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FROM

OFFICE OF DIRECTOR, FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

TO

OFFICIAL INDICATED BELOW BY CHECK MARK

Mr. Tolson ( )
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Mr. Belmont ( )
Mr. Callahan ( )
Mr. Conrad ( )
Mr. DeLoach ( )
Mr. Malone ( )
Mr. McGuire ( )
Mr. Rosen ( )
Mr. Trotter ( )
Mr. Evans ( )
Mr. W. C. Sullivan ( )
Mr. Ingram ( )
Miss Gandy ( )

See Me ( )
Note and Return ( )
Prepare Reply ( )
For Your Recommendation ( )
What are the facts? ( )

Remarks:

Edward R. Murrow

1 ENCLOSURE
ENCLOSURE ATTACHED
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17 FEB 17 1961

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Unworthy Attack

Hollywood Can't Easily Refute Murrows' Criticism of Films

By JAMES O'NEILL JR.

Edward R. Murrow, director of the United States Information Agency, certainly gets his lumps in today's editorial in Motion Picture Herald, but I feel the attack is both unwarranted and unworthy of editor Martin Quigley Jr., who ought to have more of Mr. Murrow's kind in his corner, and less of the Hollywood Howlers.

The editorial is the result of a speech Mr. Murrow gave to an invited audience in Hollywood Nov. 5, in which he accused Hollywood, and thru Hollywood, the American film industry, of painting a false picture of America and its people to the world.

"This is sheer nonsense," says the Motion Picture Herald.

This bureau is prepared to defend Mr. Murrow. His accusation is the plain, unvarnished, bloody truth.

Hollywood's pictures of America are pretty dreary, difficult for USIA to combat in their rather restricted operation and thru the fact that Hollywood's efforts are advertised, exploited and get far more than their share of news' space in the world's press, radio and TV.

Mr. Quigley says "it is unfair to damn all Hollywood for a small percentage of films that may have misleading and even adverse effects on a fraction of overseas audiences."

ARGUMENT

I argue, vigorously, with the use of the words "unfair," "small percentage," and "fraction." It has been my experience that America's image overseas is overly presented by Hollywood, and I have found that image abroad both misleading and almost impossible to argue against.

In the past few months I have taken the USIA to task for co-operating with Hollywood's International Film Festival entries, and have urged that certain officials cease giving lip service to the rubbish we offer in competition. This year it has not been either representative of American life nor of the best of the American motion picture industry.

But I believe that certain members of the film industry are trying hard to get the best of America to the rest of the world.

THE IMAGE

Three or four times a week I see the image of America that Hollywood is offering audiences and I have become sickened with the crass, commerical, adulterated, hoked-up, sensual garbage that is offered, not only to US, but to the world at large.

Mr. Murrow has a job on his hands in offering an honest appraisal of America and its work, and he needs some help from the professionals.

I do not ask Hollywood to make propaganda for the Government, but also I do not agree that falsehood, however entertaining to moronic minorities, makes the image of America any brighter in a world darkened by the engulfing threat of communism.

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WASHINGTON REPORT

BY FULTON LEWIS, JR.

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WASHINGTON, FEB. 5 -- The corps of hard, knowledgeable people in Washington is still stunned over the appointment of Edward R. Murrow to the post of Director of the United States Information Agency. The USIA (and the Voice of America, which it operates) is our chief propaganda agency in the daily battle of words and ideas against the Soviets. Its director should be a man of deep understanding of the adversary.

Mr. Murrow's first important job (back in 1933) was as assistant director of the Institute of International Education, an organization that sends American students abroad for courses. Some of these were supposed to have gone to Moscow University, but Russia canceled the course.

But this was only the beginning for Mr. Murrow. After he achieved national prominence for his wartime overseas broadcasts from blitzed London, he was able to swing into action for causes and personalities close to his heart and highly revealing of his political instincts and thinking.

His real career as propagandist inside the United States started in the early nineteen fifties. His media were his television programs and his daily radio broadcasts. His technique was effective--highly selective camera shots and highly selective questions--all passed off with an air of reportorial objectivity.

Among Murrow's earliest endeavors was his television coverage of a dispute between Indiana's American Legion and the American Civil Liberties Union. Through camera shots he made the legionnaires appear like crude bully-boy types, while the ACLU'ers were made to come through as "just us plain folks" characters.

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In what was perhaps his dexterous worst, Murrow produced a telecast on the late Joe McCarthy which, through careful selectivity of shots, projected the Senator as an emotionally unbalanced, personally disreputable demagogue. The lefties exposed by McCarthy were portrayed as innocent men, persecuted and victimized by a moral monster.

(MORE)

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xx monster.

Murrow went all-out to whitewash Dr. J. Robert Oppenheimer, who was denied security clearance by the government after he admitted he had contributed financially to Communist causes and that both his brother and wife were deeply involved in Communist associations. Murrow built up Oppenheimer on his "Person to Person" program as a sensitive, cultivated soul persecuted by crude inquisitors.

Murrow's questioning of Oppenheimer was so openly slanted that even the liberal newspaper publisher Dorothy Schiff felt impelled to publicly deplore Murrow's bias. But Murrow had done his job well. He was largely responsible for the public "rehabilitation" of the man who for years held back America's development of the H-bomb.

One of Murrow's classic broadcasts was done for Owen Lattimore, described by the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee as a "conscious articulate instrument of the Soviet conspiracy."

Lattimore knows who his friends are. He acknowledged Murrow's help in his book, "Ordeal by Slander," saying there: "Before I could speak for myself Murrow kept the record straight by repeatedly drawing attention to the fact that nothing had been proved against me.... He gave me a national forum of my own so that millions could hear me speaking for myself..."

Murrow's record goes on and on. In his time he defended such persons as Harry Dexter White, while attacking anti-Communists like William Knowland, Richard Nixon and Scotty McLeod.

The newsmen at the USIA are worried over their new boss.

# # # #

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MURROW DEPARTS

Commentator Leaving Broadcast Post For Challenging Federal Job

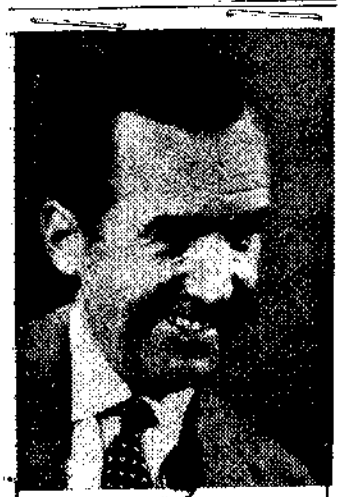
By JACK GOULD

THE appointment of Edward R. Murrow as director of the United States Information Agency removes from the domestic broadcasting scene a man whose contribution scarcely can be exaggerated. To whatever extent television has found its voice of conscience, purpose and integrity it was as much the doing of Mr. Murrow as any other single individual in the medium.

In accepting the thankless post of head of governmental informational activities, including the Voice of America, Mr. Murrow brings a distinctive set of qualifications. His prestige and prominence, national and international, in themselves will endow the Voice of America with an importance that always has been distressingly lacking. What this country says to the world and, more especially, how well it says it, has been a subject of official indifference that has bordered on the shocking.

Contrast

If Mr. Murrow is not unaccustomed to the limelight, he undoubtedly will find the Washington glare very different from what he has known in the past. He can expect to make many appearances before Congressional committees, some members of which have delighted in making a football of the Voice. The American knowledge of the art of propaganda is so fragmentary that self-appointed experts abound in the subject and are eager to contribute their criticism.



Edward R. Murrow.

While probably there is no ideal process of indoctrination for the novice on the Washington scene, certainly experience in the jungle of Madison Avenue should prove helpful. It is in that sphere that the commentator's record of achievement is doubly outstanding. Because, basically, it was his tough individualism that not only resulted in any number of memorable broadcasts but also served as a stimulating needle to an entire industry that did not relish a piercing provocation to stand up.

The genesis of Mr. Murrow as a broadcasting figure came in his unforgettable radio reports from London during World War II: his use of traditional British understatement gave drama and emotional content to the horrors of the air raids and the

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matchless courage of the English. But it was also at the same time that he played an instrumental part in putting together radio's most brilliant staff of reporters for the Columbia Broadcasting System.

After the war, between 1945 and 1947, Mr. Murrow had a brief flirtation with the higher-executive echelons of the network, but moving memoranda from the "In" to the "Out" drawer was not to prove to his liking. He reverted to the status of the working journalist just at the time that television began to emerge.

Almost alone of the commentators, Mr. Murrow chanced to be a TV natural. With his dark hair and strong facial features, he was highly videogenic; moreover his delivery was compelling. He met, in short, the test of personality. These factors may seem almost irrelevant but not in TV. His screen presence had the important virtue of making Mr. Murrow "commercial"; accordingly, he gained large enough audiences to interest sponsors.

With sponsorship came a power and independence that is denied to most TV journalists. Mr. Murrow quite readily might have luxuriated in his influence and taken the easy way out through expedient compromise. But the commentator happened to be a man concerned with the hour's pressing issues, a concern that was to find expression in the remarkable TV chapter known as "See It Now."

Climax

The full story of "See It Now," its beginning, middle and end, may never be told, but its high-water mark was its frontal assault on the actions of the late Senator Joseph R. McCarthy, Republican of Wisconsin. Together with his partner, Fred W. Friendly, TV's most skilled practitioner in the field of documentaries and also a man of indomitable determination, Mr. Murrow and the TV medium stripped the mask of invincibility from the Senator.

What is not generally realized is that Mr. Murrow decided to go ahead with the program at a time when passions in the broadcasting industry were running wild on the issue of Communist sympathizers and dupes. It was the autonomy of the Murrow-Friendly operation, often the source of internal controversy within C.B.S., that got the vital show on the air.

In the tradition of the working journalist, Mr. Murrow always has taken a somewhat jaundiced view of TV business men, no matter how nobly motivated, in coping with the realities of reporting. While anything but a bad businessman himself, as evidenced in his share of the capital-gains deal on the sale of "Person to Person" to C.B.S., he has vigorously subscribed to the traditional separation of editorial and advertising functions. Even at the risk of hearing his operation described as an impenetrable fortress, he championed the cause of the network's news staff against all comers, a source of support that could be severely missed.

The influence of Mr. Murrow, however, did not stop with C. B. S. If the history of public-service broadcasting in TV in recent years is traced back, it will be found that the success of his ventures was a primary motivating factor in arousing the National Broadcasting Company to greater efforts. Ironically, coincidental with his departure, it is C. B. S. News that is in the throes of a reorganization, in part precisely because of the diffused leadership that he always felt was perilous.

If only because Mr. Murrow did pioneer vigorously for broadcasting of substance and controversy, he has been a rallying point for many gifted individuals of like viewpoint. Accordingly, his departure from the scene in a way must be regretted; for one reason or another the hard core of stimulating spirits in TV is sadly diminishing.

But if there is one area to hope that this is only a passing phase and new vigor will be forthcoming, it is in the inter-network rivalry in news and documentaries, the very cause for which Mr. Murrow held the banner aloft over a period of many lonely years.

Quality

In his directorship of the U. S. I. A., Mr. Murrow could not ask for a more challenging assignment. Parts of the Voice of America programing are first rate, but there is an undertone of strident preachment that is terribly wearing, beginning with the bombastic repetition of the Voice theme song, "Columbia, the Gem of the Ocean," which has a martial connotation that is avoided by every other country using the international short waves, including the Soviet Union.

While the Voice cannot be respected and trusted more than the fundamental foreign policies to which it must give global emphasis, there is much that can be learned from the subtlety and understatement of the British Broadcasting Corporation, probably the most widely used and highly regarded short-wave service of the Western world. Facts quietly and gracefully stated remain the best "propaganda" of all, a policy happily consistent with Mr. Murrow's public record and personal conviction.

ENCLOSURE

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NEW YORK Confidential

By LEE MORTIMER

From Peoria mit Palm Trees comes word that Laurence Harvey is positively flabbergasted at those reports elsewhere that he's buying a Hollywood honeymoon cottage for Joan Cohn. Says he doesn't plan to get married again for a long time. Joan, who was briefly wed to Harry Karl, who was married to Marie McDonald before he merged with Debbie Reynolds, would like to try it again. Or so they say and just who is "they?"...Well, we won't be penning those Nancy Kovack items much longer because she and actor Peter Romano, who did so well in "Splendor in the Grass," are engaged and will do it in the early Spring. Now if Miss Novak would do the same there'd be another one we could forget. But for how long?...Nico Minardos who was married to Debbie Loew who was married to Tyrone Power may say the "I dos" with singer Cathi Hayes in the near future...And Esther William's ex, Ben Gage, who switched to another new one this week: De Leone Welkington... And Scott Brady whose newest interest is Florence Irvine who teaches him cha cha at Arthur Murray's ...Which reminds me. A straight dramatic actress may go far in movies. But she'll go farther if she's curved. Now, now Mortimer.

A confidential memo from me to me about the "inside" of why Sammy Davis, Jr., did not appear at the Inaugural Ball. He was told he was cordially invited but he would have to leave his wife, May Britt, home which seems to be some kind of thinking in reverse... Broadway still shocked by the antics at the Martin Luther King "testimonial" at Carnegie Hall with the booze flowing on stage, the audience full of wealthy left-wingers and the meaning of the occasion completely forgotten by the hams who ran it for their own glory and the smoothies who horned in on it...David Susskind, who pontificates on everything, will undoubtedly be shocked if Tony Curtis gets an Oscar for "The Great Impostor" which he so richly deserves...That gold bracelet fashioned like a rope that Barbara Luna is sporting is a little something from Doug McClure who'd like to tie her up at that...And now the Rogers & Cowan office which said I didn't know what I was talking about when I itemed that Shirley MacLaine wouldn't make the Inaugural because she would be in Japan (where she was—and is) claims that Anna Maria Alberghetc. hardly knows Tony Franciosa and that she hasn't been at the places where I put her, even with Claudio Guzman whom she's been dating for a year-and-a-half. (And Mr. Guzman doesn't like her being anywhere with Mr. Franciosa, even if she isn't.) And if Rogers & Cowan are right for a change, then some other press agents are going to be awful wrong.

MY PLATFORM FOR TODAY

Wouldn't it be a good idea if those people who are so afraid of resuming nuclear testing because Russia may not like it would read Patrick Henry's words again: "Give me liberty or give me death!"

From the District of Confusion a note that long-time bachelor Senator "Scoop" Jackson would like to give up *his* liberty for Barti Lane, the thrush...American Legion girding its loins for an all-out fight on Egbert Murrow who was named director of the United States Information Agency. The Legion and its millions of members will never forget Murrow's hatchet job on the veterans' organization, nor will conservatives of both parties forgive his TV "assassination" of Joe McCarthy. Senator Styles Bridges will lead the battle to remind senators of Murrow's past activities in connection with sending American students to Russia in the 1930s...Washington's political pundits, who have their eyes on New York's hot mayoralty election, are wondering what'll happen if the Dems nominate a candidate whom the local organizations oppose and I got the answer direct from a Tammany stalwart who said that in that event, DeSapio Bronx leader Buckley and others may enter into a "coalition" with the Republicans (similar to the one that unseated Marcantonio) to fight "liberal" Democrats and the so-called Liberal party of Dubinsky... Still keeping his personal Convair (the one he campaigned in) for personal use of self and family to avoid criticism if he uses government transportation for private business. His dad bought it for him.

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And then L wrote: Those Rock Hudson-Marilyn Maxwell dates have been strictly for laughs. For the real stuff she goes out with Pete Shore, a writer...Add look-alikes: Stewart Granger and society maestro Joe Ricardel...When Mayor Wagner hit back at Governor Rockefeller by referring to misdeeds in some state agencies, he was talking about the Mortimer exposes of the abuses in the liquor licenses of cafes operated by gangsters or ex-cons, or featuring daffodils or daises. What Hizzoner forgot to mention is that the city's minions of the law are equally involved and the scandals were (and are) attributable to both...Those nasty rumors about the Donald O'Connors...And how could they come so soon about Lana Turner and Fred May? (I for one, don't believe 'em)...That was the Met's celebrated soprano, Licia Albanese and Cecil Beaton at Quo Vadis. (Between courses, he sketched her costumes for "Turandot")

It's Seven Star and it's final between curvy Sylvia Miles, one of the stars of Warner's "Parrish," and Cy Coleman, composer of Lucille Ball's "Wildcat." She phoned him and gave him the air. So he's consoling himself with the knowledge that his show is now in the No. 2 ticket position...20th-Fox is looking for a girl to be its "Millionairess For A Week" in connection with the Feb. 10 opening of "The Millionairess." Requirements are that the applicant must want to live like one (who doesn't?) and explain why. (Because I want to live like one!)...Roberto Iglesias, the great Spanish dancer, is writing a book about his experiences. The title? Simply "Ole!" So what else?...When a neighboring hotel shut off his "sunlight," Miami Beach Eden Roc's boss, "Gentleman" Harry Munson, fooled 'em by building a magnificent cabana club right over the ocean, so now the laugh is on the other hotel whose guests are always trying to crash the Eden Roc's wonderful pool...Romance between Shelley Thomas and Sabrina, the British beaut, is something...That was "Becket's" Bob Weil living it up at Erika's with opera canary Patricia Burns...Definition of a beatnik: A beardie weirdie...And now to change the subject and note that Paul Evans, the Carlton recording star who helped Connie Francis douse the torch for Bobby Darin, is now doing ditto for singer Cathy Carr... If the Hope Lange-Glenn Ford idyll is over as I'm sure it is, it will be most embarrassing when they co-star in MGM's "The Bottletop Affair"...Now didn't you think that the Harwyn's Ed Wynne would paste T. Manville on the kisser for involving his 17-year-old daughter in a phony Manville romance?...Hear about the gal who's getting rid of her antique? She's going to divorce him.

THIS IS VERSE?

A good looking doll poured into a bikini
Can do more for a guy than Aladdin's Genie!

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MURROW APPLIES FOR POST IN NAVY

Seeks Commission as Public Information Aide—C.B.S. Plans 'Fabulous Fifties'

By VAL ADAMS

Edward R. Murrow, radio and television commenator, made application yesterday for a commission in the United States Naval Reserve.

The public information office of the Third Naval District at 90 Church Street said Mr. Murrow applied for the post of public information specialist. It is understood that if the commission is granted, the commentator will have the rank of commander.

In addition to filing application forms, Mr. Murrow, who is 51 years old, underwent a physical examination. He said that the Navy had informed him he was going through the same process that anyone else would encounter in seeking a commission.

The development apparently came as a complete surprise to Mr. Murrow's associates in broadcasting. Several who were questioned said the knew nothing of his intention to seek a Navy commission.

When Mr. Murrow was questioned about the matter, he said he had decided about a month ago to apply for the commission. He said he had no radio or television program projects in mind now that were related to his decision to seek a Navy connection.

Technically, Mr. Murrow is now on a year's leave of absence from the Columbia Broadcasting System, although he will do two television documentaries next yearand continue to appear on "Small World."

About two years ago Mr. Murrow did a television documentary on the Navy and he has expanded his friendship among Navy officers. It is understood that he believes there are certain Navy stories that can be covered only by Navy personnel.

Mr. Murrow once held a commission in the Army reserve. His application for a Navy commission may require two or three months for processing.

Leland Hayward will produce a special show titled "The Fabulous Fifties" for telecast by C. B. S. on Jan. 17 from 8 to 9:30 P. M., the network announced yesterday.

The program will employ music, comedy, drama and dance to depict the tempo, trends and outstanding events of the Nineteen Fifties. It will be sponsored by the major appliance division of the General Electric Company.

The C. B. S. show, which has long been under development by Mr. Hayward, C. B. S. and the Young & Rubican advertising agency, will "star the biggest names in show business," the network announcement said. They will be announced when contract negotiations are completed.

Mr. Hayward, who is credited with many outstanding shows on Broadway and in motion pictures, produced a two-hour Ford anniversary show on television in 1953. It starred Ethel Merman and Mary Martin and was the only television show Mr. Hayward has produced.

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As Pegler Sees It:

Murrow Vanishes In Puff of Smoke

By WESTBROOK PEGLER

THE TOTAL DISAPPEARANCE of Egbert Murrow, like a genie in a cloud of cigaret smoke, is trivial compared to the ominous fact that this empty fellow reigned so long as an oracle of political theology over people pretending to wise judgment.

George Sokolsky, with his instinct for the jugular, pointed out a few days after Murrow crumpled like cigaret ash on his own vest, that Murrow had never been a newspaperman. He was a showman. Of all the types of showmen, Murrow's was the lowest. For he was, so to speak, a pitchman, spieling from his ladder to fascinate the yokels with laudations of miraculous ointments of tiger-marrow and pay-later luxuries.

PEGLER

In the original version of this breed, at street fairs and carnivals, sly strangers lifted watches and screw-top purses as mountebanks wrought spells of preoccupation on gaping innocents.

Egbert's utmost was an appearance before a select company of cadets at West Point by an invitation so cagey that when all was said and done it appeared that some cadets had taken it on themselves to ask him up. No cadet has such authority. Yet Murrow got this forum for a political exultation over Joe McCarthy, who was then a rambunctious, living, kicking issue, and the Army was defendant in a disgraceful scandal. The West Point code of honor forbids evasion and equivocation. Be that as it may—.

But after four years, Murrow went on the air with a paltry hoax about prostitution as a device of ordinary commerce—and suddenly he was gone.

He may return, deflated to his intrinsic unimportance, but this final episode of the posturing spieler who could command even the participation of a Catholic Archbishop in his program on Good Friday, has shown us that radio-TV is vaudeville.

Gibbering charlatans have won counterfeit renown as radio reporters, but by no stretch of the imagination and charity can their text be adjudged literate writing. Some cannot read simple news dispatches with normal emphasis. Few even write their own material.

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John T. Flynn, on the other hand, a great reporter of impeccable honor, and Sokolsky, a scholar and a fighter against fraud, have never "succeeded" as radio reporters because they are not spielers or actors. Sokolsky never has had a sponsor. Big business, by a paradox, exalted the others.

The great wrong of Murrow's broadcast inferentially accusing all businessmen who visit New York of demanding prostitutes as lagniappe has not been brought into clear focus. For his excuse, it was said that Murrow knew nothing about the dirty business, but spieled a script prepared by faceless nonentities at CBS. The crude work was done by a woman who refused to discuss her own past when I phoned her to ask pertinent questions.

Murrow's whole attack on Joe McCarthy was a charge that Joe said a woman employed on secret code work in the Pentagon was a Communist. The whole howling pack yelled "McCarthyism," claimed mistaken identity and accused the Senator of character assassination. But only a little while before, Murrow undoubtedly did use faceless informers against whole categories of decent Americans, in a fraud presented as fact, the FBI solemnly affirmed that the woman accused by McCarthy did hold the Pentagon job and a card in the Communist Party.

So Egbert is gone. And a thinning puff of cigaret smoke is all that remains of a great delusion of a gullible people.

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Mr. Regler's Next Column Appears Here Monday.

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a Post Portrait

ED MURROW

By HELEN DUDAR

Not long ago—not too long before the announcement of his year's sabbatical—Edward R. Murrow, answering a question about the length of his daily labors, countered rather forcefully:

"I like work. I don't mean to say I love every minute. But I think you would agree that few people can be more fortunate than the one who works at what he likes. The frustrations are never unrelieved."

His announcement, a short time later, that at season's end he would begin a year largely devoted to reading, resting and travel, whipped up a storm of speculation that has not yet abated.

However often relieved, the frustrations are scarcely minor. It might be said that the case of Edward R. Murrow in 1959 is the case of the non-organization man in an era of rule by committee.

For years, Murrow occupied a position at CBS singular within that network or any other. One co-worker the other day described him as "a network unto himself." Essentially, the broadcasting figure of Murrow was outside of and antithetical to the corporate structure.

Three Masters

In by no means an unlimited fashion, but to a degree no one else could boast, Murrow had been free to do pretty much as he pleased. That freedom was best expressed in some of the best of "See It Now" before it went into an unsponsored decline and died last season.

Murrow was answerable for the results to his own standards and to general standards of what was fair, honest, informative and good showmanship; to the public response, and to a sponsor.

While he had one, the sponsor for "See It Now" was a broadcaster's fantasy. Until Alcoa decided to go in for the hard sell and compete for the housewife's attention on TV, ending nearly five years of institutional advertising, the Murrow production team operated largely without interference and without much attention to budgets.

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One reason for Murrow's independence was the public response. His personal prestige overshadows the network and every other figure at the network. A documentary turned out by the team of Murrow and Fred W. Friendly is, in the public mind, not a CBS documentary or a Murrow-Friendly documentary. It is a Murrow program.

The other reason for Murrow's freedom had been a close relationship with CBS Board Chairman William Paley, dating almost from Murrow's arrival at CBS more than 20 years ago and rooted in a deep mutual admiration.

"Ed doesn't have to work through channels if there's trouble," a former associate once boasted. "He can go straight to Bill Paley."

A network man once described Murrow as "Paley's conscience"—the lone strong figure present to keep reminding Paley that in addition to an obligation to entertain the public at a profit to the corporation, it had the responsibility of keeping its audience informed.

Whether that relationship still exists in the same strength is irrelevant, since something larger has been superimposed within the corporate framework.

Teamwork is the keynote of the day. There are no more loners lone-wolfing it at CBS. For the past year its actual programs have come under the direct control of the management through a Program Plans Board.

The board's 28 presidents and vice presidents (the membership includes Paley, Frank Stanton, president of the parent corporation; Lou Cowan, president of the TV network, and Merle Jones, president of the CBS-owned TV stations) filter and pass on ideas, controversial or otherwise, that will be offered to the public.

But, Murrow told an interviewer some time ago, "You can't go through committees to get approval to do what I did."

There's no dearth of ideas or diminution of their development for the air. In fact, the big networks are devoting more time than ever to informational programs, which may be seen at all hours of the day, except the hours most people spend in front of a TV set. The shift is in the emphasis; the emphasis leans to the brighter side of things.

"This is upbeat time," observed one network man. "You don't have to find a crisis in every controversy."

That hardly leaves breathing space for a man who believes television should "reflect occasionally the hard, unyielding realities of the world in which we live," and whose personal view of those hard realities is that "if

The Murrows on their Pawling farm.

we go on as we are, then history will take its revenge and retribution will not limp in catching up with us."

Or, as Murrow has said on another occasion: "Today, I do not think I would be allowed to do the McCarthy show. The sanction for heretical shows was higher in the climate of five years ago than today, when the climate is safer, more tranquil and more profitable."

Profit has not induced any noticeable tranquillity in Murrow's working days.

Five times a week (any week but this one, which he is spending on vacation in Florida), he strides purposefully from his office to a little radio studio down the hall to deliver his newscast.

He is, by then, perspiring generously around the chin—the customary manifestation of nerves that attack him just before a broadcast performance.

One of the 60-odd cigarets he burns up a day is dangling from the corner of his mouth. As he marches grimly through the puffs of smoke preceding him, he is so totally absorbed that he is certain to pass without notice or greeting at least one old friend or associate of 20 years' standing.

By that time of day, usually his 10th hour at work, he has visited with the parade of callers who pass through his four-woman secretarial staff.

Some of the day may have been devoted to a conference with Jesse Zousmer and John Aaron, co-producers of his Friday night "Person to Person" show, which Murrow is giving up after this season.

(Murrow has come in for a good deal of criticism from his friends and critics for the gentlemanly interviews and often strikingly vapid content of the show. It has, however, been a means to means. Jointly owned by Murrow, Zousmer and Aaron, "Person to Person" was sold recently to CBS for a reported seven-figure price in a capital gains deal.)

Ninety or more minutes of the day may have been spent on a complicated radio-telephone hookup, moderating a three-way discussion which will be pruned to 30 minutes by co-producer Fred W. Friendly for the Sunday "Small World" show.

And Family, Too

He will have dictated part of his radio broadcast and answered a large volume of mail, including some of the 400 to 500 invitations to make speeches, mostly before women's groups, he is obliged to decline annually. The dictation will have been delivered in characteristically tidy sentences, but, as a result of the speaker's absorption in the text, will be inelegantly mumbled.

There may also be a recording session of a narration he occasionally reads for a radio factual special put together by the CBS public affairs department. Although he had no hand in its planning, preparation or production, the program, as with "The Business of Sex," will thereafter be referred to as "the Murrow program."

Between interruptions, he will have skimmed most of the important U. S. and British newspapers, several magazines and a couple of chapters of a current volume of important non-fiction.

When the evening broadcast is over, if he is on his way to a business dinner engagement at an unfamiliar place, the address will be typed on a slip of paper because Murrow's mind, absorbed by larger issues, tends to lose minor details.

Home late in the evening, he may read until 2 a.m. or, if he can't sleep, until 4 a.m. In either case, he will be up in time to get to the office by 10 a.m.

Murrow says his family is "pretty tolerant" of this schedule. His wife, Janet Murrow, 48, a handsome, intelligent, blond woman, puts in a good deal of time during the day as chairman of the board of Reid Hall, an international educational organization. Their only child, Charles Casey, an engaging 13-year-old, who was born 11 years after his parents' marriage, attends Buckley, a private school in New York.

They get to see a good deal more of the head of the house at the Pawling farm, where the family spends alternate week-ends and where, by common report, Murrow is far more relaxed.

The boy shares his father's bird-hunting and fishing interests; the Murrows golf together and Murrow takes a proprietary pride in things like acreage yield and milking machines.

Murrow declared last week that he was 50 years old and tired; that he had no quarrel with his employers; that the leave would be a fulfillment of an old desire; that he was surprised the idea should be considered "such a big story"; and that he would be back in full harness in 1960. (He plans to continue "Small World" from the field.)

Apart from giving him more time with his family, the sabbatical will allow him to satisfy his yearning for leisurely reading and traveling and, possibly, for reporting.

The last item is the activity he says he has missed most as a desk-bound news commentator, TV producer and performer: "The excitement and the fun of doing what is the toughest and most satisfying job of all—trying to describe what you have seen."

He has offered his reportorial services to CBS in the event that he finds himself near a breaking story.

With the present jet services and Murrow's appetite for sitting in on big news, one old friend calculated the other day that it's likely to happen, beginning early next fall, on the average of once a month, any place Murrow is within a few thousand miles of.

Last of Five Articles.

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ED MURROW

By HELEN DUDAR — *Article IV*

As a network vice president for a brief period after the war, Edward R. Murrow has suggested, he was something of a misfit.

Among the things that he found uncongenial to his spirit, Murrow once explained, were budgets, the trivia of paper work and the executive prerogative of firing the hired hands.

Although the description manages to convey the impression of a man involved in an unequal struggle with "in" and "out" trays, most of those who worked with him said that during Murrow's brief term he proved to be an able administrator and news department chief.

(His efforts did fall short of his hopes to "revolutionize radio—to make it adult and intelligent," but that was a failure shared by many.)

Around the CBS news department during that period, it was considered something of a handicap not to be one of the "Murrow boys"—the corps of correspondents and commentators who were either hired by Murrow or had worked closely enough with him during the war to be lumped in that category.

"There were exceptions, of course, but some of the news hands felt that if you weren't a member of the 'family,' there was no proving you were just as good," said one old news hand.

At one point, a dissident news room group organized a Murrow Ain't-God Club. The movement collapsed after Murrow got wind of it and applied for membership.

Murrow's loyalties are elephantine and inspire a corresponding fidelity. Within the original "family," he is regarded with an affection that borders on the filial. (As a matter of fact, some of the crew members on one of his shows used to refer to him, usually out of hearing range, as "father." In that case, however, the designation appears to have been applied in the tribal rather than the paternal sense.)

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Everybody's Pigeon

The fidelity Murrow inspired grew out of a dogged battle to ward off interference with reporting activities and a willingness to go to bat for his news staff on most scores.

"Ed's the man everybody ran to with their troubles," said one colleague. "Usually he'd say, 'I'm your pigeon' and get on the phone and straighten it out."

Some of his friends felt that Murrow's decision to relinquish the vice presidency and return to broadcasting was brought to a head by the departure from CBS of William L. Shirer.

Both men consider the episode a closed chapter and don't like to discuss it. The facts reported at the time were somewhat conflicting.

Shirer, who had been the original "Murrow boy," for some years held a prime news broadcasting spot. Then, in 1947, he announced he was losing the spot and suggested it was because the sponsor was displeased with his liberal views.

In the brief flurry of news stories that followed, Murrow tersely announced that Shirer's shift to a different, sustaining time was solely a network decision and had nothing to do with Shirer's views.

Shirer was on the point of accepting the change but quit when CBS Board Chairman William Paley announced that the move would result in "an improved service of news and analysis."

Soon after that, Murrow resumed broadcasting with a 15-minute news show presented five days a week. In its 13th year and—an economic victim of radio's decline—now only spottily sponsored around the country, the program is still presented in its original format.

The first six minutes are devoted to a flat presentation of the day's most important news developments, put together by the program's staff writer, Ed Bliss, with careful attention to Murrow's spare style.

("You don't go giving Ed Murrow adjectives," says Ed Bliss.)

The remainder, the "think piece," may be composed by Murrow or by ex-broadcaster Raymond Swing, a veteran newspaperman now in his 70s who is Murrow's eyes and ears in Washington, or it may be a collaboration between the two.

The end piece, generally mislabeled an editorial, is most often an elaboration of some important news event in which Murrow is careful to discuss both sides, usually avoiding any suggestion of which one he favors.

While he has waded purposefully into controversy involving the principle of dissent—or, as he puts it, "the sacredness of due process of law"—Murrow's political views have been carefully guarded from public, and in most cases even private, audiences.

The care Murrow exercises not to mix opinion with fact has been the subject of widely varying interpretations.

"He's essentially pragmatic, eclectic and uncommitted," says one man who worked for him for a long time.

"He's very strongly committed, but he blows off steam to a very few people," says another. "It's frustrating to people who meet him at parties and try to get him into a political debate. There might be a discussion, but you're not likely to find out which side he's on.

"That kind of circumspection has done him no harm either professionally or personally. No other man in the trade can boast such a disparate collection of associations."

Murrow's associations cover a broad selection of political, theatrical and professorial names suitable for

Murrow and Friendly

dropping. The political ones cover a political spectrum ranging from Winston Churchill to Aneurin Bevan, from President Eisenhower to Adlai Stevenson.

His "See It Now" subjects have been equally wide-ranging. Among them was the 1955 interview with Robert Oppenheimer (on the work of the Princeton, N. J., Institute for Advanced Study) at a time when the atomic scientist, having lost his government security clearance, was a hotly controversial figure.

Murrow has admitted in private to a deep admiration for Adlai Stevenson—a bias, it should be noted, that was never betrayed in campaign or election night coverage.

He has described himself rather insistently as a "mugwump." One writer on the subject concluded after some study that Murrow could be considered an "unritualistic liberal"—a label his friends consider reasonably accurate.

The expansion of the Murrow enterprises came in 1948 when a former NBC producer named Fred W. Friendly came to him with an idea for a Murrow-narrated recording of historic events heard over the air during the previous decade.

The result was "I Can Hear It Now," which was the first non-musical album to become a commercial hit, and one of the most fruitful collaborations in the broadcasting business.

The record was the inspiration for a radio show, "Hear It Now," a past-tense program transformed in 1951 to "See It now," which was more concerned with capturing some of the sights and sounds of the present.

Friendly, co-producer of "See It Now" and of the present "Small World" show, is a large, ebullient man who, even in repose, manages to suggest he has just been shot out of a cannon. He is highly regarded in the industry as a film editor and as a creative talent who appears to exhale ideas instead of carbon dioxide.

During the "See It Now" broadcasts, Friendly sat at Murrow's feet—out of camera range, to give him the narrative cues—and he is not at all averse to do so at most times. Not long ago, he observed:

"I have never heard Ed say a superlative in relation to anything he or we did. He is a modest man—unlike me; I am a victim of overstatement.

"The real magic about Murrow is that people like Marian Anderson and Danny Kaye (the subjects of two notable 'See It Now' shows) will do for him what they wouldn't do for thousands of dollars for anyone else—because they trust us.

"The thing that is Ed is heart—strength. There are times when it all seems unbearable, but after a day of juggling budgets, of editing, of logistics, it all seems worthwhile because he really believes it's going to work.

"He's a very subtle, sensitive person. He always gets much more out of people than they ever knew they had in them—people always try to live up to what they think Murrow thinks of them.

"There's better writing in television, but I don't think there's better editing. I will be sitting in the cutting room at two in the morning and I will be editing with his hands. He is an enormously strong force. I will sometimes stop and change a decision because I know it wouldn't be his. I may not agree with him, I may even think he's wrong, but I will do it his way."

Whether done Murrow's way or Friendly's way, as both men matured [illegible] the medium "See It Now" came up with some of t[illegible]ost sensitive documentaries produced on televisi[illegible]efore the program lapsed into oblivion last summer in its seventh year.

Willing and, for a time, apparently free to tackle subjects most of television showed little eagerness to explore, the show reached its height in political daring during the chilling political climate of the 1953-54 season.

Among other things, it dealt that year with the case of an Air Force reserve lieutenant about to be dismissed because his father and sister were suspected of left leanings (the Air Force changed its mind after the show's review); with both sides of an argument between the American Civil Liberties Union and the American Legion in Indianapolis; and finally with the late Sen. McCarthy's investigative methods.

The McCarthy Show

The last item made the biggest public impact. It earned Murrow some resounding accolades ("Last week will be remembered as the week broadcasting regained its soul," wrote The Times TV critic Jack Gould) and some enduring foes. Among them sturdily stands the National Assn. of Manufacturers. When it attacked Murrow for his narrative efforts on "The Business of Sex" a few weeks ago, it unforgivingly described him as the man who "pilloried [McCarthy] unmercifully and unfairly."

The program was a collection of film clips showing McCarthy's investigation techniques, and it contained one of the few editorials ever delivered on air by Murrow.

One of the romantic legends about the program was that it was scheduled without the knowledge of—but with the "retroactive" approval of—CBS brass which, to some observers, seems as plausible as the idea of a Cape Canaveral rocket team launching an Atlas without notifying the Pentagon.

Murrow was prepared for McCarthy's counter-attack. Months earlier, one of the Senator's aides had gleefully announced to a member of the camera crew in Washington that they had evidence Murrow was "on a Soviet payroll in 1934."

The "evidence" was Murrow's employment 20 years earlier as assistant director of the Institute of International Education, an eminently respectable exchange organization which had sponsored a summer session in Russia for American and English students.

It is Murrow's self-deprecating contention that the McCarthy show received "much too much credit" for its boldness. (The feeling is shared by a number of people who observed at the time of the broadcast that Murrow had waited a long time to join the small chorus that had been voicing alarm over McCarthyism for several years.)

A few weeks ago, he said, "The timing was right and the instrument powerful. We did it fairly well with a degree of restraint and credibility. There was a great conspiracy of silence at that time; when there is such a conspiracy and somebody makes a loud noise, it attracts all the attention."

It is probably an over-simplification to conclude that the show's troubles and eventual demise date from that loud noise, although Friendly had an interesting comment to make on it recently.

He recalled that as they set to work editing the McCarthy program, "I said to Ed, 'This is going to be a tough one to do.' He said, 'They're all going to be tough after this.'"

Added Friendly, no man to overlook a good curtain line:

"We have been swimming upstream ever since."

Continued in the Week-End Magazine

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ED MURROW

By HELEN DUDAR *Article III*

Among the intermittent sources of wonderment to the corps of correspondents who covered World War II was the apparent predilection of the CBS chief European correspondent for getting within range of bombs, flak and anything else that could be counted on to explode.

Few correspondents reporting a war expect to avoid its hazards. But Edward Murrow's performance puzzled his co-workers, worried his friends and at times unhinged his employers, who were understandably anxious to keep a valuable property intact.

In the London blitz, Murrow carried his microphone to the rooftops and into the streets to catch the sounds of a city under nightly fire.

With a defiance matched chiefly by his astonishing luck, he also cruised the streets in an open car and made it a point to dine under several yards of glass. The skylight was the ceiling of a Soho restaurant which, even in the face of the general determination to "carry on," had lost many of its customers.

Like other correspondents, after the Allied offensive began he went along on bombing missions to Berlin and other German centers. And long after they ceased to be a reportorial novelty, Murrow was still taking off on missions. From time to time, his boss and friend, CBS board chairman William Paley, would extract a promise

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Off on a run over the Western Front.

that the last of these flights had been made. In short order, Murrow would be wedged into another cockpit, sweating out another run.

"It was obvious he was forcing himself to go," a friend commented a while back. "Each time, he'd be a little grimmer and a lot more nervous. And it made no sense, because when you'd been on one of those rides, you'd been on all of them. Every minute was frightening."

Murrow flew and reported on a couple of dozen of those missions, probably the most memorable the December, 1943 account of an RAF raid over Berlin, reprinted in pamphlet form as the "orchestrated hell" broadcast.

("Berlin was a kind of orchestrated hell, a terrible symphony of light and flame." Although the sentence is vivid, Murrow's prose is for the ear rather than the eye and, lacking his taut delivery, the spare prose is often flat and lifeless on the printed page. But a few weeks back, when a recording of the broadcast was played during a London correspondents' reunion at the Overseas Press Club here, it proved to be almost as gripping as it had been 15 years ago.)

Murrow had a variety of explanations for associates perplexed by what they felt was a pretty wild flirtation with danger. As a reporter—"a proud word," he pronounced the other day—Murrow felt it a professional obligation to cover air raids along with other important events in the war.

Besides, he was angry. He had found on trips back home that U. S. citizens, out of reach of the battle, seemed to look on these expeditions as weight-dropping contests, with little regard for the human terrors involved. In addition, when young flyers would call him and invite him along, he couldn't say no.

While conceding the probable accuracy of these explanations, his friends had some of their own. For one thing, Murrow seemed to feel the handicap of having come to the reporting trade without training or experience.

Still in rompers in the late 30s, radio reporting was pushed into quick maturity by the war. But among the elite group of newspaper correspondents overseas, even broadcasters with newspaper backgrounds were, for a time, second-class journalistic citizens.

"Ed labors under a general compulsion to hit a home run every time he comes to bat," a friend explained. "In this case, I think he had to keep proving he was at least as rugged and as much of a reporter as anyone else over there by doing roughly twice as much as anyone else."

In addition, Murrow harbors some deeply-felt views about physical courage and about the role of men in times of crisis.

("The most withering scorn I ever heard Murrow expend on any man was reserved for an Englishman who scooted for the U. S. at the outbreak of the war," says a former associate. "He looked on it as a 'most unnatural and monstrous act.'")

His friends say that Murrow's efforts to enlist were met with discouragement and, in any case, the discouraging realization that the military was not likely to set him up as cannon fodder for the Germans.

"I suppose Ed felt he owed some kind of participation," one friend suggested. "I guess the nearest thing to shouldering a rifle was sitting up there in the sky surrounded by flak and the threat of Messerschmitts."

The Best of Circles

For a man who had never known the tyrannies of a city desk, Murrow proved to be a very apt practitioner of a trade he hadn't actively chosen.

"He had almost a genius for making good contacts," says William L. Shirer, who became Murrow's first assistant some months after Murrow came abroad in 1937 as CBS' European director. "There didn't seem to be an important person in London that he didn't know."

Murrow was a highly attractive and winning figure in London circles. Among other social graces, he had a lively selection of American folk dialect stories which was gradually expanded to include anecdotal material on some of the famous people he had come to know.

(A Murrow talent that has never moved beyond private audiences is a gift for mimicry. He has a well-trained ear and the ability to reproduce accurately almost any speech from cockney to the characteristic muffled rumbles of Winston Churchill.)

A minor frustration of the association, Shirer reported not long ago, was Murrow's total indifference to food. Murrow's disinterest in food is legendary and it sometimes takes the form of overt rebellion against ritual feeding.

"We'd meet in Paris and I'd take him to a restaurant I had found that the tourists hadn't gotten to and there would be a long, elaborate explanation of a long, elaborate menu, and he'd wind up ordering ham and eggs," Shirer said mournfully.

Initially, Murrow's European assignment was as a kind of network cultural attache. A pleasant post, it involved swinging around the continent lining up choirs, children's choruses and similar groups for broadcasts for the U. S. Late in 1937, he hired Shirer, an experienced newspaperman, as an assistant and the two of them divided the labors.

Shirer was in Vienna on a musical mission when Hitler's troops marched across the Austrian border in 1938. He had a story, but, with the Nazis sitting on the broadcasting facilities, no way to get it on the air.

He called Murrow, who was in Warsaw and who advised him to fly to London to make the broadcast while the story was still hot. To insure continued coverage, Murrow flew to Austria in a plane he had chartered for $1,000. By the time he rode into Vienna on a streetcar, the only transportation he could find from the airport, the Nazis had eased up on censorship and were allowing some broadcasts, so Murrow made several.

The Anschluss shifted radio's focus in Europe from the nightingales in Berkeley Square to the war drums beginning to thrum on the continent. Murrow was instructed to start a European news staff.

The men he hired—among them Eric Sevareid, Charles Collingwood, Larry Lesueur, Bill Downs and Richard Hottelet—became the core of the CBS news staff and gave the network the reportorial edge it still holds in broadcasting.

Although the home office was now taking news seriously, there were frivolous spirits back in New York whom Murrow and Shirer felt compelled to battle.

"Someone in the home office got the bright idea of doing a broadcast from a cabaret in London and another in Berlin," Shirer recalls. "The show was scheduled for the last week in August which, it turned out, was a week before the war started.

"Neither of us wanted to do it. We were convinced war was practically here and in the face of that, the whole idea seemed revolting. I found a place in Berlin and Ed found one in London, but we kept sending cables trying to get them to drop the idea. We couldn't convince them it shouldn't be done, so in the end we just refused to do it."

Murrow's wartime broadcasts made him a radio legend, a commanding figure here and abroad. The British, who got to hear BBC rebroadcasts of some of his nightly reports of their courageous stand during the blitz, have remained firm in their admiration.

'This . . . Is London'

Almost from the beginning, Murrow demonstrated a unique technique, as well as a flair for capturing sight and sound in the spoken word.

His "THIS [pause] is London" (and later, his "THIS [pause] is the news") is the keystone of the style and manner: austere, understated through a calculated use of silence, spiked with tension and attention-commanding in its undertones of knowledgeable foreboding.

(It has long been the industry cliche to describe Murrow's tonal cadence as the voice of doom. Most of the time it manages to suggest that disaster may be half-way around the corner. In this connection, a rather mystifying upper-echelon decision was made some years ago as part of an "in case of invasion" plan. It was ruled that radio would be limited to three familiar sounds: Arthur Godfrey's folksy patter, Bishop Fulton Sheen's spiritually-soothing voice and, to "steady" the populace, Edward R. Murrow's grim baritone.)

Murrow came back after the war, having somewhat reluctantly succumbed to Paley's urgings that he give up broadcasting and move into the office of CBS vice president in charge of news and public affairs.

He approached the task with his usual missionary zeal, according to a colleague.

"He had big hopes for revolutionizing the informational side of radio. We all dream of things like that, but the company's got a bigger arsenal. Murrow was back in broadcasting before the year was over."

Continued tomorrow.

A wet day in wartime London.

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a Post Portrait

ED MURROW

by Helen Dudar (Series)

By HELEN DUDAR

Article I

There is, at large, a small dedicated band of observers who lean rather forcefully to a theory that Edward R. Murrow, one of the most durable figures in the swift-flowing eddies of radio and television celebrity, is perhaps never so comfortable as when he is not.

One irreverent viewer of this phenomenon went so far as to suggest recently that "if he could have had the choice, Ed Murrow would have been born among the diamond mine workers of the Union of South Africa under the present *apartheid* policies. There, at least, he might have suffered in grand style."

The truly dedicated cultivator of the art of suffering knows that the satisfaction derives not from victory but the battle.

In more than two decades, Murrow has had the chance to test his endurance against an assortment of physical, emotional and professional strains including:

¶Air attack (on the ground and in the skies),

¶A variety of natural disasters (flood, hurricanes, etc.),

¶The singeing heat of public controversy (civil liberties and McCarthyism),

¶The possible saturation of the air audience (two TV shows, a five-day-a-week news radio program and occasional "specials" in both media) and

¶Overwork.

Much of this has been done with distinction. The rewards have been a success and influence hardly matched in the see-saw world of the airwaves.

CLIPPING FROM THE POST

N.Y.

EDITION: 7th BLUE FINAL

DATE: 2 FEB 1959

PAGE 55

FORWARDED

RE: EDWARD R. MURROW
~~PROSTITUTION NYC~~
~~WSTA~~

BUFILE-

REC- 103

62-86094-4

NOT RECORDED

46 APR 30 1959

60 APR 30 1959

The Long Day

He is the industry's most beshowered recipient of gold-plated statuettes and hand-lettered pieces of paper suitable for framing which, at last count, numbered 123, excluding nine honorary degrees.

More important from the point of view of the mass communicator, Murrow enjoys, in the fullest sense of the word, the respect and confidence of some of the most important political figures here and abroad.

But, in turn, the almost overpowering public eminence has had an ironic impact on several things, including the opportunity to taste the larger discomforts of 20th Century civilization.

Materially, that has been impossible for quite a while. For at least a decade, Murrow, whose childhood was spent in financially lean circumstances, has been settled somewhat uneasily in the high-tax brackets reserved for earners above the $200,000 figure.

The income allows him to live in comfortable but far from flashy surroundings in a seven-room Park Av. apartment and on a 14-acre farm in Pawling, N. Y. The contract insuring these earnings is an enviable property; it permits him to take the sabbatical—presumably with some continued financing—announced last week, a decision as startling as it seemed uncharacteristic.

Up until a year ago, there were occasional chances to escape the Murrow hutch of CBS offices at 485 Madison Av. to some remote battlefield or conference area.

In such places, in the words of a co-worker:

"He could get the feeling of watching and recording history, talk to the people who were making it, work around the clock and go without enough sleep for days.

"Ed is something of a romantic and a little fanatic on the subject of reporting. He's very impressive in the field—inexhaustible, at ease with all kinds of people and, in his intense, worried way, sort of relaxed."

In good part for the last year, Murrow's overexertions have been confined to a 10- or 12-hour day which, with luck, is sometimes extended by after-work business engagements or early morning tape sessions for "Small World," a show whose global conversations involve some complicated time problems.

Some of Murrow's left-over time has been spent publicly and skillfully biting the industry that feeds him; in speeches, TV appearances and interviews, damning the networks for their bland excursions into "decadence, escapism and insulation from the realities of the world in which we live."

In all these forays, he has been careful to note that he speaks as an individual critic, not as an embittered victim and surely not as a CBS employe.

"It is not a personal moan of anguish," he said the other day.

And, as far as it's possible to separate the public figure from the private one, that may be so.

The public Murrow is circumspect, unemotional and awesomely controlled. In an industry sagging with abuse of the superlative, it is wed to understatement. It is largely sober-mienned, the brow permanently fur-

rowed by cosmic considerations, and it is sepulchral of voice. It skirts personal public rows.

(Even without allowing time for thought, it is hard to goad Murrow into public display. Some years ago, appearing on "Person to Person," India's Krishna Menon, replying to a question about social engagements, waspishly answered that Murrow never invited him to dinner. It was a rather gross insult since Menon had been a guest at the Murrow home a few nights before at a dinner especially arranged so that he could talk to some distinguished Americans he'd never met. Murrow swallowed hard and pushed on to the next question.)

Two Murrows

Most of these characteristics are, of course, an extension of a private personality, but one that is, after all, rooted in some emotion.

The private Murrow once in a while gives way to anger—a swiftly dispersed Old Testament rage. It is a generous and independent spirit that often can't say no to a request and hardens at a demand. It has a streak of competitiveness and recklessness that usually only emerges at a poker table, where Murrow's high-stake betting is fair game to more skillful players. It is a rare complainer, but it has in recent times given vent to expressions of discouragement, disillusion and distaste.

For all his activities, Murrow has been reduced to a rather minor role in an area that, publicly or privately, he obviously feels most passionate about—contemporary events.

The political and commercial complexities of a giant network are often as obscure as higher mathematics. The death of "See It Now," Murrow's major (and award-laden) eyepiece on contemporary events, has been widely lamented. It has become increasingly clear that when the show vanished, a powerful, if gloomy, TV voice on public affairs was rather muted.

CBS has been at some pains to note that its program of informational "specials" has been greatly expanded under its news division and public affairs department, which operates rather more directly under the company's eye than "See It Now" ever did.

The information program makes room for an occasional special by the "See It Now" production team, which last month turned out a show on the Norfolk integration issue.

But this might be considered thin work for a man as totally engaged by public issues as Murrow and imbued with what has been described as a "kind of missionary zeal" about informing the public.

It is perhaps not so much a case of individual as of cosmic frustration. He takes much of the world's conflict seriously, personally and, almost invariably, pessimistically.

Alarms

The radio-TV world abounds in tales of Murrow's gloomy views. At a celebrity-laden dinner at Sam Goldwyn's Hollywood home, some years back, one of the guests carried away a memory he still can't shake off:

". . . And after the dessert, when the ladies had all retired to the sitting room and the men were lighting up cigars at the table, Charlie Chaplin turned to Mr. Murrow and said, 'Tell me, Mr. Murrow, will there be war, do you think?'

"Well, Mr. Murrow took a deep breath, took the cigaret out of his mouth and then proceeded to give us his opinion of the world misfortunes to be expected at the hands of dictators and politicians."

In this period of relative tranquility, Murrow's views remains unclouded by optimism. The speech he delivered in Chicago last fall before the Radio and Television News Directors' Assn. was a penetrating analysis of TV's ills and frills presented in urgent terms of "survival" and the nation's "mortal danger."

Expanding on this one day recently, he agreed he had been sounding the alarm rather more frequently lately because of "increasing concern with the increasing seriousness in which we, as a nation, find ourselves. I think we're in a desperate position.

"We're in a situation where we have to try to substitute intelligence for experience. We haven't had the experience in the last two wars of the other countries, nor the scars of the British, French and Russians.

"Not having had the experience, we need the understanding to make ourselves a little more sensitive, apprehensive and generous and this is a terribly difficult thing to do. It may be impossible. I don't know."

Whether he is truly prophetic, Murrow had arrived in recent months at a position roughly analogous to an able, seasoned and widely travelled correspondent transferred to the entertainment beat.

For years Murrow has talked of taking a 12-month sabbatical and few have believed him. Partly, this is because he has so often repeated he "never really had a horizon of more than 90 days," that it was hard to imagine him planning a full year of reading and traveling.

But chiefly, even with the decision now made, no one can quite picture Murrow adjusting to the discomfort of relative inactivity.

0-19 (Rev. 7-18-58)

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Nease
Parsons
Rosen
Tamm
Trotter
W.C. Sullivan
Tele. Room
Holloman
Gandy

Loach
McGuire
W.C. Sullivan

These Days . . . . By George E. Sokolsky

A Daring Tribe

THE GREAT editors and reporters of this country asked for no immunities and no protections. They took their chances and assumed their responsibilities. I am writing of such reporters as Lincoln Steffens, Charles Edward Russell, Samuel Blythe, Floyd Gibbons, Frank Ward O'Malley, H. L. Mencken, Mark Sullivan, and such publishers as William Randolph Hearst, Joseph Pulitzer, William Allen White, Joseph Medill Patterson—their number is legion in the story of freedom in the United States. These are just names that come to mind, but a little research would fill this column three or four times over with heroic publishers and editors and reporters, long before there was any such thing as a Pulitzer Prize or any other gold stars for good conduct. There was no fear among these men and women. And they wanted no immunity from the law. Journalism was a great art and profession in those days and one that paid badly.

Sokolsky

Nowadays news is also handled as a part of theatrical business and the manner and tone are different. Television and radio are not newspapers and few men with real newspaper experience have made brilliant careers on these devices, although Hans Kaltenborn, a brilliant reporter and editor, was undoubtedly the greatest reporter on radio.

EDWARD R. Murrow, who recently attained a new fame as an expert on vice and its relationship to business, has never been a newspaperman. Whatever relationship he has had to news has been with radio and television and as that is show-business rather then journalism, his discipline and training have been different from that of a reporter. Also, as all his work is ephemeral, passing swiftly into the air, he never had the sad experience of having his errors blue-penciled the next morning with an unmistakable warning from the managing editor that there was no shortage of applicants for jobs.

ALTHOUGH it has recently become fashionable for some younger newspapermen to ask for immunity from responsibility, it is not customary in this trade. A newspaper is a responsible business, subject to law. It can be sued for libel; it can be punished for being salacious or malicious. Libel, in very simple language, means lying or defaming and decent newspapermen avoid both. They check their material and their sources and although bias and errors do creep in, the writer does not dodge responsibility.

As regards radio and television, the whole matter is complicated by the method of organizing the job. As it is a theatrical performance, the man who speaks the words may not have written them. The words usually come from a word factory.

Murrow, for instance, in his vice show, has admitted that he neither gathered the facts nor wrote the words; he was the narrator, like Charles Laughton reading the Bible, parts of which were written several thousand years ago.

Before radio and television are entitled to immunity from the law, they need to learn something about responsibility under the law.

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Wash. Post and Times Herald
Wash. News
Wash. Star
N. Y. Herald Tribune
N. Y. Journal-American
N. Y. Mirror
N. Y. Daily News
N. Y. Times
Daily Worker
The Worker
New Leader

Date JAN 29

62-96194-1

NOT RECORDED

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TV–Radio TODAY

By MARIE TORRE

Abbe Draws NBC Whistles, Too!

Contrary to popular opinion, there's a lot more that preoccupies **Abbe Lane**'s daily thoughts besides marimbas, maracas and maintenance of a figure that inspires wholesale whistling. The subject of her place in American television, for instance, frequently fills her meditative moments and, after thinking, she's decided that what NBC needs is more of Abbe and naturally more of "Cugie" (known among conservative folk as bandleader **Xavier Cugat**).

Marie Torre

NBC doesn't disagree with the lady, either!

In recent weeks, network officials have been noting with glee the ecstatic reaction to the Cugats' fifteen-minute, twice-a-week show, once listed as a temporary program, and now they're urging the musical luminaries to stay on through fall.

"We want very much to stay on television," said Abbe, "but fifteen minutes is too short for us. By the time we get warmed up, it's time to go off. We could be happy, very happy, with a half hour show in the fall, and that's what NBC wants to give us. It would be a color show, which is good. I was made for color TV."

While she gloats over the fan mail that piles in and purrs under auspicious rays from the rating services, Abbe finds television just too irresistible. So much so, in fact, she's permitted the medium to come between her and the leading feminine role in a motion picture to be made in Italy by movie stalwarts **Vittorio De Sica** and **Fernandel**.

"The picture has already been postponed once because of our NBC show," explained Abbe. "Now I'm supposed to report to Italy June 1, and I don't know what to do. NBC wants us to stay on TV through the summer. Of course, I probably could film my performances in the TV show and, in that way, have the time to make the picture. After all, it's not every day I have the opportunity to work with De Sica."

It was quite a thing for Abbe to have subordinated the movie to TV, particularly when you know that her big ambition is to be recognized as a dramatic actress. On TV, at the moment, all she does is sing and look sexy.

"Of course, I want dramatic parts, but I also want to go on singing," explained Abbe. "And there's no reason why I cannot do both.

"Once we resolve our future with NBC, my hope is to appear in dramatic shows on TV. Those appearances, naturally, would be without Cugie. One has to keep a little identity, you know, and besides, Cugie doesn't mind. He's not at all jealous of my career."

Cugie is Abbe's chief rooter. He invariably says, with some measure of pride, "Abbe started as a vocalist with my band and she wound up owning the band."

* * *

After a lengthy TV absence, **Red Buttons** will show up on the **Perry Como** singding of April 27, his first TV appearance since completing a leading role in the movie "Sayonara" . . . "Kidult," meaning a show for young and old, is being used to describe "Ethan Allen," a film series about the Colonial hero which is on the working list at Goodson-Todman Productions. . . . Despite high reaction to **Dennis James**' daily "Club 60" show, which originates in Chicago, the affable emcee will pack his bags and head for New York May 18. Reason: He's "homesick"—and, yes, open to offers.

* * *

It's a strange sight to see "I Love Lucy" down in seventh place of the Top Ten list, but that's what the latest Nielsen shows. . . . **Norman Brokenshire** takes on a new assignment Saturday night (10:30), when he launches "Address The Nation,' a new Dumont series devoted to Horatio Alger type stories among industry leaders. . . . After six months of red tape, **Ed Murrow** has succeeded in getting Department of Justice clearance for a "Person to Person" interview with Alcatraz warden **Paul J. Maddigan** and his family on May 3. It will be the first remote from the Federal penitentiary known as "The Rock."

INDEXED-131

NOT RECORDED
138 APR 23 1957

Wash. Post and Times Herald
Wash. News
Wash. Star
N. Y. Herald Tribune
N. Y. Journal-American
N. Y. Mirror
N. Y. Daily News
N. Y. Times
Daily Worker
The Worker
New Leader

Date

6 APR 24 1957

0-19 (Rev. 9-7-56)

GID 1

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Holloman
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~~Edward Murrow~~ Cited by Navy

Television and radio newsman Edward R. Murrow of the Columbia Broadcasting System received the Navy's Distinguished Public Service Award in the office of Secretary Charles S. Thomas yesterday.

Murrow

Murrow was nominated for the honor by Adm. Arleigh A. Burke, Chief of Naval Operations. The award is the highest recognition the Secretary of the Navy may give to a citizen not an employe of the Navy.

In announcing the award, the Navy commended Murrow's "See it Now" series which highlighted many Navy activities and installations.

NOT RECORDED
1 JAN 1957

Wash. Post and Times Herald
Wash. News
Wash. Star
N. Y. Herald Tribune
N. Y. Journal-American
N. Y. Mirror
N. Y. Daily News
N. Y. Times
Daily Worker
The Worker
New Leader

Date JAN 31 1957

GIR

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Boardman
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Parsons
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Trotter
Mr. Nease
Tele. Room
Mr. Holloman
Miss Gandy

UP165
(MURROW)
EDWARD R. MURROW, CBS NEWSCASTER, WAS GIVEN THE NAVY DISTINGUISHED PUBLIC SERVICE AWARD BY NAVY SECRETARY THOMAS IN A PENTAGON CEREMONY.
MURROW WAS CITED FOR TELEVISION PROGRAMS WHICH WERE "INSTRUMENTAL IN BRINGING TO THE AMERICAN PUBLIC A BETTER UNDERSTANDING OF THE NAVY'S ROLE IN THE NATION'S DEFENSE STRUCTURE."
1/30--N437P

INDEXED - 81

62-86094A.
NOT RECORDED
138 FEB 4 1957

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58 FEB 8 1957

0-19 (11-22-55)

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Holloman
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Contract Pending

E. R. Murrow Resigns CBS Directorship

NEW YORK, Oct. 10 (AP)— Columbia Broadcasting System Inc. today announced the resignation of Edward R. Murrow as a director.

In his letter of resignation, Murrow said he was in the process of negotiating a new, long-term contract with CBS. He said he considered it inappropriate to remain on the board while these negotiations were in progress.

Murrow, who received more than $300,000 last year in salary and other income from CBS, is an owner and co-producer of "Person to Person" and "See It Now," two highly successful TV programs. He also does a radio commentary five days a week for CBS.

Murrow said his resignation as a director would have no effect upon his TV and radio activities with CBS unless, of course, no agreement could be reached on the new contract.

A radio-TV veteran, Murrow joined CBS in 1935. He served as a CBS vice president in 1946 and 1947, at which time, he said, he did no broadcasting. He had been a CBS director for seven years.

The TV commentator refused to disclose terms or duration of the contract now being negotiated. Trade circles said it probably was a blockbuster in the neighborhood of almost half a million dollars.

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NOT RECORDED
138 OCT 15 1956

Wash. Post and Times Herald 68
Wash. News
Wash. Star
N. Y. Herald Tribune
N. Y. Mirror
N. Y. Daily News
Daily Worker
The Worker
New Leader

Date OCT 11 1956

86 OCT 15 1956

0-19 (7-8-55)

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Boardman
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Parsons
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Sizoo
Mr. Winterrowd
Tele. Room
Mr. Holloman
Miss Gandy

62-86094-12
NOT RECORDED
126 NOV 10 1955

Wash. Post and Times Herald
Wash. News
Wash. Star
N. Y. Herald Tribune
N. Y. Mirror
Daily Worker
The Worker
New Leader
JOURNAL-AMERICAN
Date OCT 31 1955

THESE DAYS:

Rear Guard Frustrations

By GEORGE E. SOKOLSKY

IT is always difficult to realize that time does not stand still and that therefore the certainties of youth become the doubts of middle age. Surely in 1955, no practical politician, who seeks votes, will quarrel over the issues of the 1932 or the 1936 campaigns. Some matters are historically settled and cannot be undone as, for instance, when a nation goes to war, the consequences of war are always upon it. The idealists, on the outskirts of political action, may still debate whether the New Deal was right or wrong, forgetting that Roosevelt hammered the New Deal into the very life of the American people. No one will undo SEC, or the NLRB, or the Department of Health, Education and Welfare in the Federal Government until recently headed by Mrs. Oveta Culp Hobby and now by someone I wot not of. These have become fixtures.

I recently came off my high perch and witnessed a performance on television by one Edward R. Murrow whom I had avoided since his McCarthy show which was more vaudeville than instruction. This time, Murrow was attempting to educate, without the benefit of the Aluminum Company of America, on the Vice-Presidency. He resorted to John Tyler and Daniel Webster to no particular advantage, they not being candidates in 1956. The data was at times blurred by a young lady selling lipstick which I can do without, but that is part of the game.

Beneficial Mention

It seemed to me that what Mr. Murrow was trying to say was that Vice-Presidents are not much use although seven of them have become Presidents and not so bad on the record. For instance, Harry Truman, if one reads his biography, may turn out to be quite a fellow in the history of his country and surely no one can deny Theodore Roosevelt his rightful place even though it was Mark Hanna's William McKinley who was elected to the Presidency and unfortunately shot. I cannot quite understand why Murrow despises Vice-Presidents so, unless it be that he is attempting to alert the people against Richard Nixon, of whom he makes comparatively scant but on the whole beneficial mention, for he does bring out the highly explosive political fact that Eisenhower likes Nixon, which statement could get Nixon the nomination at San Francisco.

52 NOV 330 14 1955

The entire television show seemed to be designed to scare the American people about Vice-Presidents and it even included a sequence from Morrie Ryskind's "Of Thee I Sing," written in Morrie's youth before he became an arch-constitutionalist and fought the Left Wing in Hollywood. The beloved Victor Moore, also of another vintage, did a scene from this play and landed in a Kosher Boarding House in Washington which may be as good a place to live in as the White House if you listen to Presidents' wives, none of whom seem to care for the place as it is neither a home nor a palace but a tourists' show place where no one can find the peace of mind that is described in "Home, Sweet Home," which is no longer sung by a jet-plane-minded youth.

Doesn't Go for Veeps

What a pity it is that we who remember better days do not leave the world to those who remember nothing. The point of Murrow's television show escaped me except for the idea that he does not go for Vice-Presidents although they are here to stay, being part of our system in accordance with the Constitution. The only real good sense on this program was Harry Truman's comment, namely that to abolish the Vice-Presidency, or to change the status of that office or the mode of selection would require a constitutional amendment, which is true and would not affect too much in the year 1955 or 1956.

It was good to see Henry Wallace again on this telecast, because put it as you will, Henry Wallace has left a permanent mark on our history as Vice-President and even if he did make a wrong turn at one point, so did most of the American people and that is why we pay such high taxes all our lives. But on the whole and on the record, Henry Wallace was a more effective citizen than we knew when we were all partisans.

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Mr. Boardman
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Parsons
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Sizoo
Mr. Winterrowd
Tele. Room
Mr. Holloman
Miss Gandy

These Days . . . . .

By George Sokolsky

Time Struggles On

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The Worker
New Leader

Date OCT 21 1955

Volume XII, No. 28 HUMAN EVENTS July 9, 1955

Article Section

THE MURROW MYTH

The Truth About The $150,000-a-Year CBS Commentator

By Victor Lasky

WILL WONDERS NEVER CEASE?

So rarely do "liberals" admit anything which might create havoc with anti-anti-Communist mythology that, with a low bow, it must be recorded that the publisher of the *New York Post*, Dorothy Schiff, has just criticized Edward R. Murrow as "biased."

Since Murrow is one of eggheadery's outstanding heroes, having had the "courage" to demolish Joe McCarthy with craftily-edited film, the fact he was criticized by Dorothy Schiff is news, indeed.

Big news, too, considering Mrs. Schiff, in the process, also belted another of eggheadery's sterling characters, Dr. J. Robert Oppenheimer.

Mrs. Schiff, whose apparently unedited copy appears weekly in the *Post*, referred June 19 to Alcoa's recent decision to cancel sponsorship of Murrow's "See It Now" TV show.

Ordinarily, the event would have aroused passionate denunciations of Alcoa for capitulating to the "know-nothings," the *Post's* favorite term for anti-Communists.

Instead, Mrs. Schiff pointed out that Alcoa had continued sponsorship for a year after Murrow's telecast on McCarthy, about which apparently she has no qualms. The "proverbial straw," she wrote, may have been the "sympathetic interview conducted by Murrow . . . which seemed biased in favor of Oppenheimer."

By all ADA rules, Murrow had no choice but to be "sympathetic" with Oppenheimer, objectivity notwithstanding. To respectable conformists, lack of objectivity is sin only when indulged in, say, by a Fulton Lewis or a George Sokolsky. It's perfectly proper in the case of an Elmer Davis or an Ed Murrow.

For example, the *Herald Tribune's* TV critic, John Crosby, has frequently assailed Fulton Lewis as a "biased" observer. Yet, last year, he actually praised the fact that Murrow, in committing mayhem on McCarthy, "did it without even a pretense of impartiality."

MRS. SCHIFF, whose newspaper — according to some unkind wits — never could be accused of ever reporting a fact straight, nevertheless, was troubled by Murrow's Oppenheimer telecast. It "worried" her, she reported, "because the Oppenheimer case does not seem to me and other liberals such as former Senator Benton and Secretary for Air Finletter, a clear-cut issue on which liberals can make a fight."

Mrs. Schiff, thus, conceded the government might have acted wisely in suspending the physicist's "Q" clearance. And, lest she stand alone in her heresy to "liberal" conformity, she pointed out two other ADA-approved celebrities were in agreement. (Mrs. Schiff's occasional disclosures of sentiments privately expressed, though usually disapproved by the persons quoted, often are refreshing, indeed.)

"Murrow," she said, "asked Oppenheimer only questions that tended to put him in the best possible light. The impression left with the uninformed viewer was that of a hero and a martyr. Murrow did not ask anything which would have raised doubt concerning the character of his protagonist. Why, for instance, was Oppenheimer in favor of research on the H-bomb in 1944 but opposed in 1949? Was not the moral issue the same?"

Many a *Post* reader, inured to a steady diet of hair-raising tales of villainous "McCarthyite" activities, by now must have swallowed their Stevenson buttons in amazement. For Mrs. Schiff went on to criticize the Ford Foundation's Fund for the Republic for distributing film versions of the interview.

"I deplore this," she wrote, "because those who see it will not have read the huge amount of material in the case. They will leave reinforced in what many of them would prefer to believe — that a great man has been grievously wronged."

If, say, an American Legion Post had protested the Ford's film in this manner, the *Post* undoubtedly would have cried, "censorship."

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IT IS ONE of those ironies that through the years Edward R. Murrow's "objectivity" has been highly touted. A gushing *New Yorker* profile actually reported in late 1953 that "among the public men who have commended Murrow for his fairness is Senator Joseph McCarthy."

An admiring associate was quoted as asserting that Murrow is "too much of a fanatic about being a reporter to throw in a lot of opinions when he thinks the facts will make the point by themselves."

And there, in a nutshell, is the Murrow technique — the painstaking selection of facts which "will make the point" he wants made. Murrow is a master at this technique, having employed it for years on radio. On TV, he has perfected the technique of editing film in a manner shrewdly calculated to illustrate any point he wants made. Yet, as he sits back, puffing a cigaret, he is able to appear the acme of objectivity.

For example, in his TV coverage of a dispute between Indiana's American Legion and the American Civil Liberties Union, the Legionnaires were made to look like a collection of Fascist-minded crackpots, while the civil libertarians appeared like decent small-town folk. As John Crosby summed up the total effect: "Mr. Murrow showed the two meetings — the Legion's and the Civil Liberties Union — jumping back and forth from the regimented atmosphere of the Legion's to the democratic reasonableness of the Union's . . . . Murrow simply presented the facts (and the faces) and let them speak for themselves."

Murrow's selection of faces is typical of his technique. Writing of another "liberal"-"conservative" imbroglio, telecast by Murrow, the *New York World-Telegram and Sun's* Harriet Van Horne commented on a New Jersey right-wing women's group as consisting of "American Gothic types, grim as granite." Apparently, Murrow's "liberal" gals would put Marilyn Monroe to shame.

MURROW'S UNFAIR USE of film never was more vividly demonstrated than in his telecast which made McCarthy look like a giggling psychopath. Even the Senator's most vehement critics will admit he's anything but. The *New Yorker's* Dick Rovere, for example, called him "a political figure of the first rank . . . quite possibly an authentic genius."

For the most part, "liberals" applauded the hatchet-job. But there were a few significant exceptions. The *Saturday Review's* Gilbert Seldes, for example, as much as he despised McCarthy, nevertheless, was troubled.

"The people who roared with delight," he wrote, "should ask themselves quickly how they would have felt if the same technique had been applied to someone they liked — for example, to the Stevenson whom McCarthy so coyly called 'Alger — I mean Adlai.'"

McCarthy, of course, made his "coy" observation as a political partisan during a campaign. Whatever his merits, McCarthy never claimed to be "impartial."

Murrow, however, claims to be an "impartial" commentator who, working in a new medium, supposedly aimed at presenting all sides of an issue.

The fact is, as the anti-McCarthy *Commonweal's* John Cogley pointed out, certain other commentators, through a different selection of film, easily could have shown McCarthy to be "a man on a shining white steed — infinitely reasonable (and) wholly without self interest. . . . I believe film footage could be found to suggest these noble attributes."

Cogley pointed out that the "Murrow show has set a potentially dangerous precedent which those who are now applauding it may find good reason to regret in time to come."

THE WONDER IS that Murrow has been able to get away with it, despite such recent criticism. He still is able to present one-sided bias as objective radio-TV coverage. A few months ago, for example, when Senator Knowland suggested a blockade of Red China as a method for freeing imprisoned U.S. flyers, Murrow recorded a Stanford University lecture by Professor Thomas Bailey.

Bailey told his students that blockades, at best, would be futile, and, at worst, they could lead to war. Murrow's only editorial comment was that Bailey was not famous. "But after all," he added, "knowledge and judgment are not necessarily linked to fame."

The *New York Post's* Jay Nelson Tuck gushed over this latest exhibition of "courage."

Murrow, the TV critic contended, "had cut [Knowland] into small, gory splinters." The fact Murrow did not present Knowland's side of the argument appeared unimportant.

This telecast demonstrated still another facet of the Murrow technique — that of letting others, like Professor Bailey, do his fighting for him. Murrow even will dip into the classics or cite such as Lincoln, Diogenes, Twain or Holmes on contemporary affairs about which none of them could possibly have been expected to have had advance judgments. Quoting the ancients permits Murrow to make his points without appearing to be giving his own opinions.

At times, Murrow will quote the living, as when he read some *New Yorker* verse by E. B. White, attacking loyalty investigations. Or when he recalled President Eisenhower's urging to Dartmouth students "not to give in to the book-burners."

Once Murrow concluded a broadcast, thusly: "Bertold Brecht, German poet — and an exile himself — put it this way: 'A man can be free even within prison walls. Freedom is something spiritual. And whoever once had it, can never lose it. For while the body can be bound with chains, the spirit can never!' "

Few listeners probably knew that Brecht is Soviet Germany's leading "cultural light." Needless to say, quoting a Commie on "freedom" is absurd.

Murrow occasionally will voice opinions directly. As when he pooh-poohed Attorney General Brownell's charges against the late Harry Dexter White, insisting the "practice" of accusing a dead man of espionage "without producing evidence" could well "be applied to you or to me." In effect, he accused Eisenhower of condoning "false accusations." (Curiously, Ike later was to defend Murrow as a "friend," when McCarthy struck back at the commentator.)

MURROW LONG HAS BEEN in the forefront of those opposed to "harsh" security measures. He has defended Alger Hiss, John Stewart Service, John Paton Davies and Owen Lattimore. The latter acknowledged Murrow's assistance in June, 1950, when he published "Ordeal by Slander."

"Before I could speak for myself," wrote Lattimore, Murrow "kept the record straight by repeatedly drawing attention to the fact that nothing had been proved against me. Later, by . . . using recordings, he gave me a national forum of my own, so that millions of people could hear me speaking for myself, in excerpts from my testimony."

In private life, Murrow has gone to bat for others suspected, with cause, of leftwing sympathies. He testified in behalf of Joe Julian, a radio writer who had brought a libel suit against "Red Channels" for listing him among "pro-Communist" show folk. (The suit eventually was dismissed.)

Although Murrow has persistently berated anti-Communists in government, including Vice President Nixon and the State Department's Scott McLeod, he has yet to devote a single telecast to the evils of Communism. He constantly underrates the Red menace, both internationally and at home.

Long before Ike decided to go to the Summit, Murrow was urging negotiations with the Kremlin, claiming in 1953 "new tides" were running in Moscow following Stalin's demise. He was particularly critical of the State Department's refusal to accede to Winston Churchill's proposal for a meeting with Malenkov. Murrow said American "hatred and hysteria" should not be permitted to prevent the Big Three meeting.

Although, Murrow as yet has refrained from declaring for recognition of the Peiping regime, he has done everything but.

Last February, when debate was raging on the Formosa issue, Murrow interviewed Prime Minister Nehru for "See It Now." Nehru, who is a "great statesman" in Murrow's book, urged a sell-out of Chiang Kai-shek, as was to be expected. Murrow, as usual, avoided asking any embarrassing questions of Nehru.

Prior to that, Murrow leaped on West Point and Annapolis for refusing to permit cadets and midshipmen to debate the question of recognizing Peiping. Senator A. Willis Robertson, a Democrat, told the Senate he "regretted" Murrow's attitude.

The Virginian pointed out it was U.S. policy to oppose UN admission of Peiping. Since every boy who enters a service school is subject to

military regulations, he added, "they have no more right to publicly challenge the foreign policy of the Commander-In-Chief than do the Joint Chiefs of Staff.

"Mr. Murrow's word for today that it is better to debate a decision before it is reached than to debate the decision afterward is a good theory when properly applied," Robertson concluded.

NEEDLESS TO SAY, the *Daily Worker* frequently praises Murrow. This, of course, does not make him a Communist. But the Communist rag does not usually praise anti-Communists. The *Worker*, for example, was particularly exuberant over Murrow's telecast of the case of an Air Force Reserve lieutenant adjudged a security risk. Following the telecast, the Defense Department was flooded with protesting letters. Consequently, Air Force Secretary Talbott reversed the Air Force's earlier decision.

More recently, the *Worker* praised Murrow for his telecast on "book-burning." Murrow had dug up a Los Angeles housewife, Mrs. Anne Smart, who has been circulating a list of books she considered objectionable in school libraries. The list included books by Richard Wright, Carl Sandburg, Mark Van Doren, Bill Mauldin, Dorothy Canfield Fisher, Pearl Buck and others.

Admittedly some of the listings are debatable. But it was Mrs. Anne Smart's contention that the unguided distribution of certain books could do damage to the mentally immature and emotionally volatile. This is pretty much what Senator Estes Kefauver, no book-burner he, has been saying in his current pornography probe.

Although Mrs. Smart had her say for a few moments, the net effect of the Murrow telecast was to hold her up to ridicule. Murrow apparently does not realize that, in protesting, Mrs. Smart was exercising her rights as an American. Only in a dictatorship is a private citizen prevented from making such criticism.

Whatever the merits of her argument, Mrs. Smart was willing to stand up and fight for her convictions — unlike the school librarian whom Murrow's cameras showed in silhouette, supposedly frightened lest her identification lead to reprisals.

The telecast inadvertently pointed up some real "book-burning." It seems librarians don't like to read the books. Anyway, the unidentified librarian objected to a new Los Angeles regulation requiring that a book has to be read before it is purchased. The librarian was "shocked" with this, insisting that librarians usually follow "expert" recommendations made by the American Library Association. As reported in HUMAN EVENTS for June 11, 1955, these recommendations usually veer leftwards, while conservative books are discounted.

Murrow's sophisticated summation of the results of the Los Angeles controversy was: "Five banned books have been returned to the shelves; ten are still missing. We can only deduce from this operation that some of our books are missing."

And, a good thing, too, considering that one of the "missing" books is one in which Pearl Buck interviews Mrs. Paul Robeson — an anti-U.S. treatise, naturally.

Murrow, of course, has every right to defend pro-Communist books. He is fully entitled to his left-wing views. He has no right however, to claim to be a disinterested observer. As he himself only recently stated to the *New York Herald Tribune*, "I have never known a completely objective reporter. Each man is to some extent a prisoner of his own experience." And that goes double for Edward R. Murrow!

Victor Lasky, co-author of *Seeds of Treason*, edited *The American Legion Reader*. His last article for HUMAN EVENTS was "Book Burning — How The Librarians Do It" on June 11, 1955.

Additional Copies of the 4-page article; 6 for $1; 10 for $1.50; 50 for $5.50; 100 for $10; 500 for $15; 1,000 for $25.
Quotations for larger quantities on request.
HUMAN EVENTS, published at 1835 K Street, N.W., Washington 6, D. C., is a weekly newsletter reporting from Washington on politics, business, labor and taxes. It was founded in 1944 by Frank C. Hanighen. It is usually published in two parts: a 4-page news-section and a 4-page article. $10 a year. *Trial subscription for new subscribers only: 8 weeks for $1.*

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Tele. Room
Mr. Holloman
Miss Gandy

(MURROW)
PITTSBURGH--THE ALUMINUM COMPANY OF AMERICA ANNOUNCED IT WILL DROP SPONSORSHIP OF EDWARD R. MURROW'S "SEE IT NOW" TELEVISION PROGRAM IN JULY.
ALCOA SAID INAUGURATION OF A NEW ADVERTISING AND SALES PROMOTION PROGRAM, AIMED AT "SUPPORTING THE COMPANY'S CUSTOMERS WITH A NEW ALCOA LABEL, PROMPTED ITS DECISION NOT TO RENEW THE CONTRACT."
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Lewis Douglas Lauds Watkins Committee

NEW YORK, Oct. 3 (AP)—Lewis W. Douglas, former Ambassador to Great Britain, today described the Watkins Committee report on Sen. Joseph R. McCarthy (R-Wis.) as "one of the most notable achievements of the Legislative branch of our Government" in the last 30 years.

Douglas spoke at the thirteenth anniversary dinner of Freedom House at which CBS Commentator Edward R. Murrow was given the annual Freedom House Award. Freedom House is an organization formed in memory of Wendell Willkie to promote freedom and his "one world" ideals.

Douglas referred to the Watkins Committee report in a speech in which he warned that "intemperances" stemming from the United States role in the world today are a test of American liberties.

He advised that "vigilance and restraint at home, temperance in our utterances, prudence in our actions, wisdom in our advice abroad, are the bulwarks of freedom."

EDWARD R. MURROW
. . . gets Freedom Award

Regarding the Watkins report, which recommended censure of McCarthy, Douglas said:

"Its quality is, happily, reminiscent of the great state papers of our past, its language and its contents restore what may have been our faltering faith in the future."

In presenting the award to Murrow, Douglas praised him for reporting "the chronicle of our times and crises with skilful fidelity to the honored truth."

Murrow, who is also a director of the broadcasting company, last spring engaged in a controversy with McCarthy in which he accused the senator of exploiting the Nation's fears and stepping over the line between investigation and persecution.

Speaking to Murrow, Douglas said: "You entered the lists in the cause of justice and when attacked responded with that tolerance which marks indelibly the civilized man. You have observed the moral obligation to be intelligent."

The citation on Murrow's award read: "Free men were heartened by his courage in exposing those who would divide us by exploiting our fears."

Messages read at the dinner included one from President Eisenhower congratulating Freedom House and Murrow. the President said, "I want to assure you of my continued interest in any association that maintains its support of the important principle of freedom of the press and helps us remember that the struggle for freedom in the world is never finally won."

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Wash. Post and Times Herald
Wash. News
Wash. Star
N. Y. Herald Tribune
N. Y. Mirror

Date: 1954

OCT 1

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FROM:

OFFICE OF DIRECTOR, FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

TO

OFFICIAL INDICATED BELOW BY CHECK MARK

Mr. Tolson	
Mr. Boardman	
Mr. Nichols	
Mr. Belmont	
Mr. Harbo	
Mr. Mohr	
Mr. Parsons	
Mr. Rosen	
Mr. Tamm	
Mr. Sizoo	
Mr. Winterrowd	
Mr. Holloman	
Miss Gandy	

See Me	
Note and Return	
Prepare Reply	
For Your Recommendation	
What are the facts?	

Remarks:

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Winterrowd
Tele. Room
Holloman
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As Pegler Sees It: L. A. Examiner Wed., Sept. 1, 1954 Sec. I

Pres. Wilson and the IWWs

By WESTBROOK PEGLER

(Copyright, 1954, King F

NEW YORK, Aug. 31.

A FEW months ago a radio pundit with an almost horizontal political slant took a fall out of Joe McCarthy, consisting to a large extent of a lugubrious defense of a woman employed in the Pentagon whom Joe had faulted in his characteristic way.

WESTBROOK PEGLER

This party is known as Edward R. Murrow, although he was called Egbert in a rather friendly article in the Saturday Evening Post on December 10, 1948. The author, Wesley Price, and the Post itself, have stated upon inquiry that they never received any remonstrance from Murrow on any count.

The same opus also said that Murrow had been a member of the Industrial Workers of the World, or Wobblies, who ran the terror in the West during and just after the first world war, including the Bisbee agitation which resulted in the deportation of a big bunch of Turks and Austrians, who were enemy aliens, and some ambiguous Mexicans who were held in fear in that border camp. That fear was mutual because the Pancho Villa trouble was still more or less rife and both greaser and gringo were leery, neither knowing friend from foe, especially in the dark.

Frankfurter Led Probe

Woodrow Wilson and Newton Baker, his Secretary of War, were hollering for more and more copper so finally Jack Greenway, an old Yaler who had ridden with Roosevelt's Rough Riders in Cuba, organized some dependable hundred-percenters who rounded up a herd of suspects. The deportation touched off an awful row and Felix Frankfurter, poking his snoot into our affairs even as early as that, went out to Bisbee and Tombstone and made an investigation followed by a report which prompted Ted Roosevelt to call him, in round numbers, a liar.

These incidents have a way of drawling along into episodes, not to say paragraphs and footnotes of history.

Egbert Murrow got a queer invitation to spiel his line at West Point, ostensibly from some anonymous cadet but actually by authority of Major General Irving, who is now retiring lousy with honors while Maj. Gen. Kirke B. Lawton, who smoked out a lot of Communists from Fort Monmouth, was suspended on a pretext of physical disability and passed over his last chance for promotion after 37 years in the Army.

Moscow Pilgrimages

Naturally, Egbert's attack on McCarthy and the lachrymose defense of the female martyr to McCarthyism aroused the patriots. Then, a little digging produced proof that Egbert had taken an active part in the arrangement of a series of pilgrimages to Moscow by American study-bums of both genders and a wide range of ages from freshman up to time-honored, misanthropic double-dome. To this proof, Egbert replied that in one specific year, the pilgrimage threw a shoe and didn't come off as planned, but the other years were ignored with a snooty but unsuccessful disdain.

The Aluminum Company of America was Murrow's sponsor and, judging by the blizzard of form-letters which patriots all over received from the company's public relations guy and forwarded to me, along with carbons of their original outcries against Egbert and Alcoa, the reaction against the company might have been more vociferous than the public relations guy wanted either us or his employers to know.

The guy's name is Arthur P. Hall and I was a little surprised to find him in this jam on Egbert's side because I had met him at dinner one night at Vivien Kellems' house, along with a very upstanding admiral who certainly is not on the other side but robustly on our side. You naturally don't expect to encounter people on Egbert's team at Vivien's. Well, that shows you can't be too careful.

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No Knowledge of Text

Arthur P. Hall's form-letter was surprisingly truculent, considering that Alcoa is an old Mellon property, but so many queer things happen these days that I rarely try to guess how a great corporation is going to react, still less why. As Knute Rockne always said in his opening sermon to his Notre Dame squad each fall, you can never tell which way a football is going to bounce.

Hall said, "we," meaning the great soulless corporation, "do not know or care to know in advance what Mr. Murrow intends to use on his telecast . . . so we sponsor this program as a public service."

And, for a clincher, Hall said, "There is no commentator who has received so much recognition for his fair treatment of the news as Mr. Murrow. For the past three (3) years, he has received the coveted Peabody Award as the outstanding news commentator, and early this month," (last March) "the Freedoms Foundation (a most American organization) gave us" (meaning Alcoa) "the award for 'the most outstanding achievement in helping to bring about a better understanding of the American way of life'."

'Bottlecap' for Sale

Since then, inquiry which might better have been made by Mr. Hall and Alcoa, has exposed the flimsiness, at best, of the George Foster Peabody Award and the colossal insignificance of the dean of the school of journalism of the University of Georgia, whose total experience in journalism barely qualified him as an unlicked cub although his "honors" in emptiness, absurdity, variety and number out-silly even the paltry synthetics in Paul Hoffman's fine-print.

The Freedoms Foundation bottlecap has been put to the acid test of truth and certified as 18-karat insignificance. I have one which I use for a paperweight and will sell for $2.50. I am one of, I think, many Americans who would like to know just why the Aluminum Company of America so highly esteems the George Foster Peabody or the George Foster Nobody Award either in single or triplicate.

Just recently the news came over that the woman martyr to McCarthyism whom Egbert so righteously defended had been suspended again. I am waiting for Egbert's Patrick Henry on his friend Arthur P. Hall. As the late Bill Mauldin used to say, I won't fail to miss it if I can.

(Read Westbrook Pegler Sunday in the Examiner Pictorial Review.)

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Pegler

By Careless Common Consent Peabody Award Is Respected

By WESTBROOK PEGLER

NEW YORK, July 20—Because they have access to the minds of millions, the political opinionarians of radio and TV should come under skeptical scrutiny. This is a duty of the press. However, the press itself has been tainted in the same way and has failed to perform this phase of the obligation plainly imposed by the First Amendment.

Jack Lait Jr., the radio-TV editor of the Los Angeles Examiner, is an exception. He has examined the so-called "award" named after George Foster Peabody, a millionaire deep-South Democrat, which is conferred by the Journalism Department of the University of Georgia exclusively on radio-TV pundits of a common political slant. His report may be summarized as follows:

By careless common consent this "award" is "indeed respected" as "the highest honor that can be bestowed on a performer, program or station."

Lait decided that a man in his job ought to know who picks the honorees and what the bigotries of all concerned might be. To his surprise, he discovered that nobody in the trade whom he consulted seemed to know much about it altho the "award" was "a pretty ritzy accolade." His curiosity was first stirred when he read that Edward R. Murrow, who blasted Sen. McCarthy and was invited by persons unknown to make a political address to the cadets at West Point, had received a completely gratuitous and unprecedented "special award for 'just being himself.'" "Himself" is a man who was for three years sponsor of a pilgrimage of American college students to Soviet Russia.

* * *

INCIDENTALLY, no cadet or group of cadets has authority to invite any outsider to make a political speech on the post. Responsibility for these invitations goes straight to the top of the chain of command who is Maj. Gen. Frederick Augustus Irving, superintendent.

"Could it be," Lait asked, "that the sacred Peabody award is no better than dozens of lesser-known awards which are bestowed frankly as a token of political approval by the members of the awarding group?"

He learned that the Peabody bauble was founded in 1940 at the University of Georgia in honor of an old geezer who struck it rich as a New York money-changer and died without suspecting that a pink dawn was about to break at Athens, Ga.

Lait wrote John E. Drewry, dean of the journalism school (qualifications unstated) which is named after Henry W. Grady, an angry war-horse of Georgia journalism who, with his dying breath, damned the carpet-baggers who sired the Roosevelt wave. Drewry told him the "award" was voted by a "panel" of 14 and said that five whom he named were "as you will recognize, persons well qualified to render sound judgment."

Lait did not "recognize" any such thing. The five were Paul A. Porter, an inveterate New Deal job-holder and bureaucrat; John Crosby, of the New York Herald-Tribune which bled at all pores for Alger Hiss and has carried on the same way over J. Robert Oppenheimer; Philip Hamburger, of the New Yorker, Terence O'Flaherty and Mark Ethridge.

* * *

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Of Crosby, Lait wrote that he "falls all over himself in his unceasing efforts to laud Murrow and Elmer Davis" and to sneer at Fulton Lewis and others of his kind.

The New Yorker's approach to politics is happily described as "that of a giggling school girl" and its policies as strictly New Deal.

O'Flaherty is brushed off as radio-TV editor of the San Francisco Chronicle, a plaintive weakling of the so-called liberal voice.

Ethridge used to be a newspaper man in Louisville on a political blatter whose principles are interchangeable with those of La Boca Grande, if not more so. Professionally his record is barren of distinguished achievement. In politics, he has been president of the National Association of Broadcasters and American agent on the Palestine Conciliation Commission of the UN.

Lait remembers that Porter was chairman of the FCC which served as a "political club in an attempt to force off the air G. A. Richards, Los Angeles radio station owner, because of his anti-New Deal views." Two members of the Roosevelt family carelessly disclosed that they were trying to get Richards' license.

"The top man of the Peabody board is Chairman Edward Weeks," Lait writes, "editor of the Atlantic Monthly which recently achieved a new high in something by choosing Elmer Davis to review a book on McCarthy."

Finally Lait asked whether this board "would let their personal and/or political bias affect their judgment." To that end he wrote, "Let's take a look at the men who have been honored as the nation's outstanding news experts."

Davis and Murrow each "won" it three times. The others are Cecil Brown, Raymond G. Swing, William L. Shirer, Eric Sevareid, Martin Agronsky, Charles Collingwood, Paul White, Chet Huntley and a local Baltimore TV savant of pronounced obscurity named Gerald W. Johnson.

In conclusion, Lait pinks Drewry with the shrewd observation that, altho Murrow's "special" award for "being himself" was supposed to deal with his work in 1953, the award was not given until April 14, 1954, a few weeks after Murrow blasted McCarthy for blasting communists.

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Pegler

Peabody Probably Never Dreamed He'd Be Linked With the 'Award'

By WESTBROOK PEGLER

NEW YORK, July 19—Jack Lait, radio-TV editor of the Los Angeles Examiner, has exposed the George Foster Peabody award, a decoration which is passed around among savants of a certain political slant by a jury of the same slant. Lait's curiosity was aroused when he learned that Edward R. Murrow, who pontificates for the Aluminum Corp. of America, had received a "completely gratuitous and unprecedented special award just for 'being himself.'"

"This," Mr. Lait wrote, "was evidently their coy way of expressing their delight with Murrow's blast against Sen. McCarthy."

There are probably a hundred of these things in circulation these days, including the Heywood Broun and Ray Clapper awards and others hatched up by the thing called Freedom House which is a continuation of the old committee to Defend America by Aiding the Allies, and kindred fronts. Incidentally, this Murrow has just been picked "unanimously" for a "freedom award" by Freedom House, by the board of directors.

* * *

I THINK it would interest you, and Mr. Lait, to know that this Peabody, who was born in 1852 and died in 1938, was the one who sold Warm Springs to Franklin D. Roosevelt and put him on a spot so that he had to pay up. Peabody did this by donating to several charities $435,000 in serial notes given him by Roosevelt in payment for the land, the spring, an old rickety hotel and some rental cottages. As these notes fell due the charities which held them put the bite on mama's boy Fwanklin and Fwanklin put the bite on mama.

Later on, as you may remember, John J. Raskob had to promise Fwanklin an outright personal gift of $250,000 to pay mama back part of her investment.

That was to get him to run for governor of New York in 1928 when Al Smith was running for President against Hoover.

Raskob was against prohibition and he figured that Roosevelt with that name could carry New York for Smith for President who would then shove thru the repeal of the 18th Amendment. Things fell out otherwise, but we needn't go into that.

When Roosevelt came to New York later, he told Raskob there was no reason why he should put up the entire amount, and gave him back his check for $250,000. Raskob then gave him $50,000 in his own name and $50,000 on behalf of his children. William Woodin was brought into

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the deal to be financial secretary of the Warm Springs Foundation, and Woodin became the Secretary of the Treasury in 1934, when Roosevelt became President. He died soon after that and Henry Morgenthau stepped in. Long afterward, during the war, Raskob and Smith, who had offices in the Empire State Building, discussed the deal quite frankly and Smith said he understood that the $150,000, which included Raskob's $100,000, was paid by Roosevelt to his mother.

Peabody probably never dreamed that his name would be used as it is being used in connection with this radio-TV "award." He was a regular deep-South Democrat of the old state's rights type who had made a great fortune in New York. He was attached to Woodrow Wilson, but there is nothing that indicates that he would have approved the work of indiyiduals who attack people who attack communists in the Army and elsewhere in the Government.

* * *

AFTER Roosevelt had sold his purchase to the Warm Springs Foundation, taking the foundation's notes in return, the foundation was just limping along and Roosevelt wanted to give it a boost as a great philanthropy which of course it was not. So Henry L. Doherty, the public utilities magnate, for reasons which were rather openly surmised but never proved, was spotted as a sucker to put up the fall money for the big campaign.

Doherty put up $60,000 and Carl Byoir, his public relations counsel, swung into action with a mighty surge. Byoir organized thousands of "birthday balls" all over the country and there was just no telling how much the total kitty came to either in 1934, the first year, or later. Some of the unions horned in to run birthday balls and altho old Matt Woll, in general supervisory charge, was trustworthy, the notorious character of the average unioneer did not inspire confidence. Press agents latched on all over the place and anyone with the crude cynicism to propose an accounting was a fascist beast.

Peabody, himself, seems not to have thought much of Warm Springs. To him it was just a piece of property, with a non-medical spring of warm water, trapped in a concrete pool.

Whether Roosevelt transferred the whole piece to the foundation or clipped off some for direct sale to ambitious Democrats, a number of whom built homes there, is one of many mysteries. It is an established fact however that he did sell one building lot for $1000 on March 9, 1929, and that the conveyance contains a clause as follows: "Neither the land nor any part thereof shall be sold, rented or otherwise disposed of to any Negro or other persons of African descent or to a corporation or association owned or controlled by Negroes."

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Boardman
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Parsons
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Sizoo
Mr. Winterrowd
Tele. Room
Mr. Holloman
Miss Gandy

1018

file Tom

Murrow Award

The annual Freedom House award will be presented to commentator Edward R. Murrow at the organization's annual dinner Oct. 3 in the Waldorf-Astoria.

62-86074 44

NOT RECORDED
191 AUG 9 1954

Final

CLIPPING FROM THE
N.Y. NEWS

N. Y.

DATED JUL 18 1954

FORWARDED BY N.Y. DIVISION

21 AUG 16 1954

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Boardman
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Parsons
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Sizoo
Mr. Winterrowd
Tele. Room
Mr. Holloman
Miss Gandy

BAUMGARDNER

62-86094-

MURROW

(MURROW)
NEW YORK -- EDWARD R. MURROW WAS NAMED WINNER OF THE 1954 FREEDOM HOUSE "FREEDOM AWARD" FOR HIS "SEE IT NOW" TELEVISION SERIES.
DR. HARRY D. GIDEONSE, PRESIDENT OF FREEDOM HOUSE, SAID THE AWARD WAS BASED ON THE FREEDOM HOUSE BOARD OF DIRECTORS' EVALUATION OF MURROW'S CONTRIBUTIONS IN RADIO AND TELEVISION, PARTICULARLY THE CBS SUNDAY "SEE IT NOW" PROGRAMS.
LEWIS W. DOUGLAS, FORMER U.S. AMBASSADOR TO GREAT BRITAIN, WAS TO PRESENT THE BRONZE PLAQUE SYMBOLIZING THE AWARD TO MURROW AT A DINNER HERE ON OCT. 3. GIDEONSE SAID THE PLAQUE WOULD BE INSCRIBED: "FREE MEN WERE HEARTNED BY HIS COURAGE IN EXPOSING THOSE WHO WOULD DIVIDE US BY EXPLOITING OUR FEARS."

7/11--GD1003P

INDEXED-33 62-86094-A
NOT RECORDED
76 JUL 16 1954

60 JUL 19 1954

WASHINGTON CITY NEWS SERVICE

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

Murrow Gets Special Peabody Citation

By the Associated Press

NEW YORK, April 15.—Edward R. Murrow yesterday received a special George Foster Peabody Award just for "being himself."

The awards committee made no reference in its citation to Mr. Murrow's CBS television program on which he criticized Senator McCarthy, Republican, of Wisconsin, but it called Mr. Murrow "a fighting Southerner" and congratulated two major companies "for having the good sense to be his sponsors."

Mr. Murrow has won Peabody Awards three times previously. He is a native of North Carolina.

Honored along with Mr. Murrow were Imogene Coca, NBC comedy star; Gerald W. Johnson, TV newscaster of Baltimore (Station WAAM) and Chet Huntley, ABC radio newscaster of Los Angeles (KABC).

NBC's television opera theater again was chosen tops in the field of television music.

Other awards were:

Television entertainment: A double award to Miss Coca for her humor and to NBC's Television Playhouse.

Television education: A double award won by CBS Station KNXT, Los Angeles, for its "Cavalcade of Books," and WCBS-TV, New York, for its "Camera Three."

Television for youth and children: NBC's "Mr. Wizard"—Don Herbert.

The British Broadcasting Corp. was given an award for showing the coronation of Queen Elizabeth.

162
NOT RECORDED
191 APR 21 1954

Times-Herald
Wash. Post
Wash. News
Wash. Star C-9
N.Y. Herald Tribune
N.Y. Mirror
N.Y. Compass

Date:

26 APR 23 1954

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Winterrowd
Tele. Room
Holloman
Miss Gandy

Cadets to Hear Murrow's View On U. S. Security

WEST POINT, N. Y., April 6 (U.P.)—Edward R. Murrow, CBS commentator, will lecture on national security at the United States Military Academy April 25.

Murrow is not expected to discuss his current feud with Sen. Joseph R. McCarthy, but a spokesman said there are no restrictions on the lecture.

Murrow, a member of the CBS board of directors, will give the last of a series of talks on national security sponsored by the cadet forum and lecture committee. He will speak on security as the public and press view it.

NOT RECORDED
191 APR 26 1954

The Washington Post and Times Herald

Date: APR 7 1954

52 APR 27 1954

McCarthy Lays Red Aid To Murrow

Boosted Causes 20 Years Ago, Asserts Senator in Reply To Commentator

NEW YORK, April 6 (AP). Senator Joseph R. McCarthy (R-Wis.) said tonight that radio and television commentator Edward R. Murrow "as far back as 20 years ago was engaged in propaganda for Communist causes."

McCarthy took over Murrow's regular Tuesday night TV show to answer Murrow's attack on him on March 9. At that time, Murrow said the Wisconsin Senator had repeatedly overstepped the line between investigation and persecution.

McCarthy charged that Murrow's March 9 telecast "followed implicitly the Communist line laid down in the last six months not only by the Communist Daily Worker, but by the Communist magazine, Political Affairs, and by the National Conference of the Communist Party."

McCarthy made one cryptic reference to a delay in America's research on the hydrogen bomb in a general discussion of Communist pressures on this country. He said:

"If there were no Communists in our Government, why did we delay for 18 months—

328 Praise Murrow, 53 Laud McCarthy

Within minutes after the McCarthy and Murrow talks last night, phone calls flooded the WTOP switchboard. A first count showed 328 praised Murrow, 53 applauded McCarthy.

delay our research on the hydrogen bomb, even though our intelligence agencies were reporting day after day that the Russians were feverishly pushing their development of the bomb? And may I say to America tonight, that our Nation may well die—our Nation may well die because of that 18 months deliberate delay—and I ask you who caused it? Was it loyal Americans or was it traitors in our Government?

[In Washington, Chairman W. Sterling Cole of the House-Senate Atomic Energy Committee said the United States took "a long time" deciding to build the hydrogen bomb "but that does not mean there was anything sinister necessarily."

[Asked about the 18-month delay mentioned by McCarthy, Rep. Chet Holifield (D-Calif.), a member of the Senate-House Atomic Energy Committee said, "I don't know what he's referring to."]

Murrow on March 9 accused McCarthy of repeatedly stepping over the line that divides investigation and persecution.

McCarthy retorted tonight that Murrow "as far back as 20 years ago was engaged in propaganda for Communist cause."

In a lengthy review of Communist successes throughout

Fulton Lewis
Bert Andrews
Mac Holifield
67-1
G I R-1

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NOT RECORDED
21 APR 9 1954

Times-Herald ____
Wash. Post 1
Wash. News ____
Wash. Star ____
N. Y. Times ____
N. Y. Compass ____
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Date: 4-7-54

59 APR 12 1954

E. R. Murrow Wins Hillman TV Award

EDWARD R. MURROW

Edward R. Murrow, CBS radio and television commentator, yesterday was awarded one of the two Sidney Hillman Foundation $500 prizes for outstanding television reporting.

Murrow received the award for "See It Now" telecasts, one dealing with the Radulovich case and the other with the controversy between the American Civil Liberties Union and the American Legion in Indianapolis.

The judges, who made the awards, believed Murrow's presentation of the case of Lieut. Milo J. Radulovich, Air Force reservist who had been dropped for "guilt by association," was a prime factor in Ralulovich's reinstatement.

The other $500 television award went to Gerald W. Johnson, historian, writer and commentator, for four telecasts dealing with the Government security program, Congress and civil liberties. The telecasts were made from Station WAAM, Baltimore.

In the newspaper, magazine and nonfiction book fields, $500 awards went to Ralph S. O'Leary, city editor of the Houston (Tex.) Post; Joseph Wechsberg, author of "The Seventeenth of June," which appeared in The New Yorker, and Theodore H. White, author of "Fire in the Ashes."

O'Leary's journalism award was for a series of 11 articles on the activities of the Minute Women. Wechberg's article dealt with the revolt of the East German workers, and White's book is a study of postwar Europe.

Honorable mention was given Murrey Marder, staff reporter for The Washington Post and Times-Herald, for a series of four articles which appeared November 9 through November 12 in The Washington Post and which analyzed the effect of Sen. Joseph R. McCarthy's probe at Fort Monmouth, N. J.

Another honorable mention went to Henry Steele Commager for his "Guilt—and-Innocence by Association" article which appeared in the New York Times Magazine.

0-19

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Mohr
Winterrowd
Tele. Room
Holloman
Miss Gandy

The Washington Post and Times Herald

Date:

APR 5 1954

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Tele. Room
Holloman
Miss Gandy

Murrow to Receive Award in Philadelphia

By the Associated Press

PHILADELPHIA, Mar. 24.—Edward R. Murrow, radio and television commentator, will receive the Philadelphia Fellowship Commission national award tonight from Mayor Joseph S. Clark, jr.

Mr. Murrow will be cited for "outstanding contributions to human dignity, freedom and security."

A commission spokesman said the award has no connection with Mr. Murrow's recent criticism of Senator McCarthy, Republican, of Wisconsin.

G. I. R. -)

62-76094-A
NOT RECORDED
191 APR 2 1954

Times-Herald
Wash. Post
Wash. News
Wash. Star B-13
N.Y. Herald Tribune
N.Y. Mirror

Date: MAR 24 1954

60 APR 6 1954

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Holloman
Miss Gandy

FAIR ENOUGH:

Re Edward R. Murrow

BY WESTBROOK PEGLER

I have information for you about Edward R. Murrow, the radio and television propagandist and an executive of Columbia Broadcasting system who has been attacking Sen. Joe McCarthy, Roy Cohn and others because they attacked Communists. It may seem to some fastidious persons that I am unjust in writing that the reason why Murrow attacks these men is the fact that they attacked Communists. If so, let me answer such doubts by asking whether you have ever heard Murrow praise any aggressive anti-Communist as noisily as he baits Red-baiters for baiting Reds. Or indeed, at all.

Westbrook Pegler

As another preliminary I should like to emphasize a phenomenon which I consider to be alarming in connection with the clamor raised by this unimportant man. Have his broadcasts any virtue as political thought or English composition? Are they original or even defensible on grounds of intellectual honesty? In short, is it good for this republic that such a performer, combining the attributes of the carnival pitch-man and the irresponsible and utterly regardless political gas-bag, should suddenly command such wide attention for his vapid revelations and wield power over public opinion?

A Supercilious Veneer

A great thinker, a writer and orator of Churchill's melodious beat and roll is not to be denied, however monetary his persuasions may be. But we have been yielding our reason, our emotions, our franchise, and thereby important portions of our freedom, to coarse adventurers, some so vulgar that individuals, like the biblical dog, go back to them, night after night, explaining "I listen because I like to hate him." At best the victim suffers a loss of taste and dignity. At worst he is degraded mentally and politically by the stuff that he can't resist because of its horrible fascination. Murrow stands a grade above the most flagrant wantons of this cult, maintaining a supercilious veneer.

Mr. Murrow was denounced by Joe McCarthy as an American adviser to the summer session of Moscow university. Murrow came back with a reply amounting to a flat denial in its effect on the public mind. He said: "In 1935 I was assistant director of the Institute of International Education," as charged by McCarthy, and, "in this capacity, I was a member of the advisory committee for a summer school in Moscow."

Listed In 1933

At this point, Murrow took evasive action. He said specifically: "In actual fact, the summer school was canceled by Russian authorities before it began."

Let us stop the record right there and look at the facts.

A program of the Bureau of University Travel, of Newton, Mass., entitled "1933, the first Russian seminar and near east cruise," carries the name of Edward R. Murrow, "assistant director, Institute of International Education, New York," as one of its advisory committee. So two years before the year which Murrow picked out to use for his denial of McCarthy's expose, he was listed on the "advisory committee" of this pro-Russian project. And the "aims" of this "seminar" to Moscow by Ameri-

NOT RECORDED
141 APR 2 1954

Times-Herald
Wash. Post
Wash. News
Wash. Star
N.Y. Herald Tribune
N.Y. Mirror

Date:

68 APR 5 1954

can undergrads and pedagogs were stated in these words:

"The inspirational opportunities for study and observation are unlimited. Would you like to have been an observer during the French revolution? The present opportunity in Russia is of equal significance. The first Russian seminar will take advantage of this opportunity."

An Innocent Error?

Murrow does not deny that he served thus in this connection in 1933. But he did tell the public that "in 1935" he did not serve as adviser for a Moscow communist summer school because it was canceled "before it began." Was that an innocent error or not? Murrow surely had not forgotten that he was listed on the roster in 1933 and 1934 when seminars certainly were held. The 1933 seminar was described in a soviet pamphlet circulated in American educational circles as "an experiment conducted by a group of American educators." The pamphlet said 25 students attended the 1933 project. In 1934 the attendance was 212, "including under-graduates, principals, professors, psychologists, and social workers." For 1935, 1,000 were expected to make the pilgrimage, but the Hearst papers exposed the plot and Murrow tells us that the Russian authorities called it off.

Who were Murrow's colleagues in this roster? They included George S. Counts of Columbia university, Robert M. Hutchins, then president of the University of Chicago; Hallie F. Flanagan, the protege of Eleanor Roosevelt in the audacious fling to create a subsidized national theatre in an atmosphere of revolution, and Stephen Duggan "director of the Institute of International Education."

He Became President

This Duggan was the father of that Lawrence Duggan, of the Latin American department of the state department, who was accused of giving secret American documents to Russian spies and went out a window in New York to his death. Whittaker Chambers and Elizabeth Bentley said Larry Duggan had been a member of the Alger Hiss spy ring. And Edward R. Murrow of CBS had said that the investigation of Larry Duggan was "character assassination."

Bear in mind that the "institute" of which Stephen Duggan was "director" at this time was the thing which made the arrangements for these American pilgrimages to scenes of mass slaughter and genocidal starvation.

Murrow finally rose to the pinnacle, becoming president of the Institute of International Education in some year which, like the year of his birth, is bashfully left to conjecture in "Who's Who."

His pedigree is loaded with the conventional biografical trash including three honorary, or Chinese, LL.D.'s and empty presidencies of something called National Student Federation and the Association of American Correspondents in London.

So this is the great educator Columbia Broadcasting system offers its capitalist clients with millions of the shareholders dollars to spend on advertising. His sole legitimate qualification as an educated man seems to be a rather blank statement that he "graduated" from Washington State, but with what degree he seems too coy to tell, altho there are rumors that he did expose himself to the standard hypodermic of mother countryism at Oxford.

[Copyright, 1954, King Features Syndicate, Inc.]

Re Edward [illegible] Murrow

BY WESTBROOK PEGLER

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Tele. Room
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Sizoo
Miss Gandy

G.I.R.-6

NOT RECORDED
191 MAR 18 1954

Times-Herald
Wash. Post
Wash. News
Wash. Star
N.Y. Herald Tribune
N.Y. Mirror
N.Y. Compass

Date: 3-17-54

[illegible] 1954

in undergrads and pedagogs were stated in these words:

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3-17-54

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOI/PA
DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET
FOI/PA# 1499063-001

Total Deleted Page(s) = 1
Page 152 ~ b3; b7E;

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Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols ✓
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

January 10, 1948

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. NICHOLS

RE: EDWARD R. MURROW

Pursuant to your request the files on the above-captioned individual were checked by Special Agent Francis E. Crosby. No derogatory information was found.

Murrow is ~~a vice president~~ news & special events director and the Director of Public ~~Relations~~ Affairs for the Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.

Files reflected that in 1936, pursuant to his request, Murrow was sent a copy of a speech by former Inspector H. Drane Lester. (94-1-169-50)

On October 31, 1946, Murrow sent a telegram asking the Director to recommend a person competent to present the history of the 18th Amendment for a series on alcohol being put on by CBS. The Director declined to make any recommendation. (94-4-925-122, 123)

Murrow received most of his fame in connection with broadcasts from London during the Battle of Britain and is regarded as an influential commentator. There are biographies of Murrow in Who's Who and in the publication "Current Biographies."

He was born in Greensboro, North Carolina, in 1904. He graduated from Washington State College in 1930, was president of the National Student Federation, 1930-1932; is ~~a trustee~~ of the Institute of International Education; ~~a director of the National Institute of Public Affairs~~; a member of the Council on Foreign Relations, and a member of ~~the National Collegiate Players, the Scabbard & Blade~~, and Kappa Sigma and Phi Beta Kappa.

Murrow narrated in English the Russian documentary film "Siege of Leningrad," an Artkino full length documentary based on photographs taken by the Russians in 1941 and 1942. [redacted]

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Respectfully,

M. A. Jones

62-86094-1
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27 JAN 26 1948

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DATE 12/5/83 B [redacted]
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5 1 JAN 26 1948

THIS MEMORANDUM IS FOR ADMINISTRATIVE PURPOSES
TO BE DESTROYED AFTER ACTION IS TAKEN AND NOT SENT TO FILES

Fred Lee

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U.S. DEPT OF JUSTICE
JAN 10 3 35 PM '48

RECEIVED-NICHOLS
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U.S. DEPT OF JUSTICE
JAN 10 1 53 PM '48

JAN 10 3 06 PM '48

RECEIVED-TOLSON
F B I
U.S. DEPT OF JUSTICE

EDWARD R. MURROW
485 MADISON AVENUE
NEW YORK 22, N.Y.

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

July 13, 1949.

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover,
Federal Bureau of Investigation,
United States Department of Justice,
Washington 25, D.C.

Dear Mr. Hoover,

Thank you very much for your kind letter of June 17th. I am glad you found the broadcast objective, for I certainly tried to make it so.

I am now enjoying two months' vacation from broadcasting, but I hope to see you when next I am in Washington.

With kind regards,

Sincerely yours,

Ed Murrow

(Edward R. Murrow)

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DATE 12 5 83 BY [redacted]

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RECORDED - 13

EX-62 62-86094-2

DEFERRED RECORDING

31 OCT 7 1949

60 OCT 25 1949

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Tolson

DATE: April 4, 1950

FROM : L. B. Nichols

SUBJECT:

Tolson
Ladd
Clegg
Glavin
Nichols
Rosen
Tracy
Gurnea
Mohr
Tele. Room
Nease
Gandy

I returned the call of Edward Murrow's secretary. He was out and she did not know exactly what he had in mind and said he would call back. Miss McDonough, secretary to Edward R. Murrow, called back today and stated that Mr. Murrow had nothing specific, that he merely wanted to see the Director and if the Director returned to Washington while he was here, which would be for the next couple of weeks or so, he would appreciate his name being put on the Director's list to be called.

I told Miss McDonough that I would so advise the Director, but that I did not know exactly when the Director would be back, and that when he came back I did not know what his situation would be.

LBN:mrh

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 12/5/83 BY [redacted]

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RECORDED - 99

EX-136

53 MAY 1 1950

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 06-01-2023 BY: [redacted]

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Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

REW:mb

TO : MR. NICHOLS ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

DATE: April 4, 1950

FROM : M. A. ~~JONES~~

SUBJECT: EDWARD ROSCOE MURROW
CBS News Analyst

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

PURPOSE:

Set forth background of Edward Roscoe Murrow.

BACKGROUND:

Who's Who In America (1950) reflects Murrow was born in Greensboro, North Carolina, in 1904 or April 25, 1908 (World Biography), was graduated from Washington State College in 1930 and attended the University of North Carolina and Muhlenberg College. He is married and has one son, Charles Casey Murrow. He was president of the National Student Federation in 1930 and 1932 and is currently president of the Institute of International Education, a member of the Council on Foreign Relations and a member of Kappa Sigma and Phi Beta Kappa.

Murrow is listed as a reporter, news analyst, and Director of Public Affairs for the Columbia Broadcasting System in New York. Murrow previously was a Vice President of CBS but in the fall of 1949 is believed to have resigned in order to take a position as commentator for Campbell's Soup. (100-340922-124)

REPORTED COMMUNIST INFILTRATION OF CBS:

Our files contain no information to the effect that Edward R. Murrow is a member of the group in CBS believed to be communistically inclined or fellow travelers. On August 1, 1949, George Crandall, Director of Press Information, CBS, New York, advised an Agent that Cecil Brown and William L. Shirer, released by CBS presumably because of their "liberal" views were, in fact, released for other reasons. Murrow, in fact, was instrumental in firing Shirer because of the latter's failure to obtain good news coverage. (100-340922-124)

MURROW'S CONTACTS WITH BUREAU:

In 1936, Murrow was sent a copy of a speech by former Inspector H. Drane Lester. (94-1-169-50)

b6
b7C

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.

CLASSIFIED BY [redacted]
DECLASSIFY ON: ~~OADR~~ 12/7/83

RECORDED - 99

INDEXED - 99

APR 13 1950

5 8 JUN 19 1950

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

On October 31, 1946, Murrow requested the Director by wire to recommend a person competent to present the history of the 18th Amendment for a CBS series on alcohol. The Director declined. (94-4-925-122, 123)

On January 8, 1948, by wire, Murrow requested an interview with the Director regarding FBI activities and requirements for full CBS network broadcast. Invitation declined by wire from Director to Murrow dated January 10, 1948, stating "commitments prevent accepting." (94-4-925-145)

On his June 17, 1949, broadcast, nation-wide, Murrow commended the FBI for its manner of conducting investigations, the fact that the Director retained informants confidential, and that introduction of FBI reports into court records was done against latter's wishes. By letter dated June 17, 1949, the Director complimented Murrow on the objectivity of his reporting and his confidence in the FBI. (94-4-925-163)

By letter dated July 13, 1949, Murrow thanked the Director for his comments and said he hoped to see him upon a visit to Washington. (62-86094-2)

MURROW'S ASSOCIATIONS AND ACTIVITIES:

Myra Mills Jordan, subject of Espionage - R (New York origin) (100-182607) was at one time in Indonesia as Secretary on the UN Committee of Good Officers on the Indonesian Question. She associated with Communist Party leaders. Among her effects, received from a highly confidential source, was the name of "Ed Murrow, 130 East 74th Street," in January, 1948. (100-182607-34 and 40-46866-154)(X) U

George W. Polk, CBS correspondent, was murdered in Salonika on May 9, 1948. The New York Herald-Tribune reported June 21, 1948, that Jackson Luighter planned to produce a motion picture on the Polk case based on a script by Murrow with Gregory Peck playing the lead. One source advised the United States State Department officials in Athens that all three of the above individuals are "known leftists."

[redacted] b3 b7E

Stephen Laird [redacted] has been identified as a Soviet agent known to have been operating in the United States in 1944 and as having many contacts and associates who are communist sympathizers. Among

his effects are typewritten letters from Stephen Laird to Edward R. Murrow, CBS, New York. These and other items belonging to Laird are currently being examined by the FBI Laboratory. (C) (U) [redacted] b3 b7E Laird is a contact of one Nigel Gaydon, employee of the Press Office, British Embassy, Washington, D. C., and formerly with British Foreign Office and United Nations. Gaydon, in turn, is a friend of Edward Poor Montgomery, an applicant for a position with a U. S. Government intelligence agency. The latter named Murrow as a reference. Murrow is believed to be quite friendly with Laird. [redacted]

Frantisek B. Vrba, Cultural Attache, Czechoslovakian Consul General, New York City, received instructions from his communist principals in Prague on or about September 16, 1949, to ascertain the political reliability from the standpoint of the Czechoslovakian Government of several individuals including "Edwin R. Murrow." (C) (U) [redacted]

Murrow narrated in English the Russian documentary film "Seige of Leingrad," an Artkino full-length documentary based on photographs taken by the Russians in 1941 and 1942. [redacted] b3 b7E

Edward R. Murrow broadcasts a CBS news program heard locally at 7:45 p.m. over WTOP, Washington, D. C.

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. TOLSON

DATE: April 25, 1950

FROM : L. B. NICHOLS

SUBJECT: C, B.S.

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

You will recall that Edward R. Murrow, through his secretary, has called on several occasions to arrange for him, Mr. Murrow, to have an appointment with the Director. While he has nothing specific, he just wants to see the Director.

Last week we were told Murrow would be leaving Washington by last weekend. I called his secretary today to see if he was still in town. She stated that his plans were changed and he would now be in Washington until about May 10. I told her the Director was still out of town but that I did expect him back although I didn't know exactly when and he would, of course, be glad to see Mr. Murrow when he did return.

Accordingly, since Murrow is going to be in town now, it is suggested that the Director indicate a time when he would like to see him.

LBN:FML

CC - Mr. Nease

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DE 12/5/83 B

b6
b7C

62-86094-5

RECORDED - 52

MAY 9 1950

37

58 MAY 16 1950

K-310

93149

May 24, 1950

RECORDED - 90
EX-6

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

After a rather extended absence from the City I endeavored to reach you by telephone only to learn you had returned to New York.

I do want to drop you this personal note to say I was exceedingly sorry I did not have the opportunity of seeing you while you were in Washington. During this time I was in and out of town and tied up with an accumulation of matters which required my personal attention and which made it impossible for me to do many of the things I would like to do. I hope you will let me know the next time you come to Washington.

Best wishes and kind regards,

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

LBN:LH

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 12/5/83 BY SP1 [redacted]

MAILED 19
MAY 24 1950
COMM-FBI

RECEIVED - DIRECTOR
F B I
U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE
MAY 24 5 59 PM '50

b6
b7C

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. TOLSON

FROM : L. B. NICHOLS

DATE: May 15, 1950

SUBJECT: MURROW, Edward R.

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

The Director will recall that Edward Murrow endeavored to reach him on several occasions. We told his Secretary the Director was out of town. Murrow was supposed to remain in Washington until sometime around the middle of May. Murrow had nothing specific, according to the Secretary, to talk with the Director about; however, I do not think it would be well to let this ride too long.

The Director indicated that if Murrow were still here when he returned that he would be glad to call him. The thought occurs that it might be well to do this.

LBN:LH

RECORDED - 90

EX-6

SE 28 162-26094-6

JUN 2 1950

14

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIF
DATE 12/5/83 BY

b6
b7C

DO-5

OFFICE OF DIRECTOR
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Date April 18, 1950 Time

Miss McDonough, secretary to

Mr. Edward R. Murrow, News

Caster over CBS

Phone No. ME-3200

Mr. Tolson	
Mr. Ladd	
Mr. Clegg	
Mr. Glavin	
Mr. Nichols	
Mr. Rosen	
Mr. Tracy	
Mr. Harbo	
Mr. Belmont	
Mr. Jones	
Mr. Mohr	
Tele. Room	
Mr. Nease	
Miss Holmes	
Miss Gandy	

REMARKS

Miss McDonough telephoned and stated that a matter came up that was going to hold Mr. Murrow in Washington for the remainder of this week and all of next. She further stated that Mr. Murrow was still desirous of seeing Mr. Hoover for a few minutes at the Director's convenience and would like to see him during this time if possible.

Miss McDonough was advised of Mr. Hoover's absence from the city and his unexpected return. She stated that Mr. Murrow was quite anxious to see Mr. Hoover and inquired if it would be possible to ascertain if Mr. Hoover was going to return to Washington within the next two weeks and if it would be possible to squeeze Mr. Murrow into his heavy schedule. She was advised that Mr. Hoover would be informed of Mr. Murrow's request and she would be called regarding the matter.

Previous call attached.

rjp

b6
b7C

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 12/15/82 BY FBI/DOJ

62-86094-7

RECORDED - 90

JUN 2 1950

361

JUN 21 1950

DO-5

OFFICE OF DIRECTOR
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Jones
Mr. Mohr
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

Date April 3, 1950 Time 3:25pm

Miss McDonough, secretary to

Mr. Edward R. Murrow, News

Caster over CBS

Phone No. ME-3200

REMARKS

Miss Mc Donough telephoned and stated that Mr. Murrow was going to be working out of Washington for the next two weeks and he would like very much to come in to see Mr. Hoover for a few minutes during his stay here. Miss McDonough would appreciate being called on ME-3200 after 11:00 AM but perferably between 2:30 and 3:00 P. M. if it would or would not be possible for Mr. Murrow to see the Director.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 12/5/83 BY [redacted]

b6
b7C

Files are being checked.

Wants to see Director & call

Mr. Murrow told Mr. Nichols he wanted to see Dir. when convenient. Dir. noted disregard the reminder on this later.

rjp

62-86094-7

ENCLOSURE

EDWARD R. MURROW
485 MADISON AVENUE
NEW YORK 22, N.Y.

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

61-7578-Enclosure

June 7, 1950

Dear Mr. Hoover:

I, too, was disappointed that we were unable to meet during my two months in Washington. Perhaps we shall have better luck the next time.

I am going to Korea at the end of next week and will give myself the pleasure of communicating with you again upon my return.

As ever yours,

E. R. Murrow

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIF
DATE 12/5/83 BY [redacted]

b6
b7C

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Washington 25, D.C.

SE 9 162-86094-8

RECORDED - 119

JUL 18 1950

3

160

AUG 14 1950

EX-55

LAWRENCE S. GREENBAUM
EDWARD S. GREENBAUM
HERBERT A. WOLFF
MORRIS L. ERNST
SAMUEL J. SCHUR
ALEXANDER LINDEY
JEROME HANDLER
THEODORE S. JAFFIN
LEO ROSEN
HARRIET F. PILPEL
WILLIAM F. WOLFF, JR.

...ENBAUM, WOLFF &
285 MADISON AVENUE
NEW YORK 17, N.Y.

TELEPHONE MURRAY HILL 5-1582

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

March 6, 1951.

Mr. Louis B. Nichols
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Department of Justice
Washington, D.C.

Dear Lou:

I will be down Thursday this week. I am anxious to see you because I have just been talking to Ed Murrow and he has commissioned me, subject to your blessing, to do an outline of an hours show about the FBI. I wish you could talk to the Boss. I am quite sure that Ed Murrow would put nothing on that would be hurtful to the FBI.

Incidentally, get a copy of Jerome Frank's speech to be delivered tomorrow night at Columbia University. It discusses Third Degree in terms most flattering to your boys. You can get a copy at the American Civil Liberties Union.

Yours,

Morris L. Ernst

Please put Tolson

ALL INFORMATION CON... HEREIN IS UNCLASSIF... DATE 12/5/83 BY ...-86094-9

b6
b7C

RECORDED - 3
INDEXED - 3
APR 24 1951

291

APR 27 1951

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. TOLSON

DATE: March 8, 1951

FROM : L. B. NICHOLS

SUBJECT:

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

Morris Ernst called. He had written that he would be in town today but he couldn't get down.

He has had several conversations with Edward Murrow of CBS who has a special one-hour weekly program wherein they treat some subject topically. He stated that he has sold Murrow on the idea of doing a treatment on the Bureau, taking it out of the realm of cops and robbers and establishing on a mass basis what its responsibilities are, what it does, how it does it, and what it does not do.

He stated that Murrow was very much enthused and that as a result of his conversations, Murrow has stated that several ideas that he has had on the Bureau were erroneous.

Morris asked me to take the matter up with the Director and let him know and then to get up a tentative outline. He stated that Murrow's people would come down here sometime in the future.

I think this is something that we might very well explore and find out exactly what they have in mind. If it is along the lines of what Ernst says, I think we should go ahead and do it. This would be another media to get across some of our points.

CC: Mr. Jones

LBN:mb

What do we know about Murrow?

62-86094-10

RECORDED: MCS

APR 24 1951

3

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 12/15/83 BY [redacted]

b6
b7C

94-4-5-6-7 ENCLOSURE

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 06-01-2023 BY: [redacted]

b6
b7C

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. NICHOLS

CONFIDENTIAL

DATE: March 12, 1951

FROM : M. A. JONES

SUBJECT: EDWARD ROSCOE MURROW
CBS News Analyst

Tolson
Ladd
Clegg
Glavin
Nichols
Rosen
Tracy
[redacted] b6
[redacted] b7C
[redacted]. Room
Nease
Gandy

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

CLASSIFIED BY [redacted]
DECLASSIFY ON: 12/5/83

BASIS:

On March 6, 1951, Morris L. Ernst wrote you indicating that he had been talking to Ed Murrow, who is interested in doing an outline of an hour's show about the FBI. Ernst observed that he felt Murrow would put nothing on that would be harmful to the FBI. Ernst felt that Murrow was very much enthused about this and that Murrow stated to Ernst that several ideas that he, Murrow, had had on the Bureau were erroneous. You observed that this is something we might very well explore. The Director inquired, "What do we know about Murrow?"

BACKGROUND:

Who's Who In America (1950) reflects Murrow was born in Greensboro, North Carolina, in 1904 or April 25, 1908 (World Biography), was graduated from Washington State College in 1930 and attended the University of North Carolina and Muhlenberg College. He is married and has one son, Charles Casey Murrow. He was president of the National Student Federation in 1930 and 1932 and is currently president of the Institute of International Education, a member of the Council on Foreign Relations and a member of Kappa Sigma and Phi Beta Kappa.

Murrow is listed as a reporter, news analyst, and Director of Public Affairs for the Columbia Broadcasting System in New York. Murrow previously was a Vice President of CBS but in the fall of 1949 is believed to have resigned in order to take a position as commentator for Campbell's Soup. (100-340922-124)

REPORTED COMMUNIST INFILTRATION OF CBS:

Our files contain no information to the effect that Edward R. Murrow is a member of the group of CBS believed to be communistically inclined or fellow travelers. On August 1, 1949, George Crandall, Director of Press Information, CBS, New York, advised an Agent that Cecil Brown and William L. Shirer, released by CBS presumably because of their "liberal" views were, in fact, released for other reasons. Murrow, in fact, was instrumental in firing Shirer because of the latter's failure to obtain good news coverage. (100-340922-124)

RECORDED - 193 162-86094-11
INDEXED - 193
APR 24 1951

65 APR 28 1951 COPIES DESTROYED
NOV 19 1964

GLC:mab 270

CONFIDENTIAL

Memorandum to Mr. Nichols
Re: Edward Roscoe Murrow

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

March 12, 1951

MURROW'S CONTACTS WITH BUREAU:

In 1936, Murrow was sent a copy of a speech by former Inspector H. Drane Lester. (94-1-169-50)

On October 31, 1946, Murrow requested the Director by wire to recommend a person competent to present the history of the 18th Amendment for a CBS series on alcohol. The Director declined. (94-4-925-122, 123)

On January 8, 1948, by wire, Murrow requested an interview with the Director regarding FBI activities and requirements for full CBS network broadcast. Invitation declined by wire from Director to Murrow dated January 10, 1948, stating "commitments prevent accepting." (94-4-925-145)

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During April, 1950, Murrow on several occasions endeavored to reach the Director and was told that the Director was out of town. On May 24, 1950, the Director wrote to Murrow to express regrets that it had not been possible to meet with Murrow while he was in Washington and expressing the hope that Murrow would let the Director know the next time Murrow planned to come to Washington.

Murrow replied to the Director's letter on June 5, 1950, expressing disappointment that a meeting had not been possible during Murrow's two-month stay in Washington. Murrow said that he was going to Korea and upon his return would communicate with the Director. There is no indication in files that he has done so. (62-86094-6, 8)

MURROW'S ASSOCIATIONS AND ACTIVITIES:

Myra Mills Jordan, subject of Espionage - R (New York origin) (100-182607) was at one time in Indonesia as Secretary on the UN Committee of Good Officers on the Indonesian Question. She associated (C)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

with Communist Party leaders. Among her effects, received from a highly confidential source, was the name of "Ed Murrow, 130 East 74th Street," in January, 1948. (100-182607-34 and 40-46866-154)(C) (U)

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Stephen Laird [redacted] has been identified as a Soviet agent known to have been operating in the United States in 1944 and as having many contacts and associates who are communist sympathizers. Among his effects are typewritten letters from Stephen Laird to Edward R. Murrow, CBS, New York. Laird is a contact of one Nigel Gaydon, employee of the Press Office, British Embassy, Washington, D. C., and formerly with British Foreign Office and United Nations. Gaydon, in turn, is a friend of Edward Poor Montgomery, an applicant for a position with a U. S. Government intelligence agency. The latter named Murrow as a reference. Murrow is believed to be quite friendly with Laird. [redacted] b3 b7E

Frantisek B. Vrba, Cultural Attache, Czechoslovakian Consul General, New York City, received instructions from his communist principals in Prague on or about September 16, 1949, to ascertain the political reliability from the standpoint of the Czechoslovakian Government of several individuals including "Edwin R. Murrow." [redacted] (C) (U)

Murrow narrated in English the Russian documentary film "Seige of Leningrad," an Artkino full-length documentary based on photographs taken by the Russians in 1941 and 1942. ([redacted])

Edward R. Murrow broadcasts a CBS news program heard locally at 7:45 P.M. over WTOP, Washington, D. C.

Frank Stanton, President of CBS, by telegram dated December 14, 1950, advised of the inauguration of a new weekly radio series entitled "Hear It Now" with Edward R. Murrow as narrator. The programs were planned to "help Americans better understand the great

CLASSIFIED BY [redacted]
DECLASSIFY ON: 12/7/83

b6 b7C

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

nick may explore.

issues of today." The program for December 15, 1950, over local station WTOP (9:00-10:00 P.M.) briefly followed the theme "will there be peace or war" and thereafter broadcast recordings of people in the news with the continuity provided by Mr. Murrow. The program was merely a radio version of a weekly news magazine. At no time was the FBI mentioned. The program in substance was nothing more than a general review of the news. (94-4-925-194)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Room 5744 4-10, 1951

TO:
- ✓ Director
- ___ Mr. Ladd
- ___ Mr. Clegg
- ___ Mr. Glavin
- ___ Mr. Harbo
- ___ Mr. Nichols
- ___ Mr. Rosen
- ___ Mr. Tracy
- ___ Mr. Belmont
- ___ Mr. Mohr
- ___ Mr. Sizoo
- ___ Mr. Callahan
- ___ Mr. Nease
- ___ Miss Gandy
- ___ Personnel File Section
- ___ Records Section
- ___ Mrs. Skillman

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

See Me — For Appropriate Action

Send File — Note and Return

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 12/5/83 BY [redacted] b6 b7C

Clyde Tolson

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum · UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Nichols

DATE: March 26, 1951

FROM : M. A. Jones

SUBJECT: PROPOSED RADIO TREATMENT OF FBI BY EDWARD MURROW

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

There is attached a memorandum listing a number of the things which the FBI does and does not do. It is suggested that you may desire to make this information available to Mr. Morris Ernst to be used in connection with his discussion with Edward Murrow, CBS, relative to a suggested treatment of the FBI on his Friday night, one hour program over the CBS Network.

This program which is entitled "Hear It Now" was monitored Friday evening, March 23, 1951, by Crime Records Section, and a memorandum is attached covering this particular broadcast.

Attachment

GJN:rm

See outgoing ltr. to Morris Ernst 3/29/51

RECORDED & INDEXED 62-82604-12

APR 24 1951

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291

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 12/5/83 BY

b6
b7C

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. NICHOLS

DATE: March 26, 1951

FROM : M. A. JONES

SUBJECT: ED MURROW BROADCAST
Radio Station WTOP
10-11 P.M., March 23, 1951

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

This is a one-hour program entitled, "Hear It Now." It consisted of recorded statements in the news during the past week. Murrow was narrator and furnished the transition between the various recordings of "on the spot" statements by public figures and others which made news during the week. It was carried on 173 affiliated CBS Radio Stations over the nation. The following subjects were covered:

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIF
DATE 12/5/83 BY [redacted] b6 b7C

SENATE CRIME COMMITTEE HEARINGS:

This was opened with recorded statements of vario[illegible] reflecting public reaction to the telecasts of the Hearings. Then followed part of the testimony by Frank Costello, Former Mayor O'Dwyer, Mr. Crane of the Firemen's Union and Jacob Guzik.

Murrow was very complimentary of the manner in which the Committee was handling the Hearings with the exception of the role of Senator Tobey, who he referred to as "Tearful" Tobey.

LEGALIZED GAMBLING:

Recorded statements of Governors Warren, of California, and Stevenson, of Illinois, opposing legalized gambling; and the statement of Governor Charles Russell, of Nevada, who favored legalized gambling, were broadcast.

Murrow stated that the Committee will recommend against legalized gambling as a solution to the problem.

WASHINGTON MARCHING SONG:

Murrow discussed the composition of the new "Song of Washington." A recording of the song was played.

HOUSE COMMITTEE ON UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES:

A recorded portion of the testimony of Larry Parks before this Committee was broadcast.

FULLBRIGHT COMMITTEE INVESTIGATING THE RFC:

The testimony of one of the RFC employees was broadcast.

291

GJN:gl

RECORDED 62-86994-13
INDEXED
APR 24 1951
ORIGINAL FILED

PERMANENT POSITION IN THE GOVERNMENT FOR EX-PRESIDENTS AND EX-SENATORS:

Recorded statement of Senator Owen Brewster suggesting such a plan was broadcast.

STATEMENT BY SENATOR ROBERT TAFT:

A brief recording of part of a statement by Senator Taft in which he stated that radio commentators are controlled by the Administration was broadcast.

STATEMENT BY WINSTON CHURCHILL:

This was part of a recorded statement by Mr. Churchill which dealt with the present world situation and the uncertainty which grips the whole world.

A station break occurred about midway in the broadcast. There was no commercial.

The latter part of the broadcast dealt with such subjects as a description of the re-entry into Seoul, Korea, as recorded by a CBS correspondent on the scene; outbreaks of violence in Iran, and style shows in Paris.

OBSERVATIONS:

The show is well presented and follows the general pattern of a news reel without pictures. With the exception of comment by Murrow, the whole presentation consisted of recorded statements by other individuals in the weeks news.

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. TOLSON

DATE: March 28, 1951

FROM : L. B. NICHOLS

SUBJECT:

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

Morris Ernst told me that he had talked to the Director last week and gotten the impression that the Director had given the go signal on the Ed Murrow radio program.

I told him the Director had told me to explore the matter but I simply had not had time.

Ernst suggested that we start the matter by sending him a list of items showing what the Bureau does do and what it does not do which he could take up with Murrow and then in due time he would have Murrow contact us.

I am attaching a personal note to Ernst sending him a copy of our annual report along with the attached memorandum and a copy of the Director's statement before the Kefauver Committee, as well as a copy of the U. S. News and World Report interview which Ernst can give to Murrow.

Murrow can look this over, get up his outline and then be in a position to talk to us at which time we can tell him yes or no as to whether we will or will not cooperate.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 12/5/13 BY [redacted] b6 b7C

LBN:mb
Attachment

Ok.
letter is for
Nichols
signature
JEH

RECORDED - 14

162-86094-14

APR 24 1951

Only told Ernst that I had no objection to Murrow discussing it with Nichols just as indicated on Memo of Mar. 12 nothing more. LBN

ORIGINAL FILED IN 62-86094

FBI - WASH. D. C.

March 29, 1951

RECORDED - 105
62-1-94-14

Mr. Morris L. Ernst
Greenbaum, Wolff and Ernst
285 Madison Avenue
New York 17, New York

Dear Morris:

With reference to our conversation the other day, we would like to explore further the idea you advanced on a program with Edward Murrow.

In this connection, I am enclosing a short memorandum dealing with some of the activities of the Bureau and some of the things which we don't do, along with a copy of our annual report which has not as yet been made public but which does give a good account of our activities. I am also enclosing a copy of the Director's statement before the Kefauver Committee on Monday, along with a copy of the current issue of U. S. News and World Report wherein the Director has a rather good interview on the subject.

Sincerely,

L. B. Nichols

Enclosure

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FBI

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M E M O R A N D U M

March 29, 1951

The Federal Bureau of Investigation engages in the following activities:

Investigates violations of the laws of the United States, collects evidence in cases in which the United States is or may be a party in interest and performs other duties imposed on it by law.

Functions as a service agency to all law enforcement.

Conducts training programs both in Washington, D. C., and in the Field for the benefit of local law enforcement agencies.

Conducts laboratory examinations in criminal cases being investigated by local police and other government agencies.

Maintains a national repository of identification data in the form of fingerprint cards for the benefit of all law enforcement and the public at large.

Coordinates the investigations of espionage, sabotage, and subversive activities on a national basis.

Conducts investigations concerning the loyalty of applicants and employees of the executive branches of the Federal government.

Conducts applicant type of investigations for the Department of Justice and other governmental departments.

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Conducts character and fitness investigation of applicants employees under the Atomic Energy Act.

The FBI exchanges identification data with many foreign police organizations.

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ENCLOSURE

The FBI conducts investigation of violations of the civil rights of individuals on the specific recommendation of the Department of Justice.

The Federal Bureau of Investigation does not engage in the following activities:

The FBI conducts no investigation on the basis of complaints received unless the facts indicate a violation or a matter over which it has investigative jurisdiction.

Does not give clearances as such to anyone.

Does not disclose information in its files to unauthorized individuals.

Does not reveal the identity of confidential informants or individuals furnishing information who desire their identity be kept confidential.

Does not decide whether prosecutive action will be undertaken on the basis of information secured through its investigations.

Does not recommend the action to be taken on the basis of its investigations under the President's Loyalty Program.

Does not conduct investigations outside the continental United States, Territories and the Possessions.

Does not recommend legislative policy.

The FBI is not responsible for the physical protection of industrial facilities engaged in the manufacture of defense materials. This is the responsibility of the Munitions Board of the Office of the Secretary of Defense.

The FBI is not responsible for the physical guarding of Atomic Energy installations or documents or materials within these installations. This is the responsibility of the Atomic Energy Commission.

The FBI does not maintain files or dossiers on individuals who are not or who have not been the subjects of official investigations.

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The FBI does not conduct investigation of violations of state laws except in cases where there is a joint investigative responsibility for the criminal act.

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GREENBAUM, WOLF
285 MADISON
NEW YORK 17, N. Y.

TELEPHONE MURRAY HILL 5-1582

LAWRENCE S. GREENBAUM
EDWARD S. GREENBAUM
HERBERT A. WOLFF
MORRIS L. ERNST
SAMUEL J. SCHUR
ALEXANDER LINDEY
JEROME HANDLER
THEODORE S. JAFFIN
LEO ROSEN
HARRIET F. PILPEL
WILLIAM F. WOLFF, JR.

RS

April 7,1951.

Mr. Louis B. Nichols
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Department of Justice
Washington, D.C.

Dear Lou:

Thanks very much for your letter and the material. I have sent it on to Ed Murrow as per the enclosed letter.

I truly think that if I can help Ed Murrow on this program it could be one of the best clarification jobs ever done for the Bureau. In fact, you don't need now publicity but you badly need clarification of the functions, powers and results obtained.

Best to you,

Yours,

Morris L. Ernst

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

April 7,1951.

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Avenue
New York, N.Y.

Dear Ed:

I am sending you direct a letter received from Lou Nichols. I was about to follow up your suggestion that I give some ideas for an FBI hour. I have got a lot of angles that might amuse you, but I am leaving for the Nile tomorrow for a couple of weeks.

In the meanwhile you might want to look over the material I received and, of course, don't hesitate to contact Lou Nichols. I do trust that in any program you will be sure to clarify the public mind on what the FBI does not do. The job done by Edgar Hoover has probably made a greater impress on our folkway than any other department of our government over the last decades. The impress done to our young kids is so profound that it has resulted in confusion. I doubt if you would have answered correctly the items mentioned on page 2 of Lou's memorandum.

I may bring back some good stuff for you from Egypt and Greece.

Best,

Yours,

Morris L. Ernst

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ENCLOSURE

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum · UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. D. M. LADD

DATE: February 11, 1952

FROM : A. H. Belmont

SUBJECT: EDWARD R. MURROW
SPECIAL INQUIRY
WHITE HOUSE
(NAME CHECK)

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Mr. Donald S. Dawson, Administrative Assistant to the President, telephonically requested of Mr. Roach on February 11, 1952, that the Bureau conduct a search of its files for derogatory information on Edward R. Murrow, who is being considered for White House employment. Mr. Murrow is presently with the Columbia Broadcasting System.

The files of the Bureau are being checked, and you will be informed of what information the Bureau has suitable for distribution to the White House.

RRR:lw

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STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Nichols

DATE: June 22, 1951

FROM : M. A. Jones

SUBJECT: EDWARD MURROW RADIO SHOW ON THE FBI

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BACKGROUND

Morris Ernst had been in contact with Edward Murrow of CBS and Murrow is interested in devoting one of his weekly one-hour radio broadcasts to a treatment on the FBI. Ernst explained to Murrow that such a treatment would take the activities of the FBI out of the realm of "cops and robbers" and actually tell what the FBI's responsibilities are, what it does, how it does it, and what it does not do. Murrow's show is entitled "Hear It Now" with Murrow as narrator. It is broadcast between 9 and 10 P. M. on Friday nights over CBS.

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Fred Friendley

Friendley, who is the Executive Producer of the Murrow show came in yesterday morning and you spent considerable time with him. Briefly he had 2 proposals in mind.

1. Murrow and Friendley both feel that a real, constructive one-hour show can be done on the Bureau which would point up the true role of the Bureau as an investigative agency; clearly set forth the real purpose of the FBI; clearly define the Bureau's limits as an investigative agency and portray the real side of the Bureau and not the side of gun battles and catching fugitives. Friendley and Murrow both feel that the real philosophy of the Bureau as the guardian of civil rights and the like has never been really told, and they would like to do it. They both feel that some confusion has existed in the minds of the public; that such can be clarified over the air and our critics can be spotlighted for what they are.

2. Friendley feels as far as proposal #2 is concerned that a real definitive job could be done on Communism. What it is; why people want to become Communists; what fools them; why they are duped and the like. This, he feels has never been really done, the American people are eager for an answer to the question and he feels such a program, with our help would be a real public service.

You told Friendley with reference to #2 that this was something which we would have to give considerable thought to. There

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were so many ramifications to the problem that we would want to have some time to think it over; that if he had any definite ideas to send them in and you would be happy to bring the matter to the Director's attention. He said he understood.

You told Friendley that you thought proposal #1 had some excellent possibilities; that certainly a real objective job could be done along the lines he had in mind and that the constructive job the Bureau was doing and had done in the past could be portrayed in the manner indicated by him. You told him that he should get his preliminary ideas down on paper; send them on in and give us the opportunity of determining what he had in mind. You impressed him with the fact that while we did not under any circumstances want to act in the role of a censor over the preliminary and final product that we must, of course, reserve the right to review the material and the right to point out what was factually incorrect in the development. Friendley said that both Murrow and he would be in complete accord with such an arrangement.

Friendley accepted your invitation to go on a rather detailed tour of the Bureau. He spent the remainder of the day with Special Agent Carroll who showed him all of the exhibit rooms, the model city, the range, a detailed tour of the Laboratory and the Identification Division. Carroll advised me that he spent the better part of an hour and a half talking about the Bureau; what the Director has done since 1924 not only for the FBI but for the American people; what has been done through our cooperative functions in training, identification matters, and the like. Carroll stressed the type of training received by FBI Agents and the stress placed on such important matters as civil rights.

Later in the afternoon Friendley returned to your office. He was very much enthused. He wants to get to work on proposal #1 immediately. He feels that he can have some preliminary ideas on paper by next Tuesday. He thinks that a real story can be told along the lines of what the Bureau can do and what it cannot do. He feels that his program can do much to clarify the thinking of the American people on the Bureau's true role in the Loyalty program, for example. He wants to tell the real story of the philosophy behind the FBI, who its Agents are, the extensive training they receive, and why the FBI is not a Gestapo.

In working up such a program Friendley would like to come to Washington with a wire recorder, spend some time at our Headquarters; be allowed to wire record portions of selected lectures; go to Quantico and record selected phases of our training. With Murrow doing the commentary he feels this will be an excellent show and thinks it will take about 10 days to do a finished product.

You told him that the entire matter would be presented to the Director; that approval would also have to be received from the Department, but that we would be glad to receive a preliminary draft of his ideas. He will get them to us next week. Again you mentioned the stipulations regarding our final review of the material. He is in perfect agreement with this.

We have no identifiable information in our files concerning Friendley, and the New York Office has been asked to make a discreet check concerning him. It is Special Agent Carroll's personal observation that Friendley is terrifically enthused about this show and, no doubt, will transmit his enthusiasm to Ed Murrow.

ADDENDUM, LBN:CMC, 6-23-51

I was very much impressed with Friendley's presentation. I have heard this program, it is outstanding and has a tremendous listening audience. It is true it is on the CBS Network, however, I do not think that this should deter us from going ahead.

The one thing that bothers me, primarily because we have never done it before, is the technique employed. What they do is try to tell their story by making recordings on the scene. For example, in telling the story of the training of an Agent they would record a scene wherein an applicant was being interviewed. This would be staged, then on different subjects they would like to sit in a classroom, make a recording which would then be edited. They would also like to go into a field office where the story of certain field office operations could be told with Murrow bridging the gap as a narrator, but the bulk of the story would be told by our own people, whose voices would be recorded.

Friendley stated they appreciated the difficulties involved in this technique and approach; that they would agree to give the Bureau full power of censorship of anything, and if anything was said in class and recorded which we did not want used they could then and there wipe the recording from the wire tape, which, of course, is done on a day-to-day basis.

Once they have finished their recording they would then have everything transcribed and would give us a full copy of the transcript. We could go over the transcript and cut out anything we didn't like, or if something was said and we didn't like the way it was said it could be revised and a re-recording could be made. The program would be transcribed before it was ever broadcast and we could hear the transcription before it ever goes on the air and make any changes we desired, concerning a factual basis.

Friendley stated he felt to do an honest job and an effective job they would want to take some of the misconceptions which are widespread pertaining to the Bureau, and possibly do this by some critic making a statement, then come behind and state what the full facts are, which, of course, is an effective way to meet this situation.

I would be inclined to recommend that we proceed with the program pertaining to the Bureau, but hold in abeyance a commitment to assist them in their definitive study of Communism where, incidentally, we would not appear as a source, if we did not want to be the source but would merely give them technical aid and assistance. I am making this recommendation for two reasons:

1. I think such a program would be effective. I think we have set up safeguards which would protect us.

2. Even more important, I think Murrow is one of the great voices on the air today and if through this program we could bring him in intimate contact with the Bureau's operations I think we would profit in the years to come.

I can see some difficulties and some grief and a lot of hard work in doing this but nevertheless I think it would be to the Bureau's interest to do it.

Agree 6-25 ✓ OK H

COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM, INC.
485 MADISON AVENUE, NEW YORK 22, N.Y.
PLAZA 5-2000

July 26, 1951

G. I. R.-1

Dear Mr. Nickols:

Ed Murrow and I both read your letter about the circus performer, the F.B.I., and our radio program with great interest and already consider ourselves unofficial agents of the Bureau.

I have not written you sooner about our proposed radio documentary on the F.B.I., because we are currently conducting a very serious logistic and budget examination to determine whether we should do HEAR IT NOW as a radio show or a television program this Fall. We expect to do one or the other and regardless of the decision we reach, we shall wish to do an F.B.I. piece. I have refrained from outlining our plan to you, therefore, because both the concept and the method will depend so much upon the media we shall be using.

We expect to know within a week or less and at that time I shall communicate with you again, outlining exactly what we hope to do with the Bureau so that you can decide whether you wish to proceed with us.

Thank you for your interest and extreme courtesy, and please accept our warmest good wishes.

Respectfully,

red Friendly

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DATE 12/5/83 BY [redacted]

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Mr. Louis B. Nickols
U.S. Department of Justice
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington 25, D.C.

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STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum · UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. D. M. Ladd

DATE: February 13, 1952

FROM : A. H. Belmont

SUBJECT: EDWARD ROSCOE MURROW

G.I.R.-1

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BACKGROUND:

On February 11, 1952, Mr. Donald S. Dawson, Administrative Assistant to the President, telephonically contacted Mr. Roach and requested information appearing in Bureau files regarding Edward R. Murrow who is being considered for White House employment.

INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 12/6/83 BY [redacted] b6 b7C

DETAILS:

There has been no investigation conducted regarding Murrow by the Bureau. He was born in Greensboro, North Carolina, and was graduated from Washington State College. He has been employed by the Columbia Broadcasting System since 1935 as European Director, War Correspondent, Vice President and Director of Public Affairs, and reporter and news analyst. He broadcasts a CBS news program heard locally over station WTOP, Washington, D. C., at 7:45 P.M. CBS inaugurated a weekly radio program on December 15, 1950, entitled "Hear it Now" with Edward R. Murrow as narrator. These programs were planned to "help Americans better understand the great issues of today."

There is no indication in Bureau files that Murrow has ever been a Communist but he has been in contact with several individuals who were known Communists such as Winston Burdett, another CBS employee, an admitted Communist Party member from 1937 to 1940. He has also been in contact with Joseph Fels Barnes, former foreign correspondent for the New York "Herald Tribune," and formerly active in the Institute of Pacific Relations, and Stephen Laird, a known Soviet espionage agent.

He was mentioned in correspondence of the Institute of Pacific Relations in 1935 and was listed as a sponsor of the Committee for the Care of Young Children in Wartime in 1942. The Institute of Pacific Relations has been described by Louis F. Budenz as a Communist infiltrated organization. The Committee for the Care of Young Children in Wartime has been cited by the California Committee on Un-American Activities as a Communist front.

Attachment

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In October, 1947, a group of individuals banded together to plot a line of attack upon the House Committee on Un-American Activities in order to defend those people subpoenaed to testify on their Communist affiliations. John Dierkes, who worked with the Hollywood group, contacted Mr. Scovill of CBS regarding radio time for the group and said Edward Murrow had told him to get in touch with Scovill. Subsequent conversations indicated that Murrow sympathized with the Hollywood group. Dierkes, a former Treasury Department employee and last known residing in Hollywood, has been in contact with numerous Espionage Agents and Communists since 1946.

RELATIONS WITH THE BUREAU:

Murrow has contacted the Bureau several times in connection with his work as a CBS official and has been cordial in his relations with Bureau officials. During his broadcast on June 17, 1949, Murrow commended the Bureau for its manner of conducting investigations, the fact that the Director maintained informants in a confidential manner and that introduction of FBI reports was done against the Director's wishes. By letter dated June 17, 1949, the Director complimented Murrow on the objectivity of his reporting and his confidence in the FBI. Murrow thanked the Director by letter of July 13, 1949.

ACTION:

If you approve, the attached memorandum will be transmitted to the White House via liaison channels.

Given to Mr. Connelley 2/18/50 RB

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 06-01-2023 BY: [redacted]

February 14, 1952

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CLASSIFIED BY: [redacted]
DECLASSIFY ON: 12/7/83

EDWARD ROSCOE MURROW - SUMMARY

No investigation has been conducted by the FBI regarding Edward Roscoe Murrow.

~~EXCEPT AS OTHERWISE INDICATED HEREIN IS NOT RECORDED WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.~~

BIOGRAPHICAL DATA:

Edward Roscoe Murrow was born in Greensboro, North Carolina. He was graduated from Washington State College in 1930, and has received honorary degrees from Washington State College, University of North Carolina and Muhlenberg College. He has held the following positions: President, National Student Federation, 1929 to 1932, and Assistant Director, Institute of International Education in Charge of Foreign Offices, 1932 to 1935. He became employed by the Columbia Broadcasting System in 1935, and has been Director of Talks and Education, 1935 to 1937, European Director, 1937 to 1946, war correspondent, 1939 to 1945, Vice President and Director of Public Affairs, reporter and news analyst since 1945. He has lectured in the United States and abroad on international relations. He is listed as President of the Institute of International Education, member of the Council on Foreign Relations, Association of American Correspondents, London (President, 1945), Phi Beta Kappa and Kappa Sigma. He is the author of "This is London." ("Who's Who," 1950-51)

Murrow is the commentator on a CBS news broadcast heard locally over Radio Station WTOP in Washington, D. C., at 7:45 P.M.

On December 15, 1950, he inaugurated a new weekly radio series entitled "Hear it Now" over the CBS network to "help Americans better understand the great issues of today." (62-86094)

CONTACTS WITH COMMUNISTS AND COMMUNIST ORGANIZATIONS:

Among Institute of Pacific Relations documents furnished to the Bureau with the approval of the IPR, appeared the following information. A letter dated April 6, 1935, appearing on the letterhead of "Pacific Affairs," a publication

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N. W. PHILCOX:jmr

ENCLOSURE

published quarterly by the IPR at Honolulu, Hawaii, Office of the Editor, 129 East 52d Street, New York City, from Catherine Porter to Mr. Edward C. Carter of the Japan Council of the IPR at Tokyo, Japan, stated that the writer was attacking the itinerary of a Dr. Wittfogel and that copies of the itinerary had been sent to several individuals, including Edward Murrow. Also contained in the IPR documents was an announcement on the letterhead of the Council on Foreign Relations, Incorporated, of a dinner to be given in honor of Maxim Litvinoff, Ambassador of the USSR, on March 25, 1942, at the Ritz-Carlton Hotel, New York City. Under a caption "members list" was the name Edward R. Murrow, among others.

A confidential informant of known reliability advised in May, 1950, that the Institute of Pacific Relations was originally a non-Communist organization but that Communists had infiltrated it. According to this informant, the Institute of Pacific Relations was discussed at political committee meetings of the Communist Party. This informant stated that the Professional Staff of the Institute of Pacific Relations contained many non-Communists who were friendly to the Communists because of the "myth" that the Chinese "Reds" were "agrarian reformers." According to the informant, the Communist Party had great influence in the Institute of Pacific Relations and at times controlled its policy. The informant stated that Frederick V. Field, a "concealed" Communist Party member, by his contributions to the Institute of Pacific Relations, had a strong influence on its policy. (100-64700-271, pgs. 2209 & 2586; Louis F. Budenz, informant)

In January, 1941, the name Edward R. Murrow was contained on a list of individuals who had given "friendly help" to the Russian Student Fund, Incorporated, 213 West 23rd Street, New York City. Investigation conducted by the FBI regarding the above organization indicated that the Chairman of the Board of Directors was Stephen Duggan, who was also Director of the Institute of International Education, and as such was in charge of a program instituted to deal with the exchange of students between countries. This organization has had representatives in Europe and in South America and has listed among its Board of Trustees such individuals as Henry Morgenthau and Edward R. Murrow. In August, 1942, it was ascertained that the Institute of International Education had been subsidized considerably by the U. S. Government for the interchange of students throughout Latin America and Europe. (100-339928-32, pg. 3)

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In 1943, Edward Murrow, London correspondent, CBS, was listed as a sponsor for the Committee for the Care of Young Children in Wartime. (100-92879-22, pg. 14)

The Committee for the Care of Young Children in Wartime has been cited as a Communist front organization which received financial aid from the American People's Fund, a "Communist financial organization" organized and directed by Frederick Vanderbilt Field, by the California Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1948, page 168.

On April 13, 1943, the "Milwaukee Sentinel" newspaper stated that Edward R. Murrow was the English narrator for the Russian documentary film "Siege of Leningrad," an Artkino full length documentary film based on photographs taken by the Russians in 1941 and 1942. [redacted] 100-146964-74, pg. 9) b3 b7E

Numerous individuals in Hollywood banded together in October, 1947, to plot a line of attack upon the House Committee on Un-American Activities in order to defend those people subpoenaed to testify on their Communist affiliations. During the campaign carried on by this group to discredit the HCUA, one John Dierkes, who was working with the group, was in contact on several occasions with Ed Murrow of New York City. Also, Dierkes contacted a Mr. Scovill of CBS regarding some radio time for the Hollywood group and advised Scovill that Murrow had told him to contact Scovill.

On October 28, 1947, Dierkes was overheard to state that Murrow had made a speech on the air the night before that was being quoted all over the press. He said that "There never has been a crack that lit up the switchboards the way this one did." He said Murrow had indicated that many people have compared the House Committee action with the Palmer raids but that "this is not the case, that it actually has the smell of a Reichstag fire in it." (100-[illegible]-503; 100-138754-308, pgs. 28, 69, 81)

John Dierkes, a former Treasury Department employee last known to be residing in Hollywood, California, has, since 1946, been in contact with numerous Communists and known espionage agents. John Dierkes was in Washington, D. C., from October 18 to October 30, 1947, during which time the House Committee on Un-American Activities was conducting hearings on

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the Communist infiltration of the motion-picture industry. Dierkes arrived in Washington, D. C., with Bartley Crum, who represented nineteen of the witnesses subpoenaed before the House Committee. Dierkes acted as an administrative assistant to Crum.

In January, 1948, one Myra Mills Jordan, formerly secretary of the UN Committee on the Indonesian Question and formerly associated with Communist Party leaders, had listed as one of her contacts Ed Murrow, 130 East 74th Street, New York City. (100-182607-34; 40-46866-154) (C) (U)

George W. Polk, CBS correspondent, was murdered in Salonika, Greece, on May 9, 1948. The New York "Herald Tribune" reported on June 21, 1948, that Jackson Lughter planned to produce a motion picture on the Polk case based on a script by Murrow with Gregory Peck playing the lead. One source advised another government agency in Athens, Greece, that all three of the above individuals are "known leftists." (State Dept.; [redacted] b3 b7E

Edward R. Murrow, CBS, New York City, was known to have corresponded with one Stephen Laird in 1949. Stephen Laird has been identified as a Soviet agent known to have been operating in the United States in 1944, and as having many contacts and associates who are Communist sympathizers. (C) (U)

[redacted]

Frantisek B. Vrba, Cultural Attache, Czechoslovakian Consul General, New York City, received instructions from his Communist principals in Prague on or about September 16, 1949, to ascertain the political reliability from the standpoint of the Czechoslovakian Government of several individuals, including "Edwin R. Murrow." (C) (U) [redacted]

In 1949, Edward R. Murrow, CBS, New York City, was named as a reference on the passport application of Winston Mansfield Burdett. Burdett was named as a contact of Jacob Golos, a Soviet agent, in 1939 by Elizabeth Terrill Bentley, a self-confessed Soviet agent. It was also ascertained that Burdett was a contact of Ignacy Witzcak, a known Soviet espionage agent in 1945, and Burdett has admitted Communist Party membership from 1937 to 1940. (100-376050-4, pg. 5)

In 1950, Edward R. Murrow, 485 Madison Avenue, New York City, was known to have corresponded with Joseph Fels Barnes, former foreign correspondent for the New York "Herald Tribune." Barnes was formerly employed by the Institute of Pacific Relations in 1931 and 1934. (77-13677-88, pg. 31)

In August, 1950, the name Edward R. Murrow, CBS, New York City, appeared on a miscellaneous mailing list of the National Committee to Defeat the Mundt Bill. It is pointed out that this miscellaneous mailing list is no proof of support of opponents of the Mundt Bill and a number of anti-Communist individuals appeared on this mailing list. (100-361924-31, pg. 58)

The National Committee to Defeat the Mundt Bill was cited as "a registered lobbying organization which has carried out the objectives of the Communist Party in its fight against anti-subversive legislation" by the Congressional Committee on Un-American Activities, Report on the National Committee to Defeat the Mundt Bill, a Communist lobby, House Report Number 3248, January 2, 1951.

The above information is furnished to you as a result of your request for an FBI file check only and is not to be construed as a clearance or nonclearance of the person involved. This information is furnished for your confidential use only and should not be disseminated.

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July 23, 1951

Mr. Fred Friendley
c/o Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 12/6/85 BY [redacted]

b6
b7C

Dear Mr. Friendley:

When you were in Washington in June, it [illegible] standing that we would hear from you in the near future and that you would furnish us a rough outline of your ideas. I have been wondering whether you were still interested in proceeding.

I have just learned of a rather interesting incident wherein Mr. Murrow's radio program contributed materially in one of our cases.

We had been seeking the apprehension of a William Edward Gibbs, who was delinquent in the draft. During the period that he was evading the draft, he was employed as a truck driver by the Ringling Brothers, Barnum and Bailey Circus and on the evening of April 6, 1951, Mr. Murrow's broadcast was devoted to the circus. In the course of the broadcast, Mr. Murrow interviewed a truck driver at the circus, which was playing in Madison Square Garden. An individual in South Carolina (He is a relative and of course we must protect his identity, particularly since the man is blind.) heard the program. He knew that we were seeking Gibbs' apprehension and he recognized Gibbs' voice on the radio.

Based upon this information we located Gibbs with the circus. He had a rather unique story, namely, that he had been classified 4-F in 1942, due to his excessive weight, and thought that this ruling continued. This was his explanation for not having kept in touch with his local draft board. He promptly agreed to comply with the Selective Service and Training Act, for which reason prosecution was not carried forward inasmuch as the purpose of the Act is to get men in the Army and not in jail.

RECORDED - 136
INDEXED - 135

62-86074-20

I thought this was a rather interesting incident and it shows the effect of the program. There, of course,

EX-125

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

LBN:hmc

61 MAR 7 1952

would be no objection to your using the incident but, since there was no prosecution, I do not think Gibbs' name should be used.

With best wishes and kind regards,

Sincerely yours,

LBN

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. TOLSON

DATE: February 29, 1952

FROM : L. B. NICHOLS

SUBJECT:

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

You will recall that last summer we discussed with Edward R. Murrow and Fred Friendly his associate the possibility of doing a documentary treatment on the Bureau. This was for their radio program and the negotiations were terminated when they went into television.

Their television program is now on Sunday afternoons on the CBS television network. They devote from 10 to 12 minutes to each subject and Murrow wants to do a feature on the Bureau of from 10 to 12 minutes such as going out on Ku-Klux Klan raids or some such matter. I told Friendly we could not do this.

He then wondered about originating a live show from Washington on a Sunday afternoon. I told him that we operated the Bureau only with a skeleton force on Sundays and that everyone is working day and night during the week and we would be reluctant to bring them in for this even though they have to come in frequently to handle specials. He wondered if I had any ideas.

I told him that one possibility might be to build a program on film around the next session of the FBI National Academy. The idea appealed to Friendly. He stated he would talk to Murrow and contact me later. I think that a very interesting feature could be done on this.

CC - Mr. Jones

LBN:mb

INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 12/6/83 BY [redacted]

b6
b7C

RECORDED - 5

INDEXED - 5

MAR 11 1952

EX - 50

CRIME REC'D

MAR 18 1952

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum · UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI.
Att.: Mr. FRED BAUMGARDNER

DATE: 1/16/53

FROM : SAC, New York.

SUBJECT: "YEARS OF CRISIS"
CBS TELEVISION BROADCAST,
JANUARY 4, 1953.

Enclosed you will find a dubbed magnecord taped recording of the CBS television broadcast of the EDWARD R. MURROW Program "YEARS OF CRISIS" which appeared on the afternoon of Sunday, 1/4/53.

This is being transferred to the Bureau merely for its information. It was secured from a confidential source of this office.

ENCL 1 ~~ENCLOSURE ON BULKY BAND~~

Destroyed 10-6-72. Contains no historical, research or investigative value. [illegible]

~~EXPEDITE PROCESSING~~

Encl.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 12/6/83 BY [redacted]

b6
b7C

WTM:DJG

EX-107

RECORDED - 62-86094-22

21 JAN 19 1953

INDEXED - 7

1 XEROX
OCT 20 1961

62 MAR 16 1953

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Tolson

DATE: March 25, 1953

FROM : L. B. Nichols

SUBJECT:

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

Former Special Agent Ron Cochran, who is now a commentator for CBS, called to advise that Edward R. Murrow was in Washington. He would like to come over and discuss with us his television program "See It Now." Murrow was hopeful of doing a program on the Bureau. He was hopeful of getting the Director to participate.

I told Cochran that I would be glad to see Murrow and he at 11:30 a.m. on Friday. Subsequently, Cochran called to advise he had to leave town and the meeting was shifted to 11:30 a.m. on Monday, March 30th. I told Cochran that while we would be glad to discuss the matter with Murrow, it was a matter of policy with the Director not to go on any television programs and since there had been so many demands that if he once started, he would then be in considerable difficulty with all those he has previously declined.

I have seen portions of Murrow's program on three or four occasions and I have always thought that it was fairly well done. It, of course, is in the nature of a commentary. The program is sponsored by the Aluminum Corporation of America. I think that there is some merit to participation in such a program, however, I do not see where we possibly have the time to give to a project such as this at the present time and I would recommend that we take a strong stand against it.

You will recall that we have previously, at the insistence of Morris Ernst, agreed to explore a full feature radio program by Murrow on the Bureau, however, this was at the time that Murrow was shifting to television.

cc - Mr. Jones

LBN:ptm

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 12/6/83 BY [redacted]

b6
b7D

INDEXED - 93
RECORDED - 93 62-86094-23

APR 2 1953

APR 22 1953

7256

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Tolson

DATE: March 30, 1953

FROM : L. B. Nichols

SUBJECT:

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

Last week Ron Cochran, former Agent, called to make an appointment for Edward R. Murrow on Friday. He subsequently called and stated that Murrow had to go back to New York and wondered if an appointment could be made for Monday. The appointment was made for Monday. This was canceled inasmuch as Murrow was in New York and did not get back.

He then asked for an appointment for Tuesday. I gave them an appointment at 12:30 tomorrow, however, this was not a satisfactory time for Murrow. I now have an appointment with them for 11:30 Friday morning.

In the event anything comes up to cancel this appointment, I will be conveniently busy should any further requests be received.

LBN:arm;mtd

ALL INFORMATION CO[redacted]
HEREIN IS UNCLASSI[redacted]
DATE 12/6/83 B[redacted]
FOIPA #[redacted]

b6
b7C

RECORDED - 93

62-86094-24

APR 6 1953

APR 22 1953

EX-56

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Tolson

DATE: April 3, 1953

FROM : L. B. Nichols

SUBJECT:

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

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 12/7/93 BY [redacted]

b6
b7C

For record purposes, Mr. Edward R. Murrow and former Special Agent Ron Cochran called on me this morning. Murrow stated that the Bureau has taken on increasing importance and is more and more the subject of considerable public discussion. He feels that a very excellent feature could be developed for a Sunday evening television program "See It Now," which in addition to making a very interesting feature would do the Bureau some good. He raised, for example, the matter of evaluation of reports and summaries. I told him what the situation was. He stated that if there could be a few topics of this type which could be agreed upon in advance that a real public service could be rendered and that he thought this would be an excellent medium to bring about a better understanding of the Bureau's operations and problems.

Murrow stated that what he would like to do would be to very carefully plan out the subject matter to be covered; that they now have their techniques down to the point where they can handle these matters with a minimum of effort and time; that they could get motion pictures of various phases of the Bureau's operations which would make the points. Then he would like to sit down at the desk with me and have an informal discussion, which could be filmed and used on his television program; that topics would be worked out in advance; that he would guarantee there would be no semblance of a "Meet the Press" spectacle; that the program would be done in good taste with a definite objective planned out carefully in advance.

I told Mr. Murrow that we appreciated very much his interest; that, in fact, we were all set to cooperate with him on a one-hour broadcast a few years ago and then we did not hear from him and he discontinued the radio program. I told him that at the present time we were literally swamped and that we simply could not take on anything additional.

He stated that this was very understandable; that one need only read the papers. He then inquired when the Director would next go before the Appropriations Committee. I told him the

cc: Mr. Jones

LBN:hmc

RECORDED-21
MAY 14 1953

INDEXED-21

ORIGINAL COPY FILED IN

5 MAY 19 1953

Director had already been before both the Appropriations Committees of the House and the Senate; that the testimony of the House Committee, I understood, was scheduled for release over the week end. I told him that we simply could not even consider accepting his kind invitation in view of present demands upon us. He stated that this was understandable and he would not press it under these circumstances.

He asked if we had any ideas as to when things would ease up in the foreseeable future. I told him that we could do nothing but speculate and that that would be unwise. He then asked if we would call Ron Cochran when things had eased up to the point that we could do this or if there was something special we wanted to put across. I told him we would be very glad to keep this in mind.

He stated that he would look to Cochran as our contact and that he felt that knowing Cochran was a former Agent should be some assurance of the type of treatment we will receive. I thanked him for this very much.

Murrow then stated he hoped when we could do this that perhaps it would be possible for the Director to participate with him. I told him that the Director had been deluged with invitations which he had not been able to accept and as a matter of policy he was not accepting any invitations to participate in television; that as he, Mr. Murrow, knew once Mr. Hoover acceded then the demands that had been made over the past several years would immediately be revived. He stated he understood this and frankly did not blame anybody; that he, himself, did not relish the idea of television but the fact remained it has become perhaps one of the most effective media. I told him that we, of course, realized this.

I told Mr. Murrow that sometime when he was in town and had an hour or so to spare we would be very happy to take him on a tour of our facilities. He stated he would like to take us up on this. Should Murrow ever come in, arrangements will be made, of course, for him to be taken on a tour, preferably by myself, Mr. McGuire or Mr. Crosby.

June 8, 1953

RECORDED-34
INDEXED-34

EX - 121

Colonel Harry Stanbrough Monell,
C. A. C., Retired
Post Office Box 68
Vails Gate, New York

Dear Brother Monell:

The copy of your letter to the president of the Columbia Broadcasting System dated May 27, 1953, which you forwarded with your note of the same date, has been received. It was indeed thoughtful of you to make it available.

Fraternally yours,

Edgar Hoover

REC'D JUN 8 1:20 PM '53 FBI

SENT DIRECTOR
JUN 8 1953
U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIF... BY [redacted]
DATE 12/6/83

b6
b7C

MAILED 10
JUN 8 1953
COMM-FBI

NOTE: Files reflect limited prior cordial correspondence with Colonel Monell. Address and salutation per previous correspondence.

In April, 1928, Monell filed application for the position of Special Agent. In April, 1935, investigation was conducted involving a War Risk Insurance claim by Monell. This suit was compromised for $3500. (62-0-49595)

Bufile 62-75-147-34-151-125 which is the General Investigative Intelligence file of the New York Division 10-15-51 to 4-15-52 reflects that Monell, who represents himself as a retired Colonel, has written letters to Stewart Air Force Base, the United States Attorney SDNE, the United States Military Academy and various police agencies. In these letters he has complained of "nefarious bars;" however, a check by Stewart Air Force Base officials reveals there was no basis for Monell's complaints. This reference also states

(See Next Page)

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

DIC:grs 192

NOTE: (cont'd)

that Monell is known to all law enforcement authorities in Orange County and is considered to be a "character" and is said to have a "detective complex." Officers contacted advised they disregarded anything Monell reports.

Bufile 62-86094-19 reflects that no investigation has been conducted regarding Edward R. Murrow by the Bureau. There is no indication in Bufiles that he has ever been a Communist; however, he has been in contact with several individuals who have been known to belong to the Communist Party such as Winston Burdett, another CBS employee; Joseph Fells Barnes, former foreign correspondent for the New York "Herald Tribune"; and Stephen Laird, [a] known Soviet espionage agent. Murrow was mentioned in correspondence of the Institute of Pacific Relations in 1935 and was listed as a sponsor of the Committee for the Care of Young Children in Wartime in 1942. The former organization has been described by Louis Budenz as being Communist infiltrated, and the latter has been cited by the California Committee on Un-American Activities as being a Communist front. Murrow has been cordial in his relations with Bureau officials and has at times commended the Bureau and the Director on his programs. A former Special Agent of the Bureau, Ron Cochrone, is presently associated with him in the production of his weekly television program entitled "See It Now."

(4)

Dear Pro Hoover

the inclosed - self explanatory
& for your own info & files if
Edward R Murrow be "tied-in" in
any way with the "Commie-Dom's" or
"Pinks" who infested many of the Departments
& administrative agencies during WWII

owe (mt) Sincerely
with 6-8-53
DIC

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

COL H S MONELLO
27 MAY 1953

EDWARD R. MURROW

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 12/6/63 BY

b6
b7C

62-86094-26

RECORDED

EX-121

VETERANS MEMORIAL GROVE ASSOCIATION
OF ORANGE COUNTY
(a corporation)

OFFICE OF
THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES
H. S. MONELL, CHAIRMAN
W. J. STONE, SECRETARY
W. C. HENDERSON, ASST. SECRETARY

Vails Gate PO., N.Y

27 May 1953

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 12/6/83 BY [redacted]

b6
b7C

The President
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, N.Y

re: Your broadcast-announcements that the statements made by Edward R. MURROW are marked by "Accuracy and INTEGRITY!"

My dear Sir:

On or about the 7th day of December 1949, Edward R. MURROW in reporting an official investigation then being conducted - and in which a certain witness (a WWII-officer of the Air Force) had testified under oath concerning certain facts within his own knowledge as to the conditions under which certain C-47 planes were being flown from bases in the United States after delivery to Russia --under Lend-Lease-- to Siberian air-bases, commented most forcefully upon the sworn testimony of that particular witness; and, in effect, proclaiming that statements made by that witness under oath were false and untrue!

As Edward R. MURROW during the course of his broadcast went so far as to state that "NO RADAR-EQUIPMENT WAS INSTALLED IN C-47 PLANES AT THAT TIME" or words to that effect - and I myself possessed knowledge that the statement so-made by Edward R. MURROW was itself FALSE AND UNTRUE, I took the liberty upon 8 DEC 1949 of addressing a letter to him inquiring as to his reasons for broadcasting a false and untrue picture over the air. No reply has been received by myself, in respect of the letter I wrote Edward R. MURROW - nor was the letter returned 'undelivered' by the postal-service! After waiting a reasonable time for the reply which never came, I had my letter of 8 DEC 1949 traced - with tracer-report that the letter had been delivered at point-of-destination.

In view of the fact that the statements then at that time made would appear to have been designed to cover-up the activities of the nests of Communist-agents at work within all Governmental Departments for some considerable period of time under the ROOSEVELT-HOPKINS-ACHESON-HISS administration, I had hoped that Edward R. MURROW would - if personally loyal to our Government, and desirous of exemplifying "ACCURACY AND INTEGRITY" at all times - make satisfactory reply to my letter of 8 DEC 1949; and, make appropriate explanation and correction over the air during a subsequent broadcast to rectify any misunderstandings created by the false and untrue statements made earlier by him! It does not appear that he there-

62 86094-26

after made any 'corrective' statement in subsequent broadcasts to correct the 'false and untrue' picture which he had earlier painted upon the air, that "NO RADAR-EQUIPMENT WAS INSTALLED IN C-47 PLANES AT THAT TIME" and that the Government-witness who had testified under oath in an official proceeding was - in plain words - a liar!

As it would appear that Edward R. MURROW was not telling the truth in his broadcast commenting upon the evidence produced in sworn testimony by the particular witness then stating facts within his own personal knowledge concerning the equipment which he had found in planes been flown to Russia - that Edward R. MURROW, having received my letter of 8 DEC 1949, did NOT SEE FIT to make correction of his earlier false and untrue statements over the air and/or reply to my inquiry as to his purposes in making such a cover-up statement in aid and comfort to the Communist agents at work in Washington, and labeling the sworn testimony of a Government-witness as false - that COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM is now announcing 'listen to Edward R. MURROW for "ACCURACY AND INTEGRITY" in news-reporting' may I be advised if COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM stands back of Edward R. MURROW in the 'false and untrue' picture he painted in his broadcast commenting upon the transfer of C-47 planes to Russia; this when apparently seeking to discredit the sworn testimony of a Government-witness stating facts within his own personal knowledge?

Very truly yours

HARRY STANBROUGH MONELL
Colonel, C.A.C., Retired

POBx 68, Vails Gate P.O., N.Y
* * * * * * * * * * *

formerly Chairman, (1920)
War Department Claims Board
Washington, D.C
* * * * * * * * * * *

and of ABBOTT & MONELL, Esqs
(Consultants in Federal Law)
POBx 1002, Washington 13, D.C

Inc: 1 (as above)
Ltr 8 DEC 1949

8 December 1949

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
New York, N.Y.

re: Untrue and false statement made in recent broadcast "That no radar was installed in C-47 planes at that time."

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Listening to your recent broadcast - as has been my custom for some considerable period of time - I was considerably shocked at hearing you make a definite statement that "No radar-equipment was installed in C-47 planes at that time!" or words to that effect.

Throughout the period of WWII, I made frequent trips monthly to Washington and am fairly well-informed personally concerning events in our National Capitol during that period of time, being personally well-acquainted with a number of the gentlemen down at the Pentagon.

Please be advised that THERE WERE MANY C-47 PLANES EQUIPPED WITH RADAR AT THE TIME WHEN RUSSIA WAS GETTING AWAY WITH UNCLE SAM'S SHIRT - thru the good offices of the State Department and The White House - (that is point No. 1) - and - that VERY PROBABLY a number of planes so-equipped MANY HAVE BEEN INCLUDED AMONG THE C-47 PLANES gathered hurriedly from different points for delivery to Russia VIA THE LEND-LEASE PIPELINE (that is point No. 2).

Knowing positively that many C-47 planes were equipped with radar-equipment at that time, it will be appreciated if you will advise me concerning your purpose in so-broadcasting a statement which is known to be FALSE AND UNTRUE!

Very truly yours

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 12/6/83 BY [redacted]

b6
b7C

HARRY STANBROUGH MONELL
Colonel, C.A.C., Retired

CERTIFIED - A TRUE COPY -

POBx 68, Vails Gate P.O., N.Y

HARRY STANBROUGH MONELL
Colonel, C.A.C., Retired

COL H S MONELL
27 MAY 1953

62-91[illegible]-24

TRUE COPY

Dear Bro Hoover

The inclosed - self explanatory is for your own info and files if Edward R. Murrow be "tied-in" in any way with the "Commie-Boys" or "Pinks" who infested many of the Departments and administrative-agencies during WWII

Sincerely and fraternally yours

Monell

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 12/6/83 BY
FOIPA 2391

b6
b7C

RECORDED - 86

X-124

27

September 14, 1953

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Person to Person
CBS
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 12/6/83 BY [redacted]
FOIPA 239107

b6
b7C

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Thanks very much for the interest which prompted your letter of September 8, 1953, and the generous invitation for me to appear on your television program this fall.

While I would like to be of service, I deeply regret that, in view of the extreme pressure of my official duties, I do not see how I can possibly accept.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

~~cc - New York, with copy of incoming~~

cc - Mr. Nichols, with copy of incoming

cc - Mr. Holloman, with copy of incoming

NOTE: Mr. Murrow is the noted radio and television commentator.

MLL:ral

COMM — FBI
SEP 15 1953
MAILED 27

RECEIVED DIRECTOR
SEP 14 4 59 PM '53
FBI

RECEIVED READING ROOM
SEP 14 7 36 PM '53
DEPT. OF JUSTICE

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

PERSON TO PERSON CBS NEW YORK
485 MADISON AVENUE

September 8, 1953

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

Dear Mr. Hoover:

This fall I am perpetrating a new television program - the major portion originating directly from the homes of prominent Americans.

I have an old-fashioned belief that all of us are curious to see how others live - particularly those we've read about or heard about but seldom, if ever, had an opportunity to meet.

What we hope to do is ask our guest to show us about the house and then sit down for a little informal talking. Who knows, in spite of television, it may still be possible to revive the art of conversation.

I don't know if this show will be good, but I think it will be different - and perhaps even fun!

I thought possibly you might like to participate at some mutually convenient time.

While I am abroad these next two weeks, one of my colleagues will probably be calling you. We're anxious to get your reaction.

Sincerely yours,

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 12/6/83 BY [redacted] b6 b7C

Edward R. Murrow

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Federal Bureau of Investigation
U.S. Department of Justice Building
Washington, D.C.

RECORDED 86 EX-124 62-8609-27

Edward R. Murrow
John A. Aaron
Jesse Zousmer

EXPEDITE PROCESSING

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Tolson

DATE: Nov. 19, 1953

FROM : L. B. Nichols

SUBJECT:

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

For record purposes, Fred Friendly, who is associated with Edward R. Murrow, called me on November 18, 1953, and stated that on the Ed Murrow television program, "See It Now," for Tuesday, November 24, they wanted to deal almost exclusively with the Attorney General's request for two new laws; namely, the wire tapping statute and the immunity act; that they were endeavoring to secure the Attorney General to present the affirmative side for wire tapping legislation and in order to be objective, of course, were going to have the other side presented. Fred did not know who would present the negative side. In connection with this, they wanted to show how a telephone was tapped and wanted us to permit a couple of Agents to give a demonstration on what is meant by wire tapping.

I expressed a great deal of horror at Fred's request. I stated that this we would not do; that I was sure if he and Murrow thought the matter through, they would not want their program to become a medium for teaching people how to tap telephones. Fred was somewhat taken back and stated that he understood but that they still thought a demonstration would be good pictorially. I told him I was sure it would be interesting pictorially, but that it was not in the public interest to go into techniques, particularly if those techniques would result in furnishing a manual which would be used improperly in the wrong hands.

Fred stated that someday he hoped to live long enough to have me say yes to something. I told Fred that if his memory would recall, the last time I said yes to him was on a matter in which he never delivered. He could not recall so then I reminded him that through the intervention of Murrow's own lawyer, Morris Ernst, we had agreed to give full collaboration and cooperation to Murrow in a radio presentation of how the Bureau is organized and functions approximately two years ago; that after we told them, we would go ahead, he stated they would be in touch and later he informed me that Murrow had discontinued with the radio program and was concentrating on developing a new television program, He stated that he would like at that moment to make a definite date to do this. I told him that the statute of limitations had run and we would not do it at the present time as we did not want to be "kissed off" as Murrow had kissed off the Director's presentation on Tuesday with a mere

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 62-8611-4

RECORDED - 94 62-860 94-28

NOV 30 1953

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 10/6/83 BY [redacted]

b6
b7C

cc: Mr. Jones
LBN:arm

CRIME REC.

79 DEC 2 1953

statement that the Director stated that the FBI did not evaluate things but that the Director had told the Attorney General that Harry Dexter White was unfit to serve.

In this connection, Larry Haas, Columbia Broadcasting System News Editor, called me earlier and asked the date in January of 1950 that the Director gave out the statement on wire tapping. I told him that the Attorney General had given out a statement on January 8, 1950, setting forth the policies; that the Director's statement was on January 15, 1950. Haas stated in that statement the Director had stated there were 170 wire taps and he wondered what the current figure was. I told him there was no comment we cared to make at this time.

Well handled. This is another subject upon which you should remain emphatically silent.

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Tolson

DATE: January 21, 1954

FROM : L. B. Nichols

SUBJECT: EDWARD R. MURROW
~~FRED~~ FRIENDLY
REQUEST FOR FEATURE ON BUREAU
ON CBS TELEVISION

93150

Tolson
Clegg
Glavin
Harbo
Rosen
Trotter
Nease
Gearty
Mohr
Winterrowd
Tele. Room
Holloman
Sizoo
Miss Gandy

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 12/6/83 BY [redacted] b6 b7C

PURPOSE:

This memorandum summarizes briefly efforts by Edward R. Murrow or individuals on his behalf, to interest the Bureau in doing a feature with Murrow on CBS-TV on his show "See It Now."

RADIO FEATURE:

By memorandum dated June 22, 1951, the negotiations for a one-hour feature on the Bureau for Murrow's radio program "Hear It Now" are set out. Friendly, Murrow's Executive Producer, spent considerable time at the Bureau on June 21, 1951. He went over the field and took a lengthy detailed tour of the Bureau. He then discussed the technique they would like to use in presenting their feature on the Bureau and at the conclusion of my conversation with Friendly, I was of the impression that a firm commitment had been made to do this feature. On July 23, 1951, I sent a polite letter to Friendly inquiring about the status of the proposed radio program. On July 26, 1951, Friendly replied that "Hear It Now" was being considered for conversion to TV and that the Bureau could expect to hear an outline of exactly what they had in mind. This matter, for all practical purposes, was never subsequently considered. (62-86094-17 and 18)

TOP TEN FUGITIVE PROGRAM:

Murrow through Morris Ernst and Ernest Chappell attempted to work out a TV show on the Top Ten program under the title, "This Man Is Wanted." For adequate reasons, nothing ever came of these negotiations. (94-44874) (March 6, 1952 & June 25, 1952)

"SEE IT NOW" FEATURE:

Since February 29 1952 Friendly and Murrow at various times have attempted to do a feature on Edward R. Murrow's CBS-TV show "See It Now" on Sundays. Friendly contacted me in late February wanting to do a ten to 12 minute feature on the Bureau on some such matter as Klu Klux Klan raids. I told him we could not do this. He then inquired if we had any ideas about originating

cc - Mr. Jones

FEC:ptm

RECORDED - 76 162-86094-251 JAN 28 1954 INDEXED - 76 JAN 27 1954

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Memorandum for Mr. Tolson from L. B. Nichols

RE: EDWARD R. MURROW
FRED FRIENDLY
REQUEST FOR FEATURE ON BUREAU
ON CBS TELEVISION

93151

a live show from Washington on Sunday afternoons. I pointed out the difficulties in this. He then inquired if I had any ideas. I briefly mentioned the possibility of a feature on the FBI National Academy. (All the foregoing is in 62-86094-17, 18 &21)

On March 12, 1952, Friendly attempted to get the Director to participate in "See It Now" program and Friendly said he was authorized to tell me they were willing to spend up to $5000 for line charges if the Director would only appear for a "chat" with Murrow. This was turned down. The matter of a 10 or 12 minute feature on the National Academy was again discussed. (94-4-925-230)

In March (25) of 1953 an additional approach was made to the Bureau on Murrow's behalf through former Special Agent Ron Cochran. Cochran informed me that Murrow was hopeful of doing a program on the Bureau and and getting the Director to participate. Murrow and Cochran came to the Bureau on April 13 and described what they had in mind in the way of a feature on the Bureau on Murrow's "See It Now" TV program. I pointed out that the Bureau was swamped at this time and Murrow said he would look forward to a future time when it might be possible to arrange a feature or have the Director participate in the program. (62-86094-25)

Murrow wrote again requesting the Director's participation on a "new" program Murrow was starting in the fall. This was turned down. (62-86094-27) SEPTEMBER 8 + 14, 1953

On November 18, 1953, Friendly, Murrow's assistant, telephoned and said that Murrow's television program "See It Now" for use November 24, 1953 would deal almost exclusively with the Attorney General's request for new legislation on immunities and wire tapping. Friendly wanted to know if we would permit a couple of Agents to give a demonstration on what is meant by wire tapping. I, of course, expressed horror at Friendly's request. He then went on to say that he hoped to live long enough to have me say "yes" to something. I reminded Friendly of the original negotiations concerning the radio program which did not come off. He said he would like to make a date to do that one now for TV. I told him the statute of limitations had run on our original agreement and we would not do it at the present time. (62-86094-28)

62-86094-29

Memorandum for Mr. Tolson from L. B. Nichols

RE: EDWARD R. MURROW
FRED FRIENDLY
REQUEST FOR FEATURE ON BUREAU
ON CBS TELEVISION

93152

CURRENT LETTER FROM FRIENDLY:

Friendly wrote on January 15, 1954, advising that they get about a hundred letters a week asking why they do not do something on the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

A letter for my signature is attached.

Kent

OK V
1-23
Right. I don't think we want to get mixed up in this.

K

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62-86094-29

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DATE 06-02-2023 BY: [redacted]

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MAILED
FEB 8 1954
NAME CHECK

February 8, 1954

EDWARD ROSCOE MURROW
Born: April 25, 1908
Greensboro, North Carolina

93153

Among Institute of Pacific Relations documents furnished to the Bureau with the approval of the IPR, appeared the following information. A letter dated April 8, 1935, appearing on the letterhead of "Pacific Affairs," a publication published quarterly by the IPR at Honolulu, Hawaii, Office of the Editor, 129 East 52nd Street, New York City, from Catherine Porter to Mr. Edward C. Carter of the Japan Council of the IPR at Tokyo, Japan, stated that the writer was attaching the itinerary of a Dr. Wittfogel and that copies of the itinerary had been sent to several individuals, including Edward Murrow. Also contained in the IPR documents was an announcement on the letterhead of the Council on Foreign Relations, Incorporated, of a dinner to be given in honor of Maxim Litvinoff, Ambassador of the USSR, on March 25, 1942, at the Ritz-Carlton Hotel, New York City. Under a caption "members list" was the name Edward R. Murrow, among others.

According to a report on the Institute of Pacific Relations (IPR) issued by the Senate Subcommittee on Internal Security in July, 1952, it is stated, among other things, that the IPR has been considered by the American Communist Party and, by Soviet Officials as an instrument of Communist policy, propaganda and military intelligence which disseminated and sought to popularize false information including information originating from Soviet and Communist sources. The report further states that a small core of officials and staff members carried the main burden of IPR activities and directed its administration and policies. Members of this small core were characterized in the report as either Communists or pro-Communists.

In January, 1941, the name Edward R. Murrow was contained on a list of individuals who had given "friendly help" to the Russian Student Fund, Incorporated, 215 West 23rd Street,

ADDED [illegible] SLIP(S) [illegible] DATE [illegible]

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

Original to the State Department.
Request received: 1/8/54.
J. J. Daunt: mdc

62-86094 mdc
771
2 cc to State
F.C.D.A. 5-18-54 cmb

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93154

New York City. Investigation conducted by the FBI regarding the above organization indicated that the Chairman of the Board of Directors was Stephen Duggan, who was also Director of the Institute of International Education, and as such was in charge of a program instituted to deal with the exchange of students between countries. This organization has had representatives in Europe and in South America and has listed among its Board of Trustees such individuals as Henry Morgenthau and Edward R. Murrow. In August, 1942, it was ascertained that the Institute of International Education had been subsidized considerably by the U. S. Government for the interchange of students throughout Latin America and Europe. (S) (U)

[redacted] 100-339928-32, pg. 3)

b3
b7E

In 1942, Edward Murrow, London correspondent, CBS, was listed as a sponsor for the Committee for the Care of Young Children in Wartime. (100-92879-22, pg. 14)

The Committee for the Care of Young Children in Wartime has been cited as a Communist front organization which received financial aid from the American People's Fund, a "Communist financial organization" organized and directed by Frederick Vanderbilt Field, by the California Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1948, Page 168.

On April 13, 1943, the "Milwaukee Sentinel" newspaper stated that Edward R. Murrow was the English narrator for the Russian documentary film "Siege of Leningrad," an Artkino full length documentary film based on photographs taken by the Russians in 1941 and 1942. [redacted] 100-146964-74, pg. 9)

Numerous individuals in Hollywood banded together in October, 1947, to plot a line of attack upon the House Committee on Un-American Activities in order to defend those people subpoenaed to testify on their Communist affiliations. During the campaign carried on by this group to discredit the HCUA, one John Dierkes, who was working with the group, was in contact on several occasions with Ed Murrow of New York City. Also, Dierkes contacted Mr. Scovill of CBS regarding some radio time for the Hollywood group and advised Scovill that Ed Murrow had told him to contact Scovill.

62-86094-30

93155

On October 28, 1947, Dierkes was overheard to state that Murrow had made a speech on the air the night before that was being quoted all over the press. He said that "There never has been a crack that lit up the switchboards the way this one did." He said Murrow had indicated that many people have compared the House Committee action with the Palmer raids but that "This is not the case, that it actually has the smell of a Reichstag fire in it." (C-502; 100-138754-308. pgs. 28, 69, 81) (U)

John Dierkes, a former Treasury Department employee last known to be residing in Hollywood, California, has, since 1946, been in contact with numerous Communists and known espionage agents. John Dierkes was in Washington, D. C., from October 18 to October 30, 1947, during which time the House Committee on Un-American Activities was conducting hearings on the Communist infiltration of the motion-picture industry. Dierkes arrived in Washington, D. C., with Bartley Crum, who represented nineteen of the witnesses subpoenaed before the House Committee. Dierkes acted as an administrative assistant to Crum.

In January, 1948, one Myra Mills Jordan, formerly secretary of the UN Committee on the Indonesian Question and formerly associated with Communist Party leaders, had listed as one of her contacts Ed Murrow, 130 East 74th Street, New York City. (100-182607-34; 40-46866-154) (U)

George W. Polk, CBS correspondent, was murdered in Salonika, Greece, on May 9, 1948. The New York "Herald Tribune" reported on June 21, 1948, that Jackson Luighter planned to produce a motion picture on the Polk case based on a script by Murrow with Gregory Peck playing the lead. One source advised another government agency in Athens, Greece, that all three of the above individuals are "known leftists."

(State Dept.; [redacted]) b3 b7E

Edward R. Murrow, CBS, New York City, was known to have corresponded with one Stephen Laird in 1949. Stephen Laird has been identified as a Soviet agent known to have been operating in the United States in 1944, and as having many contacts and associates who are Communist sympathizers. (C) (U)

[redacted]

62-84094-38

Frantisek B. Vrba, Cultural Attache, Czechoslovakian Consul General, New York City, received instructions from his Communist principals in Prague on or about September 16, 1949, to ascertain the political reliability from the standpoint of the Czechoslovakian Government of several individuals, including "Edwin R. Murrow." (X) (11) [redacted] b3 b7E

In 1949, Edward R. Murrow, CBS, New York City, was named as a reference on the passport application of Winston Mansfield Burdett. Burdett was named as a contact of Jacob Golos, a Soviet agent, in 1939 by Elizabeth Terrill Bentley, a self-confessed Soviet agent. It was also ascertained that Burdett was a contact of Ignacy Witzcak, a known Soviet espionage agent in 1945, and Burdett has admitted Communist Party membership from 1937 to 1940. (100-376050-4, pg. 5)

In 1950, Edward R. Murrow, 485 Madison Avenue, New York City, was known to have corresponded with Joseph Fels Barnes, former foreign correspondent for the New York "Herald Tribune." Barnes was formerly employed by the Institute of Pacific Relations in 1931 and 1934. (77-13677-88, pg. 31)

In August, 1950, the name Edward R. Murrow, CBS, New York City, appeared on a miscellaneous mailing list of the National Committee to Defeat the Mundt Bill. It is pointed out that this miscellaneous mailing list is no proof of support of opponents of the Mundt Bill and a number of anti-Communist individuals appeared on this mailing list.

(100-361924-31, pg. 58)

The National Committee to Defeat the Mundt Bill was cited as "a registered lobbying organization which has carried out the objectives of the Communist Party in its fight against anti-subversive legislation" by the Congressional Committee on Un-American Activities, Report on the National Committee to Defeat the Mundt Bill, a Communist lobby, House Report Number 3248, January 2, 1951.

The foregoing information is furnished to you as a result of your request for an FBI file check only and is not to be construed as a clearance or a nonclearance of the individual involved. This information is furnished for your use and should not be disseminated outside of your agency.

62-86094-30

CONFIDENTIAL

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

MAR 18 1954

TELETYPE

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

G I R -10

WASH 2 FROM NEW YORK 18 1-38 AM

DIRECTOR URGENT ALL INFORMATION CON
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIF
DATE 12/8/83 BY

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b7C

EDWARD R. MURROW. INFO CONCERNING. ATTN. ASST. DIR. L. B. NICHOLS.

ON THREE SEVENTEEN FIFTYFOUR CHARLES CALLAS, THREE FOUR SEVEN, WEST FIFTY SEVENTH ST NY, WHO HAS PREVIOUSLY VOLUNTEERED INFO TO THE NYO, TELEPHONICALLY ADVISED AS FOLLOWS. DURING THE SUMMER OF NINETEEN FIFTYTHREE WHILE DOING RESEARCH FOR A BOOK OR ARTICLE ON THE OWEN LATIMORE CASE, HE CAME ACROSS A LETTER FROM FREDERICK V. FIELD DATED MARCH SEVENTEEN, THIRTYEIGHT, TO MR. WILLIAM W. LOCKWOOD JR., AT THE INSTITUTE OF PACIFIC RELATIONS, NY. THIS LETTER APPEARS ON PAGE FIVE ONE SIX SIX OF THE PRINTED RECORD OF THE MC CARRAN COMMITTEE HEARINGS ON THE INSTITUTE OF PACIFIC RELATIONS AND IS EXHIBIT NUMBER ONE ZERO FIVE ONE IN THAT PRINTED RECORD. IN THIS LETTER FIELD MAKES COMMENT CONCERNING VARIOUS PERSONS UNDER CONSIDERATION FOR MEMBERSHIP ON AN IPR RESEARCH COMMITTEE. CALLAS CALLED ATTENTION TO THE FOLLOWING PARAGRAPH WHICH CONCERNS DR. JAMES T. SHOTWELL, FORMERLY A PROFESSOR AT COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY, PRESENTLY AN OFFICIAL OF THE CARNEGIE ENDOWMENT FOR INTERNATIONAL PEACE "I FEEL VERY SELF-CONSCIOUS ABOUT SHOTWELL, BECAUSE OF HAVING GONE TO CONSIDERABLE TROUBLE TO ORGANIZE A STOP DASH SHOTWELL MOVEMENT AMONG THE YOUNGER PEOPLE IN NY SIX OR SEVEN YEARS AGO.

END PAGE ONE

RECORDED - 73
INDEXED - 73

6K — 26094 - 31

MAR 22 1954

Mr. Nichols

THE MOVEMENT WAS SO SUCCESSFUL THAT I HAVE OFTEN WONDERED SINCE WHETHER WE WERE JUSTIFIED IN TAKING SUCH AN UNFRIENDLY ATTITUDE TOWARD HIM IN OUR IPR WORK. AT HIS REQUEST BARNES AND I GOT TOGETHER A GROUP OF ABOUT EIGHTEEN OR TWENTY PEOPLE WHO MET AT SHOTWELLS HOUSE AND ATE HIS FOOD ONE EVENING A WEEK FOR ABOUT FOUR MONTHS, IN ORDER TO ENGAGE IN AN OPEN DISCUSSION OF THE ORIGINAL MOTIVATIONS OF INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS. BARNES AND I CAREFULLY STACKED THE CARDS SO THAT OUT OF A MEETING OF TWENTY THERE WERE NINETEEN MARXIST OR PSEUDO DASH MARXIST AND ONE VIOLENT ANTI DASH MARXIST, SHOTWELL HIMSELF. EACH MEETING WAS MORE EMBARRASSING THAN THE LAST FOR, ALL BEING YOUNG WERE RATHER UNMERCIFUL IN TEARING TO PIECES EVERY CAUSE ISSUED BY THIS RENOWNED SCHOLAR." WHEN THIS PASSAGE CAME TO CALLAS ATTENTION, HE CONTACTED SHOTWELL FOR COMMENT CONCERNING IT. DR. SHOTWELL STATED THAT HE HAD A CLEAR MEMORY OF THIS GROUP AND MENTIONED THAT IT HAD INCLUDED AMONG OTHERS, CORLISS LAMONT, FREDERICK V. FIELD, JOSEPH BARNES, AND EDWARD R. MURROW. CALLAS STATED THAT DR. SHOTWELL FURTHER IDENTIFIED MURROW AS THE CBS VICE PRESIDENT AND COMMENTATOR. DR. SHOTWELL HOWEVER, TOLD CALLAS

Indexed pg #1

Checked

END PAGE TWO

THAT FIELDS CHARACTERIZATION OF THIS GROUP WAS EITHER FACETIOUS OR IN ERROR BECAUSE HIS OWN RECOLLECTION WAS THAT THEY WERE A GROUP OF INTELLIGENT STUDENTS AND HE FELT THAT THE DISCUSSIONS WERE MOST USEFUL. CALLAS THEN TELEPHONED JOSEPH BARNES, AT NY , CALLED HIS ATTENTION TO THE PASSAGE ABOVE, AND REQUESTED HIS COMMENT CONCERNING IT. BARNES STATED THAT HE HAD FURNISHED AN AFFIDAVIT CONCERNING THIS MATTER TO WILLIAM L. HOLLAND, THE EXECUTIVE SECRETARY OF THE IPR, NY. HOWEVER, WHEN HOLLAND WAS TELEPHONICALLY CONTACTED BY CALLAS HE DENIED THAT AFFIDAVITS HAD EVER BEEN OBTAINED FROM ANYONE CONCERNING THIS MATTER. AFTER THE TELECAST BY MURROW ATTACKING SENATOR JOSEPH MC CARTHY, THE ABOVE INCIDENT RECURRED TO CALLAS AND HE MENTIONED IT TO A MISS LARRY LAWRENCE, A FELLOW EMPLOYEE OF HIS AT THE MAGAZINE "FIELD AND STREAM". MISS LAWRENCE WAS FORMERLY A MEMBER OF THE MC CARTHY COMMITTEE STAFF ACTING AS SECRETARY TO ROY COHN. DURING THE WEEKEND OF MARCH THIRTEEN AND FOURTEEN, MISS LAWRENCE WAS IN WASH DC., AND INFORMED DON SURINE OF MC CARTHY STAFF CONCERNING THE ABOVE. CALLAS WAS CONTACTED THIS DATE BY SURINE WHO REQUESTED THAT CALLAS AGAIN CONTACT DR.

END PAGE THREE

SHOTWELL WITHOUT DISCLOSING THAT THE MC CARTHY COMMITTEE WAS INTERESTED IN THE MATTER AND ATTEMPT TO OBTAIN FROM DR. SHOTWELL THE NAMES OF OTHER MEMBERS OF THE STUDY GROUP MENTIONED IN FIELDS LETTER WHO WOULD POSSIBLY BE COOPERATIVE WITNESSES AT THIS TIME. CALLAS DID CONTACT DR. SHOTWELL AT WHICH TIME DR. SHOTWELL STATED THAT HE HAD ALREADY BEEN CONTACTED BY WESTBROOK PEGLER, COLUMNIST FOR THE NY JOURNAL AMERICAN CONCERNING THE SAME MATTER. DR. SHOTWELL STATED THAT HE NOW RECALLS THAT MURROW WAS VIGOROUSLY ANTI DASH COMMUNIST AT THAT TIME AND WAS ONE OF SEVERAL STUDENTS WHO "CONTINUALLY SPOOFED" FIELD, LAMONT, AND OTHER PRO DASH COMMUNIST MEMBERS OF THE GROUP. DR. SHOTWELL FURTHER ADVISED CALLAS THAT ONE OF THE OTHER MEMBERS OF THIS GROUP WAS DR. LEVERING TYSON, WHO IS PRESETLY CHAIRMAN OF THE COMMITTEE FOR A FREE EUROPE. DR. SHOTWELL STATED THAT HE HAD CONTACTED DR. TYSON THAT HE HAD INFORMED DR. TYSON THAT CALLAS WAS DOING PRIVATE RESEARCH INTO THE MATTER AND REQUESTED WHETHER HE COULD DIVULGE HIS NAME TO CALLAS. DR. TYSON INFORMED DR. SHOTWELL THAT IT WOULD BE ALRIGHT TO DIVULGE HIS IDENTITY AND THAT HE WOULD BE GLAD TO SPEAK WITH CALLAS CONCERNING THE STUDENT GROUP MENTIONED IN FIELDS LETTER. CALLAS INDICATED THAT HE WOULD SEE DR. TYSON. CALLAS HAS VOLUNTEERED INFO CONCERNING OWEN LATTIMORE

AND THE IPR TO NYO AND HAS FURNISHED A COPY OF A DRAFT MANUSCRIPT OF A PAMPHLET WHICH HE IS WRITING WHICH HE TERMS AN ANSWER TO OWEN LATTIMORE BOOK, "ORDEAL BY SLANDER". A COPY OF THIS MANUSCRIPT HAS PREVIOUSLY BEEN FORWARDED TO THE BUREAU UNDER THE CAPTION "OWEN LATTIMORE ESPIONAGE DASH R, PERJURY". THE ABOVE INFO WAS RECEIVED FROM CALLAS WITHOUT COMMENT. SUBMITTED FOR INFO.

KELLY

HHLD

5

cc-Mr. [illegible]

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FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 06-02-2023 BY: [redacted]

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STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Nichols

DATE: March 11, 1954

FROM : M. A. Jones

CONFIDENTIAL

SUBJECT: EDWARD ROSCOE MURROW
CBS NEWS COMMENTATOR

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

[redacted] CONTAINED
[redacted] EXCEPT
[redacted] SHOWN OTHERWISE.

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DECLASSIFY ON: OADR
12/7/83

SYNOPSIS:

"Who's Who" shows Murrow born in Greensboro, North Carolina. (Date not shown but believed 1904 or 1908.) Murrow graduated from Washington State College in 1930 and holds degree from Muhlenberg, University of North Carolina, Rollins College and Temple; was President of National Student Federation, 1929-32; Assistant Director of Institute of International Education in charge of foreign offices, 1933-35; since 1935, has been with Columbia Broadcasting System. Murrow has had numerous contacts with Bureau, most of them since 1946. On past occasions, he and persons working for him have requested the Director appear on radio or television shows of Murrow. These requests declined. In March, 1951, Morris Ernst approached you regarding hour-long radio show on FBI to be done by Murrow. Material was sent to Ernst in connection with this, and Fred Friendly, Executive Producer of Murrow's show, came to see you. Despite continued statements reflecting interest in doing FBI program, the program never was done. In 1952, Friendly expressed interest in doing television show concerning FBI National Academy. In Spring of 1952, Ernest Chappell called you regarding Murrow's making 3-minute television features on FBI fugitives. Ernst and Chappell subsequently were advised there were too many obstacles to televising fugitives. In March, 1953, former SA Ron Cochran advised you of Murrow's interest in doing TV program on Bureau with Director participating. You discussed this with Murrow and Cochran in your office in April, 1953, and you advised Murrow we were swamped and could not take on anything additional. On January 15, 1954, Friendly wrote you stating that they (Murrow's "See It Now" program) receive about 100 letters a week asking why they do not do something on FBI. You wrote Friendly declining the proposal to do program at this time. Murrow's name appeared on two documents obtained from Institute of Pacific Relations. His name was included on the "members list" of an announcement on letterhead of Council on Foreign Relations, Inc. regarding a dinner to be given in honor of Maxim Litvinoff, USSR Ambassador, on March 25, 1942, in New York. In 1942, Murrow was listed as sponsor for Committee for Care of Young Children in Wartime, which Committee was cited by California Committee on Un-American Activities in 1948. In 1943, Murrow was reported to be English narrator for a Russian documentary film, "Siege of Leningrad."

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WORLD ALMANAC STATES [redacted] NOT.

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RECORDED - 32 62-86091-32
INDEXED - 32
MAR 10 1954

Memorandum to Mr. Nichols March 11, 1954

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

In October, 1947, John Dierkes, who was working closely with the Hollywood individuals who banded together to attack HCUA and defend persons subpoenaed to testify on their Communist affiliations, contacted Murrow several times in New York City. Dierkes contacted a Mr. Scovill of CBS regarding radio time for the Hollywood group and advised Scovill that Murrow told him to contact Scovill. In January, 1948, the name "Ed Murrow" was found among effects of Myra Mills Jordan, subject of Espionage - R investigation. In September, 1949, the Cultural Attache of Czechoslovakian Consul General in New York reportedly was instructed by his Communist principals in Prague to ascertain political reliability of several persons, including "Edwin R. Murrow." Murrow was known to have corresponded with Stephen Laird, subject of Espionage - R investigation in 1949, and Murrow's name was reportedly used by Laird as reference in connection with application for passport for Laird's daughter in 1953. Murrow named as reference on passport application by Winston Burdett, CBS correspondent who reportedly was contact of Jacob Golos and Ignacy Witzcak who were Soviet agents. Burdett admitted CP member, 1937-40. In 1952 and 1953, Murrow was listed by "Counterattack"; once as "confused on Communist issues" and defending "those involved in Communist causes." In 1953, Murrow presented television program on Lt. Milo J. Radulovich, air force reserve officer whose sister and father's loyalty was questioned. Murrow allegedly declared Radulovich had been found "guilty (by Air Corps) by virtue by blood relationship... If this can happen to him then it can happen to anyone else listening to this program." On March 9, 1954, Murrow presented TV program unfavorable to Senator McCarthy.

RECOMMENDATION:

For information.

V

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Memorandum to Mr. Nichols ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ March 11, 1954

PURPOSE:

To answer the Director's inquiry, "What do our files show on Edward Murrow, the TV broadcaster. H."

INFORMATION IN BUFILES:

Summary
Bufiles contain numerous references to Edward Roscoe ~~Murrow~~, the Columbia Broadcasting System radio and television personality. The main file on Murrow contains/summary memoranda prepared in 1950, 1951, 1952 and 1954. For the purposes of this memorandum, the main file on Murrow (62-86094) and references in 1952, 1953 and 1954 have been used.

Who's Who in America 1952-53 shows Murrow was born in Greensboro, North Carolina (date not shown but believed to be 1904 or 1908). He was graduated from Washington State College in 1930 and holds degrees from Muhlenberg College, University of North Carolina, Rollins College and Temple University. Murrow married Janet Huntington Brewster in 1934. They have one son, Charles Casey Murrow. Murrow was President of the National Student Federation, 1929-32; Assistant Director of the Institute of International Education in charge of foreign offices, 1933-35; and since 1935 he has been with the Columbia Broadcasting System. With CBS, he has been Director of Talks and Education, 1935-37; European Director, 1937-46; foreign correspondent, 1939-45; Vice President and Director of Public Affairs, 1945-47; and presently he is a reporter and news analyst.

According to Who's Who, Murrow has lectured in the United States and abroad on international relations. He is a trustee of the Institute of International Education and a member of the Council on Foreign Relations and the American Correspondents Association, London (President-1945). He is author of "This is London" and a number of articles. His address is Columbia Broadcasting System, 485 Madison Avenue, New York, New York.

CONTACTS WITH THE BUREAU:

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In 1936, Murrow was sent a copy of a speech by Inspector H. Drane Lester. (94-169-50)

On October 31, 1946, Murrow wired the Director requesting the Director to recommend a person competent to

present the history of the Eighteenth Amendment on alcohol for a CBS series. The Director declined. (94-4-925-122, 123)

In January, 1946, Murrow requested an interview with the Director regarding FBI activities and requirements for a full CBS network broadcast. This request was declined due to the Director's heavy commitments. (94-4-925-145)

On June 17, 1949, Murrow commended the Bureau for the manner in which it conducts investigations and for the fact that the Director retains informants as confidential and that introduction of FBI reports into court records has been done against the Director's wishes. This commendation was a nation-wide broadcast, and the Director wrote Murrow to compliment him upon the objectivity of his reporting and his confidence in the FBI. Murrow thanked the Director by letter dated July 13, 1949. (94-4-925-163)

During the Spring of 1950, Murrow endeavored to reach the Director on several occasions while he (Murrow) was in Washington. On May 24, 1950, the Director wrote Murrow to express regrets that it had not been possible for him to meet with Murrow. The Director stated he hoped that Murrow would let him (Mr. Hoover) know the next time he planned to be in Washington. Murrow sent a friendly reply. (62-86094-6, 8)

In March, 1951, Morris Ernst advised you that he had been commissioned by Murrow to do an outline for an hour-long show about the FBI. He stated that the production of the show was, of course, "subject to your blessing" and that he was certain that Murrow would not put anything on the air which would be harmful to the FBI. Subsequently, Ernst advised that Murrow was sold on the idea of doing a show which would not be a "cops and robbers treatment" but would present the FBI's responsibilities, what it does, how it does it and what it does not do. (62-86094-9, 10)

By memorandum to Mr. Tolson dated March 28, 1951, you advised that you had talked to Ernst and that he had told you that he had talked to the Director and had gotten the impression the Director had given the "go signal" on the Murrow radio program. You advised Ernst that the Director had told you to explore the matter, and Ernst suggested that we start the matter by sending him (Ernst) a list of items showing what the Bureau does do and what it does not do so that he could take it up with Murrow. The

Director noted on this memorandum, "I only told Ernst that I had no objection to Murrow exploring it with Nichols...nothing more. H." (62-86094-14)

A memorandum setting out what the Bureau does and does not do was sent to Ernst by you on March 29, 1951. Ernst acknowledged receipt of this and transmitted it to Murrow. Subsequently, Fred Friendly, Executive Producer of the Murrow show, came to see you on June 21, 1951. Friendly talked with you for a considerable time and took a detailed tour of the Bureau and Ident Division. He was very enthused and his thinkings were along the line of doing a constructive one-hour show which would point out the true role of the Bureau as an investigative agency and a guardian of civil rights. Friendly was going to put some preliminary ideas for a program on the Bureau on paper within about one week of the time of his visit, and you recommended that the Bureau proceed with the program. Both Mr. Tolson and the Director concurred in this. (62-86094-17)

On July 23, 1951, you wrote Friendly to advise him of the apprehension of a fugitive which had resulted through one of Murrow's radio broadcasts. In this letter you noted that the Bureau had not heard from Friendly since his visit in June and that you were wondering if he was still interested in the program. Friendly replied that he had not written sooner concerning the proposed radio documentary on the FBI because consideration was being given as to whether Murrow's program would be on radio or television in the Fall of 1951. He stated that regardless of which decision was reached they would want to do an FBI program and that he would be communicating with you again in the near future, outlining exactly what they hoped to do. (62-86094-18, 20)

In February, 1952, you advised Mr. Tolson that Friendly had contacted you in regard to Murrow's desire to do a television feature on the Bureau, from 10 to 12 minutes, picturing the Bureau going out on a Ku Klux Klan raid or some such matter. You told Friendly the Bureau could not do this, and then he wondered about originating a live show from Washington on a Sunday afternoon. You told him of the difficulty in handling this when only a skeleton force works on Sundays, and you suggested to him the possibility of building a program around the next session of the FBI National Academy. Friendly liked the idea and stated he would talk to Murrow and contact you later.

In your memorandum to Mr. Tolson in February, 1952, you noted that the negotiations which had been going on during 1951 concerning a radio program on the Bureau had been terminated when Murrow and Friendly went into television. (62-86094-21)

On December 15, 1951, Joe Wershba of CBS telephoned your office to inquire if the Director would appear on Murrow's television program, "See It Now," on December 16, 1951. Wershba talked to Mr. Wick and explained that the Attorney General had been scheduled to appear but had cancelled the engagement due to a death in Rhode Island. Wershba said the Director would be interviewed by Murrow on ethics in government, and no tax matters or scandals would be mentioned. Murrow would be in New York and the Director would be in Washington during the program. Mr. Wick advised that the Director would not be available, and the Director noted, "Right. I will not appear on radio or television." (94-4-925-220)

In the Spring of 1952 Ernest Chappell, an associate of Murrow and Morris Ernst, called you regarding a proposed television program on fugitives. According to Chappell, Murrow and Ernst were interested in producing two three-minute television features each week on fugitives wanted by the FBI. They would desire to use material already available and would prepare a script which would be submitted for the Bureau's approval. They planned to prepare films to be sent to television stations who would obtain sponsors. Although there were several contacts in regard to this matter, you advised Ernst and Chappell that the Bureau had come to the conclusion there were so many obstacles involved in any television program involving fugitives that the Bureau did not see how it could possibly become associated with such a program. Apparently, Murrow was enthused over the idea of doing television films on FBI fugitives; however, Chappell and Ernst were his contact men on the project. (94-44874)

Memorandum to Mr. Nichols March 11, 1954

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

By memorandum dated March 13, 1952, you advised Mr. Tolson that Fred Friendly, co-producer of Murrow's Sunday afternoon TV program, had told you that Murrow had called him twice from the (West) Coast to request that the Director be invited to participate in their television program of Sunday, March 16, 1952. Friendly said Murrow would want to interview the Director on an informal basis on national morals, crime, lethargy and the Schuster case (believed to be Arnold Schuster who identified Willie Sutton). According to Friendly, Murrow would limit his questions to those agreed upon in advance and there would be no attempts to get into anything/sensational nature. You told Friendly it would be impossible for the Director, in view of his present schedule, to appear on the program. Friendly said they would meet any condition the Director raised. You told Friendly that you would check with the Director on the matter, and subsequently you called him back to tell him that the Director appreciated the invitation to appear on Murrow's program but it was impossible for him to accept any commitments. Friendly said he understood the Director's position, that he felt it would be helpful to the Director if he periodically would appear on television to get across a message of importance and that he felt the Director was hurting himself by not accepting anything since the Director was a public figure whom everybody respected. The Director noted, "Maybe so but one can talk too much and usually such pressure as above is solely selfish to help their own program, not my standing." (94-4-925-2330)

During the above conversation with Friendly, mention was made to the previous conversation concerning a 10 or 12-minute program on the FBI National Academy. Friendly said that they definitely desired to do the program and would like to do it near the end of the next session of the Academy. You told Friendly we would be glad to help out. (94-4-925-2330)

By memorandum dated May 13, 1952, you advised Mr. Tolson that Harry Wismer, well-known sports announcer, had called us from New York in regard to a long conversation he had had with Herschel Smith, President of the American Oil Company. Wismer said he had told Smith that Smith should get acquainted with the Director in order to learn a little more about the FBI and then he (Smith) should see to it that his sponsored news programs were utilized to assist the Bureau in its work. According to Wismer, Smith was very enthusiastic over this. Wismer noted that Smith sponsored Edward R. Murrow's CBS program. (94-4-6735-30)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Memorandum to Mr. Nichols March 11, 1954

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

By memorandum dated March 25, 1953, you advised that former Special Agent Ron Cochran, a CBS commentator, had advised that Murrow was in Washington and wanted to discuss with the Bureau the possibility of doing a program on the FBI and getting the Director to participate. You told Cochran you would be glad to see Murrow and discuss the matter, but it was a matter of policy with the Director not to go on any television programs. You briefly explained the reasoning behind the Director's policy. After two previous appointments had been cancelled, Murrow and Cochran called at your office on April 3, 1953. Murrow felt that if a few topics could be agreed upon in advance for presentation on his "See It Now" program, the program would be an excellent medium to bring about a better understanding of the Bureau's operations and problems. You told Murrow that the Bureau appreciated his interest and that we previously had been set to cooperate with him on a 1-hour broadcast and then did not hear from him and he discontinued the radio program. You further advised Murrow that we were literally swamped and could not take on anything additional. Murrow said that he could understand this, and he asked if we had any idea as to when things might ease up. You told him that we could only offer him a speculation and that would be unwise. Murrow again inquired as to the possibility of the Director participating in a program on the Bureau. You explained that it was not possible for the Director to accede to the many requests of this nature which had been made and that if he once accepted one, the demands previously made would be immediately revived. Murrow stated that he fully understood. At the conclusion of the interview, you told him we would be happy to conduct him on a tour of the Bureau's facilities whenever he had time, and he said he would like to take us up on this offer in the future. (62-86094-23,25)

On September 8, 1953, Murrow wrote the Director to advise that he was "perpetrating" a new television program which would originate directly from the homes of prominent Americans. He said he thought the Director possibly might like to participate at some mutually convenient time. The Director replied on September 14, 1953, thanking Murrow for the generous invitation but declined because of the extreme pressure of official duties. (62-86094-27)

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Memorandum to Mr. Nichols ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ March 11, 1954

By memorandum dated November 19, 1953, you advised Mr. Tolson that Fred Friendly had called on you to state that Murrow's "See It Now" TV program on November 24, 1953, was to deal almost exclusively with the Attorney General's request for two new laws--"the wire tapping statute and the immunity act." Friendly related that they were endeavoring to secure the Attorney General to present the affirmative side for wire tapping legislation and they would have someone else present the negative side. They also wanted to show how a telephone was tapped and wanted us to permit a couple of Agents to demonstrate wire tapping. You expressed a great deal of horror at this request and told Friendly that you were sure he and Murrow would not want their program to become a medium for teaching people how to tap telephones. Friendly stated that some day he hoped to live long enough to have you say yes to something. You reminded him that the last time you had given him an affirmative answer on a matter (the 1951 hour-long broadcast on the Bureau for Murrow's program) Friendly "never delivered." Friendly then said he would like at that moment to make a definite date to do such a program, and you told him that "the statute of limitations had run." You further noted that you did not want to be "kissed off" any more as Murrow had "kissed off" the Director's presentation on Tuesday (believed to be Director's Senate Committee testimony on Harry Dexter White) with a statement that the Director said that the FBI did not evaluate things but had told the Attorney General that Henry Dexter White was unfit to serve. At the conclusion of this memorandum of November 19, 1953, the Director noted, "Well handled. This is another subject upon which we must remain meticulously silent." (62-86094-28)

By memorandum dated January 21, 1954, you advised Mr. Tolson that Friendly had written you on January 15, 1954, stating that they (Murrow's "See It Now" program) receive about 100 letters a week asking why they do not do something on the Federal Bureau of Investigation. In your memorandum you briefly synopsized previous contacts with Murrow and his staff, and you attached a letter for your signature declining the proposal to do a program at this time. The Director noted at the end of your memorandum, "Right. I don't think we want to get mixed up in this." (62-86094-29)

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PERTINENT ASSOCIATIONS AND ACTIVITIES OF MURROW:

In regard to the espionage-R investigation of the Institute of Pacific Relations, it is to be noted that documents of the Institute of Pacific Relations have been made available to the Bureau. Included among these documents was a memorandum believed to have been dated March 30, 1933, from Murrow to Joseph Barnes. Murrow's memorandum is a "summary of the possibilities of using visual methods of education through maps in the field of education. It is broken down into resources required, international relations maps, organization and procedure." (100-64700-1073)

(Barnes was employed by IPR, 1931-34. Murrow is known to have corresponded with Barnes as recently as 1950, and Barnes has been reported to have formerly been a foreign correspondent for the New York "Herald Tribune.") (77-13677-88)

Institute of Pacific Relations documents further include a letter dated April 8, 1935, appearing on the letterhead of "Pacific Affairs," a publication issued quarterly by the IPR, from Catherine Porter to Edward C. Carter of the Japan Council of the IPR at Tokyo. The letter stated that Miss Porter was attaching the itinerary of a Dr. Wittfogel and that copies of the itinerary had been sent to several individuals, including Edward Murrow.

IPR documents further contained an announcement on the letterhead of the Council on Foreign Relations, Inc., of a dinner to be given in honor of Maxim Litvinoff, USSR Ambassador, on March 25, 1942, at the Ritz-Carlton Hotel in New York. Under the "members list" on the announcement was the name Edward R. Murrow. (62-86094-19)

(Louis F. Budenz has advised that the Institute of Pacific Relations was originally a non-Communist organization but that Communists had infiltrated it. According to Budenz, the IPR was discussed at political committee meetings of the Communist Party, and the professional staff of the IPR contained many non-Communists who were friendly to the Communists because of the "myth" that the Chinese Communists were 'agrarian reformers." Budenz further has stated that Frederick V. Field, a "concealed" Communist Party member, by his contributions to the IPR, had a strong influence on its policy.)

In January, 1941, the name Edward R. Murrow was contained on a list of individuals who had given "friendly

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help" to the Russian Student Fund, Inc. in New York. Murrow reportedly also was listed as a member of the Board of Trustees of the Institute of International Education. [redacted] and 100-339928-32 (U)

In 1942, Edward Murrow, London correspondent, CBS, was listed as a sponsor for the Committee for Care of Young Children in Wartime. (Committee for Care of Young Children in Wartime has been cited as a Communist front which received financial aid from the American People's Fund, a "Communist financial organization," organized and directed by Frederick V. Field - California Committee on Un-American Activities Report of 1948, page 168.) (100-92879-22, page 14)

On April 13, 1943, the "Milwaukee Sentinel" stated that Murrow was the English narrator for a Russian documentary film, "Siege of Leningrad," an Artkino full-length documentary film based on photographs taken by the Russians in 1941 and 1942. [redacted] and 100-146964-74) b3 b7E

In October, 1947, numerous individuals in Hollywood banded together to plot a line of attack upon the House Committee on Un-American Activities in order to defend persons subpoenaed to testify on their Communist affiliations. During this group's campaign to discredit the HCUA, John Dierkes, who was working with the group, was in contact on several occasions with Ed Murrow of New York City. In addition, Dierkes contacted a Mr. Scovill of CBS regarding radio time for the Hollywood group, and he advised Scovill that he (Dierkes) had been told to contact him (Scovill) by Ed Murrow.

On October 28, 1947, Dierkes was heard to say that Murrow had made a speech on the air the night before which was being quoted all over the press. Dierkes said, "There never has been a crack that lit up the switchboards the way this one did." He stated that Murrow had indicated many people have compared the HCUA action with the Palmer raids but, "This is not the case, that it actually has the smell of a Reichstag fire in it." (100-138754-308) (U)

(John Dierkes is a former Treasury Department employee, who has been known to be in contact with numerous Communists and espionage agents. Dierkes was in Washington, D. C., in October, 1947, when the HCUA was conducting hearings on Communist infiltration of the motion picture industry. He arrived in Washington with Bartley Crum, who represented 19 of the witnesses subpoenaed before HCUA. Dierkes acted as administrative assistant to Crum.)

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In January, 1948, the name "Ed Murrow, 130 East 74th Street," was found among the effects of Myra Mills Jordan, subject of an espionage-R investigation, by a highly confidential source. Jordan at one time was in Indonesia as secretary on the UN Committee of Good Officers on the Indonesian Question. She was an associate of Communist Party leaders. (U) (100-82604-34 and 40-46866-14)

The New York "Herald Tribune" reported on June 21, 1948, that Jackson Luighter planned to produce a motion picture regarding George W. Polk, CBS correspondent who had been murdered in Salonika in May, 1948. Luighter's motion picture was to be based on a script by Murrow with Gregory Peck playing the lead. One source advised United States State Department officials in Athens that all three of these individuals were "known leftists." [redacted] b3 b7E

On or about September 16, 1949, Frantisek B. Vrba, Cultural Attache of the Czechoslovakian Consul General in New York, reportedly received instructions from his Communist principals in Prague to ascertain the political reliability from the standpoint of the Czechoslovakian Government of several individuals, including "Edwin R. Murrow." (U) (100-11768-9)

In 1949, Murrow was known to have corresponded with Stephen Laird, subject of espionage-R investigation. Laird has been identified as a Soviet agent known to have operated in the United States in 1944 and as having many contacts and associates who are Communist sympathizers. Laird is an American journalist, who in 1953 was refused permission to reside in the United Kingdom on security grounds. (U) On December 17, 1953, Laird made an application at the U. S. Embassy in Paris for a passport for his daughter, Maxine Laird, and it was noted that Laird had listed Edward R. Murrow of CBS as a reference. [redacted]

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Memo to Mr. Nichols ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ March 11, 1954

In 1949, Murrow was named as a reference on a passport application of Winston Mansfield Burdett, who has been affiliated with CBS. Elizabeth Bentley named Burdett as a contact of Jacob Golos, Soviet agent, in 1939. In addition, Burdett was reported to have been a contact of Ignacy Witzcak, Soviet espionage Agent in 1945. Burdett has admitted membership in the Communist Party from 1937 to 1940. (100-376050-4).

In August, 1950, Murrow's name appeared on a miscellaneous mailing list of the National Committee to Defeat the Mundt Bill. In this regard, the appearance of his name on the mailing list is no proof of his support of the opponents of the Mundt Bill, and a number of anti-Communist individuals appeared on the mailing list. (National Committee to Defeat the Mundt Bill cited by Congressional Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report Number 3248 dated January 2, 1951).

In March, 1951, when a summary memorandum concerning Murrow was prepared, it was noted that Bufiles contained no information reflecting that Murrow was a member of the group at CBS believed to be Communistically inclined or fellow travelers. It was further noted that on August 1, 1949, George Crandall, Director of Press Information at CBS in New York, advised a Special Agent that Cecil Brown and William L. Shirer, released by CBS possibly because of their "liberal" views were, in fact, released for other reasons. It was noted that Murrow had been instrumental in firing Shirer because of Shirer's failure to obtain good news coverage. (62-86094-11).

In January, 1952, Murrow reportedly was listed as a member of the Committee on the Present Danger in a publication of that Committee captioned "A Study of the Needs, Objectives and Administration of Foreign Aid." Other members of the Committee included such prominent persons as James B. Conant (Harvard President, now High Commissioner for Germany), Samuel Goldwyn, Paul G. Hoffman, J. Robert Oppenheimer and playwright Robert Sherwood. The Committee appeared to have been chosen from persons prominent in various fields of activity, and it included individuals whose views and beliefs varied widely. (100-260007-643).*

"Counterattack--Facts to Combat Communism" issue dated February 22, 1952, contains a statement that Edward R. Murrow, "has defended Owen Lattimore on the air and also those who have joined fronts, taking the position that nobody should be blamed for that. Though not pro-Communist, he is confused on Communist issues and defends those involved in Communist causes." (100-350512-458X).

During the European Recovery Program investigation of Charles Cummings Collingwood, CBS announcer, in February, 1952,

*This information was obtained from correspondence from Elinor Kahn of New York to Georges Fischer and Jan Dessau of the World Federation of Trade Unions in Vienna, Austria.

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Murrow was interviewed by an Agent of the New York Office. Murrow was listed as a reference by Collingwood and he commented highly concerning Collingwood and recommended him as to character, reputation and loyalty. The investigation disclosed reportedly heavy gambling on the part of Collingwood, and it was noted that he had been affiliated with the activities of subversive organizations and had associated with Communists. (124-7533-43).

In connection with the Internal Security-C investigation of William Norman Marron, Smith Act fugitive, the New York Office reported that Orazio Raymon Carlucci had been interviewed in September, 1952, and advised that Marron was in either the Abraham Lincoln Brigade or the George Washington Brigade in 1935 or 1936 and served in Spain. Carlucci said that Edward Murrow, correspondent with the "New York Times," was in Spain during the time Marron was there. (This Edward Murrow is possibly identical with the subject of this memorandum.) Carlucci was a former member of the Young Communist League and of the Water Front Section of the Communist Party who had been expelled from the National Maritime Union as a "labor spy and disrupter" in 1939. (100-104799-681).

In May, 1953, Don Surine of Senator McCarthy's Office advised that he had received a report that Jules Menken, a British subject who possibly was a Soviet espionage agent, was in the United States. According to Surine, Menken had come to the United States under the "Mundt-Smith Act Leaders Visitors' Bill," a State Department program under which prominent individuals have been invited to visit the United States under State Department auspices. Reportedly, Edward R. Murrow arranged a number of appointments for Menken while he was in the United States. During his stay, Menken is reported to have made numerous inquiries concerning project Lincoln, a study group analyzing the establishment of an early warning radar defense of the United States, and to have advised the Navy War College he desired to discuss strategic defense concepts of a war with the USSR. (

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[redacted]

[redacted] b3 b7E

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[redacted]

In connection with the Espionage-R investigation of Isadore Nathan Steinberg, the Springfield Office reported in August, 1953, that Quincy Howe, a visiting Associate Professor in the School of Journalism and Communications at the University of Illinois, listed Murrow as a reference in a form which was in the files of the University's President. Howe had been a news analyst for the Columbia Broadcasting System. It was noted that Howe had been affiliated with the League of American Writers, (cited by the Attorney General) and that he smeared and cast a doubt on the integrity of Louis Budenz in a radio broadcast in August, 1951; that he allegedly "damned" Senator McCarthy on a radio broadcast in 1953; and that he allegedly went out of his way to slur Senator Robert Taft in January, 1952. ([redacted].

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"Novosti" newspaper published in Serbo-Croatian language which is subject of Internal Security - R and YU investigation, in its issue of November 3, 1953, contained an article pertaining to Lieutenant Milo J. Radulovich. The article explained that Radulovich had been "expelled" from the Air Force Reserve by the Air Force Command because he "refused to denounce the political thinking of his father and his sister." The article stated that his father had been declared "subversive" for reading labor papers and that his sister's "alleged 'crime'" was picketing with other Americans against race discrimination. The article continued that Radulovich's case had been presented on television by Edward Murrow. The article related briefly what had transpired on Murrow's television program regarding Radulovich. At the conclusion of the article, Murrow was quoted as having said that attempts were being made to declare Radulovich "guilty by virtue by blood relationship" and "that this is a doctrine from the Thirteenth Century revived by Hitler and Himmler...If this can happen to him (Radulovich) then it can happen to anyone else listening to this program." (100-351905-83)

"Counterattack - Facts to Combat Communism" issue of January 15, 1954, is devoted in large part to a book by Theodore White, who was head of the China Bureau of Time Magazine, 1939-45. "Counterattack" points out that statements are made in White's book ("Fire in the Ashes") which are favorable to the USSR, and it ("Counterattack") briefly refers to White's "background on the subject of Communism." According to the article in "Counterattack," Edward R. Murrow featured White and "plugged" White's book on his nationwide "Person-to-Person" TV show. (100-350512)

Memoranda concerning Murrow were furnished to the State Department in February, 1954, and to Donald S. Dawson, Administrative Assistant to the President, in February, 1952. Mr. Dawson's request in 1952 was based upon the fact that Murrow was being considered for White House employment. The request of the State Department in 1954 was made in connection with the International Educational Exchange Service, through which the United States sends specialists in various fields to foreign countries and in return the United States accepts foreign specialists here. (62-86094-19, 30)

Murrow's "See It Now" TV program on Tuesday, March 9, 1954, was devoted to films, recordings and discussions concerning Senator Joseph McCarthy of Wisconsin. The program was slanted in a manner unfavorable to Senator McCarthy.

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SEARCH SLIP

Supervisor Lenn Room

Subj: Edward Murrow

✓ Exact Spelling
✓ All References
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___ Mail File
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Searchers Initial dd
Date 3-10-54

FILE NUMBER	SERIALS
100-104797	681
94-4-725	220
94-44700	15
94-44824	3
E. R. MM	
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62-70001-202	1 P 15
100-558	241
100-351905	83
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NUMEROUS REFERE 4-22c

SEARCH SLIP

Supervisor Gunn Room 4328

Subj: Edward R. Morrow

✓ Exact Spelling
✓ All References
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Searchers Initial
Date 5-20-54

FILE NUMBER	SERIALS
62-86094	
[redacted]	
124-7533	13, 45
100-350512-458X, 565	
94-44877-2, 11, 47, 16, 10, 7	
94-4-725-	238,
94-4-6735	30
100-260007-643 and pt 48	
[redacted]	
700-36-2554-	23
100-64704-	73, 220
100-532	236
61-7558-A-71-21-71	Ltr. 5-15-53
Edward R. Morrow	
62-86094-4 (Summary 4-7-50)	
49 (Summary 2-14-52)	
Edward	
1pt 2pt 3pt (Summary 3-12-47)	
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FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 06-02-2023 BY: [redacted]

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Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Nichols

DATE: March 18, 1954

FROM : M. A. Jones

SUBJECT: EDWARD ROSCOE MURROW
CBS NEWS COMMENTATOR

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

CONFIDENTIAL

CLASSIFIED BY [redacted]
DECLASSIFY ON:

SEE REVERSE SIDE FOR CLASSIFICATION/DECLASSIFICATION DATA

CONFIDENTIAL

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

Classified by [redacted] Multiple sources
Declassify on: OADR
9-8-82
#26781

Reference is made to the summary memorandum prepared in this section captioned as above, dated March 11, 1954 (Pegler attached), and to the Director's notation with regard to the Westbrook Pegler column on Murrow on March 17, reading: "Note Pegler comes up with a great deal more on Murrow than our files show. H." No locality

You are advised as follows:

Our memorandum was prefaced with the statement that it contained only a summary of references in Murrow's main file and other references in 1952, 1953 and 1954. Murrow's main file contained previously prepared summaries which brought his activities up to 1952. In other words, we emphasized in our memorandum recent relations and data concerning Murrow. Even then our memorandum was 16 pages long.

Pegler emphasizes Murrow's past activities and mentions in detail Murrow's affiliation with the Institute of International Education in 1933-35. Pegler further relates that Murrow was a member of an advisory committee for a summer school in Moscow, and he states Murrow explained that this was in connection with his Institute of International Education position. The most recent available copy of the "Guide to Subversive Organizations and Publications," dated May 14, 1951, prepared and released by HCUA, does not show that the Institute of International Education has been cited by any of the bodies whose citations are listed therein.

Murrow's affiliation with the Institute of International Education is reflected in "Who's Who." It appears in our memorandum on pages 1, 3 and 10. On pages 10-11 of our memorandum, it is shown that Murrow was listed as an individual who had given "friendly aid" to the Russian Student Fund, Inc. [redacted]

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In connection with the above venture in the 1930's, Pegler lists Murrow's "colleagues" as follows: George S. Counts, Robert M. Hutchins, Hallie F. Flanagan and Stephen Duggan. Pegler further mentions that Murrow described the investigation of Lawrence Duggan as "character assassination." The reference to Duggan would, of course, have been pertinent for our memorandum; but it occurred prior to the period covered by our file search.

Attached

RECORDED-29 62-86094-33
INDEXED-29

6 APR 6 - 1954

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BEST COPY AVAILABLE

REC'D BELMOR
FBI - JUSTICE
MAR 25 12 47 PM '54

RECEIVED - DIRECTION
F B I
U.S. DEPT OF JUSTICE
MAR 19 10 52 AM '54

MAR 19 9 16 AM '54
RECEIVED - TOLSON
F B I
U.S. DEPT OF JUSTICE

MR JONES
MAR 26 10 24 AM '54

RECEIVED
F B I
U.S. DEPT OF JUSTICE

RECEIVED - NICHOLS
F B I
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MR JONES
MAR 23 7 57 AM '54

MAR 18 10 39 PM '54

RECEIVED
F B I
U.S. DEPT OF JUSTICE

FOI/PA # 269,701
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CIVIL ACT. #
E.O. # 12356
DATE 9-8-86 INITIALS SBL/jfd

Source 1 is Army.

RECEIVED - NICHOLS
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MAR 22 11 55 AM '54

RECEIVED - BOARDMAN
MAR 25 10 58 AM '54

In our memorandum, however, we link Murrow to the following, in just the past five years:

Stephen Laird, identified as Soviet agent. (C) (U)

Winston Burdett, former CP member and reported contact of two Soviet agents.

Charles Collingswood, reported to have been affiliated with subversive organizations and associated with Communists.

Jules Menken, British subject suspected as Soviet agent. (U) (C)

Quincy Howe, professor who has smeared Louis Budenz, "damned" Senator McCarthy, slurred Senator Taft and been affiliated with League of American writers.

Mailing list of National Committee to Defeat Mundt Bill.

Our summary memorandum shows that Pegler missed several choice bits of public source information, and the above-listed individuals are not the only ones in our memorandum who are not listed by Pegler. In brief, it appears that Pegler took one phase of Murrow's life-his affiliation with the Institute of International Education-and exploited it to the fullest. Our memorandum, however, was designed to give brief glimpses of a number of aspects of Murrow's life. Since it was a summary memorandum (even though 16 pages long), we did not expand and run out each aspect of Murrow's background summarized in the memorandum.

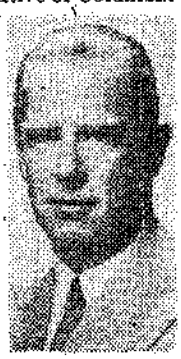
Tolson
Boardman
Nichols
Belmont
Glavin
Harbo
Rosen
Tamm
Tracy
Mohr
Winterrowd
Tele. Room
Holloman
Miss Gandy

FAIR ENOUGH:

Re Edward R. Murrow

BY WESTBROOK PEGLER

I have information for you about Edward R. Murrow, the radio and television propagandist and an executive of Columbia Broadcasting system who has been attacking Sen. Joe McCarthy, Roy Cohn and others because they attacked Communists. It may seem to some fastidious persons that I am unjust in writing that the reason why Murrow attacks these men is the fact that they attacked Communists. If so, let me answer such doubts by asking whether you have ever heard Murrow praise any aggressive anti-Communist as noisily as he baits Red-baiters for baiting Reds. Or indeed, at all.



Westbrook Pegler

As another preliminary I should like to emphasize a phenomenon which I consider to be alarming in connection with the clamor raised by this unimportant man. Have his broadcasts any virtue as political thought or English composition? Are they original or even defensible on grounds of intellectual honesty? In short, is it good for this republic that such a performer, combining the attributes of the carnival pitch-man and the irresponsible and utterly regardless political gas-bag, should suddenly command such wide attention for his vapid revelations and wield power over public opinion?

A Supercilious Veneer

A great thinker, a writer and orator of Churchill's melodious beat and roll is not to be denied, however monetary his persuasions may be. But we have been yielding our reason, ~~his emo~~tions, our franchise, and thereby important portions of our freedom, to coarse adventurers, some so vulgar that individuals, like the biblical dog, go back to them, night after night, explaining "I listen because I like to hate him." At best the victim suffers a loss of taste and dignity. At worst he is degraded mentally and politically by the stuff that he can't resist because of its horrible fascination. Murrow stands a grade above the most flagrant wantons of this cult, maintaining a supercilious veneer.

Mr. Murrow was denounced by Joe McCarthy as an American adviser to the summer session of Moscow university. Murrow came back with a reply amounting to a flat denial in its effect on the public mind. He said: "In 1935 I was assistant director of the Institute of International Education," as charged by McCarthy, and, "in this capacity, I was a member of the advisory committee for a summer school in Moscow."

Listed In 1933

At this point, Murrow took evasive action. He said specifically: "In actual fact, the summer school was canceled by Russian authorities before it began."

Let us stop the record right there and look at the facts.

A program of the Bureau of University Travel, of Newton, Mass., entitled "1933, the first Russian seminar and near east cruise," carries the name of Edward R. Murrow, "assistant director, Institute of International Education, New York," as one of its advisory committee. So two years before the year which Murrow picked out to use for his denial of McCarthy's expose, he was listed on the "advisory committee" of this pro-Russion project. And the "aims" of this "seminar" to Moscow ~~Ameri-~~

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DATE 12/7/83 BY

Times-Herald ——b6
Wash. Post ——b7C
Wash. News ——
Wash. Star ——
N.Y. Herald Tribune ——
N.Y. Mirror ——

Date: ——

64-86894-33

ENCLOSURE

can undergrads and pedagogs were invited in these words:

"The inspirational opportunities for study and observation are unlimited. Would you like to have been an observer during the French revolution? The present opportunity in Russia is of equal significance. The first Russian seminar will take advantage of this opportunity.".

An Innocent Error?

Murrow does not deny that he served thus in this connection in 1933. But he did tell the public that "in 1935" he did not serve as adviser for a Moscow communist summer school because it was canceled "before it began." Was that an innocent error or not? Murrow surely had not forgotten that he was listed on the roster in 1933 and 1934 when seminars certainly were held. The 1933 seminar was described in a soviet pamphlet circulated in American educational circles as "an experiment conducted by a group of American educators." The pamphlet said 25 students attended the 1933 project. In 1934 the attendance was 212, "including undergraduates, principals, professors, psychologists, and social workers." For 1935, 1,000 were expected to make the pilgrimage, but the Hearst papers exposed the plot and Murrow tells us that the Russian authorities called it off.

Who were Murrow's colleagues in this roster? They included George S. Counts of Columbia university; Robert M. Hutchins, then president of the University of Chicago; Hallie F. Flanagan, the protege of Eleanor Roosevelt in the audacious fling to create a subsidized national theatre in an atmosphere of revolution, and Stephen Duggan "director of the Institute of International Education."

He Became President

Now Duggan was the father of that Lawrence Duggan, of the Latin American department of the state department, who was accused of giving secret American documents to Russian spies and went out a window in New York to his death. Whittaker Chambers and Elizabeth Bentley said Larry Duggan had been a member of the Alger Hiss spy ring. And Edward R. Murrow of CBS had said that the investigation of Larry Duggan was "character assassination."

Bear in mind that the "institute" of which Stephen Duggan was "director" at this time was the thing which made the arrangements for these American pilgrimages to scenes of mass slaughter and genocidal starvation.

Murrow finally rose to the pinnacle, becoming president of the Institute of International Education in some year which, like the year of his birth, is bashfully left to conjecture in "Who's Who."

His pedigree is loaded with the conventional biografical trash including three honorary, or Chinese, LL.D.'s and empty presidencies of something called National Student Federation and the Association of American Correspondents in London.

So this is the great educator Columbia Broadcasting system offers its capitalist clients with millions of the shareholders dollars to spend on advertising. His sole legitimate qualification as an educated man seems to be a rather blank statement that he "graduated" from Washington State, but with what degree he seems too coy to tell, altho there are rumors that he did expose himself to the standard hypodermic of mother countryism at Oxford.

(Copyright, 1954, King Features Syndicate, Inc.)

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

AIR-TEL

FBI WASH FIELD 3/31/54

DIRECTOR

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DEFERRED DATE 12/6/83 BY

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SENATOR JOSEPH R. MCCARTHY'S ALLEGATIONS CONCERNING EDWARD R. MURROW, MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING. MISS MILDRED SMITH, PASSPORT OFFICE, DEPT OF STATE, INFORMED SA KENNETH J. HASER TODAY IN ABSOLUTE CONFIDENCE THAT THE OFFICE OF R. W. SCOTT MCLEOD CONTACTED THE PASSPORT OFFICE TELEPHONICALLY TODAY TO REQUEST A SUMMARY OF THE PASSPORT FILE OF EDWARD R. MURROW. AS BUREAU IS AWARE, MURROW HAD A RECENT TELEVISION BROADCAST ON SENATOR JOSEPH MCCARTHY AND HAS ARRANGED FOR MCCARTHY'S APPEARANCE ON HIS PROGRAM IN THE NEAR FUTURE. IT IS ALSO RECALLED THAT MCCARTHY HAS PUBLICLY BROUGHT OUT IN RECENT PAST INFORMATION THAT MURROW WAS ON A PRIVATE EDUCATIONAL COMMITTEE IN THE NINETEEN THIRTIES CONCERNED WITH ENDEAVORING TO SET UP AN EXCHANGE OF STUDENTS WITH THE U.S.S.R. WHICH NEVER MATERIALIZED. A SUMMARY OF MURROW'S PASSPORT FILE WAS GIVEN TO MCLEOD'S OFFICE TODAY TELEPHONICALLY AND THE LATTER REQUESTED THAT THE INFORMATION ALSO BE FURNISHED IN MEMO FORM. MISS SMITH STATED THAT SHE IS PREPARING SUCH A MEMO TODAY AND THAT THE INFO RE MURROW'S FILE IS TO BE GIVEN TO DON SURINE OF SENATOR MCCARTHY'S STAFF. MISS SMITH STATED THAT ONE OF MURROW'S PASSPORT APPLICATIONS IN THE NINETEEN THIRTIES WAS FOR PROPOSED TRAVEL TO THE SOVIET UNION AND OTHER COUNTRIES FOR BUSINESS. IT IS REQUESTED THAT

KJH:ed
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AIR-TEL

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THIS INFO NOT BE FURNISHED OUTSIDE THE BUREAU BECAUSE THE BUREAU'S SOURCE WILL BE OBVIOUSLY IDENTIFIED AND THIS COULD RESULT IN GRAVE EMBARRASSMENT TO THE PASSPORT OFFICE AND THEREBY TO THE BUREAU.

L
LAUGHLIN

KJH:el

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

DATE: 4/7/54

FROM : SAC, New York (62-0)

SUBJECT: EDWARD R. MURROW
INFORMATION CONCERNING

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

In connection with an official investigation conducted on 3/10/54 on one Professor WALTER THOMAS WOODY (Bufile 100-404116), SA GEORGE L. PAYNE, JR. of the NYO had occasion to visit the Reference Library of the "New York Journal-American" newspaper which is under the responsibility of Library Manager Mr. PETER CAMPBELL.

In searching 4/20/41 edition of the "New York Journal-American, the following was noted on Page 10:

An article was printed with an explanation that there was a facsimile of a prospectus issued in Spring, 1941, by the Intourist Soviet Travel Agency advertising summer study for American teachers in Moscow. At the top of this prospectus, which resembled a handbill, were the words, "Moscow University-American Advisory Organization, Institute of International Education." Among the names of the individuals mentioned was that of EDWARD R. MURROW, Assistant Director, Institute of International Education.

This information is submitted to the Bureau in light of the recent publicity surrounding Senator McCARTHY's charges of EDWARD R. MURROW being involved with the above named organization during the mid 1930's. UACB, no further action is being taken at the NYO with respect to this particular matter.

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FBI - NEW YORK

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18 APR 19 1954

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 06-02-2023 BY [redacted]

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

April 22, 1954

CLASSIFIED BY: [redacted]
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~~100-86114-36~~

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INDEXED - 70

EDWARD ROSCOE MURROW - SUMMARY
Greensboro, North Carolina
G.I.R. -1

EX-123

In response to your name check request this is to advise that no investigation has been conducted by the FBI concerning Edward Roscoe Murrow. However, the records of this Bureau contain the following information which may be pertinent to your inquiry.

Who's Who in America reflects Edward Roscoe Murrow was born in Greensboro, North Carolina. He was graduated from Washington State College in 1930, and has received honorary degrees from Washington State College, University of North Carolina and Muhlenberg College. He has held the following positions: President, National Student Federation, 1929 to 1932, and Assistant Director, Institute of International Education in Charge of Foreign Offices, 1932 to 1935. He became employed by the Columbia Broadcasting System in 1935, and has been Director of Talks and Education, 1935 to 1937, European Director, 1937 to 1946, war correspondent, 1939 to 1945, Vice President and Director of Public Affairs, reporter and news analyst since 1947. He has lectured in the United States and abroad on international relations. He is listed as President of the Institute of International Education, member of the Council on Foreign Relations, Association of American Correspondents, London (President, 1945), Phi Beta Kappa and Kappa Sigma. He is the author of "This is London."

Among Institute of Pacific Relations documents furnished to the Bureau with the approval of the IPR, appeared the following information. A letter dated April 8, 1935, appearing on the letterhead of "Pacific Affairs," a publication published quarterly by the IPR at Honolulu, Hawaii, Office of the Editor, 129 East 52nd Street, New York City, from Catharine Porter to Mr. Edward C. Carter of the Japan Council of the IPR at Tokyo, Japan, stated that the writer was attaching the itinerary of a Dr. Wittfogel and that copies of the itinerary had been sent to several individuals, including Edward Murrow. Also contained in the IPR documents was an announcement on the

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Winterrowd
Tele. Room
Holloman
Miss Gandy

Orig. to G-2
Request received 4/12/54
R. V. Hancock/jm

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

MAY 3 1954

letterhead of the Council on Foreign Relations, Incorporated, of a dinner to be given in honor of Maxim Litvinoff, Ambassador of the USSR, on March 25, 1942, at the Ritz-Carlton Hotel, New York City. Under a caption "members list" was the name Edward R. Murrow, among others.

According to a report on the Institute of Pacific Relations (IPR) issued by the Senate Subcommittee on Internal Security in July, 1952, it is stated, among other things, that the IPR has been considered by the American Communist Party and by Soviet Officials as an instrument of Communist policy, propaganda and military intelligence which disseminated and sought to popularize false information including information originating from Soviet and Communist sources. The report further states that a small core of officials and staff members carried the main burden of IPR activities and directed its administration and policies. Members of this small core were characterized in the report as either Communists or pro-Communists.

In January, 1941, the name Edward R. Murrow was contained on a list of individuals who had given "friendly help" to the Russian Student Fund, Incorporated, 215 West 23rd Street, New York City. Investigation conducted by the FBI regarding the above organization indicated that the Chairman of the Board of Directors was Stephen Duggan, who was also Director of the Institute of International Education, and as such was in charge of a program instituted to deal with the exchange of students between countries. This organization has had representatives in Europe and in South America and has listed among its Board of Trustees such individuals as Henry Morgenthau and Edward R. Murrow. In August, 1942, it was ascertained that the Institute of International Education had been subsidized considerably by the U. S. Government for the interchange of students throughout Latin America and Europe. (X) U

[redacted] 100-339928-32 page 3) b3 b7E

In 1942, Edward Murrow, London correspondent, CBS, was listed as a sponsor for the Committee for the Care of Young Children in Wartime. (100-92879-22, page 14)

The Committee for the care of Young Children in Wartime has been cited as a Communist front organization which received financial aid from the American People's Fund, a "Communist financial organization" organized and directed by Frederick Vanderbilt Field, by the California Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1948, Page 168.

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On April 13, 1943, the "Milwaukee Sentinel" newspaper stated that Edward R. Murrow was the English narrator for the Russian documentary film "Siege of Leningrad," an Artkino full length documentary film based on photographs taken by the Russians in 1941 and 1942. [redacted] 100-146964-74 page 9)

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b7E

Numerous individuals in Hollywood banded together in October, 1947, to plot a line of attack upon the House Committee on Un-American Activities in order to defend those people subpoenaed to testify on their Communist affiliations. During the campaign carried on by this group to discredit the HCUA, one John Dierkes, who was working with the group, was in contact on several occasions with Ed Murrow of New York City. Also, Dierkes contacted Mr. Scovill of CBS regarding some radio time for the Hollywood group and advised Scovill that Ed Murrow had told him to contact Scovill.

On October 28, 1947, Dierkes was overheard to state that Murrow had made a speech on the air the night before that was being quoted all over the press. He said that "There never has been a crack that lit up the switchboards the way this one did." He said Murrow had indicated that many people have compared the House Committee action with the Palmer raids but that "This is not the case, that it actually has the smell of a Reichstag fire in it." (C-502; U) 100-138754-308 pgs 28, 69, 81)

John Dierkes, a former Treasury Department employee last known to be residing in Hollywood, California, has, since 1946, been in contact with numerous Communists and known espionage agents. John Dierkes was in Washington, D. C., from October 18 to October 30, 1947, during which time the House Committee on Un-American Activities was conducting hearings on the Communist infiltration of the motion-picture industry. Dierkes arrived in Washington, D. C., with Bartley Crum, who represented nineteen of the witnesses subpoenaed before the House Committee. Dierkes acted as an administrative assistant to Crum.

In January, 1948, one Myra Mills Jordan, formerly secretary of the UN Committee on the Indonesian Question and formerly associated with Communist Party leaders, had listed as one of her contacts Ed Murrow, 130 East 74th Street, New York City. (U) (100-182607-34; 40-46866-15[illegible])

George W. Polk, CBS correspondent, was murdered in Salonika, Greece, on May 9, 1948. The New York "Herald Tribune" reported on June 21, 1948, that Jackson Luighter planned to produce a motion picture on the Polk case based on a script

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by Murrow with Gregory Peck playing the lead. One source advised another government agency in Athens, Greece, that all three of the above individuals are "known leftists."

(State Dept.; [redacted]) b3 b7E

Edward R. Murrow, CBS, New York City, was known to have corresponded with one Stephen Laird in 1949. Stephen Laird has been identified as a Soviet agent known to have been operating in the United States in 1944, and as having many contacts and associates who are Communist sympathizers. (C) (U)

On 9/1/49 [redacted]

Frantisek B. Vrba, Cultural Attache, Czechoslovakian Consul General, New York City, received instructions from his Communist principals in Prague on or about September 16, 1949, to ascertain the political reliability from the standpoint of the Czechoslovakian Government of several individuals, including "Edwin R. Murrow." (C) (U) [redacted]

In 1949, Edward R. Murrow, CBS, New York City, was named as a reference on the passport application of Winston Mansfield Burdett. Burdett was named as a contact of Jacob Golos, a Soviet agent, in 1939 by Elizabeth Terrill Bentley, a self-confessed Soviet agent. It was also ascertained that Burdett was a contact of Ignacy Witzcak, a known Soviet espionage agent in 1945, and Burdett has admitted Communist Party membership from 1937 to 1940. (100-376050-4 page 5)

In 1950, Edward R. Murrow, 485 Madison Avenue, New York City, was known to have corresponded with Joseph Fels Barnes, former foreign correspondent for the New York "Herald Tribune." Barnes was formerly employed by the Institute of Pacific Relations in 1931 and 1934.

(77-13677-88 page 31)

In August, 1950, the name Edward R. Murrow, CBS, New York City, appeared on a miscellaneous mailing list of the National Committee to Defeat the Mundt Bill. It is pointed out that this miscellaneous mailing list is no proof of support of opponents of the Mundt Bill and a number of anti-Communist individuals appeared on this mailing list.

(100-361924-31 page 58)

The National Committee to Defeat the Mundt Bill was cited as "a registered lobbying organization which has carried out the objectives of the Communist Party in its fight against anti-subversive legislation" by the Congressional Committee on Un-American Activities, Report on the National Committee to Defeat the Mundt Bill, a Communist lobby, House Report Number 3248, January 2, 1951.

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"Counterattack--Facts to Combat Communism" issue dated February 22, 1952, contains a statement that Edward R. Murrow, "has defended Owen Lattimore on the air and also those who have joined fronts, taking the position that nobody should be blamed for that. Though not pro-Communist, he is confused on Communist issues and defends those involved in Communist causes." (100-350512-458X)

"Counterattack - Facts to Combat Communism" issue of January 15, 1954, is devoted in large part to a book by Theodore White, who was head of the China Bureau of Time Magazine, 1939-45. "Counterattack" points out that statements are made in White's book ("Fire in the Ashes") which are favorable to the USSR, and it ("Counterattack") briefly refers to White's "background on the subject of Communism." According to the article in "Counterattack," Edward R. Murrow featured White and "plugged" White's book on his nationwide "Person-to-Person" TV show. (100-350512)

The foregoing information is furnished to you as a result of your request for a FBI file check and is not to be construed as a clearance or a nonclearance of the individual involved. This information is furnished for your use and should not be disseminated outside of your agency.

Note: This blank memo is being furnished to G-2 in response to the Army's request as set forth in memorandum of V. P. Keay to Mr. Belmont captioned "Edward R. Murrow-CBS Commentator" dated April 14, 1954. The Army made this inquiry in view of Murrow's request to do a television show about West Point. It was recommended that the Name Check Section prepare a memorandum for G-2 containing information from Bufiles. The Director noted his approval of this recommendation.

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STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. A. H. BELMONT

DATE: April 14, 1954

FROM : MR. V. P. KEAY

SUBJECT: EDWARD R. MURROW
CBS COMMENTATOR

Tolson
Boardman
Nichols
Belmont
Glavin
Harbo
Rosen
Tamm
Tracy
Mohr

(Y) ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 12/6/83 BY [redacted] b6 b7C

EDWARD ROSCOE MURROW

On April 7, 1954, Colonel W. A. Perry, G-2, requested Liaison Agent J. F. Sullivan for information in the Bureau files on Edward R. Murrow, stating he needed the information by 1:00 p.m. April 7. When asked what the reason was behind the request, he advised that Mr. Murrow had been invited to lecture on national security at the U. S. Military Academy on April 25 and that in view of the controversy between him and Senator Joseph McCarthy and McCarthy's broadcast of the previous evening, April 6, 1954, the Military Academy inquired whether they ought to go through with the invitation or cancel it.

Colonel Perry was immediately told that it would be impossible to review the Bureau files in such a short period of time and that certainly the Military Academy had ample time to make the request prior to extending the invitation. Colonel Perry replied that he realized this; that the request had just come through and an early decision had to be made in view of the sensitiveness of the situation; but that since he was aware of the problem with respect to reviewing Bureau files on such short notice the request for a check of our files was withdrawn.

On April 8, 1954, Colonel Perry advised that General Trudeau had advised the Point, in view of the lack of definite information upon which he could make a decision, to go ahead with Murrow's lecture since "the Army will be damned if they do, and be damned if they don't."

On April 12, 1954, Colonel Perry advised that he understood that Murrow had also requested to do a television show about West Point, which request undoubtedly would be forwarded to G-2 for clearance, and that accordingly he now desired that a check be made of FBI files.

RECOMMENDATION:

It is recommended that the Name Check Section of the Investigative Division prepare a summary memorandum, if you approve, containing background, as well as derogatory, data for dissemination to G-2.

JFS:mpm

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EX-123

13 APR 26 1954

memo prepared & sent to Liaison 4/21/54 RVH

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EX - 100

62-80094-37

April 20, 1954

Colonel E. O. Sawyer, Jr.
7929 Hollywood Boulevard
Hollywood
Los Angeles 46, California

7965

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 12/6/83

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Dear Colonel:

Your letter dated April 12, 1954, with enclosures, has been received, and the interest prompting your forwarding me copies of your letters and observations is appreciated.

In the event you have further data which you believe to be of interest to the FBI, please feel free to contact the representatives of our office at 900 Security Building, Los Angeles 13, California.

Sincerely yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

cc - Los Angeles, with copy of letters enclosed by correspondent, together with copy of incoming.

DIC:meb

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

COMM - FBI
APR 20 1954
MAILED 28

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From the Desk of —
COL. E. C. SAWYER, JR.

April 12, 1954

Dear Mr. Hoover: 47966(

This citizen for one has become completely fed up with commentators who feel that the proper thing to do is lean to the left.

Instead of tuning out Columbia it is my plan to call these commentators every time they pull one like those mentioned in attached letters and to send a copy to their sponsor and Mr. Paley.

Out here more program directors advertising agency contacts, show producers etc (not to overlook actors) who can see no good in anything not beamed to the left, are to be found around the radio stations than in any other activety. And of course Paley follows the Donkey Party line.

You probably know all about this pair but am passing same along anyway.

Sincerely

Sawyer

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APR 14 1954

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DATE 12/10/83 BY [redacted]

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APR 22 1954

DIC

Director

4-14

Deniece Cooper

RECEIVED JONES

MAY 3 9:02 PM

INTERNAL SECURITY

F B I

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MR JONES

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U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE

APR 14 2 22 PM '54

RECEIVED

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RECEIVED - DIRECTOR

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APR 14 1 45 PM '54

RECEIVED - BOARDMAN

APR 30 8 29 AM '54

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

[redacted] West 6th Street
Los Angeles 5, Calif.
April 7th, 1954

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
c/o Columbia Broadcasting Co.
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIF[redacted]
DATE 12/6/83 BY [redacted]

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Mr. Murrow:

This letter should have been written last week, and part of it should have been written ten years ago, but better late than never.

This writer was an observer in Spain during the summer of 1937. At that time, you were a European correspondent, known to me only by name. I was there to get the facts concerning events that began June 17th, 1936. That day a young Spanish General named Francisco Franco reached Morrocco from the Canary Islands on a plane purchased in England by the Junta National, and flown to the islands by an English veteran flier for Louis Bolin.

Among the facts learned were details of the slaughter of civilians throughout Spain that followed. In the State of Malaga, where Communists seized control on June 18th, merchants, educated persons, relatives of soldiers, priests, nuns and land owners were slaughtered singly and in groups. When Franco's troops captured Malaga on August 2, 1937, they collected and took care of over 12,00 orphans. These and similar facts were told by the Dutch Consul and confirmed by the former U.S. Consul, then a resident of Malaga City.

During my tour of the front lines I had the privilege of working along with American correspondents, including Edward Neil, the great Associated Press reporter later killed. We watched battles. Later we read the British and French papers and were astounded at some of the reports. Neil and I agreed that we must have seen some other battle in some other war, so distorted were the reports in favor of the Reds in power at Madrid.

On my return to the U.S. and my home in Chicago, I made several talks about my experiences both to military and civilian groups.

Your brother was then editor of the Chicago Daily News. A friend telephoned me and suggested a luncheon meeting with your brother. To him I recounted some of my adventures, and among other things told him that in an interview with the Spanish Minister of Foreign Affairs, who had said, "We are a little afraid of your country (the U.S.). You are being guided by Communists." This was an astounding statement, and I told your brother that I immediately protested, but that the minister said, "Possibly you in America are not as well informed as we are here." Your

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brother told me that my account did not agree with your reports. That was no news to me. I had read your reports after my return and noted they were similar to those of writers who favored forces fighting to establish a Communist regime in Spain.

You of course know that it was in 1937 that Alger Hiss and others were working in Washington. The Spanish Minister knew what he was talking about.

Now lets look at your program of last week. You put on a television report from France. First the President of France talked about the situation in Indo China. You then gave the head of the COMMUNIST PARTY in France a chance to say, or words to this effect, "France refuses to get out of Indo China. It refuses to follow the lead of the United States when it got out of the Phillippines. It refuses to follow England who got out of India."

And you, Edward R. Murrow, gave this Communist a chance to compare the actions of England and the United States with a proposal to turn Indo China over to the Reds. You know that England did not turn India over to a Communist horde. You know that we did not turn the Philippines over to the Huk-bala-haps, yet you gave this enemy of freedom and the American way of life a chance to use what we and Great Britain did in support of the Communist demand that France let Indo China become a Russian ruled outpost.

You have a lot to answer for Mr. Murrow.

Last night, for the first time, I learned that Lasky, the English Communist had dedicated his screed to you. That alone shows that in this struggle for control of the world, our enemies list you as a friend.

Sincerely,

E. O. Sawyer, Jr.

EOS/ds
cc: Wm.Paley
Alcoa

93157

May 10, 1954

INDEXED-24 RECORDED-24

Mrs. Caroline Fox Hanson
251-41 Van Zandt Avenue
Little Neck 62, New York

Dear Mrs. Hanson:

EX-12

Your letter of May 5, 1954, has been received, and I sincerely appreciate the interest which prompted you to bring this matter to my attention.

In connection with your inquiry, I must point out that the FBI is strictly a fact-finding agency and does not draw conclusions or make evaluations regarding the character or integrity of any organization, broadcast, publication or individual. For these reasons, the FBI does not grant clearances to anyone.

Sincerely yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIF DATE 12/6/83 BY [redacted]

b6
b7C

NOTE: Bufiles reflect no record identifiable with the correspondent.

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

GEM:mer

COMM - FBI
MAY 10 1954
MAILED 28

55 MAY 20 1954

WR Enfiled
Jeer Louise
5-6-54/mm

93158

251-41 Van Zandt Avenue
Little Neck 62, New York
May 5, 1954

(7)

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

Dear Mr. Hoover:

I happened to see Mr. Edward Murrow's TV program "See It Now" last night and was alarmed at the information it contained (by word, and in pictures and sound effects) which, in my opinion, might be classified as "secret".

This particular program dealt with the exercises of an invasion force in great detail, showing latest design invasion craft, the manpower, weapons, etc. and he proceeded to explain how an invasion force would carry out its assignment. One or two weeks ago, there was a similar TV "See It Now" program which I thought gave vital air defense information to the enemy.

I fail to see what useful purpose this serves the general public and am worried that our enemy instead would be greatly interested in this information.

May I inquire whether Mr. Murrow gets necessary clearance from your able department, before presenting his programs?

Yours respectfully,
Caroline Fox Hanson
(Mrs.) Caroline Fox Hanson

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIF
DATE 12/6/82 BY

INDEXED-74
RECORDED-74
62-86074
38
b6
b7C
16 MAY 6 1954
EX-12

Copy:sdc

AIR TEL

NY, NY, 4/7/54

BUREAU

DAVID ZABLODOWSKY, INTERNAL SECURITY - R, INTERNAL SECURITY ACT, 1950. SENATOR MC CARTHY, IN A PROGRAM ON THE EVENING OF 4/6/54 OVER CBS-TV, STATED EDWARD R. MURROW, CBS OFFICIAL, SEECTED SUBJECT FOR STUDIES IN RUSSIA IN 1934 UNDER INSTITUTE ON INTERNATIONAL EDUCATION. NO INFO RE SUCH ATTENDANCE NYO ALTHOUGH INS RECORDS REFLECT PASSPORT NO. 196415 ISSUED 5/22/35 TO SUBJECT FOR TRAVEL IN COUNTRIES, INCLUDING USSR. MURROW STATES INSTITUTE BLACKLISTED BY COMMUNISTS AFTER SUMMER OF 1934. UACB, NYO WILL CONTACT INSTITUTE ON INTERNATIONAL EDUCATION, 1 EAST 67TH ST., NYC TO DETERMINE IF SUBJECT SELECTED BY SCHOOL.

KELLY

3 - BUREAU (101-5828) (REGULAR)

JRMC:JTB (#6)

NY 100-104274

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIF
DATE 12/6/83 BY [redacted]

b6
b7C

1 62-86184

NOT RECORDED
152 APR 20 1954

INITIAL

ORIGINAL

APR 20 1954

ORIGINAL COPY FILED IN

WALTER SULLIVAN
11 Gifford Str
Tuckahoe, N.Y.

May 7th 1954

Hon. Charles E. Wilson,
Secretary of Defense
Defense Department
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

As one interested in sustaining the security of this country, as a loyal American, I wish to file formal protest at the showing of a Navy-Marine maneuver film by Edward R. Murrow, Tuesday evening, May 4th, 1954, on his CBS program, SEE IT NOW.

One can only consider this presentation to be further evidence of this man's continuing leftist tendencies, if not egregious treasonous action.

Whoever released this film is as blameworthy as Murrow. As a former Naval Reserve PIO officer I can safely state that no loyal Naval officer in his right mind would have cleared a film with such information as:

1. Tactics of demolition teams, equipment they used described, including fuses and how they are set.
2. Specific capacities of various landing craft.
3. Length of time to unload, or land, certain numbers.
4. Close-ups of new rockets, methods of loading and firing same.
5. Length of causeway from LSDs to beaches.
6. New helicopter tactics and capacities.
7. Discussion of beachmaster's role.

These are only a few of the items that were depicted and described — and, undoubtedly monitored and recorded by Soviet agents. What perfect training films the Red Army will now have! Every true-blooded American should demand an investigation of this flagrant travesty on security regulations.

62-86174-39

Trusting you will attend to the matter.

RECORDED - 18
INDEXED - 18
18 MAY 17 1954

Sincerely,

Walter Sullivan Jr.

Walter Sullivan, Jr.

cc. President Eisenhower
Secretary Anderson
Senator Ives
Senator Lehman
Rep. Gwynn
J. Edgar Hoover
William Paley

EX-125

68 MAY 21 1954

EDWARD R. MURROW
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

May 13, 1954

COPY

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 12/7/83 BY [redacted]

b6
b7C

Dear Mr. Sullivan:

Mr. Paley has handed me your letter of May 7 regarding my SEE IT NOW broadcast of May 4. Permit me to give you the following information. Every foot of film used was screened and scrutinized by security officers assigned by the Navy and the Marine Corps. Every word of the copy used by me was likewise checked by the security officers. This is our unfailing practice in connection with programs depicting maneuvers or actual operations of any branch of the armed forces.

I attach copies of letters received from Rear Admiral H. P. Smith, Commander of LANTAGLEX-54, and Rear Admiral Lewis S. Parks, Chief of Information.

I have no alternative but to regard the clearance by Naval and Marine Corps security officers, plus the commendations of Admiral Smith and Admiral Parks, as being of rather more considerable weight than the hysterical, if not libelous, comments of "a former Naval Reserve PIO officer".

Sincerely yours,

/s/ E. R. Murrow

Mr. Walter Sullivan, Jr.
11 Gifford Street
Tuckahoe, New York

cc: Hon. Charles E. Wilson
Hon. Robert B. Anderson
Senator Irving M. Ives
Senator Herbert H. Lehman
Representative Ralph W. Gwinn
J. Edgar Hoover
William Paley

RECORDED-21
INDEXED-21
62-86094-40
EX.
13 MAY 24 1954

EXP. PROC.
MAY 18 1954
20 MAY 28 1954

C O P Y

COMMANDER AMPHIBIOUS GROUP TWO

UNITED STATES ATLANTIC FLEET

7 May 1954

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Room 1703, CBS Studios
485 Madison Avenue
New York City, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

As Naval Commander of LANTAGLEX-54, I naturally had intense interest in your program, "SEE IT NOW", of Tuesday past. Your presentation was most effective and technically accurate, and was enthusiastically received by naval personnel here in Norfolk.

I wish to thank you for presenting to the public this important aspect of naval warfare. It was of great value and benefit to the Amphibious Force and the Naval Service as a whole.

It was a most pleasant experience for me to meet and work with the members of your competent staff. If my command can be of assistance to you in the future, do not hesitate to call on us.

Very sincerely yours,

H. P. SMITH
Rear Admiral, U. S. Navy

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 12/7/83 BY [redacted]

b6
b7C

DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY
Office of Information
Washington 25, D. C.

C
O
P
Y

May 12, 1954

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System-Television
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

It occurred to me that perhaps you would like to see the enclosed despatch which the Chief of Naval Operations sent out last week concerning the "See It Now" Amphibious program.

Your comprehensive report on the Amphibious exercises is indeed a notable contribution to a fuller public understanding of the Navy's role in the security of the free world.

I am to be detached shortly as Chief of Information and I desire to express my sincere appreciation to you and your staff for the splendid cooperation and support you have given the navy during my tenure in this billet. Your assistance has helped me in carrying out this difficult assignment.

Whenever you are ready to do another Navy story I am certain we can deliver a good show.

Sincerely

/s/ Lewis Parks

LEWIS S. PARKS
Rear Admiral, U. S. Navy
Chief of Information

L INFORMATION CO
REIN IS UNCLASSI
12/7/83 BY

b6
b7C

COPY

0711202

FROM: CNO (Chief of Naval Operations)

TO: COMPHIBLANT / CG FMFLANT (Commander Amphibious Force, Atlantic Fleet / Commanding General, Fleet Marine Force)

INFO: CINCLANTFLT
CMC
(COMMANDER in Chief, Atlantic Fleet)
(Commandant, Marine Corps)

CONSIDER ED MURROW'S QUOTE SEE IT NOW UNQUOTE DOCUMENTARY ON LANTAGLEX 54 A MOST EFFECTIVE PUBLIC PRESENTATION ON AMPHIBIOUS WARFARE X THIS FACTUAL AND VIVID ACCOUNT OF A ROUTINE TRAINING EXERCISE CREATES A FULLER PUBLIC UNDERSTANDING OF THE NAVY MISSIONS X THE COMPETENCE AND SKILL DEMONSTRATED REFLECTS CREDIT ON THE AMPHIBIOUS FORCES

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L INFORMATION CONT
REIN IS UNCLASSIFI
SE 12 1 83 BY

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b7C

ENCLOSURE

62-80791-40

COPY

WALTER SULLIVAN, JR.
11 Clifford Street
Tuskahoe, N.Y.

May 7th 1954

Hon. Charles E. Wilson,
Secretary of Defense
Defense Department
Washington, D.C.

Dear Sir:

As one interested in sustaining the security of this country, as a loyal American, I wish to file formal protest at the showing of a Navy-Marine maneuver film by Edward R. Murrow, Tuesday evening, May 4th, 1954, on his CBS program SEE IT NOW.

One can only consider this presentation to be further evidence of this man's continuing leftist tendencies, if not egregious treasonous action.

Whoever released this film is as blameworthy as Murrow. As a former Naval Reserve PIO officer I can safely state that no loyal Naval officer in his right mind would have cleared a film with such information as:

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2. Specific capacities of various landing craft.

3. Length of time to unload, or land, certain numbers.

4. Close-ups of new rockets, methods of loading and firing same.

5. Length of causeway from LSDs to beaches.

6. New helicopter tactics and capacities.

7. Discussion of beachmaster's role.

These are only a few of the items that were depicted and described - and, undoubtedly monitored and recorded by Soviet agents. What perfect training films the Red Army will now have! Every true-blooded American should demand an investigation of this flagrant travesty on security regulations.

Trusting you will attend to the matter.

Sincerely,

/s/ Walter Sullivan, jr.

cc: President Eisenhower
Secretary Anderson
Senator Ives
Senator Lehman
Rep. Gwynn
J. Edgar Hoover
William Paley

ENCLOSURE

SEE NOTE CONTAINED
UNCLASSIFIED
12/2/83 BY
b6
b7C

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 06-02-2023 BY [redacted]

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

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

TO : Director, FBI [redacted] CONFIDENTIAL

DATE: May 24, 1954

FROM : SAC, Pittsburgh (62-0)

SUBJECT: EDWARD R. MURROW
MISCELLANEOUS
INFORMATION CONCERNING

[redacted] and [redacted] of known reliability, furnished a joint typewritten report dated 4/9/54, in which they advised that JOHN BLACK (Organizer, Pittsburgh Branch, SWP) stated that EDWARD R. MURROW, CBS news commentator, was a "very good liberal;" that it was "open talk" that MURROW was an old time IWW (Industrial Workers of the World) member at Seattle, Washington; and that JAMES P. CANNON, National Chairman of the SWP, was acquainted with MURROW. (C) (U)

The above is being submitted as a matter of information.

REGISTERED MAIL

1 - New York (Info) (RM)
1 - [redacted] (C) (U)
1 - [redacted]

INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.

CLASSIFIED BY: [redacted]
DECLASSIFY ON: [redacted]

INDEXED-57

RECORDED-57

62-8609 4-41

WLL/lra

68 JUN 16 1954

EX-112 JUN 1954

CONFIDENTIAL

INT SEC

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Tolson

DATE: August 20, 1954

FROM : L. B. Nichols

SUBJECT: [redacted] R. Coney

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

For record purposes, Lee Coney, of the Washington news room of the Columbia Broadcasting System, telephonically advised Mr. McGuire that Ed Murrow's office in New York had asked him to check again with the FBI to see if the Director might be able during the fall months to appear personally on Ed Murrow's television show. It is recalled that the Director declined in December of 1953 to appear on this program on the basis of the pressure of current business.

Mr. Coney was advised that the Director's situation was unchanged and that it was just impossible for him to be on any television program at any time in the foreseeable future. Coney advised he was just checking up to make sure that they did not miss a bet as it was possible that the Director's situation might have changed since last year. No further action is required.

cc: Mr. Jones
JJM:arm

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 12/6/83 BY [redacted]

RECORDED 13 62-16094-4

INDEXED - 13

EX-109

13 AUG 23

67 AUG 30 1954

b6
b7C

RECORDED-127

INDEXED-127

EX-129

November 2, 1954

Mr. Arthur P. Hall
Vice President
Aluminum Company of America
Pittsburgh 19, Pennsylvania

Dear Mr. Hall:

Your letter of October 26, 1954, with enclosure, has been received.

Thank you very much for bringing to my attention the letter addressed to your company by H. Crisman, of Gary, Indiana. It was thoughtful of you to make it available to me.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

John Edgar Hoover
Director

NOTE: Bufile 100-368932-8 reflects a letter postmarked 11-16-50 from one Helen Jean Crisman, 369 Pierce Street, Gary, Indiana. She wrote to bring to our attention some literature which she felt to be pro-Russian. Bulet of 11-25-50 thanked her. No other data in Bufiles could be identified with H. Crisman.

MLL:epr

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIF
DATE 12|6|83 BY

b6
b7C

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

MAILED 6
NOV 3 1954
COMM-FBI

RECEIVED FBI
1954 NOV 2 6 55 PM

Aluminum Company of America

ARTHUR P. HALL
VICE PRESIDENT

Pittsburgh 19, Pa.

October 26, 1954

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Boardman
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Parsons
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Sizoo
Mr. Winterrowd
Tele. Room
Mr. Holloman
Miss Gandy

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

Dear Mr. Hoover:

The attached letter came addressed to our company.

We sponsor the television program "SEE IT NOW" with Edward R. Murrow, which explains the last sentence in the last paragraph of the attached.

I am not sure whether the first paragraph is of any interest to you -- if not, you may throw the attached into the waste basket.

Sincerely yours,

Arthur Hall

ARTHUR P. HALL

b6
b7C

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 12/6/83 BY

APH:glm

Att: 1

RECORDED-127
INDEXED-127
EX-129

62-86094-43

EXP. PROC.
OCT 28 1954

Oct 19, 1954

Sirs:

Just why we must have gangster officials is not known, but the reason they are allowed to practice their gangsterism garbed in official titles is because our federal agencies are frauds. If we had Americans in the FBI - Americans would not be insulted by having their TV, newspapers, and magazines poisoned by gangster claques.

If the McCarthy TV was a "circus" ---- bring on more of the same ---- and the same main actor. If your ghoul E. R. Murrow is all you can find ---- get off TV and allow a good program to get on.

Sincerely,

/s/ H. Crisman
369 Pierce Street
Gary, Indiana

COPY--hmb

62-86079-43

Oct 19, 1954

Sirs:

Just why we must have gangster officials is not known, but the reason they are allowed to practice their gangsterism garbed in official titles is because our federal agencies are frauds. If we had Americans in the FBI — Americans owned not be insulted by having their TV, newspapers, and magazines poisoned by gangster claques.

If the McCarthy TV was a "circus" — bring on more of the same — and the same main actor. If your ghoul E.R. Murrow is all you can find — get off TV and allow a good program to get on.

Sincerely,

H. Crisman
369 Pierce Street
Gary, Indiana

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIF
DATE 12/6/83 BY

b6
b7C

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 06-02-2023 BY [redacted]

United States Department of Justice
Federal Bureau of Investigation

New York, N. Y.
October 18, 1954

PERSONAL AND ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~DECLASSIFIED BY~~ [redacted]
~~ON 12/20/~~

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Director, FBI
Washington, D. C.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 12/7/83 BY [redacted]

b6
b7C

Dear Mr. Hoover:

I received the following information today, with regard to an item in Leonard Lyons' column in the New York Post of this date, as follows: "U. S. Attorney Ed Lumbard will be named to the Federal bench. If Paul Williams fails to be elected to the New York Supreme Court, he will be the Federal prosecutor here."

Some of U. S. Attorney Lumbard's assistants have advised that he is not interested in a U. S. District Court appointment, but that he and U. S. Attorney Leonard Moore might be considered for a Circuit Court appointment. They doubt that Mr. Lumbard is interested in any Court appointment. It is believed, however, that if Lumbard leaves the U. S. Attorney's office that PAUL WILLIAMS, an attorney with the law firm of Cahill, Gordon, Zachry and Reindel, New York City, would be considered as almost first choice to succeed Lumbard.

I thought you would also be interested in the following item, obtained from one of New York's informants, to the effect that FRANK STANTON, President of CBS, allegedly will move to oust EDWARD R. MURROW as a member of the Board of Directors of CBS. New York's informant has stated that there is no love lost between Stanton and Murrow. If the above is true, they will probably be saying in Brooklyn, "It couldn't have happened to a nicer guy."

NOT RECORDED
128 OCT 27 1954

Sincerely yours,

James J. Kelly

JAMES J. KELLY
Special Agent in Charge.

JJK:MT

29 OCT 26 1954

64 OCT 28 1954

ORIGINAL FILED IN

49117

cc - Mr. Rozamus

62-86094-44

RECORDED - 53

February 3, 1955

ALL INFORMATION CON[illegible]
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIF[illegible]
DATE 10/6/83 BY [redacted]
FOIPA 239101

b6
b7C

Miss Mabel E. Kaim
960 East 31st Street
Brooklyn, New York

Dear Miss Kaim:

Your letter dated January 25, 1955, has been received.

Your thoughtfulness in forwarding me your views concerning the individual mentioned in your letter is indeed appreciated.

Sincerely yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

cc - New York

Correspondent's letter states that in her opinion Edward R. Murrow is not a friend of this country and because of his ability to mould the opinions of people he is in a position to cause considerable harm.

Bureau files reflect that correspondent is identical with the subject of New York [illegible] dated December 2, 1953, captioned "Miss Mabel E. Kaim, Research, Crime Records," New York file 100-0[illegible] (100-407027)

The files reflect that Edward R. Murrow whose business address is 485 Madison Avenue, New York City, has not been the subject of a Bureau investigation.

(62-86094)

MJR:lfj (See Note On Yellow, Page 2)
(4)

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

FEB 3 1955
MAILED 26

FBI

1 HQ 73
1 NY

FBI 73
1 NY

49118

NOTE ON YELLOW:

Bureau files reflect cordial letter to correspondent in February, 1951. Reairtel concerns interview with Miss Kaim by New York Office regarding individuals whom she suspected of Communist sympathies. (62-0-50585)(100-407027)

360 E 3rd
Roanoke
Jan 25,

J. Edgar Hoover
Washington D.C.
Dear Sir,

49119

I believe Edward [illegible]
The noted and respected communist
as really not a friend of
United States but a fri[illegible]
Russian Communism. If it
true he could be one
most deadly of our enem[illegible]
because of the people he
in contact with and the
bore he wields in
public opinion. Take for
his informal discussion on
with Russia
lip service
they gradually

RECEIVED
JAN 28 2 42 PM '55
INTERNAL SECURITY SECT.
FBI

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 12 10 83 BY [redacted]

RECORDED - 93

b6
b7C

2/ will find each one highlights some facet of our Capitalistic government.

There is such an air of respectability about him — nobleness even that his beliefs carry great weight. He meets so many important people of all countries he is almost like an ambassador of the U. S. in his power to sell our way of life to these people or to set them against it.

Could you be sure he is a friend or not an enemy? I can't escape a feeling he is not a friend.

Respectfully
Mabel Q Kami

2/ thinking it was right to try to coexist with Russia and to give Russia a chance to be friendly to us.

Tonight in the Senate Foreign Relations Committe see how he high lights Senator Wayne Morse ideas on Asia etc. Did you hear Senator Morse state the old Communist propaganda that Private Capitalism exploited the workers in Asia etc. People should be shown that countries that Private Capital never went into have a far worse standard of living than countries Private Capital went into & developed the resources of that country.

If you will listen to Edward Morrow discussion upon

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Nichols

DATE: April 20, 1955

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

FROM : M. A. Jones

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 12/6/83 BY [redacted] b6 b7C

SUBJECT: EDWARD R. MURROW
"SEE IT NOW"
CBS-TV PROGRAM REGARDING BOOK CENSORSHIP

Edward R. Murrow's "See It Now" television program at 10:30 p.m., Tuesday, April 19, 1955, on CBS dealt in part with Murrow's "report on the contagion of book banning." This portion of the program was centered upon the activities of Mrs. Ann Smart (phonetic) of Marin County, California, whom Murrow described as a committee of one to ban books from libraries. According to Murrow, Mrs. Smart has compiled a list of books and authors which she believes to be dangerous reading.

Mrs. Smart was interviewed on the program and mentioned some of the books and authors. It was noted in particular that she appears to oppose books which teach racial hatred, books which might promote racial integration and books by Communists or Communist sympathizers.

PROBABLY GENE HAGBERG JRA 4/22/55

Murrow stated that Mrs. Smart's list has spread, and he stated that a Mr. Hegberg (phonetic) in Los Angeles had compiled a list similar to Mrs. Smart's list. According to Murrow, Hegberg would not appear before Murrow's cameras because of possible jeopardy of his work for Congressional committees. Murrow continued that following the appearance of Hegberg's list, many books had disappeared from library shelves in Los Angeles.

Three anonymous librarians in Los Angeles were interviewed. They were opposed to censorship of books such as has occurred in Los Angeles. One of the librarians noted that she had been told that private citizens would be going through the library cards and shelves to check what books were there.

Maurice Blair (phonetic), Associate Superintendent of Los Angeles Schools, stated on the program that Mrs. Smart's list of books and authors has been received by many communities. He feels that books used in various communities should be read by committees and reviewed locally before being purchased. In this respect, he is opposed to taking the word of the American Library Association which submits reviews on new books to libraries.

RECORDED - 43
INDEXED - 43

62-86094-45

John Dale Henderson (phonetic), head of the Los Angeles libraries and a member of the American Library Association, stated that books are to be feared only if we are afraid to think. He said that democracy depends on individuals' grasp of various problems and situations and that individuals must know both sides of a problem to appreciate which side is right.

APR 25 1955

SHIELDS (re SMART)

MAY 2 1955

There was no mention made of the Bureau.

RECOMMENDATION: For information.

GWG:rcw
(4)

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 06-02-2023 BY [redacted]

CONFIDENTIAL

2 - Orig. & dupl.
1 - yellow
1 - Mr. Boardman
1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Section tickler
1 - M. S. Cole

b6
b7C

CLASSIFIED BY: [redacted]
DECLASSIFY ON: 12/20/68
ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.

April 22, 1955

EDWARD ROSCOE MURROW

No investigation has been conducted by the FBI concerning Edward Roscoe Murrow; however, the records of this Bureau contain the following information concerning him:

Among Institute of Pacific Relations (IPR) documents, furnished to this Bureau with the approval of the IPR, appeared a letter dated April 8, 1935, on the letterhead of "Pacific Affairs," a quarterly publication of the IPR at Honolulu, Hawaii, from Catherine Porter to Edward C. Carter of the Japan Council of the IPR which stated that the writer was attaching the itinerary of one Dr. Wittfogel and that copies of the itinerary had been sent to several individuals including Edward Murrow. Also contained in these IPR documents was an announcement on the letterhead of the Council on Foreign Relations, Inc., of a dinner to be given in honor of Maxim Litvinoff, Ambassador of the U.S.S.R., on March 25, 1942, at the Ritz-Carlton Hotel, New York City. Under a captioned "members list" was the name Edward R. Murrow.

The IPR was founded in 1925 in Hawaii as an organization engaged in research on the economic, political, and social aspects of countries bordering on the Pacific Ocean. As a result of documentary evidence and testimony from witnesses who appeared during 1951 and 1952 before the Subcommittee on Internal Security of the United States Senate Committee on the Judiciary, this Committee concluded in its report dated July 2, 1952, that while most members of the IPR (including the American Council of the IPR, succeeded by the American Institute of Pacific Relations, Inc.) and its Board of Trustees were inactive and without any influence over the policies of the organization, and while the names of eminent individuals were by design used as a responsible and impressive screen for the activities of the IPR inner core, the activities, administration and policies of the IPR were controlled by a small core of Communists or pro-Communist personnel; that the IPR was considered by the American Communist Party and by Soviet officials as an instrument of Soviet policy, propaganda and military intelligence; that the IPR was used as a channel for Communist and Soviet propaganda and its leadership used IPR prestige to promote the interests of the Soviet Union; that the IPR had for its chief function

RECORDED - 40
INDEXED - 40

Orig. FOA (Harold Stassen) (Enclosure to memorandum Belmont to Boardman, re "John Daly, Arthur Krock; Walter Lippmann; Edward R. Murrow, FOA, Name Checks," dated April 26, 1955, JGL:lmm

M.S.COLE:mlp:bpk

CONFIDENTIAL

MAY 11 1955

the influencing of United States public opinion and was a vehicle used by the Communists to orientate American Far Eastern policies; and that persons associated with the IPR were instrumental in keeping United States policy on a course favorable to Communist objectives in China.

(OMIT) In January, 1941, the name Edward R. Murrow was contained in a list of individuals who had given "friendly help" to the Russian Student Fund, Inc., 215 West 23rd Street, New York City. Investigation conducted by the FBI regarding this organization indicated that the Chairman of the Board of Directors was Stephen Duggan, who was also Director of the Institute of International Education and as such was in charge of a program instituted to deal with the exchange of students between countries. This organization has had representatives in Europe and in South America and has listed among its Board of Trustees the name of Edward R. Murrow. In August, 1942, it was ascertained that the Institute of International Education had been subsidized considerably by the United States Government for the interchange of students throughout Latin America and Europe. (X) U

An article appearing in the "New York Times" on March 13, 1954, entitled, "Murrow Replies -- Defends '35 Role," related that Edward R. Murrow had stated the previous day that he would claim neither "ignorance nor youth" for having served on the Advisory Council for a summer session in Moscow University in 1935. In rebuttal to a charge made the preceding Thursday night by Senator Joseph R. McCarthy, Murrow said he was only one of twenty-five persons, most of whom were distinguished educators, who served on this Advisory Council. According to the article Murrow was 27 years old at the time and Assistant Director of the Institute for International Education. The article continued that the Institute for International Education was explained by Mr. Murrow to have "dealt primarily with the exchange of students and professors between this and foreign countries." He said that the Board of Trustees of the organization created the Advisory Council in 1935 for a proposed Moscow University Summer School, but the school was "abruptly and without satisfactory explanation cancelled" in the spring by the Russian authorities and no effort was made to revive the venture. According to the article the Institute still functioned at 1 East 67th Street, New York City, and Mr. Murrow was one of the trustees.

(62-86094-36; New York report dtd. 3-17-55) (Edward Roscoe Murrow, ERP)

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

In 1942, Edward Murrow, London correspondent, Columbia Broadcasting System (CBS), was listed in an official bulletin of the organization as a sponsor for the Committee for the Care of Young Children in Wartime, which was cited as a Communist front by the California Committee on Un-American Activities in its 1948 report.

On April 13, 1943, the "Milwaukee Sentinel," Milwaukee, Wisconsin, newspaper, stated that Edward R. Murrow was the English narrator for the Russian film, "Siege of Leningrad," an Artkino full length documentary film based on photographs taken by the Russians in 1941 and 1942.

Numerous individuals in Hollywood, California, banded together in October, 1947, to plot a line of attack on the House Committee on Un-American Activities (HCUA) in order to defend individuals who had been subpoenaed to testify regarding their Communist affiliations. During the campaign carried on by this group to discredit the HCUA, one John Dierkes, who was working with the group, was in contact on several occasions with Ed Murrow of New York City. Dierkes contacted one Mr. Scovill of CBS regarding some radio time for the Hollywood group, and advised Scovill that Ed Murrow had referred him to Scovill. On October 28, 1947, Dierkes was heard to state that Murrow had made a speech on the air the night before which was being quoted all over the press. He said that "There never has been a crack that lit up the switchboards the way this one did." He said Murrow had indicated that many people have compared the House Committee action with the Palmer raids but that "This is not the case, that it actually has the smell of a Reichstag fire in it."

John Dierkes, a former Treasury Department employee, last known to be residing in Hollywood, California, has since 1946 been in contact with numerous Communists and known espionage agents. He was in Washington, D. C., during the time the HCUA was conducting hearings on the Communist infiltration of the motion picture industry. ~~He acted as administrative assistant to Bartley Crum who represented 19 of the witnesses subpoenaed before the House Committee.~~

The "Herald Tribune," a New York City newspaper, reported on June 21, 1948, that Jackson Leighter planned to produce a motion picture on the case of George W. Polk,

CBS correspondent who was murdered in Slonika, Greece, on May 9, 1948, based on a script by Murrow with Gregory Peck playing the lead. Another government agency advised that a source (reliability not indicated) of that agency in Athens, Greece, had described all three of the above individuals as "known leftists." (State Dept; [redacted]

b3
b7E

In 1949, Edward R. Murrow, CBS, New York City, was named as a reference on the passport application of Winston Mansfield Burdett. Burdett was named as a contact of Jacob Golos, a Soviet agent, in 1939, by Elizabeth Bentley, confessed former Soviet agent. It was also ascertained that Burdett was a contact of Ignacy Witczak, a known Soviet espionage agent in 1945. Burdett has admitted Communist Party membership from 1937 to 1940.

In 1950, according to a reliable source, Edward R. Murrow, 485 Madison Avenue, New York City, was a correspondent of Joseph Fels Barnes, former foreign correspondent for the New York "Herald Tribune." The significance of this information is unknown. Barnes, in an interview with representatives of the Federal Bureau of Investigation on July 12, 1954, stated that Murrow had an active part in a national convention believed by the American Student Union, the exact nature of which he did not know. Barnes stated the convention was held while he was a student at Harvard University from which he was graduated in 1927. The American Student Union was cited as a Communist front by the Special Committee on Un-American Activities in its 1939 report. Joseph Fels Barnes has been described by informants who have furnished reliable information in the past as being under the discipline of the Communist Party, a Communist Party member and a Soviet apologist. (77-13677)

(2) - In August, 1950, the name of Edward R. Murrow, CBS, New York City, appeared on a miscellaneous mailing list of the National Committee to Defeat the Mundt Bill. The National Committee to Defeat the Mundt Bill was cited as "a registered lobbying organization which has carried out the objectives of the Communist Party in its fight against anti-subversive legislation" by the Congressional Committee on Un-American Activities in 1950.

"Counterattack -- Facts to Combat Communism," issue dated February 22, 1952, contains a statement that Edward R. Murrow "has defended Owen Lattimore on the air and also those who have joined fronts, taking the position that nobody should be blamed for that. Though not pro-Communist, he is confused on Communist issues and defends those involved in Communist causes." (Owen Lattimore, former official of the IPR and presently on leave from his position as Professor, Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, Maryland, is under indictment on five counts of perjury returned by a Grand Jury on December 16, 1952, as a result of his testimony before the Senate Subcommittee on Internal Security during 1951 and 1952. Two other counts of perjury were dismissed by the District Court, District of Columbia, which pertain to his promotion and following of Communist interests. At the present time the Government is appealing this action. No date has been set for the trial.)

Edward R. Murrow, CBS, New York City, has been described as a friend of Stephen Laird. On December 17, 1953, an individual who occupies a responsible position abroad advised that Stephen Laird, in making a recent application for a passport for his daughter, had given Edward R. Murrow as a reference. Stephen Laird has been identified as a Soviet agent known to have been operating in the United States in 1944, and as having many contacts and associates who are Communist sympathizers. (Passport Officer, American Embassy, Paris; [redacted] b3 b7E

The January 15, 1954, issue of "Counterattack" was devoted in large part to a book by Theodore White, who was head of the China Bureau of "Time" magazine from 1939 to 1945. "Counterattack" points out that statements are made in White's book, "Fire in the Ashes," which are favorable to the U.S.S.R. and "Counterattack" briefly refers to White's "background on the subject of Communism." According to the article, Edward R. Murrow featured White and "plugged" his book on Murrow's nation-wide "Person to Person" television show.

Two confidential informants, who have furnished reliable information in the past, reported on April 9, 1954, that John Black, organizer of the Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, Branch of the Socialist Workers Party, stated that Edward R. Murrow was a "very good liberal," and that it was "open talk" that Murrow was an old-time member of the Industrial Workers of the World (IWW) at Seattle, Washington. Westbrook Pegler, in his column on September 1, 1954, stated that an article in the "Saturday Evening Post" of December 10, 1948, had named Edward R. Murrow as having been a member of the IWW, dates not indicated. The Socialist Workers Party and the IWW have been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant

to Executive Order 10450. [redacted] (U) 62-66094-41; 62-36434-A) b7D

"Counterattack," on March 19, 1954, stated that Edward R. Murrow "went to bat for Radulovich in a very cleverly slanted program that produced no evidence that Radulovich had been judged wrongly." According to "Counterattack," Lieutenant Milo Radulovich was an Air Force reserve officer who refused to resign his commission when asked to do so because it was decided that he was not a good security risk although his loyalty was not questioned. "Counterattack" devoted its entire March 19, 1954, issue to examples of what Murrow has said or done on his broadcasts and telecasts in answer to the proposed question, "Why does the Communist press praise Edward R. Murrow so highly?" (100-350512-576)

The "Daily Worker," east coast Communist newspaper, on April 18, 1954, carried an article reviewing the television show, "See It Now," of Edward R. Murrow presented by CBS-TV. The article praised the documentary work of Murrow in his program concerning Lieutenant Radulovich and characterized the program dealing with this case as "one of the most distinguished TV programs ever done." The article further praised the programs in which Murrow "brought alive a civil rights battle in Indianapolis," and another in which he "compared Red hunting V. F. W. Chapter leaders in Norwalk, Connecticut, with unemployed workers in the same town." The article also praised the programs on Senator McCarthy. The article criticized Murrow's program on March 30, 1954, as "an unabashed war-whoop for American intervention in Indochina, based on a complete distortion of what the sentiment of the people of France is known to be. At the same time, it was a recruiting call for civilian defense using the outrageous device of a mock-Soviet invasion to engender the very hysteria that Murrow so eloquently inveighs against." This article further reflected that these programs weakened Murrow's attacks on "domestic McCarthyism" and distort his whole approach to objective reporting. The article concluded "It's the vigor with which he exposed McCarthyism that gives him the greatest public response and it is this, on the whole, that lifts 'See It Now' a dozen cuts above the run of the mill programs on TV." (100-3-4879)

In November, 1954, Edward R. Murrow was reported to be a good friend of John Rothschild, Executive Director of the Open Road. Rothschild was reported by Louis Budenz, admitted former Communist, to have been referred to in

Politburo meetings as a Communist, dates not indicated. He has also been named by the House Committee on Un-American Activities as affiliated with Communist front organizations and he has admitted membership in the American Russian Institute in the 1930's. The Open Road was cited as a Communist front by the California Committee on Un-American Activities in its 1948 report, and the American Russian Institute has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450. (100-413306-3)

An informant who has furnished reliable information in the past reported that on November 17, 1954, Edward R. Murrow was in contact with Dr. J. Robert Oppenheimer at the Institute for Advanced Study, Princeton, New Jersey; however, the purpose of the contact is not known. (Bu Agent; 100-17828-2112)

George Sokolsky, in his column, "These Days," sub-captioned "Propaganda or Entertainment?" in the "Washington Post and Times Herald," on February 15, 1955, concerning the appearance of Dr. J. Robert Oppenheimer on Edward R. Murrow's television program "See It Now" on January 4, 1955, quoted "Variety" magazine:

". . . While the Murrow - Oppenheimer teletalk was the usual half hour, the show shot about three hours of footage with world-famed bossman of the Institute for Advanced Study at Princeton. A one-hour edition is being made available via the Fund for the Republic for distribution to colleges and universities. . ."

Sokolsky stated that the Fund for the Republic is an offshoot of the Ford Foundation which gave it $15,000,000 of tax-free money which can only be employed for educational purposes. As such, it would have to be objective. Sokolsky continued that Mr. Murrow's telecast was obviously not designed to be objective; it was an opportunity for Dr. Oppenheimer to state his side and his side alone of a vexed question. To be objective, someone designated by the Atomic Energy Commission should have been present at the same time to present the data available to the Commission upon which it caused the separation of Dr. Oppenheimer from that body. Dr. J. Robert Oppenheimer was found to be a security risk by an Atomic Energy Commission Personnel Security Board on May 27, 1954, following which his clearance was revoked by the Atomic Energy Commission on June 29, 1954. (62-89685-A)

(5)

(Above information, except where otherwise indicated, taken from summary dated 4-22-54-, 62-86094-36)

The foregoing information is furnished to you as a result of your request for an FBI file check and is not to be construed as a clearance or nonclearance of the individual involved. This information is furnished for your use and should not be disseminated outside of your agency.

NOTE: Review limited to an up-to-date search from summary dated 4-22-54.

NUMEROUS REFERENCE 4-22a

SEARCH SLIP

Subj: Munrow, Edward R.

Supervisor _____ Room _____

R# _____ Date 4-11 Searcher Initial S/00

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 12-6-83 BY

FILE NUMBER

X Edward A [redacted] b6 b7C

NP 100-385355-A-15-25-54 wash city hum

NP 94-4-2189-164

SE 100-3-4-7286-80

E 100-3--4879-115

NP 94-5-41713

E 62-89885-A W.P.T.H 2-15-55

ok as 1 page just in serial 100-35687-2

NP [redacted] b3 b7E

NP 100-10828-2129

E 62-36434-A W.N. 9-1-54

Edward

SE 121-0-9 Sum 8-12-47

NP [redacted]

Ed

NP 62-9781-7

NP 100-391697-79 (3)

NUMEROUS REFERENCE 4-22a

SEARCH SLIP

Subj: Thurmond, Edward R

Supervisor _____ Room _____

R# _____ Date 4-11 Searcher Initial SLOD

FILE NUMBER	SERIAL
~~NP~~ 100-369550-6;5	NP
NP 121-34308-12	
LT 60-31615-8 pgs	
LT 94-4-2189-16	
J. 77-13677-2 pgs 1	Dormant Inmate Case
~~Jr Inmates~~	2 pgs
100-92879-2	
[redacted]	b3 b7E
77-13677-88	
100-361924-31	
ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 12/6/83 BY [redacted]	b6 b7C

(J)

NUMEROUS REFERENCE 4-22a

SEARCH SLIP

Subj: Murrow, Edward R.

Supervisor _____ Room _____

R# _____ Date 4-11 Searcher Initial SBO

NTD from sum dated 4/54

	FILE NUMBER	SERIAL
X	62-86094	
	Edward Roscoe Murrow	
X	62-86094-4 sum	
	4/54	
	1/19 sum, 136 sum	
	ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 12/6/83 BY Edward R.	b6 b7C
X	100-413306-3	
X	[redacted]	b3 b7E
NP	62-31615-840; 844	
SE	[redacted]	
NR	94-43622-12	
X	100-350512-576	
SE	100-17828-2112	
NR	100-64700-1210 p 3041	
	1237	
NR	[redacted]	

NUMEROUS REFERENCE 4-22a

SEARCH SLIP

Subj: Murrow, Edward R.

Supervisor _____ Room _____

R# _____ Date 4-14 Searcher Initial SCOD

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 12-18-13 BY [redacted] b6 b7C

FILE NUMBER Edward R.

NP 100-17828-2127

NP 100-385355-A WS 5/24/54

NP 100-398912-8

Author of this Letter Believed

NP 62-88217-1448 p85, 86 NP

NP 62-49913-36

NP 100-17828-2153

NP 100-17828-A WP 2/15/55

NP 100-64700-1215 p5996

NP 100-385150-7

NP 100-356137-1012 021

NP [redacted] b3 b7E

NP 94-1-372-1556

NP 62-101780-16

NP 100-376050-20 (D)

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. A. H. BELMONT

FROM : MR. R. R. ROACH

SUBJECT: EDWARD R. MURROW
NEWS COMMENTATOR

DATE: 6-7-55

Nichols
Belmont
Harbo
Mohr
Parsons
Rosen
Tamm
Sizoo
Winterrowd
Tele. Room
Holloman
Gandy

Dave Teeple, former assistant to Atomic Energy Commission (AEC) Chairman Strauss who presently operates his own consultant office in Washington, D.C., advised Liaison Agent Bates of the following information on June 7, 1955.

Teeple has a public relations contract with the Standard Oil Company of Indiana. Teeple pointed out that Standard of Indiana now has the controlling interest in the Amoco Company. One of Murrow's news programs is sponsored by Amoco.

Teeple was recently talking with Mr. Pryor, President of Standard of Indiana, and the subject of Murrow's contract with Amoco came up. Mr. Pryor did not realize that Murrow was being sponsored by Amoco. After some discussion, Pryor told Teeple that Murrow's contract would be canceled in the near future since he did not want to have any part in the sponsoring of a person with Murrow's liberal views.

ACTION:

None. This is submitted for information.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 12/6/83 BY [redacted] b6 b7C

CWB:fjb
(5)

1 - Mr. Nichols
1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Liaison Section
1 - Mr. Bates

RECORDED - 62-[illegible]-47

INDEXED - 6 JUN 10 1955

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 06-02-2023 BY [redacted]

b6
b7C

CONFIDENTIAL

July 8, 1955

EDWARD R. MURROW
CBS NEWS COMMENTATOR

Summary

No investigation has been conducted by the FBI concerning Edward R. Murrow. Our records reflect that he has been connected with the following organizations which have been cited by a United States Congressional committee or the California Committee on Un-American Activities: Children in Wartime, the American Student Union and the Industrial Workers of the World. He has been in contact with several individuals who have been known to belong to the Communist Party or Communist fronts. He has been described as a friend of Stephen Laird, known Soviet espionage agent operating in the United States in 1944. (U) He has received both favorable and unfavorable comments by the Communist press on his television programs. He has been criticized by "Counterattack" for presentation and defense of individuals of questionable loyalty on his television programs. (62-86094-46)

M. S. COLE:saw
(6)
Orig & dupl to
Presidential Press Secretary Hagerty

NOTE: Limited file check only.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 12/8/83 BY [redacted]

b6
b7C

CLASSIFIED BY: [redacted]
DECLASSIFY ON: OADR
12/20/83

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

RECORDED - 71

INDEXED - 71

16 AUG 12

CONFIDENTIAL

Federal Bureau [illegible] ation
Records Sect[illegible]

_____, 1955

- [ ] Name Check Unit - Room 6523
- [ ] Attention _____
- [ ] Service Unit - Room 6524
- [ ] Forward to File Review 14194
- [ ] Return to _____ Ext. _____

Supervisor
Room
ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 12/6/83 BY [redacted] b6 b7C

- [ ] All References
- [ ] Subversive References
- [ ] Main _____ References Only
- [ ] Restrict to Locality of _____
- [ ] Breakdown [ ] Buildup [ ] Variations
- [ ] Exact Name Only
- [ ] Exact Spelling
- [ ] Check for Alphabetical Loyalty Form

SUBJECT EDWARD R MURROW
Address _____
Localities CBS Hdq 4/22/55 from ca 46
Birthdate & Place _____
R# 246 Date 2/2 Searcher Initial S-136

	FILE NUMBER SERIAL
I	62-86094
	(Num-4; 19; 32; 36; 46;)
I	121-6-9 (Num)
I	62-60527-4; 27; 36
NP	62-102185-3
L	94-4-2189-125
NP	94-5-41713
NP	[redacted] b3 b7E
NP	100-3-94-9-110
NP	100-12295-146
	~~mg gone 4/39~~ 100-13828-2190
I	100-27655-31
NP	100-35744-209
I	100-418797-1

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 06-08-2023 BY: [redacted]

b6
b7C

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

cc - Branigan
Sanders

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

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

b3
b7E

TO : W. A. Branigan ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

DATE: 10-13-55

FROM : Edward S. Sanders

CLASSIFIED BY: [redacted]
DECLASSIFY ON: 12/6/83

SUBJECT: EDWARD R. MURROW
INFORMATION CONCERNING [redacted]
(Bufile 62-86094)

6-17-88

THE INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.

The attached Photostats are excerpts taken from a report made by the [redacted]

b3
b7E

[redacted]

(U)

ESS:blb
(3)

RECORDED - 14

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

 ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

b3
b7E

[redacted]

ACTION:

It is recommended that the attached material be carefully reviewed to determine whether there is further action to be taken by the Bureau in this matter. (U)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

4-22 (6-15-55)

Federal Bureau of Investigation
Records Section

_____, 1955

- ☐ Name Check Unit - Room 6523
- ☐ Attention _____
- ☐ Service Unit - Room 6524
- ☐ Forward to File Review
- ☐ Return to _____ Ext. _____
  Supervisor
  Room _____

- ☐ All References
- ☐ Subversive References
- ☑ Main ~~suit~~ References Only
- ☐ Restrict to Locality of _____
- ☐ Breakdown ☐ Buildup ☐ Variations
- ☑ Exact Name Only
- ☐ Exact Spelling
- ☐ Check for Alphabetical Loyalty Form

SUBJECT Edward R. Murrow
Address _____

Localities _____
Birthdate & Place _____

R# ✓ Date 5-20 Searcher Initial DJ/64

FILE NUMBER	SERIAL
✓	62-86094 ✓

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 12/6/83 BY [redacted]

b6
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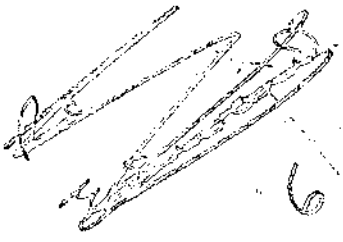


Jan. 16, 1962 E. Bruun 3,016,894
Remote Control
Means Communicator

cc - Mr. [illegible]amus

[illegible] R. A

March 8, 1956

RECORDED - 62-86094-50

Mr. C. C. Bolmer
53 Kew Gardens Road
Kew Gardens 15, New York

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 12/6/83 BY [redacted] b6 b7C

Dear Mr. Bolmer:

Your letter dated March 2, 1956, together with the enclosure, has been received and the motives which prompted your communication are indeed appreciated.

Sincerely yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

cc - New York

Correspondent's letter, written on stationery of "Chauncie C. Bolmer, Advertising and Publicity," suggests that the individual (Edward R. Murrow) mentioned in enclosed newspaper clipping be watched. The clipping criticizes Murrow's presentation of a television program in which children were used as a pressure group to obtain large school funds. The clipping reports that the "Daily Worker" gave a full column to praising a recent "See it Now" show of Edward R. Murrow at which was described a campaign to raise a bond issue for education in a Colorado county.

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

MJR:lfj
(4)

COMM - FBI
MAR 8 1956
MAILED 19

MAR 1956

UNRECORDED COPY FILED

Letter to Mr. C. C. Bolmer
53 Kew Gardens Road
Kew Gardens 15, New York

Bufiles reflect that Edward R. Murrow whose business address is 485 Madison Avenue, New York City, has not been the subject of a Bureau investigation. He has received both favorable and unfavorable comments by the Communist press on his television programs, Bufile 62-86094.

The files reflect receipt of a number of letters between 1945 and 1951 on identical stationery used by correspondent. The past letters have been signed "C. C. Bolmer, Mrs. D. S. Bolmer and Mrs. Daniel G. Bolmer." There is no indication as to whether the correspondent is identical with the individuals who previously wrote to the Bureau.

(94-36831)

53 KEW GARDENS ROAD
KEW GARDENS 15, N. Y.

LIGGETT 4-5686

CHAUNCIE C. BOLMER
Advertising and Publicity

3/2/56

Dear Mr Hoover

INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIF
DATE 12/6/83 BY

[redacted] b6 b7C

this man shoud
be watches - has most
un American - and
has been hiding be
hind the cloak of
democracy long enough
calling himself a
liberal paper

RECORDED - 60 62-86094-5

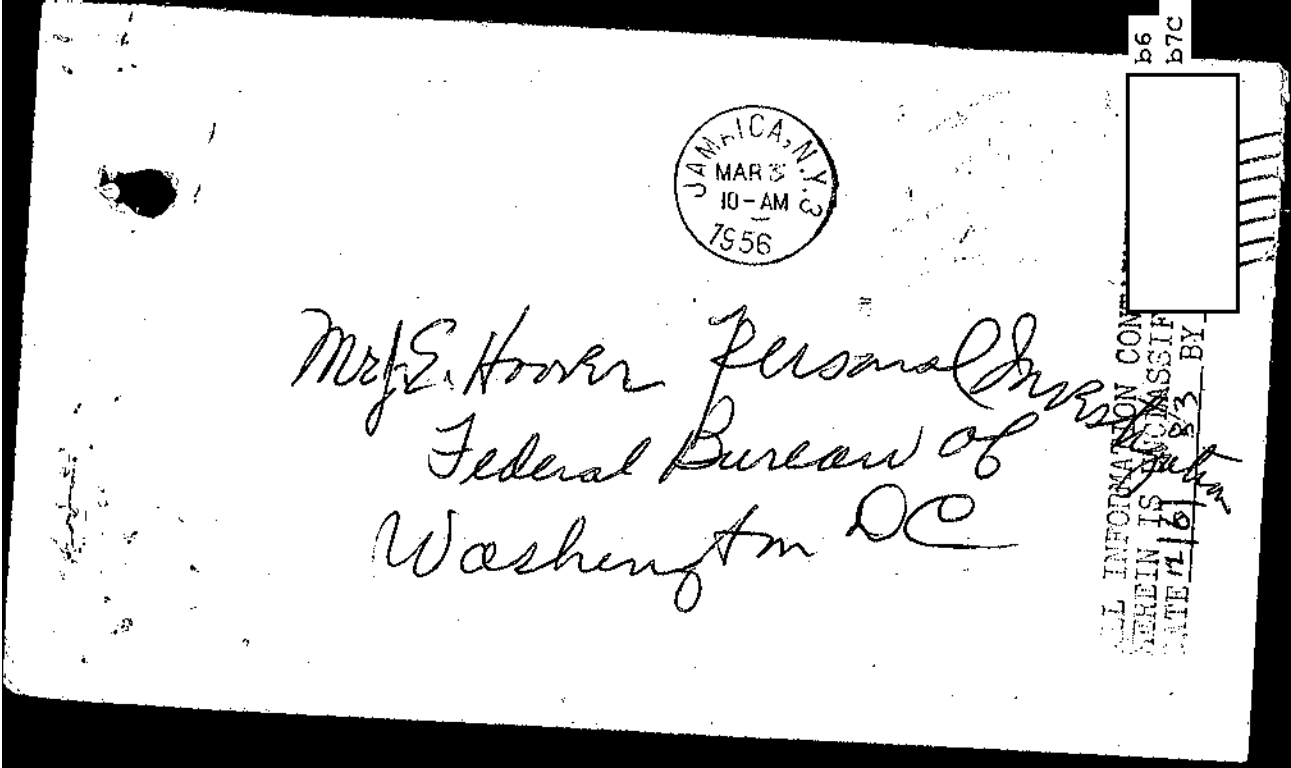
29 MAR 5 1956

ENCLOSURE ENCLS. ATTACHED

This is the fact
anything - that is Republican
he slurs turns also
has in the pay of too many
liberals to suit me
Kind regards
CC Bolmer

ack 3-7-56
cc - NY
3-8-56 mjr

FBI - CONTROL
UNRECORDED COPY FILED
9-1-36 63 MAR 5 1956
FBI PROC


JAMAICA, N.Y.
MAR 3
10-AM
1956
Mr. J. E. Hoover Personal
Federal Bureau of
Washington DC
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DATE 12/6/83 BY

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Enclosure

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62-86094-50

ENCLOSURE

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DATE 12-16-83 BY ...

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BISHOP STUDIES EDWARD MURROW

Nevada Prelate Felt Like Yogi Looking at Commissar

By MOST REV. ROBERT J. DWYER

(Bishop of Reno, Nevada, in the Nevada "Register.")

Every so often your scribe emerges from the 18th century (his natural milieu) and takes in a television show.

He did so last Sunday, with permanent damage to his circulatory system. His blood-pressure is up, and it will take more than writing this column to get it down again.

The show was MCed by Mr. Edward R. Murrow, he of the funereal countenance and the voice of a prophet in search of his own country.

It was a simple business, served family style, in the way of a report on a school district bond election in the County of Jefferson, State of Colorado.

Nothing so very hair-raising in this, surely. Ah, but wait.

This Is Democracy

This, Mr. Murrow emphasized, was genuine American democracy at work, the real grassroots variety of which we have become so fond in these degenerate days.

Farmers talked over the issue at their plows, bankers in their private offices, housewives over the back fence, and chambers of commerce over the remains of unappetizing luncheons.

One earnest young minister talked about it in church. The district school superintendent made his pitch for it at an open meeting.

In most respects it was a typical situation; a county school district faced with an unprecedented population growth. There were undercurrents of protest against centralization and consolidation, against the disappearance of the little red school house, against education as big business, with its attendant waste and dehumanization, but these were rather skillfully dealt with as representing the backwoods variety of thinking.

The main stress was on the point (and who could stand up and say no to it?) that we want the very best for our children. So far so good.

But then, as in the course of the program the campaign for the bond-issue really got rolling, the pressures began to manifest

'Daily Worker' Finds Murrow Show Pro-Red

A television columnist in the Communist "Daily Worker" this week gave a full column to praising the recent "See It Now" show of Edward R. Murrow in which was described the campaign to raise a bond issue for education in a Colorado county.

After giving one column to criticize two other television shows, the "Daily Worker" columnist wrote:

"Yet TV is not completely hopeless even under present conditions. Now and then a comet flashes across the dark sky. Such a comet was Edward Murrow's recent Sunday afternoon program about the national school shortage."

Below, he continued:

"On three separate occasions, once a young pastor was speaking and twice in remarks from the floor by just plain citizens, the example was cited of what the Soviet Union had accomplished in expanding education. A remarkable phenomenon indeed. Far off in this hilly county, where in some townships people live so far apart that the fight for free school buses becomes the very core of the fight for knowledge, the experience of the Soviet Union has made a deep impression."

hiring sound trucks to infest quiet neighborhoods, hammering home the idea that the school bond election was on par with life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness, and that the salvation of Jefferson County, Colorado, depended on a favorable vote on election day.

But the real pressure was from the school children themselves.

These youngsters, from grade and high schools, were admirably trained for their part in the general propaganda. They marched, they cavorted, they sang songs, they held riotous assemblies, all to convince the public, including, presumably, their own parents, that new schools were essential.

Carefully coached, they gave voice to philosophic disquisitions on the value of education and the necessity of providing funds to underwrite the best that money can buy. They had a wonderful time.

They also demonstrated one of the most unscrupulous uses of pressure politics that we have seen in a long time. For there is no question that American public school education is a political agency of enormous power and infinite resourcefulness.

Under the leadership of men who know precisely what they want and how to go about getting it, it is exercising every conceivable kind of pressure for its purposes.

In Jefferson County it was a question of some millions of dollars for further school facilities, quite possibly a legitimate need. But it is also being used elsewhere to promote the demand for Federal funds for school building and educational maintenance.

It is being used to beat down the scruples and protests of those who might question the infallibility and omniscience of the proponents.

And what better way could be found than by organizing the children themselves? Indoctrinate them in the classroom, din it in their ears day after day, let them put on their demonstrations, let them shout their tender lungs out. It is the most effective form of propaganda, and by a long shot the cheapest. But it is also the grossest kind of insult to American intelligence. It is the method of mass hysteria most commonly associated as a technique of Communism.

It Was Spirit of the Kremlin

From where your scribe sat last Sunday, taking in Mr. Murrow's show, he might as well have been the Yogi looking at the Commissar. He might as well have been on Red Square in Moscow, looking at a planned demonstration in memory of the late Nicolai Lenin. The scene was Jefferson County, Colorado, with its familiar towns of Golden and Wheatridge, Pine and Bear Creek, but the spirit was the spirit of the Kremlin.

Federal aid for schools? Why certainly. Get out 25,000,000 youngsters, set them marching, teach them theme songs, give them their head, and the thing, gentlemen, is done.

It is as simple as that. The school bond election in Jefferson County, Colorado, was an admirable demonstration. Thank you, Mr. Murrow. And now back to the 18th century, thank God.

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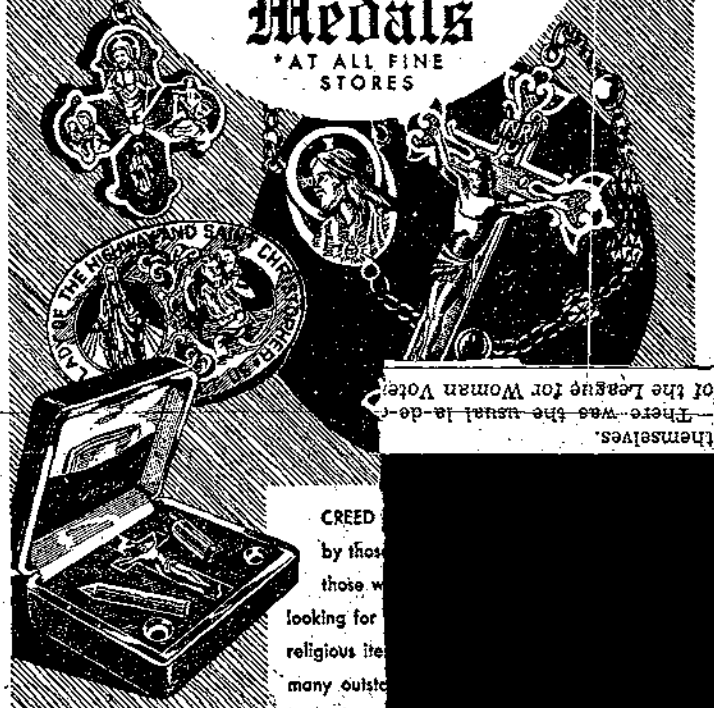

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The 1951 law granting exemption, based on the 1944 constitutional amendment, was approved by California voters in a 1952 referendum.

Henry C. Clausen, attorney for Mr. Lundberg, argued before the Supreme Court that tax exemption of private schools would "cripple" the public schools by "draining away" their funds. He also contended that the exemption measure violates the First Amendment to the United States Constitution.

The attorney said that 90 per cent of the benefit from the tax exemption act would accrue to Catholic parochial schools and therefore would aid a particular sect because such schools "exist only to indoctrinate the dogma of their own religion."

Describes Public Service

Andrew Burke, counsel for the Catholic group, said that only about 20 minutes a day is devoted to religious instruction in parochial schools.

Moreover, he told the court, private schools save California taxpayers some $188,000,000 a year that otherwise would have to be spent on an expanded public school system. On the other hand, Mr. Burke said, tax money lost to the State through the school exemption will amount to only about $1,000,000 a year.

"When these schools save the State this amount," Mr. Bur

themselves.

There was the usual la-de-d
of the League for Woman Vote

'Twas the Night B

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 06-02-2023 BY: [redacted]

b6
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Mr. Tolson
Mr. Boardman
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Parsons
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Nease
Mr. Winterrowd
Tele. Room
Mr. Holloman
Miss Gandy

MR. BRANNIGAN

AIRTEL

1/26/56

FBI WASH FIELD

DIRECTOR [redacted]

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b7E

EMBASSY OF EGYPT, WASHINGTON, D. C., IS - EGYPT

travel Remyairtel 1/23/56 which pertains to EDWARD R. MURROW's ~~flight~~ to Egypt, at which time he will interview Premier NASSER.

On 1/25/56 [redacted] advised that EDWARD R. MURROW

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[redacted]

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The above is being furnished for the info of the Bu and the NY Division.

Exempt 3 3401

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3-Bureau
1-New York (Info)
1-WFO [redacted]
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ORIGINAL—DIRECTOR

62-56094

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FEB 6 1956

INDEXED - 19

51

April 16, 1956

Mr. Robert Stuart
Joboli Motel
Route 1, Box 44
Titusville, Florida

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HEREIN IS UNCLASSI
DATE 12/6/83 BY

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Dear Mr. Stuart:

Your letter postmarked April 7, 1956, has been received, and it was indeed thoughtful of you to bring your observations and comments to my attention.

In the event you acquire further data which you believe to be of interest to the FBI, please feel free to contact the representatives of our office located at 3915 Biscayne Boulevard, Miami 52, Florida.

Sincerely yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

cc - Miami, with copy of incoming
ATTENTION SAC: Correspondent is not identifiable in Bufiles. Edward R. Murrow has not been subject of Bureau investigation. He has received both favorable and unfavorable comments by the Communist Press on his television programs. (62-86094-50)

MAILED 6
APR 16 1956
COMM-FBI

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(4)

TRUE COPY

April

Dear Sirs,

I am a member of the V.F.W. also four years in Military Police. Worked for Pan Am. at their Missel Range at the Cape for six months while my father in law was building this this Motel.

I know you men know your job, but why are such men as Ed Morrow on T.V.?

I am sure you have an eye on his 'Person to Person Contacts.' But why wait for a "Pearl Harbor."

A reply to this note will be appreciated. At least it will show me you recieved my letter and consider my opinion.

Yours Truly,

/s/ Robert Stuart

Joboli Motel
Rt. 1 Box 44
Titusville, Fla. Tel- 581-H

A.S.N.
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April 11 NC

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nml 4/11/56

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Rt. 1 Box 44

Titusville, Fla. Tel 581-J

~~Robert Edwards~~

2 copies typed

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DATE 06-02-2023 BY: [redacted]

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STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum · UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. A. Rosen

DATE: June 7, 1956

FROM : L. N. Conroy

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
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DATE 12/6/83 BY [redacted]

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Holloman
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SUBJECT: EDWARD R. MURROW
NAME CHECK REQUEST

[redacted]

CLASSIFIED BY: [redacted]
DECLASSIFY ON: 12 years

Name check request received Name Check Section 5/28/56, from the Office of the Secretary of Defense (OSD) requesting subversive derogatory information concerning Edward R. Murrow, of CBS. OSD has indicated that Murrow, along with other news correspondents, is to be accredited for attendance at press conferences to be held by OSD.

No investigation has been conducted by the Bureau concerning Murrow. Bureau files reveal that Murrow has been described either as a member, sympathetic to, sponsor of, on mailing list of, or associated with the following cited organizations: Institute of Pacific Relations, Committee for Care of Young Children in Wartime, Socialist Workers Party, and Industrial Workers of the World.

In addition, Murrow served on the Advisory Council for a Summer Session in Moscow University in 1935; acted as English narrator for Russian film, "Siege of Leningrad"; in contact with John Dierkes in 1947 at which time Dierkes attempting to obtain radio time in behalf of Hollywood personalities subpoenaed by HCUA regarding communist affiliations. According to Dierkes, Murrow anti-HCUA. Murrow a reference on passport application of Winston Burdett who allegedly was a contact of Soviet agents. Was associated with Stephen Laird, who has been identified as a Soviet agent operating in the United States in 1944. 100-[redacted]-52

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.

RECORDED - 88

25 JUN 12 1956

Murrow has been criticized by "Counterattack,"* in that he allegedly defended Owen Lattimore on the air. Was criticized by George Sokolsky, and Westbrook Pegler for his alleged slanted views on current leftist activities. The "Daily Worker" has both complimented and criticized Murrow's television programs.

Summaries containing information appearing in Bureau files have previously been furnished to Department of the Army, State Department [redacted] and ICA. (International Cooperation Administration).

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Enclosure

WHP:jm
(5)

*"Counterattack" is an anti-communist weekly news letter published by the American Business Consultants, Inc., at New York City.

51 JUN 13 1956

Memorandum to Mr. A. Rosen

RECOMMENDATION:

That the attached memorandum be returned to the Name Check Section for transmittal to the Office of the Secretary of Defense in response to their name check request.

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 06-02-2023 BY [redacted]

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CLASSIFIED BY [redacted]
DECLASSIFY ON 12/8/83

MAILED JUN 13 1956
NAME CHECK

b6
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June 7, 1956

EDWARD R. MURROW
Born: April 25, 1908
Greensboro, North Carolina

No investigation pertinent to your inquiry has been conducted by the FBI concerning Edward Roscoe Murrow; however, the records of this Bureau contain the following information concerning him:

Among Institute of Pacific Relations (IPR) documents, furnished to this Bureau with the approval of the IPR, appeared a letter dated April 8, 1935, on the letterhead of "Pacific Affairs," a quarterly publication of the IPR at Honolulu, Hawaii, from Catharine Porter to Edward C. Carter of the Japan Council of the IPR which stated that the writer was attaching the itinerary of one Dr. Wittfogel and that copies of the itinerary had been sent to several individuals including Edward Murrow. Also contained in these IPR documents was an announcement on the letterhead of the Council on Foreign Relations, Inc., of a dinner to be given in honor of Maxim Litvinoff, Ambassador of the U. S. S. R., on March 25, 1942, at the Ritz-Carlton Hotel, New York City. Under a caption "members list" was the name Edward R. Murrow.

The IPR was founded in 1925 in Hawaii as an organization engaged in research on the economic, political, and social aspects of countries bordering on the Pacific Ocean. As a result of documentary evidence and testimony from witnesses who appeared during 1951 and 1952 before the Subcommittee on Internal Security of the United States Senate Committee on the Judiciary, this Committee concluded in its report dated July 2, 1952, that while most members of the IPR (including the American Council of the IPR, succeeded by the American Institute of Pacific Relations, Inc.) and its Board of Trustees were inactive and without any influence over the policies of the organization, and

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INDEXED - 93 RECORDED - 93

62-80074-53

Orig 93 and one to OSD
Req rec'd: 5/17/56
W. H. Pritt/jm
(6)

Enclosure to memo Conney to Rosen dated 6/7/56 captioned "Edward R. Murrow, Name Check Request" WHP:jm

62 JUN 19 1956

52 OCT 12 1956

CONFIDENTIAL

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while the names of eminent individuals were by design used as a responsible and impressive screen for the activities of the IPR inner core, the activities, administration and policies of the IPR were controlled by a small core of communist or procommunist personnel; that the IPR was considered by the American Communist Party and by Soviet officials as an instrument of Soviet policy, propaganda and military intelligence; that the IPR was used as a channel for communist and Soviet propaganda and its leadership used IPR prestige to promote the interests of the Soviet Union; that the IPR had for its chief function the influencing of United States public opinion and was a vehicle used by the communists to orientate American Far Eastern policies; and that persons associated with the IPR were instrumental in keeping United States policy on a course favorable to communist objectives in China.

An article appearing in the "New York Times" on March 13, 1954, entitled, "Murrow Replies -- Defends '35 Role," related that Edward R. Murrow had stated the previous day that he would claim neither "ignorance nor youth" for having served on the Advisory Council for a Summer Session in Moscow University in 1935. In rebuttal to a charge made the preceding Thursday night by Senator Joseph R. McCarthy, Murrow said he was only one of twenty-five persons, most of whom were distinguished educators, who served on this Advisory Council. According to the article Murrow was 27 years old at the time and Assistant Director of the Institute for International Education. The article continued that the Institute for International Education was explained by Mr. Murrow to have "dealt primarily with the exchange of students and professors between this and foreign countries." He said that the Board of Trustees of the organization created the Advisory Council in 1935 for the proposed Moscow University Summer School, but the school was "abruptly and without satisfactory explanation cancelled" in the spring by the Russian authorities and no effort was made to revive the venture. According to the article, the Institute still functioned at 1 East 67th Street, New York City, and Mr. Murrow was one of the trustees. (62-86094-36; New York report dtd. 3-17-55, dre Lacey Van Buren Murrow, ERP)

In 1942, Edward Murrow, London correspondent, Columbia Broadcasting System (CBS), was listed in an official bulletin of the organization as a sponsor for the Committee for the Care of Young Children in Wartime, which was cited as a communist front by the California Committee on Un-American Activities in its 1948 report.

On April 13, 1943, the "Milwaukee Sentinel," Milwaukee, Wisconsin, newspaper, stated that Edward R. Murrow was the English narrator for the Russian film, "Siege of Leningrad," an Artkino full length documentary film based on photographs taken by the Russians in 1941 and 1942.

Numerous individuals in Hollywood, California, banded together in October, 1947, to plot a line of attack on the House Committee on Un-American Activities (HCUA) in order to defend individuals who had been subpoenaed to testify regarding their communist affiliations. A confidential informant who had furnished reliable information in the past advised that during the campaign carried on by this group to discredit the HCUA, one John Dierkes, who was working with the group, was in contact on several occasions with Ed Murrow of New York City. Dierkes contacted one Mr. Scovill of CBS regarding radio time for the Hollywood group, and advised Scovill that Ed Murrow had referred him to Scovill. On October 28, 1947, Dierkes was heard to state that Murrow had made a speech on the air the night before which was being quoted all over the press. He said that "There never has been a crack that lit up the switchboards the way this one did." He said Murrow had indicated that many people have compared the House Committee action with the Palmer raids but that "This is not the case, that it actually has the smell of a Reichstag fire in it." (C-502) (U)

According to a confidential informant who has furnished reliable information in the past John Dierkes, a former Treasury Department employee, last known to be residing in Hollywood, California, had been in contact in 1946 and 1947 with numerous communists and known espionage agents. He was in Washington, D. C., during the time the HCUA was conducting hearings on the communist infiltration of the motion picture industry.

[redacted] (CNDI-LARD-30

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The "Herald Tribune," a New York City newspaper, reported on June 21, 1948, that Jackson Leighter planned to produce a motion picture on the case of George W. Polk, CBS correspondent who was murdered in Slonika, Greece, on May 9, 1948, based on a script by Murrow with Gregory Peck playing the lead. Another government agency advised that a source (reliability not indicated) of that agency in Athens, Greece, had described all three of the above individuals as "known leftists."

(State Dept; 64-32399-58)

In 1949, Edward R. Murrow, CBS, New York City, was named as a reference on the passport application of Winston Mansfield Burdett. Burdett was named as a contact of Jacob Golos, a Soviet agent, in 1939, by Elizabeth Bentley, confessed former Soviet agent. It was also ascertained that Burdett was a contact of Ignacy Witczak, a known Soviet espionage agent in 1945. Burdett has admitted Communist Party membership from 1937 to 1940.

"Counterattack -- Facts to Combat Communism," issue dated February 22, 1952, contains a statement that Edward R. Murrow "has defended Owen Lattimore on the air and also those who have joined fronts, taking the position that nobody should be blamed for that. Though not pro-communist, he is confused on communist issues and defends those involved in communist causes." With respect to Owen Lattimore, it is noted that the report of the Committee on the Judiciary, Internal Security Subcommittee concerning the Institute of Pacific Relations dated July 2, 1952, charged that "Owen Lattimore was, from some time beginning in the 1930's, a conscious, articulate instrument of the Soviet conspiracy."

On December 17, 1953, an individual who occupies a responsible position abroad advised that Stephen Laird, in making a recent application for a passport for his daughter, had given Edward R. Murrow as a reference. Stephen Laird has been identified as a Soviet agent known to have been operating in the United States in 1944, and as having many contacts and associates who are communist sympathizers. (U)

(Passport Officer, American Embassy, Paris; [redacted]) b3 b7E

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The January 15, 1954, issue of "Counterattack" was devoted in large part to a book by Theodore White, who was head of the China Bureau of "Time" magazine from 1939 to 1945. "Counterattack" points out that statements are made in White's book, "Fire in the Ashes," which are favorable to the U.S.S.R. and "Counterattack" briefly refers to White's "background on the subject of communism." According to the article, Edward R. Murrow featured White and "plugged" his book on Murrow's nation-wide "Person to Person" television show.

Two confidential informants, who have furnished reliable information in the past, reported on April 9, 1954, that John Black, organizer of the Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, Branch of the Socialist Workers Party, stated that Edward R. Murrow was a "very good liberal," and that it was "open talk" that Murrow was an old-time member of the Industrial Workers of the World (IWW) at Seattle, Washington. Westbrook Pegler, in his column on September 1, 1954, stated that an article in the "Saturday Evening Post" of December 10, 1948, had named Edward R. Murrow as having been a member of the IWW, dates not indicated. The Socialist Workers Party and the IWW have been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

(PG 108-S; PG-109-S; 62-86094-41; 62-36434-A)

"Counterattack," on March 19, 1954, stated that Edward R. Murrow "went to bat for Radulovich in a very cleverly slanted program that produced no evidence that Radulovich had been judged wrongly." According to "Counterattack," Lieutenant Milo Radulovich was an Air Force reserve officer who refused to resign his commission when asked to do so because it was decided that he was not a good security risk although his loyalty was not questioned. "Counterattack" devoted its entire March 19, 1954, issue to examples of what Murrow has said or done on his broadcasts and telecasts in answer to the proposed question, "Why does the communist press praise Edward R. Murrow so highly?"

(10-35-512-576)

The "Daily Worker," east coast communist newspaper, on April 18, 1954, carried an article reviewing the television show, "See It Now," of Edward R. Murrow presented by CBS-TV. The article praised the documentary work of Murrow in his program concerning Lieutenant Radulovich and characterized the program dealing with this case as "one of the most distinguished TV programs ever done." The article further praised the programs in which Murrow "brought alive a civil rights battle in Indianapolis," and another in which he "compared Red hunting V. F. W. Chapter leaders in Norwalk, Connecticut, with unemployed workers in the same town." The article also praised the programs on Senator McCarthy. The article criticized Murrow's program on March 30, 1954, as "an unabashed war-whoop for American intervention in Indochina, based on a complete distortion of what the sentiment of the people of France is known to be. At the same time, it was a recruiting call for civilian defense using the outrageous device of a mock-Soviet invasion to engender the very hysteria that Murrow so eloquently inveighs against." This article further reflected that these programs weakened Murrow's attacks on "domestic McCarthyism" and distort his whole approach to objective reporting. The article concluded "It's the vigor with which he exposed McCarthyism that gives him the greatest public response and it is this, on the whole, that lifts 'See It Now' a dozen cuts above the run of the mill programs on TV."

(100-3-4879)

An informant who has furnished reliable information in the past reported that on November 17, 1954, Edward R. Murrow was in contact with Dr. J. Robert Oppenheimer at the Institute for Advanced Study, Princeton, New Jersey; however, the purpose of the contact is not known. 162- (Bu Agent; 100-17828-2112)

George Sokolsky, in his column, "These Days," subcaptioned "Propaganda or Entertainment?" in the "Washington Post and Times Herald," on February 15, 1955, concerning the appearance of Dr. J. Robert Oppenheimer on Edward R. Murrow's television program "See It Now" on January 4, 1955, quoted "Variety" magazine:

". . . While the Murrow - Oppenheimer teletalk was the usual half hour, the show shot about three hours of footage with world-famed boss man of the Institute for Advanced Study at Princeton. A one-hour edition is being made available via the Fund for the Republic for distribution to colleges and universities . . ."

Sokolsky stated that the Fund for the Republic is an offshoot of the Ford Foundation which gave it $15,000,000 of tax-free money which can only be employed for educational purposes. As such, it would have to be objective. Sokolsky continued that Mr. Murrow's telecast was obviously not designed to be objective; it was an opportunity for Dr. Oppenheimer to state his side and his side alone of a vexed question. To be objective, someone designated by the Atomic Energy Commission should have been present at the same time to present the data available to the Commission upon which it caused the separation of Dr. Oppenheimer from that body. Dr. J. Robert Oppenheimer was found to be a security risk by an Atomic Energy Commission Personnel Security Board on May 27, 1954, following which his clearance was revoked by the Atomic Energy Commission on June 29, 1954. (62-89885-A)

In addition, you may desire to consult the files of the Department of the Army for information concerning the subject of your inquiry.

The foregoing information is furnished to you as a result of your request for an FBI file check and is not to be construed as a clearance or a nonclearance of the individual involved. This information is furnished for your use and should not be disseminated outside of your agency.

(Above information, except where otherwise indicated, taken from summary dated 4-22-54, 62-86094-36)

NAME CHECK

July 12, 1956

Edward R. Murrow

EDWARD R. MURROW Summary
Born in Greensboro, North Carolina

Reference is made to your request for copies of investigative reports in the event the captioned individual has been investigated by this Bureau.

No investigation pertinent to your inquiry concerning the captioned individual has been conducted by the FBI.

(62-86094)

The foregoing information is furnished to you as a result of your request for an FBI file checkand is not to be construed as a clearance or a nonclearance of the individual involved. This information is furnished for your use and should not be disseminated outside of your agency.

Orig. and one to USIA
Req. rec'd 6-27-56
W.L. Marshall/rmh
(4)

NOTE: Paul McNichol, USIA, requested a search of main files only. He advised that only copies of investigative reports of the results of investigation were requested. Reason for request: Program for People-to-People Partnership (formerly President's Program for World Understanding).

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
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DATE 12/6/83 BY

62-86094-54

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4-22b (11-23-55)

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Subj:

RH 105 Date Searcher Number

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NPI I 100-17828-2138 2190 SE

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I 138-2966-19

I [redacted]

NPI I 100-357044-209

NPI I 100-12295-146

NPL 94-4-2189-175 NPI I

NPI I 100-17828-2121 2129

L 123-7646-43 encls 913 115

SI [redacted]

I 124-8498-12

SI [redacted]

I 100-419285-704

4-22b (11-23-55)

SEARCH SLIP

Subj Edward R. Murrow

Searcher

R# 105 Date 5/18 Number 134

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Edward R. Murrow

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-	4/22/55
I	62-86094-4 Serv. 4/50
I	62-86094-36 Serv. 4/60
I	62-86094-32
-	Edward R.
L	62-60527-42236
NP I	62-102185-3
SI	100-3-74-9-110 to 100-12295-14
NP L	94-4-2169 2684
I	62-89885 Serv. 4/30/53

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4-22b (11-23-55)

SEARCH SLIP

Subj: [redacted]

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the March 1, 1956 p2	
Edward	
SI 62-27055-31 to main	
SI 121-0-9 Sum. 8-12-47	

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 12/6/83 BY [redacted] b6 b7C

4-22b (11-23-55)

SEARCH SLIP

Subj: Edward R. Murrow

R# 105 Date 5/18 Searcher Number 834

	FILE NUMBER	SERIAL
	3d	
SI	~~100-391697-257~~ 100-391697-109X	
I	62-77787-259-104	
NRI	100-391697-257	
-	encls 4-6-11	
I	[redacted]	
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Searched OTD

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DATE 12/6/83 BY [redacted]

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-22 (6-15-55)
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Records Section

_____, 1955

- ☐ Name Check Unit - Room 6523
- ☐ Attention _____
- ☐ Service Unit - Room 6524
- ☐ Forward to File Review
- ☐ Return to _____ Ext. _____
  Supervisor
  Room _____

- ☐ All References
- ☐ Subversive References
- ☑ Main SUBV. References Only + SUMM's.
- ☐ Restrict to Locality of _____
- ☑ Breakdown ☑ Buildup ☐ Variations
- ☐ Exact Name Only
- ☐ Exact Spelling
- ☐ Check for Alphabetical Loyalty Form

SUBJECT Edward R. Murrow
Address _____

Localities _____
Birthdate & Place _____

R# R26 Date 6/29 Searcher Initial 107

	FILE NUMBER	SERIAL
	62-86094	
	62-86094-48	(SUMM.)
L	62-102319-16 EN. P. #4	(SUMM)
	EDWARD ROSCOE MURROW	
	62-86094-4, 19, 32, 36	
	LHM.	(SUMM'S)
L	100-391697-281 en. P. 10	
	Bufile 61-N 197	(SUMM.)
	EDWARD MURROW	
L	121-0-9	(SUMM.)

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STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. A. H. BELMONT

DATE: October 4, 1956

FROM : MR. R. R. ROACH

SUBJECT: EDWARD R. MURROW
TV COMMENTATOR
Ed Murrow
Edward Roscoe Murrow
Edward Murrow

Tolson
Nichols
Boardman
Belmont
Mason
Mohr
Parsons
Rosen
Tamm
Nease
Winterrowd
Tele. Room
Holloman
Gandy

At 10:00 p.m. on October 3, 1956, Atomic Energy Commission Chairman Lewis Strauss called Liaison Agent Bates at home and asked if he could have any available information the Bureau had on Murrow. He stated he would appreciate receiving this, if possible, on the afternoon of October 4.

It should be noted that television schedules indicate that Strauss will be a guest on Murrow's "Person To Person" program on Friday evening, October 5, 1956.

There is enclosed a copy of a summary on Murrow dated June 7, 1956, which was furnished to the Office of the Secretary of Defense. The Bureau has conducted no investigation of Murrow. The files have been checked up-to-date since June 7, and no additional pertinent data was disclosed.

ACTION:

If you agree, Liaison will furnish the enclosed summary to Admiral Strauss.

Enclosures
CWB:clr
(4)

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Section
1 - Mr. Bates

62-86094-55

RECORDED - 15

16 OCT 5 1956

ENCLOSURE

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DATE 12/6/83 BY

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52 OCT 12 1956

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FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 06-08-2023 BY: [redacted]

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COPY

CONFIDENTIAL

June 7, 1956

EDWARD R. MURROW
Born: April 25, 1908
Greensboro, North Carolina

No investigation pertinent to your inquiry has been conducted by the FBI concerning Edward Roscoe Murrow; however, the records of this Bureau contain the following information concerning him:

Among Institute of Pacific Relations (IPR) documents, furnished to this Bureau with the approval of the IPR, appeared a letter dated April 8, 1935, on the letterhead of "Pacific Affairs," a quarterly publication of the IPR at Honolulu, Hawaii, from Catherine Porter to Edward C. Carter of the Japan Council of the IPR which stated that the writer was attaching the itinerary of one Dr. Wittfogel and that copies of the itinerary had been sent to several individuals including Edward Murrow. Also contained in these IPR documents was an announcement on the letterhead of the Council on Foreign Relations, Inc., of a dinner to be given in honor of Maxim Litvinoff, Ambassador of the U. S. S. R., on March 25, 1942, at the Ritz-Carlton Hotel, New York City. Under a caption "members list" was the name Edward R. Murrow.

The IPR was founded in 1925 in Hawaii as an organization engaged in research on the economic, political, and social aspects of countries bordering on the Pacific Ocean. As a result of documentary evidence and testimony from witnesses who appeared during 1951 and 1952 before the Subcommittee on Internal Security of the United States Senate Committee on the Judiciary, this Committee concluded in its report dated July 2, 1952 that while most members of the IPR (including the American Council of the IPR, succeeded by the American Institute of Public Relations, Inc.) and its Board of Trustees were inactive and without any influence over the policies of the organization, and

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DECLASSIFY ON: OADR
12/8/83

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ENCLOSURE

while the names of eminent individuals were by design used as a responsible and impressive screen for the activities of the IPR inner core, the activities, administration and policies of the IPR were controlled by a small core of communist or procommunist personnel; that the IPR was considered by the American Communist Party and by Soviet officials as an instrument of Soviet policy, propaganda and military intelligence; that the IPR was used as a channel for communist and Soviet propaganda and its leadership used IPR prestige to promote the interests of the Soviet Union; that the IPR had for its chief function the influencing of United States public opinion and was a vehicle used by the communists to orientate American Far Eastern policies; and that persons associated with the IPR were instrumental in keeping United States policy on a course favorable to communist objectives in China.

An article appearing in the "New York Times" on March 13, 1954, entitled, "Murrow Replies -- Defends '35 Role," related that Edward R. Murrow had stated the previous day that he would claim neither "ignorance nor youth" for having served on the Advisory Council for a Summer Session in Moscow University in 1935. In rebuttal to a charge made the preceding Thursday night by Senator Joseph R. McCarthy, Murrow said he was only one of twenty-five persons, most of whom were distinguished educators, who served on this Advisory Council. According to the article Murrow was 27 years old at the time and Assistant Director of the Institute for International Education. The article continued that the Institute for International Education was explained by Mr. Murrow to have "dealt primarily with the exchange of students and professors between this and foreign countries." He said that the Board of Trustees of the organization created the Advisory Council in 1935 for the proposed Moscow University Summer School, but the school was "abruptly and without satisfactory explanation cancelled" in the spring by the Russian authorities and no effort was made to revive the venture. According to the article, the Institute still functioned at 1 East 67th Street, New York City, and Mr. Murrow was one of the trustees.

In 1942, Edward Murrow, London correspondent, Columbia Broadcasting System (CBS), was listed in an official bulleting of the organization as a sponsor for the Committee for the Care of Young Children in Wartime, which was cited as a communist front by the California Committee on Un-American Activities in its 1948 report.

On April 13, 1943, the "Milwaukee Sentinel," Milwaukee, Wisconsin, newspaper, stated that Edward R. Murrow was the English narrator for the Russian film, "Siege of Leningrad," an Artkino full length documentary film based on photographs taken by the Russians in 1941 and 1942.

Numerous individuals in Hollywood, California, banded together in October, 1947, to plot a line of attack on the House Committee on Un-American Activities (HCUA) in order to defend individuals who had been subpoenaed to testify regarding their communist affiliations. A confidential informant who had furnished reliable information in the past advised that during the campaign carried on by this group to discredit the HCUA, one John Dierkes, who was working with the group, was in contact on several occasions with Ed Murrow of New York City. Dierkes contacted one Mr. Scovill of CBS regarding some radio time for the Hollywood group, and advised Scovill that Ed Murrow had referred him to Scovill. On October 28, 1947, Dierkes was heard to state that Murrow had made a speech on the air the night before which was being quoted all over the press. He said that "There never has been a crack that lit up the switchboards the way this one did." He said Murrow had indicated that many people have compared the House Committee action with the Palmer raids but that "This is not the case, that it actually has the smell of a Reichstag fire in it."

According to a confidential informant who has furnished reliable information in the past John Dierkes, a former Treasury Department employee, last known to be residing in Hollywood, California, had been in contact in 1946 and 1947 with numerous communists and known espionage agents. He was in Washington, D. C., during the time the HCUA was conducting hearings on the communist infiltration of the motion picture industry.

The "Herald Tribune," a New York City newspaper, reported on June 21, 1948, that Jackson Leighter planned to produce a motion picture on the case of George W. Polk, CBS correspondent who was murdered in Slonika, Greece, on May 9, 1948, based on a script by Murrow with Gregory Peck playing the lead. Another government agency advised that a source (reliability not indicated) of that agency in Athens, Greece, had described all three of the above individuals as "known leftists."

In 1949, Edward R. Murrow, CBS, New York City, was named as a reference on the passport application of Winston Mansfield Burdett. Burdett was named as a contact of Jacob Golos, a Soviet agent, in 1939, by Elizabeth Bentley, confessed former Soviet agent. It was also ascertained that Burdett was a contact of Ignacy Witzcak, a known Soviet espionage agent in 1945. Burdett has admitted Communist Party membership from 1937 to 1940.

"Counterattack -- Facts to Combat Communism," issue dated February 22, 1952, contains a statement that Edward R. Murrow "has defended Owen Lattimore on the air and also those who have joined fronts, taking the position that nobody should be blamed for that. Though not pro-communist, he is confused on communist issues and defends those involved in communist causes." With respect to Owen Lattimore, it is noted that the report of the Committee on the Judiciary, Internal Security Subcommittee concerning the Institute of Pacific Relations dated July 2, 1952, charged that "Owen Lattimore was, from some time beginning in the 1930's, a conscious, articulate instrument of the Soviet conspiracy."

On December 17, 1953, an individual who occupies a responsible position abroad advised that Stephen Laird, in making a recent application for a passport for his daughter, had given Edward R. Murrow as a reference. Stephen Laird has been identified as a Soviet agent known to have been operating in the United States in 1944, and as having many contacts and associates who are communist sympathizers.

The January 15, 1954, issue of "Counterattack" was devoted in large part to a book by Theodore White, who was head of the China Bureau of "Time" magazine from 1939 to 1945. "Counterattack" points out that statements are made in White's book, "Fire in the Ashes," which are favorable to the U.S.S.R. and "Counterattack" briefly refers to White's "background on the subject of communism." According to the article, Edward R. Murrow featured White and "plugged" his book on Murrow's nation-wide "Person to Person" television show.

Two confidential informants, who have furnished reliable information in the past, reported on April 9, 1954, that John Black, organizer of the Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, Branch of the Socialist Workers Party, stated that Edward R. Murrow was a "very good liberal," and that it was "open talk" that Murrow was an old-time member of the Industrial Workers of the World (IWW) at Seattle, Washington. Westbrook Pegler, in his column on September 1, 1954, stated that an article in the "Saturday Evening Post" of December 10, 1948, had named Edward R. Murrow as having been a member of the IWW, dates not indicated. The Socialist Workers Party and the IWW have been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

"Counterattack," on March 19, 1954, stated that Edward R. Murrow "went to bat for Radulovich in a very cleverly slanted program that produced no evidence that Radulovich had been judged wrongly." According to "Counterattack," Lieutenant Milo Radulovich was an Air Force reserve officer who refused to resign his commission when asked to do so because it was decided that he was not a good security risk although his loyalty was not questioned. "Counterattack" devoted its entire March 19, 1954, issue to examples of what Murrow has said or done on his broadcasts and telecasts in answer to the proposed question, "Why does the communist press praise Edward R. Murrow so highly?"

The "Daily Worker," east coast communist newspaper, on April 18, 1954, carried an article reviewing the television show, "See It Now," of Edward R. Murrow presented by CBS-TV. The article praised the documentary work of Murrow in his program concerning Lieutenant Radulovich and characterized the program dealing with this case as "one of the most distinguished TV programs ever done." The article further praised the programs in which Murrow "brought alive a civil rights battle in Indianapolis," and another in which he "compared Red hunting V. F. W. Chapter leaders in Norwalk, Connecticut, with unemployed workers in the same town." The article also praised the programs on Senator McCarthy. The article criticized Murrow's program on March 30, 1954, as "an unabashed war-whoop for American intervention in Indochina, based on a complete distortion of what the sentiment of the people of France is known to be. At the same time, it was a recruiting call for civilian defense using the outrageous device of a mock-Soviet invasion to engender the very hysteria that Murrow so eloquently inveighs against." This article further reflected that these programs weakened Murrow's attacks on "domestic McCarthyism" and distort his whole approach to objective reporting. The article concluded "It's the vigor with which he exposed McCarthyism that gives him the greatest public response and it is this, on the whole, that lifts 'See It Now' a dozen cuts above the run of the mill programs on TV."

An informant who has furnished reliable information in the past reported that on November 17, 1954, Edward R. Murrow was in contact with Dr. J. Robert Oppenheimer at the Institute for Advanced Study, Princeton, New Jersey; however, the purpose of the contact is not known.

George Sokolsky, in his column, "These Days," subcaptioned "Propaganda or Entertainment?" in the "Washington Post and Times Herald," on February 15, 1955, concerning the appearance of Dr. J. Robert Oppenheimer on Edward R. Murrow's television program "See It Now" on January 4, 1955, quoted "Variety" magazine:

"... While the Murrow - Oppenheimer teletalk was the usual half hour, the show shot about three hours of footage with world-famed bossman of the Institute for Advanced Study at Princeton. A one-hour edition is being made available via the Fund for the Republic for distribution to colleges and universities..."

Sokolsky stated that the Fund for the Republic is an offshoot of the Ford Foundation which gave it $15,000,000 of tax-free money which can only be employed for educational purposes. As such, it would have to be objective. Sokolsky continued that Mr. Murrow's telecast was obviously not designed to be objective; it was an opportunity for Dr. Oppenheimer to state his side and his side alone of a vexed question. To be objective, someone designated by the Atomic Energy Commission should have been present at the same time to present the data available to the Commission upon which it caused the separation of Dr. Oppenheimer from that body. Dr. J. Robert Oppenheimer was found to be a security risk by an Atomic Energy Commission Personnel Security Board on May 27, 1954, following which his clearance was revoked by the Atomic Energy Commission on June 29, 1954.

The foregoing information is furnished to you as a result of your request for an FBI file check and is not to be construed as a clearance or a nonclearance of the individual involved. This information is furnished for your use and should not be disseminated outside of your agency.

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Tolson

DATE: October 10, 1956

FROM : L. B. Nichols

SUBJECT:

Tolson
Nichols
Boardman
Belmont
Mason
Mohr
Parsons
Rosen
Tamm
Nease
Winterrowd
Tele. Room
Holloman
Gandy

Mr. Jesse Zousner of the Columbia Broadcasting System telephonically advised Mr. McGuire that he is the producer handling the Ed Murrow show, Person to Person, and that he had noted there would be a new book about the FBI coming out in the near future written by Don Whitehead. Zousner stated that the Director had previously been invited to appear on the program Person to Person and declined and he wondered in view of the new book about the Bureau if this might not be a good opportunity for the Director to appear on Murrow's television program. Accordingly, Zousner stated he was renewing the invitation to the Director.

Mr. McGuire told him he would be glad to check with the Director but he doubted that this was possible and accordingly, after several hours, Mr. McGuire called him back advising the Director just could not do this.

JJM:hpf
(3)

cc - Mr. Jones

I will never have anything to do with anything with which Whitehead is connected.

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62-86094-56

RECORDED-29

14 OCT 15 1956

INDEXED-29

EX-120

51 OCT 15 1956

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Nichols

DATE: January 7, 1957

FROM : M. A. Jones

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 12/6/83 BY

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Gandy

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SUBJECT: CLINTON AND THE LAW;
A STUDY IN SEGREGATION--
CBS TELEVISION PROGRAM,
"SEE IT NOW."

Reference is made to your memorandum to Mr. Tolson of January 2, 1957, concerning the captioned CBS program, narrated by Edward R. Murrow.

The program, one hour long, appeared on CBS-TV at 5:00 p. m., Sunday, January 6, 1957. It was a filmed resume of occurrences at Clinton, Tennessee, resulting from the Federal court ruling that the Clinton High School should become integrated beginning with the fall term in August, 1956. A number of excerpts from interviews with personalities directly or indirectly connected with the disturbances at Clinton was shown. These included the high school principal, D. J. Brittain, Jr.; Federal Judge Robert L. Taylor of Knoxville, Tennessee; John Kasper, Executive Secretary of White Citizens' Council; Reverend Paul Turner, First Baptist Church, Clinton, Tennessee; H. V. Wells, Editor and Publisher of the Clinton, Tennessee, newspaper; Anderson County Attorney Eugene Joyce and members of the local school board.

No reference to the FBI or the Department of Justice was made by persons interviewed. It is noted that Mr. Murrow mentioned the fact that the FBI and U. S. Marshals were in Clinton following the altercation in which Reverend Turner was assaulted, and at the conclusion of the program, Mr. Murrow stated that some people of Clinton felt the attitude of the majority of the citizens changed in that they were willing to accept the court ruling concerning integration after the FBI and the U. S. Marshals entered the picture.

It should be noted that John Kasper denounced the ruling by the court and the action taken by the school board to follow the court's ruling most bitterly. He first urged the citizens to disregard the ruling and not obey the law. In an excerpt from a later speech, he denounced both political parties, including Adlai Stevenson and President Eisenhower. He was most critical of the U. S. Supreme Court, referring to its members as communists. Kasper stated that the only recourse left to the citizens of Clinton, and elsewhere under similar conditions, would be to bring a great amount of pressure upon every level against the individuals responsible for the carrying-out of the court's decree.

cc - Mr. Boardman
cc - Mr. Belmont
cc - Mr. Rosen
CBF:jcs
(6)

RECORDED-20
INDEXED - 20
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14 JAN 9 1957
21 JAN 15 1957

(Continued next page)

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CRIME REC.

This telecast showed an excerpt of the statement given by Anderson County Attorney Eugene Joyce before the Clinton High School assembly on December 10, 1956. His reference concerning a written record of misbehavior of students which would be referred to the FBI was not included in the portion of his talk shown on this program.

RECOMMENDATION:

None. For information.

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Tolson

DATE: December 7, 1956

FROM : L. B. Nichols

SUBJECT: RACIAL SITUATION
CLINTON, TENNESSEE

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

Charlie Mack who was in charge of the old MGM News of the Day newsreel and who was always friendly to the Bureau called on December 5, 1956. He had a camera crew going to Clinton, Tennessee, to work for the newsreel and also for Ed Murrow. He wondered if our local agent could give them any guidance.

I told Charlie we were not making any comment on the Clinton situation, that if any question did come up his cameraman, Arthur Morse, could contact SAC Alden but that Alden would not be able to be of any assistance in any matters that I could foresee at the moment.

I alerted Alden on this and told him we had had a very friendly relationship with Charlie Mack but, of course, we would have nothing to do with Ed Murrow; that if he was contacted he should be courteous and not give them anything in the nature of guidance or comment unless it was something so obvious he would give it to anyone without making a statement. Alden stated he understood.

cc - Mr. Boardman
cc - Mr. Rosen

LBN:rm
(4)

Director's Notation

62-116074

NOT RECORDED
199 DEC 18 1956

16 DEC 17 1956

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January 15, 1957

FOIPA 239101

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DATE 12/6/83 BY [redacted]

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Honorable John W. Bricker
United States Senate
Washington, D. C.

62-86094-58

My dear Senator:

Inspector C. D. DeLoach has referred to me your letter of January 8, 1957, and the enclosed letter dated January 6 to you from Mr. Robert T. Conroy of Alliance, Ohio.

Your thoughtfulness in bringing Mr. Conroy's observations to the attention of the FBI is indeed appreciated.

With kind personal regards,

Sincerely yours,

[redacted]

RECORDED - 2
INDEXED - 2

REC'D JAN 11 9 39 AM '57
FBI

COMM - FBI
JAN 15 1957
MAILED 19

NOTE: Bufiles reflect frequent cordial contact with Senator Bricker and nothing identifiable with Conroy. Enclosure contains Conroy's fears that the [redacted] system might be used by subversive interests to transmit secret messages and that Edward R. Murrow might be a key figure in this apparatus.

b7E

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52 FEB 5 1957

JRH:agc
(4)

RECEIVED

WARREN G. MAGNUSON, WASH., CHAIR
JOHN O. PASTORE, R. I.
A. S. MIKE MONRONEY, OKLA.
GEORGE A. SMATHERS, FLA.
PRICE DANIEL, TEX.
SAM J. ERVIN, JR., N. C.
ALAN BIBLE, NEV.
THOMAS A. WOFFORD, S. C.
JOHN W. BRICKER
ANDREW F. SCHOEPPEL, KANS.
JOHN MARSHALL BUTLER, MD.
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JAMES H. DUFF, PA.
WILLIAM A. PURTELL, CONN.
FREDERICK G. PAYNE, MAINE

EDWARD JARRETT, CHIEF CLERK

United States Senate

COMMITTEE ON
INTERSTATE AND FOREIGN COMMERCE

January 9, 1957

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIF
DATE 12/6/83 BY [redacted]

b6
b7C

Inspector C. D. DeLoach
Federal Bureau of Investigation
9th & Pennsylvania Ave., N.W.,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Inspector DeLoach:

I am enclosing the original of a communication which I have received from a constituent in Alliance, Ohio concerning a matter of interest to your Agency.

While I am not placing any evaluation on this letter, I feel that its contents should be called to your attention. I understand the same type of activity was attempted against our Government during World War II.

With very best wishes, I am

Sincerely yours,

John W. Bricker, U.S.S.

JWB:JBf
Encl.

2 ENCLOSURES

RECORDED - 22 62-104741-58

EX-108

10 JAN 30 1957

INDEXED - 22

ROBERT T. CONROY
1108 PARKWAY BLVD.
ALLIANCE, - - OHIO

January 6, 1957

Senator John Bricker,
Washington, D. C.

JAN 9 12 02 PM 1957

Dear Senator Bricker:

I just watched a CONELRAD Program over television. This program was educational in nature ... designed to inform the public about radio procedure in the event of a Hack on our country by enemy planes or missles.

To my horror one Mr. Edward R. Murrow was a key figure on this program and he apparently will figure in Conelrad programs during periods of attack, if such attacks ever come.

My purpose in writing you this letter is my hope that you will institute action which will result in the removal of Mr. Murrow from the sensitive post which he apparently now holds in the Conelrad machinery.

[redacted] b6 b7C

Unquestionably you are aware of the cloud which surrounds Mr. Murrow which is the result of his dubious actions in the 1930's in connection with "educational visits to Moscow" which he organized; more recently his "liberal" views are the cause of concern of numerous Americans. In short, I don't think that Murrow is the proper person to be in a position to guide public thinking during time of attack. Numerous others share my viewpoint.

Perhaps the following will lead you to believe that I am a mere crank letter writer but I assure you I am deadly serious in what I am about to write. I invite you to investigate the series of transcribed

ENCLOSURE 62-86094-58

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broadcasts which mr. murrow made while on his recent visit to Israel. These tapes of Mr. Murrows comments were played during his regular 7:45 to 8:00 PM "This is the news" program by his substitute (I believe his substitute was Charles Collingwood). During the first minute of one of Mr. Murrow's taped transcribed reports I believe I heard him remark "The brown birds are flying" or similar words. In any event the words were not news and did not make sense regarding news about Israel. My impression, at the time I heard his words above mentioned, was that he was relaying a coded message to some one.

I recall listening to BBC broadcasts beamed from England to the Undergrounds on the continent during World War II. Such short coded messages were relayed as "mont Dore est vide." I know because I was instructed by the French Underground to have such a message relayed over BBC when I returned to England. This was so the French underground would know that I had made a successful escape.

Whether Mr. Murrow was relaying a coded message from Israel during that broadcast is questionable but I feel that a check of his messages should be made.

I for one would not like to have someone relay coded messages to the Communists in this country during emergency Conelrad broadcasts.

Please do something about getting someone other than murrow to handle the Conelrad broadcasts.

Respectfully yours,
Robert T. Conroy

TRUE COPY

ROBERT T. CONROY
1108 PARKWAY BLVD.
ALLIANCE, - - OHIO

January 6, 1957

Senator John Bricker,
Washington, D. C.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 12/10/83 BY [redacted] b6 b7C

Dear Senator Bricker:

I just watched [redacted] program over television. This program was educational in nature... designed to inform the public about radio procedure in the event of attack on our country by enemy planes or missles.

To my horror one Mr. Edward R. Murrow was a Key figure on this program and he apparently will figure in [redacted] programs during periods of attack, if such attacks ever come. b7E

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I for one would not like to have someone relay coded messages to the Communists in this country during emergency [redacted] broadcasts. b7E

Please do something about getting someone other than Murrow to handle the [redacted] broadcasts.

Respectfully yours,

/s/ Robert T. Conroy

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DATE 06-02-2023 BY: [redacted]

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~~EXCEPT~~ WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.

~~CLASSIFIED BY~~ [redacted] ~~ADR~~
~~DECLASSIFY ON:~~ 12/9/83

April 3, 1957

EDWARD R. MURROW
Born: April 25, 1908
Greensboro, North Carolina

Edward R. Murrow

In response to your name check request you are referred to data furnished you April 22, 1954, concerning Edward Roscoe Murrow who appears to be identical with the subject of your inquiry.

Bureau files reflect the following additional information that appears to be pertinent to the subject of your inquiry.

An article appearing in the "New York Times" on March 13, 1954, entitled, "Murrow Replies -- Defends '35 Role," related that Edward R. Murrow had stated the previous day that he would claim neither "ignorance nor youth" for having served on the Advisory Council for a Summer Session in Moscow University in 1935. In rebuttal to a charge made the preceding Thursday night by Senator Joseph R. McCarthy, Murrow said he was only one of twenty-five persons, most of whom were distinguished educators, who served on this Advisory Council. According to the article Murrow was 27 years old at the time and Assistant Director of the Institute for International Education. The article continued that the Institute for International Education was explained by Mr. Murrow to have "dealt primarily with the exchange of students and professors between this and foreign countries." He said that the Board of Trustees of the organization created the Advisory Council in 1935 for the proposed Moscow University Summer School, but the school was "abruptly and without satisfactory explanation cancelled" in the spring by the Russian authorities and no effort was made to revive the venture. According to the article, the Institute still functioned at 1 East 67th Street, New York City, and Mr. Murrow was one of the trustees.

Tolson
Nichols
Boardman
Belmont
Mohr
Parsons
Rosen
Tamm
Trotter
Case
Clegg
Glavin
Gandy

Orig. and one to Army
Req rec'd: 3/22/57
R. H. McLean:jm
(4)

SEE NOTE ON PAGE 4

RECORDED - 17 62-86071-059

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

INDEXED - 17

20 APR 8 1957

CONFIDENTIAL

CLASSIFIED BY: SP7 Mayfield
DECLASSIFY ON: OADR 12/9/83
ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.

Edward R. Murrow

Two confidential informants who have furnished reliable information in the past reported on April 9, 1954, that John Black, organizer of the Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, branch of the Socialist Workers Party, stated that Edward R. Murrow was a "very good liberal," and that it was "open talk" that Murrow was an old-time member of the Industrial Workers of the World (IWW) at Seattle, Washington. Westbrook Pegler, in his column on September 1, 1954, stated that an article in the "Saturday Evening Post" of December 10, 1948, had named Edward R. Murrow as having been a member of the IWW, dates not indicated. The Socialist Workers Party and the IWW have been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

"Counterattack," on March 19, 1954, stated that Edward R. Murrow "went to bat for Radulovich in a very cleverly slanted program that produced no evidence that Radulovich had been judged wrongly." According to "Counterattack," Lieutenant Milo Radulovich was an Air Force reserve officer who refused to resign his commission when asked to do so because it was decided that he was not a good security risk although his loyalty was not questioned. "Counterattack" devoted its entire March 19, 1954, issue to examples of what Murrow has said or done on his broadcasts and telecasts in answer to the proposed question, "Why does the communist press praise Edward R. Murrow so highly?"

The "Daily Worker," east coast communist newspaper, on April 18, 1954, carried an article reviewing the television show "See It Now" of Edward R. Murrow presented by CBS-TV. The article praised the documentary work of Murrow in his program concerning Lieutenant Radulovich and characterized the program dealing with this case as "one of the most distinguished TV programs ever done." The article further praised the programs in which Murrow "brought alive a civil rights battle in Indianapolis," and another in which he "compared Red hunting V. F. W. Chapter leaders in Norwalk, Connecticut, with unemployed

workers in the same town." The article also praised the programs on Senator McCarthy. The article criticized Murrow's program on March 30, 1954, as "an unabashed war-whoop for American intervention in Indochina, based on a complete distortion of what the sentiment of the people of France is known to be. At the same time, it was a recruiting call for civilian defense using the outrageous device of a mock-Soviet invasion to engender the very hysteria that Murrow so eloquently inveighs against." This article further reflected that these programs weakened Murrow's attacks on "domestic McCarthyism" and distorted his whole approach to objective reporting. The article concluded "It's the vigor with which he exposed McCarthyism that gives him the greatest public response and it is this, on the whole, that lifts 'See It Now' a dozen cuts above the run of the mill programs on TV."

An informant who has furnished reliable information in the past reported that on November 17, 1954, Edward R. Murrow was in contact with Dr. J. Robert Oppenheimer at the Institute for Advanced Study, Princeton, New Jersey; however, the purpose of the contact is not known.

George Sokolsky, in his column, "These Days" subcaptioned "Propaganda or Entertainment?" in the "Washington Post and Times Herald," on February 15, 1955, concerning the appearance of Dr. J. Robert Oppenheimer on Edward R. Murrow's television program "See It Now" on January 4, 1955, quoted "Variety" magazine:

". . . While the Murrow - Oppenheimer teletalk was the usual half hour, the show shot about three hours of footage with world-famed bossman of the Institute for Advanced Study at Princeton. A one-hour edition is being made available via the Fund for the Republic for distribution to colleges and universities. . ."

Sokolsky stated that the Fund for the Republic is an offshoot of the Ford Foundation which gave it $15,000,000 of tax-free money which can only be employed for educational purposes. As such, it would have to be objective. Sokolsky continued that Mr. Murrow's telecast

Edward R. Murrow

was obviously not designed to be objective; it was an opportunity for Dr. Oppenheimer to state his side and his side alone of a vexed question. To be objective, someone designated by the Atomic Energy Commission should have been present at the same time to present the data available to the Commission upon which it caused the separation of Dr. Oppenheimer from that body. Dr. J. Robert Oppenheimer was found to be a security risk by an Atomic Energy Commission Personnel Security Board on May 27, 1954, following which his clearance was revoked by the Atomic Energy Commission on June 29, 1954.

The foregoing information is furnished to you as a result of your request for an FBI file check and is not to be construed as a clearance or a nonclearance of the individual involved. This information is furnished for your use and should not be disseminated outside of your agency.

Note: The above information up to dates memo furnished Army dated 4/22/54. The above information found in 62-86094-53 furnished OSD, OSI and AEC.

4-22b (11-23-55)

49123

SEARCH SLIP

Subj: [redacted], Edward R.

Searcher

R# 50 Date 3/26 Number 0230

FILE NUMBER		SERIAL
WFO Symp. Ser 53		6/7/56
[redacted], Edward Rogers		
62-86094	3-8-57 6-2-57	I
62-86094	I	46 Serial
	I	53 Serial
	I	2 Serial
	I	7 Serial
	I	36 Serial
	I	19 Serial
62-29169-2	10-13-55 Bulky Exhibit	1 Serial
Edward R.		
62-86094	I	54 Serial
	I	48 Serial
62-102314	2-8-55	16 Serial
62-27787-272	7-30-56	3 Serial
[redacted]		
62-[redacted]	8-31-56	231 Serial
[redacted]		

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE BY 10/6/83

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b7E

4-22b (11-23-55)

SEARCH SLIP

Subj: _____

R# _____ Date _____ Searcher Number _____

FILE NUMBER	SERIAL
Ep 134	
64-330-345-3	1431
64-1734-330-259	1007, 1016
~~100-356-466~~ 1-30-57	~~18 pgs. w/ NR~~

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ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 12/9/83 BY

4-22b (11-23-55)

SEARCH SLIP

Subj: _____

R# _____ Date _____ Searcher _____ Number _____

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 10/6/83 BY [redacted] b6 b7C

FILE NUMBER

Edward, L.

64. 330 L 345-4- 1981

5-31-56
~~100 - 373690 - 94 pv~~

11-20-56
100 - 394497 - 400 p32

~~4/35 pls, pvc~~

2-20-56
100 - 375 346 - 341

1-30-57
~~100 - 356 166 - 186 p70, 11 Okla~~

3-18-57
~~100 - 375 41 - 0. United States 2/65~~

2-25-57
~~101 - 3667 - 75 p14~~

[redacted] b3 b7E

~~121 - 346 21 - 28 p0~~

Edward,

8-20-47
~~121 - 0 - . 9~~

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 06-02-2023 BY: [redacted]

b6
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MR. A. H. BELMONT March 8, 1957

W. C. Sullivan

~~SECRET~~

ALLEGATIONS OF GENERAL ARTHUR S. TRUDEAU
RE INFILTRATION OF FABIAN SOCIALISTS INTO HIGH
POLICY-MAKING AREAS OF THE UNITED STATES
GOVERNMENT
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

CLASSIFIED BY [redacted]
DECLASSIFY ON: [illegible]
6/14/83
FOIPA 228590

SYNOPSIS:

Reference is made to allegations of General Arthur S. Trudeau, former Assistant Chief of Staff, U. S. Army, and former G-2 (Army Intelligence) chief, concerning possible infiltration of Fabian socialists and communists into high policy-making areas of Government service. This matter has required very detailed and extensive file review on names submitted by General Trudeau. As there was no urgency, this has been done from time to time by the Central Research Section, other work permitting. Background on Fabian socialism and General Trudeau's feud with Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) set forth.

The Results

1. Over 5,500 references were reviewed in Bureau files on 122 names listed on charts and memoranda left with the Bureau by General Trudeau.

2. Three names were not identified in Bureau files, making a total of 119 names which were identified.

3. Identifiable derogatory information was found on 105 of the 119 individuals identified and is set forth in enclosure under separate captions.

4. Of the 105 individuals on whom identifiable derogatory information was found, 94 have been investigated by the Bureau under classifications of Atomic Energy Act, Voice of America, Loyalty of Government Employees, Security of Government Employees, CIA-Applicant, Special Inquiry-White House, Security Matter-C, Internal Security-R, and others. Results of investigations have been disseminated.

ENCLOSURE

Enclosure
JMS:mjh
(3)
1 - Section tickler
1 - Mr. Belmont

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170 MAR 20 1957

52 MAR 21 1957

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5. Proper dissemination has been made of identifiable derogatory information on the remaining individuals not investigated.

6. Cases are pending on three subjects not now in Government employment. Cases on other individuals have been closed.

7. No attempt was made to verify present number of individuals still in Government because of the Director's instructions to remain out of G-2 and CIA feud. It was correctly assumed that inquiry would have aroused curiosity and questions in high policy-making Government circles.

Conclusions

1. FBI files do not contain any specific, concrete, and conclusive proof that the subjects are Fabian socialists as charged by General Trudeau.

2. FBI files do not contain any similar conclusive proof that these subjects have been and, in some instances, are influencing Government policy along Fabian socialist lines as charged by General Trudeau.

3. FBI files do show, however, that a considerable amount of "smoke" surrounds these subjects in that many have been charged by associates and acquaintances with the following:

a. Describing Chinese communists as being harmless "agrarian reformers" when they should have known that they were actually communists

b. Suppressing information unfavorable to communists and communism

c. Issuing slanted reports favoring communism

d. Minimizing the threat of Soviet Russia to peace and democracy

e. Manifesting thinking which coincides with socialist thinking in different instances

f. Lacking, from a loyalty standpoint, in qualifications desired in strategic or sensitive Government positions

4. Others have been named by Louis Budenz, former official of the Communist Party, USA, as being communist or under communist discipline.

To sum up: While the evidence is not present to prove the validity of General Trudeau's charges, it must be admitted that the persons singled out by General Trudeau do not, in the main, have altogether clean, sound, and unquestionable security backgrounds. However, the FBI has investigated 94 of the 105 subjects on whom there is derogatory information. Proper dissemination of available derogatory information has also been made on those persons not investigated. Therefore, there appears to be no more to do at this time.

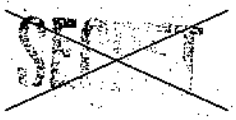
It is interesting to note that this study does show the FBI was already aware of these subjects and had information on them long before General Trudeau submitted their names.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

(1) That no dissemination be made of allegations by General Trudeau in accordance with Director's indication that Bureau should not in any way become involved in the dispute between G-2 and CIA.

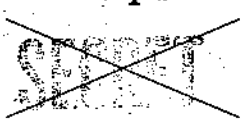
(2) That no dissemination be made of information set forth in enclosure under individual captions inasmuch as information of a derogatory nature in Bureau files has received proper dissemination.

(3) That no new cases be opened on individuals named by General Trudeau since charges do not constitute sufficient basis for opening new investigations.



(4) That this cover memorandum and enclosure containing information be filed in 100-420468, the file for material furnished by General Trudeau.

(5) That a copy of this cover memorandum be placed in case file of subjects, along with a copy of the summary of information on each particular individual.



Memorandum to Mr. Belmont
Re: Allegations of General Arthur S. Trudeau Re Infiltration of
Fabian Socialists into High Policy-making Areas of the
United States Government
Internal Security - C

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DETAILS:

General Trudeau Material

General Trudeau furnished the Director with charts and memoranda purporting to substantiate charges that certain individuals in and out of Government were influencing the United States to take a soft policy against Soviet Russia and world communism. General Trudeau furnished the names of individuals, some allegedly with Fabian socialist leanings and possibly some with communist leanings, who, he stated, had penetrated certain policy-forming organs of our Government, including State Department, CIA, Operations Coordinating Board, Planning Control Group, and Planning Board, as well as academic research units at Harvard, Princeton, and Johns Hopkins Universities, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and the Ford and Rockefeller Foundations which do research work for the Government.

Trudeau material furnished last names only on majority of individuals. Later, Colonel Earle L. Lerette, G-2, furnished limited additional identifying data.

Bureau files reflect that Colonel Lerette and a Lieutenant Colonel Phillip J. Corso, Operations Coordinating Board, associates of General Trudeau, disseminated information regarding Fabian socialist charges outside the Executive Branch and that G-2 did not handle the matter of Fabian socialists in a secure and prudent manner. (62-9798; 100-420468-5, 10, 11) As a result, Colonel Lerette was accused by CIA of releasing false and derogatory information about that agency.

Fabian Socialism

Fabian socialism had its origin with the Fabian Society in England in 1884, largely as the result of influence and teaching of an American, Professor Thomas Davidson. The end of Fabian socialism is the elimination of private ownership as an exclusive means of production and the substitution of state or social ownership of the means of production; hence, socialism. The name Fabian was derived from a Roman general, Quintus Fabius Maximus Verrucosus, who became famous by his military tactics of avoiding direct battles, resorting to deliberate procrastination, and using delaying procedures

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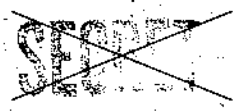


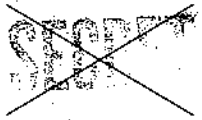
during his defense of Rome against the attacks of Hannibal. The aim of Fabian socialism is to permeate every segment of society with socialistic ideas, words, attitudes, tendencies, and modes of thinking in order to gradually lay the foundation of a slow, steady, peaceful transformation of the social order from capitalism to socialism. The tactics of Fabian socialism include concessions, compromises, advances, avoidance of conflict, all of which are to be made with great patience.

CIA - G-2 Feud

General Trudeau was relieved in August, 1955, of his duties as Assistant Chief of Staff, U. S. Army, and as head of Army G-2, and was transferred to the Far East Command. General Trudeau's removal stemmed from charges by Allen Dulles, Director of CIA, who claimed that General Trudeau's dealings [redacted] b3 b7E

James Angleton, CIA [redacted] b7D

General Trudeau advised the Bureau on August 8, 1955, that in his visits with Ambassador Krekler and Chancellor Adenauer he had discussed nothing of an intelligence nature not already known. He admitted being at odds with CIA and stated that he believed CIA was attempting to gain complete control of the foreign intelligence field. He stated that if CIA accomplished its purpose, the military intelligence services might as well go out of business. (62-9798-2653, 2657, 2661, 2674, 2680)



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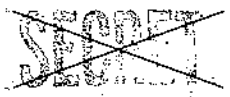
Fabian Socialists into High Policy-making Areas of the
United States Government
Internal Security - C



According to an article by John O'Donnell, newspaper columnist, in the New York Daily News, September 2, 1955, page 2, General Trudeau was "fired" by President Eisenhower at the personal request of Allen Dulles, Director of CIA. According to O'Donnell, Dulles complained that Trudeau had talked with Chancellor Adenauer, without notifying CIA, in order to lessen Adenauer's confidence in the "CIA-bankrolled setup" in Germany operated by Reinhard Gehlen.

File Reviews

An analysis of the allegations of General Trudeau required very detailed and extensive file reviews on names submitted by General Trudeau. As there was no urgency, this has been done from time to time by the Central Research Section, other work permitting.

Results

1. Over 5,500 references were reviewed in Bureau files on 122 names in charts and memoranda left with the Bureau by General Trudeau.

2. Three names were not identified in Bureau files, leaving a total of 119 names which were identified.

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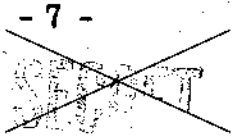
4. Of the 105 individuals on whom identifiable derogatory information was found, 94 have been investigated by the Bureau under classifications of Atomic Energy Act, Voice of America, Loyalty of Government Employees, Security of Government Employees, CIA-Applicant, Special Inquiry-White House, Security Matter-C, Internal Security-R, and others. Results of investigations have been disseminated.

5. Proper dissemination has been made of identifiable derogatory information on the remaining individuals not investigated.



6. Cases are pending on three subjects not now in Government employment. Cases on other individuals have been closed.

7. No attempt was made to verify present number of individuals still in Government because of the Director's instructions to remain out of G-2 and CIA feud. It was correctly assumed that inquiry would have aroused curiosity and questions in high policy-making Government circles.

Conclusions

1. FBI files do not contain any specific, concrete, and conclusive proof that the subjects are Fabian socialists as charged by General Trudeau.

2. FBI files do not contain any similar conclusive proof that the individuals named by General Trudeau have been and, in some instances, are influencing Government policy along Fabian socialist lines as charged by General Trudeau.

It is to be noted that Bureau files do not contain a record of day-to-day decisions of these individuals and do not set forth the part which they have played in policies formulated. There is no information in individual files regarding the decisions which General Trudeau has stated were influenced by individuals named.

3. Derogatory information is set forth in enclosure regarding individuals who appear to be identical with names on General Trudeau's list. Some reportedly regarded the Chinese communists as "agrarian reformers." Several reportedly suppressed information unfavorable to communist activities in Europe during and after World War II while serving in Office of Strategic Services (OSS) and G-2. Others reportedly minimized the Soviet threat or slanted reports in State Department. Several identified by Whittaker Chambers

and Elizabeth T. Bentley, former self-admitted Soviet espionage agents, as participants in espionage activities in Washington, D. C., and New York, New York, in the mid 1930's and early 1940's. Several have been critical of the Bureau. Several alleged to be socialists; others "leftist" and "procommunist." Several reported as members, in the past, of organizations cited by the Attorney General under Executive Order 10450. Allegations generally name many individuals as questionable for strategic or sensitive Government employment.

4. Several were named by Louis Budenz, former Communist Party, USA, official, as being communists or under communist discipline.

Some of the sources of information used in the enclosure were closely associated with the individuals named and requested that their identities be concealed. Others expressed a willingness or unwillingness to testify in loyalty or court proceedings against individuals named. In order to indicate the desires of the source an (a) was placed after the names of sources who requested that their identities be concealed. A (b) was placed after the sources's name when be was willing to testify. A (c) was used to indicate source not willing to testify.

Information set forth in the enclosure from [redacted] should not be disseminated outside the Bureau. (S) (U) b7D

The following eight individuals, who appear to be identical with names furnished by General Trudeau, have been investigated by the Bureau with no identifiable derogatory information developed. Results of investigations have been disseminated.

1. [redacted] (c) (U) b3 b7E
Central Intelligence Group-Applicant, 1947

2. [redacted] (c) (U)
Central Intelligence Agency-Applicant, 1951
Atomic Energy Act-Applicant, 1952

3. [redacted] (c) (U)
Central Intelligence Agency-Applicant, 1949

~~SECRET~~

4. William Roscoe Kintner
Atomic Energy Act-Applicant, 1954

5. Franklin Anthony Lindsay
European Recovery Program, 1947
Special Inquiry, 1955

6. Ludwell Lee Montague
Atomic Energy Act-Applicant, 1951

7. [redacted] (C) (U) b3 b7E
Central Intelligence Agency-Applicant, 1949

8. William Clyde Trueheart
Atomic Energy Act-Applicant, 1947

The following six individuals, who appear to be identical with names furnished by General Trudeau have not been investigated by the Bureau. No identifiable derogatory information was found in Bureau files on these individuals.

1. Bainbridge Cowell Davis

2. Richard T. Ewing

3. John Morgan McSweeney

4. George Norman Monsma

5. David Lawrence Osborn

6. Theodore Allen Wertime

It was not possible to identify the following three names furnished by General Trudeau. No first names were given.

1. Bolton

[redacted] (C) (U) b3 b7E

3. Vassily

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Memorandum to Mr. Belmont
Re: Allegations of General Arthur S. Trudeau Re Infiltration of
Fabian Socialists into High Policy-making Areas of the
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Internal Security - C

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The enclosure contains an Appendix setting forth the organizations and publications which have been designated by the Attorney General pursuant to Executive Order 10450 or cited by congressional or state committees. The names of pertinent organizations and publications in the summaries have been marked by asterisks for citation in the Appendix.

It is interesting to note that this study does show the FBI was already aware of these subjects and had information on them long before General Trudeau submitted their names in connection with his charges of Fabian socialist infiltration into high policy-making areas of the Government.

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SUMMARIES OF PERTINENT INFORMATION ON INDIVIDUALS NAMED IN GENERAL TRUDEAU'S ALLEGATIONS RE FABIAN SOCIALIST INFILTRATION OF HIGH POLICY-MAKING AREAS OF UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

March 8, 1957

~~SECRET~~

12

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 06-06-2023 BY: [redacted]

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CONFIDENTIAL

EDWARD ROSCOE MURROW

Edward Roscoe Murrow appears to be identical with the Murrow in material furnished by General Trudeau.

[redacted]

Background

Murrow was born in Greensboro, North Carolina. He was graduated from Washington State College in 1930. Murrow was employed during the 1930's in the lumbering business in the State of Washington. From 1929 to 1932, he was president of the National Student's Federation. From 1932 to 1935, he was assistant director of the Institute of International Education in charge of foreign offices. He has been with the Columbia Broadcasting System since 1935 and now appears on the television programs "Person to Person" and "See It Now."
(Who's Who in America, 1956-57)

Unfavorable Information

The New York Times, March 13, 1954, contains an article reflecting that Edward R. Murrow had stated the previous day that he would claim neither "ignorance nor youth" for having served on the Advisory Council for a Summer Session in Moscow University in 1935. In rebuttal to a charge made the previous week by Senator Joseph R. McCarthy, Murrow said that he was only one of twenty-five persons, most of whom were distinguished educators, who served on this Advisory Council. Murrow explained, according to the article, that the Institute for International Education "dealt primarily with the exchange of students and professors between this and foreign countries." Murrow stated that the Board of Trustees created the Advisory Council in 1935 for the proposed Moscow University summer school. He stated that the school was "abruptly and without satisfactory explanation canceled" in the Spring of 1935 by Russian authorities and no effort was made to revive the venture. (62-#6064-36)

In 1942, Murrow, then London correspondent of the Columbia Broadcasting System (CBS), was listed as a sponsor of the Committee for the Care of Young Children in Wartime.* [redacted]

b3
b7E

*See Appendix for citation.

ENCLOSURE

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The Milwaukee Sentinel, Milwaukee, Wisconsin, newspaper, of April 13, 1943, stated that Edward R. Murrow was the English narrator for the Russian film, Siege of Leningrad, an Artkino full length documentary film based on photographs taken by the Russians in 1941 and 1942.

In 1940, Murrow was named as a reference on the passport application of Winston Mansfield Burdett. Burdett was named as a contact of Jacob Golos, a Soviet agent in 1939, by Elizabeth T. Bentley, former self-admitted Soviet espionage agent. Burdett was also a contact of Ignacy Witczak, an unidentified Soviet espionage agent in 1945. Burdett has admitted Communist Party* membership from 1937 to 1940. [redacted] b3 b7E

An article in the Saturday Evening Post of December 10, 1949, entitled "Murrow Sticks to the News," by Wesley Price, stated that Murrow carried an Industrial Workers of the World (IWW)* card in a lumber camp in Washington.

Two confidential informants who have furnished reliable information in the past reported in 1954 that John Black, organizer of the Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, Branch of the Socialist Workers Party,* stated that Edward R. Murrow was a "very good liberal" and that it was "open talk" that Murrow had been an old-time member of the IWW, at Seattle, Washington. (62-36094-41; 62-36434-A)

The January 15, 1954, issue of Counterattack was devoted in a large part to a book, Fire in the Ashes, by Theodore White, head of the China Bureau of Time magazine from 1939 to 1945. Counterattack pointed to statements in White's book which were favorable to the Soviet Union and stated that Murrow had recently featured White and plugged his book on Murrow's television show "Person to Person." (62-36094-41)

The February 22, 1952, issue of Counterattack contains a statement that Murrow had "defended Owen Lattimore on the air and also those who have joined fronts, taking the position that no one should be blamed for that. Though not pro-communist, he is confused on communist issues and defends those involved in communist causes."

*See Appendix for citation.

In December, 1953, a passport officer of the American Embassy in Paris, advised that Stephen Laird had given the name of Edward R. Murrow as a reference in making a recent application for a passport for Laird's daughter. Laird has been identified as a Soviet agent known to have been operating in the United States in 1944, and as having many contacts with individuals who are communist sympathizers. [redacted] b3 b7E

Counterattack, of March 19, 1954, stated that Murrow "went to bat" for Lieutenant Milo Radulovich, Air Force Reserve officer, who refused to resign his commission when asked to do so because he was considered a security risk, although his loyalty was not questioned. (100-350512-576)

The Daily Worker, east coast communist newspaper, of April 13, 1953, praised the documentary work of Murrow in his program concerning Lieutenant Radulovich, calling the program one of the "most distinguished television programs ever done."

George Sokolsky in a column in the Washington Post and Times Herald, February 15, 1955, stated that Doctor J. Robert Oppenheimer, director of the Institute for Advanced Study, Princeton, New Jersey, appeared on Murrow's television program, "See It Now," on January 4, 1955. Sokolsky stated that Murrow's telecast was not objective and was merely an opportunity for Oppenheimer to state his side of the question of the cancellation of his clearance to restricted data by the Atomic Energy Commission. (62-89885-A)

Other Information

Murrow has not been investigated by the Bureau. However, information regarding Murrow has been disseminated.

APPENDIX

ORGANIZATIONS AND PUBLICATIONS MENTIONED IN TEXT WHICH HAVE BEEN DESIGNATED BY THE ATTORNEY GENERAL PURSUANT TO EXECUTIVE ORDER 10450 OR CITED BY CONGRESSIONAL OR STATE COMMITTEES

The names of organizations and publications in the summaries which were marked by asterisk for citation in the Appendix are listed below.

Those organizations or publications cited by congressional or state committees are listed in the Guide to Subversive Organizations and Publications prepared and released by the Committee on Un-American Activities, U. S. House of Representatives, Washington, D. C., January 2, 1957. Those cited only by the committees have been identified in the following list by the page number on which the citations appear in the Guide.

Those designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450 have been identified with the notation (Executive Order 10450).

Abraham Lincoln Brigade (Executive Order 10450)

Amerasia (Guide, p. 99)

American Committee for Democracy and Intellectual Freedom (Guide, p. 7)

American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born (Executive Order 10450)

American Friends of Spanish Democracy (Guide, p. 10)

American Friends of the Chinese People (Guide, p. 10)

American League Against War and Fascism (Executive Order 10450)

American League for Peace and Democracy (Executive Order 10450)

American Labor Party (Guide, p. 11)

American Peace Mobilization (Executive Order 10450)

American Russian Institute (Executive Order 10450)

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American Slav Congress (Executive Order 10450)

American Student Union (Guide, p. 18)

American Youth for a Free World (Guide, p. 19)

American Youth for Democracy (Executive Order 10450)

China Aid Council (Guide, p. 24)

China Today (Guide, p. 99)

Civil Rights Congress (Executive Order 10450)

Civil Rights Federation (Guide, pp. 26, 56)

Committee for a Democratic Far Eastern Policy (Executive Order 10450)

Committee for the Care of Young Children in Wartime (Fourth Report Un-American Activities in California, 1948, Communist Front Organizations, Report of Joint Fact-Finding Committee to the 1948 Regular California Legislature, Sacramento, 1948, p. 168)

Committee of One Thousand (Guide, p. 118)

Committee to Defend America by Keeping out of War (Guide, p. 29)

Commonwealth College, Mena, Arkansas (Executive Order 10450)

Communist Party, USA (Executive Order 10450)

Communist Political Association (Executive Order 10450)

Congress of American Women (Executive Order 10450)

Consumers Union (Guide, p. 141)

Coordinating Committee to Lift the (Spanish) Embargo (Guide, p. 35)

Independent Citizens Committee of the Arts, Sciences, and Professions (Guide, p. 44)

Industrial Workers of the World (Executive Order 10450)

Institute of Pacific Relations (Guide, p. 45)

International Juridical Association (Guide, p. 46)

International Labor Defense (Executive Order 10450)

Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee (Executive Order 10450)

League of American Writers (Executive Order 10450)

League of Women Shoppers (Guide, p. 53)

Morning Freiheit (Guide, p. 104)

National Council of American-Soviet Friendship (Executive Order 10450)

National Council of the Arts, Sciences, and Professions (Guide, p. 61)

National Emergency Conference for Democratic Rights (Guide, p. 62)

National Federation for Constitutional Liberties (Executive Order 10450)

National Free Browder Congress (Guide, p. 63)

National Lawyers' Guild (Guide, p. 64)

North American Committee to Aid Spanish Democracy (Executive Order 10450)

Open Road (Fourth Report Un-American Activities in California, 1948, Communist Front Organizations, Report of Joint Fact-Finding Committee to the 1948 Regular California Legislature, Sacramento, 1948, pp. 336, 341)

Science and Society (Guide, p. 108)

Socialist Workers Party (Executive Order 10450)

Southern Conference for Human Welfare (Guide, p. 81)

Spanish Refugee Relief Campaign (Guide, p. 81)

United American Spanish Aid Committee (Executive Order 10450)

Washington Bookshop Association (Executive Order 10450)

Washington Committee for Democratic Action (Executive Order 10450)

Washington Friends of Spanish Democracy (Guide, p. 90)

Women's International Democratic Federation (Guide, p. 91)

Young Communist League (Executive Order 10450)

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b7E

Edward E. Conrad

DO-6

OFFICE OF DIRECTOR
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Boardman
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Parsons
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Trotter
Mr. Jones
Mr. Nease
Tele. Room
Mr. Holloman
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

ENCLOSURE

16 AUG 20 1957

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Lattimore's words:

> "Before I could speak for myself, Murrow kept the record straight by repeatedly drawing attention to the fact that nothing had been proved against me. Later, by... using recordings, he gave me a national forum of my own, so that millions of people could hear me speaking for myself."

So much protest arose against Murrow's loaded telecasts that Alcoa, his original 'See It Now' sponsor, cancelled its sponsorship of his telecasts. However, Murrow has found other sponsors.

Perhaps the best evidence of the light in which the pro-Communists hold Murrow is the fact that Harold J. Laski, the British Russia-defending pro-Communist intellectual, dedicated one of his books to Murrow.

Murrow is one of those extremely dangerous public opinion leaders who claim to be "anti-communist', but who always leap into controversial situations, with powerful mass communication facilities behind them, to defend Leftists and pro-Communists and to ridicule those who expose them. In the common vernacular he is cute and clever. He has a solemn, sanctimonious manner, behind which he is capable of almost any publicity skullduggery.

One will get nowhere by trying to prove that Murrow is a Communist. If accused of Leftism he blandly denies it and then proceeds to make his accusers look ridiculous by citing praise which he has received from President Eisenhower or from other ultra-respectable conservatives, or by flaunting his Peabody award. The only way to discredit Murrow is to expose the bias and the pro-Leftist slanting which has characterized all of his public work. If one attempts to fasten the outright Communist label on him, it will simply play into Murrow's hands.

It is natural that he defended Galindez. They are cut from the same ideological stripe.

Those who have worked with Murrow, in all but a few instances, heartily detest him. They have found him a cold-blooded, thoroughly merciless individual. Murrow has collected around himself in the CBS News Department a group of yes-men, several of whom have shady left-wing records. His right-hand man, Eric Severeid who is in charge of his Washington office, is a former active Socialist, who admitted the fact in his autobiography. One of his broadcasters, Winston Burdett, when flushed out by the House Committe on Un-American Activities, admitted to the Committee that he had been a secret member of the Communist Party for several years. Murrow accepted Burdett's resignation after this exposé, but after the publicity died down, he reinstated him. Another of Murrow's Washington staff, William Costello, was exposed by a witness before the Committee on Un-American Activities of having been a secret attendant at Communist Party meetings in Honolulu before he joined C.B.S. It is obvious that Murrow would not have such assistants around him if he vehemently opposed Communism or Communists.

Pan American Anti-Communist Association of New York Inc.
550 Fifth Avenue, New York 36, N. Y. — CIrcle 7-0689
July, 1957

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WHAT YOU DON'T SEE IN "SEE IT NOW"

(A biograpical sketch of Edward R. Murrow)

HIS CAREER BEFORE TELEVISION

Murrow is about 50 years old. Born in North Carolina, he spent his childhood in the State of Washingtn, where he graduated from Washington State College.

At that time there was a national student organization known as the National Studen Federation. Murrow was an active member while he was an undergraduate. He was elected national president After graduation he devoted two years (until 1932) to promotional work for the National Student Federation. At that time the Communists and Socialists had a rival national student organization — the American Student Union. As president of the National Student Federation, Murrow did not fight the A.S.U., as other conservative student groups were doing: he 'coexisted' with it.

In 1932, he secured his first important job as Assistant Director of the Institute of International Education. This organization promotes interchange of students between countries, and distributes scholarships. It is endowed by the Rockefeller Foundation. Its director, when Murrow was appointed, was Stephen F. Duggan. In the Institute, Murrow met Duggan's son, Lawrence Duggan. It was during the period that Murrow was with the Institute that Lawrence Duggan was active, with Alger Hiss and Noel Field, in the Washington Soviet Spy Ring, as Elizabeth Bentley, former spy ring courier, revealed to the Committee on Un-American Activities in 1948. When Miss Bentley exposed him, Lawrence Duggan committed suicide by leaping out of the window of the Institute

It was while he was assistant director of the Institute that Murrow publicly showed his sympathy for Soviet Russia.

In 1933, *Intourist*, the official Soviet Russian travel agency, announced the organization of a Summer course of study for American students in the Moscow University. The official literature of *Intourist* describes the arrangement as follows:

> "In order to insure close cooperation with American educational institutions; and with students and educators in the United States, an advisory relationship was established in 1933 with the Institute of International Education. At the same time, a National Advisory Council of prominent American educators was formed by Prof. Stephen P. Duggan to assist the Institute of International Education in its advisory capacity."

The man who helped organize this 'Advisory Committee' for the University of Moscow, under Duggan, was Edward R. Murrow. Murrow was a member of the Advisory Committee himself His name appeared on the letterhead of the 'Advisory Committee' for two years — from 1933 to 1935.

The Summer Course, naturally, was a camouflaged Communist propaganda activity. American students, when they reached Moscow, found themselves indoctrinated in the virtues of Soviet Communism. Intourist reported that in the Second Summer Session, held in 1935,

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212 students attended.

Murrow, when confronted by the printed matter of this Summer Session of the Moscow University, denies that he was active in the program His denial is a bare-faced lie. As Duggan's assistant, the administration of such matters was in his hands. It was impossible that he did not know that he was helping Communism.

HE ENTERS RADIO AND TELEVISION

In 1935, Murrow was employed by the Columbia Broadcasting Company to direct a talk-and-social-events department. He was thus able to get in on the ground floor of news broadcasting, then at its beginning. In 1937, he was appointed by C.B.S. as European Director. His task was to organize a system of news reportage of European events. He distinguished himself in anti-Hitler reports during the years just before World War II. When the war broke out, he became a national figure by his broadcasts from London during the Nazi blitz of 1940. He won the admiration of William S. Paley, President of C.B.S., and, in 1945, he was promoted to the post of Vice-President of C.B.S. He resigned the Vice-Presidency in 1947 and returned to broadcasting.

In 1950, in cooperation with Fred W. Friendly, Murrow inaugurated a radio program called "Hear It Now". In 1951, the partners dropped the radio program and started a television program called "See It Now". This program is still in progress. It is estimated that 3,000,000 viewers listen to it. Later, Murrow added another regular television program in interview form, "Person to Person". He also has a daily radio news broadcast.

HOW HE SLANTS HIS TELEVISION SHOWS

The Galindez broadcasts was one of a series of heavily biased broadcasts and telecasts in which Murrow has praised or favorably publicized Left individuals or causes, or has slandered anti-communists. It is difficult to escape the conclusion that he deliberately rigs his elaborate "See It Now" shows to discredit anti-Communists and to glorify American Leftists.

Let us give a few illustrations. Many others could be cited.

(1) In 1933, he devoted a "See It Now" to the so-called Radulovich case. Radulovich was an Air Force Reserve lieutenant. The Air Force Security Board discovered that both the lieutenant's father and sister had been active in Communist work. The Board dismissed Radulovich as a security risk — a perfectly reasonable decision. Murrow put on a sympathy-loaded program which made Radulovich out to be a martyr. There was such a storm of protest from sentimentalists who saw and heard the Murrow program that Secretary of the Air Harold E. Talbott panicked and ordered the over-ruling of his Security Board and the reinstatement of Radulovich.

(2) In 1934, Murrow held the American Legion up to contempt. The Indianapolis, Ind., American Legion officers had objected to the establishment of a branch of the American Civil Liberties Union in Indianapolis, in view of its subversive record. Murrow, in a heavily slanted program, showed the American Civil Liberties Union in an extremely favorable light in a way to capture public sympathy. But his portrayal of the Indianapolis Legionnaires showed them to be bullying, ignorant figures. One of his clever touches was to have the case for the A.C.L.U. presented by a Catholic priest. The implication was plain that Catholics are for the A.C.L.U. which is a direct distortion of the truth. As John Crosby, a leftwing critic, described it: "Murrow showed the two meetings — the Legion's and Civil Liberties Union's — jumping back and forth from the regimented atmosphere of the Legion's to the democratic reasonableness of the Union's."

(3) At the height of Senator Joseph McCarthy's campaign against Communism, Murrow deliberately ran an anti-McCarthy "See It Now" program, holding McCarthy up to contempt and trying to get across the impression that he was a thief in his personal life and un-American in his public career. The Communists and Communist sympathizers whom McCarthy had exposed were played up sympathetically as persecuted men and women.

In order to inflame Negroes against McCarthy, Murrow did a broadcast defending Anna Lee Moss, a Negro Communist woman whose Communist Party background had been brought to light by witnesses before the McCarthy Committee and who had been suspended from her Defense Department job. Although the evidence pointed clearly Mrs. Moss's Communist record, Murrow made her out to be a martyr and aroused so much public agitation that a weak-kneed administration reinstated her in her job.

McCarthy protested so vigorously to C.B.S against the unfairness of Murrow's programs that he was given free time in which to reply.

(4) When Dr. J. Robert Oppenheimer was denied top security clearance by the United States after he had admitted under oath that he had contributed money to Communist causes, that his brother had been an active Communist Party member and associate of the atom spy ring in Berkeley, Cal., and that his wife had formerly been married to a Communist, Murrow proceeded to whitewash him. Oppenheimer was invited to a Murrrow 'Person to Person" program and interviewed admiringly and approvingly. This Murrow telecast did more to rehabilitate Oppenheimer after his exposure than any other publicity.

(5) When Senator Knowland, in 1955, came out in favor of a blockade of Red China in order to free the captive American fliers, Murrow tried to discredit the proposal by telecasting an interview with a Stanford University professor who pooh-poohed the idea of a blockade and argued that it would not be effective.

(6) Murrow staged a 'See It Now' interview with Prime Minister Nehru of India and, with apparent approval, permitted Nehru to make a venomous attack upon Chiang Kai-shek, America's ally. Murrow conspicuously avoided putting any embarrassing questions to Nehru, whom he described as 'a great statesman.'

In his news broadcasts and writings, Murrow has repeatedly shown his bias in favor of Left-Wingers and persons accused of Communist activities. He gave a backhanded defense of Harry D. White when Attorney General Brownell exposed him in 1933 as a Communist spy ring member. He testified in favor of Joe Julian, a radio writer who had brought suit against 'Red Channels' for exposing him as 'pro-Communist'. When Owen Lattimore was charged as being pro-Communist by the McCarran Committee, Murrow defended him. In

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

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Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Nease

DATE: December 19, 1957

FROM : M. A. Jones

SUBJECT: EDWARD R. MURROW
CBS COMMENTATOR

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

On the morning of December 19, 1957, a telephone call was taken by Special Agent Herbert E. Hoxie of Crime Records Section after a referral from the Director's Office from an unidentified individual. This man stated he worked for the Government and did not desire to give his name.

He indicated that a group at work had been discussing Edward R. Murrow and he understood that Murrow may have had communist leanings. He desired to check this with the FBI. He was told that information in Bufiles is confidential and that this answer did not mean either that we did or did not have the information the caller desired.

RECOMMENDATION:

None. For information.

cc - Mr. Belmont
cc - Mr. Holloman

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DATE 12/4/83 BY [redacted]

HEH:gfs
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FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 06-06-2023 BY [redacted]

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Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : L. V. Boardman
cc: Mr. Boardman
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Kissiah
Mr. W. C. Su[illegible]

DATE: September 24, 1957

FROM : A. H. Belmont

SUBJECT: JESUS DE GALINDEZ-SUAREZ
MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING
(ESPIONAGE)

[redacted]
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DECLASSIFY O[illegible]
ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.

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Tele. Room
Holloman
Gandy

The October, 1957, issue of "Real" magazine contains an article entitled "Why Gerry Murphy Was Really Murdered" by Andrew St. George. This article reviewed details of the De Galindez-Murphy matter which for the most part are well known. In fact, St. George was interviewed by the NYO on 9-17-57 at which time he asked about his sources for this article and he stated he obtained information from Dominican exiles; publications such as "Life" magazine; Jay McMullen, CBS producer of the program entitled "A Chronicle of Terror," narrated by Edward R. Murrow over CBS on 5-20-57; and from Cuban revolutionaries to whom he spoke while in Cuba in April, 1957, while working as a writer for Fawcett Publications.

St. George includes two observations in this article which depart from our theory as to the disappearance of De Galindez and Murphy. He asserts that Colonel Salvador Cobian recruited Murphy to work for the Dominicans in Miami during November, 1955, but it has been our belief that Murphy was actually recruited by Arture R. Espaillat. St. George also asserts that Murphy was killed because of his knowledge of a plot by Generalissimo Trujillo of the Dominican Republic to assassinate President Batista of Cuba. It is our belief that Murphy was killed because of his participation in and knowledge of the disappearance of De Galindez. The Miami Office has been requested to attempt to verify the presence of Salvador Cobian in Miami in late 1955, and to explore the possibility that he may have been in contact with Espaillat and Murphy, as alleged by St. George.

St. George also alleges that Murphy transported money and explosives to Cuba in October, 1956, which he delivered to Calixto Sanchez White, Secretary General of the Air Workers Union in Cuba, who was "pinpointed as having purchased the cars and expensive contraband arms used in the killing of Colonel Antonio Blanco Rico, Chief of Cuba's Military Intelligence Service, about 10 days later." Legat, Havana, has been requested to attempt to verify the relationship between Murphy and White and his group.

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CONFIDENTIAL

35 OCT 3 1957

Memorandum Belmont to Boardman
Re: Jesus de Galindez-Suarez
100-375346

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

RECOMMENDATION:

None. The above is for information. We are, as indicated above, checking into the observations by St. George which are not in line with our theory in this matter.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

DO-6

OFFICE OF DIRECTOR
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

10:20AM December 19, 1957

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Boardman
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Nease
Mr. Parsons
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Trotter
Mr. Jones
Mr. Clayton
Tele. Room
Mr. Holloman
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

An unidentified man telephoned and asked to speak with a Bureau representative. Arrangements were made for him to speak with SA Hoxie, Crime Records Section.

Mr. Hoxie has advised that the caller would not give his name but did mention that he was a Government employee. His purpose in calling was to determine whether the FBI considered Mr. Edward R. Murrow to be a communist.

Mr. Hoxie advised the caller that he, Mr. Hoxie, had no reason to believe that FBI files contained information concerning Mr. Murrow and that even if such information did appear in files it would not be possible to give out the data. Mr. Hoxie then explained the confidential nature of FBI files and the call was terminated.

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EX-117

CRIME REC.

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. TOLSON

DATE: January 29, 1959

FROM : G. A. NEASE

SUBJECT:

Tolson
Belmont
DeLoach
McGuire
Mohr
Parsons
Rosen
Tamm
Trotter
W.C. Sullivan
Tele. Room
Holloman
Gandy

George Sokolsky advised Mr. McGuire that he had learned that the person who had prepared the material for Ed Murrow's broadcast lambasting business organizations for having prostitutes on their public relations staff had been in fact prepared by Madeline Karr, the former wife of David Karr at the time when he was a member of the Communist Party. Sokolsky stated that Madeline Karr has acknowledged preparing the material for Murrow. Sokolsky wondered where she stood ideologically now as undoubtedly she must have been in the Party at the time of her marriage to David Karr on the principle that communists marry communists and that when Karr left the Party and became a plutocrat he divorced his wife.

I think it would be interesting to see what the Bureau's files reflect on the activities of Madeline Karr inview of this current relationship she now has with Murrow. Accordingly, I am having the Crime Records Section review Bureau files for any pertinent information regarding her activities over the intervening years since her divorce from David Karr.

EDWARD R. MURROW

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1-Mr. Belmont
1-Mr. Jones
JJM:jmr
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MAILED
MAY 5 1959
NAME CHECKS

May 4, 1959

EDWARD R. MURROW
Columbia Broadcasting Company
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Reference is made to your request that you be furnished the results of any investigation conducted concerning the captioned person, wherein information of a subversive derogatory nature was developed. In response to your request, you are referred to information believed to relate to the captioned person entitled, "Edward Roscoe Murrow," which was previously furnished to the Department of State in February, 1954. (62-86094-30)

Orig and one to State (SCA/ORM)
Req. rec'd: 4/23/59
A. D. Short/rlk
(4)

NOTE: State advised subject to be invited to a White House Conference on Refugees 5/21-22. In view of very limited background data furnished, State advised and concurred that name check could be limited to "main security file search" only.

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Tolson
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DeLoach
McGuire
Mohr
Parsons
Rosen
Tamm
Trotter
W.C. Sullivan
Tele. Room
Holloman
Gandy

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI, and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency. This is in answer to your request for a check of FBI files.

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Federal Bureau of Inves[illegible]tion
Records Branch

4/23, 1959

- [ ] Name Check Unit - Room 6523
- [ ] Service Unit - Room 6524
- [ ] Forward to File Review
- [ ] Attention
- [ ] Return to Short 6125TB
  Supervisor Room Ext.

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Type of References Requested:
- [ ] Regular Request (Analytical Search)
- [ ] All References (Subversive & Nonsubversive)
- [ ] Subversive References Only
- [ ] Nonsubversive References Only
- [x] Main Subver References Only

Type of Search Requested:
- [ ] Restricted to Locality of
- [ ] Exact Name Only (On the Nose)
- [x] Buildup [ ] Variations
- [ ] Check for Alphabetical Loyalty Form

Subject Edward R. Munroe
Birthdate & Place
Address

APR 24 1959

Localities
R# Date 4/23 Searcher Initials

FILE NUMBER SERIAL

62-86094
Edward Roscoe
SI
Edward
SI
E Roscoe
MR
E. R.
SI
Ed
SI
Roscoe
MR

APR 27 1959

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MAILED
NOV 30 1959
NAME CHECK

November 27, 1959

EDWARD R. MURROW - Summary
Employment: Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Reference is made to your request that you be furnished the results of any investigation conducted concerning the captioned person, wherein information of a subversive nature was developed. In response, you are advised that no such investigation of the above person has been conducted by the FBI; however, you are referred to the memorandum entitled "Edward R. Murrow" which was previously furnished to the Office of Naval Intelligence on May 14, 1958. (62-86094-53)

Orig and one to ONI
Req. rec'd 11/19/59
A. L. Flottman/mab mab
(4)

NOTE: Mr. C. E. Gauthier, ONI, requested a search for main subversive files only. He advised that only copies of investigative reports of the results of investigation were requested. Reason: Global Strategy Conference to be held at the Naval War College in June, 1960.

In 1942, Murrow, was listed as a sponsor for the Committee for the Care of Young Children in Wartime, cited as a communist front by the California Committee on Un-American Activities.

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Tamm
Trotter
W.C. Sullivan
Tele. Room
Holloman
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MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI, and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency. This is in answer to your request for a check of FBI files.

4-22 (Rev. 7-24-59)

Federal Bureau of Investigation
Records Branch

_____, 1959

- ☐ Name Searching Unit - Room 6527
- ☐ Service Unit - Room 6524
- ☐ Forward to File Review
- ☐ Attention _____
- ☐ Return to _____
  Supervisor Room Ext.

Type of References Requested:

- ☐ Regular Request (Analytical Search)
- ☐ All References (Subversive & Nonsubversive)
- ☐ Subversive References Only
- ☐ Nonsubversive References Only
- ☑ Main Willa References ~~Only~~ (Summaries)

Type of Search Requested:

- ☐ Restricted to Locality of _____
- ☐ Exact Name Only (On the Nose)
- ☐ Buildup ☐ Variations

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE DATE 12/6/38 BY [redacted] b6 b7C

Subject Pvt. Willard Edward R.

Birthdate & Place

Address

NOV 20 1959

Localities

R # 115 Date 11-20 Searcher Initials SGL

FILE NUMBER	SERIAL
62-80694.	
62-80694-48 (Summ. 7-8-55)	
62-80694-54 (Summ. 7-12-56)	
62-102319-16 ep 14. (Summ. 7-11-55)	
Bureau, Edward Pvt.	
62-80694-4 (Bur.) (Summ. 4-4-50)	
62-80694-19 (Summ. 2-14-52)	
62-80694-32 (Summ. 3-11-54)	
62-80694-46 (Summ. 4-22-55)	
62-80694-53 (Summ. 6/7/56)	
62-80694-36 (Summ. 4/22/54)	

2.

4-22a (Rev. 8-23-57)

NUMEROUS REFERENCE

SEARCH SLIP

Subj: Murrow, Edward R.

Supervisor _____ Room _____

R# _____ Date 11-20 Searcher Initial DJM

FILE NUMBER	SERIAL
62-86094-53	
100-391697-28 Sub 10; (Summ. 11-14-55)	
100-401767-7 Sub 52; (Summ. 3-18-59)	
100-420468-14 Sub 134; (Summ. 3-8-57) To be forwarded from Bureau - Kenmore Murrow Edward R. C.B.S. Broadcast ~~31-87690~~	
Murrow, Edward 12-1-0 - 9 (Summ. 8-12-47)	
Murrow, E.D. SI	(Aliad)

62-86094-53

b6
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ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 12/6/83 BY

MAILED
NOV 2 3 1960
NAME CHECK

1 - Mr. Flottman

RA

November 25, 1960

Summary

EDWARD R. MURROW
Born: Greensboro, North Carolina

Reference is made to your request that you be furnished the results of any investigation conducted concerning the captioned person, wherein information of a subversive nature was developed. You are referred to the memorandum entitled "Edward R. Murrow" which was previously furnished to the Office of Naval Intelligence on November 27, 1959. (62-86094)

ORIGINAL AND 1 to ONI
Request Received: 11/17/60
ALF:jes
(4) yes

NOTE: Mr. C. E. Gauthier, ONI, requested a search for main subversive files only. He advised that only copies of investigative reports of the results of investigation were requested. Reason: Global Strategy Conference to be held in early 1961.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 12/6/83 BY

REC-98 62-86094-6 b6 b7C

19 NOV 28 1960

Tolson
Mohr
Parsons
Belmont
Callahan
DeLoach
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Tamm
Trotter
W.C. Sullivan
Tele. Room
Ingram
Gandy

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency. This is in answer to your request for a check of FBI files.

51 DEC 1 1960

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

(FBI) 1-22-60

Federal Bureau of Investigation
Records Branch

11-18, 1960

- [ ] Name Searching Unit - Room 6527
- [ ] Service Unit - Room 6524
- [ ] Forward to File Review
- [ ] Attention FLOTTMAN
- [ ] Return to 6118-IB
  Supervisor Room Ext.

Type of References Requested:
- [ ] Regular Request (Analytical Search)
- [ ] All References (Subversive & Nonsubversive)
- [ ] Subversive References Only
- [ ] Nonsubversive References Only
- [ ] Main Subversive References Only

for Summaries

Type of Search Requested:
- [ ] Restricted to Locality of
- [ ] Exact Name Only (On the Nose)
- [ ] Buildup [ ] Variations

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 12/6/83 BY b6 b7C

Subject Munroe, Edward R.
Birthdate & Place
Address

NOV 21 1960

Localities

R 116 Date 11-18 Searcher Initials TJA
Prod. 126

FILE NUMBER	SERIAL
62-86094	
62-86094-48 Summ	7-8-55
54 Summ	7-12-56
64 Summ	11-27-59
62-102319-16 ep14 Summ	7-11-55
Edward	
121-0-9 Summ	8-12-47
Edward Roscoe (BW)	
62-86094-4 Summ	4-4-58
19 Summ	2-14-52
32 Summ	3-11-54
36 Summ	4-22-54
46 Summ	4-22-55
I 53 Summ	6-7-56
100-391697-281 ep10 Summ	11-14-58
100-401769-7 ep52 Summ	3-18-59
100-420468-14 ep134 Summ	3-8-57
Edwin R (Wash)	

5I

NOV 23 1960

62-86094-660

REC-9

EX 104

February 13, 1961

Mr. R. A. Hasty
474 South Olden Avenue
Trenton 9, New Jersey

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 12/6/83 BY

b6
b7C

Dear Mr. Hasty:

I have received your letter of February 5, 1961, and your interest in writing is appreciated.

While I would like to be of assistance with regard to your inquiry, I must point out that the jurisdiction and responsibilities of the FBI, as strictly an investigative agency, do not include making evaluations or comments relative to the character or integrity of any organization, publication or individual. I hope you will not infer in this connection either that we do or do not have data in our files concerning the individual about whom you wrote.

Enclosed is material which you may find of interest.

MAIL ROOM
FEB 13 1961
COMM-FBI

FEB 13 4 11 PM '61
RECD-READING ROOM
B I

Sincerely yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

Enclosures (5)
17th National Convention & Intro. 3-60 LEB
Communist Illusion and Democratic Reality
Communist Party, USA
Expose of Soviet Espionage
Communist Target--Youth

Tolson
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Belmont
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Malone
McGuire
Rosen
Trotter
Evans
W C Sullivan
Tele Room
Ingram
Candy

NOTE: Correspondent is not identifiable in Bufiles. The Bureau has not investigated Edward R. Murrow. He has received both favorable and unfavorable comments by the communist press on his TV programs. In 1942 he was listed as a sponsor for the Committee for the Care of Young Children in Wartime, cited as a communist front by the California Committee on Un-American Activities.

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

59 FEB 24 1961

SAW:jka (3)

474 So. Olden Ave.
Trenton 9, N. J.
February 5, 1961

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington 25, D. C.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 12/6/83 BY

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b7C

Dear Sir:

I am writing this letter to you concerning the appointment of Mr. Edward R. Murrow as the head of the United States Information Service. I have been wondering if he has been cleared as a good security risk.

Some years ago I remember the late Senator Joseph McCarthy called Mr. Murrow "a Jackel with communistic leanings". Senator McCarthy never proved his statements to my satisfaction, and Senator McCarthy was called a "crackpot" my many. He may have over exaggerated in some cases but I believe he was sincere in what he was trying to do.

After hearing Senator McCarthy's statements, I watched Mr. Murrow's programs with interest. The special programs Mr. Murrow put on always seemed to concern our Military. One showed the Air Force exercises over Europe and it appeared that more was shown than should have been. Mr. Murrow also had a program on our atomic submarine and it seemed to me that he wanted to get into the reactor room in the worst way.

Another thing that seems unusual is that Mr. Murrow will give up a fabulous salary to take a $20,000 a year job with the Government.

EX 104 REC-9 62-86094

I would like to know if Mr. Murrow is innocent of Senator McCarthy's accusations. If he is guilty then he most certainly should not have such an important post where he could hurt the United States so greatly.

FEB 20 1961

I hope you don't think I am just a crank but I believe I have a basis for my fears. We Americans take too much for granted by believing things are always being done right when they aren't. Thank you for your kind attention.

FEB 1 1961

CORRESPONDENCE

Sincerely yours,

R. A. Hasty

R. A. Hasty

mm
ack.
2-13-61
SAW:jka

62-86094-

REC'D 7

EX-101

62-86094-67

February 28, 1961

Mrs. Neal Scott
3938 North 650 East
Provo, Utah

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 10/7/83 BY [redacted]

b6
b7C

Dear Mrs. Scott:

Your letter of February 15, 1961, has been received, and the interest which prompted you to write is appreciated.

Although I would like to be of assistance to you, the files of the FBI are confidential pursuant to regulations of the Department of Justice and are available for official use only. I regret that I am unable to help you and hope that you will not infer in this connection either that we do or do not have data relating to the subject of your inquiry.

Some pamphlets issued by the Cinema Educational Guild, Inc., indicate that statements found therein are documented in the files of Government investigating agencies, but I can assure you that neither the organization nor its national director, Myron C. Fagan, has ever had access to information contained in the files of this Bureau.

I am enclosing some material on the subject of communism which may be of interest.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

John Edgar Hoover
Director

MAILED 31
FEB 28 1961
COMM-FBI

Enclosures (6)
(listed next page)
NOTE: SEE NEXT PAGE.
RWE:nss (3)

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MAR 1 1961
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FEB 11 27 AM '61
FBI
REC'D-READING ROOM

Letter to Mrs. Neal Scott

Enclosures
17th National Convention, CPUSA & 3-60 LEB Introduction
Communist Illusion and Democratic Reality
One Nation's Response To Communism
Director's speech of 10-18-60
Communist Target--Youth
Expose of Soviet Espionage

NOTE: No record could be located in Bufiles identifiable with correspondent. The Cinema Educational Guild, Inc., is allegedly an anticommunist group which has been responsible for the distribution of anticommunist, anti-Negro and anti-Semitic pamphlets. Myron C. Fagan, its national director, has, in the past, attempted to use the Director's name in furtherance of his programs, and it has been necessary on several occasions to contact him and request that he refrain from mentioning the FBI in any manner. (62-87267)

TRUE COPY

3938 N. 650 East
Provo Utah
Feb. 15, 1961

Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington D. C.

Gentlemen:

Recently, there have been circulated in our area, printed circulars warning of the dangers of communism. A list of famous people who are "communists or fellow-travelers" is included. One of those listed is Edward R. Murrow.

I wonder, if this is true, why he was given a high position in the government. If it is untrue, why are people allowed to circulate such lists?

I would certainly like a reply, if it is possible, as many of my neighbors and friends are concerned as well as myself.

Thank you,
Mrs. Neal Scott

REC-7 62-86094-67

EX 101

1 true copy
2/24/61 ldl

MAR 9 1961

CORRESPONDENCE

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
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ack 2-28-61
RWC:mrd

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIF
DATE 12/6/93 BY

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b7C

3938 N. 650 East
Provo Utah
Sept. 15, 1961

Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington D.C.

Gentlemen:

Recently, there have been circulated in our area, printed circulars warning of the dangers of communism. A list of famous people who are "communists or fellow-travelers" is included. One of those listed is Edward R. Murrow.

I wonder, if this is true, why he was given a high position in the government. If it is untrue, why are people allowed to circulate such lists?

I would certainly like a reply, if it is possible, as many of my neighbors and friends are concerned as well as myself.

Thank you,
Mrs. Neal Scott

ltr 21-4/61 wl

Ack: 9/27/61 28
RWE: mcd

CORRESPONDENCE

REC'D CORR. & TOURS
FBI

FEB 20 3 59 PM '61

2/20

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 06-06-2023 BY: [redacted]

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

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Evans
W C Sullivan
Tele Room
Ingram
Gandy

TO : Mr. DeLoach

DATE: 1-28-61

FROM : M. A. Jones

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 12/9/83 BY [redacted]

SUBJECT: EDWARD R. MURROW

CLASSIFIED BY: [redacted]
DECLASSIFY ON: ATTACHE CASE 12/30/83
ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.

BACKGROUND:

Articles in the 1-28-61 issues of "The Washington Post and Times Herald" and "The Washington Evening Star" stated that Edward R. Murrow reportedly had been chosen by President Kennedy to head the United States Information Agency. Murrow was identified in the articles as age 53, who has been with the Columbia Broadcasting System since 1935, having served for a time as a vice president and director of public affairs and more recently, as a reporter and news analyst. He is more popularly known as conductor of the programs "Person To Person" and "See It Now."

X NOW CONFIRMED.

This memorandum is being prepared for the Director's information. The Special Inquiry Section has not been requested to investigate Murrow.

INFORMATION IN BUREAU FILES:

Due to the exigencies of the inquiry, file search was limited to a review of Mr. Murrow's mail file and current references.

Summary Wash. B. Approx 1908

Edward R. X Murrow was born in Greensboro, North Carolina, and was graduated from Washington State College in 1930. He was employed during the 1920's in the lumbering business in the State of Washington, and from 1929-32, he was President of the National Student's Federation. From 1932 to 1935, he was Assistant Director of the Institute of International Education in charge of foreign offices. He has been with the Columbia Broadcasting System since 1935. N.Y., Wash. D.C.

Bufiles reflect that Murrow has been described either as a member, sympathetic to, sponsor of, on the mailing list of, or associated with the following cited organizations: Institute of Pacific Relations, Committee for Care of Young Children in Wartime, Socialist Workers' Party and Industrial Workers of the World. In addition, he served on the Advisory Council for the Summer Session in Moscow University in 1935; acted as English narrator for the Russian film, "Siege of Leningrad"; was in contact with John Dierke in 1947 while Dierkes was attempting to obtain radio time on behalf of Hollywood personalities subpoenaed before the House Un-American Activities Committee. Murrow was a reference on the passport application of Winston Burdett, who allegedly was a contact of Soviet agents, and he was associated with [redacted] in the United States in 1944. b3 b7E

100-[illegible]-68

RLR:eah

7 ENCLOSURES

ENCLOSURES

COPY TO MR. TOLSON

REC-46

MAR 16 1961

MAR 10 1961

Jones to DeLoach Memorandum
Re: Edward R. Murrow

Murrow has been criticized by "Counterattack," an anticommunist weekly newsletter, in that he allegedly defended Owen Lattimore, a former official of the Institute of Pacific Relations. He has been criticized by George Sokolsky and Westbrook Pegler for his alleged slanted views on leftist activities. The "Daily Worker," a former communist newspaper, has both criticized and complimented Murrow's television programs.

In October, 1960, Mr. Perry Lafferty, producer of the "Person To Person" program, invited Mr. Hoover to be a guest on a forthcoming show; however, the invitation was declined. It is noted that the Director has been invited to be a guest on this program in the past, all of which have been declined, and in October, 1956, the Director noted regarding one invitation, "I will never have anything to do with anything with which Murrow is connected. H."

And that still stands.

RECOMMENDATION:

For the Director's information.

0-20 (Rev. 1-25-61)

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[redacted] INFORMATION CONT[redacted]
[redacted]EIN IS UNCLASSIF[redacted]
DATE 12/7/13 BY [redacted]

UPI-104
(KENNEDY)
WASHINGTON--PRESIDENT KENNEDY TODAY NAMED EDWARD R. MURROW, VETERAN RADIO-TELEVISION COMMENTATOR, AS DIRECTOR OF THE U.S. INFORMATION AGENCY. HE ALSO ANNOUNCED A LONG STRING OF OTHER FORTHCOMING NOMINATIONS.
AMONG THOSE HE SAID HE WOULD APPOINT TO HIGH FEDERAL POSITIONS WAS HENRY RICHARDSON LA BOUISSE AS DIRECTOR OF THE INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION ADMINISTRATION, WHICH HANDLES THE FOREIGN AID PROGRAM.
1/28--MJ113PES

[redacted]

ENCLOSURE 62-86094-68

WASHINGTON CAPITAL NEWS SERVICE

0-20 (Rev. 1-25-61)

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UPI-106

ADD 1 KENNEDY, WASHINGTON (UPI-104)

DONALD M. WILSON, FORMER CHIEF OF THE LIFE MAGAZINE BUREAU HERE AND ASSISTANT NEWS SECRETARY IN KENNEDY'S 1960 ELECTION CAMPAIGN, WAS NAMED AS MURROW'S CHIEF DEPUTY.

THE PRESIDENT ALSO ANNOUNCED HE WOULD APPOINT FRANCIS T. P. PLIMPTON, NEW YORK CITY ATTORNEY, AS DEPUTY REPRESENTATIVE TO THE UNITED NATIONS, AND CHARLES W. YOST, A CAREER FOREIGN SERVICE OFFICER WHO IS NOW U.S. AMBASSADOR TO MOROCCO, AS DEPUTY U.S. REPRESENTATIVE IN THE SECURITY COUNCIL.

TWO OTHER U.N. ASSIGNMENTS ALSO WERE ANNOUNCED, PHILIP M. KLUTZNICK, CHICAGO BUSINESSMAN AND FORMER FEDERAL HOUSING COMMISSIONER, AS REPRESENTATIVE IN THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL, AND JONATHAN B. BINGHAM, ONETIME AIDE OF AMBASSADOR-AT-LARGE AVERELL HARRIMAN, AS REPRESENTATIVE IN THE TRUSTEESHIP COUNCIL.

PLIMPTON AND YOST WILL HOLD AMBASSADORIAL RANK. KLUTZNICK AND BINGHAM WILL HAVE THE RANK OF MINISTER.

KENNEDY ALSO ANNOUNCED HIS INTENTION OF APPOINTING NEAL J. HARDY AS COMMISSIONER, AND JAMES B. CASH JR., AS DEPUTY COMMISSIONER, OF THE FEDERAL HOUSING ADMINISTRATION. HARDY HAS HELD SEVERAL FEDERAL HOUSING POSTS AND SINCE 1954 HAS BEEN DIRECTOR OF THE PRIVATELY-OPERATED NATIONAL HOUSING CENTER HERE. CASH IS STAFF DIRECTOR OF THE SENATE HOUSING SUBCOMMITTEE.

1/28--MJ124PES

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E.B.I.
RECEIVED-DIRECTOR

ENCLOSURE 62-86094-68

WASHINGTON CAPITAL NEWS SERVICE

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UPI-108

ADD 2 KENNEDY, WASHINGTON

THE SELECTIONS, ALONG WITH SEVERAL OTHERS, WERE ANNOUNCED AS KENNEDY MET WITH A GROUP OF HIS TOP FOREIGN POLICY AND DEFENSE ADVISERS.

THE MEETING BEGAN AT 10:15 A.M. AND EXTENDED BEYOND THE NOON HOUR.

1/28--WJ128PES

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
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ENCLOSURE 62-86094-68

WASHINGTON CAPITAL NEWS SERVICE

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DATE 12/7/83 BY

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UPI-110
ADD 3 KENNEDY, WASHINGTON
WHITE HOUSE PRESS SECRETARY PIERRE SALINGER SAID KENNEDY AND THE ADVISERS TALKED ABOUT "OVERALL WORLD PROBLEMS." HE SAID THE "SUM OF THE DISCUSSION WILL BE REFLECTED IN THE STATE OF THE UNION MESSAGE" WHICH KENNEDY WILL DELIVER TO CONGRESS MONDAY.
SALINGER WAS ASKED IF THE MEETING INCLUDED A DISCUSSION OF REPUBLICAN CHARGES THAT THE NEW ADMINISTRATION HAD BEEN COMPROMISING WITH RUSSIA, WITH THE RELEASE OF THE TWO RB47 FLIERS AS ONE ASPECT OF THE SITUATION. HE REPLIED HE WAS "SURE THAT THIS SUBJECT NEVER CAME UP."
1/28--MJ140PES

FBI
ENCLOSURE 62-86094-68
WASHINGTON CAPITAL NEWS SERVICE

0-20 (Rev. 1-25-61)

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ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 12/7/82 BY [redacted]

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UPI-127

ADD 4 KENNEDY, WASHINGTON (UPI-110)

SALINGER SAID THAT AFTER KENNEDY ADDRESSES CONGRESS AT 12:30 P.M. EST, MONDAY, HE WILL LUNCH AT THE CAPITOL WITH MEMBERS OF THE SENATE FOREIGN RELATIONS COMMITTEE.

ON MONDAY AFTERNOON, KENNEDY WILL RETURN TO CONSIDERATION OF DOMESTIC ECONOMIC PROBLEMS. HE WILL MEET WITH DR. WALTER HELLER, CHAIRMAN OF THE COUNCIL OF ECONOMIC ADVISERS, AND DR. J. KENNETH GALBRAITH, PROMINENT ECONOMIST AND A KENNEDY "BRAIN TRUSTER."

TOMORROW AT 10 A.M. EST KENNEDY WILL ATTEND THE ANNUAL "RED MASS" AT ST. MATTHEWS CATHEDRAL. THIS IS A SERVICE FOR GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS SPONSORED BY THE JOHN CARROLL SOCIETY, AN ORGANIZATION OF LEADING CATHOLIC LAYMEN.

OTHER APPOINTMENTS WHICH KENNEDY ANNOUNCED HE WOULD MAKE INCLUDED:

---CHARLES P. NOYES, A CONSULTANT SINCE 1953 TO THE ROCKEFELLER BROTHERS FUND, AS COUNSELLOR TO THE U.S MISSION TO THE UNITED NATIONS. A NEW YORK ATTORNEY, NOYES SERVED WITH THE U.S. DELEGATION TO THE SAN FRANCISCO CONFERENCE IN 1945 AND WITH THE U.S. MISSION TO THE U.N. UNTIL 1951.

---MILTON P. SEMER, FORMERLY OF AUBURN, MAINE, AS GENERAL COUNSEL OF THE HOUSING AND HOME FINANCE AGENCY. SINCE 1959, SEMER HAS BEEN CHIEF COUNSEL OF THE SENATE HOUSING SUBCOMMITTEE.

---ABRAM CHAYES, A HARVARD LAW SCHOOL PROFESSOR, AS LEGAL ADVISER TO THE STATE DEPARTMENT.

KENNEDY ALSO ANNOUNCED HE WILL REAPPOINT JAMES V BENNETT AS DIRECTOR OF THE FEDERAL BUREAU OF PRISONS.

AND SALINGER SAID THAT GEN. JOSEPH M. SWING WILL STAY ON "FOR AN UNDETERMINED PERIOD OF TIME" AS COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION.

BEFORE MEETING WITH HIS FOREIGN POLICY AND DEFENSE ADVISERS, KENNEDY TAPED A FIVE-MINUTE SEGMENT FOR THE NBC "TODAY" SHOW WHICH WILL DEVOTE A HALF HOUR STARTING AT 8:30 A.M. EST TUESDAY TO THE MASSACHUSETTS GENERAL HOSPITAL IN BOSTON. THE PRESIDENT IS A TRUSTEE OF THE HOSPITAL.

TONIGHT, SALINGER SAID, THE PRESIDENT AND MRS. KENNEDY PLANNED TO ATTEND A DINNER AT THE HOME OF SEN. AND MRS. JOHN SHERMAN COOPER, R-KY.

1/28--MJ235PES

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

ENCLOSURE 62-86094-68

WASHINGTON CAPITAL NEWS SERVICE

0-20 (Rev. 1-25-61)

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ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 12/7/83 BY [redacted]
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UPI-111

ADD 4 KENNEDY, WASHINGTON

CHAIRMAN J. WILLIAM FULBRIGHT, D-ARK., OF THE SENATE FOREIGN RELATIONS COMMITTEE, PROMPTLY APPLAUDED THE SELECTION OF MURROW AND KENNEDY'S ANNOUNCED INTENTION OF NAMING LABOUISSE TO HEAD THE FOREIGN AID PROGRAM.

FULBRIGHT SAID "BOTH ARE EXCELLENT APPOINTMENTS." HE PRAISED MURROW AND LABOUISSE AS "MEN OF PROVEN EXPERIENCE...WELL QUALIFIED."

THE FOREIGN RELATIONS GROUP MUST APPROVE BOTH NOMINATIONS BEFORE THEY GO TO THE SENATE FOR CONFIRMATION.

1/28--MJ142PES

FBI
RECEIVED - DIRECTOR

ENCLOSURE 62-86094-68

WASHINGTON CAPITAL NEWS SERVICE

0-19 (Rev. 1-25-61)

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Ed Murrow Expected To Be USIA Director

By the Associated Press

Edward R. Murrow of CBS News reportedly has been chosen by President Kennedy to head the United States Information Agency.

Mr. Murrow is well known to television viewers as the conductor of "Person to Person" and "See It Now." His trademarks were a furrowed brow, a deep voice and a lighted cigarette.

White House Press Secretary Pierre Salinger declined comment on the report, but it was carried yesterday on a CBS news program from New York and was confirmed by authoritative sources here.

Mr. Kennedy is known to place great importance on the USIA as a means of presenting America's image abroad. He criticized its operations as inadequate during the election campaign.

Mr. Murrow, 53, has a long background in radio and television news. He joined CBS in 1935 and covered much of World War II in London for the network. For many years after the war he had a regular daily news program.

He served from 1945-47 as a vice president and director of public affairs for CBS, resigning with the comment: "I'm not the executive type." He then went back to being a CBS news correspondent.

Tito Okays Kennan

Diplomatic sources, meanwhile, reported that Yugoslavia has sent word that Marshal Tito would be very pleased by the appointment of George F. Kennan as United States Ambassador to Belgrade.

There has been no formal announcement of the appointment of Mr. Kennan. Governments first receive formal approval from the host nation before sending an envoy.

Mr. Kennan, a former Ambassador to Moscow and chief of the State Department policy planning staff, is credited with conceiving the containment policy to hold communism within its territorial limits.

EDWARD R. MURROW

Another appointment reported is that of William E. Simkin, Philadelphia labor arbitrator, as director of the Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service.

Mr. Simkin is one of the best-known arbitrators of labor-management problems in the country. During World War II, he was co-chairman of the steel commission of the War Labor Board and chairman of the board's shipbuilding commission. He was educated at Columbia and the University of Pennsylvania.

Approval was given yesterday by the Senate Foreign Relations Committee of G. Mennen Williams' nomination as Assistant Secretary of State for African Affairs.

The appointment of the former Governor of Michigan, which comes up in the Senate next week for action, won the support of the 11 Democratic and six Republican members.

The committee likewise voted 17-0 approval of the nominations of George W. Ball as Undersecretary of State for Economic Affairs, and Roger W. Jones as Deputy Undersecretary of State for Administration.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 12-17-83 BY [redacted]

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The Washington Post and Times Herald
The Washington Daily News
The Evening Star
New York Herald Tribune
New York Journal-American
New York Mirror
New York Daily News
New York Post
The New York Times
The Worker
The New Leader
The Wall Street Journal
Date JAN 28 1961

ENCLOSURE 62 - 86094-68

-19 (Rev. 1-25-61)

Tolson
Mohr
Parsons
Belmont
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Malone
McGuire
Rosen
Trotter
Evans
W.C. Sullivan
Tele. Room
Ingram
Gandy

Ed Murrow To Head U.S. Information

Edward R. Murrow, longtime newscaster for the Columbia Broadcasting System, was reported last night to have been chosen by President Kennedy to head the U.S. Information Agency.

White House Press Secretary Pierre Salinger declined comment.

But the report, carried on a CBS news program from New York, was confirmed by authoritative sources. CBS said Murrow was in Washington today, and was returning to New York.

Murrow, 53, has been with CBS since 1935, having served for a time as a Vice President and Director of Public Affairs and more recently a reporter and news analyst.

He is most popularly known as conductor of the programs "Person to Person" and "See It Now."

Robert G. Lewis, who has been on the staff of Gov. Gaylord Nelson of Wisconsin, has been appointed by Secretary of Agriculture Orville Freeman as deputy administrator of the price support program.

Lewis has been sitting in on conferences with department officials this week but will not officially take over his new post until Monday.

Lewis has been the top agricultural aide to Nelson during the last two years and prior to that was Administrative Assistant to Sen. William Proxmire, D-Wis.

One member of Congress, who asked not to be identified, said Norman Clapp of Lancaster, Wis., unsuccessful Democratic candidate for Congress last fall, likely will be named head of the Rural Electrification Administration to succeed David A. Hamil, REA Administrator under the Eisenhower Administration.

He also said that former Lt. Gov. Philleo Nash of Wisconsin has begun work as a consultant in the Interior Department.

James Megellas of Fond du Lac, Wis., an unsuccessful Democratic candidate for the House, was reported to be in line for some overseas post in the Kennedy Administration.

Philip H. DesMarais, executive vice president of Dominican College in New Orleans, La., since 1955, has been named special assistant to the Assistant Secretary for Legislation in the Department of Health, Education and Welfare.

DesMarais, a native of Minneapolis, Minn., was a staff member of the National Catholic Welfare Conference here from 1947 to 1949 and received his master's degree from Georgetown University in 1951.

Wilbur J. Cohen, University of Michigan professor and head of President Kennedy's task force which recommended health insurance under Social Security, previously was designated as Assistant Secretary for Legislation.

William E. Simkin, Philadelphia labor arbitrator, was reported to have been selected for appointment by President Kennedy as director of the Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service.

Simkin is one of the best known arbitrators of labor-management problems in the country. He has umpired disputes in the clothing, steel, shipbuilding, rubber, hosiery, railroad, auto and newspaper industries.

During World War II, he was cochairman of the Steel Commission of the War Labor Board and chairman of the Board's Shipbuilding Commission. He was educated at Columbia and the University of Pennsylvania.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 12/6/83 BY [redacted]
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The Washington Post and Times Herald A-5
The Washington Daily News
The Evening Star
New York Herald Tribune
New York Journal-American
New York Mirror
New York Daily News
New York Post
The New York Times
The Worker
The New Leader
The Wall Street Journal
Date

JAN 23 1961

ENCLOSURE 62 — 86694-68

March 6, 1961

REC- 50 62-86094-69

Miss Mary B. Downing
417 South 44th Street
Philadelphia 4, Pennsylvania

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 12/2/83 BY [redacted] b6 b7C

Dear Miss Downing:

Your letter of February 24, 1961, with enclosures, was received in Mr. Hoover's absence from the city. You may be sure he will appreciate your thoughtfulness in sending him your observations and material on the matters you mentioned.

Sincerely yours,

Helen W. Gandy
Secretary

MAILED 25
MAR 6 - 1961
COMM-FBI

NOTE: Bufiles contain no record of correspondent. Bufiles reflect that Edward R. Murrow who is a controversial figure has received both favorable and unfavorable comments by the communist press on his TV programs. In 1942, he was listed as a sponsor for the Committee for the Care of Young Children in War Time cited as a communist front by the California Committee on Un-American Activities.

JMM:elw (3)

Tolson
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Ingram
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MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

53 MAR 23 1961

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Parsons
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Evans
Mr. Malone
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Mr. W.C.Sullivan
Tele. Room
Mr. Ingram
Miss Gandy

417 S. 44th Street
Philadelphia 4, Pa.
24 February 1961

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

Dear Mr. Hoover:

President Kennedy's appointment of Edward R. Murrow to head the USIA struck me with some fear and shock. Through the years I have watched many of his television programs, always hoping to find some real expression of American ideals - or even of honest controversy not finely spiced with praise of communism. But each time he manages to slip in just enough of the communist line to make me question whether his interests are completely pro-American.

His 1955 "See It Now" program on the American schools threw some needlessly weighted barbs at the American educational system while glowingly insinuating high praise for Russia's - and incidentally won a full column of praise in the Daily Worker.

His interviews of J. Robert Oppenheimer (after that scientist had been refused security clearance by the U.S. Government), of Khrushchev and Tito could hardly be said to have done a good service to his country.

His interview of Senator Margaret Chase Smith and Aneurian Bevan in London was certainly no impartial interview - nor did it show true-blue American colors. The British Socialist was given far more air time than the visitor from the U.S., and just when Senator Smith began to expound some real American democratic truths in clear tones to refute a distinct slur Bevan made on America, Murrow broke in coldly with - no more time .. this on a tape that could have been run easily with "equal time."

Before Edward R. Murrow takes over the USIA, I would hope that his telecasts would be checked for his criticisms of American life as against his "sympathetic press" for all things Russian. That his activities since his position in 1935 as a member of the National Advisory Council of Moscow State University's Summer Sessions may not have carried over into the present. Whether he ever actually condemned communism or its ideals as practiced throughout the world (he was in a position to state the facts bluntly and honestly). Whether he has ever spoken strongly "for" America - again when his position gave every opportunity to do so.

The enclosed copies of press clippings may present the question of Mr. Murrow's suitability for the USIA post better than I can. Strong censure of Mr. Murrow by the House of Representatives in 1957 in respect to his "selling" communism rather than questioning its true activities should still cause concern in 1961, especially where such a sensitive appointment is to be made.

ENCLOSURE ATTACHED

REC- 50 62-86094-69

I have no doubt that the case of Edward R. Murrow has been well documented, but as an American citizen I feel bound to register my concern over this appointment and my hope that it will be given complete consideration before the question of confirmation is settled.

Very truly yours,

MAR 16 1961

Mary H. Downing

Mary H. Downing

6 ENCLOSURE

CORRESPONDENCE

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 8/7/63

FEB 27 1961

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RECEIVED - MOHR
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REC'D BELMONT
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FEB 28 9 39 AM '61
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U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE
PERSONS
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MAR 1 8 40 AM '61
CENTRAL RESEARCH SECT.
FBI
MAR 7 12 29 PM '61

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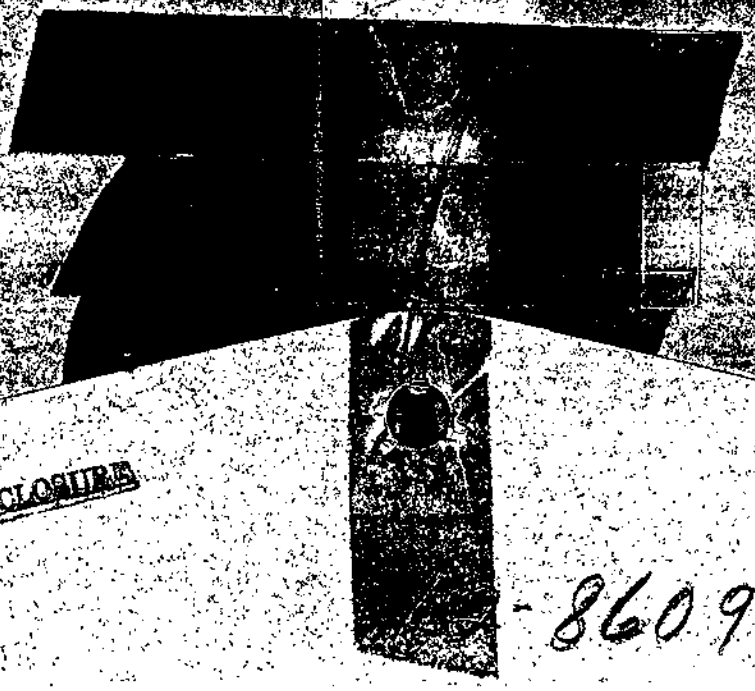

ENCLOSURE

-86094--69

To What Useful Purpose?

Any day now announcement can be expected that Edward R. Murrow and CBS have made arrangements to bring to American television screens the words of wisdom of Mao-tse Tung, the dictator of Red China. Nikita S. Khrushchev and Marshal Tito together were provided about two and one-half hours of TV time to propagandize in the U. S., so Mr. Murrow will probably feel it necessary to bring the Red China war lord into American homes for a friendly Sunday afternoon visit. Or has Mr. Murrow indulged in his smug sophistication sufficiently, and will he call it quits on his publicity stunts?

By now both CBS and Mr. Murrow have had time to assess the overall effects of the telecasts with Khrushchev and Tito. There is not enough money in all the U.S.A. to permit a similar telecast to the Russian or Yugoslav people, even if TV sets were provided for every family in both Russia and Yugoslavia. But stunt-conscious impressarios such as Mr. Murrow can get the Communist dictators free TV time to sell their wares right in our own homes. Just what useful purpose do such telecasts serve? One thing is certain—both Khrushchev and Tito have not lost the propaganda possibilities that Mr. Murrow provided so generously.

Many viewers of these telecasts were annoyed at the vacuous questions put to both dictators and at the obsequiousness with which the questions were asked.

U. S. Representative Ray J. Madden of Indiana put it well when he said: "The questions propounded to Khrushchev and to Tito were skimmed-milk, watered-down interrogations which only afford them an opportunity to continue their false propaganda and lies concerning Communism as compared with world democracy."

Congressman Madden suggested a few questions—Why are there no free elections in captive nations? How many slave labor camps exist there? Why have churches been destroyed, religion interfered with, and the clergy imprisoned?—such questions might have provided a real interview and not just a platform for Red propaganda.

CBS was a week late in providing a panel to discuss the Khrushchev interview; Tito's hour-long interview was followed at once by a panel that scarcely came to grips with his propaganda piece. Mr. Murrow and CBS are probably smugly satisfied with their TV "scoops" with the two Red dictators. As a matter of fact, they should get a medal for their "great public service," but we hope it's a paper medal—preferably of scrap paper.

Cst 12 July 57

12 July 1957

The Catholic Standard and Times
1818 Cherry Street
Philadelphia 3, Pa.

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DATE 12/7/83 BY [redacted]

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HITS NEWSPAPER GUILD'S AWARDS

Tablet 7 May 55 p 11

Leon Racht Criticizes Honors to Murrow, Oppenheimer

Awards made by the New York Newspaper Guild to scientist J. Robert Oppenheimer and to Edward R. Murrow, Columbia Broadcasting Company newscaster, kept "a few hundred" members from attending the annual Page One Ball Friday night of last week.

This was revealed by a staff writer, Leon Racht, in the New York Mirror. Mr. Racht declared that Saturday's issue of the publication.

Citing the left-wing records of both men, Mr. Racht observed that neither was a newspaperman. "A hundred working newsmen in New York are far worthier of citations," he declared.

Did No Drooling

Mr. Racht's column follows:

"Along with a few hundred other dissenting newspapermen I was among the missing last night at the Newspaper Guild's annual prom, the Page One Ball.

"And not because I can't mambo. My tripes wouldn't permit me to join my port-siding colleagues in drooling over scientist J Robert Oppenheimer and CBS' radio-TV left-wing propagandist, Edward R. Murrow.

"This pair of ideological comrades was invested with special citations known as 'Page One' awards for alleged outstanding accomplishment in their respective fields.

"Now I don't quarrel with Oppy's genius or with Egbert's liquid larynx. I do fault my union for hoisting this duo of long-hairs on to a pedestal, no matter how dubious the distinction.

Calls Choice Morally Wrong

"I protest that in Oppenheimer's case it was morally wrong, for these reasons:

"He was bounced by the Atomic Energy Commission as a security risk.

"He was proven a liar in his testimony before governmental bodies.

"He is, by choice, a friend and associate of Communists.

"For years he contributed substantial monthly sums to the Communist Party.

"His wife and brother were Communists.

"His mistress, with whom he continued relations after his marriage, was a Communist until she committed suicide.

"Murrow's award, as the Guild bashly states, was given specifically for his sympathetic pitch for Oppenheimer and for his slanted video treatment of Senator Joe McCarthy's activities in exposing Communists in government.

"It was Murrow's third Guild citation. In view of the Oppenheimer choice he was a natural for this one. Consider some of his background, the part of his past that is public record.

"Back in 1935 Murrow was a member of the National Advisory Council of Moscow State University's Summer sessions. His function was to recruit Americans to go there. Special financial inducements were offered U. S. teachers to attend and get indoctrinated with Communist dogma.

"As he huckstered for Stalin then, so does Murrow huckster today but subtly, oh so subtly. The other night he videoed a left-handed defense of such Communist writers as Howard Fast, whose books have been removed from California libraries. And just recently CBS televised a promotion of Red stooge Harvey Matusow's book, which is now a Communist bible.

"Murrow has come a long way since he was adviser to the Communist indoctrinators. He's now the dressed-up darling of the socialion of left-wing groups and one of the chief purveyors of their philosophies. Suave, smug, pompous, he has a powerful sway over public opinion as boss CBS newsman.

Continued on Page Twelve

HITS NEWSPAPER GUILD'S AWARDS

Continued from Page One

"There are other meritorious awards but this year the Guild went whole hog in hanging medals on anti-McCarthyites, including the Alsop brothers, Murray Kempton, Freddie Woltman and Peter Kihss. These are working newspapermen.

"But why Oppenheimer? Why Murrow, three times? Neither are professional journalists. A hundred working newsmen in New York are far worthier of citations.

"The awards connote the were endorsed by all Guildsmen The fact is Guild members weren't even allowed to vote on them. Carefully selected panels picked the winners.

"This department suggests that if the Guild intends to continue handing out promiscuous recognition to characters outside the newspaper field it give members a chance at the ballot.

"Had that been done this year Oppenheimer and Murrow would have gone down the drain in a avalanche of negative votes."

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DATE 12/7/83 BY [redacted] b6 b7C

7 May 1955
The Tablet
One Hanson Place
Brooklyn 17, N.Y.

EXPOSES MURROW ON BOOK-BURNING

Fulton Lewis Reveals Slanting of Program On Obscene Books

By FULTON LEWIS, Jr.

(From a recording of a recent broadcast over the Mutual Network)

The Aluminum Corporation of America announced today that beginning in July that company will no longer sponsor the television program "See It Now" by Edward R. Murrow, and instead will embark on a new and different advertising campaign along different lines

Interesting, because here was a large company in the field of private enterprise, a tremendous stake in private enterprise, paying tremendous sums for television programs by an individual whose history and background have been opposed to nearly everything the Aluminum Corporation of America has stood for and stands for, and one of the cleverest propagandists in the field of public information, in that Mr. Murrow was able to propagandize a considerable block of the American listening and viewing public into the notion that he was strictly an unbiased reporter, who gave equal weight to both sides—completely impartial.

Glorifies Librarians

There was a case in point several weeks ago in which Mr Murrow presented on his "See It Now" program what he called "book-burning in Marin County, California"—and I happened to see that program myself.

It involved a woman by the name of Mrs. Anne Smart who lives on Liberty St., which fact he played up quite extensively but subtly, and the efforts that Mrs. Anne Smart has made to clean up the libraries and prescribed reading lists of the public high schools in her neighborhood.

The effect of the broadcast overall was to accuse Mrs. Anne Smart of the evil process of book-burning and to glorify some librarians who were shown only in silhouette because of the purported reprisals that might be made against them for criticising the library clean-up, and altogether while it produced Mrs. Anne Smart at the outset and let her tell her story for a few moments, the remainder of the program for the most part was a very clever job of demolishing her and holding up to ridicule the things that she has done and has attempted to do.

I went to the trouble to get the books that played the most important part in Mrs. Anne Smart's clean-up efforts and the reading of them convinced me—and I believe it would convince 99 per cent of the American people—that they are depraved literature in the very extreme and the Post Office Department should investigate immediately as to why they are permitted to be sent through the United States mails.

One of them, for example, is filled with the most repulsive and nauseating filth that I have ever encountered in the way of language. It abounds with language that men in a stag drinking party of the most vulgar sort would not even use among themselves

Another is entitled "H Is for Heroin"—that is, heroin, the drug

Pornographic in Extreme

Still another is one in which Pearl Buck interviews the wife of the Communist Negro singer, Paul Robeson, which is one continuous and unremitting song of hate against the United States and everything that it stands for and a glorification of Soviet Russia and Communism and everything that they stand for.

And so they go—books that are pornographic in the extreme—like books that explain the uses of narcotics, in the language of teen-age slang of the day, etc, purportedly from the lips of a teen-age girl—and these are the books that Mrs. Anne Smart was held up to ridicule for—for wanting to have removed from the shelves.

This was the Edward R. Murrow also who did a full half hour of calf-worshiping adulation and glorification of Dr. J. Robert Oppenheimer, after Dr. Oppenheimer had been stripped of his security clearance by a special board of review. Not that Mr Murrow is not entitled to hold those left-wing views, and favor Dr. Oppenheimer as a person who should have access to all nuclear secrets and to favor books such as the ones I have described to you, if these are his views, not that he doesn't have the right to promote those ideas as such if he wants to, but Mr Murrow's dangerous trick has been to do it under the guise of impartiality—just presenting the facts on both sides of the story and occasionally going so far as he did in his attack on Senator Joe McCarthy—that "tonight I am going to take an editorial stand on this particular matter, so this time don't expect me to be my usual impartial self."

He has had with him always, of course, the usual left-wing claque commentators and hangers-on and radio critics; the left-wing array of medals and honors from groups set up to glorify and publicize those who follow the leftist line, have gone to him in abundance.

"The Fund for the Republic" is spending huge sums of money that belong to you to circulate and show a full hour's program of Dr. Oppenheimer.

But apparently the Aluminum Corporation of America has finally decided that it has financed the business long enough.

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The Tablet
One Hanson Place
Brooklyn 17, N.Y.

Tablet 17 Dec 55

BISHOP STUDIES EDWARD MURROW

Nevada Prelate Felt Like Yogi Looking at Commissar

By MOST REV.
ROBERT J. DWYER

(Bishop of Reno, Nevada, in the Nevada Register")

Every so often your scribe emerges from the 18th century (his natural milieu) and takes in a television show.

He did so last Sunday, with permanent damage to his circulatory system. His blood-pressure is up, and it will take more than writing this column to get it down again.

The show was MCed by Mr Edward R. Murrow, he of the funereal countenance and the voice of a prophet in search of his own country.

It was a simple business, served family style, in the way of a report on a school district bond election in the County of Jefferson, State of Colorado.

Nothing so very hair-raising in this, surely. Ah, but wait.

This Is Democracy

This, Mr. Murrow emphasized, was genuine American democracy at work, the real grassroots variety of which we have become so fond in these degenerate days.

Farmers talked over the issue at their plows, bankers in their private offices, housewives over the back fence, and chambers of commerce over the remains of unappetizing luncheons.

One earnest young minister talked about it in church. The district school superintendent made his pitch for it at an open meeting.

In most respects it was a typical situation: a county school district faced with an "explosive" population growth. There were the usual [illegible] of voter [illegible] hiring sound trucks to infest quiet neighborhoods, hammering home the idea that the school bond election was on par with life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness, and that the salvation of Jefferson County, Colorado, depended on a favorable vote on election day.

But the real pressure was from the school children themselves.

Some youngsters, from grade and high schools, were [illegible]

But then, [illegible] of the program to [illegible] the bond-issue [illegible] selling the pressure [illegible] to mislead themselves.

There was the [illegible]

'Daily Worker' Finds Murrow Show Pro-Red

A television columnist in the Communist "Daily Worker" this week gave a full column to praising the recent "See It Now" show of Edward R. Murrow in which was described the campaign to raise a bond issue for education in a Colorado county.

After giving one column to criticize two other television shows, the "Daily Worker" columnist wrote:

"Yet TV is not completely hopeless even under present conditions. Now and then a comet flashes across the dark sky. Such a comet was Edward Murrow's recent Sunday afternoon program about the national school shortage."

Below, he continued:

"On three separate occasions, once a young pastor was speaking and twice in remarks from the floor by just plain citizens, the example was cited of what the Soviet Union had accomplished in expanding education. A remarkable phenomenon indeed. Far off in this hilly county, where in some townships people live so far apart that the fight for free school buses becomes the very core of the fight for knowledge, the experience of the Soviet Union has made a deep impression."

[illegible] one of the most unscrupulous uses of pressure politics that we have seen in a long time. For there is no question that American public school education is a political agency of enormous power and infinite resourcefulness.

Under the leadership of [illegible] it is [illegible] every conceivable kind of [illegible] for its purposes.

In Jefferson County it was a question of some millions of dollars for further school facilities, quite possibly a legitimate need. But it is also being used elsewhere to promote the demand for Federal funds for school building and education maintenance.

It is being used to beat down the scruples and protests of those who might question the infallibility and omniscience of the proponents.

And what better way could be found than by organizing the children themselves? Indoctrinate them in the classroom, din it in their ears day after day, let them put on their demonstrations, let them shout their tender lungs out. It is the most effective form of propaganda, and by a long shot the cheapest. But it is also the grossest kind of insult to American intelligence. It is the method of mass hysteria most commonly speculated as a technique of Communism.

It Was Spirit of the Kremlin

From whom your scribe sat last Sunday, taking in Mr. Murrow's show, he might as well have been the Yogi looking at the Commissar. He might as well have been on Red [illegible] in Moscow, [illegible] tion in memory of the Nicolai Lenin. The [illegible] Jefferson County, Colorado, with its familiar towns of Golden and Wheatridge, Pine and Bear Creek, but the spirit was the spirit of the Kremlin.

Federal aid for schools? Why certainly. [illegible] 25,000,000 youngsters, set the [illegible]

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12 Dec. 1955
The Tablet
One Hanson Place
Brooklyn 17, N.Y.

C.B.S., MURROW TAKEN TO TASK

House Asks TV, Radio Talks Be Cleared by State Department

WASHINGTON—The House of Representatives has voted a resolution asking that no radio or television interviews with officials of Communist countries take place unless the questions to be propounded be first submitted to the Secretary of State and approved by him.

The resolution, introduced by Rep. Ray J. Madden of Indiana, was aimed at broadcasts of the type which appeared on television June 30 over the Columbia Broadcasting System and on which Josip Broz, alias Tito, Red dictator of Yugoslavia, was interviewed by Edward R. Murrow. Also referred to was the June 2 CBS-TV interview with Soviet dictator Khrushchev.

Rep. Madden, in statement prior to passage, asked if the questions proposed to Tito were not censored, "why did not the interrogators ask Dictators Khrushchev and Tito regarding how the Communists succeeded in taking over the captive countries and remind them of the millions of innocent victims who were executed, massacred, and sent to slave labor camps so that these countries could, as he says, enjoy life under Communism?

What About Executions?

"Why did they not ask them about the destruction of churches and the tens of thousands of priests, ministers, rabbis, and leaders of religion who have been tortured, imprisoned and executed under the Communist regime?

"If these television reporters and the Columbia Broadcasting System wished to give the American people a true interrogation of these dictators, they should have consulted the records and reports of two committees of Congress who have had an opportunity to hold hearings, receive sworn testimony and expose Communism in its true light. All of this testimony was documented by a special committee of Congress which invited the Soviet leaders to testify.

"A special congressional committee in the 83rd Congress took the testimony of 250 witnesses, including former leaders in government of Communist captive nations, religious and labor lead-

Continued on Page Eighteen.

13 July 1957

C.B.S., MURROW TAKEN TO TASK

Continued from Page One

ers, and victims of slave labor camps which exposes the real truth about Communism."

Rep. Melvin R. Laird of Wisconsin, who watched the Tito broadcast, remarked, "It seemed to me that the commentator, Edward R. Murrow, tried to give the impression to the American people that the questions he was asking were completely unrehearsed. . . . Why he did not ask any of the questions outlined by the gentleman from Indiana is certainly something Mr. Murrow and C.B.S. should explain to the American people."

Rep. Thomas P. O'Neill, Jr., of Massachusetts said, "I think an important point is the fact that with all of the money that we appropriated for the Voice of America last year to spread the gospel of democratic government throughout the world, the Russians spent more money to jam the program than the amount that we spent on the Voice of America.

"Yet the C.B.S. allows these Communists to come into this Country, through their leaders, and speak before 20,000,000 of our people. I think it is a problem to which we should give some attention."

The Communists are spending billions of dollars for propaganda, Rep. Madden noted. "They come into our Country through the use of our airwaves and then refuse to answer questions unless they are submitted to them beforehand so that they can prepare their Communist propaganda."

Wonders About State Dept.

Rep. Michael A. Feighan of Ohio asserted he would have to give considerable thought to the resolution because "if the State Department is going to approve these questions, that may not be a proper safeguard for the simple reason that many of the State Department officials have the silly notion that the way to defeat Communism is to strengthen it and to support it, just as they advocate support for Tito's tyrannical regime in Yugoslavia.

"However, such resolution would clearly fix responsibility for the questions asked of any Communistic dictators. As matters now stand no one has responsibility to the American people for these questions. Yet the Kremlin and all its stooges are now aware of what questions are to be asked before the interview ever begins."

[redacted] resolution should be [redacted] Rep. [redacted] of Illinois, [redacted] think that Mr. Murrow should be put out of business [redacted] interview seems so [redacted] Communist dictator [redacted]

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HEREIN IS UNCLASSIF
DATE 12/7/83 BY [redacted]
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13 July 1957

The Tablet

One Hanson Place

Brooklyn 17, N. Y.

The Tablet — The Hansen Piece
14 July 30, 1955 Brooklyn 17, N.Y.

The Murrow Myth

The Truth About the $150,000-a-Year CBS Commentator

By VICTOR LASKY

(In "Human Events," 1835 K St., N. W., Washington 6, D. C.)

WILL wonders never cease?

So rarely do "liberals" admit anything which might create havoc with anti-anti-Communist mythology that, with a low bow, it must be recorded that the publisher of the New York "Post," Dorothy Schiff, has just criticized Edward R. Murrow as "biased."

Since Murrow is one of egg-headery's outstanding heroes, having had the "courage" to demolish Joe McCarthy with craftily-edited film, the fact he was criticized by Dorothy Schiff is news, indeed.

Big news, too, considering Mrs. Schiff, in the process, also belted another of eggheadery's sterling characters, Dr. J. Robert Oppenheimer.

Mrs. Schiff, whose apparently unedited copy appears weekly in the "Post," referred June 19 to Alcoa's recent decision to cancel sponsorship of Murrow's "See It Now" TV show.

Ordinarily, the event would have aroused passionate denunciations of Alcoa for capitulating to the "know-nothings," the "Post's" favorite term for anti-Communists.

Instead, Mrs. Schiff pointed out that Alcoa had continued sponsorship for a year after Murrow's telecast on McCarthy, about which apparently she has no qualms. The "proverbial straw," she wrote, may have been the "sympathetic interview conducted by Murrow . . . which seemed biased in favor of Oppenheimer."

By all ADA rules, Murrow had no choice but to be "sympathetic" with Oppenheimer, objectivity notwithstanding. To respectable conformists, lack of objectivity is sin only when indulged in, say by a Fulton Lewis or a George Sokolsky. It's permissible in the case of an [illegible] Murrow.

[illegible]

[illegible] Oppenheimer [illegible] seem to me and other liberals such as former Senator Benton and Secretary for Air Finletter, a clear-cut issue on which liberals can make a fight."

Mrs. Schiff, thus, conceded the government might have acted wisely in suspending the physicist's "Q" clearance. And, lest she stand alone in her heresy to "liberal" conformity, she pointed out two other ADA-approved celebrities were in agreement. (Mrs. Schiff's occasional disclosures of sentiments privately expressed, though usually disapproved by the persons quoted, often are refreshing, indeed.)

"Murrow," she said, "asked Oppenheimer only questions that tended to put him in the best possible light. The impression left with the uninformed viewer was that of a hero and a martyr. Murrow did not ask anything which would have raised doubt concerning the character of his protagonist. Why, for instance, was Oppenheimer in favor of research on the H-bomb in 1944 but opposed in 1949? Was not the moral issue the same?"

Many a "Post" reader, inured to a steady diet of hair-raising tales of villainous "McCarthyite" activities, by now must have swallowed their Stevenson buttons in amazement. For Mrs. Schiff went on to criticize the Ford Foundation's Fund for the Republic for distributing film versions of the interview.

"I deplore this," she wrote, "because those who see it will not have read the huge amount of material in the case. They will leave reinforced in what many of them would prefer to believe —that a great man has been grievously wronged."

If, say, an American Legion Post had protested the Ford's film in this manner, the "Post" undoubtedly would have cried, "censorship."

Touted by 'New Yorker'

It is one of those ironies that through the years Edward R. Murrow's "objectivity" has been highly touted. A gushing "New Yorker" profile actually reported in late 1953 that "among the public men who have commended Murrow for his fairness is Senator Joseph McCarthy."

An admiring associate was quoted as asserting that Murrow is "too much of a fanatic about being a reporter to throw in a lot of opinions when he thinks the facts will make the point by themselves."

And there, in a nutshell, is the Murrow technique — the painstaking selection of facts which [illegible] the point" he wants [illegible] Murrow is a master at [illegible] employed [illegible] he [illegible]

[illegible] Security [illegible] Murrow [illegible] them in the [illegible] opposed to [illegible] measures. He has defended [illegible] Hiss, John Stewart [illegible] John Paton Davies and [illegible] Oppenheimer. The [illegible] Murrow's attempts in mid-1950, when he published [illegible] by Standish."

"Before [illegible] speak for myself," Murrow [illegible] kept the record straight by repeatedly drawing attention to the fact that [illegible] had been proved [illegible]. Later, by . . . using [illegible] he gave me a national [illegible] my own, so that millions [illegible] people could hear me [illegible] myself, in excerpts from my testimony."

In private life Murrow has gone to bat for others suspected, with cause, of leftwing sympathies. He testified in behalf of Joe Julian, a radio writer who had brought a libel suit against "Red Channels" for listing him among "pro-Communist" show folk. (The suit eventually was dismissed.)

Although Murrow has persistently berated anti-Communists in government, including Vice-President Nixon and the State Department's Scott McLeod, he has yet to devote a single telecast to the evils of Communism. He constantly underrates the Red menace, both internationally and at home.

Long before Ike decided to go to the Summit, Murrow was urging negotiations with the Kremlin, claiming in 1953 "new tides" were running in Moscow following Stalin's demise. He was particularly critical of the State Department's refusal to accede to Winston Churchill's proposal for a meeting with Malenkov. Murrow said American "hatred and hysteria" should not be permitted to prevent the Big Three meeting.

Although Murrow as yet has refrained from declaring for recognition of the Peiping regime, he has done everything but.

Last February, when debate was raging on the Formosa issue, Murrow interviewed Prime Minister Nehru for "See It Now." Nehru, who is a "great statesman" in Murrow's book, urged a sell-out of Chiang Kai-shek, as was to be expected. Murrow, as usual, avoided asking any embarrassing questions of Nehru.

Prior to that, Murrow leaped on West Point and Annapolis for refusing to permit cadets and midshipmen to debate the question recognizing Peiping. Senator A. Willis Robertson, a Democrat, told the [illegible] "regretted Murrow's attitude."

The Virginia pointed out was United States policy to op[illegible] pose U.N. admission of [illegible] Since every [illegible] service school is subject to military regulations, he added, [illegible] have no more right to [illegible] challenge the foreign [illegible] the Commander-in-Chief [illegible] do the Joint Chiefs of [illegible]

"Mr. Murrow's work [illegible] that is better to debate a [illegible] sion before it is reached [illegible] debate the decision after [illegible] a good theory when [illegible] plied," Robertson [illegible]

'Pet of 'Daily Worker'

Needless to say, the [illegible] Worker" frequently [illegible] row. This, of course, does [illegible] make him a Communist. [illegible] Communist rag does not [illegible] praise anti-Communists. [illegible] "Worker," for example, was particularly exuberant over [illegible] row's telecast of the case of [illegible] Air Force Reserve lieutenant [illegible] judged a security risk. [illegible] the telecast, the Defense Department was flooded with protesting letters. Consequently, Air Force Secretary Talbott reversed the Air Force's earlier decision.

More recently, the "Worker" praised Murrow for his telecast on "book-burning." Murrow dug up a Los Angeles housewife, Mrs. Anne Smart, who has been circulating a list of books she considered objectionable in school libraries. The list includes books by Richard Wright, Carl Sandburg, Mark Van Doren, Bill Mauldin, Dorothy Canfield Fisher, Pearl Buck and others.

Admittedly some of the [illegible] are debatable. But it was Mrs. Anne Smart's contention that unguided distribution of controversial books could do damage to [illegible] mentally immature and emotionally volatile. This is pretty much what Senator Estes Kefauver, book-burner he, has been saying in his current pornography probe.

Although Mrs. Smart had her say for a few moments, the net effect of the Murrow telecast was to hold her up to ridicule. Murrow apparently does not realize that, in protesting, Mrs. Smart was exercising her rights as an American. Only in a dictatorship is a private citizen prevented from making such criticism.

Whatever the merits [illegible] argument, Mrs. Smart [illegible] ing to stand up and [illegible] convictions — unlike [illegible] librarian whom Mr. [illegible] eras showed in action [illegible] possibly frightened [illegible] bilication [illegible]

[illegible] stated [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [

NI 0-1659

WM. A. SHOEMAKER, JR., D. D. S.
146 MADEIRA
CORAL GABLES, FLORIDA

November 24, 1961

Mr. Edward R. Murrow, Director
United States Information Agency
Washington, D. C.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 12/2/83
FOIPA #239104

b6
b7C

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Undoubtedly, your letter of November 16th lends proof to the fact that both you and the people about you have earned the right to be termed "one of the greatest newswriters of our generation." I am indeed flattered by your lengthy and interesting reply to my inquiry. I am embarrassed by my misinterpretation of "precensorship," and I hope that my apologies are well received.

I realize that I have received only one copy of AI, and that this cannot be construed as a sample representative of your (and my) operation. I have subscribed to the magazine, and you can rest assured that when the notoriously slow wheels of bureaucracy start feeding subsequent copies of AI to me, I will scrutinize and digest them to the best of my ability, and that these copies will also be studied by a small civics club, of which I am a member.

Because I am concerned with the vast complexities of the operation of the "letters department" of such an important government agency as you represent, and because I am aware of the current fad of attaching right or left wing labels to people, I would in way of introduction like to say that I have voted, praised, and damned both sides of the fence. Paridoxically, some of my acquaintances have tagged me a "liberal," and some a "conservative." So please, even for the sake of convenience, do not cubby-hole me in the rather limited confines of either classification, for to do so would be inaccurate. I am an individual who is interested simply in both maintaining and expanding the "good life" that most of the people of this country enjoy today.

If you can find time in your overflowing schedule, I would like for you to re-examine with me, point by point, the contents of your letter to me.

REC- 91 62-86094-70

DEC 12 1961

83

17 DEC 18 1961

Dear Sir: Please send me a copy of your recent decision on censorship. Thank you. Sincerely, William A. Shoemaker, Jr.

Dem/SAW

HI 6-1955

WM. A. SHOEMAKER, JR., D. D. S.
146 MADEIRA
CORAL GABLES, FLORIDA

Paragraph 2. You agree with me that AI could do a better job if they were not encumbered with restrictions. I assume that these restrictions result from the mutual agreement with the USSR that the publications be "nonpolitical" in nature. Now, I'm certain that you have both had and taken advantage of the opportunity of reading "U.S.S.R.", and that you must know they are not living up to this requirement. In other words, your (OUR) opponent has flagrantly violated the rules -- and yet we laboriously continue our efforts of selling ourselves with what I would like to call over-objectivity or negative appeal.

Paragraph 5, "Kennedy's Best Men." You say that this "is a vivid illustration of the cardinal freedom of democracy —— the freedom (of the people) to vote one party out of office and another in." I like this paragraph, Mr. Murrow. In fact, I like it very much. It is a tragic pity that this one, lone paragraph could not have been included in the article, "Kennedy's Best Men." For in the article I do not see EVEN ONE SHRED OF DIRECT EVIDENCE THAT THE MEN OF KENNEDY'S CABINET WERE ANYTHING BUT APPOINTED BY KENNEDY!! I CANNOT FIND EVEN ONE MENTION OF THE FACT THAT THESE MEN CAME INTO THEIR JOBS BECAUSE THE PEOPLE OF THIS COUNTRY VOTED IN THE MAN THAT APPOINTED THEM. THE SELLING JOB THAT YOU DID ON ME IN ONE SHORT PARAGRAPH, IN MY ESTIMATION, FAR EXCEEDS THAT DONE ON THE RUSSIAN PEOPLE!!!!

Paragraph 6. As stated in my last letter, I will have to agree with you in believing that "The Long Border of Peace" is an excellent article. However, I will have to state again, that your summary of the article to me — that the "FREEDOM TO LEAVE" ("if you don't have the freedom to vote the rascals out") and the fact that Berlin has been walled up carries tremendous impact -- these direct statements that you have aimed at me were left up to the imagination of the poor Russian peasants!

Paragraph 7. The article in LIFE about the Kennedy administration. It is indeed "an excellent example of the —— innerworkings of the American government ——." But it was completely laudatory, which is something that I think you will agree, the Russian people are thoroughly accustomed to. However, I think that this <u>should</u> be the case.

WM. A. SHOEMAKER, JR., D. D. S.
140 MADEIRA
CORAL GABLES, FLORIDA

Paragraph 8. I liked the report on Alan Shepard's space flight.

Paragraph 9. I enjoyed Leonard Bernstein's discussion of jazz and serious music. But may I take the liberty to remind you that in this article it was not pointed out to the Russian people that the government of the United States does not have the power of censorship in the field of music AS YOU HAVE POINTED OUT TO ME!! You see, you, Leonard Bernstein, and myself are so familiary with the virtues of freedom that we tend to take it for granted. But you presuppose that the average Russian (at whom this entire publication is aimed) is equally familiar with freedom. In other words, this article is aimed at Americans, who already know freedom, not at Russians, who most certainly do not! Health is something else that is taken for granted BUT ONLY BY PEOPLE WHO ENJOY GOOD HEALTH!!! Imagine trying to teach bicycling to a bunch of cripples. The approach would most certainly have to be entirely different than that to a group of healthy people. I am fully cognizant of the fact that teaching freedom to a nation of slaves is not an easy task.

Paragraph 11. I like "Three Years of American Satellites."

I am almost completely satisfied with "Truth" as the motto of your (our) organization. But I would like to expand this motto to read, "Only Through Freedom Can Truth Be Realized."

Truth to a man with an inferiority complex is an entirely different than truth to a man of well-adjusted emotional background. Imagine, if you will, two automobile salesmen whose job it is to sell Ford automobiles. Salesman No. 1 may have a line something like this: "Ford has the noisiest valve lifters in the industry, and though it has a reputation of being both noisy and tinny, I'm sure that you will like this car." Salesman No. 2's approach might be "Ford was the first in the low priced field to stress low maintenance, and Ford is a truly luxurious automobile. You will be both proud and happy to own a new Ford." Which salesman do you suppose will sell the most Fords? The one with

WM. A. SHOEMAKER, JR., D. D. S.
146 MADEIRA
CORAL GABLES, FLORIDA

the negative approach, or the one with the positive approach? Even though the two men may be equally "truthful," there can be not doubt as to which one will be the more successful salesman. I do not ask that you be untruthful at any time, for this is contrary to the very fiber of our democracy. But what I do ask is that you use the positive approach and the great psychological and motivating power that is inherent in positive thinking.

Congratulations on your statements to the film industry. I agree with your belief that this nation is in even greater peril than it was in either world war. I can only pray that you are aware that this war with Communism is being waged in the battleground of men's minds, and that you are "chief field marshall" of the "educational army" of Freedom. We both are certainly aware of the imperfections in the society of modern America, but to be morbidly preoccupied with these imperfections and to take this country's vastly superior virtues for granted is a psychological error of gravest magnitude. Just as the modern scientist learns more and the people benefit more from the applied study of success rather than failure, let U.S.I.A. with truth "accentuate the positive and eliminate the negative!!!"

Sincerely yours,

W. A. Shoemaker, Jr., D.D.S.

lss

P.S. I fully agree with you that "we have nothing to hide," but since all of your (our) operations are limited by the confines of time and space, let's use this time to point up our very real superiorities which you, I, and all free people take for granted. Defensive arguments and apologies to accusations are a symptom of purely defensive manuevers. Let's get on the offensive with the true but fantastic story of the greatest nation in the history of the world and present it in a positive self-confident manner which is the mark of every successful American.

Cc: Kennedy, Rusk, Smathers, Fascell, Holland, Dodd, Hoover, Tower, Humphrey, Judd

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10

UNITED STATES

Memorandum

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Malone
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Ingram
Gandy

TO: Mr. Mohr

DATE: September 12, 1961

FROM: C. D. DeLoach

SUBJECT: MILITARY SEMINARS
CONTROVERSY IN CONGRESS

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 12/9/83 BY [redacted]

b6
b7C

My memorandum of 8-10-61 in captioned matter pointed out that there is considerable controversy on the Hill and in various committees relating to the so-called Fulbright document having to do with the holding of anticommunist seminars by military personnel. I talked to Senator Strom Thurmond, who was attending a meeting of the Senate Armed Forces Committee, as well as his two assistants, Bob DuPre, former FBI Agent, and Harry S. Dent, current Administrative Assistant to Senator Thurmond. I told these gentlemen the FBI could be of no subsequent assistance to them and suggested they get in touch with the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee (SISS) as well as the House Committee on Un-American Activities. I reiterated that the FBI could not be mixed up in any of the current controversies.

EDWARD R. MURROW

DEVELOPMENT:

Today Harry Dent, of Senator Thurmond's Office, telephoned Wick stating that he had been in touch with Charles Callas, a former investigator for the SISS. Dent states that Callas claims he has proof that a high-ranking official in the United States Information Agency (USIA) is a member of the Communist Party. He bases this judgment on the fact that in the early 1950's while with the SISS he worked on the Owen Lattimore investigation. Hearings were held. During the hearings it was mentioned that Frederick Vanderbilt Field had a list of 18 persons who were members of the Communist Party with whom he associated. Callas claimed to have checked out all of these individuals and now one of them is a top official in the USIA. Callas claims he can prove it and has so told Dent. Callas hopes to be called before the Senate Armed Forces Committee to so testify.

Callas, according to Dent, believes that the Army is using indoctrination films prepared by the USIA, and that this group is "soft" on communism. Dent asked whether Wick or anyone in the FBI would be agreeable to telephoning Callas in New York, getting the facts from him and then passing these facts on to Dent. Dent pointed out that Callas was "wild on Lattimore," and accepted as gospel truth information from unchecked sources. Furthermore, he was and perhaps still is "green and too enthusiastic."

Enclosure

62-86094
NOT RECORDED
184 SEP 21 1961

SEP 20 1961

CONTINUED NEXT PAGE...

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Jones

RFW:jcs (5)

56 SEP 27 1961

XEROX

SEP 21 1961

EXHIBIT

CRIME RESEARCH

NINE

PHOTOCOPY FILED IN 62-102242

ACTION TAKEN:

Wick told Dent that as Mr. DeLoach pointed out to him the FBI could not be involved in this matter, the FBI would not conduct telephone interviews, that neither Wick nor any other Bureau official would telephone Callas to obtain information from him. Dent was told, however, that if Callas has any information he believes should come to the attention of the FBI that Callas should feel very free to give such information to an Agent of the New York Office.

The attached teletype from the New York Office today reflects that Callas did contact SA Supervisor J. T. O'Brien of the New York Office who had previously interviewed Callas in the early 1950's regarding Owen Lattimore. Callas furnished to O'Brien the substance of the above, pointing out that he hopes to be called to testify before the Armed Forces Committee, etc.

This afternoon Dent advised Wick that he had heard from Callas who told Dent that he had called an Agent of the New York Office, giving him the above information, and that he (Callas) could testify to the fact he believed that Murrow was a member of the Communist Party. Dent said he intends to have Senator Thurmond and others go very easy on this matter. They do not believe Callas and do not intend to call him to testify and so far as Thurmond and the others are concerned there is no truth as to what Callas has to say. Wick told Dent again that the FBI has no connection with this matter, that we could be of no assistance.

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Tolson
Parsons
Nichols
Belmont
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Malone
Rosen
Tavel
Trotter
W.C. Sullivan
Tele. Room
Ingram
Gandy

TO : Mr. DeLoach

DATE: 5-10-61

FROM : D. C. Morrell

SUBJECT: EDWARD R. MURROW
DIRECTOR
UNITED STATES INFORMATION AGENCY
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE DATE 12/2/83 BY [redacted]

b6
b7C

By letter dated May 2, 1961, captioned individual wrote to the Director expressing appreciation for the cooperation afforded his agency by the FBI. He stated he had long been aware of the work being performed by the Bureau and had admired Mr. Hoover's administration of its affairs. Murrow said his experiences since assuming his present position have increased his interest in this respect. Mr. Murrow assured Mr. Hoover of the fullest cooperation of his agency and voiced the hope that he would have a future opportunity to express his feelings personally.

Bufiles indicate Murrow was recommended for his present position by Arthur Hull Hayes and Joseph Ream, Vice Presidents, Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc. (CBS). They mentioned that Murrows' broadcasts while with CBS have dealt with controversial subjects. Alfred Berry, formerly with CBS, said Murrow hired or attempted to hire several persons who were members of "subversive" organizations and had been friendly with Winston Burdett, but refused further association with Burdett after he testified before a Senate Committee concerning his Communist Party and espionage activities. Daniel T. O'Shea, former Vice President, CBS, indicated Murrow was only interested in the talent of persons mentioned by Berry and that he cooperated in the CBS policy of ridding itself of communists. Murrow has been highly criticized by a number of individuals as being an "ultraliberal" who exaggerated faults in our society. State Department files indicate Murrow was required to execute an affidavit in 1955 that he was not and never had been a member of the Communist Party, before he was granted a passport renewal. This was based on derogatory information furnished by the Bureau. Murrow executed the affidavit. Murrow has been criticized by "Counterattack," an anticommunist weekly newsletter, in that he allegedly defended Owen Lattimore, a former official of the Institute of Pacific Relations. He has been criticized by George Sokolsky and Westbrook Pegler for his alleged slanted views on leftist activities. "The Daily Worker," a former communist newspaper, has both criticized and complimented Murrows' television programs.

ORIGINAL COPY FILED IN 62-86094-1

Enclosure sent 5-10-61
1 - Liaison Section - Enclosures (2)

HHA:dkp (3)

162-86094
NOT RECORDED
199 MAY 17 1961

XEROX
MAY 17 1961

57 MAY 22 1961

CONFIDENCE

Morrell to DeLoach Memorandum May 10, 1961
Re: Edward R. Murrow

It is noted that the Director has been invited to be a guest in the past on Murrow's former TV program, "Person to Person." These invitations were always declined and in 1956 Mr. Hoover noted regarding one invitation: "I will never have anything to do with anything with which Murrow is connected. H." In January, 1961, Mr. Hoover added an addendum to this remark: "And that still stands. H"

RECOMMENDATION:

It is recommended that the attached brief acknowledgment of Murrow's present letter be forwarded.

April 21, 1961

GW
ST

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. TOLSON

On April 7, 1961, I saw Mr. Peter Zenkl, former Deputy Prime Minister of Czechoslovakia and former Mayor of Prague. Mr. Zenkl is strongly anticommunist and has been endeavoring to carry on as intensive a program as his resources would allow in fighting communism.

He left with me the two attached pamphlets and called particular attention to the foreword in one of them by Edward R. Murrow.

Very truly yours,

J. E. H.

John Edgar Hoover
Director

Attachments (2) (with original only)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSI
DATE 12/7/83 BY [redacted] b6 b7C

ORIGINAL COPY FILED IN 105-109010-12

JEH:EDM (5)

162-86094-
NOT RECORDED
184 APR 24 1961

19 APR 24 1961

SENT FROM D. C.
TIME 7:09 P.M.
DATE 4/21/61
BY

Tolson
Parsons
Rohr
Belmont
Gallahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Malone
Rosen
Tavel
Trotter
C. D. Sullivan
Tele. Room
Ingram
Sandy

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

67 APR 25 1961

17-1 (Rev. 8-11-03)

ATTENTION

The following documents appearing in FBI files have been reviewed under the provisions of The Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) (Title 5, United States Code, Section 552); Privacy Act of 1974 (PA) (Title 5, United States Code, Section 552a); and/or Litigation.

☐ FOIA/PA ☐ Litigation ☐ Executive Order Applied

Requester: _____
Subject: _____
Computer or Case Identification Number: _____
Title of Case: _____ Section _____
* File _____
Serials Reviewed: _____

Release Location: *File _____ Section _____

This file section has been scanned into the FOIPA Document Processing System (FDPS) prior to National Security Classification review. Please see the documents located in the FDPS for current classification action, if warranted. Direct inquires about the FDPS to RIDS Service Request Unit, 202-324-3773.

File Number: 161-HQ-296 Section 4
Serial(s) Reviewed: ALL

FOIPA Requester: _____
FOIPA Subject: _____
FOIPA Computer Number: 1015702

File Number: _____ Section _____
Serial(s) Reviewed: _____

FOIPA Requester: _____
FOIPA Subject: _____
FOIPA Computer Number: _____

File Number: _____ Section _____
Serial(s) Reviewed: _____

FOIPA Requester: _____
FOIPA Subject: _____
FOIPA Computer Number: _____

THIS FORM IS TO BE MAINTAINED AS THE TOP SERIAL OF THE FILE, BUT NOT SERIALIZED.

SCANNED BY DocLab (RMD)

DATE: _____

ATTENTION

LAST SERIAL: _____

DO NOT REMOVE FROM FILE

1 - Mr. Simpson

REC-96 161-296-[illegible]

November 13, 1961

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 2/29/84 BY [redacted]
#239101

REC'D-READING ROOM
FBI
NOV 13 4 33 PM '61

b6
b7C

[redacted]

Pleasanton, California

Dear [redacted]

I have received your letter dated November 6, 1961, and your interest in affording me the benefit of your observations is indeed appreciated.

I am enclosing several items of literature concerning the menace of communism available for distribution by the FBI which you may like to read.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

John Edgar Hoover
Director

MAILED 20
NOV 13 1961
COMM-FBI

Enclosures (4)

NOTE ON YELLOW:

Bufiles contain no identifiable data concerning the correspondent.

Edward R. Murrow is the Director of the United States Information Agency. In early 1961 he was the subject of a Special Inquiry investigation. He was highly criticized by a number of individuals as being an "ultra liberal" who exaggerated faults in our society. (161-296)

NOTE ON YELLOW, CONTINUED, PAGE TWO

RECEIVED-DIRECTOR

RDS:pw
(3)

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Malone
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Ingram
Gandy

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

edm

Mrs. F. R. Moon

NOTE ON YELLOW, CONTINUED

Correspondent's letter is apparently written to object to Murrow being in a position of importance in our Government and is based upon a supposed list of communists brought home by her daughter. This list, while not identified by correspondent, is probably one prepared by the Cinema Educational Guild listing approximately 200 persons in the entertainment field who are alleged to have communist affiliations. This list includes Murrow.

The Cinema Educational Guild, Incorporated, is allegedly an anticommunist organization which has also been responsible for the distribution of anti-Semitic and anti-Negro material.

Correspondent's two inquiries at the end of her letter are extremely controversial and appear to be more in the nature of observations by her rather than specific questions to which she expects a reply. It is not felt we should make an effort to comment on these controversial inquiries and they are being intentionally ignored.

The following items of literature were sent to the correspondent:

1. "The Communist Party Line."
2. "The Deadly Contest."
3. "What You Can do to Fight Communism and Preserve America."
4. Director's Statement Dated April 17, 1961, Regarding Internal Security.

13 Fairway Lane in
Castlewood
Pleasanton, Calif.
November 6, 1961

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
F.B.I.
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

Several years ago when my daughter was in school in Oregon, she wrote home that she had seen a list of American communists which included Edward R. Murrow. I ignored it as being ridiculous. Now I wonder if there may not be cause for alarm.

About that time, Mr. Murrow resigned from the Net-Work to take time to think his way through. The next time he was in the public eye as far as I knew- he put on a Telecast showing the story of a rocket- how it is put together- how it functions. I've heard it said that the Russians don't need to spy. All they need to do is read our magazines. We tell all we know.

That was a long time ago now. This past week- several days in advance- Mr. Murrow had it announced on Radio networks that they were planning to bombard Russia this week- end- turn on full power to let them know that their country had exploded the 50 megaton bomb and contaminated the atmosphere with radi-active fall-out. I wondered at the time why they were telling them ahead of time.

Last night's radio news- no it was TV- confirmed my reason for questioning. It was reported that Russia had succeeded in jamming and blocking the broadcast.

A child might warn his enemy and say- "Here I come!" Isn't there something rotten when our Intelligence Agency does that? Isn't there any way to insure an investigation of the State Department?

Yours sincerely

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 2/28/84 BY #239101

REC-96 161-296-181

EX-102

NOV 8 1961

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b7C

Ack
w/envs.
11-13-61
RDS/pw.

0-19 (Rev. 6-1-61)

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Malone
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele Room
Ingram
Gandy

Murrow Protests Indian and Gang Films Hurt U. S.

HOLLYWOOD, Nov. 6 (AP). —American movies have convinced people in many countries that Indians are still on the warpath and Chicago still rocked with gang wars, Edward R. Murrow told representatives of the film industry.

He said films have an extraordinary impact on people in emerging nations.

Mr. Murrow, director of the United States Information Agency, spoke at a meeting last night.

Mr. Murrow suggested Hollywood produce some epics or travelogs which show who Americans are, what they are like, how they live and what they do.

Eric Johnston, president of the Motion Picture Association of America, said motion picture producers generally accept the great responsibility imposed on them. He said a survey of the effects overseas of 1,000 United States pictures showed 85 per cent create a favorable attitude toward the United States and only 5 per cent an unfavorable attitude.

The dinner meeting was coordinated by the Academy of Motion Picture Arts and Sciences.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 2/29/84 BY

b6
b7C

1 162-296-11
NOT RECORDED
184 NOV 14 1961

64 NOV 15 1961

The Washington Post and Times Herald
The Washington Daily News
The Evening Star
New York Herald Tribune
New York Journal-American
New York Mirror
New York Daily News
New York Post
The New York Times
The Worker
The New Leader
The Wall Street Journal
Date NOV 6 1961

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Malone
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Ingram
Gandy

TO : W. C. SULLIVAN WCS 22-3/6 DATE: March 2, 1962

FROM : R. W. SMITH

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 2/29/84 BY [redacted] #23907

SUBJECT: EDWARD R. MURROW
DIRECTOR
UNITED STATES INFORMATION AGENCY
INFORMATION CONCERNING

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SA [redacted] spoke on the evening of February 28, as scheduled, before the National War Committee of the Reserve Officers Association (ROA) at the Sheraton-Park Hotel on the subject of Communism in the United States.

Prior to his appearance on the program, [redacted] had a discussion with Commander J. P. Chase, who is chairman of the National Warfare Committee. In discussing the various topics the Committee hoped to deal with during the ROA convention, Chase revealed that he particularly planned to press an issue involving Edward R. Murrow, Director of the United States Information Agency. Chase said he had heard that Murrow had been offered a reserve commission in the Navy several years ago and had turned it down, allegedly because he did not want to sign the security questionnaire that was a requisite for it. Subsequently, Chase said, Murrow received the commission, but Chase did not know whether Murrow had signed the questionnaire or whether it had been waived in his case. Chase did not reveal the source of his information and did not indicate that there was documentary proof of it.

Chase said that some time ago he wrote to Murrow asking him if the rumors he had heard were true and, if so, how he justified his position. Chase said he received a reply from an assistant of Murrow's by the name of [redacted] which, in effect, rebuked Chase for implying that Murrow was not loyal to his country. Chase was hopeful of getting the committee to draft some resolution to challenge Murrow on the issue.

CDB:beg
(8)

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Mohr
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. De Loach
1 - Mr. Evans
1 - C. D. Brennan
1 - Section tickler

REC-19 161-2726-182

EX-115

MAR 8 1962

57 MAR 19 1962

MEMO SMITH TO SULLIVAN
RE: EDWARD R. MURROW DIRECTOR UNITED STATES INFORMATION AGENCY

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During [redacted] appearance at the program, Murrow's name was not brought up. General Blandford, who is in charge of the Information and Education program of the Department of Defense, was the other guest speaker on the program. Following his [redacted] speech, there was a question-and-answer period for an hour with questions being put to either Blandford or [redacted] depending on the subject matter, but Murrow's name was not injected here either.

The question-and-answer period was significant, however, in that it revealed that members of the committee, some 25 in number in attendance at the program, hold some extreme views. For example, there was extreme condemnation of the Department of State, with implications that it is completely overrun with communists; the view was expressed by several that we have never been in a more perilous situation regarding the potential takeover of this Nation by communists inside our country, and Admiral A. Jackson who happens to be the president of the ROA itself was most vociferous in stating such views. One committee member delivered an emotion packed tribute to Fred Schwarz and his Christian Anti-Communist Crusade, stating that it is the missionary zeal of Schwarz which is the only thing keeping the people of this country alert to the real threat of the internal danger we face.

Judging from the temper of the men as shown by their views, it would not be surprising if they took some form of action aimed at challenging Murrow publicly or otherwise. But after the meeting, General Blandford revealed to [redacted] that he also had learned that Murrow was to be a hot issue at the convention and he said that he doubted if they could go very far with it because they did not have enough facts to take a strong stand on the matter.

You will recall that we conducted a Special Inquiry investigation of Murrow early in 1961 in connection with his appointment to his present position. We ascertained that Murrow had accepted an appointment as a reserve officer in the grade of commander in the Naval reserve on August 25, 1960, but the files of the Office of Naval Intelligence contained no additional pertinent information about him.

RECOMMENDATION

For information.

V.

1 - Mr. Flottman

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASS DATE 2/29/84 BY [redacted]

March 16, 1962

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EDWARD ROSCOE MURROW
Born: Greensboro, North Carolina

Reference is made to your request that you be furnished the results of any investigation conducted concerning the captioned person, wherein information of a subversive nature was developed. In response, you are referred to the memoranda entitled "Edward R. Murrow" which were previously furnished to the Office of Naval Intelligence on June 7, 1956; November 27, 1959; and November 25, 1960.

In addition, an applicant-type investigation concerning Edward Roscoe Murrow was conducted by this Bureau in 1961 and the results furnished the White House on February 28 and March 14, 1961. At the request of the White House, you are referred to the office of the Honorable P. Kenneth O'Donnell, Special Assistant to the President, should you desire the detailed results of this investigation. (161-296)

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Req Rec'd: 3-9-62
ALF: jms
(4)

161-296-113
REC-29

NOTE: Mr. C. D. Gauthier, ONI, requested a search for main subversive files only. He advised that only copies of investigative reports of the results of investigation were requested. Reason: Global Strategy Conference to be held in early 1962.

Bufiles reflect that Murrow has been described either as a member, sympathetic to, sponsor of, on the mailing list of, or associated with the following cited organizations: Institute of Pacific Relations, Committee for Care of Young Children in Wartime, Socialist Workers' Party and Industrial Workers of the World.

(Note continued on page 2)

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Malone
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Ingram
Gandy

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI, and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency. This is in answer to your request for a check of FBI files.

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

In addition, he served on the Advisory Council for the Summer Session in Moscow University in 1935; acted as English narrator for the Russian film "Siege of Leningrad"; was in contact with John Dierke in 1947 while Dierke was attempting to obtain radio time on behalf of Hollywood personalities subpoenaed before the House Un-American Activities Committee. Murrow was a reference on the passport application of Winston Burdett, who allegedly was a contact of Soviet agents, and he was associated with Stephen Laird, who has been identified as a Soviet agent in the United States in 1944.

Murrow has been criticized by "Counterattack," an anticommunist weekly newspaper, in that he allegedly defended Owen Lattimore, a former official of the Institute of Pacific Relations. He has been criticized by George Sokolsky and Westbrook Pegler for his alleged slanted views on leftist activities. The "Daily Worker," a former communist newspaper, has both criticized and complimented Murrow's television programs.

4-22a (Rev. 11-17-59)

NUMEROUS REFERENCE

SEARCH SLIP

Subj: Munroe, Edward Roscoe (The Hon.)

Supervisor _____ Room _____

R# 811 Date 3-12-62 Searcher Initial JG

Prod. _____

	FILE NUMBER	SERIAL
		Edward K.
I	62-86094-48	(Summ 7-8-55
I	" " -54	(Summ 7-12-56
I	" " -64	(Summ 11-27-59
I	" " -65	(Summ 11-05-60
I	" " -68	(Summ 1-28-61
I	62-102319-16	end p. 14 (Summ 7-11-55
I	62-60527-42736	
		Edward
I	121-0-9	(Summ 8-13-47
		Ed Roscoe (AKA)
		SI
		Edgar R. (Var.)
		MR
		Edwin R. (Var.)
		SI
		Egbert Roscoe (Var.)
		SI
	Sees on relatives not listed.	

4-22a (Rev. 1-22-60)

Federal Bureau of Investigation
Records Branch

3/12, 1962

- [ ] Name Searching Unit - Room 6527
- [ ] Service Unit - Room 6524
- [x] Forward to File Review
- [ ] Attention _____
- [ ] Return to _____
  Supervisor Room Ext.

Type of References Requested:
- [ ] Regular Request (Analytical Search)
- [ ] All References (Subversive & Nonsubversive)
- [ ] Subversive References Only
- [ ] Nonsubversive References Only
- [x] Main Subject References Only + Summaries

Type of Search Requested:
- [ ] Restricted to Locality of _____
- [ ] Exact Name Only (On the Nose)
- [ ] Buildup [ ] Variations

MAR 14 1962

Subject Munson, Edward Lascar
Birthdate & Place 4-25-08 N.C. (The 340.
Address MAR 9 1962

Localities _____

R 311 Date 3/12/62 Searcher Initials JG
Prod. 19 mod

	FILE NUMBER	SERIAL
I	62-86094 F	
I	161-296 I	
I	62-86094-4	(Summ 4-4-50)
I	62-86094-19	(Summ 2-14-52)
I	62-86094-32	(Summ 3-11-54)
I	62-86094-36	(Summ 4-22-54)
I	62-86094-46	(Summ 4-22-55)
I	62-86094-53	(Summ 6-15-56)
L	100-420468-16 encl. p. 134	(Summ 3-2-57)
I	100-391697-281 encl. p 10	(Summ 11-14-57)
L	100-401767-7 encl. p 52	(Summ 2-18-59)
I	161-296-173	(Summ 3-14-61)
I	161-296-146	(Summ 6-28-61)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 2/29/84 BY [redacted] Broadcast

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0-19 (Rev. 6-1-61)

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Gandy

Murrow Quits Art Preview

Won't Appear at Soviet Exhibit Here

USIA Director Edward R. Murrow has withdrawn as representative of the United States Government at a formal preview of a Soviet exhibition of children's art because it identifies the Baltic republics as part of the Soviet Union.

The exhibition, being held under a cultural exchange

Soviet Children's Art Shown Here.
Page B-1

agreement, is scheduled to open Monday at Wheaton Plaza and continue until April 25. Some 700 guests were invited to a preview at 6 p.m. today.

A statement from the United States Information Agency noted that the United States Government "does not recognize the forceful annexation of the Baltic republics by the Soviet Union."

It said the State Department earlier had informed the Soviet Embassy it considered it inappropriate for the exhibition to contain materials which identified the Baltic states as part of the Soviet Union.

"Since they continue to be emphasized in the exhibition, Mr. Murrow feels that he can

See MURROW, Page A-2

MURROW

Continued From Page A-1

not participate in the opening ceremony," the USIA said.

At the Soviet Embassy, a spokesman said there was no comment on Mr. Murrow's withdrawal. Ambassador Anatoly F. Dobrynin was scheduled to speak at the ceremony today.

Informative material issued in connection with the exhibition says it includes work of children of "all the 15 national Soviet Socialist Republics," and lists the Lithuanian SSR, the Estonian SSR and the Latvian SSR among them.

"The Department of State and the USIA regret this turn of events but continue to believe that the exchange of exhibitions furthers the aims of the exchange program between our two countries, namely, to acquaint the people of the United States and the Soviet Union with the life, institutions and ideals of one another," USIA said.

161-296

161-296-F1

NOT RECORDED
199 APR 3 1962

The Washington Post and Times Herald
The Washington Daily News
The Evening Star A-1
New York Herald Tribune
New York Journal-American
New York Mirror
New York Daily News
New York Post
The New York Times
The Worker
The New Leader
The Wall Street Journal
Date 3/30/62

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ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 2/29/84 BY [redacted]
#239101

33 APR 3 1962

0-20 (Rev. 3-2-62)

Tolson
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Evans
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Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

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UPI-124
(MURROW)
WASHINGTON-EDWARD R. MURROW, DIRECTOR OF THE U.S. INFORMATION AGENCY, IN EFFECT REMOVED HIMSELF TODAY AS A POSSIBLE DEMOCRATIC SENATORIAL CANDIDATE IN NEW YORK.
"I'M TOO BUSY RUNNING USIA TO RUN FOR ANOTHER POSITION," MURROW SAID.
MURROW'S COMMENT WAS PROMPTED BY PUBLISHED REPORTS THAT MAYOR ROBERT WAGNER OF NEW YORK CITY HAD LISTED MURROW AS ONE OF HIS CHOICES FOR THE SENATE NOMINATION TO OPPOSE SEN. JACOB K. JAVITS, R-N.Y., IN THIS YEAR'S ELECTION.
AIDES SAID THEY WERE SATISFIED THAT MURROW'S STATEMENT MEANT HE WAS NOT LOOKING FOR ANY OTHER JOB OR OFFICE. THEY SAID MURROW WAS FASCINATED WITH HIS WORK OF RUNNING USIA.
5/2--GE151P

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 2/29/84 BY
#239101

1/161-296-47
NOT RECORDED
199 MAY 10 1962

83
67 MAY 10 1962

WASHINGTON CAPITAL NEWS SERVICE

March 27, 1963

#239101

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 2/29/84 BY [redacted]

b6
b7C

REC- 61

Honorable Edward R. Murrow
Director
United States Information Agency
1776 Pennsylvania Avenue, N. W.
Washington 25, D. C.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Thank you for your letter of March 22nd extending the invitation for me to attend the screening and buffet-reception on the evening of April 2nd.

It was certainly kind of you to think of me but a prior commitment precludes my presence. I am sure you will understand.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

NOTE: We have had prior cordial correspondence with Murrow.

JET:mjt
(4)

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Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

UNITED STATES INFORMATION AGENCY

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR

WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

March 22, 1963

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. [illegible]
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Evans
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

Dear Mr. Hoover:

I hope it will be possible for you to join Mrs. Murrow and me at a screening of recent USIA film and television productions on Tuesday, April 2 at 8:30 p.m., and for the buffet-reception which will follow.

As you know, our film and television material is not generally available for screening in this country. We have assembled a representative sampling of our recent productions, and it occurred to me that you might welcome an opportunity to view some of our work.

We hope that you will be free to join us at the Motion Picture Association of America, 1600 I Street, N.W., on this occasion.

Would you please have someone let my office know if we can look forward to having you with us. My office number is CODE 182-5292.

Sincerely,

REC- 61 161-296

Edward R. Murrow

EX-102

8 APR 2 1963

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

EXP. PROC.

MAR 25 1963

NOTED

1 - Mr. Evans

The Deputy Attorney General April 30, 1964

Director, FBI

ORAL HISTORY PROJECT FOR THE
JOHN F. KENNEDY MEMORIAL LIBRARY

Reference is made to your request for information concerning individuals coordinating the captioned project and to my recent replies concerning some of these individuals.

Additional file reviews have been made and revealed that [redacted] was investigated by this Bureau at the request of the State Department in early 1951. [redacted] was investigated under her maiden name, [redacted] This investigation resulted favorably in that no derogatory information was developed concerning her character or loyalty.

With regard to [redacted] this Bureau's files reveal that applicant-type investigations concerning him were conducted during 1951 and 1952, which investigations were brought up to date in 1962. The results of these investigations were furnished to the White House by letter dated February 13, 1962.

Concerning [redacted] it is noted that no investigation has been conducted of her. However, our files indicate that [redacted] was investigated by this Bureau in 1942, 1951, 1952, 1953 and 1960. The results of these investigations have been furnished to the White House.

This Bureau has not investigated [redacted] and our files contain no pertinent information identifiable with him.

Concerning [redacted] an investigation of him was conducted by the FBI in February, 1961, at the request of the White House. Our files reveal that by letter dated February 28, 1961, the Attorney General was furnished a summary of the results of this investigation. Our files contain no additional pertinent information concerning [redacted]

(161-126

NWP:bss
(8)

SEE NOTE PAGE 2

MCT-24

161-916

NOT RECORDED
102 MAY 4 1964

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MAILED 19
APR 0 1964
COMM-FBI

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 11-12-80 BY #23704

APR 30 11 19 AM '64

62-116357-

The Deputy Attorney General

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With reference to [redacted] our files reveal that pursuant to the request of the White House an investigation was conducted concerning him during February and March, 1961. The results of this investigation were furnished to the White House by letters dated March 7, 21, and 29, 1961. (161-262) EDWARD R. MURROW

An investigation of Edward Murrow was conducted at the request of the White House in 1961. Summaries of this investigation were furnished to the White House by letters dated March 1 and 14, 1961, and September 14, 1961.

The above information completes the requests which you made concerning thirty-six name checks.

NOTE: Per memorandum Scatterday to Rosen 4-15-64 name checks on the above project are being handled pursuant to Mr. Tolson's instructions as and when the work of the Name Check Section permits.

The investigation of [redacted] resulted favorably. [redacted] has been described as being very liberal and frequently takes the point of view of the communist. However, most persons interviewed during his investigations recommended him highly.

Investigation of [redacted] revealed an allegation that while on business for the Commission on Civil Rights in Alabama, he was running around with women. In addition, he reportedly criticized the manner in which the FBI conducted Civil Rights investigations, although he subsequently indicated he was misquoted and wrote the "Washington Post" so stating. Although [redacted] was on the "Not To Contact" list in 1961, he was removed from this list in 1963, as he had displayed a cooperative and friendly attitude toward the Bureau.

The [redacted] investigation revealed considerable derogatory information apparently identical with [redacted] father, particularly concerning his membership or association with communist front groups. With regard to [redacted] associates described him as strongly anti-communist. He was placed on the Bureau's "Not To Contact" list because he questioned the competency of the FBI in an article and made an unfavorable review of "Masters of Deceit." He is inconsistent in his stand with regard to communism and has also been both critical and favorable to the FBI.

The Deputy Attorney General

Investigation of Edward R. Murrow indicated while with CBS he had hired several individuals who had subversive background. A number of individuals criticized him as being an "ultraliberal" who exaggerated the faults in United States society. He has been criticized by counterattack, anti-communist news letter for defending Owen Lattimore and by Sokolsky and Westbrook Pegler for his alleged slanted views on leftist activities. He has been criticized and complimented by "The Daily Worker." The Director has been invited to be a guest on Murrow's former T.V. program "Person to Person." Invitations have always been declined. Mr. Hoover has noted "I will never have anything to do with anything with which Murrow is connected."

June 25, 1964

EDWARD R. MURROW
Born: Greensboro, North Carolina

In response to your request for a check of the files of this Bureau concerning the captioned individual, you are advised that an investigation concerning him was conducted by this Bureau in 1961. Results of this investigation were furnished to the White House and in the event you desire the results of this investigation, you are referred to the Honorable Walter W. Jenkins, Special Assistant to the President. (161-296)

#23110/

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSI[illegible]
DATE 3/9/84 BY [redacted]

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Original & 1 - CSC
Request Received 6/23/64

GHS:ncb
(4)

1 ENCLOSURE

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI, and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency. This is in answer to your request for a check of FBI files.

74 JUL 13 1964 165

UNITED STATES CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION
BUREAU OF PERSONNEL INVESTIGATIONS
WASHINGTON 25, D.C.

ADDRESS REPLY TO "CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION" AND REFER TO FILE AND DATE OF THIS LETTER

MURROW, EDWARD R.

DOB: Not shown

POB: GREENSBORO, N. C.

WHO'S WHO IN AMERICA, VOLUME 31, 1960-1961, page 2104

TV, radio broadcasting; b. Greensboro, N. C.; grad. Wash. State Coll., 1930, LL.D. (hon.); LL.D., U. N.C., Muhlenberg Coll.; Dr. Humanities, Rollins Coll.; Dr. Journalism, Temple; m. Janet Huntington Brewster, 1934; 1 son, Charles Casey. Served 2 yrs. as compassman and topographer for timber cruisers in N. W. Wash.; pres. Nat. Student Fed., 1929-32; asst. dir. Inst. of Internat. Edn., charge of foreign offices, 1932-35; with Columbia Broadcasting System since 1935, as dir. of talks and education, 1935-37, European dir., 1937-46; war correspondent, 1939-45; vice president, director public affairs, 1945-47, now dir.; now reporter and news analyst; condr. TV programs: Person to Person, See It Now; has lectured in U. S. and abroad on Internat. relations. Received a Freedom House Award, 1954, Emmy award, 1956. Trustee Inst. of Internat. Edn.; mem. Council on Fgn. Relations, Assn. Am. Correspondents, London (pres. 1945), Phi Beta Kappa, Kappa Sigma. Author: This is London; also articles for ednl. jours., etc. Address: Columbia Broadcasting System, 485 Madison Av., New York, N. Y.

SII Check

FBI conducted non-loyalty investigation in 1961. No file available.

In response to your request there are attached 1 memo reports which appear to relate to the subject of your inquiry.

bgm

ENCLOSURE

161-296-1

4-22 (Rev. 1-22-60)

Federal Bureau of Investigation
Records Branch

_____, 19___

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

- ☐ Name Searching Unit, Room 6524
- ☐ Service Unit, Room 6524
- ☐ Forward to File Review
- ☐ Attention _____
- ☐ Return to _____
  Supervisor Room Ext.

Type of References Requested:

- ☐ Regular Request (Analytical Search)
- ☐ All References (Subversive & Nonsubversive)
- ☐ Subversive References Only
- ☐ Nonsubversive References Only
- ☐ Main _____ References Only

✓ ltr from Summ. 2-28-61.

Type of Search Requested:

- ☐ Restricted to Locality of _____
- ☐ Exact Name Only (On the Nose)
- ☐ Buildup ☐ Variations

Subject Edward R. Murrow

Birthdate & Place 3 9

Address

CLASSIFIED BY:
DECLASSIFY ON: OADR

Localities

#239101

Searcher

R# _____ Date _____ Initials

Prod. _____

	FILE NUMBER	SERIAL
SI	62-86094	×
SI	161-296	1
SI	62-102319-16, Ep. 14; Summ 7-55	
SI	62-86094 - 48, Summ 7-55	
SI	54, " 7-56	
SI	59, " 4-57	
SI	~~60, " 11-59~~	
SI	~~65, " 11-60~~	
SI	68, " 1-61	
NRP	62-56597-1805	
NRP	62-87267-358	
NRP	-359	
NRP	-382	
NRP	-385	
NRP	-488	
NRP	-691	
NRP	62-87819-A Enc. Stan 7-13-61	
NRP	62-96249-8	

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

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4-22a (Rev. 11-17-59)

NUMEROUS REFERENCE

SEARCH SLIP

Subj: _____

Supervisor _____ Room _____

CONFIDENTIAL

R# _____ Date _____ Searcher Initial _____

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	FILE NUMBER	SERIAL
	Edward R. Murrow	
NR	62-99359-196	
NR	-233	
NR	-278	
NR	62-104192-10	
NR	62-106364-A (DATE ON CARD 12-26-61)	
NR	62-106954-3	
NR	62-109231-7	
NR	[redacted]	
NR	62-109359-2 ep. 4	
NR	61-190-A NY POST 3-24-61	
NR	65-67669-135 p. 131, 132, 139	
NR	94-49254-353	
NR	94-52975-61	
NR	[redacted]	
NR	100-106670-196	
NR	[redacted]	
NR	[redacted]	
NR	105-104952-A Wash. Cap. News Sca. 3-30-62	
NR	[redacted]	
NR	[redacted]	
NR	[redacted]	
NR	[redacted]	

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4-22a (Rev. 11-17-59)

NUMEROUS REFERENCE

SEARCH SLIP

Subj: _____

Supervisor _____ Room _____

R# _____ Date _____ Searcher Initial _____

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	FILE NUMBER	SERIAL
	Edward R. Murrow	
NP	100-576-123	sp. 45
NP	116-165494-3	sp. 9, 7, 8, 11, 12
NP	123-15839-8	
NP	157-6-53-A	WD + TH 5-25-61
	Edward Roscoe	
SI	~~62-86097-4~~	~~Sum. 4-4-50~~
SI	~~-19~~	~~Sum. 2-14-52~~
SI	~~-32~~	~~Sum. 3-11-54~~
SI	~~-36~~	~~Sum. 4-22-54~~
SI	~~-46~~	~~Sum. 4-22-55~~
SI	~~-53~~	~~Sum. 6-7-56~~
SI	~~100-391697-281~~	~~sp. 10~~ Sum. 11-14-55
SI	~~100-461767-7~~	~~sp. 52~~ Sum. 3-18-59
SI	~~100-420168-14~~	~~sp. 84~~ Sum. 3-8-57
LT	161-296-146	Sum. 2-28-61
LT	-173	Sum. 3-14-61
	Edward	
	~~-194-6-5~~	~~Sum. 8-12-47~~
	E.R., Ed., Ed Roscoe	
	SI	

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Written - ks (3)