STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

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

TO : Director, FBI (77-44669)

DATE: 10/14/54

FROM : SAC, Minneapolis (100-6234)

SUBJECT: SENATOR HUBERT H. HUMPHREY
INFORMATION CONCERNING

[redacted]

For the Bureau's information, there is attached a memorandum dated 10/14/54 from [redacted] concerning remarks made by FRANK P. RYAN, Independent candidate for U. S. Senator from Minnesota over KSTP-TV, Minneapolis, on October 13, 1954.

RYAN claims Senator HUMPHREY was critical of the Director and the FBI, but gave no specific instances to substantiate such charges.

[redacted]:RSK

Eng.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 6-2-82 BY 7855/SA/Dela

RECORDED-107 62-77485-31

EX.-109

13 OCT 26 1954

EX-PROC

OCT 18 1954

71 NOV 15 1954

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : SAC

DATE: October 14, 1954

FROM : [redacted] b7c

SUBJECT: Information concerning Political Speech of FRANK P. RYAN, Independent Candidate for U.S. Senate on KSTP-TV 10-13-54.

On October 13, 1954 between 10:30 PM and 10:45 PM FRANK P. RYAN, Democrat, who is running for the U.S. Senate as an Independent because he did not receive the Democratic Nomination, appeared on KSTP-TV and gave a political speech attacking Senator HUBERT HUMPHREY, Democrat, the present incumbent.

In his speech RYAN attacked Senator HUMPHREY stating that he was the National Chairman of the AMERICANS FOR DEMOCRATIC ACTION (ADA), a left wing political organization which defended the Communists and Communism. He stated that other National Officers of the ADA who are close associates of Senator HUMPHREY are also members of other left wing organizations cited by the HCUA and the Attorney General of the U.S. as subversive organizations. He produced on TV a photostatic copy of a letter head or printed pamphlet of the AMERICANS FOR DEMOCRATIC ACTION listing Senator HUMPHREY as National Chairman of this Organization and the other individuals he cited as National Officers of same.

He then stated that Senator HUMPHREY was highly critical of J. EDGAR HOOVER and the FBI and ridiculed them. He repeated this charge on at least two other occasions during his speech. He pointed out that the AMERICANS FOR DEMOCRATIC ACTION (ADA) had also critized MARTIN DIES Democrat and loyal American, during the time DIES headed the Senate Committee investigating Communism.

He said that Senator HUMPHREY's present Campaign Manager had been a close personal friend of EARL BROWDER during the time he was head of the Communist Party in the United States and that he had been associat with various left wing causes. He sated that in his last campaign Senator Humphries had received political contributions from individual in New York City whose names he gave and whom he also inferred were active in the left wing element.

He called on Senator HUMPHREY to come out publicly and declare his position on whether he would vote to censure Senator McCARTHY i re-elected.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 6-2-88 BY 7858 SA/cerlp

62-77485-31

91

Enclosure

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Tolson

DATE: 11/24/54

FROM : L. B. Nichols

SUBJECT: REQUEST FOR APPOINTMENT WITH DIRECTOR
Senator Hubert H. Humphrey (D-Minn.)
Mr. Orville Freeman,
Governor-elect of Minnesota
12/13/54

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

At 2:30 p.m. today, [redacted] to Senator Hubert H. Humphrey (D-Minn.), called [redacted] in my office. He said the Senator asked him to call me to arrange if possible at the Senator's request a meeting at some hour on Monday, 12/13/54, between the Director, Senator Humphrey, Orville Freeman, Governor-elect of Minnesota, and me. [redacted] said that Freeman will be in town that day and the Senator is most anxious to get together with the Director and me.

[redacted] was told by [redacted] he was not familiar with the Director's commitments for 12/13/54 at this time and that we would be in touch with him concerning his request.

ACTION TO BE TAKEN

If you desire, I will contact Senator Humphrey's Office and advise them that the Director will not be in town at that time and suggest that perhaps the Senator and the Governor-elect would agree to see me and that I would be happy to confer with them.

cc - [redacted]

[redacted] .fc
(4)

INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 6-2-82 BY 7858/SR/wrp

62-77485-
NOT RECORDED
DEC 29 1954

INITIALS ON ORIGINAL

ADDENDUM, [redacted]
I had [redacted] in my absence at 3:08 p.m., 11/26/54, call [redacted] Senator Humphrey's office. [redacted] was told the Director would not be in town on 12/13/54. It was therefore requested by [redacted] that I come to the Senator's office to meet with him and Mr. Freeman at 10 a.m. on Monday, 12/13/54. If any changes occur, [redacted] in Senator Humphrey's office should be advised.

241

[redacted]

Nov. I5, I954

b7C

Herbert Brownell

U. S. Attorney Gen.,

Washington 25, D. C.

(4)

Dear Mr. Brownell:

I am sending you a news clipping concerning one Senator Hubert Humphrey and his Pal Orville Freeman.

This $50,000 R. F. C. loan should be investigated by your office. Just what business have these two New dealers pulling off a deal like this in South Dakota?.

Looks like this Gang divided the $50,000 among themselves and told the Government to go Fly a Kite. You should have the F. B. I. in the Huron S. D. district make a thorough investigation of this loan to a broken down beer brewery.

This looks like a real PLANNED dirty deal.

Sincerely yours

b7C

[redacted]

ENCL

4 [illegible] Nov 4326 [illegible] Huron D.C. 11-20-54

Interested to [illegible] Fraud & Bribery desk - No basis for complaint indicated at this

FEDERAL BU. OF INV.

NOV 18 1954

FEDERAL BU. OF INV.

62-77485-32

8

[redacted]

EX-107

RECORDED - 44

INDEXED - 44

62-77785-32

94

ENCLOSURE

Star

Loan

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on firm, a man
th of a quarter-

million dollars," was killed in an airplane crash and that the business foundered thereafter.

The legal fee of $1,890 was based on minimum bar association hourly rates, Freeman said. Ryan charged that other attorneys at Huron, "the same firm of lawyers who handle the Humphrey estate at Huron," did legal work preparing the loan papers "and other legal details."

Ryan also charged, in his prepared text, that "the monopoly newspapers of the
are for Humphre
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free press."

He added, "I
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mpls

Ryan Links Freeman to RFC

Frank P. Ryan, self-styled "Independent - Liberal" candidate for the United States senate, today charged that while L. Freeman, DFL candidate for governor, aided by Sen. Humphrey pushed through a $50,000 RFC loan for a Huron, S. D., firm.

Only one monthly payment was made back on the loan before the firm folded up, Ryan said.

Freeman's fee as attorney in the transaction was $1,890, he added.

The statements were part of a text made public in advance of delivery over KSTP-TV from 6:30 to 6:45 p.m. today.

Ryan, who filed by petition after being defeated in the DFL primary race for attorney genera
ber, said the l
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Freeman, inf
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Open Thursday, Satur

9

December 2, 1954

RECORDED - 44
INDEXED - 44

62-77485-32

EX - 107

[redacted]

Dear [redacted]

b7c

Your letter dated November 15, 1954, with enclosure, addressed to the Attorney General of the United States, was referred to my attention on November 26th. It was thoughtful of you to write.

In the event you have additional data in the future which you believe comes within the investigative jurisdiction of the FBI, please feel free to contact the representatives of our office located at 219 North American Life and Casualty Building, Minneapolis 3, Minnesota.

Sincerely yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

COMM - FBI
MAILED 80

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
UNCLASSIFIED
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE
BY 1858/SA/Cerfgr

cc - Minneapolis, with a copy of the incoming and a copy of the incoming enclosure.

NOTE: Current letter is of no interest to the Fraud and Bribery Desk in Investigative Division, as no basis for complaint is indicated.

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

[redacted]sm:bw
(4)

[redacted]

b7c

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

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

TO : Mr. Tolson

DATE: Dec. 10, 1954

FROM : L. B. Nichols

SUBJECT: REQUEST FOR APPOINTMENT WITH DIRECTOR
Senator Hubert H. Humphrey (D., Minnesota)
Mr. Orville Freeman
Governor-elect of Minnesota
10:00 a.m., December 13, 1954

UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 6-8-88 BY 1855/SA

You recall we have no real idea as to what Senator Humphrey and Governor-elect Freeman desire to discuss during the meeting we have set up with them at 10:00 a.m., December 13, 1954.

As a possible clue to the purpose of the meeting, SAC Howard of the Minneapolis Office called [redacted] in my office at 2:30 p.m. today. Howard said he received a telephone call from [redacted] a very good friend of the Minneapolis Office who is currently the [redacted].

Howard stated that [redacted]

Howard thanked him for the information and made no comment.

Howard also said he had, shortly after talking with [redacted], received a telephone call from Miles Lord, Attorney General-elect of Minnesota. Howard knows him favorably. Lord said he had been attempted to get in touch with [redacted] without success yesterday. Mr. Lord asked if Howard knew where [redacted] might be reached. He then told Howard, "We are considering hiring [redacted] but maybe you don't want to get involved in this." Howard told [redacted] that it could well be Freeman will request of the Bureau information regarding [redacted] to whom they may offer the Directorship of the State of Minnesota Bureau of Criminal Apprehension [redacted]. Howard told [redacted] that he knew that [redacted] planned a social visit to Minneapolis this weekend and he believes that [redacted] has not yet been approached by Lord or Freem Howard stated further he believes that [redacted] would not be interested in t position because of the low pay.

RECORDED - 84 62-77485-33

ACTION TO BE TAKEN

INDEXED - 84 13 DEC 13 1954

None, for information.

We will make no recommendation.

cc: [redacted]

[redacted] rm (4)

EX. - 109

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Tolson Dec. 10, 1954

FROM : L. B. Nichols

SUBJECT:

Tolson
Ingram
Nichols
Belmont
Harbo
Mohr
Parsons
Rosen
Tamm
Sizoo
Winterrowd
Tele. Room
Holloman
Gandy

You will recall that recently Senator Humphrey's office called to endeavor to arrange a meeting between the Director, Senator Humphrey, Governor-elect Orville Freeman of Minnesota and me. Humphrey's office was advised the Director would be out of town on December 13, 1954. The Senator then requested that I meet with the Senator and Governor-elect Freeman in the Senator's office on Monday, December 13th at 10 a.m.

I will keep this appointment of course. While we have had friendly relations with Humphrey, it is not known what Governor Freeman will want and it is my plan to be very cautious when I meet these individuals.

The question I desire to raise now is whether the Director, since he will be in town on Monday, desires that Humphrey be advised the Director will see Humphrey and Governor-elect Freeman. I suggest that we leave the matter as it is and see what they have in mind first.

cc: [redacted]
LBN:MP
(4)

I agree

Nichols should see them.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 6-2-89 BY 7855 SR/cl/gd

62-77495-
NOT RECORDED
146 DEC 29 1954

29

66 JAN 3 1955

M. Gandy - December 14 1954

FROM : L. B. Nichols

SUBJECT:

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 6-2-82 BY 7855/SR/cleyer

Sizoo
Winterrowd
Tele. Room
Holloman
Gandy

I had a very pleasant visit with Governor-elect Orville Freeman of Minnesota and Senator Hubert Humphrey when they called at the Bureau on the morning of December 13th. The Governor and the Senator pointed out that we had considerable knowledge of what was good and what was bad in Minnesota; that the Governor wanted as much help as he could get and wanted advice any trouble spots in the State. I told the Governor that we appreciated his coming by; that, of course, we did not inject ourselves into local, county or state matters; that I did not know of anything at the moment which should be called to his attention; that if at any time there was a matter not within our jurisdiction which reflected a law violation we would call it to the attention of the appropriate authorities.

He then stated he was wondering if we could give him any ideas as to our view of the former [redacted]. I told him that we had maintained a cordial relationship with [redacted] that the Senator, of course, had [redacted] that as a matter of fact we took [redacted] into the National Academy while Humphrey was Mayor and at Humphrey's request. We also had a high regard for [redacted]. Freeman then pointed out that the [redacted]. He further stated that he personally thought well of [redacted] and was not inclined to replace him, although he was exploring the situation. He stated that some very honest labor people had come to him and urged that he continue [redacted] that he is under obligation, however, to no special group and he would not continue [redacted]

DEC 57

[redacted]. He said he had some reason to believe

DEC 58 10 43 AM '54

cc [redacted]

LBN:ptm
(4)

[redacted]

DEC 30 1954

that we might have some knowledge of this and was wondering if we would mind checking and if there was anything we could do to let him know. I told him we would be glad to check and then decide what to do, although as a general proposition we could not make information available from our files. The Governor was appreciative.

The Governor then inquired of [redacted] and as to what his standing was in the Bureau. I told him that [redacted]. I pointed out, when asked if [redacted] could run the Minnesota Bureau of Criminal Apprehension, that I, of course, was not in a position to answer this since [redacted] experience in the Bureau had been strictly related to matters within the Federal jurisdiction and we did not know how [redacted] would work out on a matter of strict local law enforcement. I did tell the Governor that there was no doubt as to [redacted] integrity and I then made the point that a lot of people turned in an excellent performance in the Bureau and gave a good account of themselves as long as they worked within the framework of an organization such as the Bureau where they had supervision, where they had the checks and balances of the organization to give them guidance and where they had the personnel and the Bureau competence with which to work; that it was disappointing on some of our former Agents when they got into fields in which they had little experience and since they did not have the Bureau back of them did not look too good. Freeman got the point. He then inquired whether [redacted] would act precipitously. I told him I thought this would all depend upon his directives and upon the supervision which was given to him. I made the point that if the Governor was considering appointing [redacted] that he should sit down and talk to him and then make up his own mind. The Governor stated he could not quarrel with this advice.

b7c

I told the Governor that if problems of mutual interest arose he should not hesitate to call our SAC or if matters of urgency developed he could contact the headquarters of the Bureau. He does not know SAC Howard. I told him we would arrange to put him in touch with Howard in the near future. He further stated he would appreciate it if we would come to him with anything we thought he should know about and he would give an absolute guarantee of maintaining a bond of confidence

100

Senator Humphrey spoke up at this point and stated he would guarantee that Freeman would keep confidential anything that was given him and that if Freeman ever did anything which indicated a lack of understanding on his part, the Senator wanted us to come to him. It was quite obvious that Humphrey was playing the role of the big brother and is getting Freeman off to a good start.

Freeman further stated that he has said time and time again that the Governor's Office is going to be run on a nonpartisan basis so far as law and order, law enforcement and common decency are concerned; that he will kick out any Sheriff or anybody else who does not enforce the law; that no corruption will be tolerated. He stated he is going to keep on making public statements so that if per chance his best friend should become involved he will be forced to take action.

He inquired about [redacted], who entered the Bureau's service as a clerk. I told him I did not know whether [redacted] was still in the service, but I would check and let Humphrey know. [redacted] b2

I will talk to SAC Howard and let Howard tell Freeman tha[redacted]

I was much more favorably impressed with Governor-elect Freeman than I anticipated. He is clean cut, seemed to be very forthright and possesses considerable enthusiasm. In this connection he applied for SA in 1940. He was a star quarterback for the University of Minnesota football team, he graduated fro Law School and we would have appointed him for an Agent in 1940 were it not for the fact that he had a reserve commission in the Marines. In the course of our conversation Freeman mentioned this and I countered by stating were it not for his reserve status and the draft he would probably be some place in our service today and not Governor of Minnesota. He laughed and stated he would probably be better off.

A check is being made to see if we have any information on [redacted]. Depending upon what we find out, I then

propose to call SAC Howard in Minneapolis, if you approve, and advise him to get in touch with Freeman primarily to make his acquaintanceship and also caution Howard that we, of course, will want to feel our way with Freeman and see how he stacks up.

Freeman is very outspoken against Communism and "parlor pinks," who do the Communist work, as was Humphrey. Humphrey commented to Freeman that he had had a very cordial relationship with the Bureau since he had been in Washington; that he had great respect for the Bureau and that he had always stood ready and willing to help out in any situation. Humphrey reiterated if there is anything he can do in the new Congress we should not hesitate to contact him.

ADDENDUM: LBN:arm 12-15-54. [redacted]

b7c

Memorandum to Mr. Tolson from L. B. Nichols

[redacted] b7c

I will, accordingly, advise SAC Howard to tell Freeman that we did not investigate this matter, identify the case, [redacted]

GM.
d. Jones

106

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Tolson

DATE: Dec. 22, 1954

FROM : L. B. Nichols

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

SUBJECT: GOVERNOR-ELECT ORVILLE FREEMAN
STATE OF MINNESOTA

You will recall that Senator Humphrey and Governor-elect Orville Freeman called at the Bureau on December 13, 1954, and talked to me relati to [redacted] The Governor additionally inquired regarding a [redacted]

We called SAC Howard of Minneapolis on December 20, 1954, and indicated that he should call on Governor-elect Freeman, that he should advise the Governor that we did not investigate [redacted] and that we would be happy to be of assistance to him in the future in the event he needed us for anything.

SAC Howard was also instructed to tell the Governor that [redacted] SAC Howard was advised that Governor Freeman appeared very sincere in his call on us here at the Seat of Government and that the Governor had made a good impression. Howard was instructed to send an air-tel after his contact with Governor Freeman.

ACTION:

For record purposes.

[redacted] imz

(2)

DEC 27 5 23 PM

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 6-7-82 BY

13 DEC 30 1954

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Tolson

DATE: Jan. 17, 1955

FROM : L. B. Nichols

SUBJECT: SENATOR HUBERT H. HUMPHREY
(D., Minnesota)

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

I talked to Senator Humphrey on January 13, 1955, and in the strictest of confidence advised him of the Responsibilities Program and the background as set forth in my memorandum of January 5, 1955. The Senator stated he had always thought there was something like this taking place; that it was one hundred percent correct; and he thought it was a very proper use of Bureau files. The Senator further felt that it was entirely proper not to furnish assistance where a confidence could not be protected. The Senator guaranteed that this would not happen with Governor Orville Freeman of Minnesota.

I then advised the Senator that we were a little bit concerned about [redacted] I told the Senator that our dealings had all been with Governor Anderson and this was our first knowledge that [redacted] had any knowledge about this. The Senator stated there need be no fear about [redacted] talking out of turn; that he would take care of that.

I then advised the Senator briefly on [redacted] I pointed out that a lot of the allegations had been unproven, although [redacted] had declined to answer when he was asked [redacted] Humphrey knows [redacted] and thinks there is not much doubt but that [redacted] The Senator volunteered the information about [redacted]

I sent the letter on to the SAC in Minneapolis and also talked to him on the telephone and told him to see Freeman along the lines indicated.

cc: Mr. Boardman
Mr. Belmont
LBN:arm
(4)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 6-2-82 BY 7858 SR/ccp

INT SEC

105

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Tolson

DATE: January 5, 1955

FROM : L. B. Nichols

SUBJECT: SENATOR HUBERT H. HUMPHREY (D-Minn.)

[redacted] of Senator Humphrey's office called [redacted] on December 29, 1954, and made reference to a letter the Senator had received from a [redacted] indicated the letter would be forwarded to us the following [redacted]

A review of the letter from [redacted] reflects that [redacted] disturbed about reports he has received regarding [redacted] requested Senator Humphrey to make a check of this individual so that Governor Freeman will know how to treat him in handling his duties in the capacity as Governor of Minnesota. [redacted]

[redacted] We have checked files regarding these individuals and find that we have no record identifiable with [redacted]

Attachment

[redacted]:jbg

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Tele Room
Holloman
Gandy

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Class. & Ext. 7858/SR
Reason-FOIPA 1-2.4.2 3
Date of Re 6-2-92
6-2-82

[redacted] No pertinent information was developed on the subject regarding his activities in the United States.

[redacted] The Senator has never violated our confidence, and thus far, we have been very favorably impressed in our contacts with Governor-Elect Freeman.

Also included in the letter from [redacted] to Senator Humphrey was a statement by [redacted]

We immediately called SAC Howard in Minneapolis and asked for an explanation in this regard. He indicated that at no time had he furnished information to [redacted] any time. SAC Howard stated that he knew as a matter of practice [redacted] was not present at that [redacted]

[redacted] As indicated above, we have been very impressed thus far with Governor-Elect Freeman, and it appears that he is a substantial individual. It is, therefore, being recommended that SAC Howard be instructed to call upon Governor-Elect Freeman at the first possible opportunity and make reference to [redacted] letter to Senator Humphrey and indicate that we, of course, have no criticism whatsoever of [redacted]

[redacted]

b7

RECOMMENDATIONS:

(1) [redacted], which actually is a matter of public source knowledge on the University of Minnesota campus, and at the same time advise Senator Humphrey of our relationship under the Responsibilities Program with former Governor Anderson. As reported previously, Senator Humphrey is apparently serving as more or less "godfather" to Governor-Elect Freeman. Senator Humphrey will undoubtedly advise Freeman that he must at all costs keep FBI relationships confidential with respect to the Responsibilities Program."

(2) That the attached letter be forwarded to SAC Minneapolis instructing him to call upon Governor-Elect Freeman and advise him specifically regarding the Responsibilities Program and the absolute necessity of retaining our confidence in such relationships. This appears to be the only logical course of action, inasmuch as [redacted] as mentioned above, has already advised [redacted] of this program.

After I see Humphrey.

OK.

4-750 (2-7-79)

XXXXXX
XXXXXX
XXXXXX

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

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

☒ Deleted under exemption(s) b7c with no segregable material available for release to you.

☐ Information pertained only to a third party with no reference to you or the subject of your request.

☐ Information pertained only to a third party. Your name is listed in the title only.

☐ Document(s) originating with the following government agency(ies) _____ _____, was/were forwarded to them for direct response to you.

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

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

☐ For your information:

☒ The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:
62-77485-NR 1/5/55 encl

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XXXXXX
XXXXXX

XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
X DELETED PAGE(S) X
X NO DUPLICATION FEE X
X FOR THIS PAGE X
XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX

FBI/DOJ

April 25, 1956

Honorable Hubert H. Humphrey
United States Senate
Washington, D. C.

My dear Senator:

You have my deep appreciation for your generous remarks concerning the FBI which appeared in the "Congressional Record" for April 23, 1956.

Your vindication of the Government's handling of the prosecution in the Rosenberg-Sobell case in the face of the unwarranted attacks by Bertrand Russell should receive wide dissemination.

I was most favorably impressed by your well-reasoned defense of American jurisprudence.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 6-2-82 BY 785/SA/ar/gp

COMM — FBI
APR 25 1956
MAILED 25

RECEIVED ALSO FROM
APR 25 4 PM 5

NOTE: Bufiles reflect cordial relations with Senator Humphrey. His most recent letter, dated January 31, 1956, requested the Director to attend the Minneapolis Centennial Banquet which was held on March 1.

ENCLOSURE

62-77485-34

RECORDED - 68

Tolson
Boardman
Nichols
Belmont
Harbo
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Parsons
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Tamm
Sizoo
Winterrowd
Tele. Room
Holloman
Gandy

[redacted]: jac

(3)

[redacted]

RECEIVED ALSO FROM
APR 25 5 PM
MAY 1 1956

62 MAY 18 1956

6-2-88 78X/54/

LETTER OF BERTRAND RUSSELL CONCERNING EXECUTION OF JULIUS AND ETHEL ROSENBERG

Mr. HUMPHREY. Mr. President, Julius and Ethel Rosenberg went to their death in the electric chair at Sing Sing in June of 1953 convicted of conspiracy to engage in espionage on behalf of the Soviet Union. Morton Sobell is now serving a 30-year prison term in Alcatraz as a result of his conviction for participating in the conspiracy. These people were found guilty by an American jury after a long trial, in accordance with judicial principles. The United States Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit and the United States Supreme Court have had these cases before them on a number of occasions and have found no merit whatsoever in the contentions advanced on behalf of these conspirators.

I am convinced, and I believe most thoughtful Americans are convinced, that justice has been fully done in these cases. Nevertheless, some groups in this country have persisted in making the most irresponsible charges that these cases represented a hoax and that innocent persons were deliberately framed by our Government. Undoubtedly this stream of poisonous propaganda has been harmful to American prestige in other countries, but I am confident that most people abroad have considered the source of these charges and have discounted them accordingly.

Now, however, a more reputable person has picked up and is parroting these accusations. I regret to make this reference, but I feel compelled to do so. I refer to Bertrand Russell—Lord Russell. Lord Russell claims that he has looked into the evidence regarding the Rosenbergs and Sobell, and is certain of their innocence. They were convicted, he says, through perjured testimony which our Federal Bureau of Investigation elicited by use of Nazi-like atrocities and blackmail. I ask unanimous consent, Mr. President, that the text of Lord Russell's letter printed in the Manchester Guardian of March 26 be inserted in the RECORD at this point.

There being no objection, the letter was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

To the EDITOR OF THE MANCHESTER GUARDIAN:

I am writing to enlist your support in the case of Morton Sobell, an innocent man condemned as a result of political hysteria to 30 years in jail and at present incarcerated in Alcatraz, the worst prison in the United States. He was sentenced as an accomplice of the Rosenbergs in espionage. I am ashamed to say that at the time of the Rosenberg's trial, I did not look into the evidence. I have now done so. I am almost certain that the Rosenbergs were innocent and quite certain that the evidence against them would not have been considered adequate if prejudice had not been involved. But the Rosenbergs are dead and nothing can be done for them now except to hold up their official murderers to obloquy. Sobell, however, is alive and it not too late for the United States Government to make some reparation now.

The facts in this case are briefly as follows: He had a friend named Elitcher who had been his best man. Elitcher had stated under oath that he had never been a Communist and the FBI discovered that in making this statement he had committed perjury. They let him know that he could escape punishment if he would denounce other people as accomplices in his treasonable activities. He decided to save his own skin by denouncing his best friend, Sobell. While negotiations in this sense were going on between him and the FBI, Sobell and his wife and their two small children went to Mexico. Sobell toyed with the idea of not returning to the United States, but rejected it. His decision to return became known to the FBI, which had determined to present him as a fugitive from justice. In order to be still able to present him in this light, they hired thugs who beat him into unconsciousness, hustled him and his wife and their two children into fast cars, and drove them without stopping from Mexico City to the United States border. There they were handed their card of entry with the words "Deported From Mexico," although the Mexican Government had not been privy to the kidnapping and had expressed no intention of deporting them.

When Sobell was brought to trial these facts were not released as his counsel considered any criticism of the FBI, however justified, would only increase the severity of his sentence, his condemnation being regarded by his counsel as certain in spite of lack of evidence. The judge instructed the jury that they could not find Sobell guilty unless they believed Elitcher. Elitcher, because he was useful in this trial, has never been indicted for his acknowledged perjury and, in spite of his being known to be a perjurer, every word that he said against Sobell was believed.

People express scepticism when it is said that most Germans did not know of Nazi atrocities, but I am sure that the immense majority of Americans are quite ignorant of the atrocities committed by the FBI. They do not know of the standard techniques of these defenders of what, with cynical effrontery, they still call "the free world." The technique is one with which we have been made familiar in other police states such as Nazi Germany and Stalin's Russia. The police find a man whom they can prove to be guilty of some offense and they promise him immunity if he will manufacture evidence against people who could not otherwise be indicted. Perjury is especially useful as a lever because many people who have been Communist in their student days rashly hope that this can be concealed and swear that they were never Communists. After a sufficient number of secret interviews the FBI descends upon innocent people with a posse of terrified perjurors and in the general hysteria every word uttered by the perjurors is accepted as gospel truth.

I do not suppose for a moment that President Eisenhower is aware of this well-established technique. If he knew of it, he would not only feel the revulsion which all decent people must feel, but would realize that every such case which becomes known outside the United States turns hundreds of thousands of people not into Communists, at least towards neutralism and away from the policy of NATO. For this large reason of public policy, as well as from motives of humanity and justice, it is to be hoped that something will be done to curb the FBI. A beginning might be made by the release of Morton Sobell, or, at least, by ordering a new trial in his case.

Yours very truly,

BERTRAND RUSSELL.

RICHMOND, SURREY.

Mr. HUMPHREY. I am dismayed by the reckless liberties which Lord Russell has taken with the facts and with our Nation's great legal and judicial traditions. What is more important, I am deeply concerned that, because Lord Russell has in the past been an anti-Communist and an independent thinker, the outside world may take his allegations seriously.

There is no necessity for me to defend the Federal Bureau of Investigation against this attack. It can stand with honor and distinction upon its own customarily excellent record. I believe, however, that something should be said to demonstrate to our British friends that Lord Russell's comments are irresponsible and false.

In this connection I am gratified that two knowledgeable Washington attorneys have seen fit to write to the Manchester Guardian in reply to Lord Russell's letter. Mr. Irving Ferman and Mr. Harold P. Green wrote to the Manchester Guardian on April 2, 1956, to set the record straight. Both of these gentlemen are well qualified to speak on this matter, since both have had extensive experience in internal security and civil liberty problems, and considerable familiarity with the Rosenberg-Sobell case itself, as well. Mr. Ferman is the assistant director of the American Civil Liberties Union. Our friends abroad may rest assured that if there were the slightest tinge of validity to Lord Russell's charges, Mr. Ferman and his organization would be in the vanguard of the attempt to expose and correct the injustice. Mr. Green, who is now engaged in the private practice of law in Washington, formerly served for a number of years in the General Counsel's office of the Atomic Energy Commission, where he handled the complex legal questions involved in the atomic-energy security program. More recently, he served as counsel to the subcommittee of the Committee on Government Operations, which it was my privilege to serve as acting chairman, and which held extensive hearings last year on the overall Government security mechanism in connection with the resolution to create the Commission on Government Security. Since I served as acting chairman of this subcommittee, I can testify personally as to Mr. Green's knowlege of intedrnal-secruity matters, as well as his complete dedication to civil-liberties principles and to the cause of justice.

Mr. President I ask unanimous consent that the text of the letter addressed to the editor of the Manchester Guardian by Mr. Green and Mr. Ferman printed at this point in the R

There being no object

was ordered to be pri

as follows:

Ltr to Humphrey (nmc) 4-25-56

[redacted] b7c

62-77485-34

ENCLOSURE

"Congressional Rec April 23, 1956

To the EDITOR OF THE MANCHESTER GUARDIAN:

We feel impelled to reply to Mr. Bertrand Russell's letter which appeared in your columns on March 26.

One of us is Harold P. Green, who participated for several years in the security program of the United States Atomic Energy Commission and subsequently served as counsel to the Senate Subcommittee chaired by Senator HUBERT HUMPHREY which undertook the comprehensive study of the overall security mechanism resulting in creation of the Commission of Government Security. The other is Irving Ferman, Washington Director of the American Civil Liberties Union.

Bertrand Russell has accepted and advanced as fact the self-serving concoctions of alibis and defenses offered by individuals who have been charged with and convicted of grave offenses. He has arrogated unto himself the rendering of a judgment on their guilt or innocence which is contrary to the judgment reached by those who administer our judicial system and who have carefully and objectively reviewed the allegations in accordance with established procedures. Let no one be deceived into believing that the "facts" recently learned by Russell have not been thoroughly reviewed by the Courts of the United States in accordance with the long standing Anglo-American traditions of due process. The cases of the Rosenbergs and Sobell have been before the United States Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit (generally recognized by American lawyers to be one of the best courts in the country) and before the Supreme Court of the United States on several occasions. These courts have been singularly unimpressed and unmoved by these "facts" which now so deeply stir Mr. Russell. But this is not all. Even our reputable private organizations which exist only to further and strengthen our civil liberties have seen no substance to the propaganda barrages in these cases. Thus, the American Civil Liberties Union has said that "there are no civil liberties issues involved" in the Rosenberg-Sobell cases.

Mr. Russell builds his belief in the innocence of the Rosenbergs and Sobell, and his condemnation of the FBI, upon the completely unproved and unjustified assumption that the FBI blackmails perjures into testimony which will frame innocent persons. But this theory overlooks the mass of evidence corrobating beyond any doubt the existence of a Soviet espionage network of which these people were a part. This was a web which included Fuchs in England; Gold in Philadelphia; the Rosenbergs, Sobell, Elitcher in New York City; the Greenglasses in Albuquerque; Alfred Dean Slack in Tennessee; Soviet diplomats in New York; and others. These people were not strangers to each other. Events which transpired in London; Cambridge, Mass.; New York City; Sante Fe and Albuquerque, N. Mex.; and Kingsport, Tenn., tie these individuals to each other and to the conspiratorial network.

Mr. Russell forgets, apparently, that it was the confession of Fuchs in England which led almost directly to the Rosenbergs and Sobell in New York. In addition, Fuchs, Gold, Slack, Elitcher, and the Greenglasses have all confessed to their own roles in the conspiracy. Such confessions are, in Anglo-American jurisprudence, fully admissible in evidence, and none of them has been repudiated by any confessor or rejected by any court.

Very truly yours,

HAROLD P. GREEN,
IRVING FERMAN.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

Mr. HUMPHREY. Mr. President, although Lord Russell freely criticizes our Federal Bureau of Investigation because it obtained the confessions of a number of spies who implicated others in the conspiracy, he ignores the fact that it was Scotland Yard which obtained the confession of Fuchs. This confession led immediately to the American participants in the conspiracy, including the Rosenbergs and Sobell.

I do not know on what information Lord Russell has based his fantastic charges. He says he has looked into the evidence. I wonder whether he has actually done so, or whether he has merely accepted as truth some of the "tripe" which has been written in this country purporting to analyze the facts in these cases.

The leading example of this is a book entitled "The Atom Spy Hoax," written by Mr. William A. Reuben, and published by Action Press. Some of Lord Russell's charges mirror the charges developed in this book. Unfortunately, this book, and others similar to it, give the impression of being based upon massive and painstaking research, and have apparently impressed many Americans. I think it would be useful to call to the attention of the members of this body and to the American public a review of The Atom Spy Hoax by Mr. Harold P. Green, which was published in the October, 1955, issue of the Bulletin of the Atomic Scientists. I ask unanimous consent, Mr. President, that the text of this review be printed at this point in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the text of the review was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

THE ATOM SPY HOAX, BY WILLIAM REUBEN, NEW YORK: ACTION BOOKS, 1955

It is unfortunate that much of the public discussion of problems of internal security proceeds from extreme assumptions. On the one hand, it is frequently assumed and argued that our governmental and industrial institutions are honeycombed with Communist spies. On the other hand, extremists at the opposite pole assume and argue that there is really no problem of subversion or espionage. Neither extremity advances the cause of public understanding or the establishment of sound national policy.

The Atom Spy Hoax, by William A. Reuben, is an extreme example of the latter extremity. Mr. Reuben undertakes an "analysis" of the Canadian espionage cases, the cases of Hiss, Coplon, Fuchs, Gold, Slack, Greenglass, the Rosenbergs, Sobell, and the other spy cases of the past decade, and brings these cases together in a neat package supporting his theme that our national security obsession is based entirely upon a hoax. Mr. Reuben paints his picture on a canvas of cosmic proportions with a whitewasher's brush and lividly colored paint. All of these cases are part of a vast conspiratorial hoax to which the Canadian, United States, and British governments are party. The accusations of espionage were authorized and masterminded to further the cold war and the atomic arms race, which, of course, were initiated by the United States and its allies. Officials of these countries have lied, concocted myths, committed perjury, and conspired in fraudulent activities to accomplish their purpose. The accused spies who have confessed their crimes have all confessed falsely under duress, lack of mental balance, brainwashing, or promises of leniency. The accused spies who have asserted their innocence have all been "framed," and all of their self-serving statements, explanations, and alibis are to be accepted at face value.

Mr. Reuben does not paint a pretty picture. It would be a simple task to demolish his treatment of any of these espionage cases by straightforward recital of the facts. The temptation not to do so is great, for it would only lend unwarranted dignity to the author's allegations. In the interest of objectivity, however, we may consider his treatment of one case, that of Alfred Dean Slack, which can be discussed adequately in brief form.

Slack had been named by Harry Gold as one of the persons who had furnished him with secret information to relay to the Russians. Slack was arrested on June 15, 1950, and indicted on September 1, 1950, for conspiring with Harry Gold and "Richard Roe" to violate the Espionage Act, the indictment charging specifically that on two occasions Slack met Gold and delivered to him information relating to the national defense. Slack admitted that he had turned over to Gold certain reports as to a new explosive being produced at the Government plant where he was employed as well as a sample of the explosive, and he entered an unqualified plea of guilty pursuant to which he was sentenced to 15 years' imprisonment. Subsequently, Slack moved to vacate the sentence on the grounds that his constitutional rights had been infringed, but the trial court denied the motion. The Court of Appeals for the Sixth Circuit, however, reversed the order of the trial court and remanded the case to the trial court for a hearing on whether Slack's constitutional rights had been denied. The trial court, after a lengthy hearing, denied the motion to vacate the sentence, finding that Slack had not been deprived of his constitutional rights. The Court of Appeals for the Sixth Circuit upheld the lower court on appeal, and the Supreme Court of the United States denied certiorari.

Mr. Reuben proclaims that this case provides a full and complete answer to the bedeviling question as to why alleged spies confess and accept lengthy prison terms although they are actually innocent. He states that the incredible developments in this case may be more sensational than any other revelation made in connection with the series of espionage cases.

Mr. Reuben finds insidious significance in the fact that the decision of the court of appeals remanding the case to the trial court for a hearing on Slack's motion to vacate the sentence was only three paragraphs in length, and that the style, terseness, and wording of the decision practically made it unrecognizable. The proceeding on which this decision was rendered is characterized as one of the most remarkable court actions ever undertaken in the United States. But few lawyers would regard the case as remarkable or would find the decision in any way unusual. It was a brief per curiam decision in a case which involved no contested issue. The United States attorney himself had asked that the order of the district court denying the motion to vacate the sentence be reversed and that the case be sent back to the district court for a full hearing. There was, therefore, no issue and no reason why anything other than the most perfunctory decision by the court of appeals was in order. As a matter of fact, the court's use of three paragraphs under the circumstances appears to be quite extravagant.

On the rehearing before the district court, Slack sought to establish principally that the attorneys whom the court had appointed to represent him prior to and during the trial did not properly advise and represent him. His main complaint was that his attorneys did not advise him of an interpretation which had been placed upon the Espionage Act in judicials decisions, and that had he been aware of this interpretation he would not have pleaded guilty. The interpretation of which he was not aware when he pleaded guilty was that of the Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit in *United States v. Heine*, 151 F. 2d 813, to the effect that the espionage laws are not violated by furnishing

"Congressional Record"

information known or available to the recipient from public sources. He contended that all the information contained in reports which he gave Gold was derived from public sources. Slack argued that not only did his court-appointed attorneys not advise him of this interpretation, but also that they urged him to plead guilty in order to obtain a lenient sentence.

Mr. Reuben makes much of this. He quotes copiously from Slack's testimony and accepts it at face value; he pulls out of context testimony by Slack's attorneys, and fails to reflect their side of the story. He plays to the hilt the contention that Slack passed no information which was secret, and the Government's failure to produce evidence that unauthorized information was involved.

But the trial court, after the hearing on these questions, denied the motion, and its decision was affirmed by the court of appeals. Mr. Reuben quotes a brief paragraph from the decision of the court of appeals as the basis for suggesting that the court regarded Slack's contention as based upon a "legal technicality, an impression enhanced by the appellate court's ruling finding it without merit and by its declaration that Slack's appeal 'evinces the ingratitude which might be expected of a traitor to his country—a man obviously without principle or honor.'"

The fact of the matter is that the appellate court did not treat the matter as a legal technicality. Its decision consumes 5 pages of print in the official reporter. The court believed, and with good cause, that Slack's contention was manifestly a concocted afterthought.

Mr. Reuben espouses the cause of Slack's innocence even though Slack did not deny that he passed information to Gold for transmission to the Russians. He is satisfied that Slack is innocent merely because Slack contended that all the information in the reports was available to the public. He does not report that the appellate court regarded the interpretation of the Espionage Act relied upon by Slack as "open to serious challenge," and that the court went to great pains to point out that even if this interpretation were correct, it would not help Slack. As the court pointed out, since Slack was employed in a closely guarded munitions plant, information furnished to the Russians about the explosive being produced there, even if drawn from public sources, acquired authenticity and value to the Russians as information about what was going on in this plant. Nor does Mr. Reuben mention the court's observation that Slack, in furnishing samples of the explosive, provided the Russians with the means by which, through chemical analysis, they could determine what in fact was being manufactured in the plant. The court held unequivocally that such information falls within the scope of the espionage laws.

Moreover, Mr. Reuben does not report the appellate court's eloquent defense of the integrity, ability, and counsel of Slack's attorneys and its detailed summary of their efforts in Slack's behalf. Similarly, he does not report that Slack wrote his lawyers at the end of the trial court proceedings before sentencing that, "your help, your counsel, and your representation were far more than I had expected; your efforts today were magnificent. For now I must sincerely thank you," and that these facts were the basis for the court's remarks concerning his ingratitude and lack of principle or honor.

One must weigh the careful judicial pronouncement that Slack "is clearly guilty beyond a reasonable doubt" against Mr. Reuben's pronouncement that an innocent man has been framed. Mr. Reuben employs much the same pattern of analysis in discussing every espionage case portrayed in his book.

Mr. Reuben's central thesis is based in [illegible] part upon the contention that atomic espionage is a hoax because there was no secret of the atom bomb to be stolen. In support of this he relies heavily upon the assumption that the Government's publication of the Smyth report in 1945 "in itself indicates that there were no longer any essential secrets regarding the bomb." But General Groves, in his preface to the Smyth report, states:

"Obviously, military security prevents this story from being told in full at this time. * * * All pertinent scientific information which can be released to the public at this time without violating the needs of national security is contained in this volume."

And Dr. Smyth himself, in his preface, points out that "secrecy requirements have affected both the detailed content and general emphasis so that many interesting developments have been omitted."

The biographical sketch of Mr. Reuben on the jacket of his book does not indicate that he has had any legal training or experience. This is, perhaps, his major difficulty, since in the 500 pages of the book he takes a number of weird excursions into the field of criminal law. He is thoroughly confused about the nature of and relationship among complaints on which arrests are made, arraignments, indictments, trials, verdicts, and sentencing, and he compounds the confusion by vesting scare headlines, newspaper stories, Government press releases, and political utterances with quasi-evidentiary significance. He finds his hoax in discrepancies among the charges reflected in the successive procedures from arrest to sentencing. He assumes that the Government's official announcement of the arrest of a spy must reflect all pertinent information known to the Government about the offense, and that each and every statement in the announcement stands as disproved unless reflected in the indictment and proved in court; that the complaint on which the arrest is based must be the equivalent of an indictment; that the initial statements of the alleged spy, and his plea on arraignment, are absolutely truthful if they profess his innocence, but made of whole cloth if they confess his guilt; that the Government is obliged to indict and prosecute the alleged spy for, and to prove in court, each any every offense and offense or circumstance which it has referred to publicly; and that any enlargement of the scope of the offense which occurs after the arrest and preliminary statements and procedures necessarily is based upon insidious concoction. Anyone with the slightest sophistication about criminal law and procedures will recognize the absurdity of these assumptions.

The author also takes a flier into the law of evidence. He cites the unquestionable authority of Wigmore as to the evidentiary value of a confession in a criminal proceeding, and proceeds from this to the astounding judgment that on the basis of available facts it is clear that under "ordinary Anglo-American standards" the confession of Klaus Fuchs "would almost certainly not be admissible (sic) as evidence."

Mr. Reuben would have us believe that many of the alleged spies were convicted on the basis of confessions alone, unsupported by corroborative evidence. While it is true that in some of these cases the Government was not required to, and did not, submit corroborative evidence because the defendant confessed and pleaded guilty, there was an abundance of corroborative evidence available in each of these cases.

But the most striking instance in which Mr. Reuben is caught off base is to be found in his preface. He argues that for the Rosenbergs and Sobell to be believed "guilty as charged," it must be assumed "that there is an atom bomb 'secret' which can be stolen [illegible]mitted by individuals; that without [illegible] aid of 'atom spies' the Soviet Union could not have produced an atom bomb so soon as 1949; that Russia's possession of the bomb was in some way related to the outbreak of the war in Korea and leads to the expectation that she will use the bomb for aggressive warfare; that there is an innate relationship between communism and Russian espionage; and that all 'Communists' are primarily loyal to Russia and can therefore be presumed to be actual or potential spies," and that no such evidence was produced at the trial. In saying this, Mr. Reuben insists upon discussing the Rosenbergs-Sobell trial in political terms; he ignores the basic fact that as a matter of law all the Government had to prove was that the defendants engaged in a conspiracy to violate the espionage laws and that overt acts within the scope of these laws were in fact committed in furtherance of the conspiracy.

Mr. Reuben attempts to prove too much. Thoughtful Americans will recognize that the national obsession with espionage and subversion has been blown up beyond any valid proportion to the actual facts. They will also recognize, unless they are unable or unwilling to open their minds to the facts, that the United States has been the victim of large-scale espionage efforts which have been highly detrimental to our national security, and that this espionage has been directly related to the Communist conspiracy. The Atom Spy Hoax contributes nothing to our understanding of the events of the past decade.—Harold Green.

Mr. HUMPHREY. In conclusion, Mr President, let me say that all of us should welcome constructive criticism from sources either at home or abroad on any or all of the major issues now confronting this Nation and the free world. But the very seriousness of these issues should place upon all of us a commensurate obligation to deal with them soberly and intelligently. I am deeply disturbed that a man of worldwide reputation should have contributed such a damaging and ill-informed attack on American justice as Lord Russell has done on this occasion.

It is even more serious when so many persons have long recognized the many fine contributions to literature and to the social sciences which Lord Russell has made. I say, in a most forgiving and understanding manner, that the purpose of my comments today is merely to correct the record and not to chastise or unduly to criticize. Nevertheless I feel that in matters of such gravity as this it is important for Members of Congress and other persons to speak out and to defend what we know to be true, namely, that due process of law was followed; that these cases were appealed not only to the highest courts of the land but also to two Presidents of the United States. I know of no President who would in any way have permitted a violation of the rules of justice in the name of security if he had any evidence to indicate that a person was innocent.

The evidence is replete as to the guilt of the persons concerned, and the courts of the United States, as well as two Chief Executives, have made it crystal clear that justice was done. Therefore I have brought the matter to the attention of my colleagues only for the purpose of stating what I believe to be the position of our Government, of our courts, and of the overwhelming majority of the American people.

"Congressional Record
April 23, 1956

113

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : The Director

DATE: 7-16-56

FROM : J. P. Mohr

SUBJECT: The Congressional Record

Page 11520 The Senate received the following executive nominations: Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr., of Massachusetts; William F. Knowland, of California; Hubert H. Humphrey, of Minnesota; Paul G. Hoffman, of California; and Ellsworth Bunker, of Vermont, to be Representatives of the United States to the 11th Session of the General Assembly of the United Nations. Also James J. Wadsworth, of New York; Richard Lee Jones, of Illinois; Frank C. Nash, of the District of Columbia; Edward S. Greenbaum, of New Jersey; and Mrs. Oswald B. Lord, of New York, to be alternate Representatives.

Original filed in:

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 6-2-82 BY 1858/SP/cmp

In the original of a memorandum captioned and dated as above, the Congressional Record for July 12, 1956 was reviewed and pertinent items were marked for the Director's attention. This form has been prepared in order that portions of a copy of the original memorandum may be clipped, mounted, and placed in appropriate Bureau case or subject matter files.

62-77485-
NOT RECORDED
117 AUG 8 1956

F-354

4-22 (Rev. 8-13-56)

Federal Bureau of Investigation
Records Branch

9/26, 1956

- [ ] Name Check Unit - Room 6523
- [ ] Service Unit - Room 6524
- [ ] Forward to File Review
- [ ] Attention b7c
- [x] Return to [redacted] 4738
  Supervisor Room Ext.

Type of References Requested:
- [ ] Regular Request (Analytical Search)
- [x] All References (Subversive & Nonsubversive)
- [ ] Subversive References Only
- [ ] Nonsubversive References Only
- [ ] Main _____ References Only
- [x] CTD 3/9/56

Type of Search Requested:
- [ ] Restricted to Locality of _____
- [ ] Exact Name Only (On the Nose)
- [ ] Buildup [ ] Variations
- [ ] Check for Alphabetical Loyalty Form

Subject Hubert H Humphrey
Birthdate & Place
Address
Localities

R# _____ Date _____ Searcher Initials Pap

	FILE NUMBER	SERIAL
NP	100-373544	
I	62-77485	
I	77-44669	
NP	58-2341	
I	62-99229-105, Encl P3; Sum 3/9/56	
I	62-26225-906, Sum 10/29/40	
I	65-58295-161	
NP	100-377086-15, P19;	
NP	79-26781-3	
I	100-348196-122, Encl P14;	
I	105-24968-18	
NP	105-12804-366, P4;	
NP	100-391697-400, Encl P48;	
NP	94-1-12189-A-Wash Sum 9/7/56	
I	105-19817-111	
NP	100-148352-18	
NP	62-82195-A-NY Minor 2/27/56	

4-22 (Rev. 8-13-56)

Federal Bureau of Investigation
Records Branch

9/26, 1956

- [ ] Name Check Unit - Room 6523
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- [x] Return to [redacted] 4738
  Supervisor Room Ext.

Type of References Requested:
- [ ] Regular Request (Analytical Search)
- [x] All References (Subversive & Nonsubversive)
- [ ] Subversive References Only
- [ ] Nonsubversive References Only
- [ ] Main _____ References Only

Type of Search Requested:
- [ ] Restricted to Locality of _____
- [ ] Exact Name Only (On the Nose)
- [ ] Buildup [ ] Variations
- [ ] Check for Alphabetical Loyalty Form

Subject Humphrey, Hubert
Birthdate & Place
Address
Localities

R# _____ Date _____ Searcher Initials Pap

	FILE NUMBER	SERIAL
NP	62-101087-A-Wash New Service City Edition 8/8/56	
I	105-24968-18	

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 6-22-82 BY 2858/SR/cap

FD-36 (6-21-55)

FBI

Date: 9-24-56

Transmit the following message via AIR-TEL

AIR MAIL
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

From SAC, MINNEAPOLIS (58-0)

To: DIRECTOR, FBI

HUBERT H. HUMPHREY,
U. S. Senator;
Northwestern Auto Parts Company
Minneapolis, Minnesota;
MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION
CONCERNING

[redacted]

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 6-2-82 BY 7858/SR/cafja

On instant date an anonymous complainant telephonically advised this office that he had information concerning what he felt was improper conduct of a government official and should be brought to the attention of authorities.

Complainant stated he had learned from a source he felt reliable, connected with Northwestern Auto Parts Company (NAPCO), 834 No. 7th St., Minneapolis, Minn., indicating that Senator HUMPHREY was receiving travel expenses in connection with his official duties from Minnesota to Washington, D. C., from instant company; that Senator HUMPHREY held a travel card issued by NAPCO, which he used for this purpose, and in addition, was alleged to have received expense money funds in the form of advances. Complainant stated he understood this had been going on for some three years, but that he did not know the specific nature or purpose of these arrangements. Complainant reported that he could furnish no specific details concerning HUMPHREY's travel under these conditions and that he knew of no acts influenced by these arrangements.

Repeated efforts to learn the complainant's identity, or his source of information in this matter, met with negative results, but complainant indicated that additional information could probably be obtained through contact with the comptroller of NAPCO. Complainant advised he was not a supporter of HUMPHREY and felt that his acceptance of travel funds from instant company was improper.

3 - Bureau
1 - Minneapolis
[redacted]mt
(4)

RECORDED - 60
Mr. Rosen

INDEXED - 60

62-77485-35

11 OCT 4 1956

Approved: _____
Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____

116

FD-36 (6-21-55)

F B I

Date:

Transmit the following message via _____

_____
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

From SAC,

To:

MP #58-0

It is to be noted that NAPCO, and/or its officials, have been involved in Fraud Against the Government cases handled by this Bureau during the early 1950s as follows:

"NORTHWESTERN AUTO PARTS COMPANY
FAG
Bureau File #46-16999"

"NORTHWESTERN AUTO PARTS COMPANY
Minneapolis, Minnesota
FAG; BRIBERY
Bureau file #46-20398"

[redacted] b7c

NORTHWESTERN AUTO PARTS COMPANY,
Et Al
FAG; SURPLUS PROPERTY ACT
Bureau File #46-21999"

"NORTHWESTERN AUTO PARTS COMPANY
FAG; ITSP; MAIL FRAUD
Bureau File #46-22628"

No inquiry is being conducted at Minneapolis in this matter, UACB.

HOWARD

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

Mr. William P. Rogers
Deputy Attorney General

October 1, 1956

RECORDED - 60 62-77985-35

Director, FBI

EX 104

UNITED STATES SENATOR
HUBERT H. HUMPHREY
MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING
(Accounting and Fraud Section)

On September 24, 1956, an anonymous complainant telephonically advised our Minneapolis, Minnesota, Office of information concerning United States Senator Hubert H. Humphrey which he felt constituted improper conduct of a Government official.

The complainant stated he had received from a source he felt reliable, connected with the Northwestern Auto Parts Company, 834 North Seventh Street, Minneapolis, Minnesota, information indicating that Senator Humphrey was receiving travel expenses from the Northwestern Auto Parts Company in connection with his official duties. The complainant stated Senator Humphrey allegedly held a travel card issued by the Northwestern Auto Parts Company which he used in his travel. In addition, the Senator was alleged to have received funds in the form of expense advances from this company. The complainant stated he understood this arrangement between the Senator and the company had been in existence for some three years; however, he did not know its purpose or of any acts on the part of the Senator influenced by these arrangements.

Repeated efforts by our Minneapolis Office to learn the complainant's identity or the source of information in this matter were unsuccessful, but the complainant indicated additional information could probably be obtained from the comptroller of the Northwestern Auto Parts Company.

Since the foregoing information does not appear to reflect an allegation of a criminal violation within the investigative jurisdiction of this Bureau, no further action is contemplated in this matter in the absence of a specific request from the Department.

Tolson
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Belmont
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Tamm
Nease
Winterrowd
Tele. Room
Holloman
Gandy

cc: 2 - Assistant Attorney General
Warren Olney III

[redacted]:iw
(6)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 2-28-78 BY 7855 SA/Cafa

See Note on Page 2

NOTE:

Northwestern Auto Parts Company, a surplus dealer and renovator of used auto parts, has been the subject of four Bureau investigations on allegations of fraud since 1950. None resulted in prosecution. Bureau files fail to reflect any tie-in with the company by Senator Humphrey.

Bureau relations with Senator Humphrey (D-Minn.) have been cordial since his election to the Senate in November, 1948. However, considerable derogatory information was revealed in connection with his election for Mayor of Minneapolis in 1945 when he was closely associated with communists and communist infiltrated organizations for political purposes. He has stated these associations were for personal gain rather than espousing communist doctrine.

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STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Nichols

DATE: December 28, 1956

FROM : M. A. Jones

SUBJECT: TOUR FOR CHILDREN OF SENATOR HUBERT HUMPHREY (DEMOCRAT - MINNESOTA)

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On December 27, 1956, Senator Humphrey's office telephoned your office to arrange for a tour for his three children and three of their friends. They were to be accompanied by a member of the Senator's staff. [redacted]

b7c

The group called at the Director's reception room where they were greeted by [redacted] of the Crime Records Section, who conducted them on a special tour of the Bureau's facilities which included the exhibits, FBI Laboratory and the indoor firearms range. All of the boys were very attentive and expressed their sincere appreciation for the courtesies which were afforded them.

RECOMMENDATION: None. For information.

62-77485-36

RECORDED - 9

7 JAN 2 1957

[redacted]:blh b7c
(2)

CRIME REC

6-2-82 78-5859/Alex

67 JAN 8 1957

THEODORE FRANCIS GREEN, R. I., CHAIRMAN
J. W. FULBRIGHT, ARK.
JOHN SPARKMAN, ALA.
HUBERT H. HUMPHREY, MINN.
MIKE MANSFIELD, MONT.
WAYNE MORSE, OREG.
RUSSELL B. LONG, LA.
JOHN F. KENNEDY, MASS.
ALEXANDER WILEY, WIS.
H. ALEXANDER SMITH, N. J.
BOURKE B. HICKENLOOPER, IOWA
WILLIAM LANGER, N. DAK.
WILLIAM F. KNOWLAND, CALIF.
GEORGE D. AIKEN, VT.
HOMER E. CAPEHART, IND.

CARL MARCY, CHIEF OF STAFF
C. C. O'DAY, CLERK

United States Senate

COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN RELATIONS

February 18, 1957

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Boardman
Mr. Nease
Mr. Parsons
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Trotter
Mr. W. C. Sullivan
Mr. P. E. Nugan
Miss Gandy

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

Dear Mr. Hoover:

[redacted] now residing at [redacted] has written me as follows:

[redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted]

I should appreciate so much your advising me whether a television show such as [redacted] describes would be feasible.

RECORDED - 54 62-77485-37

Sincerely yours,

INDEXED - 54

Hubert H. Humphrey

Hubert H. Humphrey

FEB 20 1957

b7c

31

GTRS

RECORDED - 54

62-77485-37

EX-132

February 25, 1957

Honorable Hubert H. Humphrey
United States Senate
Washington, D. C.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 6-2-82 BY 7858/SR/Clg

My dear Senator:

Many thanks for your kind letter dated February 18, 1957, advising of [redacted] proposal of a television program on the ten most wanted criminals.

b7c

While I assure you of our appreciation for [redacted] interest in such a program, I must advise that we have found it necessary to decline many similar invitations since we do not feel it is appropriate for the FBI to participate in the dramatization of the criminal acts of fugitives sought by this Bureau prior to their trial.

I know you can fully understand our position in this regard, and it is a pleasure to be of service whenever possible.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

FEB 25 2 22 PM '57
REC'D-READING ROOM
FBI

COMM - FBI
FEB 25 1957
MAILED 20

NOTE: The Bureau has enjoyed cordial relations with Humphrey since his election to the Senate in November, 1948. However, considerable derogatory information was revealed in connection with his election as Mayor of Minneapolis in 1945 when he was closely associated with communists and communist infiltrated organizations for political purposes. He has stated that these organizations were for personal gain, and he does not espouse the communist doctrine. Nothing ident Bufiles re [redacted]

[redacted]:pwl
(4)

[redacted]

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Tele. Room
Holloman
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51 MAR 11 1957

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Tolson DATE: 3-1-57

FROM : L. B. Nichols

SUBJECT: Hubert H. Humphrey

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 7-21-82 BY 32 3 [illegible]

Shortly before 11:30 a.m. this morning Senator Humphrey of Minnesota in my absence spoke to [redacted] and apparently was blowing off some steam inasmuch as Herbert Philbrick apparently had been making a lecture tour in Minnesota and the Senator has been receiving some [redacted] correspondence indicating that Philbrick had intimated that Senator Humphrey was a communist and that Philbrick had been questioned about this at a meeting in Fairmont, Minnesota, and had replied "I did not ever say that Senator Humphrey was a communist. What I did say is that his photograph appeared several times in the Daily Worker with favorable comment."

Senator Humphrey stated he wanted something done about this and that if the Bureau was going to permit its agents to go about the country making statements and do nothing about it then he certainly was going to check into it as he certainly felt he had been at all times a defender of and a supporter of the FBI. [redacted] told the Senator that we certainly knew very well down here his feeling toward the FBI, but there were a couple of items to be born in mind. For example, Mr. Philbrick never was and is not now an FBI agent; that he was at one time an important undercover informant on Communist Party activities and had so testified in court; and that as a former informant he is no longer in any manner under our control and we cannot exercise any control over his statements.

62-75485

NOT RECORDED 141 MAR 8 1957

The question was then raised as to the accuracy of the alleged statements and Senator Humphrey indicated he had not checked it with Philbrick but would probably do so through the New York Herald Tribune where Philbrick is employed. He then suggested that whoever might be intimate with Philbrick down here might get word to him regarding his, the Senator's, feelings toward the FBI and he certainly felt we should do something since the man was going about being billed as a former informant of the FBI. The Senator then, in friendly tones, stated those were his sentiments and he wanted his respects paid to us down here.

While we cannot exercise any control over Philbrick, I am having the New York Office contact him to inquire just as to the truth of his statements allegedly made at Fairmont, Minnesota, regarding Senator Humphrey, and while we cannot vouch for the Senator, he certainly has always been cooperative and friendly in matters pertaining to security.

[redacted]

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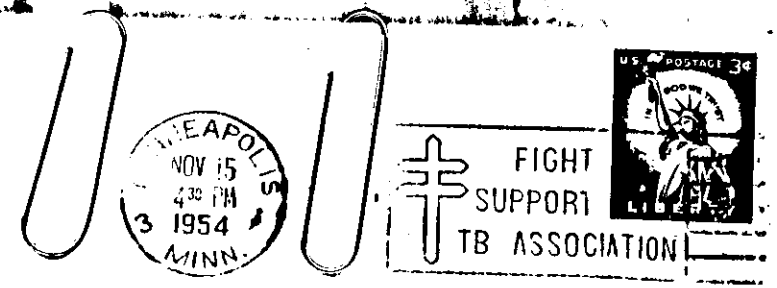
Holloman

Tuge memorial

I was shocked — Right. We cannot do this [illegible] Humph

MAR 7 1957

ORIGINAL FILED IN



Herbert Brownell,

U. S. Attorney General

Washington 25, D. C.

14

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Nichols

DATE: April 3, 1957

FROM : M. A. Jones

SUBJECT: SENATOR HUBERT H. HUMPHREY;
COMPLAINT CONCERNING FORMER
INFORMANT HERBERT PHILBRICK
(BUFILES 62-77485 and 100-365248)

Tolson
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Nease
Tele. Room
Holloman
Gandy

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 2-2-80 BY 2855 SA/cmg

SYNOPSIS:

By letter dated March 28, 1957, Senator Humphrey has complained about speaking activities of former confidential informant Herbert Philbrick. Humphrey states Philbrick reportedly went into Minnesota and reflected upon Humphrey's loyalty; that Philbrick told audiences Humphrey received favorable publicity in "Daily Worker" but made no mention of attacks against Humphrey by "Daily Worker." He feels it is improper for Philbrick to use his association with FBI to lend credence to his remarks. Humphrey desires Director's advice and judgment as to what can be done and states it "surely would seem prudent to me for the FBI to officially disassociate itself from such efforts." Humphrey forwarded promotional material for Philbrick speeches which describes him as "Citizen-Volunteer Communist Counter Espionage Agent for the FBI," as "Man who lived 9 terrifying years as an FBI Counter-Spy in the Communist Party" and the like. Article in Fairmont, Minnesota, "Daily Sentinel" in February, 1957, states that in reply to question of whether he had said in a speech in Iowa that Humphrey is friendly with communists, Philbrick replied by asking what the communists think about Humphrey and by showing audience a "Daily Worker" headline and picture of Humphrey and by stating "Daily Worker" had given quite a bit of favorable comment to Humphrey and if Philbrick were Humphrey he would complain about it. On March 1, 1957, Humphrey telephonically complained to [redacted] that he had received correspondence indicating Philbrick had intimated that Humphrey was a communist. Humphrey wanted something done about this. [redacted] pointed out that Philbrick never was FBI Agent; that he formerly was an important informant; that he is not under our control in any way and we cannot control his statements. Humphrey indicated he probably would check accuracy of the statement attributed to Philbrick by contacting Philbrick. He felt we should do something because Philbrick was billed as former FBI informant. In regard to Humphrey's complaint in March, the Director noted, "We must not get into this. It is solely between Philbrick and Humphrey." Philbrick has denied to New York Office making insinuation that Humphrey was friendly to communists. He claims he always takes

RECORDED - 1 62-77485-38

(Continued on next page)

cc - Mr. Nichols
cc - Mr. Belmont

1 copy auto 6-28-57

EX-109

[redacted]:blh
(7)

125

recent copy of "Daily Worker" on his lectures for use as exhibit; that by accident and without his knowledge, he took copy of "Daily Worker" containing photograph of Humphrey on page one; that a question was ask him concerning what communists say about Humphrey, and he replied to the effect that he hadn't the faintest idea--and if he were Senator Humphrey, he would complain about the picture and story on page one of "Daily Worker." According to Philbrick, this remark was made jovially and audience laughed heartily. Bufiles reflect Humphrey formerly associated with communists and communist-infiltrated organizations in Minnesota for political purposes and apparently used communists for his personal gain at time of his campaign to be mayor of Minneapolis in 1945.* In recent years, Humphrey has professed high regard for Director and Bureau on number of occasions. Philbrick, of course, testified as Government witness against communist leaders in 1949; and as recently as May, 1956, the Director advised Congressman Curtis of Massachusetts that, "Philbrick was a very fine man and had done an outstanding job for us and was doing very good work for the New York Herald Tribune." [redacted] reportedly has been following Philbrick and attending his lectures [redacted]

RECOMMENDATION:

That in view of the Director's notation ("We must not get into this. It is solely between Philbrick and Humphrey.") in March, 1957, when Senator Humphrey previously called about this matter--and in view of the fact that there is no indication that Humphrey has taken up his complaint with Philbrick or tried to get Philbrick's account of what Philbrick said, it is felt that you should personally see Senator Humphrey. It is felt you should advise Humphrey that obviously the best course of action for him is to contact Philbrick concerning this matter; that Philbrick never was an FBI Agent and no longer is an FBI confidential informant; that while the Bureau has no control over Philbrick's public statements, it is possible that new light would be thrown on the situation if Humphrey were to inquire directly of Philbrick.

Tolson
Nichols
Gr

I suggest we prepare a reply to Humphrey and show the letter to [redacted]
4/5

Done
4/10/57

*He later led fight to purge communists from Farmer-Labor Party and has been outspokenly anticommunist.

DETAILS

By letter dated March 28, 1957, Senator Hubert H. Humphrey (D.-Minn) has complained to the Director about speaking activities of former confidential informan Herbert Philbrick. Humphrey states he has been disturbed for sometime by reports that Philbrick went into Minnesota and reflected upon Humphrey's loyalty; that Philbrick has told audiences that the Senator received favorable publicity in the "Daily Worker" but has made no mention of the attacks against Humphrey by the "Daily Worker" in connection with Humphrey's subcommittee inquiry into communist domination of the West Coast waterfront unions or his sponsorship of the Communist Control Bill of 1954. Humphrey feels Philbrick is lending himself to a fight between two farm organizations (National Farmers Union and the Farm Bureau), and he feels it is improper for Philbrick to use his association with the FBI to lend credence to his remarks.

Humphrey's letter encloses news articles and advertisements relating to speeches by Philbrick in Minnesota and Iowa in February, 1957. These were sent him by an unnamed "responsible attorney" who desired that he bring them to the Director's attention. This attorney has complained to Humphrey about Philbrick's "smears" and claims that the effectiveness of these "smears" is "in almost direct ratio to his claimed identification with the FBI." According to the attorney, advance publicity concerning Philbrick's speeches creates the impression that he was an FBI Agent and enjoys present affiliations with the Bureau; therefore, by the time Philbrick speaks he has been so completely identified with the FBI he need make no reference to it during his speech.

Humphrey desires the Director's advice and judgement as to what can be done about this situation. He states that it "surely would seem prudent to me for the FBI to officially disassociate itself from such efforts." Humphrey states he has received many letters from persons in Minnesota who now question his loyalty and opposition to communism.

The advertisements and publicity concerning Philbrick's speeches which were enclosed by Humphrey describe Philbrick in such terms as : "Citizen-Volunteer Communist Counter Espionage Agent for the FBI;" "The man who lived 9 terrifying years as an FBI Counter-Spy in the Communist Party;" "FBI Counterspy;" "Undercover agent for the FBI." With regard to Humphrey, an article in the Fairmont, Minnesota, "Daily Sentinel" on February 20, 1957, states, "During a question and answer period, Philbrick was asked if he had said earlier in a talk in Iowa that Senator Humphrey is very friendly with the communists." The article states that Philbrick replied, "What I did say was what did the communists think about Senator Humphrey? I showed them a recent 'Daily Worker' with a front-page headline and picture of Senator Humphrey. The 'Daily Worker' has given quite a bit of favorable comment and space to Senator Humphrey. If I was Senator Humphrey, I would complain about it."

With respect to a question concerning whether the Farmers Union was a communist front organization, the Fairmont "Daily Sentinel" stated that Philbrick replied by reading from the July 7, 1953, report of a hearing of the House Committee on Un-American Activities. Philbrick read, "The National Farmers Union, a farmers' organization dominated and controlled by the Communist Party." One of the local leaders of the Farmers Union was quoted as stating that the Farmers Union is not listed anywhere in the "Guide to Subversive Organizations and Publications" published by the House Committee on Un-American Activities.

PREVIOUS COMPLAINT FROM HUMPHREY:

In recent weeks, the Bureau has received a number of inquiries from Iowa and Minnesota concerning the National Farmers Union and Philbrick. On March 1, 1957, Senator Humphrey telephonically complained to [redacted] that he had been receiving correspondence indicating that Philbrick had intimated that Humphrey was a communist. Humphrey said that Philbrick was questioned about this at a meeting in Fairmont, Minnesota, and replied, "I did not ever say that Senator Humphrey was a communist. What I did say is that his photograph appeared several times in the 'Daily Worker' with favorable comment." Senator Humphrey wanted something done about this. [redacted] pointed out that Philbrick is not now and never was an FBI Agent; that he formerly was an important undercover informant on the Communist Party and had so testified in court; that as a former informant, he is no longer under our control in any way, and the Bureau cannot exercise control over his statements. Senator Humphrey indicated that he had not checked the accuracy of the alleged statemer (cited above) with Philbrick, but he indicated he probably would do so through the New York "Herald Tribune" where Philbrick is employed. Humphrey suggested that whoever might be intimate with Philbrick could get word to him regarding Humphrey's favorable feelings about the FBI; and he felt we should do something because Philbrick was billed as a former FBI informant.

In connection with Humphrey's telephonic complaint on March 1, it was noted that the New York Office would be instructed to contact Philbrick to inquire as to the basis for his statements concerning Humphrey. Mr. Tolson noted that we should not do this; and the Director observed, "Right. We must not get into this. It is solely between Philbrick and Humphrey."

PHILBRICK VERSION OF THIS MATTER:

On March 21, 1957, Philbrick furnished the New York Office a memorandum refuting allegations made against him by Phyllis and Gordon Spielman of Triumph, Minnesota. The Faribault County Farmers Union had placed a paid advertisement in a publication called the "Blue Earth Post" which consisted of an editorial by the Spielmans entitled "The Philbrick Meeting."

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In this editorial, Philbrick is accused of stating at Fairmont, Minnesota, that the Farmers Union is "Red influenced." The editorial further states, "The reliabil ity of Philbrick's statements can be tested by his insinuation that the communists were friendly to Senator Hubert Humphrey. Whatever a person's reactions may be toward Minnesota's popular Senator, such an allegation should be judged in the light of the simple fact that Senator Humphrey in the last session of Congress forced through the Senate a bill that would have outlawed the Communist Party completely." Philbrick said that he did not mention the Farmers Union at all in the body of his speech. During the question and answer period, in response to a question, he said that the communists had attempted to infiltrate the farm belt and farm organizations. Philbrick claimed that he did not say or allege that the communists made an effort to penetrate and control the Farmers Union.

With respect to his alleged statement concerning Humphrey, Philbrick claimed, "I made absolutely no insinuation that Senator Humphrey was friendly to the communists or vice versa.... What happened was this: On every one of my lecture trips, I always grab a recent copy of the 'Daily Worker' to take along as an exhibit.... By sheer accident and in fact without my knowledge until I was asked about it, the photo- graph of Humphrey was on the front page of the 'Worker' which I held up to view. When the question was asked, however--and I don't even remember the precise form of the question except that it was something like 'What do the communists say about Senator Humphrey?' or very similar to that. The question implied, 'What the heck is the pictu of Humphrey doing on the front page of the Daily Worker?' My reply was, 'I haven't the faintest idea.' I turned the paper so I could see the front page, and there was indee a rather big picture and story. I then said, for the benefit of those further back in the audience who couldn't see it, that there was the picture of Humphrey on the front page o the 'Worker' and a rather long story... then I added, 'If I were Senator Humphrey, I would complain about it.' The remark was made in a jovial mood, and in fact the audience laughed heartily. It was one of the best jokes of the evening." (100-365248)

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It is interesting to note that on February 15 Philbrick furnished the New York Office a letter he had received from Iowa indicating that the National Farmers Union had sent [redacted] (now working for the Union) to develop evidence for a libel action against the Sioux County Farm Bureau, before whom Philbrick had lectured. Philbrick was interested in learning the identity of [redacted]

On March 13 the Minneapolis Office advised that [redacted] was checking on Philbrick's activities because the Farmers Union was trying to build a libel suit against Philbrick. [redacted] were following Philbrick and attending his lectures to gather information for preparation of the libel suit. [redacted] b2

RE: NATIONAL FARMERS UNION

The National Farmers Union is not currently being investigated by the Bureau; however, the Bureau is following activities on the part of the Communist Party to infiltrate this organization. This organization, with full name of National Farmers Educational and Cooperative Union of America, has headquarters in Denver, Colorado. Three former divisions of the national Union, which have been expelled, have been under investigation. These are the Eastern Farmers Union, the Iowa Farmers Union, and the Farmers Union of the New York Milkshed. (100-45768)

RE: SENATOR HUMPHREY

Bufiles contain a great deal of information concerning Senator Humphrey. In brief, it shows that the communists in Minneapolis worked very aggressively to elect Humphrey mayor of Minneapolis in 1945. At this time, he was closely connected with known communists and communist-infiltrated organizations, however, these associations obviously were for political purposes, and he apparently used the communists for his personal gain. Following his election as mayor, he appointed an FBI National Academy graduate as Superintenden of Police; and in February, 1947, a Communist Party functionary in Minneapolis stated that the Party could no longer trust Humphrey. (62-26225-906) In later years, Humphrey led a fight to purge the communists from the Farmer-Labor Party and has been outspokenly anticommunist.

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Shortly after being elected mayor of Minneapolis in 1945, Humphrey called on the Director to advise that he was desirous of giving Minneapolis a clean, vigorous administration, particularly in the field of law enforcement. In April, 1956, in connection with Bertrand Russell's criticism of the Rosenberg case, the "Congressional Record" published extensive remarks by Humphrey in support of the FBI and the Government's handling of the Rosenberg case. Humphrey has professed a high regard for the Director and the Bureau on a number of occasions in recent years. (62-77485-37)

RE: HERBERT PHILBRICK

In the Spring of 1940, Philbrick became interested in the Cambridge, Massachusetts, Youth Council, assisted in its organization and became Chairman. Shortly thereafter, he contacted the Boston Office concerning the organization and certain persons who had affiliated themselves with it, who, in Philbrick's opinion, had communist tendencies. Philbrick voluntarily began providing information on communism and related matters. He was invited to join the Young Communist League of Cambridge, Massachusetts, and did so in March, 1942, in order to furnish information to the FBI. In March, 1944, Philbrick joined the Communist Party and was active in Party affairs until April 6, 1949, when he testified as a Government witness in the case against the leaders of the Communist Party.

Philbrick has continued to exhibit a very friendly attitude toward the Bureau, and in March, 1955, the Director wrote him with respect to a letter Philbrick had sent [redacted] with regard to rumors that a motion picture would be made about Philbrick's experiences. The Director wrote Philbrick, "The position you have taken in your letter to [redacted] s one that reflects the highest ideals of service and certainly it represents the spirit which I have hoped would always characterize the FBI and its cause." As recently as May, 1956, the Director advised Congressman Laurence Curtis of Massachusetts that "Philbrick was a very fine man and had done an outstanding job for us and was doing very good work with the New York Herald Tribune." (100-365248)

b7c

REFERENCE TO POSSIBLE FEDERAL VIOLATION

In his letter to the Director, Senator Humphrey notes that the unnamed "responsible attorney" who wrote him in criticism of Philbrick stated he felt the advertising and promotional material for Philbrick's speeches might constitute a violation of Section 709, Title 18, U. S. Code. The U. S. Code Annotated reflects that Section 709, Title 18, contains the provisions concerning the unauthorized use of the Bureau's name or initials in a manner reasonably calculated to convey the impression of approval, endorsement or authorization by the Bureau. Philbrick, of course, is making a statement of fact when he describes himself as a former FBI confidential informant, and it should be obvious to his

listeners that he could not be appearing in public as such if he still were active as an FBI informant within the Communist Party.

OBSERVATIONS:

In view of the Director's notation ("We must not get into this. It is solely between Philbrick and Humphrey.") in March, 1957, when Senator Humphrey previously called about this matter--and in view of the fact that there is no indication that Humphrey has taken up his complaint with Philbrick or tried to get Philbrick's account of what Philbrick said, it is felt that you should personally see Senator Humphrey. It is felt you should advise Humphrey that obviously the best course of action for him is to contact Philbrick concerning this matter; that Philbrick never was an FBI Agent and no longer is an FBI confidential informant; that while the Bureau has no control over Philbrick's public statements, it is possible that new light would be thrown on the situation if Humphrey were to inquire directly of Philbrick.

142

April 12, 1957

PERSONAL

RECORDED - 1 62-77185-38

Honorable Hubert H. Humphrey
United States Senate
Washington, D. C.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 6-2-82 BY 2855/SR/ca/ga

My dear Senator:

Your letter dated March 28, 1957, with enclosures, has been received, and I appreciate your thoughtfulness in coming directly to me with your views concerning statements about you which reportedly were made by Mr. Herbert Philbrick.

Mr. Philbrick rendered valuable service to his country and this Bureau as a confidential informant within the Communist Party during the 1940's. As you know, he was one of the principal Government witnesses against the eleven top leaders of the Party who were convicted under the Smith Act in New York in 1949. Naturally, when he appeared on the witness stand, his role as an informant was exposed; and his ability to furnish current information concerning the Communist Party ended.

On March 1, 1957, when you telephoned with respect to this matter, [redacted] explained that Mr. Philbrick never has been a Special Agent of this Bureau and that he no longer is a confidential informant. Under the circumstances, we have absolutely no control over Mr. Philbrick or statements he may make.

In view of the fact that he has been publicly identified as a former confidential informant of the FBI, I would hope that Mr. Philbrick always would conduct himself in such fashion as to reflect credit upon himself and his former role of assisting this Bureau.

While I do not know the wording of the public statements Mr. Philbrick made in Minnesota, we have found Mr. Philbrick to be open and sincere in his dealings. While I have no reason to question the sources

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Parsons
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Trotter
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Tele. Room
Holloman
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cc - Mr. Belmont
cc - Mr. Nichols

[redacted] (9)

RECORDED-REINDEXED APR 16 1957

through which his reported statements reached you, it is possible that new light would be thrown on this matter if you were to communicate with Mr. Philbrick. Should this be another of the unfortunate cases of misinterpretation or erroneous reporting, then it appears to have followed the usual pattern. That is, the sensational, though false, report has traveled much faster and farther than a true account would have.

Sincerely yours,

NOTE: See memorandum from M. A. Jones to Mr. Nichols dated April 3, 1957, concerning "Senator Hubert H. Humphrey; Complaint Concerning Former Informant Herbert Philbrick (Bufiles 62-77485 and 100-365248)" GWG:blh. Mr. Tolson noted on this memo, "I suggest we prepare a reply to Humphrey and show the letter to [redacted]" The Director noted, "I concur. H." No reference is made to the National Farmers Union in this reply. There obviously is a controversy between the National Farmers Union and the Farm Bureau in Minnesota; and naturally the Bureau would not want to become involved in any way.

4-11 (12-28-56)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF IN[illegible]ATION

4-12-57

[illegible], 1957

TO:

___ Director	___ Mr. Nease, 5744
XX Mr. Tolson, 5744	___ Miss Gandy, 5633
___ Mr. Boardman, 5736	___ Mr. Holloman, 5633
___ Mr. Belmont, 1742	
___ Mr. Mohr, 5517	___ Records Branch
___ Mr. Parsons, 7621	___ Pers. Records, 6631
___ Mr. Rosen, 5706	___ Reading Room, 5531
___ Mr. Tamm, 5256	___ Mail Room, 5533
___ Mr. Trotter, 4130 IB	___ Teletype, 5644
___ Mr. Sizoo, 1742	___ Code Room, 4642
	___ Mechanical, B-110
___ Mr. Nichols, 5640	___ Supply Room, B-216
___ Mr. McGuire, 5642	___ Tour Room, 5625
___ Mr. Wick, 5634	
___ Mr. DeLoach, 5636	
___ Mr. Morgan, 5625	___ Miss Lurz
	___ Mrs. Faber
___ Mr. Jones, 4236	___ Miss McCord
___ Mr. Leonard, 6222 IB	___ Miss Rogers
___ Mr. Waikart, 7204	___ Miss Loper
___ Mr. Eames, 7206	___ Miss Price
___ Mr. Wherry, 5537	

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 6-3-82 BY 7858/SR/cwg

___ See Me

___ For Your Info

___ For appropriate action

___ Note & Return

I finally was able to see [redacted] who reviewed the letter to Sen. Humphrey and thought it was excellent. Accordingly, if the Director will sign the letter, I will deliver it to Humphrey.

L. B. Nichols

Room 5640, Ext. 69[illegible]

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

April 8, 1957

MR. TOLSON:

Attached is the letter to Senator Hubert Humphrey. As approved, we will clear it with [redacted]. I still think it would be a lot better for me to deliver the letter to Humphrey and have a chat with him. He has always been friendly. He pops off occasionally, and it is better for him to pop off and get it out of his system when I can be there to answer him. I have no lack of confidence of being able to handle him.

RESPECTFULLY

L. B. NICHOLS

Enclosure

sak
(2)

Done

62-77485-39

JUN 24 1957

EX 105

57 JUN 26 1957

62-77485-40

RECORDED - 37

April 17, 1957

PERSONAL

EX-116

Honorable Hubert H. Humphrey
United States Senate
Washington, D. C.

Dear Hubert:

I have been trying to get in touch with you as a result of your call to the Bureau and your letter of March 28 regarding the Philbrick matter.

I am attaching hereto a letter which Mr. Hoover wanted me to personally deliver to you. He also wanted me to discuss certain aspects of this with you, which I would like to do upon your return. Unfortunately, I am leaving town this weekend and will not be back until either the 29th or the 30th. In the meantime, as soon as I do return, I will get in touch and arrange a convenient time to come by and see you.

With every good wish,

Sincerely,

L. B. Nichols

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 6-2-80 BY 7855/SR/cmp

Enclosure

~~cc-Mr. Belmont~~
~~cc-Mr. Jones~~
LBN:jmr
(5)

JUN 27 1957

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

62 JUL 3 1957

~~63 JUL 3 1957~~

Sent LBN: jmr

NSS 1821

THEODORE FRANCIS GREEN, R. I., CHAIRMAN
J. W. FULBRIGHT, ARK.
JOHN SPARKMAN, ALA.
HUBERT H. HUMPHREY, MINN.
MIKE MANSFIELD, MONT.
WAYNE MORSE, OREG.
RUSSELL B. LONG, LA.
JOHN F. KENNEDY, MASS.
ALEXANDER WILEY, WIS.
H. ALEXANDER SMITH, N. J.
BOURKE B. HICKENLOOPER, IOWA
WILLIAM LANGER, N. DAK.
WILLIAM F. KNOWLAND, CALIF.
GEORGE D. AIKEN, VT.
HOMER E. CAPEHART, IND.

CARL MARCY, CHIEF OF STAFF
C. C. O'DAY, CLERK

United States Senate

COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN RELATIONS

April 23, 1957

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

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

Dear Mr. Hoover:

Just a brief note to thank you for your letter of April 12th.

I want you to know that I have heard from Mr. Philbrick. I am sure that we have reached an understanding.

Permit me to say that I shall always have the greatest respect and admiration for you and the great organization which you are privileged to direct and serve.

Sincerely yours,

Hubert H. Humphrey

Hubert H. Humphrey

EXP. PROC.
MAY 2 1957

62-77485-41

57 JUN 26 1957

138

THEODORE FRANCIS GREEN, R. I., CHAIRMAN
J. W. FULBRIGHT, ARK.
JOHN SPARKMAN, ALA.
HUBERT H. HUMPHREY, MINN.
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ALEXANDER WILEY, WIS.
H. ALEXANDER SMITH, N. J.
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WILLIAM F. KNOWLAND, CALIF.
GEORGE D. AIKEN, VT.
HOMER E. CAPEHART, IND.

CARL MARCY, CHIEF OF STAFF
C. C. O'DAY, CLERK

United States Senate

COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN RELATIONS

April 23, 1957

Mr. Louis B. Nichols
Assistant to the Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Department of Justice
Washington 25, D. C.

file 77C 5-1

Dear Louis:

I am looking forward to seeing you when I return from a trip. I am on my way over to the Middle East for a couple of weeks, returning around May 15th.

Thanks so much.

Sincerely yours,

Hubert

Hubert H. Humphrey

Hubert

62-77485-42

105

JUN 24 1957

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STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Tolson

DATE: 6-12-57

FROM : L. B. Nichols

SUBJECT:

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

You will recall that sometime ago Senator Humphrey was quite concerned over statements made by Herbert Philbrick. He was out of the country at the time and has been tied up since his return. I saw him briefly on Thursday, June 6.

He is very happy over the outcome of the matter and agreed that he got unnecessarily exercised. I told him that he should have held his fire until I could have talked to him on the telephone. He stated he would do this in the future.

I took the liberty of telling him [redacted] was in this picture by the name of [redacted] Humphrey knew that [redacted] was reported in the picture as working for the Farmers Union. He stated he was coming to us for this reason and would keep his guard up.

LBN:nl
(2)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 6-2-82 BY 7855/SR/cajan

RECORDED 62-77435-43

JUN 24 1957

EX 100

62 JUN 28 1957

140

THEODORE FRANCIS GREEN, R. I., CHAIRMAN
J. W. FULBRIGHT, ARK.
JOHN SPARKMAN, ALA.
HUBERT H. HUMPHREY, MINN.
MIKE MANSFIELD, MONT.
WAYNE MORSE, OREG.
RUSSELL B. LONG, LA.
JOHN F. KENNEDY, MASS.
ALEXANDER WILEY, WIS.
H. ALEXANDER SMITH, N. J.
BOURKE B. HICKENLOOPER, IOWA
WILLIAM LANGER, N. DAK.
WILLIAM F. KNOWLAND, CALIF.
GEORGE D. AIKEN, VT.
HOMER E. CAPEHART, IND.
CARL MARCY, CHIEF OF STAFF
C. C. O'DAY, CLERK

United States Senate

COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN RELATIONS

March 28, 1957

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

The Honorable J. Edgar Hoover
Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation
Department of Justice
Washington 25, D. C.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

I am sure you know of my great respect for you and of my sincere respect and admiration for the agency that you head, the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

It seriously disturbs me to see people using the FBI name for private profit. It disturbs me even more when I see indications of anyone trying to use the FBI name to give an air of authenticity to unfounded smear attacks.

For some time I have been disturbed by reports of Herbert Philbrick's speaking activities in the Midwest, particularly so when he came into Minnesota and reflected upon my own loyalty. He has told public audiences that Hubert Humphrey gets favorable publicity in the Daily Worker -- but made no mention of the repeated attacks against me by the Daily Worker in connection with my subcommittee inquiry into Communist domination of the West Coast waterfront unions, or my sponsorship of the Communist Control Bill of 1954. It is rather unprincipled for any one to deal in such innuendoes as Mr. Philbrick is doing; but it is even more improper when he uses his association with the FBI to lend credance to his remarks.

62-77485-44

It appears Mr. Philbrick is lending himself to a fight between two farm organizations. In my opinion, it is extremely harmful for him to so loosely infer the National Farmers Union is Communist-dominated. That organization has thousands of fine, loyal, thoroughly patriotic American families as members in Minnesota and elsewhere in the Midwest. It is the predominant farm organization in the North and South Dakotas. For a man posing as an FBI spokesman to infer that these people are all Communist dupes undermines rather than helps any serious attempt to block Communist infiltration of farm areas, playing right into Communist hands.

ENCLOSURE

JUN 24 1957
EXP. PROC.
APR 1 1957
67 JUN 27 1957

I want your advice and judgment as to what can and should be done about this situation.

Let me call your attention to some comments in a letter I have received from a responsible attorney:

> "I think there is little question but that the effectiveness of Philbrick's smears are in almost direct ratio to his claimed identification with the FBI. A speech by Philbrick as an individual would have little impact in any community. But the general impression that he is a former member of the staff of the FBI and that he maintains a current active connection and relationship with the FBI lends weight to his slanders and innuendoes. The creation of the impression that he was an FBI agent and enjoys present affiliations with it is accomplished by material issued in conjunction with his speeches, so that by the time Mr. Philbrick steps up to the podium his identification with the FBI has been completely accomplished, and he need make no direct reference to it during his speech. We have assembled some of the material that has appeared in newspapers, handbills and upon tickets, and have had them photostated so that they could be enclosed for your use. We hope you will find time to bring this material to the personal attention of Mr. Hoover.
>
> "It is my opinion that this material violates in spirit if, in fact, it does not technically violate Section 709, Title 18 of the U. S. Code. The Congressional Record for August 3, 1954, pages 12552-53 indicated that you supported this legislation. Therefore, it seems to me that your attitude on the legislation, plus the fact that you are one of the targets for his slanderous statements from time to time, gives you more than a normal right to invite Mr. J. Edgar Hoover's attention to Mr. Philbrick's activities and the enclosures. It is our hope that Philbrick may be stripped of this special facility for doing damage to many thousands of honest, decent and honorable farm people."

The exhibits to which he refers are enclosed. I do hope you will give this your serious consideration. I am at a loss to know what you can do about it, but it surely would seem prudent to me for the FBI to officially disassociate itself from such efforts as those described herein. I have personally received many letters from people in Minnesota who now question my loyalty and my opposition to Communism. Mr. Philbrick has been effective; he speaks with the voice of authority when he represents himself as a former FBI Counterspy.

Sincerely yours,

Hubert H. Humphrey

Hubert H. Humphrey

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AUDIT ONE .50
HERB PHILBRICK (IN PERSON)
Citzen, Communist, Counter Spy for FBI
CIVIC AUDITORIUM--FOREST CITY, IOWA
FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 22, 1957 at 1:30 P.M.

2-19-57

2 Fairmont Daily Sentinel

Seats for Everyone, Exchange Club Says

The Fairmont Exchange club today assured persons buying tickets for the talk of Herbert Philbrick, FBI counterspy, that there will be seats for all.

The bleachers provided approximately 1,300 seats with some 700 chairs expected to be placed on the playing floor of the gym.

Philbrick will speak at the Fairmont high school gym at 8 p.m., Feb. 19.

Wednesday, Feb. 13, 1957

Fairmont Daily Sentinel Friday, Feb. 15, 1957

COMMUNISM UNMASKED!

Hear the straight-from-the-shoulder TRUTH about Communism in the U. S. from the man who lived 9 terrifying years as an F.B.I. Counter-Spy in the Communist Party!

HERBERT PHILBRICK

New High School Auditorium

TUESDAY

FEB. 19 • 8 P.M.

ADMISSION_____90c

TICKETS NOW ON SALE AT:

Gimm Motors — *Fisher Clothing*
Thorpe Wallpaper & Paint — *Kretzschmar Drug*
Paulson's Pharmacy — *Martin County National Bank*

SPONSORED BY:
FAIRMONT EXCHANGE CLUB

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 6-2-88 BY 7858/SR/ac/ga

2-19-57

HERBERT "HERB" PHILBRICK

Author of the book "I Led Three Lives"
Citizen-Volunteer Communist Counter Espionage Agent
For the F.B.I. (Federal Bureau of Investigation)

Sponsored by The Fairmont Exchange Club

FEBRUARY 19th, 8:00 P M

New Senior High School Auditorium

Fairmont, Minnesota

ADMISSION 90c

1908

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The Spirit Lake Beacon

H. Philbrick, FBI's Commie Here Jan. 22

Spent Nine Years With "Three Lives"

A small town man who for nine years gained firsthand knowledge of Communist activities in the United States as an FBI counterspy, Herbert A. Philbrick, will make a personal appearance and present a program in the Spirit Lake high school, Tuesday, Jan. 22. He is being brought to this community through the combined efforts of the service organizations of Dickinson county.

Philbrick's experiences as an undercover agent for the FBI are the basis for the television show "I Led Three Lives" which is viewed by millions over 100 TV stations throughout the U. S. He has also authored two books and a syndicated column, "The Red Underground," which appears in over 100 newspapers. His three lives were: American citizen with wife and family, communist, and counterspy for the FBI.

Ex-Counter Spy Philbrick To Speak

FEB. 23 IN DECORAH

Herbert Philbrick, whose activities as a volunteer counter-spy for the FBI for 9 long years, inspired the "I Led 3 Lives" radio and television series seen by millions of viewers from coast to coast, will speak at Decorah, Feb. 23, at 8 p. m. in the Luther College gymnasium. He will be sponsored by the Winneshiek County Farm Bureau.

Philbrick has said, "Farmers must be alert and on guard for new appeals and new organization, if they are to successfully combat the Communist criminal conspiracy."

Philbrick told an audience in western Iowa that Farm Bureau was one farm organization due credit should be given for keeping the Red menace down in the Midwest and throughout the country.

As an example of the distribution of "party" members, Philbrick cited figures of 25 members in Iowa, 25 in Nebraska, 38 in South Dakota and 701 in Minnesota, the eighth highest membership of any state in the country.

Philbrick has a story to tell and those going to Decorah to hear him will be in for an educational evening. Tickets may be purchased from Dick Smith or Jerry Dalsy at the Farm Bureau office. The price is 75 cents.

February 23, 1957

IOWA FARM BUREAU SPOKESMAN

Fairmont Daily Sentinel

Ticket Sales Reported Good for FBI Spy Talk

Tickets are going well, reported Elmer Thorpe, ticket chairman for the Exchange club sponsored appearance of Herbert Philbrick. Philbrick was a counterspy for the FBI for nine years.

Thorpe suggested that interested townspeople get their tickets now. "The Farm Bureau is pushing this thing terrific. They've taken 800 tickets." Seating capacity of the new Fairmont high school gym is about 2,000.

Philbrick will speak on his experiences as a FBI spy among U. S. communists at 8 p.m. Feb. 19.

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January 24, 1957 (Sec. 1)

VOLUME 87 — NUMBER 4

H. Philbrick Cautions 800 Of Communism

Reds Have Big Plans For Central States

Stressing the need for alertness and awareness by every American as to how the communist party operates, Herbert A. Philbrick, Tuesday night held the undivided attention of nearly 800 persons for two hours as he talked in the high school auditorium about his nine years spent as a counter-spy for the F. B. I.

Philbrick, author of the best-seller "I Led Three Lives," now appearing as a television series, explained how he was an unknowing victim of the communist party when he joined the Cambridge Youth Council, a party front. He told of the three types of communist fronts—the organization which is set up purely as a front, such as the group which he joined; legitimate organizations the party infiltrates and takes over and coalition-united fronts. He said the party, through these fronts, has raised as much as 50 million dollars in a year from loyal Americans for the communist party.

Speaking of it as the "communist criminal conspiracy," he said the party is at the present time busy making elaborate plans for infiltrating this section of the country. He added that the farmer has always given the communists the most trouble. In this connection, he cited the Farmers Union and the National Farm Commission as two communist sponsored farm organizations.

At the present time, he said there are 25 communist party members in Iowa, 25 in Nebraska, 38 in South Dakota and 701 in Minnesota. He urged everyone to be suspicious of new organizations with high sounding titles and to check the list of sponsors of each of these groups and their prior organizational affiliations. He also suggested writing to the government printing office for the "Handbook for Americans" which explains how the party operates and gives the names of some of these sponsors.

Philbrick said he went to Europe several months ago to investigate rumors of underground resistance movements in communist dominated countries and was told that if it was not successful, the communist party will have complete control of the world in 15 years. For 39 years, communists have gained control of 1000 square miles a day in one section of the world or another and we haven't gained back one square inch of this, or freed a prisoner or country from communist domination, he stated.

At the end of the program there was a question and answer period. The first question pertained to the United Nations and Philbrick said that this organization is heavily infiltrated with communists. One of the men instrumental in its formation in San Francisco was Alger Hiss and he later submitted a list of names to make up the United States delegation to the U. N. In a later question about the UNESCO he said that he thinks very little of this organization as it advocates a world wide "super-government." He urged that everyone study its constitution and by-laws to see just what purpose the organization has.

Philbrick was brought to Spirit Lake through the combined efforts of the Dickinson County Farm Bureau and various service clubs in the county.

FBI COUNTERSPY — Herbert Philbrick will speak before a Fairmont audience tomorrow at 8 p.m. about the activities of communism in the United States. Philbrick served as a counterspy for the FBI for several years. He will appear at the Fairmont high school auditorium.

2 Fairmont Daily Sentinel
Monday, Feb. 18, 1957

145

SEE and HEAR
HERB PHILBRICK

In Person

At the Rockwell City High School Auditorium

MONDAY-JANUARY 21

8:00 p.m.

You've seen the famous Television Show, "I Led Three Lives." Now see the man whose life in the Communist Party while he was an undercover agent for the FBI was responsible for this Television Series.

TICKETS NOW ON SALE BY

Twin Lakes Post 105, American Legion
Business-Professional Women, Rockwell City
Calhoun County Farm Bureau

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77485-44

LY SENTINEL

, 20, 1957 Average Paid Circulation January 9,889 12 Pages—5 Cents

rey "should complain" to The Daily Worker newspaper for giving him so much favorable space and quoted from a report of the Un-American Activities Committee of the House when asked if the Farmers Union was communistic. (See accompanying story.)

Philbrick spoke to 1,353 persons in the high school gym. His appearance was sponsored by the Fairmont Exchange club.

Philbrick said the recent announcement of the U. S. Communist party to move its headquarters from New York to Chicago was an indication that the Reds planned to concentrate on the midwest.

During his nine years as a counterspy he observed various attempts in the 1940's to organize the farmers but the organizers always came back with their tails between their legs, admitting dismal defeat. "They have never had the success they have had on the East coast."

"But," he warned his audience, "you should always be on guard." He told of various Communist front

ne stressed, "Be sure y[illegible] who they are."

The Communists have two lines, he said. "One for the public and another for the party."

"The public line you hear is on the side of the farmer. But the Communists have a number of 'dirty' words, hate words and one of them is 'kulak.' It means 'farmer'. Stalin exterminated 10 million farmers in his country because he couldn't make them fall in line."

Philbrick told how he led three lives as an ordinary American with a family, as a Communist agent and as a counterspy for the FBI.

He and his wife had moved to Cambridge, Mass. in 1940 and joined a new youth organization as a means of getting acquainted. He soon became its chairman only to discover that it was a Communist front organization. He went to the FBI which asked him to continue as their spy in the Communist group. During the next nine years he rose to be one of the Communist's leaders. His testimony later helped convict the 11 top Communists in the United States for conspiring to overthrow the government by force.

During a question and answer period, Philbrick was asked if he had said earlier in a talk in Iowa that Sen. Humphrey is very friendly with the Communists?

"What I did say," said Philbrick, "was what did the Communists think about Sen. Humphrey?" I showed them a recent Daily Worker with a front page headline and [illegible] of Sen. Humphrey. [illegible] Worker has given [illegible] of favorable comm[illegible] space to Sen. Hump[illegible]

[illegible]uer Objects

The comments of a former Communist FBI counterspy concerning the Farmers Union and some of its leaders brought a protest today from Lawrence Bergemann, president of the Martin county Farmers Union.

"If we were the kinds of fellows he said we were, we'd be listed in there," he said pointing to the "Guide to Subversive Organizations and Publications" published Jan. 2, 1957 by the House Committee on Un-American Activities."

During a question and answer period last night at the Fairmont high school, Herbert Philbrick was asked if the Farmers Union was a communist front organization.

Philbrick replied by reading from the July 7, 1953 report of a hearing of the House Un-American activities. Read Philbrick: "The National Farmers Union, a farmers' organization dominated and controlled by the Communist party."

Bergemann said today that Philbrick did not mention that that statement was made by a Benjamin Gitlow, a former Communist, during testimony before the committee.

"The famers Union is not listed anywhere in the guide," said Bergemann. He also took exception to Philbrick's comments concerning James Patton, present head of the National Farmers Union. Philbrick said that Patton wasn't on farm business when he came East. Philbrick said that he was one of the fou[illegible]ers of the Red front Civil R[illegible] congress along with Patton.

[illegible]nesota did say that he kne[illegible] munists who were in [illegible] Union organizations in the east.

He then asked:

"Does this mean that everybody in the Farmers Union is a Communist?

"That's ridiculous."

But he suggested that members asked their national committees, "Why."

Bergemann said he felt the questions were engineered. "The first question was about the Farmers Union just like it was down in Iowa," he said. "It's the most vicious thing I've run into".

He had no criticism of the Exchange club but felt that somebody else other than the Exchange club was also behind the move to bring Philbrick here.

Area Farm bureau members took over large blocks of tickets for the Philbrick appearance.

Philbrick when asked about the Farm Bureau said "As far as I know there had never been any Communists in the Farm Bureau." He said the Farm Bureau has always made its position clear which Communists don't like.

Philbrick also said that AFL-CIO unions have made much progress in eliminating Communists from their ranks. "In 1945 they boasted of controlling 27 unions. Now they rather meekly admit to 7." But he said that labor union officials admit they've still "got problems."

FAIRMONT DA

Eighty-third Year, Number 193 Fairmont, Minn., Wednesday

RELATES EXPERIENCES — Herbert Philbrick, second from the left, related some of his activities while a member of the Communist Party working for the FBI to John Haeckel, left, Police Chief George Cavers, and Walter Larsen, right, shortly after arriving in Fairmont yesterday. Philbrick spoke last night at the senior high school auditorium telling about the activities of the communist party in various organizations. (Sentinel Photo)

FBI COUNTERSPY SPEAKS HERE

Commies Hope to Invade Midwest

By RAY STOUGAARD
Sentinel Managing Editor

"The Communists are again on the march and the farm belt is one of their main targets."

That was the prediction here last night of Herbert Philbrick, former

publications that are flooding the area. One, he said, was the "Grassroots Outlook" printed in Minneapolis.

"Wonderful sounding name, but if you look at who's publishing it, its Clarence Scharpf, a known

"If I was Sen. Humphrey, would complain about it."

See — PHILBRICK — Page 2

★ ★ ★

Martin County

4-11 (Rev. 2-25-57)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

_____, 1957

TO:

___ Director
✓ Mr. Tolson, 5744
___ Mr. Boardman, 5736
___ Mr. Belmont, 1742
___ Mr. Mohr, 5517
___ Mr. Parsons, 7621
___ Mr. Rosen, 5706
___ Mr. Tamm, 5256
___ Mr. Trotter, 4130 IB
___ Mr. Sizoo, 1742

___ Mr. Nichols, 5640
___ Mr. McGuire, 5642
___ Mr. Wick, 5634
___ Mr. DeLoach, 5636
___ Mr. Morgan, 5625

___ Mr. Jones, 4236
___ Mr. Leonard, 6222 IB
___ Mr. Waikart, 7204
___ Mr. Eames, 7206
___ Mr. Wherry, 5537

___ Mr. Nease, 5744
___ Miss Gandy, 5633
✓ Mr. Holloman, 5633

___ Records Branch
___ Pers. Records, 6631
___ Reading Room, 5531
___ Mail Room, 5533
___ Teletype, 5644
___ Code Room, 4642
___ Mechanical, B-110
___ Supply Room, B-216
___ Tour Room, 5625

___ Miss Lurz
___ Mrs. Faber
___ Miss McCord
___ Miss Rogers
___ Miss Loper
___ Miss Chidboy

___ See Me
___ For Your Info

___ For appropriate action

___ Note & Return

ok

L. B. Nichols
Room 5640, Ext. 691

mgR 51

Hubert H. Humphrey

63-77485-46

JUN 24 1957

149

63 JUN 26 1957

June 26, 1957

PERSONAL

Honorable Hubert H. Humphrey
United States Senate
Washington 25, D. C.

My dear Senator:

This is just a personal note to tell you how sorry I was to learn the news last evening of the accident involving your wife and daughter. I sincerely hope that it was not as serious as the first reports indicated and that they both will have a full and speedy recovery.

With every good wish,

Sincerely,

J. Edgar Hoover

cc-[redacted]

LBN:jmr
(4)

MAILED 3
JUN 26 1957
COMM-FBI

RECORDED - 11

62-77485-46

ENCLOSURE

14 JUN 27 1957

JUN 26 11 07 AM '57
REC'D-READING ROOM
FBI

150

UP176
(HUMPHREY)

SEN. HUBERT H. HUMPHREY (D-MINN.) SAID HE HAS BEEN ADVISED BY TELEPHONE THAT HIS WIFE AND EIGHTEEN-YEAR-OLD DAUGHTER, NANCY, WERE INJURED IN AN AUTOMOBILE ACCIDENT TODAY NEAR BUFFALO, MINN.

THE SENATOR SAID HE DOES NOT KNOW "EXACTLY HOW BADLY EITHER OF THEM IS INJURED." HE SAID, HOWEVER, AT ABOUT 4:30 P.M. EDT THAT THE GIRL WAS REPORTED TO BE STILL REPORTED UNCONSCIOUS. THE ACCIDENT, HE SAID, TOOK PLACE ABOUT 2 P.M. EDT.

HUMPHREY SAID HE UNDERSTANDS HIS WIFE IS LESS SERIOUSLY INJURED THAN NANCY.

HE SAID HE WAS TOLD THAT THEY HAD DRIVEN TO ANNANDALE MINN., WHERE NANCY IS TO HAVE A SUMMER JOB, AND WERE RETURNING TO THE HUMPHREY SUMMER PLACE AT WAVERLY, MINN., WHEN THEY WERE IN AN ACCIDENT INVOLVING ANOTHER CAR. THE SENATOR SAID HE UNDERSTANDS THE DRIVER OF THE SECOND CAR WAS ALSO INJURED.

NANCY GRADUATED FRIDAY FROM BETHESDA-CHEVY CHASE HIGH SCHOOL HERE. HUMPHREY SAID SHE AND HER MOTHER WERE TAKEN TO BUFFALO MEMORIAL HOSPITAL.

OTHER SOURCES SAID THE SENATOR WAS CONFERRING AT THE STATE DEPARTMENT WHEN WORD OF THE ACCIDENT REACHED HIM.

6/25--TD528P

let to Humphrey 6-26-57 8:15 PM

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 6-2-82 BY 2858/SR/cafa

62-77485-46

ENCLOSURE

151

HUBERT H. HUMPHREY
MINNESOTA

United States Senate

WASHINGTON, D. C.

July 10, 1957

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

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

Dear Mr. Hoover:

The Humphrey family appreciated so much your expression of good wishes. Mrs. Humphrey and I join in warm thanks for your thoughtful concern.

I have just returned from spending a few days with the family in Minnesota. Mrs. Humphrey and our daughter Nancy are both doing just fine, and well on the road to full recovery.

I delayed writing you until I had a chance to see the family and am happy to give you this good news.

Sincerely yours,

Hubert H. Humphrey

Hubert H. Humphey

RECORDED - 14

62-77485-47

JUL 16 1957

CRIM. REC.

EXP. PROC.

JUL 12 1957

152

71 JUL 10 1957

4-572 (3-29-55)
STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : The Director

DATE: 2-3-58

FROM : J. P. Mohr

SUBJECT: The Congressional Record

Senator Humphrey, (D) Minnesota, introduced S. 3207, a bill to increase the personnel of the Federal Bureau of Investigation and to require special training of such personnel in order to provide for effective investigation of civil rights cases. He also introduced two other bills dealing with civil rights. Mr. Humphrey extended remarks concerning this legislation. This matter was set forth in a memorandum prepared earlier this date.

Original filed in:

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 6-2-82 BY 1858/SR/cafa

62-77485-U

61 FEB 13 1958

In the original of a memorandum captioned and dated as above, the Congressional Record for Jan. 31, 58 was reviewed and pertinent items were marked for the Director's attention. This form has been prepared in order that portions of a copy of the original memorandum may be clipped, mounted, and placed in appropriate Bureau case or subject matter files.

153

4-22 (Rev. 12-17-56)

Federal Bureau of Investigation
Records Branch

APR 24 1958, 1957

- [ ] Name Check Unit - Room 6523
- [ ] Service Unit - Room 6524
- (1) [✓] Forward to File Review
- [ ] Attention
- (2) [✓] Return to [redacted] 6125 IR
  Supervisor Room Ext.

Type of References Requested:
- [ ] Regular Request (Analytical Search)
- [ ] All References (Subversive & Nonsubversive)
- [ ] Subversive References Only
- [ ] Nonsubversive References Only
- [ ] Main References Only

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 6-2-83 BY 7855/SA/Cayce

Type of Search Requested:
- [ ] Restricted to Locality of
- [ ] Exact Name Only (On the Nose)
- [ ] Buildup [ ] Variations
- [ ] Check for Alphabetical Activity Form

Subject Humphrey, Hubert H
Birthdate & Place
Address 5/27/11 S.D.

Localities LV 77 mar 11/48

R# Date 4/24/58 Searcher Initials

FILE NUMBER	SERIAL
I 62-77485	
I 87-44669	
NPI 58-2341	
SI 62-26225-906 encl. 10/29/47	
I 62-99229-105 Encl p.3	
ND 1-2499-94	
NPI 31-80278-4	
ND 31-82388-16	
62-00-200,201 ND	
NPI 52-1237-4	
NPI 61-3176-563	
NPI 61-5124-A - N.Y. World Telegram 4/25/58	
ND 61-7594-2-10	
NPI 61-9369-8	
62-10033-834X	
NPI 62-33716-84	
I 62-45179-373X8, 373X7 encl p.1	
ND 62-60527-37887 encl p.2; 41860 p.3;	
ND	

4-22a (Rev. 8-23-57)

2

NUMEROUS REFERENCE

SEARCH SLIP

Subj: Humphrey, Hubert H.

Supervisor [redacted] Room 6125 IR

R# 275 Date Searcher Initial

FILE NUMBER	SERIAL
Hubert H.	
NPI 62-61140-191	
NPI 62-77485-94	
ND 62-77668-A	Wash. City News Ser. 3-30-55
NDI 62-81737-11	
ND 62-82221-1648	
ND 62-84794-1612 ND	
NPI 62-87469-A	Wash. City News Service 4/20/57
ND 62-88217-155 encl p.52, 97	
ND 62-94516-2	
NPI 62-96117-	Wash. Post 12/4/51
NPI 62-96332-20	
ND 62-97865-A	N.Y. Herald Tribune 3/15/55
ND 62-101087-A	Wash. City News 5/28/54 Ser.;
ND	Wash. Post & Times Herald 12/12/56;
NPI	Wash. City News Ser. 10/26/57;
ND 62-101087-14-A	N.Y. Times 11/1/57
ND 62-101916-4, 5, 34, ND	
HQ 62-103771-238	
NPI 65-58295-161	
SI 65-58700-2049	
I 65-59148-124	
ND 65-61685-A	Wash. Star 4/26/54
NPI 65-64012-12 encl p.8	
ND 66-18949-190	
ND 79-24059-1	
ND 79-26781-3	
ND 94-1-1541-97	
ND 94-1-12189-A	Wash. Star 9/7/56

Hubert H Humphrey
15 mar

154
2.

4-22a (Rev. 8-23-57)

3

NUMEROUS REFERENCE

SEARCH SLIP

Subj: Humphrey, Hubert H.

Supervisor [redacted] b7c Room 6125DOJ

R# 4/9 Date _____ Searcher Initial 890

FILE NUMBER	SERIAL
	Hubert H.
ND	94-4-5845-69
NP HQ	94-43251-1
ND	97-3324-13 encl p.7;
	97-3361-11 p.8
"	100-135-53-A- Wash. Post 12/11/48
	100-18341-51
"	100-38295-43
"	100-32820-1337 p.14
NP HQ	100-61436-24
ND	100-148352-18
NP HQ	100-185087-A- Wash. City News Ser. 5/14/57
NP HQ	100-263515-10
ND	100-335267-63
NP HQ	100-340922-A- N.Y. New Leader 10/15/49
ND	100-343001-A- Detroit Bulletin 11/13/48 press
NP HQ	100-346566-198
NP HQ	100-348196-30 47/122 encl p.14; SSA 169 encl p.18;
NP HQ	100-348196-A- Wash. Post 1/5/49;
NP Dem	SSA I N.Y. Times 1/12/49;
NP Dem	SSA I Wash. Times Herald 10/30/49;
NP Dem	SSA I Times Herald 7/16/50;
NP Dem	SSA I Times Herald 11/22/51;
NP Dem	SSA I Wash. Evening Star 5/19/52
NP Dem	SSA I Boston Herald 10/18/53
NP Dem	SSA I Boston Globe 12/13/53
	NP I Wash. Post + Times Herald 4/11/57
NP L	100-361102-70
NP L	100-363673-33
	100-367279-A- N.Y. Times 2/18/49

Hubert H. H

4-22a (Rev. 8-23-57)

NUMEROUS REFERENCE

SEARCH SLIP

Subj: Humphrey, Hubert H.

Supervisor [redacted] b7c Room 6125DOJ

R# 304 Date _____ Searcher Initial 890

Brian

FILE NUMBER	SERIAL
	Hubert H.
ND	100-367279-A- N.Y. Times 2/23/49
ND	100-369269-1
NP Dem	100-369533-12
ND	100-370623-1
ND	100-372598-26 d, 270
ND	100-377086-15 p.19
NP Dem	100-379569-13
ND	100-395554-3
ND	100-391263-2
NP HQ	100-391697-4 encl p.48
ND	61-1473-16
NP L	105-10332-402
ND	105-13168-4/2, 432.4
ND	105-[illegible]828-594
ND	105-12804-3662.4
ND	105-14619-143, 172 p.55
ND	105-19817-111
NP L	105-24968-18

155

4-22a (Rev. 8-23-57)

NUMEROUS REFERENCE

SEARCH SLIP

Subj: Hubert H. Humphrey

Supervisor [redacted] b7c Room 6125DOJ

R# 215 Date 4-24 Searcher Initial S164

FILE NUMBER | SERIAL

NP	105-392764	
NP	105-40602-73	
NP	105-41238-1	
NP	109-12-240-A	New York 2-21-55
NP	109-12-246-A	WP&TH 7-7-57
SI	109-442-187	
NP	121-6977-85	
NP	121-7118-8	
NP	121-7380-25	
SI	121-14467-52	
NP	121-36255-9	
NP	121-36360-1	
NP	138-3632-2	
NP	140-0-A	WC N Sun 2-26-55
NP	A NY N.Times 2-21-65	A WP&TH 3-21-63
NP	A WC N Sun 5-4-55	A WP&TH 4-25-55
	A WP&TH 4-8-55	

R276

5

4-22a (Rev. 8-23-57)

NUMEROUS REFERENCE

SEARCH SLIP

Subj: Hubert H. Humphrey

Supervisor [redacted] b7c Room 6125DOJ

R# 64 Date 4-24 Searcher Initial S164

FILE NUMBER | SERIAL

Hubert Humphrey

NP	15-28777	
LTI	62-77485	✓
LTI	77-44669	✓
NP	100-373544	
NP	15-36484-6	
NP	25-337878-69	
NP	44-0-A	W Post 5-5-60
NP	61-3176538;	A 1-16-60
NP	A WC N Sun 4-1-55	NY Times 5-24-49
NP	61-7562-A	
NP	61-10149-1419	
NP	61-10904-72	
NP	62-60527-37988	
ND	62-75147-43-117 and P7c	
I	132X and 138	275
ND	62-77668-A	Wash Star 3-23-55
ND	A Wash Star 3-30-55	A Wash Star 4-20-55
NP	62-77787-251-441	
NP	62-77787-278-67, 69	
NP	85NP	
F	62-78472-12, 16	
NP	62-82195-249; 275;	
NP	A NY Times 2-24-54	
NP	62-86509-3	
NP	62-97856-0	
ND	62-101087-A	WC News 8-8-56
I	A WP&TH 11-11-57	
NP	62-101087-12-A	W News 10-8-56
NP	62-101772-2	
I	62-101916-16X	
NP	62-102938-1	
NP I	65-16199-4	278

15 misc Hubert Humphrey

R445

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6

4-22a (Rev. 8-23-57)

NUMEROUS REFERENCE

SEARCH SLIP

Subj: Hubert H. Humphrey

Supervisor [redacted] b7c Room 6125

R# 60 Date 4-24 Searcher Initial SJG

25 mins

FILE NUMBER	SERIAL
Hubert Humphrey	
NP 100-348196-A	NY Daily Com 4-3-60
NP A	WP&TH 4-24-55
NP 100-350512-210,266	I
NP 100-359727-3 p2	
NP 100-397235-43,48	
NP 100-426604-41	
ND 101-6499-21	
NP 105-10828-475	
NP 105-23679-11	
NP 105-32982-7	
ND 105-42093-3	
NP 105-43498-75	
ND 105-53922-A	Wash Nw 1-7-57
ND 109-12-345-A	WP&TH 2-24-57
NP 116-120623-2	
SJ 121-16509-7	
ND 121-21120-63	
ND 121-23190-13	
NP 121-24321-19	
NP 122-565-5	
ND 123-3517-3	
IT 138-3632-2	(8 of 5)
ND 140-0-A	Wash News 3-[illegible]-56;
ND A	WCNS 3-10-56; A Wash News 3-10-56

R275

8

4-22a (Rev. 8-23-57)

7

NUMEROUS REFERENCE

SEARCH SLIP

Subj: Hubert H. Humphrey

Supervisor [redacted] b7c Room 6125

R# 61 Date 4-24 Searcher Initial SJG

FILE NUMBER	SERIAL
Hubert Humphrey	
Index 65-59837-3,5	I
LNP 66-6200-60-440	
ND 67-892-691	
ND 77-32552-41	
ND 94-8-201-A	NY Wash Post 12-11-48
Index 94-8-350-841	
LNP 94-42546-28 and P53	
NP P115	
ND 94-44945-5	
Index 100-0-30575	
ND 100-3-17-481 P41; 617	
P7, 29	
Index 100-3-72-1125 p1	
Index 100-3-79-5702, 5704;	
5792	
ND 100-3-81-A	PW 4-16-53 p1
ND 100-3-94-43-23, 35	
ND 100-135-2-222	
ND 100-7660-5211 p13,14	
ND 100-37681-52 P19	
NP 100-[illegible]-1932X	
ND 100-113015-5	
ND 100-157026-32	
ND 100-230687-7	
ND 100-327241-A	PW 2-18-52
ND 100-335335-20	
ND 100-336892-6	
ND 100-347769-47	
I 100-348196-73	Long Rec. 8-26-52
NOTE 100-348196-122 and P9	
Note 169 P1; A-T.M. 7-7-49; A-T.M.	
11-8-49; A-T.M. 3-50	151

R79 Hubert Humphrey 15 mins

7

4-22a (Rev. 8-23-57)

NUMEROUS REFERENCE

SEARCH SLIP

Subj: Hubert H. Humphrey

Supervisor _____ Room _____

R# _____ Date 4-24 Searcher Initial S/164

FILE NUMBER	SERIAL
Hubert Horatio (Chip)	

4-22a (Rev. 8-23-57)

NUMEROUS REFERENCE

SEARCH SLIP

Subj: Hubert H. Humphrey

Supervisor [redacted] b2c Room 6125

R# _____ Date 4-24 Searcher Initial S/164

FILE NUMBER	SERIAL
Hubert F. (Von)	
62-77668-A	Wash Star 3-17-55

158
10

4-22a (Rev. 8-23-57)

NUMEROUS REFERENCE

SEARCH SLIP

Subj: Herbert H. Humphrey

Supervisor [redacted] b7c Room 6135

R# Date 4-24 Searcher Initial S/64

FILE NUMBER | SERIAL

Herbert A. (var)

100-365248

100-348196-A New Jersey 4-15-50

12

4-22a (Rev. 8-23-57)

NUMEROUS REFERENCE

SEARCH SLIP

Subj: Herbert H. Humphrey

Supervisor [redacted] b7c Room 6135

R# Date 4-24 Searcher Initial S/64

FILE NUMBER | SERIAL

Herbert E. (var)

100-3-17-419 p 21, 26, 27

R275

159

11

4-22a (Rev. 8-23-57)

NUMEROUS REFERENCE

SEARCH SLIP

Subj: Hubert H. Humphrey

Supervisor [redacted] Room 6625

R# Date 4-21 Searcher Initial 5164

FILE NUMBER	SERIAL
Hubert H. (Vol)	
105-42300-169	

13

4-22a (Rev. 8-23-57)

NUMEROUS REFERENCE

SEARCH SLIP

Subj: Hubert H. Humphrey

Supervisor [redacted] b7c Room 6625

R# Date 4-24 Searcher Initial 5164

FILE NUMBER	SERIAL
H. H.	
105-24968-18	

160

14

4-22a (Rev. 8-23-57)

NUMEROUS REFERENCE

SEARCH SLIP

Subj: Herbert H. Humphrey

Supervisor _____ Room _____

R# 60 Date 4-24 Searcher Initial SLG

FILE NUMBER ~~SERIAL~~

	Herbert (var)	
NDI	100-4794-56	
NDI	105-27843-4	
NDI	110-3-Arch 17-253	

R25

15

8-23-57)

NUMEROUS REFERENCE

SEARCH SLIP

Subj: Herbert H. Humphrey

Supervisor _____ Room _____

R# 60 Date 4-24 Searcher Initial SLG

FILE NUMBER ~~SERIAL~~

	Herbert H. (var)	
NDI	95-9742	
NDI	109-430-1143	
NDI	100-354425-1	

R25

16

161

April 29, 1958

HUBERT HORATIO HUMPHREY
Born: May 27, 1911
Wallace, South Dakota

In response to your name check request there are attached five reports pertaining to an investigation conducted by the FBI regarding the captioned individual in November, 1949. (77-44669-4,5,6,7,8)

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 loaned for your use and is not to be disseminated outside of your agency.

Enclosures (5)

[redacted] b2

Orig. & 1 CSC
RR 4/24/58
[redacted]:rap
(8)

Note: See cover memo Conroy to Rosen, 4/28/58, captioned "Senator Edward J. Thye, Senator Hubert Horatio Humphrey, Name Check Request." [redacted]rap

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Liaison Section
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Conroy

62-77485-48

MAY 12 1958

MAIL ROOM

162

4-750 (2-7-79)

XXXXXX
XXXXXX
XXXXXX

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

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

☐ Deleted under exemption(s) _____ with no segregable material available for release to you.

☐ Information pertained only to a third party with no reference to you or the subject of your request.

☐ Information pertained only to a third party. Your name is listed in the title only.

☐ Document(s) originating with the following government agency(ies) _____ _____, was/were forwarded to them for direct response to you.

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

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

☐ For your information: _____

☒ The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:
62-77485-49

XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
X DELETED PAGE(S) X
X NO DUPLICATION FEE X
X FOR THIS PAGE X
XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX

XXXXXX
XXXXXX
XXXXXX

163

FBI/DOJ

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. A. Rosen

DATE: April 28, 1958

FROM : L. N. Conroy

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

SUBJECT: SENATOR EDWARD J. THYE (R. MINN.)
SENATOR HUBERT HORATIO HUMPHREY (D. MINN.)
NAME CHECK REQUESTS

[redacted]

Memorandum Roach to Belmont, 4/24/58, advised Civil Service Commission (CSC) requested pertinent information in Bufiles re captioned Senators as they would be delegates to a Congress of the World Health Organization. CSC conducting investigation under Public Law 298 for State Department. The Director approved recommendation that pertinent information be given CSC. [redacted]

SENATOR EDWARD J. THYE: Thye has not been subject of Bureau Investigation and Bufiles reflect cordial relations with him over number of years. In 1954 Thye was thanked by Director for very favorable remarks made on Senate floor re Director's 30th anniversary.

SENATOR HUBERT HORATIO HUMPHREY: Applicant investigation conducted 10-11/49 at request of Labor Department as Humphrey delegate to International Labor Organization meeting at Geneva. Considerable derogatory information developed re close connections with known communists and communist infiltrated organizations in connection with Humphrey's mayoralty campaign in Minneapolis in 1945. Investigation reflected association was for political purposes and that Humphrey used communists for personal gain. Humphrey outspokenly anticommunist and has introduced legislation to outlaw Communist Party (CP). Humphrey interviewed by SAs 3/12/46; advised he was liberal Democrat and had intense dislike for communists. Indicated he was aware CP worked aggressively for him in municipal election and that he had to associate with some CP members. Said he had done everything in his power to disassociate himself from any CP members. Foregoing data deleted from reports sent to State Department in 1949. (Per memorandum Rosen to Ladd, 11/16/49, 77-44669) In 10/50 Humphrey subject of security investigation based on letter from Minneapolis citizen alleging he was communist. Allegation not substantiated by investigation and case closed 12/50. Inasmuch as derogatory data herein not previously furnished to State it is not felt Bureau should at this time furnish any information beyond that previously furnished. Copies of reports in 1949 previously disseminated to State are now being furnished CSC. Bureau relations with Humphrey have been favorable.

MCT - 5 | 62-77485

NOT RECORDED 170 MAY 6 1958

Enclosures
1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Liaison Section
[redacted]rap
(6)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 6-7-89 BY 7835 SP/CAS/ga

EX-164

SEE REVERSE SIDE FOR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

8333

Memorandum to Mr. Rosen
Re: Senator Edward J. Thye (R. Minn.)
Senator Hubert Horatio Humphrey (D. Minn.)
Name Check Requests

RECOMMENDATIONS:

(1) If you approve, attached memorandum indicating that FBI has conducted no investigation concerning Senator Thye will be furnished CSC via liaison.

(2) If you approve, attached memorandum transmitting copies of reports of 1949 applicant-type investigation concerning Senator Humphrey will be furnished CSC via liaison. Information concerning Senator Humphrey's connections with communists are not included in these reports.

above memo and attachments turned over to [redacted] 4/30/58 [redacted]

165

BUREAU FILE

SUBJECT Hubert Humphrey

FILE NO. 62-77485

SECTION NO. 2

SERIALS

50-114

175 PGS - AVAIL -

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

CONFIDENTIAL

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. A. H. BELMONT

DATE: December 2, 1958

FROM : MR. J. A. SIZOO

SUBJECT: SENATOR HUBERT H. HUMPHREY INFORMATION CONCERNING

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

[redacted]

ACTION:

The substance of the above has been telephonically furnished to the State Department.

EX.-132

REC-30 62-77485-50

DEC 9 1958

JAS:LL
(5)
1--Mr. Belmont
1--Mr. Branigan
1--Mr. Roach
1--Mr. Nease

Class. & Ext. By 7858/SR/ce/90
Reason-FCIM II, 1-2.4.2 2, 3
Date 6-8-92
6-8-82

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

67 DEC 11 1958

JOHN L. MC CLELLAN, ARK., CHAI
HENRY M. JACKSON, WASH.
SAM J. ERVIN, JR., N.C.
HUBERT H. HUMPHREY, MINN.
ERNEST GRUENING, ALASKA
EDMUND S. MUSKIE, MAINE
KARL E. MUNDT, S. DAK.
CARL T. CURTIS, NEBR.
HOMER E. CAPEHART, IND.
WALTER L. REYNOLDS, CHIEF CLERK

United States Senate

COMMITTEE ON
GOVERNMENT OPERATIONS

May 21, 1959

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. McGuire
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Parsons
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Trotter
Mr. W.C.Sullivan
Tele. Room
Mr. Holloman
Miss Gandy

The Hon. J. Edgar Hoover
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington 25, D.C.

[redacted]

b7c

[redacted]

Dear Mr. Hoover:

[redacted], Minnesota, has called to my attention the speech of Congressman Gordon H. Scherer in the Congressional Record of January 12, 1959 concerning communists and saboteurs working in classified missile plants.

I would appreciate any comments you may wish to make on the speech or the problem.

Thank you.

Sincerely,

Hubert H. Humphrey

Hubert H. Humphrey

EXP. PROC.
MAY 25 1959

CONTAINED

REC-39 62-77485-51

25 JUN 2 1959

[redacted]

Mr. Belmont
5-27-59
Sent to Senator Humphrey
5-28-59
[redacted]

168

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Baumgardner
1 - [redacted]

b7c

May 28, 1959

132
REC-89 62-77485-51

Honorable Hubert H. Humphrey
United States Senate
Washington 25, D. C.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 6-8-82 BY 7858/SA/cg

My dear Senator:

I have received your letter dated May 21, 1959, concerning an inquiry made by [redacted] Minnesota.

b7c

The speech of the Honorable Gordon H. Scherer mentioned by your constituent was in opposition to the resolution introduced by the Honorable James Roosevelt providing for the abolition of the Committee on Un-American Activities, United States House of Representatives. The portions of Congressman Scherer's speech which apparently are of concern to your constituent are references to 2,000 potential saboteurs in defense plants and a statement that communists are in positions enabling them to sabotage transatlantic cables. These and other data and statistics mentioned by Congressman Scherer were apparently obtained by him from the records of the above House committee.

As you know, information in the files of the FBI is maintained as confidential and available for official use only in accordance with a regulation of the Department of Justice. In view of this regulation, I am precluded from commenting upon the accuracy of these statistics and other comments of Congressman Scherer.

SEE MEMO BAUMGARDNER TO BELMONT, 5-27-59, CAPTIONED "SPEECH OF CONGRESSMAN GORDON H. SCHERER, JANUARY 12, 1959, INFORMATION CONCERNING (INTERNAL SECURITY)."

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

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

[redacted] pw (5)
JUN 8 1959

MAILED 30
MAY 28 1959
COMM-FBI

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

Honorable Hubert H. Humphrey

I would also like to point out that the FBI has no jurisdiction in the field of plant protection and the granting or denying of security clearances to individuals employed in defense plants. Such matters are the responsibilities of the Department of Defense.

I regret that I am unable to furnish information which would be of assistance in answering your constituent's inquiry. There is enclosed, however, a reprint of my comments which appeared in the April, 1959, issue of the "FBI Law Enforcement Bulletin" concerning the Communist Party and its objectives which may be of interest to your constituent.

Sincerely yours,

J. EDGAR HOOVER

Enclosure

June 4, 1959

Honorable Hubert H. Humphrey
United States Senate
Washington 25, D. C.

My dear Senator:

I am taking the liberty of forwarding you a copy of a self-explanatory letter which I sent to the Honorable William O. Douglas, relative to his article which you inserted in the "Congressional Record" on June 1.

Obviously, the majority of people reading this piece are going to arrive at the false conclusion that the present-day FBI was guilty of the excesses which occurred during the Palmer Raids.

Sincerely yours,

MAILED 30
JUN 5 - 1959
COMM-FBI

Clyde Tolson

1 - Mr. Rosen - Enclosure
1 - Mr. DeLoach - Enclosure

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 6-8-78 BY 2858/STW

62-77485-52

REC- 58

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

[redacted]:cfn
(5)

3 JUN 11 1959

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. A. H. Belmont

DATE: July 24, 1959

FROM : Mr. F. J. Baumgardner

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

DeLoach
McGuire
W.C. Sullivan

SUBJECT: [redacted]
INFORMATION CONCERNING
(INTERNAL SECURITY)

Senator Hubert H. Humphrey (Minnesota) by communication 7-18-59 enclosed a copy of a letter from [redacted] to Congressman Stewart L. Udall (Arizona) for [redacted], in this preposterous situation." Communication from [redacted] dated 7-14-59 is a somewhat rambling and incoherent letter [redacted] b7c

Our files indicate we have conducted no investigation of [redacted]. On 1-5-59 he contacted our Phoenix Office and stated [redacted]. In accordance with current Bureau instructions regarding unauthorized publication or use of communications, Phoenix submitted a closing report on the initial interview and the matter was referred by the Bureau to the Department and the Department was advised that no further investigation would be conducted unless specifically requested by the Department. The Department has made no request for investigation.

Phoenix, by teletype 7-23-59, was requested to advise whether [redacted] had been in contact with Agents as alleged. Phoenix replied that only contacts with [redacted] were when he furnished the above complaint and on two or three occasions subsequent thereto when he telephoned an Agent of that office to inquire regarding the progress of the investigation. He was courteously advised in each instance no information could be given him. The Agent who talked to him on each occasion advised he never made the statement attributed to Bureau Agents in the letter. b7c

The Bureau has had cordial correspondence with Senator Humphrey since 1948. (62-77485)

Enclosure [redacted] 7-24-59

1 62-77485
NOT RECORDED
191 JUL 30 1959

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Baumgardner
1 - [redacted]

b7c 7-19-82 SP.3 [redacted]

JUL 29 1959

[redacted] (4)

Memorandum to Mr. Belmont
RE: [redacted]

RECOMMENDATION:

It is recommended Senator Humphrey be advised that as he no doubt knows, the matters discussed in [redacted] letter are not within our investigative jurisdiction and we are, therefore, unable to comment on them. It is recommended he be advised we have, however, caused an inquiry to be made concerning the report that our Agents furnished [redacted] advice to change his name and leave town and we have determined these statements are untrue. If you agree, there is attached a letter to Senator Humphrey.

b2c

173

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. McGuire
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Parsons
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Trotter
Mr. W. C. Sullivan
Tele. Room
Mr. Holloman
Miss Gandy

TO : MR. HOOVER

DATE: July 23, 1959

FROM : SAC AUERBACH

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 12-8-82 BY 7858/SA/ar/gw

SUBJECT: U.S. SENATOR HUBERT M. HUMPHREY
INFORMATION CONCERNING

[redacted]

[redacted]

b7c
b7d

[redacted] attended a ceremonial banquet honoring Cook County Criminal Court Chief Justice ABE MAROVITZ at the Hotel Morrison. The main speaker was Senator HUMPHREY. [redacted]

b7c
b7d

It was quite a turnout with many local, state and national personalities and politicians, with the disguised

62-77485-513

57 AUG 20 1959

RDA:ntf

MCT - 6

REC- 77

SENT DIRECTOR 7-27-59

CRIME REC.

MR. HOOVER

purpose of highlighting HUMPHREY as a possible Democratic candidate for president and with an eye toward obtaining some help in financing a campaign. [redacted]

b7c
b7d

MR. HOOVER

[redacted] b7d

[redacted] provides more data, I will advise you.

176

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Post Office Box 4312
San Juan 21, Puerto Rico
December 7, 1959

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. McGuire
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Parsons
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Trotter
Mr. W.C.Sullivan
Tele. Room
Mr. Holloman
Miss Gandy

[redacted]

b7c

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

Dear Mr. Hoover:

I am transmitting herewith an article which appeared in the December 3, 1959, issue of the San Juan Star, published daily in San Juan, Puerto Rico, captioned "Humphrey Lauds P. R."

I thought you would be interested in the comments of Senator Hubert H. Humphrey (D. Minn.) in a speech he made in Puerto Rico on December 2, 1959.

Very truly yours,

J. F. Santoiana, Jr.

J. F. SANTOIANA, JR.
Special Agent in Charge

Enclosure

REC-71 62-77485-54

SEARCHED INDEXED
SERIALIZED FILED
DEC 9 1959 FBI - SAN JUAN
CONTAINED
UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 6-8-82 BY 7838/SP/cc/gd

177

Humphrey Lauds P.R.

Island In Front Line Struggle

By HAROLD J. LIDIN

Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey, (D. Minn.) told a Lions Club audience yesterday that 'Puerto Rico is in the front-line" of a war with Soviet imperialism.

This "war", said Humphrey, is being waged for the loyalty of peoples in the world's uncommitted areas.

"Power", said Humphrey, no longer means "firepower", but people".

The Minnesota presidential aspirant stated that Puerto Rico offers dramatic proof how an underdeveloped nation can progress rapidly "without sacrificing freedom".

Humphrey, who is a member of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, offered a nine-point program for improving U.S. Latin-American relations. He said these relations have "eroded not through malice" but because friendly relations have been "taken for granted".

Humphrey voiced hope that "we have not gone beyond the point of no return".

As part of his program, Humphrey called for American support of a common market in Latin America, and a vigorous U.S.-backed drive on illiteracy.

He also called for a thorough reappraisal of the U.S. military aid program in Latin America, lest it stimulate an arms race.

On U. S. relations with strong-arm governments, Humphrey insisted "it is time we stopped giving medals to two-bit dictators". There has been too much "promiscuous placing of medals of honor on people who are not honorable", he charged.

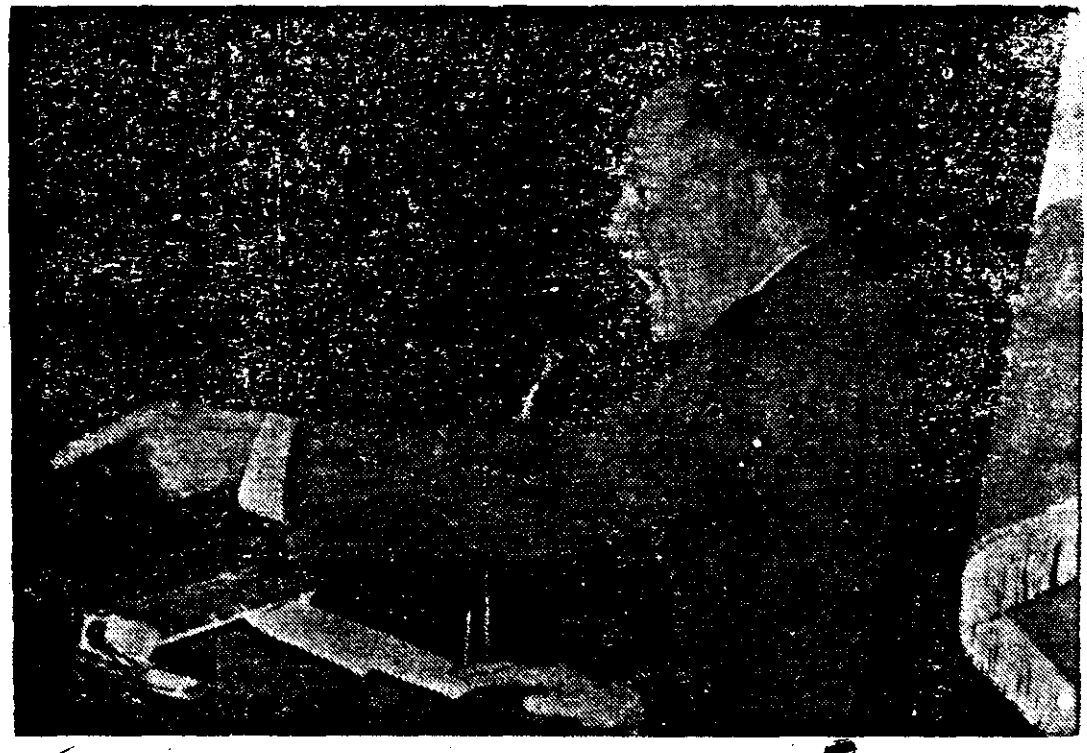
Humphrey warned that U.S. economic aid programs must be speeded.

'The world is in a hurry", he said, "and the Communists claim to offer a program that will bring progress in a hurry".

The sharpest failure of American foreign policy in dealing with under-developed nations, asserted the Senator, is "our failure to sense the social revolution around the world".

He also urged broader U.S. press coverage of Latin America.

"We only hear about their revolutions, never about their aspirations", he said.



STAR Photo by Gunter Mett

SEN. HUBERT HUMPHREY
... people count

San Juan Star
San Juan, Puerto Rico
December 3, 1959
Page 3, Column 1

62-77485-54

6-8-82 1855/SR/Cuba

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Post Office Box 4312
San Juan 21, Puerto Rico
December 9, 1959

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. McGuire
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Parsons
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Trotter
Mr. W.C.Sullivan
Tele. Room
Mr. Holloman
Miss Gandy

[redacted]

b7D

5-1
Encl
5-2

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

Dear Mr. Hoover:

Transmitted herewith is a copy of an article appearing in the December 3, 1959, issue of the "Daily News of the Virgin Islands" which contains information concerning Senator Hubert Humphrey's (D. Minn.) recent visit to the Virgin Islands and some comments he made about current issues and individuals of interest.

Very truly yours,

J. F. SANTOIANA, JR.
Special Agent in Charge

Enclosure

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 6-8-82 BY 7858/SA

62-77485-55

REC 8

EX-117

2 - ENCLOSURE

DEC 14 1959

55 DEC 17 1959