

DATE: 10-15-2007

CLASSIFIED BY 60324 auc/baw/rs/ljm

10-15-2032

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

64-33032-

November 5, 1999

MAR 19 1991

CLASSIFIED BY 8/23
DECLASSIFY ON OADR
Comp # 334, 839

JAMES BERNARD BURHAM
Economist
Board of Governors of the
Federal Reserve System
Washington, D. C.
SECURITY OF GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES
CSC Case Serial Number 77-705211

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT
WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

Returned herewith is the material which you forwarded to this Bureau with your referral of the captioned matter for investigation under the provisions of Executive Order (EO) 11650, the basis being information contained in the files of the Department of the Navy indicating that the employee's father, James Burham, Sr., born November 22, 1908, at Chicago, Illinois, was formerly a member of the Socialist Workers Party and the Workers Party.

A review of the material furnished reveals that the employee was born on October 22, 1938, at New York, New York. He served in the U. S. Navy from May, 1963, to September, 1966, at which time he apparently received an honorable discharge.

The Department of the Navy conducted an investigation of the employee in 1967, at which time it was determined that the employee's father, James Burham, Sr., was a member of the Socialist Workers Party in the 1930's and a leader of a group which expanded from the Socialist Workers Party in 1940 and formed the Workers Party. It was reported that James Burham, Sr. subsequently resigned from the Workers Party and renounced all Marxist theories. (U)

DECLASSIFIED BY auc/baw 60324
ON 03-23-2010

BY COURIER SVC

11 NOV - 4

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Navy information declassified per letter dated
12/8/2008

Excluded from automatic
downgrading and
declassification

NOTE: Classified confidential as information herein so classified
by the Department of the Navy.

TCY:cef:rm

54 NOV 14 1969

TELETYPE UNIT

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

ORIGINAL FILED IN 140-0-91493

James Bernard Burnham

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Mr. William F. Buckley, Jr., Editor-in-Chief, "National Review," New York, New York, was interviewed by Navy officials in 1967 and he advised the employee's father, while at Princeton University, had written numerous anti-communist articles for the college newspaper. He said James Burnham, Sr., has served as a senior editor of the "National Review" for about twelve years and that he is a confirmed anticommunist. (S) (U)

Mr. Buckley advised that Frank Strauss Meyer also serves as a senior editor with the "National Review". He added that Meyer had extricated himself from the Communist Party in about 1945 or 1946. Mr. Buckley said that Meyer stayed in the "doldrums" for about two or three years, but in approximately 1949 he became extremely anticommunist and continues this philosophy today. (S) (U)

The investigation conducted by the Department of the Navy in 1967 developed no derogatory information concerning the employee. (S) (U)

The central files of the FBI contain no additional pertinent information identifiable concerning the employee's father or the employee's listed reference, Frank Strauss Meyer.

In view of the extensive investigation conducted by the Department of the Navy, and the excepted nature of the employment, this Bureau contemplates no investigation under the provisions of Section 3(d) EO 10450, in the absence of a future request.

This is not intended as a clearance or disapproval of the captioned individual by this Bureau and should not be disseminated to unauthorized persons or agencies.

Enclosures (6)

Enc.: CSC form 257; SF 85; Navy reports (4).

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
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U. S. Department of Justice

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DATE 10-15-2009 BY 60324 auc/Baw/rs/ljm

FEDERAL BUREAU

of

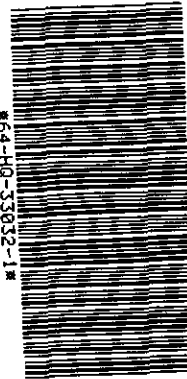
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SECTION 1

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DATE 10-15-2007

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10-15-2032

page 2

CLASSIFICATION PER OGA LETTER

DATED 10-22-2007

RECORDED
INDEXED

72 64 330.32

February 7, 1950

CONFIDENTIAL

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL

AIR MAIL

To: Mrs. Glenn H. Bethel

From: Director, FBI

Subject: JAMES BURNHAM -
SPECIAL INQUIRY

MAR 14 1991

CLASSIFIED BY 8123 MCH/CL
DECLASSIFY ON: OADR
334,834

Reference is made to your letter dated January 16, 1950, captioned as above.

This Bureau has not conducted any independent investigation concerning Burnham. In connection with another investigation, however, he advised the Bureau in March 1949 that he had been active in the "Trotskyite" Movement in New York City, from 1933 until 1940.

The "Trotskyite" Movement is composed of individuals who follow the teachings of Leon Trotsky, one of the leaders of the Russian Revolution who subsequently broke with Stalin and went into exile. He was murdered in Mexico in 1940.

Professor Burnham stated he attended a meeting of the Socialist Workers Party at Cleveland, Ohio, in February 1940.

The Socialist Workers Party has been designated by the Attorney General as an organization which seeks to alter the form of Government of the United States by unconstitutional means.

Reliable informants advised that the meeting of the Socialist Workers Party, which took place in Cleveland, Ohio, in February 1940, was [redacted] and James Burnham. This group [redacted] opposed the majority group of the Socialist Workers Party headed by James P. Cannon. The [redacted] group was opposed to the Stalin regime in the acquisition of new territories in Europe, and they referred to such acquisition as being primarily imperialistic. The group headed by James P. Cannon, on the other hand, while not favoring the Stalinist regime, contended that, since the Soviet Union was the only motherland of the Proletariat, it was essential that all working elements support the Soviet Union in spite of the leadership of Stalin.

In April 1940 at a Convention of the Socialist Workers Party, [redacted] group was suspended. The expelled group immediately established

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cc - Foreign Service Desk (detached)

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

themselves as a separate organization under the name of "The Workers Party" with [redacted] Under date of May 21, 1940, Burnham resigned from the Workers Party, according to the "Supplement to Information Bulletin No. 8 of the Workers Party (National Office)." The Bureau files do not reflect any information that would indicate Burnham's current association with either the Workers Party or the Socialist Workers Party.

The Workers Party has also been cited by the Attorney General as an organization which seeks to alter the form of Government of the United States by unconstitutional means.

(62-60527-15721)

As of possible interest to your sources, there are enclosed herewith a photostatic copy of "Supplement to Information Bulletin No. 8 of the Workers Party (National Office)" relative to Burnham's resignation from the Workers Party and a copy of Burnham's biography as it appears on pages 121, 122 and 123 of the 1941 edition of "Current Biography" published by the H. W. Wilson Company, New York, New York. (61-7559-2-1653; "Current Biography, 1941" - Bureau Library)

(Not on original)

According to the information appearing in [redacted] memorandum to [redacted] dated January 12, 1950.

(C)

upheld per
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10/22/91

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CURRENT BIOGRAPHY

1941

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED

HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE MAR 14 1991 BY 8123 mch/cch

334,834

Published By The H. W. Wilson Company
New York, New York

BURNHAM, JAMES, Nov. 22, 1905-- Author; educator

Address: b. New York University, Washington Sq, New York City; h. 137 E.
73rd St., New York City

Critics reading James Burnham's The Managerial Revolution (1941) couldn't decide exactly what they had there. To Lewis Corey it was "the Olympian defeatism of a doctrinaire radical gone sour," to [redacted] "one of the best recent books on political and social trends" and probably "the Bible of the next generation of neo-Marxists," to [redacted] a book "worth reading . . . not for the conclusions it imparts but for the disturbance to habitual thought patterns which it will engender." No one at all found the predictions in this book anything but gloomy, but most found it absorbing and with masochistic thoroughness [redacted] of the New York Times devoted two separate days to reviewing it. His estimate of its importance was apparently shared by others.

Burnham says he has excluded "all moral and emotional considerations" when he writes that the trend of the times is toward an economy ruled by the technical and managerial middle classes, more efficient but far more ruthless than capitalism, and just as much an exploiting economy. He sees its fullest development in the Soviet Union; he sees it in Germany, which to him is a "young, new, rising social order"; he sees it foreshadowed in the New Deal, whose "historical direction....as a whole runs entirely counter to the ideals and aims of liberalism." He is equally clairvoyant about the War. The United States will enter it in 1941, too late to save Britain but in time to seize much of the British Empire, will be gradually transformed by the crisis into one of the managerial states described, and will swallow most of the rest of the western hemisphere. By this time the rest of the world will consist of two superstates, with their centers of industry in western Europe and eastern Asia, respectively. There can follow only a series of endless wars between the three superstates in their bids for world power.

[redacted] comments that some of Mr. Burnham's ideas could like Hitler's, but that Hitler didn't invent them any more than Mr. Burnham did, "and it is proved every time an acorn sprouts or an oak falls of its own weight in a forest." Burnham's ideas are related to those of [redacted]

and [redacted]

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James Burnham was born in Chicago, Illinois on November 22, 1905, the son of Claude George Burnham, British-born executive vice-president of the Burlington Railroad at the time of his death in 1928, and of Mary May (Gillis) Burnham. When he took his B.A. at Princeton in 1927 he was the Latin Salutatorian (the equivalent of "first scholar") of his class. He continued his education at Oxford University in England, where he received a B.A. in 1929. Since that time he has been a member of the Department of Philosophy at Washington Square College of New York University, where he is now an assistant professor.

For four years, from 1930 to the end of 1933, he was co-editor with [redacted] of The Symposium, a critical review published quarterly. In 1932, the year he received his M. A. from Oxford, he and [redacted] published Introduction to Philosophical Analysis, a textbook for college students which, according to S. K. Langer, writing in the Journal of Philosophy, was a book "written in the spirit of modernity — a book with an unacademic metropolitan atmosphere; alive, rapid, colloquial. . . . On the whole, the Introduction to Philosophical Analysis, despite many shortcomings due to the extreme difficulty of its task, is a full and right-minded book; could the detailed elaboration of the work only have equalled in excellence the general conception, it would have been a pedagogical masterpiece."

It was in 1933 that Burnham first became associated with the political group known as "Trotskyists" or "Fourth Internationalists." As he himself puts it: "The official names of the group changed frequently; and the changes would hardly be intelligible without a supplementary history of radical politics during those years." Between 1933 and 1940 he was a frequent contributor to the Partisan Review and to "labor and radical" publications; at one time he was co-editor of The New Internationalist, the theoretical magazine of the United States Trotskyists; and in 1937 he was author of a pamphlet entitled Peoples' Front; the New Betrayal, attacking the Communist conception of a "peoples' front against Fascism."

But his quarrels with Trotsky himself soon became almost as bitter. In 1939 he was carrying on a bitter polemical struggle with Trotsky, then still alive and in Mexico, and early in 1940 he broke definitively with the Trotskyists. "The basic reason for the break," he says, "was my conclusion that Marxism is false, and that Marxist politics in practice lead not to their alleged goal of democratic socialism but to one or another form of totalitarian despotism." (In his book, however, he expresses his certainty that socialism is impossible "of achievement or even of approximation," and that in any case the particular form of totalitarian despotism which he calls the managerial society is more than probable.) Since the break with Trotsky, he says, "I have had no politics."

Mr. Burnham contributed one of the ten essays which comprise the book, Whose Revolution?, published in 1941, and in November of that year an article

by him called The Coming Rulers of the United States appeared in Fortune. Away from the classroom, writing does not occupy all of his spare time, however. He and

[redacted]
[redacted] spend as much time as they possibly can in the country, where they raise flowers and vegetables. [redacted]
[redacted]
[redacted]

References

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DATE: 10-15-2007
CLASSIFIED BY 60324 auc/baw/rs/ljmc
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United States Department of Justice
Federal Bureau of Investigation

Liaison Office, Ottawa, Canada

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WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.

CONFIDENTIAL
AIRMAIL SPECIAL DELIVERY

January 16, 1950.

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover,
Director,
Federal Bureau of Investigation,
U.S. Department of Justice,
Washington, D.C.

MAR 14 1991

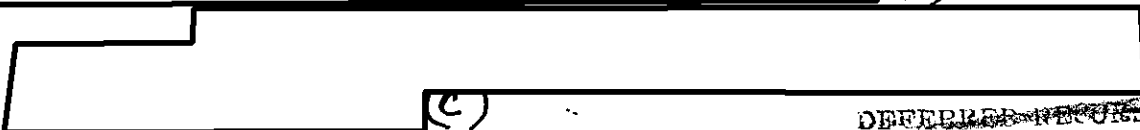
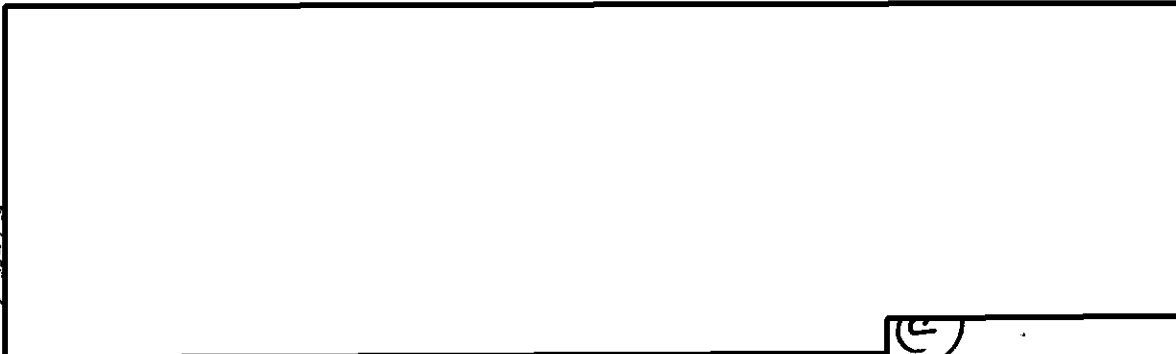
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334,834

Re: James Burnham
SPECIAL INQUIRY

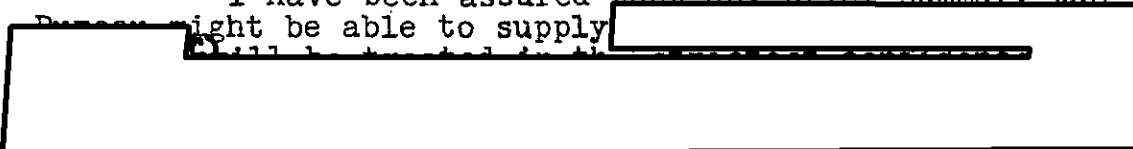


(C)

Dear Sir:



I have been assured that any brief summary the
Bureau might be able to supply



It would be most appreciated
if the matter could be handled urgently.

It would be helpful if any information the Bureau
might be able to supply could be forwarded to this Office at
as early a date as possible.

Very truly yours,

Glenn H. Bethel

Glenn H. Bethel

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62-60327-1572
1-17-50 p. 22. 1-17-50 p. 22. 1-17-50 p. 22.

letter to Bethel
2/7/50
N.L.J.
EN-115

64-33032

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 10-15-2007 BY 60324 auc/baw/rs/ljm

31 January 1950

MEMORANDUM

From: LCDR [REDACTED] OP-562H1
To: Captain [REDACTED]

1. Relative to our telephone conversation of this date, I list below the biographic material that I have on JAMES BURNHAM.

a. Author; b. Chicago, Illinois, November 22, 1905; s. Claude George and Mary May (Gillis) B. ; B.A., Princeton, 1927; B.A., Oxford (Eng.) U., 1929; M.A., 1932; [REDACTED] Mem. Dept. Philos., Washington Sq. Coll. N.Y.U., since 1929. Editor: (with [REDACTED] the Symposium, 1930-33. Author: (with [REDACTED] Introduction to Philosophical Analysis, 1931; The Managerial Revolution, 1941; The Machiavellians, 1943; The Struggle for the World, 1947. Home - 4419 47th Street, N.W., Washington, D.C., phone - Ordway 5992.

b. His most recent book, The Struggle for the World, was a huge success and was condensed in "Life" magazine. His new book, The Coming Defeat of Communism, will appear next month. One chapter of it is the leading article in this month's "American Mercury". It has been selected for distribution by the Catholic Book Club and will have the leading review in the New York Times Book review section, written by its first string Washington correspondent.

2. The lecture that he gave impressed both myself and a number of Reserve AGIO's in attendance at the ComAirLant AGI Symposium from 26-27 January of this year as being strictly in accordance with the party line. BURNHAM admitted that he had extensive knowledge of Communism due to the fact that he had been a Communist for a great many years (Trotskyite). He saw the light in 1940 and became a good American citizen ridding himself of the party.

3. Might be of interest to note that included in the equipment that he was able to see while aboard the FDR was the "Davis Barrier".

Respectfully,

RECORDED - 40

INDEXED - 40

58 APR 10 1950

65 APR 12 1950

March 28, 1951

MEMORANDUM

RE: JAMES BURNHAM

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 11-14-2001 BY 8123mch/BJ
334,834

This Bureau has not conducted any independent investigation concerning Burnham. In connection with another investigation, however, he advised the Bureau in March 1949 that he had been active in the "Trotskyite" Movement in New York City, from 1933 until 1940.

The "Trotskyite" Movement is composed of individuals who follow the teachings of Leon Trotsky, one of the leaders of the Russian Revolution who subsequently broke with Stalin and went into exile. He was murdered in Mexico in 1940.

Professor Burnham stated he attended a meeting of the Socialist Workers Party at Cleveland, Ohio, in February 1940.

The Socialist Workers Party has been designated by the Attorney General as an organization which seeks to alter the form of Government of the United States by unconstitutional means.

Reliable informants advised that the meeting of the Socialist Workers Party, which took place in Cleveland, Ohio, in February 1940, was [redacted] and James Burnham. This group led by [redacted] opposed the majority group of the Socialist Workers Party headed by James P. Cannon. The [redacted] group was opposed to the Stalin regime in the acquisition of new territories in Europe, and they referred to such acquisition as being primarily imperialistic. The group headed by James P. Cannon, on the other hand, while not favoring the Stalinist regime, contended that, since the Soviet Union was the only motherland of the Proletariat, it was essential that all working elements support the Soviet Union in spite of the leadership of Stalin.

INDEXED - 24 RECORDED - 24 64 3305 4

In April 1940 at a Convention of the Socialist Workers Party, [redacted] group was suspended. The expelled group immediately established themselves as a separate organization under the name of "The Workers Party" with [redacted] as [redacted]. Under date of May 21, 1940, Burnham resigned from the Workers Party, according to the "Supplement to Information Bulletin No. 6 of the Workers Party (National Office)." The Bureau files do not reflect any information that would indicate Burnham's current association with either the Workers Party or the Socialist Workers Party.

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The Workers Party has also been cited by the Attorney General as an organization which seeks to alter the form of Government of the United States by unconstitutional means.
(64-33032) (62-60527-15721)

An article concerning Burnham appears on Pages 121, 122 and 123 of the 1941 edition of "Current Biography" published by the H. W. Wilson Company, New York, New York. ("Current Biography, 1941" - Bureau Library)

An article under the heading "Author Says Political Offensive Can Turn Tide of Communism" appeared in the column entitled "Reading and Writing" [redacted] in the "Sunday Star" newspaper, Washington, D. C., on February 19, 1950.

An article entitled "Why Communism Will Fail," by James Burnham, appeared in "This Week Magazine" on February 19, 1950.

A book review by [redacted] entitled "James Burnham Plots a Strategic Campaign Against Communism," which was a review of the book "The Coming Defeat of Communism," by James Burnham, appeared in the "Sunday Star" newspaper, Washington, D. C., on February 26, 1950.

An article entitled "James Burnham's Fantastic but Dangerous Anti-Soviet Tirade," [redacted] appeared in the "Daily Worker," an East Coast Communist newspaper, on March 1, 1950. This was a critical review of Burnham's book "The Coming Defeat of Communism."

An article entitled "Fox of Reds To Speak at Post Lunch" appeared in the "Washington Post" newspaper, Washington, D. C., on March 17, 1950. This article reflected that Burnham would be one of the speakers at the Washington Post's Book and Author luncheon at the Statler Hotel on March 24, 1950. (64-33032)

The foregoing information is furnished as the result of a request for an FBI file check only, and is not to be considered as a clearance or nonclearance of the individual involved. It is for your confidential use only, and is not to be disseminated outside of your agency.

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Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : THE DIRECTOR

DATE: March 17, 1954

FROM : *for*SUBJECT: "THE WEB OF SUBVERSION" by JAMES BURNHAM *for*ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 12-14-1991 BY 8123 MCH/CH

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The syndicated column by Fulton Lewis, Jr., which appeared in the March 16, 1954, issue of the "New York Journal American" called attention to the captioned book which was recently published. You inquired whether or not it had been reviewed by the Bureau.

The Central Research Unit keeps abreast of all books dealing with Communism by carefully following the book reviews in the leading newspapers and periodicals and through receipt each month of copies of the Library of Congress catalog cards on all such books. No indication of the publication of the captioned book was obtained through these means, and it has, therefore, not been reviewed. In this connection, Lewis noted in his column that this book "is receiving the cold-shoulder treatment at the hands of most leading reviewers."

Arrangements have been made to obtain a copy of this book and it will be reviewed immediately on receipt to determine whether or not it includes any information of interest to the Bureau.

RECOMMENDATION:

None. For information.

JFC:fjb *for*

RECORDED-38

INDEXED-38

64-33032-5

MAR 25 1954

58 MAR 29 1954

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : THE DIRECTOR

DATE: March 29, 1954

FROM :

[Redacted]

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED

HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE MAR 14 1991 BY 8123 mch/ctt

334,834

SUBJECT: REVIEW OF "THE WEB OF SUBVERSION"
BY JAMES BURNHAM

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SYNOPSIS:

At the Director's request captioned book was reviewed by Central Research Unit. Based on official hearings and reports of Congressional investigating committees and writings of Whittaker Chambers and Elizabeth Bentley, Burnham reviews extent of Communist infiltration into U. S. Government from 1930's to present time. He outlines how Communist infiltration began in 1930's with formation of various agencies under the New Deal; how Communists moved to wartime agencies in early 1940's and to postwar and international agencies at end of World War II. Burnham points out that through this infiltration Communists engaged in military, political, economic, and atomic energy espionage; sabotage and terrorism (although no facts are cited to prove this allegation); and were able to influence U. S. Government policy in favor of the Soviet Union. Burnham recommends extending statute of limitations, admission of evidence obtained through wire tapping, and granting legal immunity to witnesses who refuse to testify on the grounds of the Fifth Amendment. He also claims that the full extent of Communist infiltration into U. S. Government has not yet been determined and suggests that "sleeper" groups, presently inactive, are still in U. S. Government agencies. Frequent references to FBI by name in book are all favorable and Director's testimony before Senate Internal Security Committee 11-17-53 in connection with Harry Dexter White case quoted in part. While the Bureau is not mentioned by name, Burnham alleges that the fact that [Redacted] was seen passing U. S. Government information to a Soviet espionage agent was a piece of "unusual luck." Bureau files reflect Burnham was Trotskyite from 1933 until 1940. Since that time he has written and lectured extensively on Communism.

RECOMMENDATION:

COPIES DESTROYED None. For your information

R 89 DEC 20 1961

Attachment
JFC:sawRECORDED-61
INDEXED-61

EX-124

APR 2 1954

(Book retained in Research Library)

APR 12 1954

Memo to THE DIRECTOR
Re: REVIEW OF "THE WEB
OF SUBVERSION"

DETAILS:

At the Director's request the Central Research Unit reviewed the recently published book, "The Web of Subversion" by James Burnham. This book is based on the reports and hearings of various Congressional investigating committees and the writings of Whittaker Chambers and Elizabeth Bentley, all of which are quoted extensively. Burnham stated that during the 1930's and 1940's underground members of the Communist Party infiltrated many agencies of the Executive Department of the Government, the United States Armed Forces, the White House, and some of the Committees of Congress. He limits this book to an analysis of former United States Government employees who have either been identified under oath as members of the Communist Party or Soviet espionage agents; those identified as having collaborated with Communist or espionage agents; and those who, when questioned under oath, refused to answer on the grounds of self-incrimination in accordance with the Fifth Amendment.

According to Burnham seven distinct Communist underground cells have been identified as operating within the United States Government in the past:

1. The Ware Cell (Harold Ware, John Abt, Nathan Witt, Lee Pressman, Alger Hiss, [redacted] Henry Collins, [redacted] and Victor Perlo).

2. The Silvermaster Cell (Nathan Gregory Silvermaster, [redacted] Frank Coe, Lauchlin Currie, Bela Gold, Sonia Gold, Abraham Silverman, [redacted])

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3. The Perlo Cell (Victor Perlo, Edward J. Fitzgerald, Harold Glasser, [redacted])

4. The Chambers Cell (Whittaker Chambers, Alger Hiss, [redacted])

5. Bureau of Naval Ordnance Cell [redacted]

Memo to THE DIRECTOR
Re: REVIEW OF "THE WEB
OF SUBVERSION"

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6. Government Printing Office Cell [REDACTED]
[REDACTED]

7. Fort Monmouth Cell (Julius Rosenberg). (pp. 36-38, 61, 67)

Burnham points out that Communist infiltration into the United States Government began around 1933 when Communist Party members infiltrated the various agencies organized in the early years of the late President Franklin D. Roosevelt's first term of office. He then notes that beginning around 1940, Communist Party members employed in those agencies transferred to the numerous agencies which were organized to promote the war effort of the United States during the Second World War. Following the end of the Second World War, Burnham outlines how these individuals again transferred to the postwar United States Government agencies, as well as the postwar international agencies, particularly the United Nations and its subsidiary organizations. (pp. 95-138)

Burnham suggests the following factors to help explain why underground members of the Communist Party were able to infiltrate the United States Government successfully during the early 1930's:

1. The Government agencies organized in connection with the New Deal were lax in checking the backgrounds of those whom they hired.
2. Stalin had consolidated his position in the Soviet Union by this time and Russia could therefore direct her energies to subverting non-Communist Governments through local Communist Parties.
3. It was during this period that the world Communist movement dropped its outright advocacy of the revolutionary overthrow of non-Communist Governments and entered the period of the "popular front."

Memo to THE DIRECTOR
Re: REVIEW OF "THE WEB
OF SUBVERSION"

4. American public and official opinion changed at this time from anti-Russian to pro-Soviet and pro-Communist, a factor which was symbolized by the official recognition of the Communist Government in Russia by the United States.

5. The Communist Party in the United States was no longer torn by the internal factionalism which characterized its early years from 1919 until 1929.

6. There had been a gradual breakdown in the United States of the traditional values of patriotism, religion, and family ties, accompanied by Communist infiltration into the educational field, as well as considerable disillusionment with the capitalist system, as a result of the depression in the 1930's.

7. The organized, trained, disciplined apparatus of the world Communist movement. (pp. 95-99)

Burnham also cites the following "non-governmental institutions" which contributed to the successful infiltration of the United States Government:

1. The Communist dominated United Public Workers of America which was finally expelled from the CIO in 1950.

2. The Institute of Pacific Relations, which was able to influence policy at the State Department.

3. Harvard University, Columbia University, the College of the City of New York, the University of California, and the University of North Carolina (because the majority of the underground Communists in the United States Government attended these universities.).

Memo to THE DIRECTOR
Re: REVIEW OF "THE WEB
OF SUBVERSION"

Burnham also cites the following as factors which help explain why these individuals were able to remain in Government employment:

1. During the 1930's and early 1940's the Civil Service Commission disregarded the problem of loyalty in approving individuals for Government employment.
2. The Ramspeck Act granted "formidable" job protection to Communists employed by the Government.
3. The merger of a number of temporary wartime agencies into the State Department. (pp. 75-83)

The author devotes a separate chapter to the Communist infiltration into the Department of State and the Department of the Treasury. He claims that the full extent of Communist infiltration into the US State Department will never be entirely known because State Department officials have attempted to conceal its extent and have frequently permitted individuals to resign for reasons other than security even though security was a factor in their case. In passing, the author notes that a considerable number of employees of the temporary wartime emergency Government agencies transferred to CIA, which has never been thoroughly investigated to determine the actual extent of Communist infiltration into this agency. Burnham cites the incorporation of a number of temporary wartime agencies into the State Department as the factor which largely explains the success of Communists in infiltrating the Department of State. In connection with the Department of the Treasury, Burnham claims that the Communist underground achieved "startling success" in its attempt to infiltrate this agency. (139-158)

A separate chapter is also devoted to Communist infiltration into the White House and the Armed Forces of the United States. Burnham concludes that "at times and temporarily" the White House was successfully infiltrated by Communists and

Memo to THE DIRECTOR
Re: REVIEW OF "THE WEB
OF SUBVERSION"

he claims that the Armed Forces "have been - and still are - heavily penetrated." He also states that the technical auxiliary branches of the Armed Services, notably Aberdeen Proving Ground, the Bureau of Naval Ordnance, and the U. S. Army Signal Corps at Fort Monmouth, have been infiltrated by secret Communists. (pp. 159-178)

In a separate chapter devoted to Communist infiltration of Congress, Burnham cites the following Congressional committees into which Communist infiltration has been exposed:

1. Senate Committee Investigating the Munitions Industry (Nye Committee).
2. Senate Committee on Education and Labor (LaFollette Committee).
3. Senate Committee on Interstate Migration of Destitute Citizens (Tolan Committee).
4. Senate Special Committee to Study the Problems of American Small Business (Murray Committee).
5. Senate Military Affairs Committee (Pepper Committee). (pp. 179-187)

With reference to the Atomic Energy Commission, Burnham, in a separate chapter, points out that Communists were able to infiltrate the Manhattan Engineering District, the radiation laboratory of the University of California, the atomic energy installation at Los Alamos, New Mexico, Columbia University, and the metallurgical laboratory at the University of Chicago. (pp. 189-202)

After reviewing the extent of Communist infiltration into the United States Government in the past, Burnham points out that there is no reason to believe that Communist infiltration has been eliminated and suggests that in all probability there are additional Communist cells which he describes as "sleepers" whose members are presently employed by the U. S. Government and whose purpose it is to maintain their employment awaiting future orders. (pp. 203-213)

Memo to THE DIRECTOR
Re: REVIEW OF "THE WEB
OF SUBVERSION"

Burnham outlines three major advantages obtained by the Soviet Union from this Communist infiltration into the U. S. Government:

1. The Soviet Union obtained the results of military, political, and atomic energy espionage performed by American Communists.
2. In many cases these individuals were able to influence U. S. policy in a way favorable to the Soviet Union, e. g., in Yugoslavia during World War II and in postwar China.
3. These individuals were able to steal material used in atomic energy, proximity fuses, bomb sights, radar and antisubmarine devices, which eventually were turned over to the Soviet Union. In this connection, the author also claims that the "non-governmental" section of the Communist underground has carried out sabotage and acts of terrorism in the United States but he cites no facts to support this allegation. (pp. 214-221)

The author recommends the following measures to prevent further Communist infiltration into the United States Government:

1. Extending the statute of limitations to permit prosecutions after a three-year period for activities against the internal security of the United States.
2. More relevant legal definitions of such terms as "political conspiracy," "espionage," "sabotage," etc.
3. The admission in court of evidence secured through wire tapping.
4. Granting legal immunity to witnesses in order to prevent the Fifth Amendment from being distorted.
5. The establishment of a business organization which would guarantee employment for former Communists who testified against the Communist Party.

Memo to THE DIRECTOR
Re: REVIEW OF "THE WEB
OF SUBVERSION"

6. Increasing public knowledge regarding the menace of Communism.

7. The discontinuance of the practice of describing former Communists who have furnished information about the Communist conspiracy as "informers," "stool pigeons," "renégades," etc. (pp. 222-236)

All references to the Bureau in Burnham's book are favorable and, on page forty-five, he quotes a portion of the Director's testimony before the Senate Internal Security Committee in connection with the Harry Dexter White case. The author points out that the Bureau had no investigative jurisdiction prior to 1940 and that "since then its record is remarkably good." (p. 230)

Burnham, however, claims (page four) that he noted FBI "observers" at a hearing of the Senate Internal Security Committee on May 1, 1953, and he describes the fact that [redacted] was seen passing information to a Soviet espionage agent as a piece of "unusual luck."

Bureau files reflect that Burnham was a Trotskyite from 1933 until 1940 when he broke with the Marxist movement. Since then he has written and lectured extensively throughout the country on the subject of Communism.

During the course of his book, Burnham mentions the names of approximately 150 individuals whose activities he treats in varying degrees of detail. Since all his information is admittedly derived from the writings of Whittaker Chambers and Elizabeth Bentley, together with the hearings and reports of the various Congressional investigating committees, all of which have already been reviewed by the Bureau, no attempt was made to check each individual file to determine whether or not there was any factual information in Burnham's book, which is not already available in Bureau files.

Burnham's book is attached.

retained in
Research Section

MAILED
APR 30 1959
NAME CHECK

April 29, 1959

JAMES BURNHAM
Born: November 22, 1905

bm
Reference is made to your request that you be furnished the results of any investigation conducted concerning the captioned person, wherein information of a subversive derogatory nature was developed. In response, you are advised that no such investigation which could be identified with the captioned person was located in a review of FBI files, however, you are referred to a memorandum entitled "James Burnham" which was previously furnished to the Department of State in December, 1950. (62-60527-20489)

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b7c

Orig and one to STATE (SCA/ORM)
Req. rec'd 4/24/59
[redacted] aal cab
(4) [initials]

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE MAR 14 1991 BY 8123 MCH/cst
334,834

NOTE: State advised subject to be invited to White House Conference on Refugees, May 21-22. In view of very limited background data furnished, State advised and concurred a name check could be limited to a "main security file search" only.

Tolson _____
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DeLoach _____
McGuire _____
Mohr _____
Parsons _____
Rosen _____
Tamm _____
Trotter _____
W.C. Sullivan _____
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Holloman _____
Gandy _____

60 MAY 4 1959

REC-77

EX-113

2 APR 30 1959

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI, and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency. This is in answer to your request for a check of FBI files.

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

57-58)
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Records Branch

4-28
4-24

1959

☐ Name Check Unit - Room 6523
☐ Service Unit - Room 6524
☐ Forward to File Review
☐ Attention _____
☐ Return to _____
Supervisor Room Ext.

Type of References Requested:

☐ Regular Request (Analytical Search)
☐ All References (Subversive & Nonsubversive)
☒ Subversive References Only
☐ Nonsubversive References Only
☒ Main *Sum* References Only

Type of Search Requested:

☐ Restricted to Locality of _____
☐ Exact Name Only (On the Nose)
☐ Buildup ☐ Variations
☐ Check for Alphabetical Loyalty Form

APR 27 1959

Subject *James Burnham*
Birthdate & Place _____
Address _____
Localities *Sum* APR 1959
R# *9* Date *4-24* Searcher Initials *5/64*
FILE NUMBER SERIAL

W 64-33032
W 64-33032-1 *Sum*
W 62-60527-20489 *Sum*
W 64-33032-4 *Sum*
W 62-60527-15721 *Sum*
W 12-15-50 *W*

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE *1-4-1983* BY *8153 mch/elt*
334, 834

W

Mr. Nichols

April 26, 1954

M. A. Jones

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b7C

READER'S DIGEST - MAY, 1954
"THE WEB OF SUBVERSION" BY JAMES BURNHAM
"JUST USE MY NAME" [REDACTED]
The

The Book "The Web of Subversion" by James Burnham appears in condensed version in the May, 1954, issue of Reader's Digest. For your information, it was recommended in my memorandum to you dated April 14, 1954, that this book be purchased for the Bureau Library and a purchase order was issued dated April 21, 1954.

In the same issue of the Reader's Digest there appears an article entitled "Just Use My Name" [REDACTED] which originally appeared in the magazine "Carnival" dated September, 1951. This article was reviewed in Crime Records when it originally appeared and it was suggested that time that no action be taken regarding the article. This was set forth in my memorandum to you dated October 3, 1951, which is attached.

No additional pertinent information regarding [REDACTED] or the individual known as [REDACTED] who allegedly uses [REDACTED] name as a reference, was located in Bureau files.

RECOMMENDATION:

None. For information.

Attachments

FKX@
FJH:dep

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 1-4-1994 BY 8123 MCH/ld
334,834

64-35002-1
NOT RECORDED
76 MAY 12 1954

MAY 19 1954

ORIGINAL COPY FILED IN 64-35002-1

MAILED

MAR 18 1960

NAME CHECK

March 16, 1960

See memo

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE MAR 14 1998 BY 8123 MCH/KC
334,834

JAMES BURNHAM
Born: November 22, 1905
Chicago, Illinois

James Burnham

This Bureau has not conducted any independent investigation concerning James Burnham. In connection with another investigation, however, Burnham advised an Agent of this Bureau in March, 1949, that he had been active in the "Trotskyite" movement in New York City from 1933 to 1940.

The "Trotskyite" movement was composed of individuals who followed the teachings of Leon Trotsky, one of the leaders of the Russian Revolution who subsequently broke with Stalin and went into exile. Trotsky was murdered in Mexico in 1940.

Burnham also stated that he attended a meeting of the Socialist Workers Party at Cleveland, Ohio, in February, 1940. Confidential informants who have furnished reliable information in the past advised that the meeting of the Socialist Workers Party which took place in Cleveland, Ohio, in February, 1940, was headed by [redacted] and James Burnham. This group, [redacted] opposed the majority group of the Socialist Workers Party led by James P. Cannon. The [redacted] group was opposed to the Stalin regime in the acquisition of new territories in Europe, and they referred to such acquisition as being primarily imperialistic. The group headed by James P. Cannon, on the other hand, while not favoring the Stalinist regime, contended that, since the Soviet Union was the only motherland of the Proletariat, it was essential that all working elements support the Soviet Union in spite of the leadership of Stalin.

In April, 1940, at a convention of the Socialist Workers Party, [redacted] group was suspended. The expelled group immediately established themselves as a separate organization

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Ingram _____
Gandy _____

Orig. and one to USIA
Req. rec'd: 2-24-60
msb
(4)

REC-45

64-33032-8

Handwritten initials and marks

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI, and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

51 MAR 21 1960

TELETYPE UNIT ☐

James Burnham

under the name of "The Workers Party," with [redacted]
[redacted] Under date of May 21, 1940, Burnham resigned from the Workers Party, according to the "Supplement to Information Bulletin Number 8 of the Workers Party (National Office)." FBI files do not reveal any information that would indicate Burnham's current association with either the Workers Party or the Socialist Workers Party.

The Workers Party and the Socialist Workers Party have been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

An article concerning Burnham which indicates some of his ideas appears on page 121, 122, and 123 of the 1941 edition of "Current Biography," published by the H. W. Wilson Company, New York, New York.

An article entitled, "Why Communism Will Fail," by James Burnham, appeared in "This Week Magazine" on February 29, 1950.

A book review [redacted] entitled, "James Burnham Plots a Strategic Campaign Against Communism," which was a review of the book, "The Coming Defeat of Communism," by James Burnham, appeared in the "Sunday Star" newspaper, Washington, D. C., on February 26, 1950.

An article entitled, "James Burnham's Fantastic but Dangerous Anti-Soviet Tirade," [redacted] appeared in the "Daily Worker," on March 1, 1950. This was a critical review of Burnham's book, "The Coming Defeat of Communism."

An article entitled, "Fee of Reds to Speak at Post Lunch," appeared in the "Washington Post," Washington, D.C., on March 17, 1950. This article revealed that Burnham would be one of the speakers at the Washington Post's Book and Author Luncheon at the Statler Hotel on March 24, 1950. (64-33032-4)

In 1954 a book, "The Web of Subversion," by James Burnham was published. This book, based on official hearings and reports of Congressional investigating committees and writings of Whittaker Chambers and Elizabeth Bentley, was a review of communist infiltration into the U. S. Government.

4-22b (11-23-55)

SEARCH SLIP

6118-IB

Subj: Burnham, James A

R# 349 Date 2-25 Searcher

Number 5-135

691 FILE NUMBER

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U.T.D. 64-33032

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I 62-60527-20489 (sum) 11/22/59

I 64-33032-1 (sum) T 3/2/52

I 64-33032-4 (sum) T 3/5/51

I 62-60527-15721 (sum) 9/4/59

MD 62-5-4694 I

MD 100-3-84-1711

MD 100-420031-6 S-135

MD 140-1530-12

MD 62-88217-1550

MD 61-7582-1816

MD 61-6629-79

MD 100-86590-A 14/14/58

- The Web of Subversion

- SEE Bureau Library

MD 121-18528-163

MD 100-416296-5 I

MD 100-374183-455, en. #47

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED

HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 10-15-2007 BY 60324 auc/baw/rs/ljm

4-22b (11-23-55)

SEARCH SLIP

Subj: Burnham, James

R# 399 Date 2-25 Searcher Number 5-135

FILE NUMBER

SERIAL

~~100-5215-71; 60 p. 5~~
~~100-86590-1048 p. 97~~
~~120, 123, 124, 125, 127~~
~~100-86590-1430 p. 1~~
~~100-86590-1401; 1388; 1077~~
~~108 p. #13; 33; 295; 959~~
~~100-64700-1202 p. 674~~
~~953 p. #61; 1093~~
~~140-18247-5 p. 4~~
~~138-3868-5~~
~~100-56416-116 p. #10~~
~~100-31912-2~~
~~100-383236-7, vol. 3, ep. 2~~
~~62-80750-A 8/10/53~~
~~N.Y. Brooklyn Engle~~
~~100-115040-A 1/1/54~~
~~Times Herald~~

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DATE 10-15-2007 BY 60324 auc/baw/rs/ljm

4-22b (11-23-55)

SEARCH SLIP

Subj: Burnham, James

R# 249 Date 2-25 Searcher Number 5-135

FILE NUMBER

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SERIAL

~~100-350512-587~~

~~100-358076-25~~

~~"The Coming Defeat of~~

~~Communism" Bureau Library~~

~~105-17233-5~~

~~100-349120-6~~ 5/35

~~121-32261-31~~

~~105-17233-10~~

~~100-3-84-1711; 1713~~

~~65-60375-9~~

~~100-28165-322~~

~~100-7002-356~~ ep. 31

~~65-58681-45~~

~~65-58681-44~~

~~100-44620-53~~

~~62-100567-15; 7~~

~~100-341778~~ 34 47

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HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 10-15-2007 BY 60324 auc/baw/rs/ljm

4-22b (11-23-55)

SEARCH SLIP

Subj: Burnham, James

R# 347 Date 2-25 Searcher Number 5135

FILE NUMBER

SERIAL

~~100-344,378-80~~
~~100-394,149-5~~
~~100-40,3541-8~~
~~100-24,628-9748 p 44~~
~~100-16-510 sect. 3 p. 622~~
~~100-12,202-8~~
~~100-337,961-41~~
~~100-345568-91~~
~~18-8880-9~~
~~100-375,346-406~~
~~105-26,197-21~~
~~102-80,750-3266~~
~~102-27,585-79~~
~~61-1292-1565~~
~~61-5124-A 2/16/53~~
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~~62-51,542-31~~

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED

HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 10-15-2007 BY 60324 auc/baw/rs/ljm

4-22b (11-23-55)

SEARCH SLIP

Subj: Burnham, James

R# 849 Date 2-35 Searcher Number 5-135

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT
WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.

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~~62-60527-20489~~

~~62-90001-211~~

~~64-200-227-321 p#45~~

~~64-200-231-774~~

~~64-527-221~~



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DATE: 10-15-2007

CLASSIFIED BY 60384 awc/baw/rs/ljm

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MAR 14 1991

CLASSIFIED BY 8123 MCH/KH
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ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 1-4-1991 BY 8123 MCH/c#

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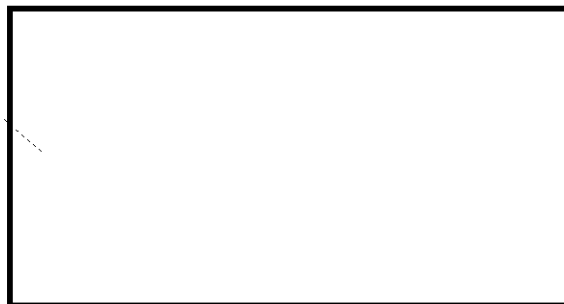
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DATE MAR 14 1991 BY 8123-mcd/kH

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Back of page 40

MAILED
MAR 6 1961
NAME CHECK

1 -

March 3, 1961

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE MAR 14 1991 BY 8123 mch/kl
#334,834

JAMES BURNHAM
Born: November 22, 1905
Chicago, Illinois

b6
b7c

This Bureau has not conducted any independent investigation concerning James Burnham. In connection with another investigation, however, Burnham advised an Agent of this Bureau in March, 1949, that he had been active in the "Trotskyite" movement in New York City from 1933 to 1940.

The "Trotskyite" movement was composed of individuals who followed the teachings of Leon Trotsky, one of the leaders of the Russian Revolution who subsequently broke with Stalin and went into exile. Trotsky was murdered in Mexico in 1940.

Burnham also stated that he attended a meeting of the Socialist Workers Party at Cleveland, Ohio, in February, 1940. Confidential informants who have furnished reliable information in the past advised that the meeting of the Socialist Workers Party which took place in Cleveland, Ohio, in February, 1940, was headed by [redacted] and James Burnham. This group, [redacted] opposed the majority group of the Socialist Workers Party led by James P. Cannon. The [redacted] group was opposed to the Stalin regime in the acquisition of new territories in Europe, and they referred to such acquisition as being primarily imperialistic. The group headed by James P. Cannon, on the other hand, while not favoring the Stalinist regime, contended that, since the Soviet Union was the only motherland of the Proletariat, it was essential that all working elements support the Soviet Union in spite of the leadership of Stalin.

In April, 1940, at a convention of the Socialist Workers Party, [redacted] group was suspended. The expelled group immediately established themselves as a separate organization.

ORIG AND ONE TO NASA 1810
Request Received: 2-16-61

NOTE: Above information previously furnished USIA and G-2.

BVG:ems

REC-95

EX 109

19 MAR 6 1961

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI, and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency. This is in answer to your request for a check of FBI files.

MAIL ROOM ☐

TELETYPE UNIT ☐

Tolson _____
Mohr _____
Parsons _____
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Callahan _____
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W.C. Sullivan _____
Tele. Room _____
Ingram _____
Gandy _____

James Burnham

under the name of "The Workers Party," with [redacted] as [redacted] Under date of May 21, 1940, Burnham resigned from the Workers Party, according to the "Supplement to Information Bulletin Number 8 of the Workers Party (National Office)." FBI files do not reveal any information that would indicate Burnham's current association with either the Workers Party or the Socialist Workers Party.

The Workers Party and the Socialist Workers Party have been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

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A book review [redacted] entitled "James Burnham Plots a Strategic Campaign Against Communism," which was a review of the book, "The Coming Defeat of Communism," by James Burnham, appeared in the "Sunday Star" newspaper, Washington, D. C., on February 26, 1950.

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(64-33032-4)

In 1954, a book, "The Web of Subversion," by James Burnham was published. This book, based on official hearings and reports of Congressional investigating committees and writings of Whittaker Chambers and Elizabeth Bentley, was a review of communist infiltration into the U.S. Government.

NUMEROUS REFERENCE

GROUNTS 4-22a

SEARCH SLIP

Subj:

Burnham, James

Supervisor

Room

R#

(105)

Date

FEB 20 1960

Searcher

Initial

503

FILE NUMBER

SERIAL

UTD SS 2/25/60

F 64-33032

NP 62-5-6801 Sum (I) 11/23/60

ST 62-60527-15721 Sum 9/19/49

SI -20489 Sum 11/22/50

F 64-33032-1 Sum 2/7/50

F-4 Sum 3/51

I 8 Sum 3/16/60

6F 62-5-4694 (I)

NP 62-60527-20489 (503)

NP 64-175-232-1293 p5

NP 105-54593-257 p4

See refs on space
not listed

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE MAR 14 1980 BY 8123 mch/cd

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#334, 834

DATE 10-15-2007

CLASSIFIED BY 60324 auc/baw/rs/ljm

DECLASSIFY ON: 25X 2-2411

10-15-2032

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

64-33032-

November 5, 1999

MAR 19 1991

CLASSIFIED BY 8/23
DECLASSIFY ON: OADR
Comp # 334, 839

JAMES BERNARD BURMAN

Economist

Board of Governors of the

Federal Reserve System

Washington, D. C.

SECURITY OF GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES

CSC Case Serial Number 77-705211

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT
WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

Returned herewith is the material which you forwarded to this Bureau with your referral of the captioned matter for investigation under the provisions of Executive Order (EO) 11650, the basis being information contained in the files of the Department of the Navy indicating that the employee's father, James Burman, Sr., born November 22, 1908, at Chicago, Illinois, was formerly a member of the Socialist Workers Party and the Workers Party.

A review of the material furnished reveals that the employee was born on October 22, 1938, at New York, New York. He served in the U. S. Navy from May, 1953, to September, 1956, at which time he apparently received an honorable discharge.



BY COURIER SVC.

11 NOV - 4

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Excluded from automatic
downgrading and
declassification

NOTE: Classified confidential as information herein so classified
by the Department of the Navy.

ECY:cef:rm

54 NOV 14 1969

TELETYPE UNIT

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

ORIGINAL FILED IN 140-0-91493

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Jones, Bernard Burdham

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[REDACTED]

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[REDACTED]

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[REDACTED]

(C)

The central files of the FBI contain no additional pertinent information identifiable concerning the employee's father or the employee's listed [REDACTED]

In view of the extensive investigation conducted by the Department of the Navy, and the excepted nature of the employment, this Bureau contemplates no investigation under the provisions of Section 8(d) EO 10450, in the absence of a future request.

This is not intended as a clearance or disapproval of the captioned individual by this Bureau and should not be disseminated to unauthorized persons or agencies.

Enclosures (6)

Enc.: CSC form 257; SF 85; Navy reports (4).

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

| | |
|---|--|
| <p>UNITED STATES CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION BUREAU OF PERSONNEL INVESTIGATIONS WASHINGTON, D. C. 20415</p> <p>- REFERRAL OF CASE TO FBI FOR INVESTIGATION</p> | <p>DATE: 10-16-69 IN REPLY REFER TO CASE SERIAL NO: INO:DHF:hbm 77.70.5211</p> <p>NAME: BURNHAM, James Bernard dob 10-22-39</p> |
| <p>TO: Director</p> <p>Director Federal Bureau of Investigation Washington, D. C. 20535</p> | <p>AGENCY: Economist SENS Bd of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, Wash. DC</p> <p>AUTHORITY FOR INVESTIGATION:</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Atomic Energy Act of 1954, 83rd Congress, 2nd Session</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Other Public Laws</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Executive Order 10422 as Amended</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Executive Order 10450 as Amended</p> <p>b6 b7C</p> |

This case is referred to you for investigation in view of the information contained in the Basis for Referral specified below. Please furnish copies of your reports of investigation to this office in the regular manner.

BASIS FOR REFERRAL:

- ☐ SI Files
- ☐ CSC Security Investigations Index
- ☐ CSC Security Files
- ☐ House Committee on Un-American Activities Files
- ☒ Office of National Intelligence Files
- ☐ Department of Army Files
- ☐ Department of Air Force Files
- ☐ Coast Guard Intelligence Files
- ☐ Application Form, Personnel Security Questionnaire, or Standard Form 86
- ☐ Confidential Inquiry Form(s)
- ☐ Report of previous investigation. Copies attached as indicated under enclosures.
- ☐ Report of previous investigation. Report may be reviewed at the Bureau of Personnel Investigations. Arrangements for review may be made by telephoning ~~64-33032~~ CSC EXT 26192
- ☐ Other (specify)

father: James BURNHAM

Reference *LIST MAIN FILE ONLY*

DECLASSIFIED BY DOJ Blanket Authority 2/11/76
ON 10-15-2007

REMARKS:

Material returned to CSC 10-31-69 HCP: cef

64-33032
NOT RECORDED
191 NOV 6 1969

6-ENCLOSURE

OCT 13 1969

Form 132, C O memo, Application
Form 25, C N I Record to FBI *RM*

BUREAU OF PERSONNEL INVESTIGATIONS

ENCLOSURES:

- ☒ CSC Form 257 with attachments.
- ☐ Application Form, 2 copies of PSQ, or Standard Form 86.
- ☐ Copies of reports of previous investigation.
- ☐ Form IN-17, IN-17A, or IN-34

THIS INFORMATION IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 10-15-2007 BY 60322

EMPL. SEC.

ORIGINAL FILED IN 140-0

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b7C

October 27, 1966

64-33032-



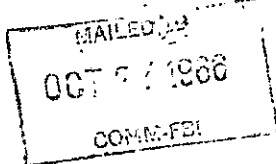
Dear [redacted]

I have received your letter of October 22nd and appreciate the interest which prompted you to write.

While I certainly wish it were possible for me to be of assistance to you, I must advise the FBI does not have the data you are seeking available for distribution; therefore, I cannot be of help to you in this instance.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover



ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 3-19-97 BY 8123 MCH/eth
334,834

NOTE: Bufiles disclose prior correspondence with [redacted] last outgoing 2-11-35. He has previously been furnished reprints on matters pertaining to communism. [redacted] is identified as a source of the Philadelphia Office and Bufiles contain no derogatory information concerning him. James Burnham is known as an individual who has affiliated with Communist Party members in the past and has published material concerning communist infiltration in the Government. [redacted] is well known for his left-wing activities.

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

ERE:mmj (3)

56 NOV 7 1966

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

ORIGINAL FILED IN 62-102119-4

22 October 1966

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Mr. J. Edgar Hoover, Director
The Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C. 20535

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE MAR 14 1994 BY 8123 MCH/164
334,234

Dear Mr. Hoover,

I have been working on a manual on Communism, the context of which is to be directed to the benefit of American Youth.

Thus far, I have compiled a simple and straightforward and understandable discussion of the Philosophy of Communism, based on the writings of such scholars as [redacted] and James Burnham -- and a veritable host of historians whose collected writings paint a sinister picture of the total socialist-communist movement down through the generations.

Included in the work, up to this point, I've compiled a chronology of the progress of theoretical Communism, covering the 1800's -- and, at this stage of my treatment, I am in need of information on two particular features of the chronology of practical Communism covering the 1900's, namely:

1. An account of the atrocities perpetrated by the Communists in the separate nations that have fallen under the domination of the Kremlin -- both the satellites and the soviet republics -- including statistics on mass murder and exile, with dates of occurrence.
2. An account of the fallacies and heresies of so-called "Christian Socialism" as perpetrated by Rev. Reinhold Niebuhr and his kind -- such information being of utmost importance in combatting the coexistentialism and agiornamento with which the Liberal Christian Intellect is permeated.

I would greatly appreciate what cooperation and assistance you might grant to my efforts in the above regard

64-33032-

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10/27/66
HRH-mmj
WML

ORIGINAL FILED IN 62-10849-4

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED

HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 1-4-1991 BY 8123 mch/lt

334,834

3/14/91

August 8, 1961

By Certified Mail
Return Receipt Requested

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Casper
Mr. Conrad
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Evans
Mr. Malone
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Mr. Holloman
Miss Gandy

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

Dear Mr. Hoover:

Recently I wrote the Charleston News and Courier that their sources of information were seriously open to question when on the one hand they reviled Owen Lattimore as a "notorious" leftist and extolled James Burnham, editor of the National Review, as a conservative.

I then added: "Burnham enjoys his role as an Ex-Communist. May he enjoy it in good health. As for Lattimore, may he be forgiven for the sins he never committed."

I did not expect any reply from James Burnham, except perhaps a reference to the excusable indiscretions of a man whose political beliefs are chameleon-like, but which, for along period, were not only Communist, but top-drawer Communist.

To this -- knowing full well the penalties of perjury - I am willing to testify under oath. But such an occasion will never arise. I am telling the truth, and James Burnham is lying. He wrote the News and Courier a most pious denial, calling my letter false and libellous.

To protect my good name I then collected affidavits. Discarding those from various shady characters, who may still be Communists and just mad at Burnham for his defection, I culled those from men and women who have known Burnham 50 years - intimately. These are friends and neighbors about whose character there is no question. Among them are Percy Bernard Eckhart, 84, dean of Chicago lawyers, a Republican leader of profound integrity;

[redacted] of Harvard University and prominent Vassar alumnus, and [redacted] of the Westinghouse Corporation. [redacted] cautiously refrained from stating that he knew Burnham was a Communist, remarking only, "I never did know at any given time what ideology Jim was adhering to." The others are more explicit. Burnham told me, and he told all his friends, that he was a Communist; he was proud of it. He preached it. He wrote about it. Now he denies it, and proclaims his position as an ultra-conservative.

Attorney-General Kennedy has a file on this matter if you

10 AUG 16 1961

ORIGINAL FILED IN 100-27572

Handwritten notes and signatures on the left margin, including "No such - Don't", "info on him & his wife, who is LATTIMORE's sister", "8/14/61", "Eck", "8-14-61", "232 AUG 23 1961", and "232 AUG 23 1961".



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Mr. Hoover - p. 2

On a personal note, I should like to thank you again, as I thanked you once before, for your efficient work in the Lattimore case. When McCarthy was charging - on the Senate floor, but not away from it, where his immunity did not protect him - that he would resign from the Senate if he couldn't prove that Lattimore was the No. 1 Soviet agent, I told all my friends: "Let Mr. Hoover handle this. If there is anything against Lattimore, he and his men will track it down."

When the Federal court dismissed the Lattimore case the news was buried with the obituaries in the News and Courier. [redacted] is a nice guy, and I still call him a friend, but I really think he believes McCarthy was a martyr, just as he believe the John Birch Society is a sacred institution. I'm sure nothing I can say will ever change his mind.

On a lighter note, I'm sending you a copy of a burlesque I wrote of the News and Courier's editorial policy. The President found it amusing, as did many of my Republican friends, like [redacted]

Faithfully yours, [redacted]



P. S. - Please excuse this bad typing. My machine has developed trouble.