



FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

JOSEPH McCARTHY

PART 23 OF 28

BUFILE NUMBER: 121-23278 (ENCLOSURES)

1-20-77

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SUBJECT _____

FILE NUMBER: 121-23278

~~SECTION NUMBER~~ 264 envelope behind file

THE REAL FACTS

about

THE TYDINGS SUBCOMMITTEE
Investigation of the State Department

ENCLOSURE

When you hear the charge of "Whitewashing" or "covering up" of disloyal employees in the State Department by the investigating committee, tell them:

1. Don't you know the official record shows that these same persons were investigated not by *one*, but by four separate committees of Congress during the years 1947 and 1948, at a time when Congress was overwhelmingly controlled in the House and Senate by the *Republican Party*? How come these 4 Republican committees did not turn up any Communists from the same charges? Were the *Republicans* "whitewashing" a Democratic administration?
2. Tell them—that in a speech made on the floor of Congress by Representative Jonkman, *Republican* of Michigan, (of a sub-committee of the Committee on Foreign Affairs investigating these same charges) page 9793 of the Congressional Record of August 2, 1948, said:

"But before the 80th Congress adjourns, I want the Members to know that there is one Department in which the known or reasonably suspected subversives, Communists, fellow travelers, sympathizers and persons whose services are not for the best interests of the United States, have been swept out. That is the Department of State."

3. Tell them—what Senator Lodge, *Republican* member of the investigating sub-committee, had to say, as quoted from the Congressional Record of July 21, 1950:

"... I did not find any Communists in the State Department but I went to all lengths to which I think any man could go, in that I personally interviewed the State Department agents and special agents covering a large part of the United States, Europe, Africa and the Middle East, and I asked every one of them whether they knew of any Communists in the State Department. All of them said they did not."

NOTE: The original printed hearings of the 4 committees and the Congressional Records containing the Jonkman speech and Senator Lodge's

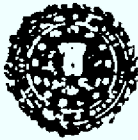
remarks are available for your inspection at the Tydings Headquarters in the Emerson Hotel, Baltimore, Maryland.

The F.B.I. will be glad to get any information concerning Communists in government. It's their job to ferret them out—and they do just that.

• • •

If you hear that the files and records examined by the investigating committee were "raped, rifled or incomplete", tell them the F.B.I. says "No".

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR



**Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Washington 25, D. C.**

September 8, 1950

*Honorable Millard E. Tydings
United States Senate
Washington, D. C.*

My dear Senator:

In response to your inquiry as to whether the FBI reviewed the State Department personnel files that were under consideration by your Committee for the purpose of ascertaining whether reports submitted by the FBI to the State Department were incorporated therein, this is to advise you that at the request of the Attorney General, we did make such a check on July 15, 1950 and found that the State Department files were intact, as indicated in the letter from the Attorney General to you dated July 17, 1950.

With best wishes and kind regards,

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

MILITARY RECORD OF SENATOR TYDINGS

Enlisted with Company D, Maryland National Guard, June 1916, and saw service on the Mexican Border. Upon returning from this duty, while discharge from service was still in the mail, war with Germany broke out and again was called out April 6, 1917, and thus served continuously until May 30, 1919, being promoted through the ranks from enlisted man to Lieutenant Colonel.

Upon completion of studies at Ft. Sill, Okla., graduated first in class and was awarded Division Instructor's Certificate in Musketry. Upon completion of studies in Second Corps Machine Gun School at Chatillon-sur-Seine, France, graduated first in class and was awarded Corps Machine Gun Instructor's Certificate from said school.

While with the 29th Division in Alsace, commanded the machine gun units covering raids on German trenches and also had charge of the harassing machine gun fire program which called for shooting up enemy targets with machine guns six times each 24 hours.

Participated in Meuse-Argonne Offensive and while in this engagement, worked out a flanking machine gun attack on German positions which was successful and which is set forth in one chapter of an Army publication called "Infantry in Battle", one of the text books used at the West Point Military Academy.

Cited by Generals Pershing, Morton, and Upton; awarded Distinguished Service Medal and Distinguished Service Cross.

A man of international stature

Keep a patriot with a fine record in office, where he has helped and is continuing to help keep America strong. Millard Tydings is known and respected from Maine to California. He has put Maryland on the political map.

RE-ELECT TYDINGS



By authority of Thomas J. Kenny

WHERE THERE'S A SMELL



THEN-WHATS THAT AWFUL SMELL!!

HEALTH INSPECTOR

SEN. MCCARTHY

SEE? STRICTLY FRESH!!

WELFARE STATE FISH MARKET

RED HERRING OUR SPECIALTY

F. O. MATTHEI

12-25-54 - 267 ENCLOSURE

A few documents submitted by Senator McCarthy to the Tydings Whitewash Committee.

It should be remembered by those who complain that LEGAL CRIMINAL CASES were not proved against all the individuals named that:

The following material was developed without the right to subpoena any witnesses or cross examine those few called by the Committee. The ranking Republican member of the Committee asked that some thirty witnesses be subpoenaed - witnesses who had been previously interviewed and whose backgrounds had been thoroughly checked by either the Republican counsel or McCarthy's investigators and who had valuable information on Communists in key positions in the State Department. This request was flatly refused by the Democratic members of the Committee.

The attached files on Chew Hong and Dr. Chi are of some significance in the Lattimore case in view of a letter from Owen Lattimore, then head of the Pacific Division of the Office of War Information dated June 15, 1943, ordering that all Chinese except the two Chinese mentioned in these files, Hong and Chi, be discharged from the Office of War Information and that Chi and Hong be used as a nucleus for the new staff, and that the balance of the staff be recruited from the New China Daily News, a Communist publication, which is described in the attached files.

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OFFICE OF THE EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR AND CHIEF EXAMINER

October 12, 1942

THE COMMISSION:

(Via the Executive Director and Chief Examiner)

Memorandum Opinion

In the Matter of Chew Sih Hong
Assistant Field Representative, Office of War Information

Hong received a temporary appointment in December of 1941 as Assistant Field Representative, \$2600 per annum, Office of War Information, at New York City. The appointment was made under Executive Order 8564, subject to investigation.

He was born in 1910 at Yinping, China, of Chinese American parents, his father having been born in San Francisco. His citizenship is appropriately established. He arrived in the United States in November of 1920 at San Francisco. He was educated in the California Public Schools, completing part of his high school and some of his university work in China, the university work being taken at Tsing Hua University. In May of 1937 he graduated from the University of California with an A. B. degree in political science and history. Apparently he was unemployed in San Francisco from May through August of 1937 when he went to New York City, receiving his first employment there in October of 1937. For a period of about two years until September, 1939, he served as Executive Secretary of the Chinese Hand Laundry Alliance at a salary of \$900 per annum. From September of 1939 to July of 1940 he engaged in establishing a Chinese newspaper known as the China Daily News with address at 105 Mott Street, New York City. From July, 1940, to the date of his employment with the Federal government he operated as President and Editor of the China Daily News at a salary of \$960 per year.

The issue presented by the case is Hong's loyalty, there being indications in the evidence that organizations, enterprises, and individuals with whom he has been affiliated are Communistic.

Hong's connections do not appear to be extensive. The investigation is thus not particularly broad in scope and is confined largely to contacts with members of the Chinese Community in New York City who are thought to be in a position to report with some significance on his activities.

(1) The Chinese Hand Laundry Alliance is reported by a number of witnesses as being an organization affiliated with the Communist party. It is concluded from the evidence that this allegation is well founded. It

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appears that the organization was originally started as representative of the trade indicated by the title. The evidence in the record shows that several years ago a division occurred among the membership. Witnesses report that it was the Communist element that caused the split and thereafter the conservative group in the membership, as distinct from the radicals or Communists, withdrew and established their own organization under the name of the Chinese Hand Laundry Association. The incident, as reported, conforms closely to the Communist pattern of organizational penetration. At the special hearing, Hong was asked how he might account for the fact that the Alliance has the reputation of being Communistic. He stated that it may have originated during the split several years ago and due to the fact that it does not exclude Communists or any other political groups from membership. At the time of the division the conservative elements brought a lawsuit challenging the election which reflected the split. The conservative group after extended litigation lost this suit. The incident is reported on by attorneys who participated and also by others. From such reports and from inferences, which it is believed may be drawn from Hong's own statement, it is believed that the organizational division represented a victory for the Communist group in the Chinese Hand Laundry Alliance and that the cumulative evidence shows the alliance to be a Communist Party affiliate.

In addition to the foregoing, significance is attached to items extracted from past copies of the Communist newspaper, "Daily Worker". An item in an issue of the Daily Worker on May 5 of 1938 consists of a letter from James Lee, Secretary of the Chinese Hand Laundry Alliance and Supervisor of Hong. Lee's letter refers to the record of the Alliance and pleads for "your confidence and good will".

In another item in the Daily Worker, issue of January 31, 1938, a report is made on activities resulting in the obtaining of ambulances for shipment to the South Chinese front. According to the news item the announcement of the completion of the ambulance undertaking was made by one Chu Tang of the Chinese Hand Laundry Association. The item reported that procuring of two more ambulances was to be undertaken by the Alliance in cooperation with the American League for Peace and Democracy and the American Friends of the Chinese People.

In a record found in the New York City Police Department it is stated that the Daily Worker, July 24, 1940, announced a meeting protesting closing of the Burma Road. The list of speakers for the meeting included names of persons generally considered as Communists and included one Lo Ton as representing the Chinese Hand Laundry Alliance.

(2) China Daily News - the testimony is to the general effect that the China Daily News is a publication by and for Chinese Communists. It is described by some individuals as the Chinese equivalent of the Daily Worker. It is clearly shown from evidence that the China Daily News is the organ of the Chinese Hand Laundry Alliance. Hong moved from his second post with the Alliance to work first as promoter and second as editor and president.

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The paper has been publishing since July of 1940 and probably would supply an accurate application of the Communist party line test. It is understood that the paper is printed in Chinese and probably a considerable amount of translating would be required to ascertain whether or not the paper adhered to the Communist party line. There is the additional problem of whether the ordinary conception of the party line test would apply to a Chinese Communist. Since China was at war with Japan during the period from August of 1939 to June of 1941, there is little likelihood that the test usually applied during this period would have any significance. The Chinese, including the Chinese Communists, were probably not anti-British and certainly favored as much intervention for the Chinese in the Chinese-Japanese conflict as could be provided.

Apart from the foregoing it is believed that the evidence shows the newspaper to be Communistic. ✓

There is a report filed with the Dies Committee, undated, which states that two Chinese Communist leaders, Leiu Ched Mann of 191 Canal Street and Tong Manchu of 172½ Canal Street were to publish a Communist party paper in the summer of 1940. 191 Canal Street is the address of the Chinese Hand Laundry Alliance. The home residence given by Hong in New York City is 298 West 11th Street. However, it should be noted that at the time of the special hearing Hong stated that one name which he had used at times was Chu Tong.

(3) References and associates - One of the references supplied by Hong was Mr. Paul Radin, apparently an associate from the time Hong was in California. Paul Radin is a name which has come out in connection with many loyalty investigations. He is a brother of Max Radin, a well known and spectacular member of the law teaching profession, on the staff of the University of California. It is the opinion of the undersigned that Paul Radin ~~is a Communist~~. In the course of one rather detailed interview, Max Radin described his brother Paul as very far to the left, coupling Paul's name with that of Dr. Robert Brady. Max, it is recalled, stated that his brother Paul and Dr. Brady saw eye to eye as radicals. ✓

Hong referred to a man by the name of Julius L. Bezozo, as one of his associates both in the alliance and in the newspaper organization. Bezozo is an attorney who is identified as one of the owners of the China Daily News. It is established that he does legal work for the Chinese Hand Laundry Alliance and for the China Daily News. It is also shown that he represented the alleged radical or Communist wing of the Alliance in a law suit which occurred at the time of the division. Bezozo was interviewed and stated that he had known Hong since he first came to New York. He stated that Hong was one of his very good friends and attested to his loyalty. Hong was described by Bezozo as a "New Dealer". (Purely as an aside, Hong was described by another witness, favorable to him, as a "Jeffersonian Democrat"). ✓

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In the special hearing Hong referred to his acquaintanceship with Mr. Bezozo and also with a Mr. Tauber, senior member of the law firm which includes Mr. Bezozo. Bezozo is said by witnesses in the investigation ~~and to regularly represent Communists in legal matters.~~ The firm, including Tauber, is described as attorneys for the International Labor Defense. The organization International Labor Defense is known as a Communist organization supposed to be the American Section of the Moscow controlled Communist International Red Aid. One of its main activities has been to provide legal aid to Communists and fellow travelers and to propagandize Communism. According to the Civil Service Commission security files, Julius L. Bezozo was reported as a member of the legal staff of the International Labor Defense in an issue of the Daily Worker dated February 11, 1938.

Bezozo is given as a reference by Hong, as is Dr. Paul Radin.

It is concluded that the activities, affiliations, and associations of Hong, as shown by the Commission's investigation, are Communistic. A finding of ineligibility is considered necessary in this case.

J. F. Cannon
Legal Advisor

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Recd

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF LAW OFFICER

November 14, 1943

THE COMMISSION
through Mr. Smith
and
The Executive Director
and Chief Examiner

I am submitting herewith as a unit the cases of Chew Sih Hong and Dr. Kung Chuan Chi, employees of the Office of War Information. These cases are being submitted together because both individuals are serving in the same section, and it appears that Mr. Hong was employed at the recommendation of Dr. Chi who in turn was employed by Mr. Owen Lattimore, Director of Pacific Operations of the Office of War Information.

The case of Mr. Hong was previously before the Commission and analyses of the facts in his case were furnished by the undersigned and by Mr. Cannon. We both took the position that Hong's connections with the Chinese Hand Laundry Alliance, reputed to be an organization affiliated with the Communist Party, and the China Daily News, said to be a publication by and for Chinese Communists, and his references and associations, were such as to warrant a finding of ineligibility. The Commission transmitted to the Office of War Information a proposed memorandum opinion in the case of Mr. Hong and under date of November 30, 1942 Mr. Elmer Davis in a letter to Commissioner Fleming stated that in view of the information which we furnished him, Hong was terminated at the close of business November 15, 1942. The Commission thereupon advised the Office of War Information under date of December 8, 1942 that the Commission has concluded that a finding of ineligibility is necessary and that the Commission's records have been noted to show that Mr. Hong's services were terminated at the close of business on November 15, 1942 as reported in the letter from Mr. Elmer Davis of November 30, 1942. Previously the Commission had approved the finding of ineligibility and this action was recorded in Minute 4 of December 4, 1942.

In a letter dated July 27, 1943 Rear Admiral R. P. McCullough referred to previous correspondence regarding Mr. Hong and stated that the letter of November 30, 1942 from the Office of War Information to the effect that Hong had been terminated at the close of business November 15, 1942 was somewhat in error because Mr. Hong had been separated from the New York office of the Office of War Information on November 15, 1942 for duty with the Army and that when he returned

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had been declared ineligible by the Civil Service Commission. Admiral McCullough accordingly requested that the Commission reconsider the case of Mr. Hong. Mr. Moyer then sent the file to the Investigations Division so that an interview might be had with Mr. Owen Lattimore, Head of the San Francisco office of the Office of War Information. Mr. Lattimore was accordingly interviewed in San Francisco and on a later date Mr. Stealy interviewed Admiral McCullough and Mr. Marsh of the Office of War Information regarding Mr. Hong, Mr. Owen Lattimore being also present during this interview. Mr. Stealy reported among other things that Mr. Lattimore stated that he wished to keep Mr. Hong on the job, that Mr. Lattimore had an efficient setup in the Chinese section in the New York office of the Office of War Information and wanted to keep it that way, that he had explicit confidence in Dr. Chi, that Mr. Hong is under careful supervision and even if he were a Communist he is not in a position where he can do any damage, that the selection of suitable Chinese was a delicate matter, and it is extremely difficult to obtain a competent employee who does not have connections which might constitute leaks in the organization, that under the present setup with Dr. Chi and Mr. Hong there have been no incidents of confidential information getting into unauthorized channels and that there had been no attempts on Mr. Hong's part to use his present position for the spreading of Communist propaganda. Mr. Lattimore also pointed out that Mr. Hong was recently used by the Army to teach Chinese to 224 officers in India. Mr. Lattimore stated that he did not know Mr. Hong but he did know Dr. Chi and is relying upon Dr. Chi's recommendation and knowledge of Mr. Hong.

During the interview in San Francisco Mr. Lattimore made an extended statement regarding Mr. Hong and Dr. Chi and also furnished the investigator with a copy of a letter which he had written to Mr. Joseph Barnes under date of June 15, 1943. The statement of Mr. Lattimore during the interview and the copy of his letter to Mr. Barnes are appropriately identified in the file. It would be a difficult thing to attempt to summarize Mr. Lattimore's lengthy statement or his letter to Mr. Barnes. However, the gist of his comments is that he does not know Hong personally but based on his knowledge of the situation, neither the Chinese Hand Laundry Alliance nor the China Daily News are Communistic. He then proceeded to give rather involved reasons for his conclusion. He said that he had known Dr. Chi, who is about 70 years of age, in China, that he was a respected and cultured man, and that his knowledge of Dr. Chi is such that he has implicit faith and confidence in his integrity and ability. He told Dr. Chi to select the person he wanted to assist him and Dr. Chi selected Mr. Hong. This was the first time that Mr. Lattimore had any knowledge of Mr. Hong at all.

Among other things Mr. Lattimore said:

"Of course I have no concrete proof that Hong is not a Communist but in the absence of concrete proof I think

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there is a prima-facie case to show that he is not a Communist. I know there is a law preventing the hiring of Communists. Personally and frankly I would not be too worried if an Individual Communist were in Hong's position. This is because he would not be able to form a 'cell' and could not get away with anything. He could not commit verbal sabotage, and all of the work coming out of the New York office has to clear through me".

On a later occasion Mr. Lattimore stated to our investigator in part:

"Now I know that the various factions smear a non-Conformist by charging him with being a Communist. However, the Chinese Government dare not come out in the open and intervene in such domestic problems. I merely say this: If your people have gone to the Chinese Ambassador or any other Chinese Government representative and such Chinese representative has told you that this man Hong is suspected of being a Communist, then I say you should discount such evidence and certainly should not declare the man ineligible merely on that kind of evidence. It is true that I don't know anything about Hong personally except what I have learned from Dr. Chi. It is also true that he could be a Communist without my knowledge. It is also true that he could have hoodwinked Dr. Chi. However, until concrete evidence is presented that he is a Communist then I believe that based on Dr. Chi's standing and reputation and ability, his judgment that Hong is not a Communist is a prima-facie case in favor of Hong and should not be reversed on the testimony that you may have received from anyone representing the Chinese government or for that matter on the testimony of any Chinese."

It will be noted that the sum and substance of Mr. Lattimore's testimony is that he does not know Mr. Hong, that he does know Dr. Chi, that he has full faith in Dr. Chi and was willing to employ Hong on Dr. Chi's recommendation, that he does not know whether Hong is a Communist, but does not think he is and that even if Hong were a Communist, he would still like to retain Hong in the service because Hong could do no harm in his position.

In his letter to Mr. Barnes, Mr. Lattimore outlined the entire situation as he understood it, described the relationship between Hong and Dr. Chi and then said:

"As long as Dr. Chi stands in the relationship of loyal friendship to me and the loyalty of an honest employee of an American government agency, there will be no difficulty with either man, no irresponsible playing with Chinese politics,

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and no leakage to any Chinese faction. The retention of both men is therefore a guarantee to the secrecy and security of the work of OWI as well as a guarantee of the confident fulfillment of directives. I urge you not to be high-pressured into getting rid of either man. I know that both men may be subjected to attacks. Given the time to work on it, I could undoubtedly trace such attacks to their origin and give you the full details. I doubt whether the Personnel Security Committee of OWI would be able to trace such attacks, rooted in the intricacies of Chinese factional politics, to their source; but I should not like to see us placed in a position where, after getting rid of people now attacked, we would be forced to hire people who would actually be the nominee of factions not under our control."

The foregoing letter from Mr. Lattimore to Mr. Barnes was written in strict confidence and is not to be quoted to any outside source. ✓

The evidence before the Commission at the time unfavorable action was originally taken in the case of Mr. Hong tended to indicate rather strongly that Hong is a Communist and engaged in activities having for their purpose support of Communist party interests. The recent investigation and interviews have not changed the evidence and have on the contrary elicited some information tending to strengthen the position that Hong is pro-Communist. Thus it was brought out in addition to all of the other information that Hong was active in the American Student Union during his school years.

The evidence indicated that Hong is pro-Communist. The question now for determination is whether his employment should be approved because of the strong representations of Mr. Lattimore that Hong is probably not a Communist, but even if he is a Communist Mr. Lattimore still wishes to retain him because Hong will work under close supervision and will not be able to do any harm.

On the one hand it can be argued that since we are reasonably convinced that Hong is pro-Communist, it is our responsibility to require his removal notwithstanding Mr. Lattimore's representations. On the other hand the Commission could, if it wished, take the position that since Mr. Lattimore has assumed responsibility, the Commission can afford to permit Hong's retention in the service. If the Commission takes the latter position it will be tantamount to saying that although we believe the individual is a Communist, we will be willing to rate him eligible provided the employing agency is willing to assume the responsibility. I doubt that the Commission can afford to avoid the issue in this manner. If we believe Hong is a Communist then we should rate him ineligible.

Do we believe Hong is a Communist? The Commission was based on Hong's connections with the Chinese

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and with the China Daily News. Much of the information regarding the Communistic nature of the Alliance and the newspaper came from Chinese, some of whom were connected with competing newspapers. We ourselves have not read the China Daily News. Mr. Lattimore states he has read some of the issues and has found nothing Communistic in them, although he admits there might have been something Communistic in the issues which he has not read. Mr. Lattimore has ~~spent years in China~~ and from his statement and letter to Mr. Barnes ~~it would appear that~~ he is thoroughly familiar with the various political factions. His conclusion is that Hong's connections, in the light of his knowledge of the situation, do not necessarily point to pro-Communism. In matters of the Chinese, Lattimore is somewhat of an expert and his opinion is entitled to considerable weight.

Since we have no direct evidence that Hong is a Communist, and since the original decision was based on the circumstances of Hong's connections and in view of Mr. Lattimore's representations, I am ready to reach the conclusion that possibly we made an error in the case of Mr. Hong; I am, therefore, ready to recommend that Mr. Hong be rated eligible for retention in his position in the Office of War Information. ✓

In the case of Dr. Chi, I recommended in my memorandum of May 7, 1943 that he be rated eligible. Mr. Smith did not agree with me. The Commission has not yet acted on the case of Dr. Chi. For the reasons stated in my memorandum of May 7, 1943, I again recommend that Dr. Chi be rated eligible. ✓

Alfred Klein
Acting Chief Law Officer
CX:FS:ODS
September 17, 1943

MR. MOYER:

X I do not believe I clearly understand Mr. Lattimore's point of view regarding the cases of Chi and Hong. It seems that he is, in effect, suggesting that whatever evidence we may have, short of being positive and direct, tending to show the applicants to be communistically inclined is entitled to very little weight and that his judgment, based on his personal knowledge of Chi and on Chi's appraisal of Hong, should prevail. However, as pointed out by Mr. Klein, there is no absolute proof that the applicants are Communists and in view of Lattimore's knowledge of the complicated Chinese political situation, gained through years of residence in China, I am also willing to change my previous recommendation for both applicants from ineligibility to eligibility.

Farrar Smith

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REC'D
September 2, 1943

WM. H. McMILLEN:

As requested by you, Mr. Frank Marsh and Admiral McCullough of the Office of War Information were interviewed on August 31, 1943 relative to the case of Chew Sih Hong, Assistant Field Representative in the New York Office of OWI. Mr. Owen Lattimore, Director of Pacific Operations, OWI, who is sponsoring Mr. Hong and upon whose recommendation OWI requested that this case be reopened, was also present during this interview.

Mr. Hong was originally investigated in New York for this position and was rated ineligible by the Commission (see Minute 4 of December 4, 1942). The file also shows that on November 30, 1942 the Commission was informed that Mr. Hong's services were terminated at the close of business November 15, 1942 as a result of information furnished the OWI by the Commission in a letter dated October 26, 1942.

The Commission was subsequently informed under date of July 27, 1943 by Admiral McCullough that the information furnished it by Mr. Elmer Davis, under date of November 30, 1942 regarding the termination of Mr. Hong's services, was somewhat in error as Mr. Hong was separated from the New York Office of OWI for duty with the Army and that upon his return in the Spring of 1943 he was again employed in the New York Office as the New York Office was not advised of the fact that Mr. Hong had been declared ineligible by the Civil Service Commission. ✓

On the basis of Rear Admiral McCullough's letter of July 27, 1943, this case was reopened for the purpose of interviewing Mr. Owen Lattimore of San Francisco and some additional investigation was also made.

During my interview with Mr. Marsh, Mr. Lattimore and Admiral McCullough, the evidence secured during investigation of Mr. Hong was discussed and they were advised fully regarding the substance of the derogatory information. ✓

As reported by Investigator H. R. Memering, who interviewed Mr. Lattimore in San Francisco, Mr. Lattimore does not know Mr. Hong personally and in recommending him for retention in the Service, he is relying upon Dr. Kung Chuan Chi, Assistant Language Editor (Chinese) in the New York office of OWI. Mr. Lattimore has known Dr. Chi since about 1935 when he met him in Shansi Province in China. Mr. Lattimore is also personally acquainted with Dr. Chi's son, Dr. Chi Chao-Ting. Mr. Lattimore added little to the testimony given Mr. Memering in San Francisco.

Dr. Kung Chuan Chi has been investigated by the Commission for his position as Assistant Language Editor (Chinese), OWI, and his case is now pending before the Commission. In view of the fact that Mr. Lattimore is relying upon Dr. Chi's recommendation regarding Mr. Hong, the OWI representatives were also informed of the unfavorable information secured regarding Dr. Chi and his son, which included testimony to the effect that

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the young Dr. Chi is or was, until recently, a Communist and that he at one time was a delegate to the Third Internationals in Moscow and to the effect that the elder Dr. Chi was removed from his position as Commissioner of Education in the Shansi Province because of Communist activities.

Mr. Lattimore devoted considerable time to a discussion of factional strife among the Chinese and possible interests on the part of witnesses giving derogatory testimony regarding Mr. Hong. He appeared inclined to explain away all accusations of Communism made against Mr. Hong on this basis. He also advanced as a reason for believing the Chinese Hand Laundry Alliance not to be a Communist organization the fact that this organization was composed of small businessmen whose interests would be affected adversely under Communism. Mr. Lattimore said he could not understand why the story that the elder Dr. Chi was removed from his position as Minister of Education in the Shansi Province because of Communist activities would be circulated. Mr. Lattimore also stated that Dr. Chi was known to Congressman Walter H. Judd of Minnesota and that Congressman Judd, a former missionary, spent some time in Shansi Province during the time Dr. Chi was an official there. It was pointed out to Mr. Lattimore that testimony regarding Dr. Chi's removal was secured by the Commission both in New York and San Francisco. The information received in San Francisco came from a source found to be reliable in the past by the Commission. The informant did not know Dr. Chi personally but had to inquire about him to secure this information. That this latter source should be biased against Dr. Chi in making this statement appears to be unlikely.

After a lengthy discussion of the various angles in the case, such as the intricacies of Chinese politics, possible motives witnesses testifying might have, etc., as well as the derogatory testimony itself, Mr. Lattimore, Mr. Marsh and Admiral McCullough were asked whether, in view of the information in the case, they felt that Mr. Hong should be retained. Their statements were substantially as follows:

Mr. Lattimore stated that he wished to keep Mr. Hong on the job, that he had an efficient setup in the Chinese Section in New York and wanted to keep it that way, that he has explicit confidence in Dr. Chi, that Mr. Hong is under careful supervision and even if he were a Communist that he is not in a position where he could do any damage, that the selection of suitable Chinese was a delicate matter and it is extremely difficult to obtain a competent employee who does not have connections which might constitute leaks in the organization, that under the present setup with Dr. Chi and Mr. Hong there had been no instances of confidential information getting into unauthorized channels and that there had been no attempts on Mr. Hong's part to use his present position for the spreading of Communist propaganda, etc. Mr. Lattimore also pointed out that Mr. Hong was recently used by the Army to teach Chinese to 224 officers in India. Mr. Hong was highly praised for this work in a letter from Col. Gilchrist of the United States Army.

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The substance of Mr. Lattimore's statements was to the effect that he wants to retain Mr. Hong and is still relying upon Dr. Chi's recommendation and knowledge of Mr. Hong, all evidence to the contrary notwithstanding. N

Mr. Marsh stated that he recognizes the intricacies of Chinese politics and he feels that if Mr. Lattimore still wants to employ Mr. Hong, knowing the nature of the testimony against him, the risk involved, etc., he would recommend that Mr. Lattimore be permitted to retain Mr. Hong as an employee of OWI in his present position. X

Admiral McCullough said that if Mr. Hong was to be removed on the basis of the evidence that he had heard in the case that he felt that others higher up in the organization should also go, that others had been retained against whom the evidence was more damaging than it was against Mr. Hong, that he would go along with Mr. Lattimore and Mr. Marsh in favor of Mr. Hong's retention in the Service.

In view of the fact that Mr. Lattimore is placing so much reliance upon Dr. Chi, whose case is also pending before the Commission at the present time, it is suggested that Dr. Chi's investigation be considered in connection with the Hong case. K

Mr. Lattimore was asked whether there was anything unique about Mr. Hong's services which could not be performed by other Chinese Translators and he said "No" but that he wished to keep his present organization in view of the fact that it was functioning efficiently.

In view of the testimony obtained during the subsequent investigation of Mr. Hong in San Francisco and the evidence secured in the investigation of Dr. Chi regarding Communist activities on the part of him and his son, I can see no reason why the Commission should disturb its previous rating of ineligibility in Mr. Hong's case.

E. Newton Stealy

The attached is of some interest in the Jessup case in view of the State Department's press releases to the effect that Ambassador Jessup was only one of 50 trustees of the Institute of Pacific Relations.

The Research Advisory Council, of which Jessup was Chairman, had complete editorial control over the publication FAR EASTERN SURVEY, which concentrated upon selling the Communist Party line on Asia.

During 1943, E. C. Carter technically was in control of the magazine. However, the actual physical control was exercised by Jessup at the time of the Bisson article, which initiated the Communist Party line smear attack upon the anti-Communist forces in China and the lavish praise of the Chinese Communist leaders. The anti-Communist Chinese were referred to him when they objected to the fact that the FAR EASTERN SURVEY was following the Communist Party line on China.

The attached checks represent Communist money paid to support the Jessup publication. It will be noted they are signed by Frederick V. Field, the self-proclaimed Communist who has been named in sworn testimony before the Senate Committee as a Soviet espionage agent. At this time I am unable to supply the photostats of checks paid subsequent to December 1, 1943. The committee has been urged, but has refused, to subpoena Field's complete financial records.

AMERICAN COUNCIL
INSTITUTE OF PACIFIC RELATIONS

Members of Executive Committee - 1944

Robert D. Calkins, Chairman ✓	School of Business, Columbia University New York City
✓ Eugene E. Barnett ✓	International Committee, Y.M.C.A. New York City
✓ G. Ellsworth Huggins ✓	Catlin Farish Company Inc. New York City
* Philip C. Jessup ✓	Professor of International Law Columbia University, N.Y.C.
✓ James L. McConaughy ✓	United China Relief, Inc. New York City
Lawrence Morris ✓	Hawkins, Delafield & Longfellow New York City
<u>Mrs. Ada Constock Notestein</u> ✓	Former President, Radcliffe College Cambridge, Mass.
Lawrence D. Seymour ✓	Dodge & Seymour Ltd. New York City
* Frederick V. Field ✓	Council for Pan American Democracy New York City
✓ Raymond Dennett, Secretary	American Council, IPR, New York City

→ Members of Research Advisory Committee - 1944

→ * Philip C. Jessup, Chairman ✓	Professor of International Law Columbia University, N.Y.C.
H. Foster Bain	Mining Geologist and Engineer Engineers Club, N.Y.C.
Rupert Emerson	Foreign Economic Administration Washington, D. C.
Grayson Kirk	Professor, Institute of International Studies, Yale University, New Haven, Conn.
Benjamin H. Kizer ✓	Graves, Kizer & Graves Spokane, Washington
* Harriet Moore ✓	American Russian Institute New York City
Frank A. Russell	Professor, University of California San Francisco, California
Harold Sprout	Princeton University Princeton, New Jersey
<u>Eugene Staley</u>	School of Advanced International Studies Washington, D. C.
Raymond Dennett, Secretary	American Council, I.P.R. New York City

American Peoples Fund, Inc.
16 West 12th Street

No. 34

September 12, 1953

Pay to the order of American Peoples Fund, Inc. \$25.00

Five hundred

00 Dollars

Madison Avenue Office
Guaranty Trust Company of New York
Madison Avenue at 60th Street
New York, N.Y.

American Peoples Fund, Inc.

Richard V. Rold

PAY TO THE ORDER OF THE
FOREIGN EXCHANGE BANK TRUST CO
American Council Institute of Pacific Relations

NEW YORK
7:45 SEP 15
NEW YORK LEARNING
40 THE UNIVERSITY
FOREIGN EXCHANGE BANK
60 WALL AVENUE BRANCH
40

American Peoples Fund, Inc.
 25 West 42nd Street
 New York 18, N.Y.

No. 7
 Dated November 22 1942

The Citizens Council for the Defense of Free Enterprise, Inc.
 110 Broadway
 New York 18, N.Y.

\$1,000.00

American Peoples Fund, Inc.
 25 West 42nd Street
 New York 18, N.Y.

\$1,000.00 Dollars

Guaranteed by
 Guaranty Trust Company of New York
 55 Broadway
 New York, N.Y.

Richard W. ...

RECEIVED
 AMERICAN COUNCIL LEAGUE OF PEOPLES
 2000 EIGHTH AVENUE, NEW YORK 20

PAY TO THE ORDER OF
 BANK OF AMERICA
 1-45 DEC 1 1942
 NEW YORK

PAY TO THE ORDER OF
 BANK OF AMERICA
 1-45 DEC 1 1942
 NEW YORK



Madisch Agency Office
Guaranty Trust Company of New York INC.
 NEW YORK, N.Y.

No. **54** January 22, 1942

Pay to the order of **Frederick V. Field**

One Hundred \$ **100** Dollars

Frederick V. Field

Frederick V. Field

40
 PAY TO THE ORDER OF
 THE BANK, BANKER OF TRUST COMPANY
 1-45 JAN 23 1942 1-45
 OR THROUGH THE
 NEW YORK CLEARING HOUSE
 40 ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS
 GUARANTY TRUST COMPANY
 60 WALL STREET BRANCH

Guaranty Trust Company of New York

Head Office

60 Wall Street

New York, N.Y.

Pay to the order of

Beneficial Corp. of N.Y.

Dr. Howard for Charles

\$4520.00

Frederick V. Field



ORDER OF
PAY TO THE ORDER OF
DEC 17 1941
THROUGH THE
PLEADING HOUSE
EXCHANGE BANK BUILDING
NEW YORK

PAY TO THE ORDER OF THE
EXCHANGE BANK BUILDING
NEW YORK

OWEN LATTIMORE, STATE DEPARTMENT ADVISOR, AND TRAVELING COMPANIONS



PHILIP JAFFE

ACCUSED IN SWORN TESTIMONY OF BEING AN ESPIONAGE AGENT, ARRESTED IN THE AMERICAN CONNECTION OF THEFT OF SECRET STATE DEPT. DOCUMENTS

OWEN LATTIMORE

STATE DEPARTMENT ARCHITECT OF FAR EASTERN POLICY, NAMED IN SWORN TESTIMONY AS A MEMBER OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY, AND WHO ON JULY 17 BOASTED THAT THE STATE DEPARTMENT HAD SUCCEEDED IN ALLOWING CHINA TO FALL TO COMMUNISM WITHOUT HAVING IT KNOWN WE PUSHED HER AND WHO URGED THAT WE FOLLOW THE SAME COURSE IN KOREA.

PHOTOGRAPH TAKEN IN YENAN, HEADQUARTERS OF CHINESE COMMUNISTS, DURING FOUR MONTHS WHICH LATTIMORE, JAFFE, BISSON AND SMEDLEY SPENT WITH MAO TSE TUNG, COMMUNIST LEADER. SMEDLEY WAS NAMED BY GENERAL MACARTHUR'S INTELLIGENCE SECTION AS A COMMUNIST SPY. -- OPPOSITE PICTURE IS LETTER WHICH SMEDLEY SENT TO JAFFE AFTER VISIT OF LATTIMORE, BISSON AND JAFFE TO COMMUNIST HEADQUARTERS IN CHINA.

LETTER FROM AGNES SMEDLEY

"In my imagination I follow your journey from here, and my friends and I speculate as to your exact occupation. I want to tell you that you left behind remarkable friends. I did not realize the effect of that meeting until two or three days had passed. Then it began to roll in. I have no reason to tell you tales. But the meeting, and your speech in particular, has had a colossal effect upon all people. ... All are deeply impressed and moved and grateful to you and all of you. There has never been anything like this here before."

DATA ON COMMUNIST FRONT ORGANIZATIONS WITH
WHICH AMBASSADOR JESSUP WAS AFFILIATED.

Source: "Citations by Official Government Agencies of Organizations and Publications found to be communist or communist fronts," Prepared and released by Committee on Un-American Activities, U.S. House of Representatives, December 13, 1948.

AMERICAN COUNCIL, INSTITUTE OF PACIFIC RELATIONS

1. "Cited as a Communist front which received funds from the American People's Fund, another front organized and directed by Frederick V. Field as a repository for funds to be distributed to Communist enterprises."
(California State Legislature Committee on Un-American Activities, Report 1948, p. 168)

Note: "American People's Fund -- organized and directed by Frederick Vanderbilt Field 'as a repository for funds to be distributed to Communist enterprises.' This 'Communist financial organization has paid out large sums of money to * * * Communist and Communist-front organizations' such as National Council of American-Soviet Friendship, Allied Labor News, American Russian Institute, American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born, Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee."

(California State Legislature Committee on Un-American Activities, Report 1948, p. 168)

COORDINATING COMMITTEE TO LIFT THE SPANISH EMBARGO

1. "Cited as one of a number of front organizations, set up during the Spanish Civil War by the Communist Party in the United States and through which the Party carried on a great deal of agitation."
(Special Congressional Committee on Un-American Activities, House of Representatives, Report, March 29, 1944, pp. 137-138)
2. "Cited as a Communist front."
(California State Legislature Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1947, p. 210)

NATIONAL EMERGENCY CONFERENCE

1. "Cited as a Communist front."
(Special Congressional Committee on Un-American Activities, House of Representatives, Report, March 29, 1944, p. 49)
2. "It will be remembered that during the days of the infamous Soviet-Nazi Pact, the Communists built protective organizations known as the National Emergency Conference, the National Emergency Conference for Democratic Rights, which culminated in the National Federation for Constitutional Liberties."
(Congressional Committee on Un-American Activities, House of Representatives, Report No. 115, September 2, 1947, p. 12)
3. "Cited as a Communist front."
(California State Legislature Committee on Un-American Activities, Report 1948, p. 115)

W. J. [Signature]

NATIONAL EMERGENCY CONFERENCE FOR DEMOCRATIC RIGHTS

1. "Cited as a Communist front."
(Special Congressional Committee on Un-American Activities, House of Representatives, Report, March 29, 1944, pp. 43 and 102)
2. "It will be remembered that during the days of the infamous Soviet-Nazi Pact, the Communists built protective organizations known as the National Emergency Conference, the National Emergency Conference for Democratic Rights, which culminated in the National Federation for Constitutional Liberties."
(Congressional Committee on Un-American Activities, House of Representatives, Report No. 115, September 2, 1947, p. 12)
3. "Cited as a Communist-front organization defending Communists. 'After the dissolution of the American League for Peace and Democracy in February, 1940, the Communist Party frantically organized a new series of front organizations. The National Emergency Conference for Democratic Rights was one of the new fronts and it was filled from top to bottom with veteran Communist Party liners.'
(California State Legislature Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1948, pp. 112 and 327.)
4. "Cited as 'subversive and Un-American.'
(Special Subcommittee of the House Committee on Appropriations, Report, April 21, 1943, p. 3)

AMERICAN RUSSIAN INSTITUTE FOR CULTURAL RELATIONS WITH THE SOVIET UNION
(Also known as the American Russian Institute)

1. "A direct agent of the Soviet Union, engaged in traitorous activities under the orders of Stalin's consular service in the United States. Founded in 1926 ***the semi-official status of the American Russian Institute is established."
(California State Legislature Committee on Un-American Activities, Report 1948, pp. 169 and 327)
2. "Cited as 'a Communist organization supported by "intellectuals"'"
(Massachusetts House Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1938, p. 279)

AMERICAN LAW STUDENTS ASSOCIATION

(Letterheads, which bear Jessup's name as member of Faculty Advisory Board, were printed in Communists print shop and bear label number 209, which is Communist print shop label).

1. The American Law Students Association was affiliated with the American Youth Congress.
 - (1) "Cited as subversive and Communist."
(Attorney General Tom Clark, letters to Loyalty Review Board, released December 4, 1947 and September 21, 1948)
 - (2) "It originated in 1934 and ***has been controlled by Communists and manipulated by them to influence the thought of American youth."
(Attorney General Francis Biddle, Congressional Record, September 24, 1942, p. 7685; also cited in re Harry Bridges, May 28, 1942, p. 10)
 - (3) "One of the principal fronts of the Communist Party" and "prominently identified with the White House picket line***under the immediate auspices of the

American Peace Mobilization."

(Special Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, June 25, 1942, p. 16; also cited in Reports of January 3, 1939, p. 82; January 3, 1941, p. 21; June 25, 1942, p. 16 and March 29, 1944, p. 102)

- (4) "Launched during August of 1934 and for about 7 years *** one of the most influential front organizations ever established by the American Communist Party."
(California Committee on Un-American Activities, Report 1948, p. 179)
 - (5) "The purpose of the Young Communist League in controlling and building this American Youth Congress is the same as in its other youth groups, namely, to build up a united front, to push the objective of and produce cadres for the Communist Party among persons to whom they would be unable to make a direct approach."
(Massachusetts House Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1938, pg. 525.)
 - (6) Cited as "subversive and un-American."
(Special Subcommittee of the House Committee on Appropriations, Report, April 21, 1943, p. 3.)
 - (7) Cited as a Communist front.
(Pennsylvania Commonwealth Counsel before the reviewing board of the Philadelphia County Board of Assistance, January 1942.)
2. The American Law Student Association was affiliated with the United Students Peace Committee of 347 Madison Avenue, New York City.
- (1) "The American Student Union *** announced that it set up the 'front' movement, the United Student Peace Committee, in 1938, which has brought into its front 17 national youth organizations."
(Special Congressional Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, January 3, 1939, p. 80)
3. The American Law Students Association was affiliated with the American League Against War and Fascism
- (1) Cited as subversive and Communist.
(Attorney General Tom Clark, letters to Loyalty Review Board, released December 4, 1947, and September 21, 1948.)
 - (2) A "Communist-front organization."
(Attorney General Francis Biddle, in re Harry Bridges, May 28, 1942, p. 10)
 - (3) "Established in the United States in an effort to create public sentiment on behalf of a foreign policy adapted to the interests of the Soviet Union."
(Attorney General Francis Biddle, Congressional Record, September 24, 1942, p. 7683)
 - (4) "The American League Against War and Fascism was organized at the First United States Congress Against War which was held in New York City, September 29 to October 1, 1933. Four years later at Pittsburgh, November 26-28, 1937 the name of the organization was changed to the

American League for Peace and Democracy.***It remained as completely under the control of Communists when the name was changed as it had been before."

(Special Committee on Un-American Activities, Report March 29, 1944, p. 53; also cited in Reports, January 3, 1939, pp. 69 and 121; January 3, 1940, p. 10; June 25, 1942, p. 14.)

- (5) Hollywood unit cited as a Communist front.
(California Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1943, p. 91.)
- (6) "The Communist Party has, since the inception of the League, been a component and controlling part of it."
William Z. Foster, chairman of the Communist Party, admitted his party was "a vital factor" in the League.
(Massachusetts House Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1938, pp. 298 and 460.)
- (7) Cooperated with the Communist Party in defense of Morris U. Schappes, Party member convicted of perjury.
(Rapp-Coudert Committee, Report, 1942, p. 293.)
- (8) "The American League against War and Fascism, predecessor of the American League for Peace and Democracy, both described by Earl Browder as Communist transmission belts."
(New York City Council Committee investigating the Municipal Civil Service Commission.)

4. The American Law Student's Association utilized the Communist Party print shop known as the Prompt Press, using union label 209.

CHINA AID COUNCIL (Mrs. Jessup member of Executive Committee)

1. "Cited as a Communist front and a subsidiary organization of the American League for Peace and Democracy."
(California Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1948, pp. 151, 319, and 336.)
2. "Cited as a 'subsidiary' of the American League for Peace and Democracy."
(Special Congressional Committee on Un-American Activities, House of Representatives, Report, June 25, 1942, p. 16)

THE NEW YORK TIMES, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 16, 1946.

Letters to The Times

Urge Bomb-Making Vacation

Columbia Professors Ask Declaration to Aid UNO Commission

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NEW YORK TIMES:

In view of the establishment of the UNO Commission on the Atomic Bomb, we would like to suggest a declaration of policy of the following nature by the President of the United States, in order that the discussions of the UNO commission may proceed in an atmosphere of full good faith and of confidence in their successful outcome for international peace:

1. The United States will at once stop the production of bombs from material currently produced. This includes the preparation of sub-assemblies and all other procedures involved in the fabrication of bombs.

2. For one year, which would seem to be a reasonable time for the commission to mature its plans and to secure action on them by the Governments concerned, we will stop accumulating purified plutonium and uranium-235, which are the essential ingredients of atomic bombs. The plants which produce these materials will be kept merely in a stand-by condition. For this purpose they will run at the minimum rate compatible with maintaining them in good order, but they will not accumulate the resulting purified and fissionable products. As produced, these will be eliminated by appropriate means, such as dumping them into the ocean or returning them to their original mixture.

3. We are prepared to have the disposition of our present stockpile of bombs considered as one of the items in an agreement to be entered into by us and the other Governments.

L. C. DUNN, IRWIN EDMAN, A. P. EVANS, SELIG HECHT, P. C. JESSUP, R. M. MACIVER, EDGAR MILLER, F. C. MILLS, GEORGE B. PIGMAN, I. J. RABl, JAN SCHILT, C. S. SHOUP.
New York, Feb. 13, 1946.

Part of a 106 page secret report prepared by a State Department security officer for the head of the Security Division.

-29-

is considerable doubt whether the report was really derogatory on a security basis. **SECRET**

While this does not apply to Departmental personnel, the fact should be noted as demonstrating a further reliance upon FBI by the Department. Presumably, this check is made by FBI as a matter of accommodation, not of duty. No control was exercised by the Department over the investigation.

(c) It is important to note that the Department is entirely and practically exclusively dependant on FBI for the type of information which comes from surveillance, wide coverage, and the use of unusual methods of interrogation and investigation. CSI appears to have neither the experience nor the facilities to do that type of work and it is apparently not used by any one in that type of work. FBI is the sole repository of such information, therefore, as the identity of Communist Party members, of sympathizers and fellow travelers, of espionage cases, and of undisclosed foreign agents.

(d) FBI has prepared a chart, now in the possession of ~~the Department~~, which purports to show a number of "agents", "Communists", "sympathizers", and "suspects" in the State Department as of May 15, 1947. The tabulation shows

Agents-	- - - - -	-20
Communists-	- - - - -	-13
Sympathizers-	- - - - -	-14
Suspects-	- - - - -	-77

CONFIDENTIAL

June 10, 1947

FROM: SENATE APPROPRIATIONS COMMITTEE
TO: SECRETARY OF STATE, GEORGE C. MARSHALL

It becomes necessary due to the gravity of the situation to call your attention to a condition that developed and still flourishes in the State Department under the administration of Dean Acheson.

It is evident that there is a deliberate, calculated program being carried out not only to protect Communist personnel in high places, but to reduce security and intelligence protection to a nullity.

Regarding the much-publicized MARZANI case, the evidence brought out at his trial was well known to State Department officers, who ignored it and refused to act for a full year.

MARZANI and several other Department officials, with full knowledge of the State Department, and with Government time and money, promoted a scheme called PRESENTATIONS, INC., which contracted with a Communist dominated organization to disseminate propaganda.

Security objections to these and other even more dangerous developments were rebuffed by high administrative officials; and there followed the substitution of unqualified men for these competent, highly respected personnel who theretofore held the intelligence and security assignments in the Department. The new chief of controls is a man utterly devoid of background and experience for the job, who is and at the time of his appointment was known to those who appointed him to be, a cousin and close associate of a suspected Soviet espionage agent. The next development was the refusal of the FBI, G-2, ONI and other Federal investigative agencies to continue the whole hearted cooperation they had for years extended to the State Department.

On the file in the Department is a copy of a preliminary report of the FBI on Soviet espionage activities in the United States, which involves a large number of State Department employes, some in high official positions. This report has been challenged and ignored by those charged with the responsibility of administering the Department with the apparent tacit approval of Mr. Acheson. Should this case break before the State Department acts, it will be a national disgrace.

Voluminous files are on hand in the Department proving the connection of the State Department employes and officials with this Soviet espionage ring. Despite this, only two persons, one of whom is MARZANI, were released under the McCarran rider because of their subversive activity.

- | | |
|---------------|---------------|
| 1. [REDACTED] | 6. [REDACTED] |
| 2. [REDACTED] | 7. [REDACTED] |
| 3. [REDACTED] | 8. [REDACTED] |
| 4. [REDACTED] | 9. [REDACTED] |
| 5. [REDACTED] | |

are only a few of the hundreds now employed in varying capacities who are protected and allowed to remain despite the fact that their presence is an obvious hazard to national security. There is also the extensive employment in highly classified position of admitted homosexuals, who are historically known to be security risks.

The War and Navy Departments have been thwarted for a year in their efforts to carry out the German Scientist program. They are blocked by one man in the State Department, a protege of Acheson named [REDACTED], who is also the chief instrument in the subverting of the over-all security program.

This deplorable condition runs all the way up and down the line. Assistant Secretary Braden also surrounded himself with men like [REDACTED] and with [REDACTED] who has a notorious international reputation. The network also extends into the office of Assistant Secretary Benton.

SUBCOMMITTEE OF
SENATE APPROPRIATIONS COMMITTEE

Attached are photostats of two documents which demonstrate the typical deliberate misrepresentations engaged in by the Tydings-McMahon Committee and the State Department during the entire course of this investigation.

It will be noted that the letter of J. Edgar Hoover, Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, clearly brands the Tydings statement as a lie.

New York Herald Tribune
Thursday, June 22, 1950

Tydings Asserts F. B. I. Cleared State Dept. Files

Says Check-Up Showed No
Loyalty Data Tampering
as Charged by McCarthy

By Raymond J. Blair

WASHINGTON, June 21.—A check by the F. B. I. has failed to substantiate Senator Joseph R. McCarthy's charge that eighty-one State Department loyalty files have been "raped" to eliminate damaging evidence, Senator Millard E. Tydings, Democrat, of Maryland, said today.

Senator Tydings is chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations subcommittee investigating charges by Senator McCarthy, Republican, of Wisconsin, of communism in the State Department. The loyalty records were made available to the Tydings subcommittee May 4 by President Truman. Senator McCarthy recently charged they had been "raped, skeletonized or tampered with" so that they did not contain all of the relevant material.

Senator Tydings told reporters that upon hearing Senator McCarthy's charge, he asked the Justice Department to investigate. Today he received the department's report, he said, in a letter from Peyton Ford, assistant to Attorney General J. Howard McGrath.

The report said, Senator Tydings stated, that a study by F. B. I. agents had shown the files were "intact" and that all F. B. I. material on the eighty-one individuals involved, whom Senator McCarthy has accused of Communist leanings, was included.

Senator Tydings also said that study of the files would be completed by the subcommittee Sunday night. It was not clear, however, whether this program was acceptable to all subcommittee members.

NEW YORK TIMES

THURSDAY, JUNE 22, 1950

MCCARTHY IS HELD REFUTED ON FILES

Tydings Says F. B. I. Reports
Dossiers Not Tampered With
—Group to End Examination

By WILLIAM S. WHITE
Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, June 21.—Senate investigators will close on Sunday night their two-month examination of eighty-one confidential State Department loyalty files and will return them at once to the Administration.

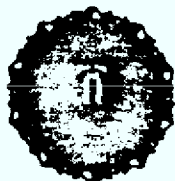
This was disclosed today by Senator Millard E. Tydings, Democrat of Maryland, chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations subcommittee that has been intermittently reading the dossiers in the White House in its investigation of Senator Joseph R. McCarthy's charges of communism in the State Department.

At the same time, Mr. Tydings asserted that a special inquiry by the Federal Bureau of Investigation had established as false Mr. McCarthy's accusations that the files had been "raped" before being turned over to the subcommittee.

A letter just received from Peyton Ford, First Assistant Attorney General, stated, Senator Tydings added, that a special inquiry made by the Federal Bureau of Investigation produced the following results:

"That the files are intact, that they have not been raped, skeletonized or tampered with in any way and that the material turned over to the State Department by the F. B. I. is still in the files."

"Thus," Mr. Tydings added, "the McCarthy charges are not sustained by the facts." He declared himself unable to give out the text of Mr. Ford's letter because it would disclose the names of some of the persons whose files were under study.



**Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Washington 25, D. C.**

July 10, 1950

Honorable Joseph R. McCarthy
United States Senate
Washington, D. C.

My dear Senator:

I have received your letter dated June 27, 1950 inquiring whether this Bureau has examined the 81 loyalty files which the members of the Tydings Committee have been scrutinizing and whether such an examination by the FBI has disclosed that the files are complete and that nothing has been removed therefrom.

The Federal Bureau of Investigation has made no such examination and therefore is not in a position to make any statement concerning the completeness or incompleteness of the State Department files.

For your information, the Federal Bureau of Investigation furnished Mr. Ford, at his request, a record of all loyalty material furnished the State Department in the 81 cases referred to. For your further information, I am enclosing a copy of Mr. Ford's letter to Senator Tydings which I have secured from the Attorney General.

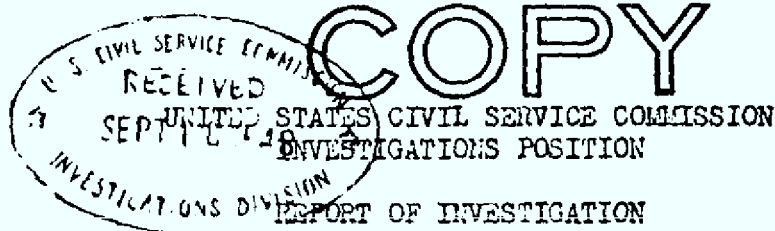
Sincerely yours,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "J. Edgar Hoover".

Enclosure

BY SPECIAL MESSENGER

This case was presented to the Senate as a typical file covering those individuals whose cases were given to the Senate by Senator McCarthy. The name of the individual involved was deleted because of the position that McCarthy has always taken that no individual should be publicly named until he has had the opportunity to present his defense. The names of informants have also been deleted as well as all other information which might in any way hamper further investigation by the F.B.I.



SECRET

██████████
Economist, Department of State

Investigation Conducted By: Federal Bureau of Investigation

Distribution: Department of State, 3 copies

Report of FBI Special Agent Thomas A. Conroy, Washington, D. C., July 6, 1948

██████████ emigrated to United States August 8, 1935; naturalized at Washington, D. C., ██████████. Place of birth, Moscow, Russia.

██████████ indicated he attended Herder Real Gymnasium in Berlin and received LLB degree in 1933 from University of Berlin, MA degree in 1935 from Sorbonne, Paris, and l'Ecole des Sciences, Paris.

In 1936 he acted as interpreter at World Power Conference at Washington, D. C. From January to September ██████████ employed as market analyst for ██████████ Co., Stamford, Connecticut; October ██████████ to June ██████████, employed by Department of Justice as legal research assistant; stationed at ██████████, doing research work on the ██████████, during which time he wrote several chapters for "██████████" Came to Washington, D. C., in January ██████████ as research assistant at ██████████ from ██████████. On October ██████████, appointed as Assistant Statistician, Statistical and Reference Division, Federal Public Housing, Washington, D. C. On ██████████, made ██████████ Research Analyst; February ██████████. Transferred to ██████████, remaining until entered ██████████ -- to September 16, 1945. ██████████ detailed to OSS. (While previously at ██████████, was Economic Analyst, OSS -- USSR Division.) Upon discharge, appointed ██████████ as Economist, Division of Foreign and Economic Development, Department of State; ██████████, transferred to position of International Economist, Division of Investment and Economic Development, Central and Eastern European Branch, where currently employed. In this capacity he works with the Assistant Chief and other ranking officers in the drafting of final policy determinations regarding various forms of economic assistance, investment and development programs. He also makes policy recommendations in connection with questions of public and private investment and effect on industrial organizations, economic stability and development of the central and eastern European areas and their relationship to the broad objective of the United States 'foreign policy.' For the past several months he has been working on the question of exports to Russia and the satellite nations. Currently residing at ██████████ Washington, D. C.

COPY

SECRET

BASIS FOR INVESTIGATION

An FBI informant of known reliability was contacted by the FBI during course of a previous security investigation conducted in June 1942. At this time he furnished a list containing names of persons on active indices or mailing list of United American Spanish Aid Committee. List contained name [redacted] (Group cited by Attorney General.)

Previous FBI investigations indicate that United American Spanish Aid Committee was organized by Communist Party and completely controlled by it.

An FBI agent who joined the Communist Party at the request of the Bureau in 1937 and was expelled from the Communist Party in 1948 and whose record as an informant was one of complete reliability, stated that [redacted] was a member of the Communist Party and personally known to him as such.

The same informant advised that [redacted] wife, [redacted], had been a member of the Communist Party both before and after her marriage to [redacted]. She formerly lived with [redacted] and the wife of Bernard Addes. They have maintained close association with [redacted], an admitted Communist Party member.

According to this informant [redacted] claimed to have been in the Communist Party in Europe and said his father had been a Trotskyite. [redacted] came to a lot of "open unit" meetings and to all recruiting meetings of the Communist Party from 1938 to sometime in 1942. This informant said he had had no contact with [redacted] since 1942, stating further that [redacted] was horrified at the Russo-German alliance in 1939.

Another reliable FBI informant recalled [redacted] as a member of the Communist Party in the late 1930s.

His wife, [redacted], was formerly secretary to [redacted] of Workers Alliance. His wife, [redacted], was member of and active in Young Communist League before and a while after she became a Communist Party member.

A reliable informant said Bernard Addes and his wife were associates of [redacted] in the late 1930's and these people were both members of the Communist Party and have been over a long period. Mrs. Addes and Mrs. [redacted] were long time friends. Mr. Addes ran for Governor of Maryland about 1934 on Communist Party ticket. Recently named in paper and by radio commentators as well-known Communists who contributed \$5,000 to the Presidential Campaign Fund of Wallace (Verified through campaign records in office of Clerk of Senate — contributed 2/8/48). The same informant said that when Mrs. [redacted] was secretary to [redacted] she was a Communist Party member and it was strongly believed that [redacted] was also a member but his membership was never definitely established by informant. [redacted] however was a Communist sympathizer and propagated Communist principles and became quite friendly

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and associated with [redacted] through Mrs. [redacted].

A confidential and reliable informant said [redacted] was closely associated with [redacted], [redacted], and [redacted], who are admitted Communist Party members.

Mrs. [redacted] was found to have roomed with [redacted], who was considered by the Bureau, as the result of previous investigations, as a member of the Communist Party, and who also openly admits Communist Party membership.

[redacted], Interstate Commerce Committee said he hired [redacted] to work with him on Brookings report in summer of 1938 because of his ability to read and speak French; specifically questioned [redacted] as to any Communist connections he might have had in Russia or Europe, and [redacted] said he had none, and expressed himself against Communist Party principles.

[redacted], Federal Public Housing, states he has known [redacted] from 1938 to 1941, and had worked under him for one year. [redacted] highly regarded [redacted] and stated during the time he had known [redacted] had exhibited nothing reflecting on his loyalty.

[redacted] Division of Investment and Economic Development, European Division, Department of State, said he has known [redacted] since 1945 and is now his [redacted] has worked on some very difficult assignment involving Russia and the satellite countries and has never given any indication of disloyal tendencies. [redacted] stated that in his opinion, there was no question as to his loyalty.

[redacted] Eastern European Division, Department of State advised he has worked closely with [redacted] for the past two years. [redacted] stated he has found him to possess views of a theoretical economist who frequently pushes ideas contrary to those held by persons concerned with political aspects of the question involved, but in every case he was sincere in his beliefs and in no way endeavored to bring about actions detrimental to the policy of the State Department. As this policy has become more and more clear, [redacted] has tended to go along with the political viewpoint of the State Department. [redacted] concluded by saying that in his opinion there was no question as to [redacted] loyalty.

[redacted] of the Eastern European Division, Department of State, advised he had had no contact during the past year but both were on a Committee on Czechoslovakia in 1946 in which two groups were involved, first theoretical economists who wanted to pour funds into Czechoslovakia

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and the group made up of those on the political desk who were inclined to be more cautious until a definite policy had been formulated by the State Department. [redacted] was on the former group and was often overzealous, endeavoring to dominate the committee in his capacity as executive secretary. [redacted] was made to realize the State Department's position and has caused no trouble since. [redacted] concluded by stating that he had no serious doubts as to [redacted] loyalty.

[redacted] Office of United Nations Affairs, said [redacted] had been [redacted] of the above committee on Czechoslovakia as well as other committees. [redacted] advised that never before had [redacted] seen a member of the committee adopt an attitude such as that exemplified by [redacted]. She said that [redacted] evidenced a strong pro-Czechoslovakian attitude and approached every question with the query: "How will this affect Czechoslovakia and not "How will it affect the overall policy of the United States." [redacted] said [redacted] immediate reaction was that he must be a Czechian National or at least of Czechoslovakian ancestry. [redacted] had no contact other than the three months' period from April to July 1946 and said [redacted] could not comment other than to state from his actions [redacted] would hesitate to place too much trust in him from a loyalty standpoint.

The following is a signed statement dated September 7, 1948, from [redacted], as follows:

I served as [redacted] of the Czechoslovakian Committee in May and June of 1946. My acquaintance with the person in whom you are interested is limited to this period. At the first meeting and at all meetings thereafter, I noted that he approached each problem from the standpoint "How will this help Czechoslovakia?" As I recall, such questions as German transit rates, the settlement of the Army's debts, and further loans to Czechoslovakia were under consideration. I know nothing about the person in question, but the bias displayed was so marked that I queried the [redacted] and found she had reacted in similar fashion. I assumed he was of Czech origin and checked the register as a matter of curiosity, only to discover that his origin was Russian. Since he had worked in other agencies and his origin would naturally have caused him to be thoroughly investigated, I did nothing further at the time.

I recall two other episodes. He requested me to have reproduced, as a Committee document, an article by Maurice Hindus which had appeared in the Congressional Record. (I believe at the request of Congressman Sabbath, but am not certain.) The article was a eulogy of Benes' policy of friendship and cooperation with the Soviet Union. Apart from the contents of the article (about which I had grave questions), the request to publish it as a Committee document was peculiarly out of order. I spoke with Mr. Gange and Mr. Reber of the Secretariat about it, but they took the position that the Secretariat couldn't question a Committee member's request. I then spoke with Mr. Williamson, the Committee chairman, stressing the

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inappropriateness and the expense (the article was lengthy). He directed me not to issue it as a document, but to obtain a few copies of the Record and circulate them for information. That was done.

At that stage I was beginning to have doubts of the nature of the pro-Czech bias -- as it pro-Czech or pro-Soviet, particularly since the reports from our Embassy were to the effect that Czechoslovakia was over the hump and that he might be building up Czech industry for Russia. All the information coming into the Department during that period was certainly opposed to the position taken by the person under consideration, and policy in line with the reports was established by the Secretary shortly thereafter. Toward the end of June I attended a meeting of the Russian Committee under Mr. ~~XXXXXXXXXX~~, secretary of the Committee, at which the individual under consideration was present. After the meeting, which was on a highly secret matter, ~~XXXXXXXXXX~~ commented that he considered the individual dangerously pro-Soviet and that he intended to discuss the question of his further attendance with the Chairman of the Russian Committee. I do not know what subsequently transpired, since I went on detail to UIVA early in July.

To summarize: I was so strongly convinced initially of pro-Czech bias that I assumed the individual was of Czech origin, but the matters involved were such that Soviet interests were also served. The weight of opinion and information from the Embassy during the period did not affect his judgment or approach, although it directly preceded and must have entered into the sharp policy decision by the Secretary. I believe I was totally unaffected by the Russian origin of the individual since that fact plus his previous employment led me to assume that he would have undergone a searching investigation and must have been cleared. It was considerably later, when all connection with the Committee and the individual had been terminated, that I recommended an investigation.

The determining factor was the realization, from facts emerging in other cases, that the assumption of thorough investigation in view of background was not necessarily valid. I still hesitated since I am totally opposed to "red-smearing" and other forms of harrassment. I was questioned about another individual both by the Department security officers and by FBI agents and was impressed by their ability and by their sincerity in trying to search out the truth. With that assurance of a thorough investigation and fair hearing for the individual, I felt that I dared not refrain any longer from recommending an investigation. This is the only instance in over six years in the Department when I have felt that I had to take such action.

?g: /a/ ~~XXXXXXXXXX~~

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[REDACTED], Eastern European Division, Department of State, said he had been working very closely with [REDACTED] recently on the question of trade relations with Russia and the satellite nations as to the policy this country should take regarding exports to those countries. It has been his observation that [REDACTED] has constantly advocated a "be soft policy" toward Russia and her satellite nations. [REDACTED] said this would be consistent with the Communist Party lines, however, there had been nothing to indicate the latter to be so. [REDACTED] volunteered that he could not see how anyone in touch with the situation could adopt such an attitude as the employee and because of his Russian ancestry he would be inclined to be very alert as to the question of [REDACTED] loyalty.

[REDACTED] of the Department of State said he has known [REDACTED] for some time, but only from contact in committee meetings. He had had no contact in recent months. [REDACTED] stated that from what he had observed he might question [REDACTED] judgment but never his loyalty.

[REDACTED], a former resident manager of [REDACTED] Avenue, N. W., advised that [REDACTED] had lived there about ten years ago; and that he recalled that at this time there was some literature distributed in the building advocating some kind of "peace group." [REDACTED] stated that he recalled clearly that some one of the other tenants had advised him that this literature had been distributed by [REDACTED].

Washington confidential informant of known reliability, readily recalled both [REDACTED] and his wife, [REDACTED] as having lived at [REDACTED] N. W., prior to moving to [REDACTED]. Prior to this the same informant recalled that [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] lived at [REDACTED]. When the [REDACTED] had been recently married they moved to [REDACTED], and the above informant definitely recalled [REDACTED] as having received Communist literature at [REDACTED] N. W., and that he recalled that both of the [REDACTED] received similar Communist literature at [REDACTED], relating to some "youth group."

Washington confidential informant of known reliability advised that the name of [REDACTED] appeared on the active indices of the American Peace Mobilization.

[REDACTED], of the Federal Housing Office, Greenbelt, Maryland, advised that the [REDACTED] had come there to live on [REDACTED] and stayed until [REDACTED]. [REDACTED] recalled [REDACTED] had some trouble with the [REDACTED] regarding one [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] residing with him in violation of the rental regulations which prevented residents from sharing or subrenting their apartments. She said the three were very close friends.

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A reliable confidential informant advised that ██████████ had changed his name to ██████████ and was a former member of the Young Communist League and is presently believed to be a member of the Communist Party. ██████████ father has been a Communist party member over a period of time.

Washington confidential informant advised that Mr. and Mrs. ██████████, Washington, D. C., appeared on a membership list of the National Federation for Constitutional Liberties; this organization has merged with several others and is now known as the Civil Rights Congress. Both of these organizations have been cited as subversive by the Attorney General of the United States. Washington Confidential informant who gave the above information is of established reliability and furnished the information to the Federal Bureau of Investigation during a previous investigation in March 1941.

██████████ was a fellow employee of ██████████ when they were employed by the United States Housing Authority in Washington. At another government agency, ██████████ listed ██████████ as a reference describing ██████████ as being well-acquainted with him and could furnish information as to ██████████ loyalty and character. ██████████ was a member of the Washington Bookshop Association; Louisville, Kentucky, Chapter of the American Youth Congress; and listed on the active indices of the American League for Peace and Democracy. All organizations are listed on the subversive list of the Attorney General of the United States. It has also been reliably reported to the Federal Bureau of Investigation that ██████████ was discharged from a position as announcer for a Louisville, Kentucky, radio station in 1937 for making strong pro-Communist statements over the air in violation of that station's censorship regulations.

The State Department Passport Division files show that ██████████ was issued a passport on ██████████, for travel to France, England, and Switzerland for a vacation; the file contains the name of ██████████, a State Department employee, ██████████ Avenue, N. W. ██████████ signed an affidavit for the passport application that she had known ██████████ for three years. Washington confidential informant, considered reliable, reported that ██████████ was a member of the Washington Bookshop Association and the United American Spanish Aid Committee during a previous FBI investigation in March 1942. Washington Confidential Informant also advised that ██████████ was a member of the Communist Party and that she and ██████████ both held Communist Party meetings in their respective apartments at ██████████ New Hampshire Avenue, N. W. They were both very friendly with the ██████████.

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FBI Report 6/28/48 Richmond, Virginia; Special Agent Claude E. Willis, Jr.:

confidential informant who is believed reliable, furnished signed statement June 24, 1948, and advised that she is willing to testify before Loyalty Board provided her identity is not revealed to the employee.

"As I remember Mr. when he lived in the Apartment, New Hampshire Avenue, N. W., Washington, D. C., in about 1939 and 1940, I would consider his actions to indicate that he was disloyal to the United States Government. Though about 8 years have elapsed since my contact with Mr. , and my conception of the term 'Communist' and 'fellow traveler' may have been colored by present meanings of those terms, I feel that Mr. perhaps was and may be a Communist or fellow traveler. By 'Communist' I mean 'A group or groups to overthrow our government or cause dissention or dissatisfaction with our way of Government or anyone who is loyal to the Russian Government.' By 'fellow traveler' I mean 'A coverup group for the Communists who do their dirty work.' By 'dirty work' I mean 'To pass out their literature or make contacts for them.'

"During the time I saw Mr. I observed him passing out literature in the lobby of the apartment for the Group, which at that time I considered to be a group which were disloyal to the United States. I received one copy of these pamphlets. I cannot recall that it said anything of a disloyal nature however. I also recall that Mr. put this literature under the doors of the apartments on the upper floors. I believe Mr. was a member of the Organization, because he tried to sell the principals of the organization to two of the elevator operators which he intimated to be operators as being better than our American way. He frequently talked about their low pay and long working hours. He seemed to me to be a fanatic on anything pertaining to labor, to unions, to conditions under which Americans work, and the pay scales. This to me was an indication that Mr. might be a Communist.

"Another reason which makes me think that he might be a Communist is that he gave out literature which I heard supported the Spanish Loyalists, which group I recall was supported by the Communists of Russia at that time. I know that Mr. was receiving mail from Spain because

-- Witness: Claude E. Willis.

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FBI REPORT, 6/24/48, Chicago, Illinois; Special Agent Daniel J. McCarthy:

Mr. [redacted], Professor of Economics, [redacted] University, Evanston, Illinois, [redacted] State Department's Division of Investment and Economic Development, and was [redacted]. He recalled that a "whispering campaign" about [redacted] loyalty had been rife for a while in his division. He believed that the only basis for it was that [redacted] was foreign born. Mr. [redacted] expressed the opinion that [redacted] was loyal.

FBI REPORT, 6/28/48; Special Agent Joseph M. Kelly

[redacted], Professor of Economics, Russian Institute, [redacted] University advised that from [redacted] to January [redacted] he was [redacted] Economics Subdivision, USSR Division, OSS, and that [redacted] was on his staff for a year. Mr. [redacted] stated he became fairly well acquainted with [redacted] and that he had heard or seen nothing to indicate disloyalty. Mr. [redacted] concluded on the basis of his knowledge of [redacted] that he is loyal.

[redacted], Executive of [redacted] Company, advised that in [redacted], he was a Deputy on the Financial Matters to William Clayton and [redacted] Division of Financial and Development Policy. [redacted] advised that [redacted] was employed in [redacted] under one [redacted] Chief of a section under [redacted]. Mr. [redacted] stated that his contacts with [redacted] were very limited. In 1946 a [redacted] joined the State Department and worked under [redacted] and that [redacted] was probably one of [redacted] staff officers at present. [redacted] always spoke favorably of [redacted] always spoke favorably of [redacted] and because of this Mr. [redacted] stated he was of the opinion [redacted] was loyal.

FBI REPORT, San Francisco, California, Special Agent Richard T. Clancey:

[redacted], [redacted] University, [redacted] said he was [redacted] of the Committee on Russian Economic Affairs in the State Department in [redacted] and that [redacted] represented the Czechoslovakian section of the State Department in the Committee meetings. It became apparent to some of the committee after a meeting or two that [redacted] seemed to be more patriotic to his own country of birth than to the United States. Dr. [redacted] advised, further that [redacted] approach to the problems under consideration appeared "colored" and that [redacted] did not have the traditional American patriotism it was felt was needed for persons serving on this Committee. He said he could not say that [redacted] was disloyal to the United States but he did not feel he was 100 percent American. Dr. [redacted] was reluctant to go into further detail. He advised that the Committee decided to make it a closed membership, which action was [redacted] courteous way of dispensing with the services of the employee.

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FBI REPORT, New Haven, Connecticut, 6/28/48; Special Agent Hugo P. Blandori:

~~██████████~~ Manufacturing Company, Stamford, Connecticut. The personnel folder showed that ~~██████████~~ was employed by that firm from ~~██████████~~ to ~~██████████~~ as clerk. Previous employment shown as engaged in law work with ~~██████████~~ for one year. Subsequently he worked in advertising with the ~~██████████~~ Corporation, from which he resigned when he left for ~~██████████~~.

FBI report, Miami, Florida, dated June 12, 1948, stated unable to locate any record or knowledge of ~~██████████~~ at Statson University 1937-38 as stated by employee.

FBI REPORT, New York City 6/11/48, Special Agent Joseph M. Kelly

~~██████████~~, Vice President of the ~~██████████~~ Company, said he first met ~~██████████~~ in 1937 or 1938 when ~~██████████~~ immigrated to the United States from Europe. Mr. ~~██████████~~ father-in-law was friendly with ~~██████████~~ grandfather when both resided in Moscow.

~~██████████~~ family had been very wealthy but lost all property to the Soviets after the 1917 revolution and were forced to leave Russia as refugees. To the best of his knowledge ~~██████████~~ received most of his education in France and when ~~██████████~~ came to the United States he visited the ~~██████████~~ home in New York City for a while. Mr. ~~██████████~~ has not seen ~~██████████~~ for four or five years. He recalled that ~~██████████~~ several times mentioned his admiration for the United States. On the basis of his limited acquaintance with ~~██████████~~, Mr. ~~██████████~~ considers ~~██████████~~ to be loyal to the United States.

FBI REPORT, Detroit, Michigan, 6/23/48; Special Agent James J. Kearney

~~██████████~~, ~~██████████~~ of the ~~██████████~~, former ~~██████████~~ Division of Foreign Economic Development, Department of State, advised he had only a slight contact with ~~██████████~~ in the office. From observing ~~██████████~~ at work and listening to comments, ~~██████████~~ states he is of the opinion ~~██████████~~ is a loyal American.

FBI REPORT, St. Paul Minnesota, 7/7/48, Special Agent Arthur J. Norstrom

~~██████████~~ advised that although ~~██████████~~ worked under his supervision at the Federal Public Housing Authority from ~~██████████~~ to ~~██████████~~ as an economist, he knew little concerning ~~██████████~~ activities and absolutely nothing that would reflect on ~~██████████~~ loyalty.

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~~██████████~~, coworker in the Division of Investment and Economic Development, European Division, Department of State, advised he had worked side by side ~~██████████~~ for the past two years and stated in his opinion there is not a more loyal person in the Department of State. However, ~~██████████~~ advised that he also knows ~~██████████~~ socially as a friend and knows him to be an acquaintance of ~~██████████~~.

During FBI investigation 1941, ~~██████████~~ was a member of the National Lawyers Guild; closely associated with ~~██████████~~, and ~~██████████~~ was thoroughly aware of ~~██████████~~ Communist activities. ~~██████████~~ is known as a ~~██████████~~ Member under the name ~~██████████~~ and has been engaged in Russian espionage over a long period of time and at one time was active in recruiting espionage agents from the ranks of the Communist Party.

Attached is one of four statements received from State Department employees who worked on the project of removing all evidence of communistic activities, etc., from the files of State Department employees.

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July 6, 1950

The following information is given by me freely and voluntarily without any promises whatsoever. I furnish this information because it is the truth and I feel it is my patriotic duty to furnish the facts as I experienced them.

I am living at 1902 North Fifteenth Street Arlington, Virginia at the present time.

In August 1946 I was released from the U.S. Navy in California. I came to Washington, D.C. and while in Washington, D.C. I was looking for a job. I went into the Walker Johnson Building, of State Department at 18th & New York Ave N.W. I talked to a fellow in the State Department by the name of Holcombe. I got a temporary clerical job in the files at the Walker Johnson Bldg. These files were the Departmental personnel files located in the Walker Johnson Bldg. I started work on these files in Sept 1946. When I reported for duty I was told that I would be working on a project on these files. This project had been going on for sometime before I started. There were at least 8 persons who were working on this project.

I was not formally and specifically instructed as to what the purpose of the project was, but from what I was instructed by the other clerks, I and the other clerks were to go through each personnel file and pull out all derogatory material from the file. In addition to the

Source: memo
July 6, 1950

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usual personnel forms, the files contained all kinds of letters, reports, memorandum concerning the individual person. As per instructions I received, all of the clerks on this project were to pull out of the files all matters considered derogatory either morally or politically.

The project was very confused but I and the other clerks pulled out of each personnel file any material which could be considered derogatory. This material was removed and some was thrown in wastebaskets by us and some was thrown in ~~the~~^{PI's} to a cardboard box. I don't know what happened to the derogatory material we pulled out from the files but I do know of my own knowledge that a good lot of it was destroyed.

I do not recall details of each personnel file I examined, but the material I pulled out of the files pertained to either the morals of the person or in some way reflected on his or her loyalty. I recall one thick report on one state department employee who was accused of being a photographer and a member of some subversive organization which published some sort of news report. This was ~~thrown away~~^{PI} removed from the file and disposed of.

I worked from September till the end of December 1946 working on this file project pulling out and disposing of

Paul E. Sullivan
July 6, 1950

Page 2.
the derogatory material as per my understanding given me.

I left on Dec 31, 1946 and the project on the personnel files was still not finished, but my temporary appointment ran out and my employment with the State Dept. ended.

I cant recall who the official in charge of these files was. I met him only once a very few times but I could easily recognize him if I saw him.

I have read this statement of three pages and the facts are true to the best of my knowledge and belief

Witnessed:

Donald A. Surine
July 6, 1950.

Signed -
Paul E. Sullivan
July 6, 1950
1202 N. 15th St.
JACKSON - 4 2369.

SUBJECT Joseph McCarthy

FILE NUMBER 121-23278

SECTION NUMBER 13X Enclosure behind file

125 pages

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[REDACTED]

Allegation by Senator McCarthy

"Case No. 1. The man involved in case No. 1 is employed in the office of an Assistant Secretary of State. The intelligence unit shadowed him and found him contacting members of an espionage group. A memorandum of December 13, 1946, indicates that he succeeded in having a well-known general intervene with an Assistant Secretary in behalf of one man who is an active Communist with a long record of Communist Party connections. There is another individual who is very closely tied up with a Soviet espionage agency. There is nothing in the file to indicate that the general referred to knew those two individuals were Communists.

"That is a part of the usual modus operandi. If there is one Communist in the Department, he will get some other individual to recommend another Communist so that the breed can be increased.

"This individual was successful in obtaining important positions for other Communists. They were finally ordered removed from the Department not later than November 15 of the following year. Subsequent to that time, however, both of them still had access to secret material.

"A memorandum of November 2, 1946, pointed out that this individual and the previously mentioned Communists whom he succeeded in having placed were connected with an alleged Russian espionage agency. Nevertheless, this individual still occupies an important position in the State Department. I should like to point out at this time, however, that the security group, which was then operating in the State Department, was apparently doing a good job. It presented the entire picture to the Secretary of State. This individual who, the investigating agency of the State Department says, is a Communist, got a general innocently to bring two other Communists into the State Department, and he is today in the State Department and has access to the secret material. As I say, his name is certainly available to any Senate committee that wants it."

Possible Identification

This individual is apparently [REDACTED] Bureau records reflect that a loyalty investigation was conducted concerning [REDACTED] who as of October, 1949, [REDACTED] Department of State, Washington, D. C. This investigation developed that during 1946, 1947 and January, 1948, [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

bb 1 b7c,d

[REDACTED]

The Washington Bookshop Association, Washington Committee for Democratic Action and the American Peace Mobilization appear on the list of organizations named by the Attorney General as coming within the purview of Executive Order 9835. The International Juridical Association and the National Lawyers Guild were cited as Communist fronts by the Special Committee on un-American Activities, March 29, 1944.

The loyalty reports were sent to the Civil Service Commission on September 15, 1948.

The Loyalty Review Board by letter dated October 7, 1949, advised that [REDACTED] had been declared "eligible on loyalty." [REDACTED]

b6, b7c, d

[REDACTED]

Allegation by Senator McCarthy

Case No. 2

"This is a case to which I particularly invite the Senate's attention. The files show two very interesting facts. A major portion of the file was removed. Papers refer to information in the file which is nonexistent. Upon contact with the keeper of the records, he stated that, to the best of his knowledge, the major portion of the file had been removed. He did not mention any name, but he said, 'He was put in some high-brass job about 2 years ago.'

"I am inclined to think that this individual's name may be known from the information which I shall give here.

"The file shows two things. It shows, first, that this individual had some of his clothing picked up, with unusual material in it, and, second—and this is important—it shows that the State Department and the President had prepared material which was to be sent to a foreign government. The file shows that before the material left the State Department it was in the hands of the Kremlin in Moscow. Do Senators follow me? The State Department's own investigative file shows that some secret material, which was being transmitted to another nation, before it even left this country for the other country, showed up in Moscow. So far, that is not too significant. However, the file shows that this particular individual, who has held one of the most important positions at one of the listening posts in Europe, was shadowed, that he was found to have contacted a Soviet agent, and that the Soviet agent was then followed to the Soviet Embassy, where the agent turned the material over to the Soviet Embassy. Do Senators follow me? This is what the secret State Department file shows: First, the papers get to Moscow in some mysterious manner, and, second, this individual, who is now one of our foreign ministers, contacts a Russian espionage agent, and that agent is followed to the Russian Embassy, where the material is handed over. This is no secret to the State Department.

"Incidentally, I might say that I promised the press I would have copies of this material for their use. However, in view of the fact that I have nothing completely ready at this time, and must refer to the documents before me, which I cannot turn over to the press, I do not have anything to give them. I am sorry. I shall try, however, to give them now the material I have, and shall try to make the dates and places as clear as I can."

Possible Identification

This individual apparently is [REDACTED] The Bureau files reflect that we have not conducted any investigation of [REDACTED] The Bureau files do, however, contain the following pertinent information relating to [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

An article appeared in the Washington Daily News on February 27, 1948 under the heading of "Top U. S. Diplomat a Red Spy?" This article reported that the House Appropriations Committee had developed information during a hearing on State Department appropriations which indicated that a confidential White Ho

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telegram to Chungking, China, reached Moscow before ever leaving Washington. It was alleged that Moscow obtained the telegram through a top United States diplomatic official identified only as "No. 52." It was further indicated that investigations had disclosed that the diplomatic official referred to as No. 52 was seen contacting a man in Washington and was trailed to the Soviet Embassy. The Bureau received information that the individual referred to as No. 52 was [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

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The Attorney General was advised by memorandum dated July 13, 1948, that no Loyalty investigation of [REDACTED] would be conducted and the State Department was advised by the Liaison Section on July 16, 1948, that no Loyalty investigation would be conducted.

[REDACTED] Loyalty Form was returned to the Civil Service Commission on April 18, 1949, with the notation on the reverse side that information available concerning him in the files of this Bureau had been furnished to the State Department, and that in the absence of a special request, no Loyalty investigation would be instituted. [REDACTED]

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[REDACTED]

Allegation by Senator McCarthy:

"Case No. 3. This individual was born in Flushing, N. Y., in 1903. He was employed with OSS in 1942. In 1945 he was transferred to the State Department and assigned to Research and Intelligence. The State Department's file shows that he is a member of a number of Communist-front organizations, and that his pals are known Communists. The file further shows that this fact is admitted by him. The original report in which this information is contained is dated July 3, 1942. The security report of April 18, 1946, indicates that numerous witnesses, including college professors and police officers in California, testified he was a radical and a fellow traveler. He was very friendly and sympathetic toward Harry Bridges, and strongly opposed any move to deport Bridges. The report also shows that he was also a close friend of Ralph Friedman, secretary of the Communist Party in California. Another security report, dated November 13, 1946, quotes his associates as saying that he favored the Chinese Communists in China and favored Russia in most respects.

"The State Department officials themselves, according to this report, describe him as being overly sympathetic to Russia and the Communist experiment. This is all a part of the report. Another Government official said the individual frequently blamed the capitalists for all the trouble in Russia, and constantly praised Russia as the ideal. So far as I know, everything in this individual's file indicates that he is actively working with and for the Communists."

Possible Identification:

This individual apparently is [REDACTED] The Bureau's files reflect that he was investigated by the Bureau in May and June of 1942 as an applicant for the position of [REDACTED] with the Office of the Coordinator of Information. Inquiry at [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

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Copies of reports on the loyalty investigation of [REDACTED] were furnished to the Civil Service Commission by letter dated April 19, 1948 and by letter dated February 23, 1949 to Assistant Attorney General Alexander M. Campbell.

On April 15, 1949 the Civil Service Commission, with respect to the disposition made of [REDACTED] loyalty case, advised that [REDACTED] had been retained as an employee of the Department of the Army in the capacity of [REDACTED]. At the request of Assistant Attorney General Campbell copies of the charge and answer thereto, interrogatories and answers thereto and a transcript of the record of proceedings before the Loyalty Board were furnished to him on June 13, 1949. (Ibid. 121 Ser. 41)

On June 17, 1949, Assistant Attorney General Campbell advised that the Bureau reports in the [REDACTED] case failed to disclose any available evidence of a violation of title 18, section 1001, or of any other federal statute. (Ibid. Ser. 38)

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[REDACTED]

Allegation by Senator McCarthy

Case number - 4: "The individual came to the United States from Hungary in 1944. He was employed as a translator and script writer for OWI, and later by the Office of International Information and Cultural Affairs. The report of January 3, 1947, indicates that he is an active member of a Communist front organization, and that he lost his former job because of his constant arguments in favor of communism. A former employer, according to the file, stated that this individual boasted of being a member of the Communist Party. A third informant also stated that this individual boasted of his Communist connections and argued that communism was superior to democracy. The fourth informant said that he constantly argued politics, and that communism was the ideal system for this country. Two of the references on his application for citizenship were members of at least one Communist-front organization and contributors to Communist periodicals. Another reference refused to recommend him, questioning his loyalty, and saying that he was a Communist. Another reference, of April 24, 1947, showed that this employee's supervisor in the State Department felt he was a fellow-traveler. This individual has been contributing to the Hungarian Communist magazine, N. O. K.

"Various memoranda and reports by the State Department Security Agency in the files indicate that no one was found to question this employee's communistic connection and beliefs."

Possible Identification

This individual apparently is [REDACTED] According to the files of the Bureau inquiries concerning this individual were conducted in connection with the case entitled [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

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██████████ resigned her position with the Department of State on March 5, 1948. According to the files of the Bureau she has not been re-employed by the Department of State since that time. ██████████

██████████ was investigated by the Civil Service Commission in 1944 and 1945, for a ██████████ position with the Office of War Information. She was declared eligible on March 8, 1946, by the Civil Service Commission Loyalty Rating Board. ██████████

In April 1946, the Department of State was advised that the files of the Bureau contained no information concerning ██████████. This was a routine record check made at the time all OWI employees were transferred to the Department of State. ██████████

The investigation of ██████████ was completed in May of 1948. It was during this investigation that the above information concerning ██████████ was obtained. ██████████ has not been the subject of a Bureau investigation. ██████████

Investigative reports containing the above information concerning ██████████ were furnished to the Department of State on June 1, 1948, and to the Civil Service Commission on September 20, 1948. ██████████

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[REDACTED]

Allegations by Senator McCarthy

Case No. 5

"He was born in North Carolina in 1900. He was employed by the Foreign Economic Administration from August 1942, to August 1945, and was then transferred to the State Department and placed on Research and Intelligence....

"The report dated May 4, 1946, in this man's file shows that eight persons, including six college professors at Harvard University and the University of California, agreed that this individual has strong communistic leanings, and that in their opinion he was either a card-carrying member of the Communist Party or a fellow-traveler. That is the opinion of six professors at Harvard University and the University of California. Some of the opinions expressed by his associates might well be read.

"A professor at the University of California stated that he was acquainted with this individual since September 1937; that he did not trust him; he considered him in the class of Harry Bridges; that under no circumstances would he hire him, and also that there was something about him that aroused his intuition, and caused him to be afraid of his outside connections, and under no circumstances would he recommend him to the Government.

"A fellow student stated that he had known him since 1939 and that he knew him definitely as a Communist; that he felt that this individual was getting money from the Communist Party, and the other students did also, because they would say that this individual was not preaching communism for his health, but that it was a business with him; that he would not recommend this individual to the Government because he feels that he is a Communist.

"This individual was discharged from a Navy school during the war for bad grades and for Communist activities. A memorandum, dated May 15, 1946, from CSA to the Office of Controls, states that an 'investigation discloses evidence of a material nature tending to affect adversely the loyalty to the United States and its institutions.' This report reveals that this individual is unmistakably identified with communistic activities. While the records of the Bureau of Naval Personnel show that he was given a special order discharge in March 27, 1942, under honorable conditions, evidence in his file, all of which is, of course, available to the Secretary of State, reveals that he was discharged because it was found that he was an ardent student of and advocate of communism.

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"A report, dated March 25, 1947, indicates that this individual had been receiving mail from the Soviet Embassy, as well as communistic publications. An official of a Washington, D. C. university stated that he had hired this individual to conduct a class in Chinese, but later learned that he was closely connected with communistic groups on the west coast. Four members of the faculty at the University of California confirmed this individual's communistic leanings. All of the above information was brought to the attention of the top officials in the State Department in a memorandum summarizing the case in 1947, with the recommendation that he be immediately discharged. The State Department refused to discharge him because it was not proven that he had committed any overt act. Subsequent to this time, this individual argued often and heatedly in favor of a Communist regime in China. He admitted having been a subscriber to the Daily Worker....

"The State Department's own Security Board then submitted four subsequent reports, the first one dated September 12, 1947, in an attempt to convince the Department that this man was dangerous and should be discharged. Subsequently this man's position was abolished. However, he was not discharged....He was transferred to the Division of Research...."

Possible Identification

This individual apparently is [REDACTED]

The Bureau files reflect we conducted the following investigations of this individual:

[REDACTED]

Loyalty of Government Employee; May 28, 1948 to June 11, 1948

[REDACTED]

The Bureau files disclose that [REDACTED]

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[REDACTED]

Allegation by Senator McCarthy

Case No. 6. "This individual is with the Division of Central Services. A security report dated December 31, 1946, describes her as being 'pink' and as advocating that we substitute conditions in Russia for those in the United States. She takes a very active part in the conferences of the UPWA, which has been picked up by the CIO, actively opposed the President's loyalty order, but has been given top secret clearance. This individual has a right to see all the top secret documents."

Possible Identification

The individual is apparently [REDACTED], who as of February 4, 1949, was employed as [REDACTED] U. S. Department of State, Washington, D. C.

Bureau records reflect that a loyalty investigation was conducted concerning [REDACTED] under the provisions of Executive Order 9835 and the results of this investigation, which was conducted during February and March, 1948, were transmitted to the Civil Service Commission by letter dated March 13, 1948.

The loyalty investigation reflects the following pertinent information:

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

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[REDACTED]

The Loyalty Review Board advised by letter dated February 4, 1949, that the employee had been "retained." [REDACTED]

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[REDACTED]

Allegation by Senator McCarthy:

"Case number seven. This individual was an associate business economist to August 1944; with FEA from August 1944 to August 1945, and then transferred to the State Department as an economist. This individual is a member of the Young Communist League. He was affiliated with four other organizations which are named by the Attorney General as having been Communist fronts. This individual admits membership in the Young Communists, and in the other Communist-front organizations, but claims to have changed his view since that time, and therefore was given top secret clearance by the State Department. I may say incidentally I am using the pronoun "he" in all these cases, although some of the individuals are not of the male sex."

Possible Identification:

The individual apparently is [REDACTED] Bureau records reflect that a loyalty investigation was conducted by this Bureau under the provisions of Executive Order 9835 regarding Miss Harrison, who, as of June 7, 1949, was employed as a [REDACTED] Department of State, Washington, D. C.

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

The Communist Party, the Young Communist League, the Washington Bookshop Association, the Washington Committee for Democratic Action, the American Peace Mobilization, and the United American Spanish Aid Committee have been cited by the Attorney General as organizations coming within the purview of Executive Order 9835.

The American Student Union was cited as a Communist front by the Special Committee on Un-American Activities, U. S. House of Representatives, March 29, 1944.

The reports reflecting the results of a loyalty investigation were transmitted to the Civil Service Commission on April 20, 1948 and by memorandum dated June 7, 1949 the Loyalty Review Board advised that the employee was "eligible on loyalty." [REDACTED]

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[REDACTED]

Allegation by Senator McCarthy

"Case No. 8."

"This individual was born in New York City in 1918. He was employed as an economist and analyst with the OSS in the State Department from June 1945. Previous to that time he worked for the War Production Board. He was assigned again to Research and Intelligence in the State Department. This man, according to the State Department files, was an active member of a number of Communist-front organizations, was a very close friend of several men who are under suspicion by the FBI of being connected with Russian espionage cases and has two brothers who have been openly working for the Communist Party."

Possible Identification

This individual apparently is [REDACTED] who was the subject of a Loyalty investigation completed in March, 1948,

[REDACTED]

The following information is contained in the Loyalty file:

[REDACTED]

The results of the Loyalty investigation are as follows:

[REDACTED]

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Reports of the Loyalty investigation were furnished to the Civil Service Commission on March 3, 1948 and to the Attorney General on May 29, 1949. The Bureau received from the Loyalty Review Board a disposition sheet dated March 25, 1949, reflecting the disposition of this case as: "Resigned or otherwise separated from Federal Service." Serial two of [REDACTED] reflects that Civil Service Commission records show the subject resigned from the State Department on April 30, 1948, to enter private business and this same file reflects that he is privately employed.

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[REDACTED]

Allegations by Senator McCarthy

"Case No. 9. This individual, after investigation, was not given security clearance by the State Department. After failing to obtain clearance by the State Department he secured a job in the Office of the Secretary of Defense. And where do Senators think that man is today? He is now a speech writer in the White House. That is case No. 9. I will secure a little more information on that case if I may.

"So that there may be no question about this, we will refer directly to the investigative file. I think I am doing Mr. Truman a favor by telling him this. I do not think he knows it. I do not think he would have this individual there writing speeches for him if he knew it.

"Both the individual referred to and his wife--this is in the file of the investigative agency--are members of Communist-front organizations. He has a relative who has a financial interest in the Daily Worker. But in any event the State Department used good judgment not to clear this individual."

"Case No. 77. This young man applied for a position in the State Department. The file indicates he is a very close friend of reported Communists, and that he is closely associated with members of Communist-front organizations. The file indicates that his wife belongs to an organization listed as subversive by the House Un-American Activities Committee, and that a relative of his has a financial interest in the Daily Worker.

"Mr. President, I believe I have covered this case before, and what I have just said seems to be a repetition. This is the case of a young man who ended up as a speech writer in a well-known house in Washington."

Possible Identification

Cases No. 9 and 77 apparently relate to [REDACTED]

The Bureau has conducted the following investigations of [REDACTED]

Departmental Applicant, 1937-1938, (reports sent to the Department);
Internal Security, 1941, (report to Department);
Hatch Act, 1942, (report to OEM, May 1942, which advised [REDACTED] retained in employment at OPA; report sent to State Department, December 1946; to Mr. Dawson, White House, November 10, 1948; and summary of information furnished orally to Secret Service, White House Detail, January 3, 1949;

Special Inquiry - White House, 1948, (blind memorandum of information furnished Mr. Dawson, White House, November 19, 1948, and oral summary to Secret Service, White House Detail, January 3, 1949); Loyalty of Government Employees, 1949, (reports to CSC and Department, May 9, 1949. Department advised no criminal prosecution, May 26, 1949. No disposition received in file from CSC to date)

The loyalty investigation which was initiated at the specific request of the Civil Service Commission disclosed the following information:

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

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The National Lawyers Guild, the League of Women Shoppers and the International Juridical Association, above-mentioned, were named as Communist fronts by the House Committee on Un-American Activities in March 1944. The Descendants of the American Revolution was similarly described by the same Committee in June 1942. The "Daily Worker" is an East Coast daily Communist newspaper, while "New Masses" has been characterized by the House Committee as a "nationally circulated weekly journal of the Communist Party." The Washington Bookshop was cited by the Attorney General as being within the purview of Executive Order 9835.

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED] and [REDACTED] use in the work he was doing, that is, preparing drafts of legislation, speeches, etc. [REDACTED] indicated that [REDACTED] was a very valuable man and that nothing of a disloyal nature had been observed in his work.

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[REDACTED]

Allegations of Senator McCarthy

"Case Number 10: This individual is in the Biographical Information Division of the State Department. Her husband signed a Communist Party election petition, stating he was a member thereof. She is active in the UPWA. The mere fact that her husband was a Communist may not make her a Communist, but she also has been given top secret clearance."

Possible Identification

This individual is apparently [REDACTED] A review of the Bureau files discloses no information identifiable with her other than the information furnished to the Bureau on a confidential basis by [REDACTED] on January 29, 1948 which refers to [REDACTED] as "Case No. 7" and sets forth substantially the same information as alleged by Senator McCarthy. In this connection it is noted that the Bureau obtained photostatic copies of the testimony before the House Appropriations Committee concerning the Department of State appropriation bill for 1949. Under the testimony of Hamilton Robinson, Director, Office of Control, Division of Security and Investigation, on January 28, 1948, there appears information to the effect that the individual involved in "Case No. 7" (identified in Lee's material as [REDACTED] was not employed in the Department of State, having resigned on January 9, 1948.
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[REDACTED]

Allegation by Senator McCarthy

Case No. 11: "This individual was an analyst in OSS from July, 1943, to August, 1945, and was employed in the Division of Map Intelligence in the State Department after August, 1945. He is a close pal of a known Communist and has stated it would be a good idea if the Communists would take over in this country. He is a regular reader of the Daily Worker. This individual is not in the State Department at this time, but has a job in the CIA as of today. Here is what we find. Such individuals use the State Department as a stepping stone to some other agency. This man, who pals around with Communists, who is satisfied, according to the files of the State Department, that Communists should take over this country, is now in the Central Intelligence Agency."

Possible Identification

This individual apparently is [REDACTED] a woman. It is noted that Senator McCarthy refers to this individual as a man. The Bureau files reflect we conducted a loyalty investigation from May 5, 1948, to September 2, 1948. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] investigations disclosed that [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]

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[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

Investigative reports in the loyalty case were forwarded to the Civil Service Commission on September 2, 1948. The Civil Service Commission advised by letter dated January 28, 1949, that [REDACTED] had been retained in her position.

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[REDACTED]

Allegations by Senator McCarthy

"Case No. 12. This individual started as a corresponding secretary at the White House. From there he moved over to the Soviet Embassy and obtained a job as assistant editor. From there he transferred to the State Department and, so far as I can discover, transferred from there to a section of the Commerce Department, with which the State Department works, where he remained until several months ago. Where he is as of today I frankly do not know. I think this is a rather interesting shift, however, from White House to the Soviet Embassy, to the State Department, to the Commerce Department."

Possible Identification

This individual is apparently [REDACTED] An investigation concerning her was conducted by the Bureau in 1945 at the request of the State Department.

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

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[REDACTED]

A loyalty investigation concerning [REDACTED] was initiated by the Bureau in May 1948 while she was employed as a clerk-stenographer by the Department of Commerce, Washington, D.C. The loyalty investigation was predicated largely on the foregoing facts. [REDACTED] resigned from the Commerce Department in March 1948, and the loyalty investigation was, therefore, discontinued. No reports had been submitted by the field. By letter dated June 11, 1948, CSC was advised of the resignation of [REDACTED] and that no further investigation was being conducted under the loyalty program. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

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[REDACTED]

Allegation by Senator McCarthy

"Case Number 13: This individual is a foreign reserve officer under the information and cultural program. He was appointed to this position in September 1947, and assigned to Milan, Italy, where he took part in the educational program. This individual spent time in Soviet Russia in 1927 as a member of the trade-unions delegation to Soviet Russia, which delegation was repudiated by William Green, president of the A. F. of L. He was the sponsor, organizer, and member, respectively, of various Communist-front organizations. He has been cited by the Daily Worker a number of times for his work. The records of the industrial detail of the Chicago police department list him as a Communist as early as 1930. This man's file shows that members of the churches in Italy and high officials of the National Catholic Welfare Council objected to his being assigned to educational duties in Italy, basing this objection upon his communistic activities. Lt. Col. Gayre, of the British Army, who was this individual's supervisor in Italy, indicated that he was a "wild leftist theorist," who would veer entirely to the left if given the opportunity. This individual is described as a pedantic, tedious, conceited, impractical, pompous man, and this applies to so many of them, a man who would enjoy the pleasures of the right, but popularity with the left."

Possible Identification

This individual is apparently [REDACTED] The Bureau Files reflect that [REDACTED] and a Loyalty of Government Employees investigation from March 4, 1948, to May 18, 1948. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

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[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

Reports were disseminated to the Intelligence Division of the Army on March 28, 1949. Four carbon copies of the loyalty investigation were distributed to the Civil Service Commission on June 7, 1948, and one carbon copy of the reports was sent to the Attorney General on June 7, 1948.

On October 1, 1948, the Civil Service Commission reported the following disposition of his case, "retained."

[REDACTED]

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[REDACTED]

Allegation by Senator McCarthy

"Case No. 14: This is a case of pressure from a high State Department official to obtain security clearance for an individual with a bad background from the standpoint of security. He was appointed in December 1945 as a translator in the State Department.

"This is an interesting case showing the extent to which some of their superior officers will got when they find that some of these very unusual individuals are going to lose their jobs. He was appointed in December 1945 as a translator in the State Department. A report from another Government investigating agency under date of January 9, 1946, advised that the subject should be dismissed as a bad security risk because he was flagrantly homosexual. He had extremely close connections with other individuals with the same tendencies, and who were active members of Communist-front organizations, including the Young Communist League.

"I think this is interesting, Mr. President. I asked one of our top intelligence men in Washington, one day, 'Why do you find men who are so fanatically Communist? Is there something about the Communist philosophy that attracts them?'

"He said, 'Senator McCarthy, if you had been in this work as long as we have been, you would realize that there is something wrong with each one of these individuals. You will find that practically every active Communist is twisted mentally or physically in some way.'

"The State Department's own security agency recommended the discharge of this employee on January 22, 1946. On February 19, 1946, this individual's services were terminated with the State Department. Subsequently on April 1, 1946, the action discharging this individual was rescinded and he was reinstated in his job in the State Department. In this case a CSA report of September 2, 1947, is replete with information covering the attempt of a high State Department official to induce several individuals who had signed affidavits reflecting adversely upon the employee to repudiate their affidavits. The file shows that that high State Department employee even went out and personally contacted the individuals who signed the affidavits and asked them, 'Won't you repudiate them?'

"This individual, according to the security files of the State Department, was a very close associate of active Soviet agents. As to whether he is in the State Department at this time or not, I frankly do not know, but in view of fact that he was reinstated, I assume that he is."

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Possible Identification

This individual apparently is [REDACTED] The Bureau files reflect we conducted a Loyalty investigation of [REDACTED] from December 14, 1948, to March 3, 1949; a Departmental applicant investigation from June 15, 1938, to December 12, 1938; [REDACTED]

Investigation has disclosed information that [REDACTED]

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[REDACTED]

Reports reflecting the results of the loyalty investigation were furnished the Civil Service Commission under date of March 3, 1949. The Civil Service Commission under date of November 7, 1949, advised regarding the disposition of the case that [REDACTED] was "eligible on loyalty."

In addition to the Civil Service Commission, information relating to [REDACTED] has been disseminated to the following: The Attorney General, Office for Emergency Management, Department of State, Senator Elmer Thomas of Oklahoma, Department of the Army, and the Office of Naval Intelligence.

[REDACTED]

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[REDACTED]

Allegation by Senator McCarthy

Case No. 16. ... "Among other things, the files reflects that this individual furnished material to known Soviet espionage agents and that he had constant contacts with a long list of Communists and suspected Soviet agents. On July 24, 1946, a recommendation of dismissal was made. Nothing was done. In September, 1946 there was a request for further information, even though at that time the records showed that he was furnishing secret material to known Communist agents.

"On July 24, the State Department's own security unit furnished detailed evidence showing that this man was furnishing secret material to known espionage agents. He had top-secret clearance.

"In September further information was requested. As of October 15, 1947, nearly a year and a quarter later, there was nothing in the file to indicate whether the individual was with the Department or what the final action was in his case. I later learned that 6 months after the original recommendation of dismissal was made, he finally resigned. He was not discharged. He resigned on December 13, 1947. For what Federal agency he is working at this time, I frankly do not know. I have attempted to get that information from the Civil Service Commission. It has been very helpful, but there are so many individuals of the same name that the Commission has had difficulty in furnishing the information."

Possible Identification

This individual is apparently [REDACTED]
Bureau's files reflect we conducted an [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

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

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- Information pertained only to a third party with no reference to you or the subject of your request.
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121-23278-131 encl. 37, 38, 39

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[REDACTED]

Allegations by Senator McCarthy

Case No. 17 - "This individual signed an affidavit saying that he was a member of the Communist Party. He did this on several occasions. This was not a non-Communist affidavit; it was a Communist affidavit. This file is rather significant, in that the reviewing officer in this case indicated that if this employee had testified to a change of heart, he would have received top-secret clearance. In other words, if this man had said, 'I have now reformed,' the security officer felt he was bound to give him top-secret clearance. This, of course, seems unusual to us, but a Communist, who has, of course, no respect for the oath, which consists of swearing before the Creator that he will tell the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, is educated to the idea that there is no Supreme Being, so, obviously, an oath means nothing to him. I think the reviewing authority in the State Department should bear that fact in mind."

Possible Identification

This individual, possibly identical, is mentioned in the confidential investigative files of the U. S. Civil Service Commission. Their files reflected that one [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED] resigned from the State Department in April, 1947 and was classified in the State Department as an undesirable employee.

[REDACTED]

No investigation was conducted by the Bureau on this individual.

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[REDACTED]

Allegation by Senator McCarthy

Case No. 18: "This individual was thoroughly investigated before being hired on December 26, 1946. While the file indicates that this woman was a Communist, I am not too sure that she was not a psychopathic case. She was hired when the file showed a great deal of Communistic activity on her part."

Possible Identification

This individual is possibly [REDACTED] No investigation has been conducted concerning her by the Bureau. Bureau files fail to reflect any information which can be identified with her other than information provided to the Bureau on January 29, 1948, by [REDACTED] on a confidential basis wherein [REDACTED] is referred to as "Case No. 16" and is described as a psychopathic case, although no information concerning Communist activity as alleged by Senator McCarthy is set forth. In this connection it is noted the Bureau obtained photostatic copies of testimony taken before the House Appropriations Committee in connection with the State Department Appropriation Bill for 1949. Under the testimony of Hamilton Robinson, Director, Office of Control, Division of Security and Investigation, on January 28, 1948, there is set forth information to the effect that the individual involved in "Case No. 16" (identified in Lee's material as [REDACTED] was not employed in the State Department, having resigned November 28, 1947. (#62-39749-1109)

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[REDACTED]

Allegation by Senator McCarthy

Case No. 20: "This individual's file shows close connections with a number of Communist-front organizations. The individual, his sister, and his father spent some time in mental institutions. The report, which is dated July 7, 1947, shows that his mental health is unstable. This man is still in the Department as of today.

"Mr. DONNELL. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?"

"Mr. MCCARTHY. I yield.

"Mr. DONNELL. Does the Senator have any information as to the type of responsibility the last-named individual has in the State Department? In other words does he do janitorial work, or supervisory work, or just what kind of work does he do?"

"Mr. MCCARTHY. I do not know. The information was not in the file. I was curious about that particular question myself. I was told that he had top-secret clearance. That would indicate that he was handling rather important documents. Frankly, what he was doing, I do not know. Let me check on the actual case, if I may, so that we may have any information on it that may be available. He is in the Office of Information and Educational Exchange. What he is doing there, I do not know."

Possible Identification

This individual is apparently identical with [REDACTED] [REDACTED] Bureau main files fail to reflect that we have ever conducted an investigation of this person. Bureau files fail to reflect any disloyal information on his complete name other than the information provided to the Bureau on January 29, 1948 by [REDACTED] on a confidential basis. In Lee's material, [REDACTED] is referred to as "Case No. 20" and the information is set forth that he is an applicant for a position with the Office of Information and Educational Exchange.

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

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for continuing this investigation."

In connection with the above, it is noted that the Bureau also obtained photostatic copies of testimony taken before the House Appropriations Committee in connection with the State Department Appropriation Bill for 1949. Under the testimony of Hamilton Robinson, Director, Office of Control, Division of Security and Investigation on January 28, 1948, there appears information to the effect that the individual involved in "Case No. 20" (identified in Lee's material as [REDACTED] was not employed by the State Department, being an "applicant under consideration." (62-39749-1109)

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[REDACTED]

Allegation of Senator McCarthy

Case No. 28: "This individual has been with the State Department as a Foreign Service career officer since 1936. He is still holding a high salaried job with the Government, and to the best of my knowledge he is now stationed at Frankfurt, Germany. A report of June 23, 1947, indicates that he is a member of the Communist Party, that he attended the Youth International in Russia in 1935. While working in the State Department, the file indicates, he showed an intense interest in getting information on anything pertaining to Russia, including any figures and records, whether or not the information had any connection with his particular job. He had been discharged previously from the AFL Federation of Government Employees, on the charge of communistic activity. Both he and his wife have been members of a number of Communist-front organizations, and he has been very closely associated with known communist-front workers. The file discloses the interesting information that he is a member of the central group, whose task it is to spearhead an attack on J. Edgar Hoover and the FBI. These fellows do not like J. Edgar Hoover at all. The man is a member of the central group which is the spearhead of such an attack. This is all in his file. He is still working for the Government."

Possible Identification

This individual apparently is [REDACTED] The Bureau files reflect that we have conducted several investigations of this individual as follows:

1. Special Inquiry - [REDACTED]
2. Internal Security - Hatch Act which was opened October 21, 1941 and closed in January, 1942.
3. Special Inquiry - State Department (Greece-Turkey Aid Bill) which was instituted August 19, 1947 and completed September 10, 1947.
4. A Loyalty of Government Employees Investigation was instituted April 19, 1948 which was completed in May 1948, and reports transmitted to the Civil Service Commission May 27, 1948. A form letter dated August 19, 1949, received from the Civil Service Commission in connection with the LGE investigation of [REDACTED] contained the notation "employee cleared on security."

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5. On December 30, 1949, The Economic Cooperation Administration requested that we conduct an investigation of [redacted] who was then employed by the Economic Cooperation Administration in a civilian capacity [redacted]. The investigation was completed and results transmitted to ECA on February 6, 1950. This investigation has since been reopened at the request of ECA for further inquiry and is currently pending.

Bureau files reflect [redacted]

[Large redacted block of text]

Summaries of information in Bureau files or investigative reports concerning [redacted] have been furnished to the following individuals and

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organizations: Sidney Sherwood, Assistant Secretary to the Council of National Defense; Wayne Coy, Office of Emergency Management; Matthew F. McGuire, Department of Justice; The Attorney General; The Department of State; Douglas W. McGregor, The Assistant to the Attorney General, The Intelligence Division of the Army, The Civil Service Commission, Congressman Taber of New York (oral), and the Economic Cooperation Administration.

No identifiable information applicable to [REDACTED] was located relating to "the central group, whose task it is to spearhead an attack on J. Edgar Hoover and the FBI," mentioned by Senator McCarthy.

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