[redacted]

Allegation by Senator McCarthy

"Case No. 29."

"..... He is still working in Government work. Whether he is in the State Department or not I have not been able to find out, but I know he was in the State Department not too long ago, and he is still in the Government service..... This individual according to the State Department's own Security Division is a known Communist member. A file dated April 13, 1947 shows that he is a member of an underground Communist group in Washington, D. C. Both he and his wife have been in close touch with a functionary of the Soviet espionage ring in Washington, D. C. ..... His brother who either was or is in the State Department was a member of the Jackson Heights, Long Island, New York Branch of the Communist Party. This file indicates that this man is not only very active as a Communist but is a very dangerous Communist."

Possible Identification

This individual apparently is [redacted] who was the subject of a Loyalty investigation which was completed in May 1948. [redacted]

The basis for the Loyalty investigation was information furnished by [redacted]

The results of the Loyalty investigation were as follows:

[redacted]

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[redacted] He subsequently appealed and on [redacted], in reporting the disposition of this case, the Loyalty Review Board advised the employee had been "retained-restored after appeal to Loyalty Review Board."

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[redacted]

Allegation by Senator McCarthy

"Case No. 30. This man was a production supervisor of motion pictures for the OIE, that is, the Voice of America. He also had previously signed an affidavit to the effect that he was a member of the Communist Party. That is pretty much the picture of all that OIE crowd in New York."

Possible Identification

This individual is apparently [redacted] Bureau files fail to reflect that [redacted] was investigated by the Bureau. No disloyal information which can be identified with this individual is contained in the Bureau files, however, this individual is apparently identical with "Case Number 28" referred to in the material furnished to the Bureau on January 29, 1948 by [redacted] on a confidential basis. It is noted in this connection that the Bureau obtained photostatic copies of the testimony taken before the House Appropriations Committee concerning 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 indicating that the individual involved in "Case Number 28" (identified in Lee's material as [redacted] was not employed by the State Department by reason of reduction in force on December 7, 1947. The material provided by [redacted] by the same name [redacted] New York City, signed a Communist petition in the State of New York in 1942. [redacted]

A loyalty form was received in May, 1948 reflecting that one [redacted] New York, filed an application with the Civil Service Commission. This loyalty form reflects that [redacted] was employed by the State Department, [redacted] New York, New York from December, 1945, to December, 1947. This form fails to reflect that this [redacted] ever resided at [redacted] New York. This form was returned on June 4, 1948, to the Civil Service Commission stamped "No Disloyal Data, FBI Files." [redacted]

Bureau files reflect that one [redacted], residing at [redacted] Brooklyn, New York, sent May Day greetings to

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[redacted] This individual may be identical with the above-mentioned petition signer.

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[redacted]

Allegation by Senator McCarthy

"Case No. 31. This individual has been in Government service since July 1942. He was stationed in the Office of Information and Education of the State Department. The information was not in the file, but the hearings before the Un-American Activities Committee showed that he had signed a petition in New York in 1940 to the effect that he was a member of the Communist Party."

Possible Identification

A check of our files reveals that this individual is possibly identical with [redacted] Bureau files fail to reflect that the above-captioned individual has ever been investigated by the Bureau and no identifiable information of a subversive nature concerning him is contained in the files of the Bureau other than information possibly referring to him contained in the material provided to the Bureau on January 29, 1948, by [redacted] on a confidential basis. In Lee's material, [redacted] is identified as "Case No. 29" and information is set forth to the effect that "this employee has been with the Government since July, 1942. The un-American Activities Committee records show that a person with the same name as the subject resided in New York City and signed a Communist Party election petition in New York in 1940. A memorandum furnishing this information is dated October 28, 1946. Nevertheless, to date (September 29, 1947) no effort to check out this information has been made."

In connection with the above, 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. 29" was employed by the State Department having been "approved." (62-39749-1109)

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[redacted]

Allegations of Senator McCarthy

> "Case No. 32. This individual has been with the Government since July 1942. He was stationed in the Office of Education and Information in the State Department. It will be noted as I go through that highest percentage of these individuals were stationed in some information branch of the Government. According to the Un-American Activities Committee, he had signed a petition in 1940 to the effect that he was a member of the Communist Party. The State Department took no action whatsoever upon this case, and so far as I know, the investigative unit there conducted no further investigation as to him, unless it was fairly recently."

Possible Identification

A review of Bureau files indicates that the individual referred to in the above quotation by Senator McCarthy is apparently [redacted], aka. [redacted]

The Bureau's records reflect that an investigation of this individual was conducted as a Special Inquiry for the State Department under Public Law 402, 80th Congress (Voice of America). The request for this investigation was received from the State Department on May 15, 1948, and the results were furnished to the State Department on July 15, 1948.

The Bureau's investigation reflected that [redacted]

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[redacted]

Information contained in the Bureau's files on [redacted] was disseminated only to Mr. James T. Lewis, Division of Foreign Activity Correlation, Department of State, 515 22nd Street, Northwest, Washington, D. C.

The Bureau's file on [redacted] indicates that he was still employed by the Department of State as of July 15, 1948.

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[redacted]

Allegation by Senator McCarthy

Case No. 33. This man has been in the Government service since July 1942. The picture is pretty much the same as in the last case, except that he is in a high-salaried position at the present time in the Office of Information and Education. This man, I know definitely, is in the Office of Information and Education of the State Department. He signed an affidavit in 1940 that he was a member of the Communist Party. He has been in the Government service since 1942. Apparently no check was made on him as to his other Communist activities, and I have no further information about him.

Possible Identification

A review of the Bureau's files indicates that the individual mentioned by the Senator is possibly identical with captioned subject of a Voice of America investigation.

[redacted] No record of any change in [redacted] employment with the State Department appears in the Bureau file. Copies of Voice of America reports were transmitted to the State Department on July 26, December 6, and December 8, 1948. Copies of reports were transmitted to the Civil Service Commission August 2, 1948 and May 26, 1949. [redacted]

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[redacted]

Allegations by Senator McCarthy

"Case No. 34. This individual was born in Russia in 1896, and became a naturalized United States citizen in 1938. From July, 1934 to April, 1940, he worked for Amtorg Trading Corporation..... This man worked for that corporation until 1940. He worked with the Maritime Union from June to August, 1941, was with the OWI from February, 1945 to February, 1946, then was transferred to the State Department. His file shows that he has very close connection with the Communist espionage agents."
"... I frankly do not know whether he is still in the State Department or not...."

Possible Identification

A review of Bureau files indicates that case No. 34 is apparently identical with [redacted] This individual was investigated by the Bureau under the Loyalty Program during the early portion of 1948. She was then an employee of the Office of Information and Education of the State Department. [redacted]

The reports prepared in the loyalty case were forwarded to the Civil Service Commission on March 27, 1948, and on May 19, 1948, the same reports were forwarded to the State Department inasmuch as the individual was then an applicant for a position with the Voice of America. On August 17, 1949, the Civil Service Commission indicated by its form letter that the employee had been found "eligible on loyalty." Bureau files do not indicate that this individual has terminated her Government employment. [redacted]

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[redacted]

Allegations by Senator McCarthy:

Case #37

"This individual has been in the United States since 1930 and was employed by the Office of Information and Education on April 22, 1947. He worked for the Russian Embassy in Turkey for three years. From 1944 to 1947 he was with a Russian welfare society. This individual is a very close associate of a known Communist now also with the Voice of America broadcast. The note says that this individual is still with the Voice of America broadcast."

Possible Identification:

The Bureau files reflect an investigation was conducted concerning this individual under Public Law 402, 80th Congress (Voice of America) in May and June 1948.

Copies of reports in instant case were sent to the Department of State on June 24, 1948.

[redacted]

Bureau files do not show whether she is presently employed by the Department of State.

The investigation did not reflect any derogatory information.

[redacted]

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[redacted]

Allegations of Senator McCarthy

"Case Number 38: This individual is employed in a very responsible position in the Broadcasting Division of the Voice of America. As early as December 10, 1946, investigation by the State Department's security agency showed that t is man was a fanatical Communist, that he was anticapitalistic, and definitely followed the Communist Party line. In this case there were reports from two different Government investigative agencies. Another Government investigative agency advised that a reliable informant reported that a well-known Communist in Newark, New Jersey, gave him the unqualified information that this individual was a paid-up fellow party member. While acting as a newspaper reporter prior to his present employment with the Voice of America broadcast he was reported by his superiors to have colored his news reports with Communist theory, and did not give complete and unbiased coverage to such reports. That is important because it is this individual who is now handing out news reports on the Voice of America program. A very close friend of this individual and his brother stated that both are definitely communist.

Possible Identification

This individual apparently is [redacted]

The Bureau files reflect that a loyalty investigation was conducted from February 14, 1948, to March 18, 1948, concerning [redacted] Department of State, whose employment with the Department of State was indicated as having begun in May, 1943. [redacted]

[redacted]

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[redacted]

The results of the loyalty investigation concerning [redacted] were furnished to the Civil Service Commission under date of March 18, 1948 and under date of February 4, 1949, the Civil Service Commission advised that [redacted] was retained in his position. The Department of State and Alexander M. Campbell, Assistant Attorney General, were furnished the results of this loyalty investigation under dates of June 14, 1948 and March 24, 1949, respective [redacted]

Under date of November 28, 1949, Alexander M. Campbell advised that on the basis of available evidence, prosecution of [redacted] was not warranted.

[redacted]

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[redacted]

Allegations by Senator McCarthy

"Case No. 39. This individual was appointed on January 2, 1947, as an economic analyist in Research and Intelligence. Again we find the old pattern back in Intelligence. He had been employed by the Soviet Purchasing Commission for a period from 1932 to 1945. In other words, he worked for the Soviet Purchasing Commission for 13 years. It was established by the State Department's own investigator that this individual could not have qualified for a position with the Soviet Purchasing Commission unless he were a member of the Communist Party. Despite this fact, this individual was given a job in Intelligence; which, as may have been noted, seems to be a favored spot for the Communists.

"As to this individual, I frankly do not know whether he is now in the State Department or not."

Possible Identification

[redacted] is apparently identical with the person mentioned by Senator McCarthy. He was the subject of a loyalty investigation which was completed by the Bureau in March, 1948 at which time reports were sent to the Civil Service Commission.

This investigation disclosed that [redacted]

[redacted]

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[redacted]

On April 28, 1948 [redacted] that Congressman Taber was contemplating sending a letter to the State Department inquiring as to why no action had been taken concerning four of their employees, including [redacted] who were of unsavory background and who had been mentioned [redacted] was advised that a report of a loyalty investigation of [redacted] containing disloyal data had been forwarded to the Civil Service Commission.

On September 21, 1948, the Loyalty Review Board advised that [redacted] had resigned or was otherwise separated from Federal service. [redacted]

[redacted]

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[redacted]

Allegations by Senator McCarthy:

Case # 40

"is that of another individual in Research, in the State Department since 1947. I do not have too much information on this, except the general statement by the agency that there is nothing in the files to disprove his communistic connections. He is still with the Government."

Possible Identification:

This individual is possibly [redacted]

The Bureau files reflect no investigation was conducted concerning this individual.

This individual is possibly identical with the individual referred to as "Case No. 45" in the material provided to the Bureau on January 29, 1948, on a confidential basis by [redacted], although very few facts are set forth in Senator McCarthy's allegation upon which an identification could be based. Lee's material identified "Case No. 45" as [redacted] and set forth information that she had been a Correspondence Research Clerk in the Divisic of Public Liaison since March, 1947. She was formerly with the Office of Foreign Liquidation Committee and with the War Department. It was further indicated there were no indications in the file (apparently State Department file) that any investigation has been conducted regarding her background, however, information was received on October 9, 1947, [redacted]

In connection with the above, the Bureau obtained photostatic copies of testimony taken before the House Appropriations Committee in connection with the State Department Appropriations Bill for 1949. Under the testimony of Hamilton Robinson, Director, Office of Control, Division of Security and Investigation, there is set forth information to the effect that the individual involved in "Case No. 45" (identified in Lee's material as [redacted] was employed by the State Department "pending further investigation." (62-39749-1109)

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[redacted]

Allegation by Senator McCarthy

"Case No. 41 is of an individual born in 1910, in Cleveland, Ohio, appointed to a high position with the State Department drawing the sum of $8,478.75 as an Assistant Chief in the Division of Occupied Areas. He is still in a high-paid position in the State Department. Investigation by the State Department's own Security Agency disclosed that most of his close associates and friends have records as fellow travelers and Communists. He admitted having contributed money to a Communist-front organization.

"There is a memorandum in the file to the effect that Joe Panuch had made considerable efforts to get this man out of the State Department. He was unsuccessful however, and incidentally, the information I get--and this is not so much from the files--is that this man Panuch tried to do a job of housecleaning and was given somewhat of a free hand under Jimmy Byrnes in starting to accomplish the job. However, when Byrnes left and Marshall took over--Senators will recall Acheson was then Under Secretary--the first official act of General Marshall was to discharge the man, Panuch Obviously, General Marshall did not know anything about the situation. Some one of the underlings said, 'Get rid of this man.' It would seem to be only the logical thing that he would not, as his first official act, discharge a man, unless the Under Secretary said, 'Get rid of him;' which is rather unusual. Here is one man who had tried to do the job of housecleaning and the ax falls."

Possible Identification

This individual is apparently [redacted] Bureau files disclose that [redacted] was investigated under the Hatch Act in 1942. Subsequently a Loyalty Investigation was initiated in 1948 and information developed during the Hatch Act investigation was utilized and reported in the Loyalty case. The investigation disclosed [redacted]

[redacted]

Investigative reports sent to CSC March 3, 1948, and to the Department February 28, 1949. The Civil Service Commission advised by letter dated July 27, 1949, that [redacted] had been "retained" and the Department advised by letter dated May 9, 1949, that no criminal prosecution was contemplated.

The American League for Peace and Democracy, the Washington Committee for Democratic Action and the Washington Bookshop Association have been declared within the purview of Executive Order 9835, by the Attorney General. The National Lawyers Guild has been cited as a Communist front by the House Committee on Un-American Activities.

Bureau file concerning [redacted] indicates he is still employed by the State Department.

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[redacted]

Allegations by Senator McCarthy:

Case #42

"This individual came to the United States in 1940, and was naturalized in Alabama in 1943. He returned to Germany as a civilian employee of the War Department in November, 1946. He was appointed by the State Department to one of our intelligence departments. Both his brother and sister are listed as possible agents of the Comintern, and are active in Communist circles. There was evidence recommending dismissal. The report is that the evidence is sufficient to recommend dismissal. There is no information that indicates anything other than close Communist connections. Despite this fact, this man was never fired, but finally resigned in June, 1947."

Possible Identification:

This individual is apparently [redacted] No investigation of him has been conducted by the Bureau.

[redacted]

This individual is apparently identical with "Case #47" referred to in the material furnished to the Bureau on January 29, 1948, by [redacted] on a confidential basis setting forth substantially the same information as alleged by Senator McCarthy. It is noted in this

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connection that the Bureau obtained photostatic copies of testimony taken before the House Appropriations Committee concerning the State Department Appropriation Bill for 1949. Under the testimony of Hamilton Robinson, Director, Office of Control, Division of Security and Investigation, there appears information to the effect that the individual involved in "Case #47" (identified in Lee's material as [redacted]) was not employed by the State Department, having resigned May 26, 1947. (62-39749-1109.)

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[redacted]

Allegation By Senator McCarthy

"Case #43 is that of an individual who is a research analyst in the Division of Research for the Far East. He was recommended for the position by an individual who was listed by the FBI as a principal in a Soviet Espionage Case. The record indicates he is running very closely with a pack of Communists. This again is the old pattern - one Communist gets into a department, and he recommends another. In this case the FBI said the man who was trying to get him in is a principal in a Soviet espionage case."

Possible Identification

This individual is apparently [redacted]

Bureau records reflect that [redacted] was investigated under Executive Order 9835 at the request of the State Department from March to May, 1948.

The investigation disclosed that [redacted]

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[redacted]

The American League Against War and Fascism and the Communist Party have been declared by the Attorney General to come within the purview of Executive Order 9835. The American Student Union was cited as a Communist front organization by the House Committee on Un-American Activities.

Reports sent to Civil Service Commission May 13, 1948.

Loyalty Review Board advised on September 30, 1948 that [redacted] had been "Retained". [redacted]

Bureau files do not reflect that [redacted] was recommended for a position by a principal in a Soviet Espionage case as alleged by Senator McCarthy.

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[redacted]

Allegations by Senator McCarthy

"Case No. 44. This is a rather interesting case of an individual who was sent to Paris to represent the State Department. A note dated September 15, 1947, listed him as cleared for Unesco placement. He was described in reports by various witnesses as interested in communism and by his room mate at the International House as a Communist. He pals around with a friend of two individuals known to be either Communists or fellow travelers. There is something in his file which I think is rather interesting. A note addressed to 'David' and signed 'H' inquires as to whether there is danger of this individual having another mental breakdown, which he had at one time in the past. While I do not have the exact wording of the note it, in effect, says get rid of this man, otherwise he may break and cause embarrassment if Congress gets ahold of him. The note is contained in the man's private file. It is a pencil note. Reading such stuff as this, one is not surprised at the President's action in signing the order, lowering the curtain."

Possible Identification

This individual is apparently identical with [redacted] who was investigated by the Bureau in 1942 as an employee of the Office of the Coordinator of Information. [redacted]

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Copies of the reports in this investigation were furnished to the Office of the Coordinator of Information in May and June, 1942. Copies of the same reports were furnished to the Office for Emergency Management in October, 1942.

This individual is apparently identical with [redacted] who is described in material provided to the Bureau on January 29, 1948, by [redacted] on a confidential basis as "Case No. 50". Information set forth therein is substantially the same as alleged by Senator McCarthy. It is noted in this connection that the Bureau obtained photostatic copies of testimony taken before the House Appropriations Committee in connection with the State Department Appropriations Bill for 1949. Under the testimony of Hamilton Robinson, Director, Office of Control, Division of Security and Investigation, there is set forth information to the effect that the individual involved in "Case No. 50" (identified in Lee's material as [redacted] was not employed by the State Department having been terminated by reduction in force July 26, 1947. (62-39749-1109)

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[redacted]

Allegations by Senator McCarthy:

"Case No. 45 is the case of an individual who was a ranking official in the Office of Financial Development Policy. He was appointed in August, 1946. Investigation indicates that he was very closely tied up with at least three individuals who have been named as Communists. He also recommended for appointment an individual very closely tied up with a Communist, who has been named as an espionage agent. So far as I can discover, this man was never discharged, but apparently resigned later, whether to take other government employment or private employment, I do not know."

Possible Identification:

This individual possibly is identical with [redacted] since [redacted]

A Loyalty of Government Employees investigation was conducted concerning [redacted] in January, 1948. [redacted] Four copies of the results of the Loyalty investigation were furnished to the Civil Service Commission March 1, 1948. The Loyalty Review Board indicated September 20, 1948, that [redacted] was "retained."

[redacted]

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[redacted]

Allegation by Senator McCarthy

"Case No. 46 is the case of a man who holds a high position in the State Department. He had been affiliated with the magazine Amerasia from May 1937 to November 1941. This magazine consistently followed the Communist Party line. It was under the direction of Philip Jaffe and William Vanderbilt Field. Field has been a leading Communist and was one of the heads of the American Peace Mobilization, which the President and the Secretary of State publicly labeled as a tool of communism. Jaffe, as Senators will recall, was convicted and fined in connection with the John Service incident. It will be recalled that the FBI picked up Service for having delivered secret State Department documents to Amerasia. The State Department files show that this individual has been working very closely with these two men. On March 22, 1946, the State Department's own security agency recommended as follows:

"It is recommended that action be instituted to terminate subject's service with the State Department. It is suggested to achieve this purpose that an appropriate officer of the Department should inform him that his continued presence in the Department is embarrassing to the Department and that he be given an opportunity to resign. If he should not resign voluntarily, action should be instituted under Civil Service Rule No. 12, to terminate his services with the Department.

"The Department, however, took no action upon this recommendation.

"After that recommendation, the files show that this individual requested a fellow traveler to seek a position with the Board of Economic Warfare. The file further shows that this individual has been visited on several occasions by an alien fellow traveler. He has also recommended two former employees of the Amerasia Editorial Board to positions with the State Department In other words, Mr.. President, the usual tactics of getting into an important position and then bringing in fellow Communists.

"A report dated August 18, 1947, recorded an interview with a former member of the Editorial Board of Amerasia who labeled this individual as 'far to the left—awfully close to a fellow traveler.' This individual was a subscriber to the Daily Worker. The file names a Communist Party member who has twice worked for this individual. The Biographical Register of the State Department shows him to be still in a position of importance there."

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Possible Identification

A review of the Bureau's files indicates that this individual is apparently identical with [redacted] who, as of May 27, 1949, was employed [redacted], Department of State.

The Bureau's records reflect that a Loyalty of Government Employees investigation together with a Voice of America investigation was conducted concerning [redacted] which developed the following information.

[redacted]

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Copies of Loyalty of Government Employees reports concerning [redacted] were transmitted to the Civil Service Commission on July 30, 1948, and to the Office of Special Investigations, Department of the Air Force on April 7, 1949.

The Bureau file reflects that as of May 27, 1949, [redacted] was still employed as [redacted] Department of State, Washington, D. C.

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DR. ESTHER CAUKIN BRUNAUER

Allegation by Senator McCarthy

"Case No. 47. This individual was employed in March 1944, as Division Assistant in the Division of Internal Security. The House Un-American Activities Committee advised on August 18, 1947, that an admitted former Communist Party member was formerly associated with this individual in Communist activities in Washington, D. C. This individual's husband admitted having been a member of the Communist Party. The husband now has a highly confidential position with the Navy Department. The file indicates that this individual has been associated with a group of known Communists.

"Keep in mind, Mr. President, that she was given a job in the Division of Internal Security."

"A report dated July 16, 1947, states that in 1941 a Senate investigating committee had found that both this individual and her husband were members of the Communist Party. A report dated September 15, 1947, by a Government investigative agency, advised that a reliable informant reported this individual as a Communist, and that she has been recently contacting a member of the Soviet espionage ring. This individual is still in a highly paid job in the State Department."

Possible Identification

A review of the Bureau's files indicates this individual is apparently identical with Dr. Esther Caukin Brunauer. The Bureau's records reflect that a loyalty investigation was conducted on this individual in 1948.

According to information developed during the course of this investigation, Dr. Brunauer was never known to be a member of the Communist Party. [redacted]

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Copies of the reports reflecting the results of the loyalty investigation on Dr. Brunauer were furnished to the Civil Service Commission on March 2, 1948, and to the Department on March 9, 1949.

By letter dated February 4, 1949, from Seth W. Richardson, chairman, Loyalty Review Board, U. S. Civil Service Commission, the disposition reflected was "retained."

(Unless otherwise indicated, source is [redacted]

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[redacted]

Allegations by Senator McCarthy

> "Cases Nos. 48 and 49. One of these individuals is in the State Department in the Division of Occupied Areas. The wife is with the State Department in the Division of Research and Intelligence. The file shows that both the husband and wife are known to be close associates of individuals linked with Soviet espionage activities. Nevertheless, the wife was approved for top-secret material on the 11th of February 1947. The order approving her is rather unusual, in that it states, in effect, that the reason for her being approved for top secret material was that there was insufficient information to warrant her discharge on grounds of disloyalty."

Possible Identification

A review of the Bureau files indicates that these individuals apparently are identical with [redacted] and his wife, [redacted]

Both [redacted] and his wife are subjects of loyalty investigations conducted by the Bureau. [redacted] has been employed in the State Department since November 1945. In 1948 his position was listed as [redacted]

[redacted] was employed by the State Department in October 1945 and in 1948 her position was listed as [redacted]. By letter dated June 30, 1949, the Civil Service Commission advised [redacted] had been reassigned and her position at that time was [redacted] Department of State, [redacted] Washington, D. C. [redacted]

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[redacted]

Investigative reports in the loyalty investigations of both [redacted] and his wife were disseminated to the Civil Service Commission on June 12, 1948, and to the Department on March 24, 1949. The Civil Service Commission advised by letters dated September 30, 1948, that both employees were "retained." The Department advised by letters dated April 6, 1949, that the reports failed to disclose evidence of violation of a Federal statute. [redacted]

The files on both [redacted] and his wife fail to disclose the employment of either at the State Department has been terminated. [redacted]

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[redacted]

ALLEGATION BY SENATOR McCARTHY

"Case No. 50. This individual is an executive secretary in the State Department. He has been reported by another Government investigative agency as having been in contact with a Soviet espionage agent. He is also a close friend of two employees of the State Department who are under investigation because of Communist associates."

POSSIBLE IDENTIFICATION

A review of the Bureau's files indicates that this individual is apparently identical with [redacted]

[redacted] The Bureau's records reflect that investigations of [redacted] were made in connection with the Loyalty of Government Employees and the Voice of America Programs.

[redacted]

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[redacted]

Investigative reports in the loyalty investigation were disseminated to the Civil Service Commission on July 22, 1948, and to the Justice Department on March 23, 1949. Dissemination of reports in the Voice of America investigation was made to the State Department on January 12, 1950. [redacted]

The Civil Service Commission advised by letter dated January 7, 1949, that [redacted] was retained. The Justice Department advised under date of May 26, 1949, that no prosecutive action was being undertaken in the [redacted] case. [redacted]

[redacted] was an employee of the State Department as of December, 1949. [redacted]

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[redacted]

Allegations by Senator McCarthy

Case No. 51 - "This individual agreed that he was responsible for the State Department's having employed an individual in one of the cases which I covered earlier today. It will be recalled that No. 14 was the case of an individual having furnished material to a known secret espionage ring and who had consistent contacts with long lists of Communists and suspected Soviet agents. He is still holding an important position in the State Department."

Possible Identification

This individual is possibly identical with the above-captioned woman. It is noted that the person referred to in the news article is described as a man.

[redacted] Under date of March 30, 1948, copies [redacted]estigative reports were furnished to the Civil Service Commission. By letter dated February 4, 1949, the Chairman of the Loyalty Review Board, U. S. Civil Service Commission, advised that following a review of this case [redacted]as being retained in her present position.

Bureau files and investigation in connection with the above case developed the following information. [redacted]

[redacted]

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FBI/DOJ

[redacted]

Allegations by Senator McCarthy

"Case No. 52. This individual works for No.16- I think that is the correct number-who, the State Department files indicate, was one of the most dangerous espionage agents in the Department. This individual was also temporaril employed as a correspondent of another individual listed as a Soviet agent by a Federal investigative agency. He and his wife are also close associates of two other alleged espionage agents who are named in the State Department files. He is presently holding a high-salaried and important position in the State Department and has been given top-secret clearance."

Possible Identification

This individual is possibly identical with [redacted] concerning whom the Bureau files reflect an investigation was conducted under the Loyalty Program. This investigation, which was concluded in February, 1948, [redacted]

b6 - b7C, D

[redacted]

Copies of the reports of investigation were furnished to the Civil Service Commission and under date of September 20, 1948, the Civil Service Commission advised that [redacted] had been "retained." [redacted]

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[redacted]

Allegations by Senator McCarthy

Case No. 53 - "Here is a rather important case. In fact, they are all important. This is case No. 53, involving an individual who has been named by a confessed Communist spy as part of his spy ring. Prior to that time, on August 19, 1946, another governmental agency received information to the effect that he was a recognized leader of the Communist underground. This individual is, in my opinion, Mr. President, one of the most dangerous Communists in the State Department."

Possible Identification

This individual is possibly identical with [redacted] The Bureau's files reflect that an investigation was conducted concerning this individual under the character Loyalty of Government Employees. This investigation was conducted from January to July, 1948 [redacted]

Copies of the loyalty reports were disseminated to the Civil Service Commission on March 1, 1948, and photostatic copies of the same reports were forwarded to the Attorney General on September 28, 1948.

The Civil Service Commission advised on March 18, 1949, of the ultimate disposition of this case by the Loyalty Review Board. This communication from the Civil Service Commission said that [redacted] resigned or was otherwise separated from Federal service. [redacted]

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D

[redacted]

Allegations by Senator McCarthy

Case No. 54. "This individual has been connected with a number of Communist front organizations and was active in attempting to secure the issuance of a nonimmigration visa to a French Communist leader. This individual is presently employed in the State Department."

Possible Identification

This individual is possibly identical with one [redacted] who was the subject of Hatch Act and Loyalty investigations conducted by the Bureau.

[redacted]

On December 18, 1942, the Office for Emergency Management requested that an applicant investigation be conducted concerning [redacted] on 5-21-42. OEM was furnished with a copy of the report reflecting the results of the Hatch Act investigation completed by the Bureau on 10-31-41. OEM referred the Bureau report to the War Production Board where [redacted] was employed. By letter dated July 10, 1942, OEM advised the Bureau that WPB considered no action necessary in regard to [redacted] On January 7, 1946 [redacted] of the State Department was furnished with a copy of the report reflecting the results of the Hatch Act investigation. [redacted]

b6 - b7c

[redacted]

The Loyalty investigation was completed on September 14, 1948 and on March 5, 1948, April 21, 1948 and September 21, 1948, copies of investigative reports were sent to the Civil Service Commission. On February 4, 1949, the Loyalty Review Board advised that [redacted] was being retained as [redacted] of the State Department. On March 28, 1949, copies of investigative reports were sent to the Assistant Attorney General in charge of the Criminal Division who advised that on April 21, 1949 examination of Bureau reports concerning [redacted] failed to disclose any available evidence of a violation of Title 18, Section 1001 or any other federal statute.

Copies of some of the reports reflecting the results of the Loyalty investigation were referred to ECA on 10-21-48. [redacted]

bc
b7c-D

[redacted]

Allegations by Senator McCarthy:

Case No. 55 - "This individual was a close friend and associate of an individual described earlier in the day. It will be recalled that he was a very close associate of Soviet agents. A previous employer of this individual described her as having been 'wrapped up' in communism and that she later married a man who was also a communist. The files of the Department show that 'she and her husband are contacts of a subject in the --- espionage case.' This case referred to is a recent and very important communist case."

Possible Identification:

This individual apparently is [redacted] She has been employed by the Department of State. [redacted] opened and conducted a full field Loyalty of Government Employees investigation which was done during April and May, 1948. [redacted] Copies of the Loyalty investigation were forwarded to the Civil Service Commission on June 18, 1948.

[redacted]

[redacted] bc

b7c.D

By letter dated September 30, 1948, the U. S. Civil Service Commission advised the Bureau that as the result of the investigation under the Loyalty of Government Employees category [redacted] case had been reviewed by the Loyalty Review Board and that she was being retained. By letter dated July 5, 1949, the U. S. Civil Service Commission requested a recheck of the FBI files concerning the same individual, indicating she was then employed as [redacted] Department of State, [redacted], Washington, D. C. On August 15, 1949, this letter was acknowledged by the Bureau stating that no additional disloyal data in the FBI files had been received since completion of the Loyalty investigation.

b7c

[redacted]

Allegations by Senator McCarthy

"Case No. 56. This individual was born in Russia and naturalized in San Francisco in 1929. Two former supervisors on non-Government jobs had recommended him unfavorably. The only favorable reference he had was from three Russian individuals, all in Government employment. He roomed with one of the Russians who had recommended him. The Navy Department informed the State Department that this individual had secret State Department documents in the room shared by him and the other Russian. An investigation was instituted, the outcome of which I do not know. However, this individual was still in the State Department as late as December, 1949."

Possible Identification

This individual is possibly identical with [redacted] No investigation of [redacted] has been conducted by the Bureau.

[redacted]

b7C-D bc

[redacted]

[redacted]

There is no indication in Bureau files as to whether or not [redacted] is presently employed by the State Department. [redacted]

[redacted]

b6
b7C-D

[redacted]

Allegations by Senator McCarthy

"Case No. 57. This individual was employed by the State Department in 1946 as a P-7 consultant. On June 7, 1946, a Government investigative agency advised that this individual was the contact man for a Russian espionage ring.

This report also included information to the effect that he had played bridge and exchanged language lessons with persons in the Soviet Embassy. On June 7, 1946, the same investigative agency reported that a known Soviet espionage agent was arrested with his wife in Finland in the 1930's and that while in custody this espionage agent's wife has requested the American Consul to forward on her behalf a request for funds from this individual. This individual had been in charge of the training of Soviet marines at one time at a Russian port. Nevertheless, this individual, on September 11, 1947, was given top secret clearance. The clearance officer in this case said: 'In the absence of additional highly derogatory information I feel that top secret clearance should be given.'"

It was stated it was not known whether [redacted] is working for the State Department at the present time or whether he is in private or government employment.

Possible Identification

This individual apparently is the subject of a Bureau Loyalty and a Bureau Hatch Act file. [redacted]

However, investigation concerning [redacted] has not been conducted by the Bureau.

Bureau files reflect the following pertinent information concerning [redacted]

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[redacted]

A Loyalty Form concerning [redacted] U.S. Department of State, Washington, D. C., was received at the Bureau on [redacted] August 19, 1948. No investigation was conducted as it was determined that [redacted] was no longer employed by the Department of State. The form, appropriately marked was returned to the State Department.

[redacted]

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[redacted]

Allegation by Senator McCarthy

Senator McCarthy alleges that the individual identified as case No. 58 is presently employed in the Research Division of the State Department. He further alleges that this individual has continued to remain with the State Department even though the individual was reported on July 11, 1947, by a Government Investigative Agency, to be a member of the Communist Party. A close friendship is also alleged with an important subject in a Russian espionage case.

Possible Identification

A review of the Bureau files indicates that the captioned individual is apparently identical with [redacted], U. S. Department of State. The Bureau records reflect that an investigation was completed in March, 1948. This was a Loyalty investigation.

[redacted]

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The Washington Field Office [redacted] 1949, that [redacted] was still employed as a [redacted] and that termination of her employment was not contemplated at that time.

In the Loyalty case, a disposition sheet dated September 14, 1949, indicated [redacted] was held "Eligible on loyalty." The State Department did not advise of the disposition of the Hatch Act case, [redacted]

b6 b7C-D

[redacted]

I. ALLEGATION BY SENATOR McCARTHY

"Case No. 60. This individual was employed by OSS, in the Division of Research, from June 1942 to September 1945, at which time he was transferred to the State Department. He is now a branch chief in Research and Intelligence. One of his former supervisors stated that he was a Communist.

"For some time he has resided with another State Department employee, previously mentioned herein, whose investigation was requested because of communistic activities. Nevertheless, this individual has been cleared and is still working in an important position where he handles top-secret material in the State Department."

II. POSSIBLE IDENTIFICATION

A review of the Bureau's files indicates that the above person is apparently [redacted] also known as [redacted], Department of State, Washington, D. C. Bureau records reflect that we made an investigation of this person under the Loyalty Program. [redacted]

b6 - b7c-D

[redacted] (Continued)

[redacted] Copies of reports in the Loyalty investigation were sent to CSC on September 10, 1948, with supplemental reports being furnished on November 9, 1948. By disposition sheet dated June 15, 1949, the Bureau was advised that the employee was "Eligible on Loyalty." As of August, 1949, this employee was still working at the Department of State, Washington, D. C. [redacted]

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[redacted]

Allegation by Senator McCarthy

"Case No. 61. This individual is employed in Research and Intelligence in the State Department. He has been very active in UPWA, and one of his references has been closely affiliated with Communist-front organizations. A Government investigative agency has indicated the very strong possibility of a close tie-up between this individual and another Communist. The file indicates that additional investigations in this case are necessary. He is still in the State Department.

Possible Identification

A review of the Bureau files indicates that this individual is apparently identical with [redacted] The Bureau records reflect that a Loyalty of Government Employees investigation was conducted concerning [redacted] in 1948. That investigation disclosed that a [redacted] The Washington Bookshop Association has been cited by the Attorney General as a Communist organization within the purview of Executive Order No. 9835.

b6-b7C-D

The reports in this investigation were furnished to the Civil Service Commission by letter of June 4, 1948. A supplementary report was transmitted to CSC October 7, 1948. The Commission advised on July 25, 1949, that [redacted] was declared eligible on loyalty and that she was still employed as Administrative Officer in the Acquisition and Distribution of Information Division of the State Department. On March 24, 1949, copies of reports in this case were transmitted to the Criminal Division of the Department for a determination as to whether any Federal laws had been violated. The Department advised on September 27, 1949, that on the basis of the information now available prosecution is not warranted.

b7c

[redacted]

Allegations by Senator McCarthy

Case No. 62 - "This file is not important insofar as communistic activities are concerned, but rather is important because it sheds light on some rather unusual mental aberrations of certain individuals in the Department. In this connection, it perhaps should be mentioned that the types of individuals described in this file are regarded as bad security risks by most investigative agencies for the reason that they are rather easy blackmail victims. This file I recommend to the attention of any committee that cares to investigate it. It goes into some detail in regard to the peculiar--how can we put it--the peculiar mental twists. I was trying to handle this matter delicately. I think this will be of interest to the committee in that it gives a rather interesting picture of some rather unusual mental twists of these gentlemen who are tied-up with some of the Communist organizations.

"Also it is confirmation of what I believe I mentioned earlier this evening when I was talking about one of the top investigators in Washington. I said to him, 'Why do you find so many people fanatic about communism? Is there something that is so inviting about it? Is there something mentally wrong?' He said, 'You will find if you search deep enough that there is something mentally or physically wrong with every one of them.' There is certainly something wrong with this group. I might say that the new security officer has recommended that they get rid of all that type of individuals regardless of whether they are shown to have any communistic connection or not."

Possible Identification

This individual is possibly identical with [redacted] who, according to his loyalty form submitted in 1948, is employed as a clerk in the State Department, and has been so employed since 1927.

A review of main Bureau files reflects that a preliminary loyalty investigation was opened on [redacted] on April 30, 1948 on the basis of Bureau report dated November 27, 1940 at Washington, D. C. entitled, [redacted] Special Inquiry, Department of State", which sets [redacted]

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[redacted]

The preliminary investigation failed to reveal any further pertinent derogatory data, and the Washington Field Office by letter of May 13, 1948 pointed out that on the basis of an extensive applicant-type investigation conducted by the Bureau in 1940, copies of which were furnished the State Department, and since no evidence of disloyalty was developed, no additional investigation was being conducted. Thereafter, the loyalty form was returned with the following stamp: "No disloyal data FBI files 5-19-48." [redacted]

It will be noted that persons similar to the individual mentioned by Senator McCarthy in Case No. 62 were described as being bad security risks for the reason that they are rather easy blackmail victims. [redacted], a State Department employee, could be placed in the category mentioned by Senator McCarthy since [redacted] roomed for a long period of time with an individual who had many friends zealous to Communist ideology.

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[redacted]

Allegation by Senator McCarthy

"Case No. 63. This individual is employed by the State Department in Research and Intelligence. He was with Army Intelligence from 1944 to June 1946. In April 7, 1947, he was given a security clearance from the State Department. The files of the State Department investigative agency show that he is a very close associate of a former War Department employee who was dropped because it was believed he passed information and material to Soviet agents. One of his associates at the War Department, with whom he has since been in contact, is an individual who has been very active with communistically inclined groups. He has been a very close associate of another known Communist sympathizer. He has been given top secret clearance despite association with other known Communist sympathizers."

Possible Identification

A review of the Bureau's files indicates this individual is apparently identical with [redacted] who was the subject of a loyalty investigation by the Bureau in 1948.

In connection with the loyalty investigation it was developed and reported [redacted]

[redacted]

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[redacted]

The results of the loyalty investigation were furnished to the Civil Service Commission on March 1, 1948 and to the Department on October 5, 1948.

By memorandum dated September 20, 1948, the Civil Service Commission advised that [redacted] had been retained as [redacted] with the State Department.

The Bureau's files reveal that [redacted] was still employed by the State Department on October 27, 1949. [redacted]

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b7C

[redacted]

ALLEGATIONS BY SENATOR McCARTHY

"Case No. 64. This individual is presently employed in Research and Intelligence in the State Department. Again we find them in Research and Intelligence. The investigative agency files show that informants stated that he and his wife maintained a communistic and un-American attitude. The file indicates that the wife admitted being a member of the Communist Party. The file further shows that he is a close friend of a number of Russian agents connected with a major espionage case.

"The investigation of this case was held up because the investigation at that time might have upset the investigation of what was considered a major espionage case, which was in the process of investigation. This individual apparently still enjoys clearance to top-secret documents."

POSSIBLE IDENTIFICATION

From a review of the Bureau files it appears that the captioned individual is identical with [redacted] who as of February 4, 1949, was employed as an Economist with the Department of State, Washington, D. C. [redacted] was investigated under the Loyalty Program in 1948. In 1943 he was the subject of a Hatch Act investigation.

Investigation discloses [redacted]

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The loyalty reports were furnished to the United States Civil Service Commission and the Criminal Division of the Department of Justice.

The latest communication from the United States Civil Service Commission dated February 4, 1949, reflects that [redacted] was retained as an employee of the State Department. [redacted]

b6 b7C-D

[redacted]

Allegations by Senator McCarthy

Case No. 65 - "This individual is also still in the State Department in the Office of Information and Education and holds an important position. It would appear from his activities that he is very definitely communistically inclined. However, it is entirely possible that this individual is merely a left-winger who has been dominated by No. 81, who will be covered later, and a group of Communists and fellow travelers who have surrounded No. 81, to the extent that he has received credit for many of the Communist activities of No. 81. By No. 81 I refer to the case which I shall cover shortly. For that reason, while the work flowing from his office would indicate that he is sympathetically inclined at least toward Communists, I would hesitate in lebaling him as such. In any event, however, I feel that he certainly is a bad risk in that position."

Possible Identification

This individual is possibly identical with [redacted] born on [redacted] whom the Bureau has conducted applicant-type investigations under Public Law 402, 80th Congress (Voice of America), and the Atomic Energy Act of 1946.

The investigation under the Voice of America program, which was begun on May 27, 1948 and which was concluded on July 6, 1948, elicited information [redacted]

The investigation under the Atomic Energy Act, which was begun on May 18, 1949 and which was concluded on June 17, 1949, elicited information from [redacted]

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[redacted]

Copies of reports were disseminated to the Department of State on July 13, 1948 and July 23, 1948 and to the Atomic Energy Commission on July 6, 1949.

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[redacted]

Allegations By Senator McCarthy

"Case No. 66. This individual is also employed by the State Department as a music director in the Voice of America. He was listed on the draft classification as 4-F because of being a psychoneurotic. He and his mother, with whom he lived, provided a coffee kitchen for communistically inspired protest groups. He also worked for a time for a Communist-dominated organization. He studied for a time in the New School for Social Research under Hans Eisler, who, Senators recall, appeared before the House Un-American Committee. This individual is mentioned principally because he seemed to be representative of the group which accumulated around No. 61, whom I consider one of the big shots."

Possible Identification

A review of the files of the Bureau indicates this person is apparently [redacted] The Bureau records reflect we conducted a Hatch Act investigation on this individual in 1945. At that time he was employed as [redacted]

This investigation reflects [redacted]

b6 b7C-D

[redacted]

A copy of the investigative report in this case was transmitted to the State Department. A copy has also been transmitted to the Division of Records. Our investigative file does not reflect whether [redacted] is now employed by the State Department.

[redacted]

It is noted that this individual is apparently identical with the individual referred to as "Case No. 80" in the material provided to the Bureau on a confidential basis by [redacted] on January 29, 1948. It is noted that photostatic copies of the testimony of various State Department officials before the House Appropriations Committee concerning the State Department Appropriation Bill for 1949, were obtained by the Bureau.

Under the testimony of Hamilton Robinson, Director, Office of Control, Division of Security and Investigation, on January 28, 1948, information is set forth that "Case No. 80" (identified in Lee's material as [redacted]) involves an individual who was not employed by the State Department but was terminated September 16, 1947, due to completion of assignment. [redacted]

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[redacted]

Allegations by Senator McCarthy:

Case #67

"This individual was employed by OWI in March, 1942, and transferred to the State Department when that agency was taken over by the Department. After a meeting of Communists and Communist sympathizers, he was arrested for disorderly conduct. Two members of the Soviet underground attempted to get him out of difficulty and hush up matters so he would not lose his position in the State Department, which indicates that he is of importance to the Soviet underground. This information was set forth in detail in a memorandum, dated June 17, 1946, by an investigative agency, and brought to the attention of the State Department. However, this individual was still with the State Department in June, 1947, and still had top-secret clearance. On July 16, 1947, a hearing was finally held. I am not aware of the outcome of this hearing. However, my best knowledge is that he is no longer with the State Department, but whether he resigned, was discharged, or whether he received a job with some other Government agency I do not know. I feel this case is important, Mr. President, for a number of reasons; one of them being that after it was definitely proven that the Communist underground had a deep interest in this man, and wanted to help him out, he still was given access to top-secret material for more than a year."

Possible Identification:

This individual is apparently [redacted] The Bureau files reflect an applicant investigation was conducted in 1942 at which time [redacted] was being considered for a position with the Office of the Coordinator of Information.

[redacted]

b7c

66

[redacted]

[redacted]

This individual is apparently identical with [redacted] referred to as "Case # 81" in the material provided to the Bureau on January 29, 1948, by [redacted] on a confidential basis. The informat set forth therein is substantially the same as alleged by Senator McCarthy. In this connection it is noted that 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 # 81" (identified in Lee's material as [redacted] was not employed by the State Departmen having been terminated by reason of reduction in force September 12, 1947.

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[redacted]

Allegations by Senator McCarthy:

Case No. 68. "This individual was with the OIE. He signed Communist Party petitions in which he alleged that he was a member thereof, as did his parents also. On November 4, 1941, the Civil Service Commission recommended his removal from the Government. This was never acted upon. He is still in the State Department and has been given top clearance."

Possible Identification:

This individual apparently is [redacted] The Bureau files reflect an investigation was conducted concerning this individual during January, February and March, 1942 for the Office of the Coordinator of Information - Special Inquiry.

[redacted]

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b7

[redacted]

Copies of the Bureau investigative report were sent to the Office of the Coordinator of Information on April 3, 1942. A summary was furnished to the State Department on August 7, 1946. OIE referred to by Senator McCarthy is the Office of Information and Educational Exchange, which was the predecessor of the present Voice of America. [redacted]

The individual referred to by Senator McCarthy as "Case No. 68" is apparently identical with the individual referred to as "Case No. 83" in the material provided to the Bureau on a confidential basis on January 29, 1948, by [redacted] identified "Case No. 83" as being [redacted] and set forth information that he was with the [redacted] in New York City. [redacted] The [redacted] reflects no other derogatory information and the form giving him security clearance on October 8, 1947, was checked "Results of investigation are completely favorable to subject."

In this connection, 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. 83" (identified in Lee's material as [redacted] was employed by the State Department having been "approved." [redacted])

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[redacted]

Allegations by Senator McCarthy

Case #69 - "This individual was also employed by the OIE. However, little information was available on him except that he is a Russian, and that his sister is a known Communist and that he associates closely with Communists."

Possible Identification

This individual is apparently [redacted] on whom a Loyalty of Government Employees investigation was conducted by this Bureau in 1948 at the request of the Department of State, New York.

[redacted]

Copies of reports covering the investigation concerning this individual were transmitted to the U. S. Civil Service Commission by cover letter dated July 21, 1948. By letter dated October 26, 1948, this Bureau was advised by the Civil Service Commission that [redacted] had resigned or was otherwise separated from Federal service. [redacted]

b6 _ b7c

[redacted]

Allegations by Senator McCarthy

"Case No. 70. This individual again is the typical Voice of America employee. The investigative agencies have indicated that he is affiliated with Communist-front organizations and has communistic sympathies. He is still with the State Department."

Possible Identification

This individual possibly is identical with the person mentioned in Case No. 70. The Bureau files reflect that an investigation was conducted in July, 1948, under Public Law 402 - 80th Congress (Voice of America). [redacted] copies of the reports were sent to State July 26, 1948. The file does not indicate whether or not [redacted] is still employed by State. [redacted]

b6 b7c

[redacted]

Allegations by Senator McCarthy:

Case #71

"This individual was employed by OIE in February, 1943. He entered the United States in 1942 illegally. He is a Bulgarian. He lived six months with the editor of a Communist-controlled Bulgarian newspaper. He is a close associate of known Communists.

"The Government investigative agency reported that the subject was reluct to bear arms during the war, and that he faked inability to understand or speak English so as to avoid the draft. He was issued a certificate of naturalization on October 8, 1945, on a false petition which stated he entered the United States on May 6, 1941. He is still working for the State Department, despite a rule that aliens shall not work therein, and while I have not been able to go into the matte completely, I have been informed that he also has top-secret clearance."

Possible Identification:

This individual is possibly identical with [redacted]

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[redacted]

A copy of the initial report in this case was furnished to the State Department and Immigration and Naturalization Service, and information as to his departure from the United States was subsequently furnished these agencies by letter.

[redacted]

b6 b7C-D

[redacted]

Allegation by Senator McCarthy

Case No. 72. "This case, Mr. President, is interesting in that it is the direct opposite from the cases I have been reading. I cite it to show that unless one has a communistic background one cannot qualify for a position with the Voice of America, at least in the New York office. This man applied for a job with the Voice of America. He was investigated in the fall of 1946 for a position on the Russian desk of OIE. Investigation showed he was a refugee from the Red revolution. He was naturalized in 1927. He has a reputation as an expert in Russian affairs, having studied them for a period of many years. He was employed with OSS from February 1942 to December 1942, and then was requested to resign. He was forced to resign because of Communist pressure. A known Communist and a NKVD agent in the United States openly stated, according to the Intelligence files, that he was too anti-Communist to be employed by OSS. This man's immediate superior with OSS told him he was forced to fire him because of circumstances beyond his control. A high State Department official confirmed the reason for this man's dismissal from OSS.

"This individual was very highly recommended by several witnesses as a high type of man, a democratic American, who supported democracy for Russia and opposed communism. However, he was turned down and was never employed by OIE. This was at a time when they were taking on all the other debris I have just described. Fortunately, however, his services are being presently made use of by McCloy in Germany, where he is acting fiscal adviser and, I understand, doing a good job. I believe I overlooked stating that he was born in Kiev, Russia, in 1877. I do not confuse this man, as I said, as being a Communist. The reason I cite the case is to show that the one good, sure way not to get into the Voice of America is that one is a loyal American and not an anti-Communist."

Possible Identification

This individual is apparently [redacted]

Bureau records reflect that an investigation was conducted concerning him under the provisions of Executive Order 9835 in connection with his appointment to the position of [redacted] with the Department of the Army. The results of this investigation, which was conducted during August, September and October, 1948, were transmitted to the Civil Service Commission by letter dated November 4, 1948.

The loyalty investigation reflects the following pertinent information:

[redacted]

b6 b7c

[redacted]

[redacted] The Loyalty Review Board advised by letter dated June 24, 1949, that [redacted] had resigned or had been otherwise separated from Federal service prior to decision on loyalty. [redacted]

b6 - b7C - D

[redacted]

Allegations by Senator McCarthy

Case No. 73 - "This individual is in the Foreign Service. He was born in 1913, practiced law from September 1936 to September 1942. He was with the Board of Economic Warfare from November 1942 to September 1943. He has been with the State Department as a senior economic analyst from September 1943 until the present time. He was an applicant for a position as Foreign Service career officer. An investigative report dated June 1947 disclosed that he has always associated with known leftists and was highly recommended by four well-known fellow travelers. While in California his closest associates for several years were two active Communists. A former law associate for this individual refused to recommend him for Federal employment, stating he was extremely far to the left. A memorandum in his file dated December 12, 1946, requested investigation of black-market activities on his part in Spain. No report on this point, however, has been made available. A superior court judge in California, who has known the subject well, stated that under no circumstances would he recommend him for a Government position, because of his extreme leftism, and that he would not have him in any responsible Government position. Another California judge said this individual associated closely with fellow travelers, and he would definitely not recommend him. This individual, to the best of my knowledge, is still in Foreign Service, stationed in Madrid, Spain."

Possible Identification

[redacted] has not been investigated by the Bureau. There is no subversive derogatory information in the Bureau files identifiable with him except for information which was furnished to the Bureau on a very confidential basis by [redacted] on January 29, 1948. [redacted] who was referred to as "Case No. 91", substantially the same as that alleged by Senator McCarthy which is set forth above.

It is noted that photostatic copies of the testimony of Hamilton Robinson, Director, Office of Control, Division of Security Investigations, State Department, before the House Appropriations Committee on January 28, 1948 contained the following:

> "Case #91, [redacted] according to Lee's list) not now employed; applicant resigned November 12, 1947 pending further investigation." (62-39749-1109)

b6 b7C,D

[redacted]

Allegations by Senator McCarthy
Case No. 74

"This individual was employed on an American mission to the Far East during 1947. Intelligence units indicated that he was furnishing information to a Russian agent, and two sources of information reported that he was representing himself as an American intelligence agent. At that time he had been given clearance to confidential information. He was relieved of his particular assignment and transferred to different work within the Department."

Possible Identification

The above captioned individual is possibly identical with the person described in case number 74. A loyalty form was submitted by the Department of State for [redacted] on October 8, 1948. A review of the Bureau files disclosed [redacted]

b6 67C-D

4-750 (2-7-79)

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
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FBI/DOJ

[redacted]

Allegations by Senator McCarthy

Case No. 75. This individual was employed in December 1946 in the Foreign Service in the State Department. According to the files in the Department, he is a known contact of two suspects in the investigation of Soviet espionage activities in the United States. The investigative report dated March, 1947, showed he sent material to one of the Soviet espionage suspects who had previously given him the names of two well known Communists whom he could contact abroad.

Possible Identification

This individual is possibly identical with the subject of a preliminary loyalty inquiry made by the Bureau in June, 1948, entitled [redacted]

b6 - b7C
D

[redacted]

Allegations by Senator McCarthy:

Case #76

"This does not involve communistic activities, but does shed some light upon the possible reasons for some individuals' being employed by the State Department. This involves the case of a young man who was very patently incompetent and who had made gross misstatements in his application. He was turned down for employment. One of the superiors in the Department then wrote a note to the officer who had the task of deciding whether or not to employ this young man. That was after pressure had been applied from above to get him a job. The following is the comment made by the employing officer: "If _____ is so little concerned with the quality of Department personnel, there is little we can do. I believe he is more interested in the politics of the situation.'

"That is signed and dated."

Possible Identification:

This individual is apparently [redacted] No investigation has been conducted concerning him by the Bureau. Bureau files fail to reflect any information identifiable with him 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. 96" and information substantially the same as alleged by Senator McCarthy is set forth. It is noted in this connection that 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 20,1948, there is set forth information indicating that the individual involved in "Case No. 96" (identified in Lee's material as [redacted] was not employed by the State Department, having resigned January 31, 1947. (62-39749-1109)

b7c-D

[redacted]

Allegations by Senator McCarthy:

Case No. 78.

"This individual has made application for a P-8 position in the State Department. He has been employed by the Treasury Department from April, 1940, up to the present time, except for military release from July, 1942, to December, 1942. State Department files show that he was highly recommended by two individua engaged in Soviet espionage activities. Another Government investigative agency indicated that he was one of the contacts of the subject of a Soviet espionage case. One of his references refused to recommend him because of his association with pro-Communists. This individual is still holding a high-salaried position with the Treasury Department, in work, as I understand, directly with the State Department."

Possible Identification:

This individual is possibly identical with [redacted] who was born [redacted]

[redacted]

A preliminary investigation was conducted, which failed to develop any additional pertinent information tending to establish [redacted] association with [redacted] and, accordingly, the Loyalty form was returned with the following stamp: "No disloyal data FBI files, June 24, 1948" [redacted]

4-750 (2-7-79)

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
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FBI/DOJ

Copies of all investigative reports on [redacted] were forwarded the Economic Cooperation Administration and the Civil Service Commission on October 27, 1948.

Letter dated October 25, 1948, from the Economic Cooperation Administration advised that [redacted] was one of four individuals whose services had been terminated, and requested that any further investigation be discontinued. [redacted]

Letter dated January 28, 1949, from Seth W. Richardson, Chairman, Loyalty Review Board, U. S. Civil Service Commission, made reference to [redacted] Employee was checked as "retained." (This disposition was apparently based on the full field investigation for Economic Cooperation Administration, copies of which were sent to Civil Service).

The files fail to reflect [redacted] was ever employed by the State Department, it being noted that the individual mentioned in Case No. 78 had made application for a P-8 position in the State Department.

Also, according to Senator McCarthy's statement, one reference refused to recommend the individual mentioned because of his association with pro-Communists. It will be noted the five references interviewed in the Economic Cooperation Administration investigation recommended [redacted] and furnished no derogatory information concerning him.

In addition, according to Senator McCarthy's statement, the individual referred to has been employed by the Treasury Department from 1940 to the present, except for military release from July, 1942, to December, 1942. It will be noted that the files reflect [redacted]

b6
b7c

[redacted]

Allegations by Senator McCarthy:

Case No. 79

"This individual is on the special project staff at the State Department. The intelligence report in his file indicates that numerous informants reported he was pro-Communist, radical, and of dubious background. However, I understand he has been given top secret clearance."

Possible Identification:

This individual is possibly identical with [redacted]

A check of the general indices of the Bureau has disclosed that, while no investigation has been conducted concerning him, the Bureau, as of the present time, is processing a personnel security questionnaire with a view towards conducting an investigation of him under the provisions of the Atomic Energy Act of 1946. The request for the investigation is predicated on the fact that he is [redacted]

A review of the Bureau files disclosed that [redacted]

[redacted]

b6

b7c

[redacted]

It is noted that the individual referred to by Senator McCarthy under "Case No. 79" is apparently identical with the individual referred to as "Case No. 105" in the material provided to the Bureau on January 29, 1948, on a confidential basis by [redacted] is identified as "Case No. 105" and information is set forth that he [redacted]

In this connection, 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 appears information to the effect that the individual involved in "Case No. 105" (identified in Lee's material as [redacted] was employed by the State Department, having been "approved". (62-39749-1109).

b6
b7C

[redacted]

Allegations by Senator McCarthy

"Case Number 80. This individual is a chief in the Division of International Labor. The Department's investigative agency indicates receipt of information in October, 1946, to the effect that this individual was a member of at least one Communist-front organization and is a fellow traveler. He, however, still retains his position in the State Department."

Possible Identification

This individual apparently is [redacted] The Bureau files reflect that an investigation was conducted concerning him during September and October, 1947 when he was an applicant for a position with the [redacted]

Fishburn was again investigated by the Bureau under the Loyalty Progra in 1948 when he was employed as [redacted] Copies of the loyalty reports were furnis to USC on May 17, 1948, and by letter dated September 20, 1948, the Loyalty Revi Board advised that [redacted] was being retained. Copies of the loyalty reports w also furnished to the Department of Justice on March 29, 1949, and by memorandur dated April 15, 1949, the Department advised that the reports failed to disclose evidence of a violation of any Federal statut [redacted]

b6
b7C-D

[redacted]

Allegations by Senator McCarthy:

Case No. 81. "I think this individual has been doing this Nation untold damage because of the high position she holds in the Voice of America. This individual was in the Voice of America project, in the New York office, until some time ago. She was transferred to Europe, technically under control of the Commanding General, in the same type of work as the Voice of America, and subsequently the entire project was transferred back to the State Department, and she is today in the State Department.

"The file in this case contains a wealth of information indicating that this individual is an extremely dangerous and active Communist, completely disloyal to the United States, and loyal to Soviet Russia. Much of the information here, however, was given in strictest confidence but I shall try to give somewhat of a picture of this person.

"It is perhaps sufficient to point out that the witnesses without exception have stated in essence that this individual has collected in her office a mixture of fellow travelers and pseudo liberals and outright Communists. These witnesses indicate that the group is close knit and attempts a vicious character assassination of anyone who attempts to disagree with them, and apparently rather successfully so.

"The witnesses without exception seem to feel that this individual has exerted a great deal of control over the information used on the Voice of America, and is doing the United States immeasurable damage.

"I understand that this individual is now in Europe, and, although technically under the control of the Army, is in effect, to all intents and purposes, under the control of the State Department, and is still doing the same work as that involved in the Voice of America, formerly worked on in New York.

"Mr. President, since this paper was dictated night before last I find that she is back in the State Department.

"Immediate steps should be taken, in my opinion, to obtain not only the discharge but the prosecution of this individual."

Possible Identification:

This individual is possibly identical with [redacted] The Bureau's files reflect a Loyalty investigation was conducted concerning [redacted]

[redacted]

Reports were submitted to the Civil Service Commission on December 15, 1948, [redacted] vestigation were submitted on April 11, 1949. No disposition was shown in the file as of February 23, 1950.

Reports were submitted to the Department on December 22, 1948 and [redacted] were submitted on April 11, 1949. The Department advised on May 18, 1949, that no prosecutive action was contemplated.

Copies of t[redacted]eynity [redacted] husban[redacted] were submitted to [redacted] Civil Serv[redacted] on Decemb[redacted] the results of [redacted] foreign inves[redacted] submitted on [redacted]. On August 19, [redacted]9, advice [redacted] received that he had been "clea[redacted] on security [redacted] P.L. 80[redacted] Reports were [redacted] submitted to [redacted] Department [redacted] ber 17, 19[redacted] and r[redacted] of the foreign investigation were submitted [redacted] On May [redacted], the Department advised that no prosecutive action was contemplated.

b6 b7c

SUBJECT Joseph McCarthy

FILE NUMBER 121-23278

SECTION NUMBER 210 X 1 Enclosure behind file

12 pages

21-23278-210X1

April 26, 1950

Hon. Joseph R. McCarthy
Senate Office Building
Washington 25, D. C.

Dear Senator McCarthy:

Congratulations on your one-man fight to defeat Communism in the State Department, and I am forwarding information that may be of assistance to you in this regard. I am also enclosing a copy of a letter written by me to President Harry S. Truman, copy of which went to Senators Taft and Knowland. You will also find herewith a letter from to me.

I returned fromFormosa within the last and of course you are well aware of the situation out there at this time. I still believe that Formosa can be held and that it would build our prestige in the Pacific if we were to give aid to the Nationalist Chinese Government in the form of military equipment such as light and medium tanks, radar, small arms, three-inch guns, anti-aircraft and combat planes. This equipment is available and is obsolete as far as our own military standards require, but would be of great assistance in the stand being made by the Nationalist Government.

I still heartily disagree with the stand taken by our State Department and certain military representatives. The situation is entirely different from the picture painted by the newspapers.

Now to get down to facts which may be of assistance to you in your fight to prove that there are people in the employ of the State Department who definitely should be behind bars. To begin with, there was an influx of anywhere from 100 to 1,000 Chinese and other nationals to Vancouver from Hong Kong since the first of the year. Our State Department was well aware of this. There was no check made to see if any of these people were Communists or the representatives of the Communist Government; but it was definitely handled through the English Government of Hong Kong by transit visas, no passport necessary. These visas could be purchased by anyone with enough money. I don't know if you are aware of the fact that up to March 15th anyone could cross from Vancouver into the United States without being questioned.

I am sure that it would be an impossibility to locate and check all the individuals who came on these chartered trips from Hong

Kong, or how many of them are now in the United States and were sent here by the Communist Government. This should never have been allowed to exist inasmuch as they flew from Hong Kong over American air routes, stopping at Honolulu, and thence on to Vancouver. Eventually after much criticism our State Department did stop their use of that route, but again too late.

This information can be checked and if my dates are right a shipment of Chinese and other foreign nationals left Hong Kong on April 20th, this time going to Costa Rica and other ports where they will have access to entry into the United States. Again I want to say that the State Department, or representatives of the State Department in Hong Kong, are well aware of this situation. It would be impossible for the Federal Bureau of Investigation to track down each of these individuals that have left China, and will leave China on these chartered flights unless Congress were to allow a greater appropriation for the Federal Bureau of Investigation. Such action would not be necessary if our State Department was actually interested in keeping subversive individuals out of this country.

It is common knowledge in Hong Kong, and although I do not have actual evidence, I believe it can be procured, to show that for $10,000 or $20,000 entry into the United States can be arranged through individuals in our State Department in Hong Kong. For confirmation on this subject (it is discussed quite freely and openly in Hong Kong) you could check with of the Hong Kong.

This letter is strictly confidential and I am in no position to fight a libel suit. I am therefore asking you not to present this letter openly unless you can arrange for an investigation of the activities of the State Department in Hong Kong. If this information were given to the papers, or this letter shown to any investigating committee, I would have to give actual evidence and facts, which I cannot afford to do on my own. For my own protection, I would like to quote the above and the paragraph that follows as hearsay and common gossip in Hong Kong.

There is in the employ of the State Department in Hong Kong one Chinese who has acquired tremendous wealth during the last six months. There are also other individuals in the employ of our State Department who live in luxury far beyond the standard of other individuals whose salaries far exceed their own.

Now to go on to Formosa. We have in Taipeh news correspondents,

in Taipeh if our Navy had to leave Shanghai. (This enclosure relative to is the only copy I have, and if you wish to keep it for your files I would appreciate your sending me back a copy.)

At the time our Navy left Shanghai, they did fly , his wife and two children to Taipeh but our State Department refused to give him any type job including that of a common jeep driver, because he knew too much and would disclose to our Government information about the activities of any individual who was doing wrong. In the event of the fall of Formosa, , his wife and two children would be assassinated because of the aid he gave to American Intelligence from 1945 to date. You will notice that the information that he acquired for our Intelligence Service was of such a nature that it would assist us greatly in case of war with Russia, yet we let remain in Taipeh without food or clothing; in fact he and his family are sleeping on a bare floor. Why don't we bring , his wife and two children to the United States and let him testify before your inquiry board? I believe he would be of great assistance in this matter.

It would be quite simple to check inasmuch as his complete record is available in ONI, Navy Department, Washington, D.C.

For my own personal security and so that my name will not be blemished, as has happened to others who have tried to bring this type of data to you or others who could possibly bring it out into the open, I am requesting that you do not publish this letter which I have written, nor allow it to be used in any investigation because, as stated above, I am not in a financial position to fight a suit and I would have to acquire all necessary data to defend myself in such an action overseas, and if the staff of the State Department overseas was warned of this letter and the information disclosed herein, they would cease their activities, and it would become very difficult to secure the evidence necessary for your work.

I do not know how you will go about procuring the additional information necessary on these people but I believe it can be acquired through someone working for you in Hong Kong and Taipeh. As a matter of fact, I believe would be your man. I will be glad to give you any further information which becomes available to me and if I can be of any other assistance to you in this case, don't hesitate to call upon me.

Sincerely yours,

enclosures

交通部民用航空局空運總管理處
CIVIL AIR TRANSPORT

IN REPLY PLEASE QUOTE
OUR REF. No.

Kai Tak Airfield
Hong Kong, B.C.C

CABLE ADDRESS
"CLAULT CANTON"

23 January 1950

[redacted]

Dear [redacted]

Thank you very much for your letter of 10 January 1950 enclosing copy of letter which you wrote to the President of the United States on 5 January 1950. Needless to say, I fully concur in your views, and I am very glad to know that a California democrat sees the Far East picture along the same lines as a Louisiana democrat. I fought for eight years in China to defeat the Japanese dream of Asiatic and world conquest. My objectives during the war with Japan were the same ones expressed by Franklin D. Roosevelt in 1943; viz.

(1) A free China independent of foreign power influence.
(2) A democratic form of government of the people, by the people and for the people.
(3) A China friendly to the United States.

After more than eight years of terrible privations and suffering, China appeared to have attained these objectives. Unfortunately, due to our concessions to Russia at the Yalta Conference and to Russia's illegal and unlawful employment of these concessions and also, to our consistent sabotaging of the Nationalist Government from 1945 to the present date, none of these objectives has been realized. Today China is far from free; the people are actually enslaved by a handful of Red leaders; China is not independent because she is under the iron hand of the Russian bear, and the Red government is almost openly hostile to the United States.

The responsibility for these failures must rest squarely upon the Democratic Administration. Beginning with General Marshall's inspired attempt to communize China in 1946 and continuing down to the present day, our every official action has contributed to the downfall of the Republic of China.

Despite all of the drastic defeats of the past three years, the situation is not hopeless. If Formosa and Hainan Island are held, the Chinese Communists will be forced to expend a major portion of their military resources in an attempt to take these places. While this is a continuation of civil war, it is far preferable to permitting the Chinese communists to employ their resources in the communization of Asia. If Formosa is taken by the Communists, it will be impossible to defend the Philippines, and Mr. Acheson's "crescent line" extending from Japan through Okinawa to the Philippines will lose its southern

anchor. From Formosa as a base, the Communists will intensify the cold war in the Philippines by sending in reinforcements of men and supplies until finally Mr. Acheson and his Red staff will proclaim a "Peoples Revolution" in these islands and naturally, a "hands off" attitude by the United States - a repetition of the China "Peoples" war.

If Hainan Island is occupied by the Communists the current war in Indo-china and in Siam will be stepped up by reinforcements of men and supplies sent across the Gulf of Tonkin.

An open shooting war is not required for the communization of the remainder of Asia. In fact, it is not desired by Molotov, who is pulling strings for the conquest of the Far East. However, the result of the cold war is as damaging to our interests in the Far East as if it were a shooting war. We lose access to all the raw materials in this entire area, and we lose the support of almost half the people of the world.

I did not intend to engage in such a long discussion of this matter, but I hope you will find material in my remarks to continue your fight for the defense of Formosa and Hainan Island. These two islands are today the most strategic areas in the entire world including Germany.

With kindest personal regards, I am

Most sincerely yours,

January 5, 1950

The Honorable Harry S. Truman
The White House
Washington 25, D. C.

My dear President Truman:

This letter is written to you in regard to the defense and strategic importance of Taiwan, Formosa. I have returned from a trip to Formosa and wish to take this opportunity to not only give you my views, but an actually true picture of the situation in Formosa. I was on a business trip and also checking materiel for the Nationalist Government of China.

The morale and condition of the armed forces under the direction of Generalissimo Chiang Kai Shek is of a very high calibre. Their food, clothing and equipment, camps and quarters are very good. It has not been brought out by any of the so called visitors nor representatives of our State Department that the over-all picture in the Nationalist Army has changed considerably. There have been new generals appointed who are young, progressive and well liked by the troops. The armored division, which is under the Generalissimo's son, is doing a splendid job, as was shown in the battle of Kingman with a loss of approximately 10,000 Communist soldiers and an additional 12,000 Communists captured. As you are probably aware, there were American personnel repairing and re-conditioning the equipment that was being used. It is definitely a fact that the Communist troops are being supplied with Russian materiel and, in some instances, being trained by the Russian personnel and under direct Russian supervision.

The United States, through its State Department, has blundered and actually indirectly assisted the Communist regime of China in their fight with the Nationalist Armies under the directionof Generalissimo Chiang Kai Shek because of the inability of the officials of our State Department to make decisions and because of political differences between our present Administration and Generalissimo and Madame Chiang Kai Shek at the last election. We have definitely failed in our efforts to thwart Communism in China. Our State Department has issued a statement to the effect that Taiwan (Formosa) is of no strategic importance to the welfare and safety of the Pacific and the bases we now possess, and for which we paid so dearly in men, equipment and money to gain during the last war. I take direct issue with this statement from our State Department inasmuch as the majority of my service as an officer in the Army of the United States of America during the last war was spent in

the Pacific. I am well aware of the hell our Armies, Navy and Marines went through to acquire bases from which we could operate for the successful completion of the last war. Is the State Department better equipped, and does it have more knowledge of warfare, combat technique and what geographical positions are of strategic importance to safeguard our freedom in the Pacific and, especially, the West Coast of these United States of America, than leaders of our armed forces such as General Douglas MacArthur, who has spent more time in the Pacific and who has a much more thorough knowledge of conditions there and who, all will admit, including the personnel of the armed forces, did an exceptionally good job--actually one beyond reproach; also General Claire Channault of the Air Corps--both of whom have stated the necessity for defending Formosa at all cost. In addition to bringing forth this point as to the qualification of General MacArthur to determine the course of action that should be taken, it would be well for the public, and especially the members of our State Department and Congress to tour the Orient and see the conditions not only of the personnel of the Chinese Armies but also those of the English Armies in the Orient, and then make a trip to Japan where the occupation troops under General Douglas MacArthur not only greet you on your arrival but direct and guide you through Japan proper. It would make you proud to be an American, to see the morale and condition of the American troops in Japan; and it would make any nation think twice before an attack on this nation when they view our boys and see their contentment and morale.

If we lose Formosa we will have lost not only a perfect military base for Army operations, but the controlling link between China, the Philippines, Indo China, Siam, Burma and all of India; and it is a well known fact that the Philippines will go Communist within a short period after the fall of Formosa. We know that it has been a published fact that the Communists of China have openly stated that they will assist the Communists of India to gain control of that country and area. There can be no reason, political or personal, great enough that our present Administration should hand over to the Communists that which we, the former officers and men of the armed forces, sacrificed so much to capture or acquire during the last war. The so called White Paper issued by the State Department was nothing but a blind to hide their mistakes and blundering in China.

The foregoing and what I now have to say is my own personal opinion and it is also my opinion that we have the most blundering, untrained group of men in our State Department, or it is definitely being run or inspired by Communist elements. I can see no other reason for their present actions. I am writing not only in behalf of the Chinese Nationalist Government of China, but because I am in position to know what will happen in the Pacific and the West Coast of these United States of America in the event of a war with Russia and if we do not possess these bases in the Pacific for operations under those conditions.

We are at the present time in the best and most formidable position we have ever been in so far as eliminating the control of the Far East by Russia. It is not necessary to station American troops in Formosa to succeed in our objective, namely, to destroy Communism in the Far East. If you will recall, one of Mr. Lenin's statements was to the effect that "We, the Russians, will force the United States of America to spend its self to destruction." There is no question about it, they are succeeding. We are now in a position to turn the table in this respect on Russia in the following manner. We all know that it would destroy the economy of Russia, or any other country, to have to supply all of China with food, clothing and necessary equipment for both the armed forces and the civilian population of China. Therefore, if we sent Generalissimo Chiang Kai Shek the necessary military equipment such as radar, tanks (preferably M-5s) light bombers, fighter craft, and small arms and ammunition with which he can defend Formosa and continue his attacks on the mainland from Formosa and place a blockade around China proper, Communist China's only source of supply would be from Russia; and when Russia failed to keep the civilian and military personnel supplied with food, clothing and other essential materials, Communism will have failed in China.

Last, but not least, England probably by the time you will have received this letter, will have recognized Communism in China. This is being done for material gain to England without regard to what it means not only to England but to the United States of America from the standpoint of its effect on the rest of the world. Will not England and also this nation have lost face with the rest of the world if we recognize Communism in China while refusing to recognize it elsewhere? It does not make common sense to recognize Communism on the one hand and refuse to do so on the other.

I would consider it a privilege and a pleasure to act in any manner in which you may deem necessary for the purpose of forwarding to you daily and first-hand information from Formosa, and will do so at my own expense. My interest is not personal but definitely in the interest of democracy and the welfare of our country.

As a Democrat from California, I voted for you and personally believe you have done a fine job, and I would like to see you continue on the same course. I would like to hear from you and know that you personally have read this letter inasmuch as it is the views of one who has no personal interest and who has been in a position to see what is actually going on.

Respectfully yours,

1. Born in [redacted] in Swatow, Kwangtung, China, son of the late [redacted] Church Theological Seminary and a minister of the same church until his demise. As a boy, [redacted] attended the Anglo-Chinese College in that city. In November 1925 for pursuit of higher education, left China for London, England, where he was offered a scholarship to study theology at the Westminister College, Cambridge University by Dr. A. Maclygan, Secretary General of the Presbyterian Church Missi of Great Britain and Scotland, 133 Russell Square, London, WC1. Because of his inclination towards other vocation, he did not accep the offer. However, he left for the USA in August [redacted] and enrolled at the Baldwin-Wallace College, Berea, Ohio. In [redacted] he attended Graduate School of Business and Finance, New York University.

Returned to China at the end of [redacted] and has been engaged in different lines of work, principally in export business. After the V-J Day, at the end of 1945, he was officially connected with Capt. [redacted] (retired) Intelligent Officer, 7th Fleet, USN, and the command of Adm. Charles M. Cooke. Later on, under the command of Vadm. Oscar Badger, he was appointed as Intelligent Assistant to Cdr. [redacted], Intelligent Liaison Officer, ComWesPac, and concurrently served as Security Secretary to the US Naval Port Facilities, Shanghai, and as liaison man for the US Naval Forces with the Chinese authority.

In 1946, while connected with the US Navy, he also conducted an export business with offices at No. [redacted] Shanghai, where he was visited by thousands of US military and naval personnels who had come from different service command posts throughout the entire Pacific. At that time, [redacted] name was well known to all the headquarters in the entire Pacific area, especially in Okinawa, as he had acted as sort of unofficial host, with his money and enthusiasm, to hundreds of servicemen who had come to visit him with letters of introduction from mutual friends. (Col. A. Yost, OIC, Welfare & Recreation officer, 8th AF., Okinawa - Col. Goldsmith, Welfare officer, GHQ., Tokyo. - Col. John Carmichael, former Provost Marshal, Okinawa Base Command, at present, District Director of Immigration & Naturalization Service, Los Angeles, Calif. - Col. John. Hargraves, Chief Surgeon, PACUSA, Manila, P.I. All these gentlemen can testify on my behalf. Brig. Gen. Patrick Timberlake, Commander, 1st Air Division, Okinawa, can also verify for me.)

As an intelligent assistant to Cdr. [redacted], he has submitted hundreds of reports to the US Navy in regard to Soviet's activities in China and throughout the Far East. [redacted] has also been approached by the Security Officer from Pearl Harbor, and Guam, in the persons of Lcdr. Harold H. Schilling, USN, and Lt. John Flannagan, USN. Among the more important services that he had rendered to the US government through the US Navy are:-

1. Comprehensive reports of Soviet's military and economic intelligent networks in China and East Asia - 1946.

2. Comprehensive reports of Soviet penetration and activities in Outer and Inner Mongolia and the Sinkiang Province 1946-1948.

3. Military map of Siberia and the USSR Maritime provinces wi[illegible] indication of new rail lines and military highways built during the past decade, especially those built after the V-J Day towards the Bering Sea and the border of Alaska. This map has been sought after by the US Military Attache as well as by many US intelligent officers, as it was drawn by Prof. V. Purin, White Russian refugee expert and authority of that region. It was based on his many years of painstaking research and from secret informations he had received from time to time from people who had managed to sneak out of Siberia. There are several books about that territory to substantiate the accuracy of this map which had been printed during the Czar regime. I submitted this map to Cdr. , as it was my duty, but it was later given to Maj. William H. Saunders, Asst. US Military Attache in Shanghai, with the approval and permission of was personally thanked for it by Maj. Saunders on behalf of Brig. Gen. Soule, US Military Attache in US Embassy, Nanking.

4. Complete files and records (two Truck loads) of criminal and political cases. These records have been kept since the former SMP of the defunct Shanghai Municipal Council from 1922. It was reported in January 1949, that the Soviet authority in Shanghai has then offered a big price to get hold of these files. They have had agents secretly negotiated with the high officers of the Shanghai City Government Police Department, but had failed to do so, and so did the ESD, USN #44, as was told to by Lt. Col that he too had tried to no avail to achieve this aim. Therefore, he asked what he could do about it with promises that he will pay a reasonable sum of money for them in order that they will not fall into the Soviet hand. Which after a fortnight skillful liaison works and tactful approach to the highest Chinese authority in Shanghai, with the final approval of the President, that , was able to escort these two truck loads of records and files to the ESD compound in Ave. Petain. They are now in Washington DC, and at no cost to the US Government. Unfortunately after several days, was informed that the Soviets were aware of the whereabouts of these files from a leak through their agent in ESD as well as their agents in the Chinese police. I told Mscrip about it, and was later confirmed that it was only AN INSIGNIFICANT LEAK but it has soon been cleverly covered up! So the name of became known to both the CCP and the Soviet Consulate.

5. Numerous reports of Soviet's disinformation and double agen[illegible] employed by the ESD and other branch of the US government agency in Shanghai.

6. On April 18, 1949, urgent report to , as well as verbal report to Cdr. , Asst. US Naval Attache in Shanghai, of the Soviet's secret instruction to the Chinese communist to scuttle two merchantmen in the entrance of Woosung in order to trap the entire US Naval vessels then bogged in the Hwangpoo river. He also warned Cdr. Slayton as well as Mr. William Supple of the US Consulate General of the communist scheme of provo[illegible] incident with US government personnels and nationals, to advise US nationals to leave Shanghai and oth[illegible]

provoking incident with US government personnels.

and to advise all US nationals to leave Shanghai and other parts of Communist occupied China while the transportation facilities were still available. Both and Mr. Supple can testify.

The US Naval Forces suddenly withdrew from the water of Shanghai on the later part of April 1949. Prior to its departure, was assured by both and that the US authority will afford him and his family due protection in case of emergency. However, on May 2, 1949, and his family were brought over to Takao, Formosa per the MSD plane through the courtesy of [redacted]. On arrival at Takao, he was told to proceed to Taipeh to wait for further instruction, but several months have since been elapsed, no words whatever have been received by him. In spite of his many years of services with the US Navy - past records of which are been kept in ONI, US Navy Department, Washington DC., has been denied of opportunity to secure work in any capacity in any of the US Government organizations in Taiwan - not even a low down job as a jeep driver is given to him as he had once applied for one day of desperation, to the US Attache Offices in Taipeh. He would like to know why!

Note: Complete record of , refer to ONI, Navy Department, Washington DC., or Commander Washington DC.