Ohio. [redacted] stated Senator BENTON was attempting to impeach McCARTHY, or discredit him in any way. [redacted] made the statement that according to his investigation, Senator BENTON would, at this time, settle for censure of McCARTHY, it being [redacted] opinion that the investigation had not uncovered any evidence that would bring about the impeachment of Senator McCARTHY.

[redacted] stated he would contact Assistant Director LOUIS B. NICHOLS in regard to Senator McCARTHY's furnishing information to the Bureau regarding DAVIS, as well as what information the Bureau had concerning the activities and ability of [redacted] former Special Agent of the FBI.

b7c
We must meticulously
refrain from furnishing
any information. All
files are confidential &
can only be made available
by R. J. or Vanecko.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

FOR THE PRESS

No. 968

28276

CAUTION - FUTURE RELEASE

FOR RELEASE AT 8:00 P.M., E.S.T., THURSDAY, OCTOBER 25, 1951.
NOT TO BE PREVIOUSLY PUBLISHED, QUOTED FROM OR USED
IN ANY WAY.

ADDRESS BY GENERAL CONRAD E. SNOW, CHAIRMAN OF THE LOYALTY
SECURITY BOARD OF THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE, BEFORE THE
MONTHLY MEETING OF THE NU BETA EPSILON LEGAL FRATERNITY OF
GEORGE WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY, LEE HOUSE, WASHINGTON, D.C.,
AT 8:00 P.M., E.S.T., THURSDAY, OCTOBER 25, 1951

Communists in Government and the Loyalty Program

I have been asked to speak on the allegation, widely broad-
cast in the United States, -- that the United States Government
has been infiltrated by communists and communist sympathizers,
-- and on the remedy devised to prevent infiltration of the govern-
ment by communists -- the President's loyalty program.

The subject matter has a three-fold interest for lawyers, in-
training: 1st) lawyers as citizens are interested in the allega-
tion itself. Is it a fact that there are communists in government,
and, if not, what is this "McCarthyism" that tirelessly proclaims
that there are communists in government; 2nd) Lawyers are
interested in the remedy, as a legal device for determining that
government employees are not communists or communist sympathizers,
-- or, in a broader sense, are not disloyal persons or security
risks. Is the device an infringement on American Constitutional
guarantees? 3rd) Lawyers are interested in the allegation and the
remedy taken together, in their joint effect on the freedom of
thought and action which is at once our American heritage and the
touchstone of democracy. Is freedom of thought and action being
stifled through fear or unjust accusation on the one hand and of
ineligibility for government employment on the other hand. I
shall try to make a brief contribution to all three aspects of the
subject.

Under the first head, the truth of the allegation, I can speak
only for the Department of State and for the period 1947 to the
present, the period of my participation in the loyalty and
security program, but for that Department and for that period, I
can say confidently that there are no known communists in
Government. If there are any secret communists, -- communists who
join no communist fronts and speak no communist sentiments, --
of course I cannot say, for they are not known. The Hiss case and
the case of Judith Coplon in the Department of Justice have done
more harm in terms of public confidence than any harm Hiss or
Coplon ever did in the delivery of classified papers. Both worked
in absolute secrecy -- their best friends were ignorant of their
acts. Neither would have been employed by Government for a day
after their acts were discovered. But a swallow does not make a
summer, -- neither do these two cases make out an infiltration of
Government by Communists.

Since August 12, 1950,
membership in a party or
stitutional form of Gov-
words, it has been unl-
Government. Since Dec-

the overthrow of the Con-
United States. In other
to employ a Communist in
then the President's loyalty
program

program was implemented by directive of the Loyalty Review Board of the Civil Service Commission, the Loyalty Security Board of the Department of State has had before it over 500 cases of State Department employees who have been investigated for loyalty by the Federal Bureau of Investigation, -- the FBI, -- and not one case has been found of a present communist working in the State Department. Over that period eight employees have been held to be security risks, but not one of these admitted present membership in the Communist Party, nor was there evidence of present membership. I cannot discuss individual cases, -- all I can say is that some of these eight had close relatives who were communists, some married communists, and some were alleged to have held communist meetings in their homes and to have had communist affiliations at a remote period in their past. About 40 other employees have elected to resign during the process of investigation and adjudication of loyalty. What might have been found in their cases, had they gone to hearing, of course, I do not know. But this small number -- less than 50 in all -- out of a department of 94,000 employees, -- who have either been held to be security risks or who have for one reason or another desired not to face investigation, does not indicate any noticeable infiltration of communists in Government.

What, then, is all the shouting about? The best and shortest answer I can give you is to ask you to read the article on "Demagogue McCarthy, or Weighed in the Balance", -- that appeared in Time Magazine, October 22, 1951. The old saying is -- where there is so much smoke, there must be some fire. There is, however, no excuse for mistaking dust for smoke. The dust in the present case is created by one man, tramping about the nation and making, over and over again, the same baseless and disproved accusations. The one man is able to raise so much dust only because 1) he is a Senator of the United States, and 2) he speaks in a loud and determined voice and waves in his hand a bunch of photostats that nobody takes the trouble to examine.

On February 9, 1950, after the loyalty program had been two full years under way, Senator McCarthy arose at Wheeling, West Virginia, to say "I have here in my hand a list of 205 -- a list of names that were made known to the Secretary of State as being members of the Communist Party and who nevertheless are still working and shaping policy in the State Department." What he had in his hand I do not know, but he had no such list. He may have had a list of 205 employees that Secretary of State Byrnes, almost four years before, on July 27, 1946, had made known to Congress, whose permanent employment had been recommended against by a State Department screening committee, and most of whom by 1950, were no longer in the employ of the Department. Senator McCarthy did not again mention the 205 names, -- instead, on February 20, 1950, on the Senate floor, he claimed to have said on February 9, "I have in my hand 57 cases of individuals who would appear to be either oard-

carrying

carrying members or certainly loyal to the Communist Party, but who nevertheless are still helping to shape our foreign policy". Later on he presented to a sub-committee of the Senate a list of 80 names of persons whose loyalty files, he claimed, would support his charges. As a matter of fact, half of the 80 were no longer, in 1950, employed by the Department of State, and the other half, after FBI investigations, had been cleared for loyalty by the Loyalty-Security Board of the Department. As to these 40 still in the employ of the Department the Senator had no new information, -- all he had was allegations, blown up and colored by his own imagination, which were contained in the loyalty files themselves and which had been made available by the Department, in 1947, to a Committee of the 80th Congress. To this day, despite all his clamor about communists in the State Department, I am not aware of a single item of new evidence of disloyalty which Senator McCarthy has contributed for the assistance of the Loyalty-Security Board in its continuing and continuous efforts to pass on all allegations of disloyalty. The Board thought the other day that it might have some help from the Senator. He had alleged on the floor of the Senate that a Department employee was associating with a communist. On inquiry made of the Senator for the name of the communist, his office replied -- the Senator had had the name in his hand when he made the statement, on a slip of paper, but he had lost the paper.

This is McCarthyism, -- the making of baseless accusations regarding the loyalty and integrity of public officers and employees, by a person who is himself in high public office and who uses his office at one and the same time as a platform from which to shout his accusations and as a screen to protect himself from action for defamation. The purpose of it all is, of course, not the public interest, but political advancement in a period of public tension and excitement.

This brings me to the second point. What about the Loyalty Program, designed to prevent infiltration of government by communism, and, in fact, antedating McCarthyism by two full years? The program was initiated by the President on March 21, 1947, by Executive Order 9835, but not implemented until the issuance of the guiding directive, on December 17, 1947, by the Loyalty Review Board, established in the Civil Service Commission under Seth W. Richardson, -- Republican Assistant Attorney General under Herbert Hoover. The purpose of the program was 1) to assure that all employees of the Government are of complete and unswerving loyalty to the United States, 2) to give to the United States maximum protection against the infiltration of disloyal persons, and 3) at the same time to protect the loyal employees of the Government from unfounded accusations.

Even prior to the implementation of Executive Order 9835 the State Department had taken action. Under the so-called McCarran Rider in the annual appropriation act, the Secretary of State possessed the power of summary dismissal of employees, "whenever he shall deem it necessary or advisable in the interest of the United States". On June 9, 1947, General Marshall, Secretary of State, appointed a Personnel Security Board, to review the records of State Department personnel for termination of all "security risks". I was appointed Chairman of that Board, which, in December 1947, became the Loyalty-Security Board of the State Department, with the duty of applying both the loyalty standards that had been set up by Seth Richardson's Loyalty Review Board, and the Security Principles that had been previously made a part of State Department Regulations. Already by December the Board had recommended the dismissal of ten employees as

security

-4-

security risks, -- a general house-cleaning that took place in the State Department before the initiation of the President's Loyalty Program. Since, in the Department of State, the loyalty and security functions are now carried on by the same Board at the same time, under the same regulations, it may for our purpose be considered a single program. I would like you to take a look at this program, -- let's look at it as though it were a criminal proceeding. Let's consider the crime and the standard of guilt, the prosecution and type of evidence admitted, the defense and the constitutional guarantees, and the tribunal, the Loyalty and Security Board. I will have to remind you constantly, however, that it is not a criminal proceeding, but an adjudication of a privilege.

The first thing in such a program to catch the lawyer's eye is the standard of guilt. Under the original Executive Order 9835 the standard in loyalty cases was "that on all the evidence reasonable grounds exist for belief that the person involved is disloyal to the Government of the United States". In the security regulations of the Department of State, however, "if a reasonable doubt exists" the Board was directed to give the Department the benefit of the doubt. By a new Executive Order 10241 of April 28, 1951, the President has prescribed a new standard for loyalty cases -- "that, on all the evidence, there is a reasonable doubt as to the loyalty of the person involved to the Government of the United States". This is the equivalent of what has been all along the standard of the State Department in adjudging security risk. This standard of "reasonable doubt" is, of course, the very antithesis of the common law standard of reasonable doubt in criminal cases. In a criminal case a man may be convicted only if guilty beyond a reasonable doubt. In loyalty cases he is removed from employment if there is a reasonable doubt as to his innocence. Instead of the State having to prove his guilt beyond a reasonable doubt as in criminal cases, the accused has to prove his innocence (i.e. his loyalty) beyond a reasonable doubt. The only justification for the stiffness of the standard and the burden on the accused is that it is not guilt that is being adjudicated, but merely a privilege of employment by the Government of the United States. It is of importance to lawyers, however, to note that in loyalty and security cases, as now adjudicated, the odds are against the employee.

What, then, is this disloyalty to the Government of the United States, or this security risk, of which government employees must be cleared beyond a reasonable doubt, in order to qualify for employment by the Government? Fundamentally, disloyalty to the Government of the United States comes under one or the other of two heads, -- it is either the attitude of a person who seeks to alter the form of government of the United States by unconstitutional means, or it is action preferring the interests of another government over the interests of the United States Government. Under the first head come the subversives, -- the advocates of revolution, force and violence; under the latter head come the spies, saboteurs, -- the persons who intentionally disclose confidential information or perform their duties so as to serve the interests of another nation; under both hands come the communists, for they both seek to alter the form of Government of the United States by violence, and they prefer the interests of the U.S. Government, the interests of the Soviet Union. Security risk is a broader concept, which includes disloyalty. A security risk is a person who discloses classified information without authority. He may do it with the knowledge or belief that it will be transmitted to agencies of a foreign government, or he may simply be so consistently irresponsible as to show extreme lack of care or judgment. In the first case he would be disloyal, in either case he is a security risk.

into

Into this category of security risks fall the persons who, although not themselves communists, have habitual or close association with communists -- who have married communist spouses, who live with communist parents, who persist in close association with communists after they have become aware of their traitorous activities. This is the category in which the State Department Loyalty Security Board, applying the standard of reasonable doubt since its inception, has made 20 adverse decisions out of 546 adjudications (to October 1, 1951).

The next matter to catch the lawyer's eye, after the definition of the crime and the standard of guilt, is the prosecution, -- the State's case, the type of evidence admitted, the derogatory information. Every employee of the Department of State undergoes a thorough investigation by the Department's own Security Division before he is employed. The only exception to this occurred at the end of the war, late in 1945 and early in 1946, when 12,000 employees of emergency war agencies were by Executive Order shovelled into the State Department without previous screening by the Department, -- I refer to the Office of Strategic Services, the Office of War Information, the Foreign Economic Administration, and the like, certain of whose war-time functions were deemed necessary for the post-war period, and were assigned to the Department of State. This number was at once reduced to 4,000 by reduction in force, and a screening committee established in the Department to pass on the loyalty and eligibility of the 4,000 for employment. It was the report of a preliminary examination by this screening Committee, made by Secretary Byrnes to Congress in July, 1946, that as I have said before, undoubtedly furnished Senator McCarthy with his initial figure of 205.

Every person who was in the employ of the State Department on October 1, 1947, and every person since employed, in addition to being investigated by the Security Division of the Department has been submitted to the FBI for a "record check". If the FBI, on this "record check", turns up a single item of derogatory information, in the Loyalty field, -- even if it be no more than membership in 1941 in the Washington Book Shop, -- the employee is given a "full field investigation", and the confidential reports of that investigation are forwarded to the Department Loyalty Security Board, for determination of the employee's loyalty and security risk. These investigative reports constitute the prosecution -- the State's case, -- which is before the Board for a judicial determination.

Just a word about these reports. The FBI has had the benefit of the Department's original investigation, but it has performed a vast labor in addition. They have interviewed everybody -- references, relatives, teachers, employers, supervisors, friends, enemies, landlords, neighbors, and acquaintances. They cover the employee from high school days down. Most of the information secured is confidential, and many of the sources are undisclosed in the report, or denominated as Washington T-1, or New York T-1, a person who has previously given reliable information, or a person of unknown reliability. Even anonymous allegations are reported; hearsay is given full rein. The reports are very full and completely objective, -- they cover both the favorable and the unfavorable information received, -- and they neither evaluate the testimony nor draw conclusions. This is left to the Board, which is not an investigatory body. The Board has only three ways of adding to the file: 1) it may request further investigation by the FBI; 2) it may propose written interrogatories to the employee, to get his explanation of items of derogatory information, or 3) it may go to a hearing, at which time it may cross-examine the employee or his witnesses. These FBI reports, --

with

with the original Department investigation, -- the interrogatories proposed by the Board, the answers of the employees, and the transcripts of the hearings, constitute the "loyalty files" about which you have heard so much, and which the President has directed shall not be disclosed. The only exception to this order is the transcript of the hearing, a copy of which on request, is given to the employee, who may publish it or not as he desires. For instance, you can read the entire transcript of the hearing in the case of John Service. He voluntarily produced it before the Sub-Committee of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, and it is printed in full in the Appendix to the Hearings before the Sub-Committee on S.Res. 231, U.S. Senate 81st Congress, pp. 1958-2509.

Along with the prosecution, of course, comes the defense. On consideration of the FBI reports the Board may, and commonly does, clear the employee. In a large proportion of the cases, because of the completeness of the reports, and the impartiality with which they report the favorable with the unfavorable, the triviality of the derogatory information, or its lack of foundation or credibility, becomes plainly apparent, and the Board is left without a reasonable doubt. Quite frequently, however, this point is not arrived at until the Board, as above stated, has propounded written interrogatories to the employee and has received his answer. It is only in cases in which the Board, either with or without interrogatories, is left with a reasonable doubt as to loyalty or security risk that the case comes to a hearing. In such cases the Board formally proposes removal action, which is done by notice in writing to the employee, stating the charges in factual detail, so far as security considerations permit. This gives the employee a right to an administrative hearing, after due opportunity to prepare his case, at which hearing he may appear personally, be represented by counsel of his own choosing, and present evidence in his own behalf. The "State's Case" is not presented at the hearing, for it is already before the Board in the confidential reports of the FBI, but for the further protection of the employee, all informants who have given derogatory information on loyalty and who have not expressed an unwillingness to testify before the Board, are invited to attend and submit to cross-examination by the employee or his counsel. The Board has no power to subpoena, and the attendances must be voluntary, and commonly without compensation for expenses.

If the result of the hearing is unfavorable to the employee, he may appeal to the Secretary of State, or some person designated by him to hear the appeal, and on the issue of loyalty, he has a further appeal to the Loyalty Review Board. Every decision of the Loyalty Security Board, with or without hearing, favorable or unfavorable to the employee, goes to the Loyalty Review Board of the Civil Service Commission for post-audit. This Board, originally under Seth Richardson, is now headed by Ex-Senator Hiram Bingham of Connecticut, another Republican. The Loyalty Review Board may affirm the determination of the Loyalty Security Board, it may remand the case to the Loyalty Security Board for further processing, such as interrogatories, or a hearing, or it may take the case into its own hands and hold a new hearing itself and either affirm or reverse the determination of the Loyalty-Security Board. Thus far the Review Board has remanded 17 out of 508 loyalty cases of the State Department Loyalty-Security Board and has retried one case on its own account. In this case, it affirmed the Department adjudication. Another case is now slated for hearing before the Review Board.

What,

What, then, of the Constitutional guarantees? Here is no presentment or indictment by grand jury, but instead a secret investigation by a Government agency, the FBI, presented to another government agency, -- the Loyalty Security Board. It is true that the employee is not compelled to be a witness against himself, nor is he deprived of life, liberty or property. He has a speedy, but not public, trial, for no persons are permitted at hearings except the Board, its counsel, the transcriber, the employee, his counsel, and the witnesses, one by one. Here is no trial by jury in the district of the "crime", no compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favor, and only a very limited, if any, confrontation with the witnesses against him. In fact, he cannot be completely informed of the nature and cause of the accusation, in-so-far as the source of the derogatory information cannot be revealed by the Board. However, the Board does the best it can under the circumstances to inform him of the nature and cause of the accusation, he has a full hearing, and the assistance of counsel in his defense. It is clear, that the proceeding lacks important elements of a Constitutional criminal prosecution. Again, I can only say that it is not a crime that is being prosecuted, but it is a privilege that is being adjudicated, the privilege of employment by the Government.

We come, finally, after consideration of the "crime", the prosecution, and the defense, to the tribunal. This is the Loyalty Security Board of the Department of State. Originally consisting of three members, it now consists of 20 outstanding directors of bureaus or offices, and chiefs or officers-in-charge of divisions or branches in the Department and foreign service officers, including a number designated for service in Germany, in the Office of the U.S. High Commissioner. The Board sits on cases in panels of three. The FBI reports come to the Board in triplicate, and are assigned to a panel designated by the Board's legal officer, in accordance with the availability of Board members. The three members of the panel read the file of the case individually, and meet for the initial consideration of the case, and for their passing on replies to interrogatories. In hearings, they sit as a bench of three, of whom one is chairman, but all of whom, together with the Board's counsel, question the employee and his witnesses. The final decision does not reflect the opinion of one man, but the independent judgments of three minds. Decisions are nearly always unanimous but occasionally a dissent crops up. Originally the Board was not required to make a written finding of the facts, but to state merely the action taken. Now a member of the panel writes a summary of the case for the benefit of the Review Board. Panels of the Loyalty Security Board endeavor to conduct all hearings and to make all decisions, with fairness, impartiality, and cooperativeness, bearing in mind that the proceeding is an investigation, not a prosecution, and that the whole program has for its purpose not only to protect the Government of the United States, but also to protect loyal employees of the Government from unfounded accusations.

This last remark brings me to the third and final aspect of the matter, -- the impact of McCarthyism on the one hand and of the Loyalty-Security program on the other hand, on freedom of thought and action among the American people. I think I shall have to leave that for your consideration, in the light of what can be said about both. In so far as McCarthyism restrains honest and loyal people from giving consideration, either singly or collectively, to the needs of the under-privileged and the oppressed, to the injustices and abuses of the economic, social and political life of this country -- fear of being blackmailed

as communists or communist sympathizers, it is undoubtedly suppressing freedom of thought and action in a most important manner. In so far as McCarthyism, or intolerance in politics, is substituting, for simple loyalty to this country, for willingness to fight in its armies or to give sacrificial service in public employment, a standard which requires blind subservience to a political thesis, either national or international, such as the New Deal on the one hand, or support of Chiang Kai-shek on the other hand, it is putting freedom of thought and honesty of purpose into a straight-jacket, which would deprive us of our free heritage and ultimately of our democracy. In so far as the administration of the loyalty-security program, by its method of interrogation, its manner of conducting hearings, its decisions on individual cases, gives support to the public belief that the baseless smears of the demagogue are given effect in the loyalty and security program, it has cooperated in the destruction of freedom of thought and expression.

It has been the constant and consistent effort of the Loyalty Security Board of the Department of State so to conduct the loyalty and security program as to merit the confidence of the general public and of the employees of the State Department in particular, that it is a fair and sound judicial instrument, that it does not give effect to baseless smears, and that it is effectively protecting, not only the Government of the United States, but also the loyal employees of that Government. By so doing, the Board hopes to contribute to make the Loyalty Program not only an effective instrument of national defense, but also a protection for freedom of honest and loyal thought, speech and action. Unless we succeed we shall not have, in the field of foreign policy, fair observation of facts abroad, honest and objective reporting, and unbiased judgment at home. Freedom of opinion and expression, and public confidence in that freedom, is not only, as I have said above, the American heritage, but it is also a shield to the very survival of our form of democracy.

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : THE DIRECTOR

DATE: November 6, 1951

FROM : D. M. LADD

SUBJECT: ADDRESS BY GENERAL CONRAD E. SNOW
OF THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE ON
OCTOBER 25, 1951, BEFORE THE NU BETA
EPSILON LEGAL FRATERNITY OF GEORGE
WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
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Tolson ☒
Ladd ☒
Clegg ☒
Glavin ☒
Nichols ☒
Rosen ☒
Tracy ☒
Harbo ☒
Belmont ☒
Mohr ☒
Tele. Room ☒
Nease ☒
Gandy ☒

PURPOSE:

To furnish a brief summary of an address by General Snow, Chairman of the Loyalty Security Board of the Department of State, before the monthly meeting of the Nu Beta Epsilon Legal Fraternity of George Washington University on October 25, 1951.

SUMMARY OF ADDRESS BY GENERAL SNOW:

In his talk General Snow discussed the operation of the President's Loyalty Program and the extent to which Communists and Communist sympathizers infiltrated the U. S. Government and particularly the State Department in recent years. He stated that he is not aware of a single item of new evidence of disloyalty which Senator McCarthy has contributed for the assistance of the Loyalty Security Board of the State Department and described McCarthyism as the making of baseless accusations regarding the loyalty and integrity of public officers and employees. He said McCarthyism is undoubtedly suppressing freedom of thought and action in a most important manner. In discussing the role of the FBI under the Loyalty Program General Snow stated that FBI reports are "very full and completely objective." He also referred to the completeness of FBI reports "and the impartiality with which they (FBI) report the favorable with the unfavorable....." General Snow related that in speaking for the Department of State and for the period 1947 to the present he could confidently say that there are no known Communists in Government. He continued: "If there are any secret Communists, -- Communists who join no Communist fronts and speak no Communist sentiments, -- of course I cannot say, for they are not known. The Hiss case and the case of Judith Coplon in the Department of Justice have done more harm in terms of public confidence than any harm Hiss or Coplon ever did in the delivery of classified papers. Both worked in absolute secrecy -- their best friends were ignorant of their acts. Neither would have been employed by Government for a day after their acts were discovered."

He reported that under the Loyalty Program the Loyalty Security Board of the Department of State has considered over 500 cases of State

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Department employees who were investigated by the FBI and "not one case has been found of a present Communist working in the State Department." He added that "over that period eight employees have been held to be security risks, but not one of these admitted present membership in the Communist Party, nor was there evidence of present membership.... About 40 other employees have elected to resign during the process of investigation and adjudication of loyalty. What might have been found in their cases, had they gone to hearing, of course, I do not know."

COMMENTS BY THE LOYALTY SECTION:

No final disposition has been received from the Loyalty Review Board of the Civil Service Commission under Executive Order 9835 in a case involving a State Department employee where the employee has been declared "ineligible" for Government employment. As General Snow has pointed out, several employees have elected to resign during the adjudication of their loyalty. One of the recent resignations has been that of [redacted] a Labor Economist for the Department of State (Bureau file [redacted]), who was reported to have been a Communist in Switzerland prior to his employment with the Department of State. [redacted] in a letter transmitting information received from [redacted] commented that the information which he was furnishing "would indicate the advisability of an adverse decision in the case of [redacted]"

With regard to General Snow's statement that no case has been found of a present Communist working in the State Department, you will recall that the Communist Party has not been issuing Communist Party membership cards and is not maintaining membership lists by names. Highly placed Government employees would naturally be very secretive concerning their membership in the Communist Party and their identity would be protected by the Communist Party. For example, when Louis Budenz was interviewed in 1950 in connection with the loyalty investigation of [redacted] who was then [redacted] (Bureau file [redacted]) he advised that although he was not personally acquainted with [redacted] he believed that [redacted] was under Communist Party discipline in about 1943 and 1944. Mr. Budenz explained that persons under Communist Party discipline were equivalent to members of the Communist Party but had no vestige of membership and such persons were often told by the Communist Party not to have any Communist Party members about them or in their immediate circle. The final disposition in the loyalty case on [redacted] has not been received from the Loyalty Review Board, but [redacted] was transferred by the State Department to the position of [redacted]

ACTION:

None. This is for your information.

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. TOLSON

DATE: Nov. 19, 1951

FROM : L. B. NICHOLS

SUBJECT: SENATE SUBCOMMITTEE ON ELECTIONS & PRIVILEGES

[REDACTED] an investigator for the Senate Subcommittee on Elections and Privileges, called on Friday afternoon to arrange an appointment to discuss Point 10 of the Benton resolution concerning Senator McCarthy.

Arrangements have been made for him to see Mr. Ladd at 3 p.m. today.

CC - Mr. Ladd

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Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : THE DIRECTOR

DATE: November 8, 1951

FROM : D. M. Ladd

SUBJECT:

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Tolson ☒
Ladd ☒
Clegg ☒
Glavin ☒
Nichols ☒
Rosen ☒
Tracy ☒
Harbo ☒
Belmont ☒
Mohr ☒
Tele. Room ☒
Nease ☒
Gandy ☒

Miss Jean Kerr, Secretary to Senator Joseph McCarthy, called me this afternoon and stated that she wanted to asked a couple of questions, Namely, did the Bureau recommend action to Government agencies with reference to the possible discharge of such employees for subversive activities. I told her that the Bureau was a fact-finding agency. We conducted investigations where there was an indication of disloyalty and submitted the factual results to the agency; that we made no recommendation; that that was the problem for the Loyalty Boards. She then asked whether the Bureau made recommendations with reference to prosecution of various type criminal cases to the Department. I told her that likewise in this situation the Bureau was a fact-finding agency and submitted the results of its investigations to the Attorney General and that the question of prosecution was one that was passed on and decided by the Department; that the Bureau did not make recommendations.

She then asked me if the Bureau had to consult the State Department in connection with the deportation of aliens and I pointed out to her that the Immigration Service handled the deportation of aliens.

Miss Kerr expressed appreciation for the information furnished.

DML:dad

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Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Tolson

DATE: 10-26-51

FROM : W. R. G. Quinn

SUBJECT:

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28275

Communist in the State D. J.

I am attaching hereto an envelope which [redacted] of the late Congressman Stefan's office delivered to me which contains, according to [redacted] confidential papers possessed by the late Congressman Stefan which she felt should be in the possession of the Bureau.

From a review of these papers I find two copies of reports which had previously been prepared by Mr. Robert Lee concerning individuals and activities of the State Department as well as a list headed "Secret - Very Confidential", listing a number of names of individuals undoubtedly applicants or employees of the Government service. Three other lists of names with certain information concerning government employees are enclosed.

It is suggested that the material in the attached envelope be referred to the Domestic Intelligence Division for its review and final disposition. The late Congressman's staff is not desirous of having any of the material returned.

Attachment

Retained 3/24/53 per form
4341 dated 3/31/53
JRG

Information in reports re
State Dept previously
furnished to Bureau by
[redacted]

has been taken.

(121-23278; 62-39749)

Info. on subjects of
Blind memo from to
Bureau no action
necessary ([redacted])

ENCLOSURE OF BULKY MAIL

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56 JAN 25 1952 15
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121-23278-312
DEC 11 1951
Chr

XXXXXX
XXXXXX
XXXXXXFEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

_____ Page(s) withheld entirely at this location in the file. One or more of the following statements, where indicated, explain this deletion.

- ☐ Deleted under exemption(s) _____ with no segregable material available for release to you.
- ☐ Information pertained only to a third party with no reference to you or the subject of your request.
- ☐ Information pertained only to a third party. Your name is listed in the title only.
- ☐ Document(s) originating with the following government agency(ies) _____, was/were forwarded to them for direct response to you.

_____ Page(s) referred for consultation to the following government agency(ies); _____ as the information originated with them. You will be advised of availability upon return of the material to the FBI.

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subject to disclosure under the provisions of the
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☒ The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:

121-23278-312 Bulky Enclosure

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X DELETED PAGE(S) X
X NO DUPLICATION FEE X
X FOR THIS PAGE X
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Northeast L. Ice Co

Jan 11th 1952

28269

Mr. [unclear]
Mr. [unclear]
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Laughlin
Mr. Mohr
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

EXPEDITE PROCEEDING

JAN 14 1952

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover.

Dear Sir.
Joseph M. Corby

Please excuse me for writing this letter to you after reading this clipping I just had to write you.

I am just a housewife living in the great middle west where most of the people dislike communism and as I have always considered you one of the most intelligent and fairest of men heading any agency. I was very, very much surprised to read where you would allow your F. B. I. to be drawn into this trap which has set our Sub-Committee as trying to get you to bring in charges. and I'm sure

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62-23278-313

no action
northern
division

Mr Hoover you know as well as do
thousands of other Americans that
this is not an honest investigation
but just a chance to persecute
Senator Joseph McCarthy "who being
a Catholic knows the dangers of
communism in the Government, this
whole investigation has been conducted
unfairly and with no justice to Senator
McCarthy at all. as you know the so
called republicans who was put on
that committee by Senator Gillette
were republicans who did not like
Senator McCarthy and naturally the
Democrats were against him, if you
remember about a week ago that a
member of that committee was taken

off, because in his words, he seen
how the committee was persecuting
Senator McCarthy, unjustly and when
in his investigations he found some
of the charges to be untrue in regards
to Senator McCarthy he was put off
the committee. and why Mr Hoover
as your office asked to investigate this
particular election, when the election
in Ohio against Senator Taft was very
much worse and the election in
New York with the Dewey election was
considered worse and far more in need
of federal investigation than this ~~Bad~~
~~Bad~~ Maryland election, so please tell
me why they are not investigated.
And you see Mr Hoover this whole
dirty scheme of some of the Pro-

communist sympathizers to keep Senator McCarthy from being elected again this fall., they are not giving this man any chance at all, you remember they wouldn't even let him ask any questions in his investigation just think how very, very, happy the communists will be if you help out this very, very, unfair sub-committee in trying to find charges to bring against Senator McCarthy.

This one member of this sub-committee who was put off of the committee for his fairness to Senator McCarthy said that ~~most~~ information was being furnished the committee by one Drew Pearson (one of the greatest character assassins of all time) in his column. This is H.Q. Pearson

has been doing everything in his power
it seems to degrade Senator McCarthy
and put the people against him and
this Senator's biggest sin seems to be
exposing the communists in the State
Department and that he is a Catholic.
and ever a man was persecuted and
knifed in the back that man is Senator
the Senator, so knowing of your fairness
and honesty in dealing with people
I do hope you won't allow your F.B.I.
to be drawn in this persecution. please
remember there was not one fair
member on the Sub-Committee
except this one member who was put
off as soon as he protested things
being done to McCarthy which was
unfair so don't let the communists

celebrate more than what they
have already done by helping
out this most unfair of all
investigations.

Trusting to your christianity
and fairness I know you will
do whatever is right with
justice.

Respt



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28274

FBI Opening Election Quiz

To Study 1950 Tactics in Maryland

Washington (AP)—The FBI has opened an investigation into the campaign tactics of Senator Butler's supporters in Maryland during the November, 1950, election.

The Justice Department told a reporter the inquiry is being pursued through its civil rights section which is employing FBI assistants in the field.

Mr. Butler, a Republican, defeated incumbent Millard Tydings.

The campaign was investigated by a Senate Elections subcommittee which produced a report branding the campaign as a "despicable, backstreet" type and asking the Justice Department to review some of the testimony with a view to possible prosecution.

The subcommittee sent the Justice Department a transcript of testimony taken.

"I Led 3 Lives"
Starts Sunday, January 20 in
The World-Herald.

121-33278-313

Amerasia Has Vital Secrets

Contents of Five Documents Revealed

By FREDERICK WOLTMAN Scripps-Howard Staff Writer (See editorial, Page 28)

Capitol Hill was rocked today by the disclosure that the Amerasia documents, now under scrutiny by the Tydings Senate sub-committee, contain startling military and high state secrets of a nature heretofore unrevealed.

Because of the tight secrecy restrictions placed on them, the American people for five years have been kept officially in the dark as to their nature and importance.

Today, for the first time, the contents of a tiny fraction—five out of 1700—are public property. Their authenticity as part of the Amerasia collection is affirmed by Sen. Bourke B. Hickenlooper (R., Ia.), a member of the Tydings sub-committee.

Because of the shocking character of these five alone, Sen. Hickenlooper predicted that "all Americans will be appalled, when the whole truth becomes known, that drastic steps have not been taken long before this." He added: "It is a sickening story."

At the same time, a move already was under way in both Houses to force the Tydings sub-committee to make all 1700 public.

Here Is Nature of Five Documents

Here is the nature of at least five of the secret Amerasia documents stolen from government wartime files:

- The Navy's formal wartime "organization plan" for setting up counter-intelligence operations throughout the United States. It was sent by the director of Naval Intelligence to the ranking intelligence officers of the nation's 14 naval districts.

- A highly confidential forecast of the trends of the war in the Pacific, delivered by Assistant Secretary of State Joseph C. Grew to top officials in the department.

- It gave the location of 25 American submarines then in Pacific waters. And it outlined the Government's policy with respect to the Japanese emperor.

- A document setting forth in detail the composition of Allied troops in Malaya.

- Details about two messages from President Roosevelt to Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek. In them, the President proposed that Gen. Joseph Stillwell be made commander of all armies in China, including the Communist armies. The messages, delivered in July, 1944, were routed thru the U. S. Army Commander in Chungking, then Gen. Stillwell.

The report itself bore the top secret classification for "Eyes Only." That phrase meant it was to be read by no one except the person to whom it was addressed.

A message addressed to the American Embassy in China, and sent by the State Department over the name of former State Secretary Cordell Hull. In it, the Secretary purportedly called the Embassy's attention to an article in the July, 1944, issue of the pro-Soviet magazine, Amerasia, which was the center of the stolen documents case.

The Amerasia article urged that the United States build up Japan's leading Communist, Susomo Okano, into the Tito of Japan. It urged also that this country supply arms to the Chinese Communist guerilla forces and consult with China's Red leaders about post-war plans for Japan.

Ambassador at Time

Doesn't Recall Message

Mr. Hull could not be reached for comment today, Clarence E. Gaus

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Amerasia Had Vital Secrets

(Continued from Page 3)

Ambassador to China at the time, recalled no such message. He said it did not sound like the kind of dispatch the Secretary of State would sign.

These five documents are a sampling of the 1700 confiscated by the FBI in 1945 in the Amerasia office of Philip J. Jaffe and the apartment of Emmanuel S. Larsen.

Last week Sen. Millard E. Tydings (D., Md.), chairman of the sub-committee, announced it had testimony that 99 per cent of the Amerasia documents were "casual and routine." The rest, he added, were only of "some importance."

Earlier, James M. McInerney, Assistant Attorney General in charge of the criminal division of the Justice Department, appeared before the sub-committee. He described most of the documents as "trivial" and "teacup gossip."

Hickenlooper Assails Light View of Papers

Yesterday in Iowa, Sen. Hickenlooper was asked by The New York Herald-Tribune to comment on the new disclosure. Criticizing the appraisal of the documents by Sen. Tydings and Mr. McInerney, Sen. Hickenlooper declared:

"I do know that some of the documents revealed military installations and the location of fleet units during the war with Japan.

"Is that 'casual and routine' and 'teacup gossip'?"

"Other documents contained highly vital and highly secret information as to our military and State Department attitudes in time of war.

"Is that 'casual and routine' and 'teacup gossip'?"

"As a matter of fact, I would like to see Sen. Tydings call in some submarine skippers and their men, tell them just what leaked out to Amerasia at the time when they were evading depth charges, and have him get their opinion on what they think of the dismissal of such shocking information as 'casual and routine' and 'teacup gossip.'"

"I think the Democratic majority on the sub-committee would be most enlightened by what they'd hear. At any rate, they'd certainly get an earful."

Thus far in his Amerasia investigation, Sen. Tydings has made public only what testimony he wished and has held back the rest.

hearings be opened and the contents revealed.

"Unlike the current security investigation, in which there is a reasonable basis for executive hearings, I think the Amerasia case should be laid before the public, in full. There's no sense to having part of the testimony released by the committee and part held behind an iron curtain, so to speak."

In view of the latest disclosures, Rep. Eugene Cox (D., Ga.), a member of the House Rules Committee, said all the Amerasia documents should be inserted into the Congressional Record.

"Since the Tydings committee saw fit to take jurisdiction of this case," he declared, "it should take the public into its confidence and make the entire story available to the public."

"The Amerasia story, as it is now being told, makes me wonder if shooting would not have been too good for Jaffe."

The Rules Committee now has a resolution before it to authorize a House investigation of Amerasia. Chairman John S. Wood (D., Ga.) already has said that his committee will look into the case if the Tydings sub-committee fails to get to the bottom of it.

Every House member comes up for re-election this year. Consequently, there's strong sentiment among both Republicans and Democrats in favor of a strong Amerasia inquiry which will satisfy the public and thereby take them off the hook. The Tydings investigation, they feel, will accomplish neither.

House Probe Unlikely While Senate Has Case

But there's small likelihood of the House taking over as long as the Senate has the case.

On the Senate side, some senators believe the Judiciary Committee should start its own inquiry since the Justice Department is so deeply involved.

The Senate Republican leaders, meanwhile, for two weeks have been holding strategy meetings over the Amerasia case. No line of policy has yet been decided.

At one session several weeks ago, Sen. Henry Cabot Lodge (R., Mass.), told of testimony in an executive hearing of the Tydings sub-committee, of which he is also a member.

"What I heard there made my back hair stand on end," he said. "It's a wonder I have any hair left."

Assistant FBI Directors Louis B. Nichols and D. Milton Ladd.

But the public will hear about it only if Sen. Millard E. Tydings (D., Md.), the sub-committee chairman, so chooses.

Last week he handed out a selected portion of the Justice Department case, a prepared statement by Robert M. Hitchcock, former special Assistant Attorney General who handled the Amerasia prosecution. Mr. Hitchcock's testimony and answers to questions, however, were kept secret.

The clash between the Government's investigative and prosecuting arms is basic to the Amerasia case. And it's a head-on clash.

In his statement last week, Mr. Hitchcock laid the "collapse" of the prosecution to "illegal seizures" by the FBI.

Before the Hobbs House inquiry four years ago, Mr. Ladd testified that the FBI evidence was "all legally obtained" as "incident to arrest."

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Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : A. H. BELMONT

DATE: September 22, 1952

FROM : C. H. STANLEY

SUBJECT:

STATE DEPARTMENT
LOYALTY OF GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEESALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE

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PURPOSE:

To answer an inquiry from the Department of State concerning one Milton Sax of New Jersey who is mentioned as a Communist Party member by Harvey M. Matusow in his testimony before the House Committee on Un-American Activities.

DETAILS:

The testimony of Harvey M. Matusow before the House Committee on Un-American Activities on February 6-7, 1952, has been reviewed and the only reference concerning Milton Sax is as follows: "There was a man named Milton Sax of New Jersey who also identified himself to me at that time as a member of the Communist Party..."

A loyalty investigation was conducted concerning Milton Sachs and the results furnished to the Civil Service Commission on March 27, 1950, under the caption

There is no indication that [redacted] resided in New Jersey and there is no indication that he is identical with the Milton Sax mentioned by Harvey M. Matusow.

RECOMMENDATION:

It is recommended that this memorandum be forwarded to the Liaison Section for discussion with the State Department. In the event the State Department has any specific request concerning this matter, the Loyalty Section should be so advised.

cc: [redacted]

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Mr. Jessop kept. of State
advised of above 28/9/52
action desired by State
unless Sachs again
applies for employment.
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Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. A. H. Belmont *AB*

DATE: February 19, 1953

FROM : C. H. Stanley *CS*

SUBJECT: DIVISION OF RESEARCH FOR THE FAR
EAST SOUTHERN AREAS
DEPARTMENT OF STATE
ALLEGATION OF COMMUNIST SYMPATHIES
OF EMPLOYEE, [REDACTED], INFORMANT
INFORMATION CONCERNING

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HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
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PURPOSE:

To refer attached interview of informant to Internal Security Section for consideration of individuals no longer employed at State Department. Action taken by Loyalty Section concerning two current employees.

BACKGROUND:

On February 6, 1953, [REDACTED] of Alexandria, Virginia, currently employed by the State Department, furnished information concerning Communist sympathies of individuals employed in Division of Research for the Far East Southern Areas, State Department in 1947. Attached is a transcript of this interview. Two of the individuals named therein, [REDACTED], aka, and [REDACTED] are current employees of the Department of State.

[REDACTED] was investigated under Executive Order 9835 and was retained in her employment. She was one of the security risks named by Senator McCarthy. A memorandum has been prepared for transmission through liaison to State Department concerning her.

[REDACTED] has not been investigated by this Bureau under Executive Order 9835 and the information concerning him is being transmitted to the Department of State by letter.

RECOMMENDATION:

Refer to Internal Security Section for consideration of individuals no longer employed by the Government.

[Handwritten signature]
Attachment

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ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
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INTERVIEW OF [REDACTED]

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[REDACTED], who resides at [REDACTED] Alexandria, Virginia, and who is presently employed by the State Department in the [REDACTED] called at the Bureau on February 6, 1959. She was interviewed by Special Agents [REDACTED] and [REDACTED]. Her purpose in calling at the Bureau and furnishing information was that she felt she worked in a section at the State Department which had been infested with persons she believed to be Communists or pro-Communists. This group had been headed by [REDACTED] who has been out of the State Department for some time, but, according to [REDACTED] a cable has just been received by the State Department from [REDACTED] asking that [REDACTED] [REDACTED] emphasized that the data she was giving should remain confidential, and inasmuch as she did not know the classification of the cable in so far as it was concerned should be treated as "secret." She also said she was regarding the information she was furnishing as being the same as under oath. She agreed that if it was found necessary to do so, she would testify before a Hearing Board regarding the information she was furnishing.

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She said in 1947, [REDACTED] had been the head of a section of the [REDACTED] for the Far East Southern Areas, State Department. [REDACTED] had worked in this section as a clerk. She said that she had gained the impression and had every reason to believe during this period that [REDACTED] was a Communist. She said [REDACTED] early in 1950 left the State Department at the time of the McCarthy charges, went with the UNESCO, and later tried to get back in the State Department but was not successful. [REDACTED] was later offered a job at a University in California which [REDACTED] believed was at Berkeley. [REDACTED] has learned from a former secretary of [REDACTED] a present State Department employee named [REDACTED], that [REDACTED] wrote to the University and said she could not accept the position as she would be unwilling to sign a non-Communist affidavit. [REDACTED] had typed the [REDACTED]

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Info re
transmitted to [REDACTED]
[REDACTED] 88

ENCLOSURE

letter for [REDACTED] believes [REDACTED]
is presently working for a [REDACTED] in Washington, D. C.

[REDACTED] was investigated under the
Loyalty Program, and we instituted investigation on May 19,
1948. This investigation reflects that she was [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] was one of the
individuals named by Senator McCarthy in his charges in
early 1950. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] advised that in the section headed by
[REDACTED] and in which she, [REDACTED] worked, there had
been a number of other employees who were under [REDACTED]
and whom [REDACTED] believed to be pro-Communist. She
amplified this by explaining that in 1947 and 1948, this
entire section which had to do with Southeast Asia had
regarded Ho Chi Minh, the Indochina leader, as an agrarian
reformer and had favored him in his early struggles with the
French.

[REDACTED] explained that she, herself, had felt
that Ho Chi Minh, having been Moscow trained, was a Communist
and was following the Stalinist plans. She said on occasions
she expressed these views which had led to her having been
ostracized by others in this State Department unit. She said,
for example, a [REDACTED] had been brought into the
section by [REDACTED] who worked under [REDACTED]
[REDACTED] had told [REDACTED] to let the [REDACTED] woman see
the monitor broadcasts which are classified restricted. [REDACTED]
[REDACTED] wondered about this and wondered exactly who [REDACTED]
was, but because of her instructions did allow her access
to this material. One day at about noon when only [REDACTED]
and [REDACTED] were present together, [REDACTED] was asked
what she thought the State Department policy toward Ho Chi
Minh was? [REDACTED] said she did not know but after further

questions by [REDACTED] indicated that her own personal opinion was that he was a Communist. [REDACTED] then said that she could not understand how [REDACTED] was working in that unit because everyone else was in favor of Ho Chi Minh and she, herself, was fond of him. These remarks caused [REDACTED] to go to the Security Officer and to ask him who the [REDACTED] woman was. He said he did not know and took the matter up with [REDACTED] who was very irritated at [REDACTED] concerning the matter.

When [REDACTED] returned to the State Department from a short teaching stint at the University of California, she informed [REDACTED] that [REDACTED] job was being abolished. At about the same time, [REDACTED] who was [REDACTED] immediate superior, informed her that it would not be possible to give [REDACTED] anything but a good efficiency rating. [REDACTED] pointed out to her that during her numerous years of service at the State Department she had had a long row of excellents, and she asked to be provided with an explanation as to why her work was not being regarded as as good as it had been. According to [REDACTED] no good explanation was forthcoming. [REDACTED] indicated that perhaps she should try to find another job some place else in the State Department.

According to [REDACTED] then began a long period of difficulty which she experienced with [REDACTED] and with [REDACTED] and while [REDACTED] went to the State Department personnel office, which told her to sit tight and to take no action towards getting located in another unit, [REDACTED] insisted repeatedly that she find herself another position. During this period she was given practically no work, her desk was moved, and she would be called in periodically by [REDACTED] and would be asked what she had done to reallocate herself? Ultimately, [REDACTED] took a job in another section of the State Department at a lesser salary in order to settle the matter. [REDACTED] understood that [REDACTED] and others in the unit believed she furnished information to Senator McCarthy which led to his making charges concerning [REDACTED] and others. [REDACTED] categorically stated this was not true, and that she had never furnished to Senator McCarthy any information. She did say that on one occasion she had gotten as far as the Department of Justice Building with

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the intention of seeing the FBI but had then changed her mind. [redacted] identified the following employees of the unit in the State Department which had been headed by [redacted] as being pro-Communist:

[redacted] and who was [redacted] immediate superior. According to [redacted] she was one of the persons who felt Ho Chi Minh and his followers were right in their fight against the French and were not Communists but were agrarian reformers. (It should be noted that we have investigated both [redacted] and her husband, [redacted] of the State Department. We instituted the investigation of [redacted] on March 29, 1948, and we were informed that she was retained by the State Department on September 30, 1948. She was one of the individuals named as security risks by Senator Joseph R. McCarthy. [redacted]

In speaking of [redacted] [redacted] said on one occasion she had written a paper regarding U. S. government aid to the Viet-Nam Forces. According to [redacted] this paper had been so slanted that [redacted] came out of her office and told [redacted] in a loud voice, [redacted] we can't just wave the red flag." [redacted] then had all copies of the memorandum destroyed.

Another individual whom [redacted] said had been favorably disposed to Ho Chi Minh's forces but who had, according to her words, "reformed" in June, 1948, was [redacted]. She said that this individual in the middle of 1948 began to say that Ho Chi Minh was a Communist, and that his forces were Communistic. (It is to be noted that we instituted a loyalty investigation of [redacted] Far East Office, International Research, Department of State, on January 3, 1950. The investigation reflected activity in the Trotskyite movement by [redacted] including letters showing his continued interest in the Workers Party while [redacted] was in the Army in 1945. It is to be noted that during the loyalty investigation we interviewed [redacted] and [redacted] and they indicated they had no doubts concerning [redacted] loyalty. [redacted] resigned prior to a final decision on his loyalty appeal.

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Another of the group regarded by [redacted] as pro-Communist was [redacted] who, according to [redacted] is now a Fulbright student in Bangkok. She said he was formerly a staff officer in Saigon. She said that during the time he was assigned to the unit in the State Department he had been openly in favor of the Ho Chi Minh's forces and had been violently opposed to the French Colonial Regime. According to [redacted] [redacted] is presently a Foreign Service officer in [redacted]. It is to be noted that the Foreign Service List does show that [redacted] is an [redacted] and was appointed to his present post on June 15, 1951.

As illustrative of the situation in the State Department, [redacted] described an incident where she was having lunch with a woman who was spoken to by a man and after the man went by, the woman told [redacted] that was [redacted] the "biggest Communist in the State Department." [redacted] said at first she thought the woman was joking but later came to realize that she was telling the truth. (It should be noted we investigated [redacted] under the Loyalty Program while he was employed as a [redacted] by the Department of State. He was one of the individuals mentioned by Senator McCarthy in March, 1950. He resigned from the State Department on April 16, 1948. [redacted])

According to [redacted] [redacted] is now with the Chinese Communists. [redacted] said another matter which had given her concern while she was working in the unit under [redacted] were the various persons who were brought into the unit and who had access to material, some of which [redacted] believed to be classified. She advised that the monitor broadcasts were in themselves marked restricted and other material varied in classification. She said one of these individuals, [redacted] was an author on Southeast Asia. She said she was given access to material dealing with the Far East, and that she, herself, had seen her with a "confidential" document.

Another individual who was an infrequent visitor was [redacted] (We have investigated [redacted])

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51 Subject
[redacted]
Bryce

who was born [REDACTED]

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[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

A review of the Bureau files has not succeeded in locating any information on [REDACTED] and [REDACTED]. Of those mentioned by [REDACTED] the present government employees would appear to be [REDACTED] and [REDACTED].

[REDACTED] also mentioned that [REDACTED] who is on the [REDACTED], knows of what happened in connection with her own case at the State Department and would possibly have information. It is to be noted that the Bureau's files reflect a loyalty form was received on [REDACTED] which lists him as a [REDACTED] at the State Department. This loyalty form was returned to the State Department on April 30, 1948, stamped no disloyal data in the FBI files.

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August 13, 1953

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SENATE COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN RELATIONS

[REDACTED] who appears to be identical with the subject of your inquiry, was the subject of a Security-type investigation in 1943-1944 and 1951. For your information, copies of the following four investigative reports in that investigation are enclosed:

Report of Special Agent [REDACTED] dated April 30, 1951, at New York, New York.

Report of Special Agent [REDACTED] dated April 3, 1944, at New York, New York.

Report of Special Agent [REDACTED] dated October 27, 1943, at Newark, New Jersey.

Report of Special Agent [REDACTED] dated September 10, 1949, at New York, New York.

The same individual was the subject of an investigation under the Loyalty of Government Employees program in the Spring of 1949 in connection with her membership in the United States Mission to the United Nations. Photostats of reports in that investigation are also enclosed, as follows:

Report of Special Agent [REDACTED] dated June 9, 1949, at New York, New York.

Report of Special Agent [REDACTED] dated April 21, 1949, at Washington, D. C.

Report of Special Agent [REDACTED] dated April 23, 1949, at Boston, Massachusetts.

Report of Special Agent [REDACTED] dated May 4, 1949, at Washington, D. C.

Report of Special Agent [REDACTED] dated April 15, 1949, at Los Angeles, California.

Report of Special Agent [REDACTED] dated April 12, 1949, at Birmingham, Alabama.

ORIGINAL TO ASST. SECRETARY OF COMMERCE, [REDACTED] INFORMATION - [REDACTED] SAMUEL W. ANDERSON

Note on yellow: see page two.

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THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

October 20, 1953

Director, FBI

**DISSEMINATION OF INFORMATION TO CONGRESSIONAL
COMMITTEES, MEMBERS OF CONGRESS AND INVESTIGATIONS
FOR CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES**

For your information the following is the policy followed by this Bureau in disseminating information from our files to Congressional Committees pursuant to requests from the respective committees for name checks on individuals in whom they might be interested.

As a general rule, upon the receipt of a request for a name check from a Congressional Committee, the committee is advised that such request should be made through your office. However, it has been the policy of this Bureau to make name checks for the following Senate and House Committees without referring them first to the Department: Senate and House Appropriations Committees, the Senate and House Judiciary Committees, the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy. It is noted that the Bureau's cooperation extended to the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy is pursuant to the Atomic Energy Act itself. In addition, the Bureau conducts name checks for the Subcommittee to Investigate the Administration of the Internal Security Act and Other Internal Security Laws, Committee on the Judiciary, United States Senate. This program of cooperation was established by former Attorney General J. Howard McGrath on March 13, 1951, and has been on a continuing basis since that time.

In addition to the above, the Bureau often receives name check requests from members of Congress on prospective employees either for the Congressman's personal staff or for a position on a committee upon which the particular Congressman serves. In cases where the individual inquired about is a former Bureau employee, the service record is furnished to the requesting Congressman. If the name check request is received from the Senate or House Appropriations or Judiciary Committees, the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy, the Senate Armed Services Committee or the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, and is on an individual previously investigated by

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COMM. 68

- Tolson
- Ladd
- Nichols
- Belmont
- Clegg
- Glavin
- Rosen
- Tracy
- Harbo
- Winterrowd
- Tele. Room
- Holloman
- Nease
- Miss Gandy

RECEIVED HEADQUARTERS
FBI
OCT 22 1953
COMM. 68

This Bureau for another Government agency, the Bureau will furnish the results of the investigation. However, if the individual inquired about has been the subject of an investigation either under Executive Order 9835 or 10450, no information obtained during the course of the investigation is disseminated.

Pursuant to the policy established by Mr. Rogers on March 9, 1953, this Bureau presently makes applicant-type investigations for the following committees of the US Senate and the US House of Representatives: Senate and House Judiciary Committees, Senate and House Appropriations Committees, Joint Committee on Atomic Energy, the Senate Armed Services Committee, and Senate Foreign Relations Committee.

It is requested that you advise me at your earliest convenience of the policy which you desire this Bureau to follow in handling some check requests and requests for investigations from Congressional Committees and/or individual Congressmen.

1 - Mr. William P. Rogers
Deputy Attorney General

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : THE DIRECTOR

DATE: October 14, 1953

FROM : THE EXECUTIVES' CONFERENCE

SUBJECT: DISSEMINATION OF INFORMATION BY THE BUREAU OUTSIDE THE EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENTS

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Ladd
Nichols
Clegg
Glavin
Harbo
Tracy
Holloman
Gandy
Tele. Room
Holloman
Gandy
M. J. [unclear]

The Executives' Conference, consisting of Messrs. Ladd, Nichols, Clegg, Glavin, Harbo, Tracy, Holloman, Gandy and Belmont, on October 14, 1953, considered current policy relative to furnishing information from Bureau files outside of the Executive Departments and made recommendations as to future procedures. As the problem covers a wide area, it is broken down, as set forth below, under separate captions with the Executives' Conference recommendation as to each:

(1) Dissemination Under Program "Responsibilities of the FBI in the Internal Security Field"

Under this program the Bureau volunteers information regarding subjects who are on the Security Index to the Governor of a state, or to a responsible local official, whoever is most appropriate under the circumstances, when the subject is employed in a public utility outside the vital facilities list (dissemination re vital facilities list is made to Armed Forces), or in a public or semi-public organization. In each instance the Bureau specifically passes upon the information to be disseminated; the dissemination is oral; and the field is required to furnish a statement regarding the reliability and discretion of the individual to whom the information is to be given before authority is granted.

The "Responsibilities Program" was initiated as a result of the conference on February 12, 1951, between the Director and a Committee of Governors appointed by the Executive Committee of the Governors' Conference. The Committee was designated to come to Washington for the purpose of developing greater coordination in the field of internal security between the state and Federal governments.

The basis for the Bureau's present policy under this Program is a memorandum dated February 13, 1951, which points out that if we consider the fact that the Bureau is responsible for the internal security of the country as a whole and that public utilities, public organizations and semi-public organizations are serving large portions of the people, it is plain

CC - Mr. Clegg
Mr. Mohr

AHB:tlc

7/12/54
10-19-53
memo to [unclear]
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MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR

that we have a responsibility for the protection of the facilities when we have information of a subversive nature affecting them. The memorandum points out that our responsibility is to the people and, therefore, the recipient of any information we may furnish should be the state or local governor, or police department, representing the people. This was discussed at Executives' Conference on February 16, 1951, and instructions were sent to the field by SAC Letter #19 dated February 17, 1951. The field was instructed that local conditions would govern the selection of the agency to which the information was to be volunteered; in some instances it would be advisable to furnish information to the governor and in others, more advisable to deal directly with some local official with whom the field office had excellent relations and whose discretion had been established, such as the Chief of Police or Mayor.

Under this Program the Bureau has disseminated information regarding subjects of Security Index cards to a large number of state and local officials. Our requests that the relationship be kept confidential have been honored in nearly all cases. However,

to whom we recently volunteered information in confidence regarding an employee of the City of Cincinnati, revealed to the press under political pressure that the Bureau was his source of information. There have been one or two other instances wherein it was indicated that a confidential arrangement in furnishing this information was abused, but not as flagrant as in the case of Mr. Kellogg. In each instance where our confidence is abused, a question is, of course, raised regarding our standard claim that the files of the FBI are confidential.

Executives' Conference Recommendation:

The Executives' Conference unanimously felt that the advantages of disseminating information under this program outweigh the disadvantages and that the Bureau under this program is meeting a responsibility to the people of this country. The Conference felt further that this program is the Bureau's answer to any claims by state or local officials that the Bureau is not cooperating in the security field. The Conference unanimously felt that dissemination should continue to be restricted to Security Index subjects and that we should not volunteer information regarding individuals not

MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR

on the Security Index. Any exceptions to this rule should be most carefully considered. The Conference vote was split as to the method of dissemination:

show the view of
Messrs. Ladd, Gearty, Holloman and Belmont recommended that hereafter dissemination under this program should be made confidentially to the state governor, or in his absence or if reason exists why it should not be furnished to the governor, to another responsible state official recommended by the field office. If a good reason exists why the information cannot be given to the governor or state official, we can then consider as an exception furnishing the information to a reliable local official. This procedure would have the effect of keeping our dissemination on a high state level and restricting dissemination to 48 states, rather than to numerous local officials.

It must be only when informed in a public utility firm
Messrs. Harbo, Glavin, Nichols, Clegg and Tracy recommended that we continue as under our current policy, *in our own security* that the information be disseminated to the governor of the state or other state official, or to a responsible local official or chief of police, whoever is the most appropriate under the circumstances, with the understanding in each case that the information is furnished confidentially. They pointed out that if we restrict dissemination to the state level, the governor will have to pass the information along to local officials who can take action and, consequently, more persons than absolutely necessary will be cognizant of the dissemination by the Bureau. They felt that local officials will honor the confidential nature of the information to a greater degree if the Bureau deals directly with them.

(2) Name Checks for State Governors

As a result of the conference on February 12, 1951, with representatives of the Governors' Conference, they were advised that if the governors desired information concerning an individual to be appointed to a state government office, the Bureau would furnish information to that governor in response to his request. We have provided information to several state governors including Governor Warren, Governor Fine and others. Recently, we discontinued information to Governor Fine.

Executives' Conference Recommendation:

The Executives' Conference unanimously recommended that we continue to accept such requests from governors and confine our name checks to requests re persons being considered for appointment to a state government position and that the

MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR

(3) Red Cross

On January 14, 1943, Ugo Carusi, then Executive Assistant to the Attorney General, recommended to the Director that the FBI furnish to the American National Red Cross memoranda in response to their requests for name checks. We have made name checks for the Red Cross since that time, but do not furnish them the results of loyalty investigations. Because of their close association with the defense effort and the fact that the President of the United States is the honorary head of the American Red Cross, it has generally been regarded as a quasi governmental agency.

Executives' Conference Recommendation:

The Conference unanimously recommended that we continue to make name checks for the Red Cross.

(4) Police Departments

Section 5D2a of the Manual of Rules and Regulations provides that upon receipt of a specific request for information, a field office may furnish information of a public source nature relating to subversive matters by blind memorandum to proper representatives of local and state law enforcement agencies. The Bureau's identity as source must be kept confidential.

Since July 27, 1950, the Bureau has processed names of applicants of the Metropolitan Police Department in view of the Director's opinion that the Metropolitan Police Department is semi-Federal, inasmuch as it polices the Nation's Capital.

The New York Office makes name checks of probationary patrolmen of the New York City Police Department with Bureau authority.

Executives' Conference Recommendation:

The Executives' Conference recommended that we continue our policy, as set forth above, regarding Police Departments. *OK but only public source information.*

(5) General Accounting Office; Government Printing Office; Library of Congress

Employees of these agencies are processed under Executive Order 10450 (Employees' Security Program) by Departmental authorization. Our investigative reports are furnished to these agencies through Civil Service Commission. These agencies occasionally submit names of persons who may have access to restricted areas or information to the Bureau for name checks.

Executives' Conference Recommendation:

The Executives' Conference unanimously recommended we continue these investigations and name checks.

OK
H

XXXXXX
XXXXXX
XXXXXXFEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

1 Page(s) withheld entirely at this location in the file. One or more of the following statements, where indicated, explain this deletion.

- ☒ Deleted under exemption(s) b 7(d) with no segregable material available for release to you.
- ☐ Information pertained only to a third party with no reference to you or the subject of your request.
- ☐ Information pertained only to a third party. Your name is listed in the title only.
- ☐ Document(s) originating with the following government agency(ies) _____, was/were forwarded to them for direct response to you.

Page(s) referred for consultation to the following government agency(ies); _____ as the information originated with them. You will be advised of availability upon return of the material to the FBI.

Page(s) withheld for the following reason(s):

☐ For your information: _____

☒ The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:

121-23278. Not recorded dated 10/20/53 p. 5

XXXXXX
XXXXXX
XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
X DELETED PAGE(S) X
X NO DUPLICATION FEE X
X FOR THIS PAGE X
XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX

MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR

Executives' Conference Recommendation:

The Executives' Conference unanimously recommended that we continue the above policies as set forth.

(7) U. S. Courts.

We have received requests from time to time from Judges, including former Chief Justice Fred Vinson and Justice Tom Clark, for information from our files generally in connection with individuals they plan to employ in their offices. In such instances appropriate information has been furnished to these officials without obtaining Departmental approval.

Executives' Conference Recommendation:

The Executives' Conference unanimously recommended that we continue handling these requests as in the past.

(8) Sex Deviates.

Memorandum for Bureau Officials and Supervisors of June 20, 1951, set forth a uniform policy for furnishing information concerning allegations concerning present and past employees of any branch of the United States Government. In addition to specific instructions for furnishing information to the Executive Branch, specific individuals were designated to receive this type of information in the Legislative Branch, i.e., the United States Senate, the Botanical Gardens, the Library of Congress, the House of Representatives, General Accounting Office, and Government Printing Office. A specified individual was designated to receive information concerning sex deviates among employees of the Judicial Branch of the Government. In the past since the designation of this policy, dissemination has been made in accordance with the policy set forth.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR

Executives' Conference Recommendation:

The Executives' Conference unanimously recommended that we continue our policy in connection with the dissemination of information on sex deviates. ✓ OK.

(9) Other Individuals.

The general rule followed when requests are received for information from Bureau files from other individuals outside the Executive Branch of the Federal Government is to advise them that we are unable to assist in view of the confidential nature of FBI files and that we are not permitted to release such information except upon the expressed direction of the Attorney General. All requests of this type are individually considered and information is furnished where the best interests of the Bureau would be served after approval is given by responsible Bureau officials. Among the individuals who have been furnished information are members of the new Administration who were furnished information from our files prior to the change in Administration, ex-President Herbert Hoover, a Commissioner of Municipal Civil Service Commission in New York City, and the Department of Welfare in New York City.

Executives' Conference Recommendation:

The Executives' Conference unanimously recommended that we continue our rule that the files of the Bureau are confidential and that any exceptions to this rule must be most carefully considered.

(10) Bar Associations.

From time to time the Bureau has extended assistance to Bar Associations in selected situations when to do so appeared to be in the public interest. In several districts inquiries have been received from time to time regarding applicants to the Bar and information has been furnished on a confidential basis. In addition, requests have been received regarding disbarment proceedings, such as the current case involving [redacted] in NY.

Executives' Conference Recommendation: The Conference unanimously recommended that we stop furnishing information to the Bar Associations in view of the fact that it appears from Mr. Nichols' memo of October 13, 1958, that the National Conference of Bar Examiners in Denver may have been abusing our confidence by advising that we have been furnishing information. Relative to disbarment proceedings, the Conference felt that each instance should be considered on the merits of the case. For example, in the case of [redacted] it is to the public interest that the Bureau furnish such information as is possible. ✓

DISSEMINATION OF INFORMATION TO CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES:

Mr. Nichols presented to the Conference the matter of furnishing information to Congressional Committees. It was pointed out that we had furnished information to the following Congressional Committees:

Joint Committee on Atomic Energy /
Senate Appropriations Committee
Senate Armed Services Committee
Preparedness Subcommittee to the Senate Armed Services Committee
House Committee on Un-American Activities
Senate Judiciary Committee /
House Judiciary Committee /
Senate Committee on Labor and Public Welfare
Subcommittee on Labor Management Relations of the
Senate Committee on Labor and Public Welfare
Senate Foreign Relations Committee -- relations with Senator Wiley

We have furnished information to the Senate ^{Permanent} Investigating Committee up until the late Summer when the Committee appointed ^(McCarthy) as Staff Director. Since then no information has been furnished to this Committee.

It was further pointed out that there may have been some isolated requests from other Committees and there have been requests from Committees which are no longer functioning such as the Select Committee to Investigate Foundations (the old Cox Committee in the House). It was pointed out that as a matter of present relations, the Senate Internal Security Committee is the only Committee on which there is a continuing program of cooperation which was established by the Attorney General personally on March 15, 1951. ^(Janner) Following the advent of the new Administration, this relationship has been continued.

It was the unanimous recommendation of Messrs. Ladd, Holloman, Belmont, Gearty, Clegg, Harbo and Nichols there be no change in relationship with the Internal Security Committee. Mr. Clegg pointed out that considerable good has come to the Bureau from ^{an} amiable relationship with the Senate.

Those members of the Conference present also unanimously recommended that there be no change in the relations with the Senate and House Appropriations Committees and the Senate and House Judiciary Committees. Of course the cooperation extended the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy is pursuant to the law.

The Conference was unanimous, however, in recommending that requests from all such Committees be referred to the Department, which has been the traditional manner of responding to Congressional requests.

The Conference felt that the relationship with the Appropriations Committee was a little different inasmuch as the broad overall authority of the Appropriations Committee was different than that of any other Committee of Congress. The same reasoning was advanced with reference to the Judiciary Committee which has the overall supervision of the Department incomes.

It seems we should send memo to Mr. Rogers addressing our present policy and requesting a definite statement
INVESTIGATION OF APPLICANTS FOR CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES:

On March 9, 1953, Mr. Rogers established as a matter of Departmental policy that the Bureau would continue to make applicant investigations for the following Committees of the House and the Senate:

1. Judiciary Committees
2. Appropriations Committees
3. Joint Committee on Atomic Energy
4. Armed Services Committee
5. Foreign Relations Committee

The Conference was unanimous in recommending no change in this proceeding.

REQUEST FOR NAME CHECKS FROM MEMBERS OF CONGRESS ON PROSPECTIVE EMPLOYEES:

The Conference was unanimous in recommending a continuation of our present procedure which is pretty much that of handling each request on an individual basis. Requests fall in the following categories:

- a. Where a Member of Congress requests background on a former employee, the service record is now furnished.
- b. Requests for name checks on individuals previously investigated by the Bureau for other Government agencies. At the present time there is no question about replying to such requests for the 5 Committees for whom we make applicant investigations. Others are handled on an individual basis.

The Conference recommended no change on handling the
name check requests.

Respectfully,
For the Conference

✓
Clyde Tolson

Mr. A. Fosen

January 6,
1954

L. M. Conroy

SENATOR JOSEPH E. McCARTHY
NAME CHECK REQUEST

0 COMMUNIST IN THE STATE DEPARTMENT

SYNOPSIS:

Reference is made to my memorandum, 12-16-53, concerning name checks received from G-2 on 129 Senators and Congressmen who are to be invited to the Pentagon early in January, 1954, where they are to be briefed on the future war plans of the US. As stated in referenced memorandum this check is being confined to main files and G-2 is being furnished information only in instances where we conducted investigations. The FBI has not conducted an investigation of Senator Joseph McCarthy. However, you will recall that the Senator has been connected with four matters in which the Bureau has been interested: (1) Alleged irregularities in the General Election, State of Maryland, November 7, 1950. (2) Allegation in December, 1951, that Senator McCarthy committed sodomy on [REDACTED]. Pertinent information concerning [REDACTED] was furnished to General C. E. Poling, G-2 on 1-22-52. (3) Investigation in 1950 to determine the source of Senator McCarthy's information concerning [REDACTED] the subject of a loyalty investigation. (4) In 1951, the Bureau assisted the Loyalty Review Board and the Civil Service Commission by conducting latent fingerprint examinations in an attempt to identify the Senator's source regarding the Board's meeting on February 13, 14, 1951. Senator McCarthy, although involved in each of the above matters, has not been the subject of an investigation conducted by the Bureau. It is therefore recommended that G-2 be advised the FBI has conducted no investigation pertinent to their inquiry.

RECOMMENDATION:

If you approve, the name check request will be stamped "No investigation conducted by the FBI pertinent to your inquiry, and will be returned to [REDACTED] by the Liaison Section."

Tolson _____
Ladd _____
Nichols _____
Belmont _____
Clegg _____
Glavin _____
Harbo _____
Rosen _____
Tracy _____
Gearty _____ 56-975
Mohr _____ 62-96332
Winterrowd _____
Tele. Room _____ 121-23278
Holloman _____
 Sizoo _____ 121-35707
Miss Gandy _____

b7c

INITIALS ON ORIGINAL -

121-23278-
NOT RECORDED
46 JAN 18 1954

RvH 6

JAN 28 1954

DETAILS:

Reference is made to my memorandum dated December 16, 1953, concerning name checks submitted by G-2 on 129 Senators and Congressmen who are to attend a conference at the Pentagon early in January, 1954. According to G-2 this conference is for the purpose of briefing the members of Congress on future US war plans.

As set forth in the referenced memorandum the search in general indices was confined to main files and data is being furnished to G-2 only in instances where we have conducted investigations.

The FBI has not conducted an investigation of Senator Joseph R. McCarthy. However, you will recall that the Senator has been connected with four matters in which the Bureau has been interested. These are as follows:

(1) In an investigation entitled "Unknown Subjects; Alleged Irregularities, General Election, State of Maryland, November 7, 1950; Perjury" it was ascertained that Senator McCarthy was involved with others in the issuance of certain campaign literature which made it appear that Senator Tydings presided over a Senate investigation in such a manner as to "white-wash" charges concerning disloyalty of State Department employees. Senator McCarthy was not mentioned as a subject in this investigation. The Department closed this case by memorandum dated October 16, 1953.

(2) In a letter dated December 29, 1951, addressed to Senator Benton of Connecticut bearing the purported signature of [REDACTED] it was alleged that Senator McCarthy committed sodomy on [REDACTED] and on others known to [REDACTED] and all of or persons interviewed denied knowing McCarthy and also denied having engaged in any activities whatsoever with him. Results of this investigation were furnished to the Department on January 22, 1952. Information concerning [REDACTED] was furnished to General A. E. Bolling, G-2, on January 22, 1952. u

b7c-

(3) In July, 1950, at the request of the Department the Bureau conducted an investigation to determine the source from which Senator McCarthy obtained information concerning one [redacted] the subject of a loyalty investigation. This case is entitled "Unknown Subjects; (Source of Senator Joseph R. McCarthy's Information Regarding Government Employees) Removal of Government Property; Loyalty of Government Employees." It concerned a statement made by Senator McCarthy during a speech on the floor of the Senate, July 25, 1950, in which he mentioned [redacted] and at the same time distributed copies of a document which purported to be a Civil Service Commission summary of the investigation of [redacted].

On July 25, 1950, the Attorney General requested the Bureau to conduct an investigation to determine the source from which Senator McCarthy obtained the above summary indicating in his request that there may have been a violation of Title 18, Sections 41 and 471, United States Code.

The investigation failed to establish conclusively the identity of Senator McCarthy's source. It did indicate that the Examiner for the Loyalty Review Board, [redacted], may possibly have been the source of Senator McCarthy's information. The summary distributed by the senator was apparently not an authentic copy of any document prepared by the Civil Service Commission, the State Department or the Loyalty Review Board.

The results of this investigation were sent to the Deputy Attorney General on November 7, 1950, and December 7, 1950. On the latter date the Department was advised that no additional investigation was to be conducted and no further request for investigation has been received from the Department since that time.

(4) "Unknown Subject (Source of Senator Joseph R. McCarthy's Information Regarding Minutes of Loyalty Review Board's Meeting of February 13, 14, 1951) Miscellaneous Information Concerning Loyalty of Government Employees." The Department by memorandum dated January 22, 1952, requested the Bureau to conduct an investigation in an attempt to identify Senator McCarthy's source for his press release January 5, 1952. This release was allegedly based on the confidential minutes of the Loyalty Review Board's meeting February 13-14, 1951. u

62 The Civil Service Commission had conducted a previous investigation in this matter. On February 13, 1952, Deputy Attorney General Vanech advised he thought it would be better for the Civil Service Commission to conduct this investigation. Therefore, the Bureau did not conduct an investigation in this matter

but did cooperate with the Loyalty Review Board and the Civil Service Commission in that it conducted such latent fingerprint examinations as were requested.

CONCLUSION:

It is noted that although Senator McCarthy was involved in each of the above matters, he was not the subject of these inquiries and therefore G-2 is being advised that no investigation concerning Senator McCarthy has been conducted by the FBI pertinent to their inquiry.

Office Memorandum

UNITED STATES

GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Tolson

DATE: Jan. 29, 1954

FROM : L. B. Nichols

SUBJECT: EISENHOWER INVESTIGATIONS
(STATE DEPARTMENT)

Tolson ☒
Ladd ☒
Belmont ☒
Clegg ☒
Glavin ☒
Harbo ☒
Rosen ☒
Tracy ☒
Mohr ☒
Winterrowd ☒
Tele. Room ☒
Holloman ☒
Gandy ☒

Reference is made to my memorandum earlier today advising that [redacted], was obtaining a copy of the transcript of the Executive Session held before the Committee regarding security clearance of nominees on January 26, 1954, in order that we could have the exact statement made before the Committee available for review. The item we were interested in was [redacted] statement that the State Department was reimbursed by the FBI in the sum of \$550 for each security check, although in some cases 80% of the investigation was carried on by the State Department. [redacted] was quizzed on the propriety of the State Department paying the Bureau the full sum of \$550 when they were doing 80% of the work.

A copy of the transcript has been obtained and has been transmitted to the Investigative Division for its immediate review.

cc - Mr. Ladd
cc - Mr. Rosen

*This should
be expedited*

2-1

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121-23278-V

NOT RECORDED
126 MAR 17 1954

MAR 17 1954

RECORDED
EX-100

50 MAR 25 1954

ORIGINAL FILED IN 100-420

Office Memo

m • UNITED STATES

GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Tolson

DATE: Feb. 3, 1954

FROM : L. B. Nichols

SUBJECT: SPECIAL INQUIRIES FOR
THE STATE DEPARTMENT

Tolson _____
Ladd _____
Nichols _____
Belmont _____
Clegg _____
Glavin _____
Harbo _____
Rosen _____
Tracy _____
Gearty _____
Mohr _____
Winterrowd _____
Tele. Room _____
Holloman _____
Sizoo _____
Miss Gandy _____

With reference to the Executive Session testimony of [redacted] and [redacted] on January 26, 1954 before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, I advised [redacted] that we had reviewed the transcript. There were so many inaccuracies that something had to be worked out to correct the record. I told [redacted] we did not want to violate his confidence and we were wondering if it would be agreeable for us to approach [redacted] and [redacted] on their testimony. They, of course, would know that we had a transcript. [redacted] stated that this would be perfectly satisfactory, and that he suggested we advise [redacted] and [redacted] that we had approached the Committee following the appearance of the Doris Fleeason column on January 27 and had secured a copy of the Executive Session testimony as we anticipated that Senator Wiley would be calling on us in the near future for an explanation.

[redacted] stated that he had seen [redacted] the other night and told [redacted] that he had gone back over the testimony in view of the Doris Fleeason column, and that the Senator would no doubt call for an explanation for this. The Senator will, of course, not make any request of us unless we want him to do so.

[redacted] further told [redacted] that he thought [redacted] and [redacted] ought to get together and review and correct the transcript before the Senator called them for a further statement.

[redacted] stated that [redacted] is resigning and will get out as quickly as they find a replacement for him, and accordingly, [redacted] should get the testimony corrected before he leaves. It was accordingly suggested that Liaison take the matter up with [redacted] and [redacted].

[redacted] stated that he felt the simplest way to correct the testimony would be for [redacted] and [redacted] to write a letter to the Senator; however, if we wanted them to do anything just to let him know.

NOT RECORDED

126 MAR 17 1954

cc - Mr. Ladd
cc - Mr. Rosen

51 MAR 19 1954

F4

Mam x Ladd
Rosen 2-5-54

67C WRG/7

ORIGINAL FILED IN

121-23278-328, 329,
CHANGED TO 330
62-98942-6X, 8, 9,

OCT 9 1953

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✓

4:55 PM

Operation by SEN. MCCARTHY REGARDING STATE DEPT.
28265 July 13, 1954

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. TOLSON
MR. BOARDMAN
MR. BELMONT
MR. NICHOLS

G. I. R. -9

During the course of my conversation with former Senator Scott Lucas on another matter he made reference to a speech which former Senator Tydings made in Maryland two months ago in which he said there was not a single indictment of the 81 card carrying communists McCarthy had mentioned on the Floor of the Senate in 1950 when he, Lucas, was leader of the Senate. Mr. Lucas stated that Tydings said between 40 and 50 of these fellows were still working for the State Department and Mr. Lucas was wondering whether we would have any information on this in our files.

I told Mr. Lucas that offhand I did not know; that I did recall that during the Army-McCarthy hearings it was brought out by one of the Senators or reference was made by one of the Senators that no indictments had been obtained by the McCarthy investigations. I stated that McCarthy had answered this that it might be true but nevertheless his investigations brought out the necessity to expose these people and the positions they held. I stated I did not know if the original list of 81 McCarthy talked about were still employed in the State Department and suggested that he might call Scott McLeod of the State Department who should be able to give him this information.

Very truly yours,

J. E. H.

John Edgar Hoover
Director

cc-Mr. Holloman

Tolson _____
Boardman _____
Nichols _____
Belmont _____
Glavin _____
Harbo _____
Rosen _____
Tamm _____
Tracy _____
Mohr _____
Winterrowd _____
Tele. Room _____
Holloman _____
Miss Gandy _____

SENT FROM D. C.
TIME 10:02 AM
DATE 7-14-54
BY [initials]

RECORDED-117

811-73

JUL 16 1954
63

JUL 21 1954

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 62-78810-62-69459-1

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. NICHOLS

DATE: 2-17-56

FROM : W. G. EAMES

SUBJECT: SUGGESTION #512-56
RECORDS SECTION STREAMLINING COMMITTEE

Tolson	_____
Boardman	_____
Nichols	_____
Belmont	_____
Harbo	_____
Mohr	_____
Parsons	_____
Rosen	_____
Tamm	_____
Sizoo	_____
Winterrowd	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Holloman	_____

SUGGESTION: [REDACTED] Supervisor in the Filing Unit, has suggested through the Filing Unit representative of the above committee that an extra copy be made of serial 121-23278-267x12, entitled "Hearings before a Subcommittee of the Committee on Foreign Relations, U. S. Senate, 81st Congress, Second Session." This serial relates to State Department Employee Loyalty Investigations - 1950. She suggests that a photostat or autostat copy be made of this serial in the interest of eliminating potential locates. [REDACTED] points out that the hearings consist of three parts, maintained in one enclosure envelope, contains considerable indexing and because of its "popularity" is maintained in the locate unit in the Justice Building for ready reference. She estimates an average of ten requests daily are received for this serial. This suggestion comes within the purview of [REDACTED] duties.

ADVANTAGES: (1) Save locate time. (2) Enable supervisors to receive faster service when this serial is requested.

DISADVANTAGES: Cost of reproduction if deemed necessary.

SAVINGS: Impossible to convert to monetary savings unless an extensive survey conducted which is not believed justified in view of the fact that the suggestion is an existing procedure and comes within the purview of [REDACTED] duties.

CONCLUSIONS: It has been a long existing procedure in the Records Section to secure or reproduce copies of very "popular" files or serials. As supervisor of one of the Filing Unit locate units, it is [REDACTED] responsibility to bring matters similar to this to the attention of her superiors. This particular serial is extremely active and steps will be taken to alleviate the locate problem. In an effort to eliminate this problem to some extent,

cc: Personnel file of [REDACTED]

RECORDED - 30

121-23278-332

FEB 20 1956

EX - 108

64 MAR 6 1956

FILES

Memorandum to Mr. Nichols

2-17-56

Re: Suggestion #512-56

Records Section Streamlining Committee

CONCLUSIONS: (Continued)

this serial which consists of three parts will be made into three separate enclosures, thus making it unnecessary to charge all three parts out at the same time. In the meantime, efforts will be made through liaison to secure a copy of this serial. If these efforts are not fruitful, consideration will be given to the reproduction of this serial. In view of the fact that this suggestion comes within the purview of Miss Walp's duties, she has been orally thanked and no further acknowledgment is deemed necessary.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

(1) Favorable.

(2) No acknowledgment is deemed necessary inasmuch as this suggestion comes within the purview of [redacted] duties as the supervisor of a locate unit in the Filing Unit.

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Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. MC GUIRE

DATE: JUN 1 1959

FROM : W. G. EAMES

SUBJECT: COMMUNISTS IN THE STATE DEPARTMENT
L.G.E.

Tolson _____
Boardman _____
Belmont _____
Mohr _____
Nease _____
Parsons _____
Rosen _____
Tamm _____
Trotter _____
Clayton _____
Tele. Room _____
Holloman _____
Gandy _____

Bulky Exhibit File Number: 121-23278-300

We are presently in the process of reviewing all bulky exhibits presently on hand, in order that we may weed out those which will serve no useful purpose by being retained. Inasmuch as a great many of these bulky exhibits pertain to inactive cases and are occupying badly needed space, it is requested that you have the appropriate substantive supervisor review the above-listed bulky exhibit and render a decision as to the retention or disposition of the material contained therein. A notation as to the decision rendered should be placed on this memorandum, and it should be returned to the Filing Unit of the Records Branch, Room 1113, Identification Building. This memorandum will be filed in the case file.

RECOMMENDATION:

That the above-listed bulky exhibit be reviewed and a decision rendered as to the retention or disposition of the material contained therein.

*Only one
Photostat need be
retained
PMA*

121-23278-
NOT RECORDED
14 JUN 8 1959

67C

58 JUN 4 1959

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. McGUIRE

DATE: JUN 1 1959

FROM : W. G. EAMES

SUBJECT: COMMUNISTS IN THE STATE DEPARTMENT
L.G.E.

Tolson	_____
Boardman	_____
Belmont	_____
Mohr	_____
Nease	_____
Parsons	_____
Rosen	_____
Tamm	_____
Trotter	_____
Clayton	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Holloman	_____
Gandy	_____

Bulky Exhibit File Number: 121-23276-312

We are presently in the process of reviewing all bulky exhibits presently on hand, in order that we may weed out those which will serve no useful purpose by being retained. Inasmuch as a great many of these bulky exhibits pertain to inactive cases and are occupying badly needed space, it is requested that you have the appropriate substantive supervisor review the above-listed bulky exhibit and render a decision as to the retention or disposition of the material contained therein. A notation as to the decision rendered should be placed on this memorandum, and it should be returned to the Filing Unit of the Records Branch, Room 1113, Identification Building. This memorandum will be filed in the case file.

RECOMMENDATION:

That the above-listed bulky exhibit be reviewed and a decision rendered as to the retention or disposition of the material contained therein.

Return file

121-23276-

NOT RECORDED
14 JUN 3 1959

67C

JUN 4 1959

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : The Director

DATE: 6-15-64

FROM : N. P. Callahan

SUBJECT: The Congressional Record

Page A2777. Congressman Devine, (R) Ohio, extended his remarks to include an editorial from the Fort Lauderdale News of April 30, 1964, entitled "Ousting of 63 Risks From U. S. State Department Should Spur More Effort," written by William A. Mullen. Mr. Devine stated "This fine editorial is worthy of considerable thought and again points up the fact these matters will not just go away or can be swept under the rug." The editorial makes reference to information furnished the House Appropriations Subcommittee regarding State Department personnel removed as security risks. The editorial goes on to state "More of FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover's testimony on Communist activities should be made public; Atty. Gen. Robert F. Kennedy should recant his declaration that there aren't enough Communists in this country to pose a security risk, and the State Department ought to give a public report on its efforts to clean house."

Original filed in: 100-17311

4

121-23278.
NOT RECORDED
29 JUN 15 1964

In the original of a memorandum captioned and dated as above, the Congressional Record for _____ was reviewed and pertinent items were marked for the Director's attention. This form has been prepared in order that portions of a copy of the original memorandum may be clipped, mounted, and placed in appropriate Bureau case or subject matter files.

January 19, 1966

REC-10 101-23278-333

JAN 19 19 PM '66
REC'D - ROOM 1000

[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
Sidney, Ohio 45365

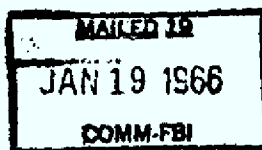
Dear [REDACTED]

Your letter of January 14th has been received.

While I would like to be of service to you, information contained in the files of the FBI must be maintained as confidential in accordance with regulations of the Department of Justice. Therefore, I am certain you will understand why I am not in a position to be of help in this instance.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover



NOTE: [REDACTED] is apparently identical with an individual who wrote President Truman in 1950 concerning the hydrogen bomb. A copy of his letter was disseminated to the Director; however, it was not acknowledged. At that time, he was not identifiable in Bufiles. The communications to which he has referred go directly to the heart of the McCarthy controversies about the State Department.

Tolson _____
DeLoach _____
Mohr _____
Casper _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
Felt _____
Gale _____
Rosen _____
Sullivan _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Holloman _____
Gandy _____

MAILED 19 1966

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

67C

[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
SIDNEY, OHIO 45365

January 14, 1966

J. Edgar Hoover, Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C. 20025

Dear Mr. Hoover:

Since it is my desire to bring some old facts to light,
I find it essential to ask a very special favor of you
or your organization.

Back in 1950, on July 10, you wrote to Senator Joseph
R. McCarthy regarding some security files. This was
in answer to Mr. McCarthy's letter of June 27. Your
letter also refers to a letter by a Mr. Ford requesting
the security information involved. I would appreciate
copies of this correspondence.

On September 8, you wrote Senator Millard E. Tydings
regarding the FBI review of the same security files.
I would also appreciate copies of all correspondence
regarding this issue.

It is my intent to use this information in a talk to be
presented to our local Rotary Club. It is my intent to
show that the guilty are not always punished.

The date for my talk is February 14. This can be
delayed a week or two if such will aid in getting the
information to me.

Very truly yours,
[REDACTED]

REC-15 101-23278-333
10 JAN 20 1966

ACK 1-17-66
[REDACTED]

67K

CC [REDACTED]

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO: *[Signature]* Mr. Marshall

DATE:

MAR 13 1973

FROM: *[Signature]* P. F. O'Connell

SUBJECT: COMMUNISTS IN THE STATE DEPARTMENT
L. G. E.

Felt _____
Bates _____
Bishop _____
Callahan _____
Campbell _____
Cleveland _____
Conrad _____
Dalbey _____
Jenkins _____
Marshall _____
Miller, E.S. _____
Ponder _____
Soyars _____
Walters _____
Tele. Room _____
Mr. Kinley _____
Mr. Armstrong _____
Ms. Herwig _____
Mrs. Neenan _____

Bulky Exhibit File Number: 121-23278-312

We are in the process of reviewing all bulky exhibits in order that we may dispose of those which serve no further purpose. Inasmuch as many of the bulky exhibits pertain to inactive cases and are occupying badly needed space, it is requested that the appropriate substantive supervisor review the above-listed bulky exhibit and render a decision as to its retention or disposition. A notation as to the decision reached may be placed on this memorandum. The memorandum should be returned to the Filing Unit of the Records Branch, Room 1116, Identification Building, for filing in the case file.

RECOMMENDATION:

That captioned bulky exhibit be reviewed and a decision rendered as to the retention or disposition of the material.

JPB:ncf

☒ Retain ☐ Destroy ☐ Other Disposition _____

Reason for Decision *May be useful in future*

investigation

Signature of Reviewing Supervisor *[Redacted]*

79 MAR 21 1973

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Felt _____
 Bates _____
 Bishop _____
 Callahan _____
 Campbell _____
 Cleveland _____
 Conrad _____
 Dalbey _____
 Jenkins _____
 Marshall _____
 Miller, E.S. _____
 Ponder _____
 Soyars _____
 Walters _____
 Tele. Room _____
 Mr. Kinley _____
 Mr. Armstrong _____
 Ms. Herwig _____
 Mrs. Neenan _____

TO: *J. Marshall*

DATE: MAR 28 1973

FROM: *P. J. O'Connell*SUBJECT: COMMUNIST IN THE STATE DEPARTMENT
L. G. E.

Bulky Exhibit File Number: 121-23278-255 (Part 1, 2, & 3)

We are in the process of reviewing all bulky exhibits in order that we may dispose of those which serve no further purpose. Inasmuch as many of the bulky exhibits pertain to inactive cases and are occupying badly needed space, it is requested that the appropriate substantive supervisor review the above-listed bulky exhibit and render a decision as to its retention or disposition. A notation as to the decision reached may be placed on this memorandum. The memorandum should be returned to the Filing Unit of the Records Branch, Room 1116, Identification Building, for filing in the case file.

RECOMMENDATION:

That captioned bulky exhibit be reviewed and a decision rendered as to the retention or disposition of the material.

JPB/ncf

☒ Retain☐ Destroy☐ Other Disposition _____

Reason for Decision

Retain for reference purposes

Signature of Reviewing Supervisor

*b7C*

121-23278-4
 NOT RECORDED
 10 MAR 30 1973

84 APR 4 1973