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U.S. Department of Justice

Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D.C. 20535

July 25, 2016

MR. JOHN GREENEWALD JR.
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]

FOIPA Request No.: 1354208-000
Subject: Voice of America

Dear Mr. Greenewald:

Records responsive to your request were previously processed under the provisions of the Freedom of Information Act. Enclosed is one CD containing 811 pages of previously processed documents and a copy of the Explanation of Exemptions. Documents or information originating with other Government agencies originally referred to that agency were not included in this release. This release is being provided to you at no charge.

Additional records potentially responsive to your subject may exist. Please submit a new FOIA request if you would like the FBI to conduct a search of the indices to our Central Records System.

Submit requests by mail or fax to – Work Process Unit, 170 Marcel Drive, Winchester, VA 22602, fax number (540) 868-4997.

For your information, Congress excluded three discrete categories of law enforcement and national security records from the requirements of the FOIA. See 5 U.S.C. § 552(c) (2006 & Supp. IV (2010)). This response is limited to those records that are subject to the requirements of the FOIA. This is a standard notification that is given to all our requesters and should not be taken as an indication that excluded records do, or do not, exist.

For questions regarding our determinations, visit the www.fbi.gov/foia website under "Contact Us." The FOIPA Request Number listed above has been assigned to your request. Please use this number in all correspondence concerning your request. Your patience is appreciated.

You may file an appeal by writing to the Director, Office of Information Policy (OIP), United States Department of Justice, Suite 11050, 1425 New York Avenue, NW, Washington, D.C. 20530-0001, or you may submit an appeal through OIP's FOIAonline portal by creating an account on the following web site: <https://foiaonline.regulations.gov/foia/action/public/home>. Your appeal must be postmarked or electronically transmitted within ninety (90) days from the date of this letter in order to be considered timely. If you submit your appeal by mail, both the letter and the envelope should be clearly marked "Freedom of Information Act Appeal." Please cite the FOIPA Request Number assigned to your request so that it may be easily identified.

You may seek dispute resolution services by contacting the Office of Government Information Services (OGIS) at 877-684-6448, or by emailing ogis@nara.gov. Alternatively, you may contact the FBI's FOIA Public Liaison by emailing foipaquestions@ic.fbi.gov. If you submit your dispute resolution correspondence by email, the subject heading should clearly state "Dispute Resolution Services." Please also cite the FOIPA Request Number assigned to your request so that it may be easily identified.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "D. Hardy", with a stylized flourish at the end.

David M. Hardy
Section Chief,
Record/Information
Dissemination Section
Records Management Division

Enclosure(s)

EXPLANATION OF EXEMPTIONS

SUBSECTIONS OF TITLE 5, UNITED STATES CODE, SECTION 552

- (b)(1) (A) specifically authorized under criteria established by an Executive order to be kept secret in the interest of national defense or foreign policy and (B) are in fact properly classified to such Executive order;
- (b)(2) related solely to the internal personnel rules and practices of an agency;
- (b)(3) specifically exempted from disclosure by statute (other than section 552b of this title), provided that such statute (A) requires that the matters be withheld from the public in such a manner as to leave no discretion on issue, or (B) establishes particular criteria for withholding or refers to particular types of matters to be withheld;
- (b)(4) trade secrets and commercial or financial information obtained from a person and privileged or confidential;
- (b)(5) inter-agency or intra-agency memorandums or letters which would not be available by law to a party other than an agency in litigation with the agency;
- (b)(6) personnel and medical files and similar files the disclosure of which would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy;
- (b)(7) records or information compiled for law enforcement purposes, but only to the extent that the production of such law enforcement records or information (A) could reasonably be expected to interfere with enforcement proceedings, (B) would deprive a person of a right to a fair trial or an impartial adjudication, (C) could reasonably be expected to constitute an unwarranted invasion of personal privacy, (D) could reasonably be expected to disclose the identity of confidential source, including a State, local, or foreign agency or authority or any private institution which furnished information on a confidential basis, and, in the case of record or information compiled by a criminal law enforcement authority in the course of a criminal investigation, or by an agency conducting a lawful national security intelligence investigation, information furnished by a confidential source, (E) would disclose techniques and procedures for law enforcement investigations or prosecutions, or would disclose guidelines for law enforcement investigations or prosecutions if such disclosure could reasonably be expected to risk circumvention of the law, or (F) could reasonably be expected to endanger the life or physical safety of any individual;
- (b)(8) contained in or related to examination, operating, or condition reports prepared by, on behalf of, or for the use of an agency responsible for the regulation or supervision of financial institutions; or
- (b)(9) geological and geophysical information and data, including maps, concerning wells.

SUBSECTIONS OF TITLE 5, UNITED STATES CODE, SECTION 552a

- (d)(5) information compiled in reasonable anticipation of a civil action proceeding;
- (j)(2) material reporting investigative efforts pertaining to the enforcement of criminal law including efforts to prevent, control, or reduce crime or apprehend criminals;
- (k)(1) information which is currently and properly classified pursuant to an Executive order in the interest of the national defense or foreign policy, for example, information involving intelligence sources or methods;
- (k)(2) investigatory material compiled for law enforcement purposes, other than criminal, which did not result in loss of a right, benefit or privilege under Federal programs, or which would identify a source who furnished information pursuant to a promise that his/her identity would be held in confidence;
- (k)(3) material maintained in connection with providing protective services to the President of the United States or any other individual pursuant to the authority of Title 18, United States Code, Section 3056;
- (k)(4) required by statute to be maintained and used solely as statistical records;
- (k)(5) investigatory material compiled solely for the purpose of determining suitability, eligibility, or qualifications for Federal civilian employment or for access to classified information, the disclosure of which would reveal the identity of the person who furnished information pursuant to a promise that his/her identity would be held in confidence;
- (k)(6) testing or examination material used to determine individual qualifications for appointment or promotion in Federal Government service the release of which would compromise the testing or examination process;
- (k)(7) material used to determine potential for promotion in the armed services, the disclosure of which would reveal the identity of the person who furnished the material pursuant to a promise that his/her identity would be held in confidence.

F B I

Date: 12/12/74

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM: SAC, CHARLOTTE (105-NEW) (P)

POSSIBLE INTERFERENCE WITH
 VOICE OF AMERICA AND BRITISH
 BROADCASTING COMPANY TRANSMISSIONS
 IN UGANDA
 MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION

(OO: CHARLOTTE)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
 HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
 DATE 12/29/99 BY SP4 bjt/eg

Enclosed for the Bureau are five (5) copies of
 LHM in captioned matter.

LHM being classified ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ in order to
 protect source, it being noted that information was
 furnished to source in private conversation. In order
 to further protect source, LHM being shown as having
 been prepared at Washington, D. C.

b2
 b7D

Source is [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] is subject of pending Charlotte
 file 157-9456, case entitled, [REDACTED] aka,
 EM - AAPRP."

b6
 b7C

EX-117
 Source is attempting to develop further information
 concerning instant matter and possible interference with
 Voice of America and British Broadcasting Transmissions
 and the Bureau will be advised of pertinent developments
 by appropriate communication.

- 2 - Bureau (Encs. 5) (RM)
 2 - Charlotte
 RRG/bbp
 (4)

22 DEC 16 1974

info 12-17-74

R10/DRE

FIVE
 REC. CLASS. OFFICE

70 JAN 9 1975

Approved: _____
Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Washington, D. C.

December 12, 1974

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 10-27-2010

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

POSSIBLE INTERFERENCE WITH
VOICE OF AMERICA AND BRITISH
BROADCASTING COMPANY TRANSMISSIONS
IN UGANDA
MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION

On December 9, 1974, CE T-1 advised that on the same date [redacted] a current resident of Raleigh, North Carolina, Director of the Southeast Region of the All African Peoples Revolutionary Party (AAPRP), a characterization of which is attached as an appendix to this memorandum, advised that the Uganda Consul, Washington, D. C., is currently seeking a radio engineer for employment in that country. [redacted] advised that Uganda is currently erecting a radio transmitter and that they intend to interfere with the Colonial Program Transmissions of the British Broadcasting Company and the Voice of America when this transmitter is erected. [redacted] noted that transmissions of these two stations are currently received in Uganda and that area.

b6
b7C

DECLASSIFIED BY *SP4 bpt/leg*
ON *12/29/99*

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~Classified by 3715~~

~~Exempt from GDS, Category 2~~

~~Date of Declassification: Indefinite~~

Sources whose identities are concealed
herein have furnished reliable information
in the past except where otherwise noted.

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.

62 - 116360

ENCLOSURE

APPENDIX

THE ALL AFRICAN PEOPLES REVOLUTIONARY
PARTY (AAPRP)

The All African Peoples Revolutionary Party (AAPRP) has been publicly described by Stokely Carmichael as a mass party, international in scope and based on the teachings of Dr. Kwame Nkrumah, deceased former Premier of Ghana. Its objective is Pan Africanism which Carmichael describes as the total liberation and unification of Africa under scientific socialism. Carmichael has called for the destruction of America and capitalism and has stated that replacing capitalism with scientific socialism can only be accomplished through armed struggle. As organizer and Central Committee Chairman of the AAPRP, Carmichael has resided in Conakry, Guinea, since 1968, but periodically returns to the United States for speaking engagements and organizing purposes.

APPENDIX

DEC 20 1974

FBI File and Serial No.

62-116360-1

To: ☒ FBI Headquarters

☐ FBI Field Division,

b6
b7C

From:

☐

INR/DDM/RCI/IRB, Dept. of State

Regarding FBI ☐ report ☒ memorandum dated (month, day, year)

December 12, 1974

at (city, state)

Charlotte, North Carolina

concerning (title - not necessary if file number is shown)

POSSIBLE INTERFERENCE WITH VOICE OF AMERICA AND BRITISH BROADCASTING
COMPANY TRANSMISSIONS IN UGANDA

MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION IS-UGANDA

it has been necessary to make additional copies for official use within this agency,
as indicated below:

(A) Number of
Copies Made

Distribution

one (1)

INR/DDC

COPY RECORD

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 12/29/99 BY SP-4 bja/bcg

446113

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM : SAC, CHARLOTTE (105-3619) (C)

DATE: 3/15/75

SUBJECT: POSSIBLE INTERFERENCE WITH
VOICE OF AMERICA AND BRITISH
BROADCASTING COMPANY TRANSMISSIONS
IN UGANDA
MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION

(OO: CE)

b2
b7D

Re Charlotte airtel enclosing LHM 12/12/74.

No additional information concerning captioned matter developed by [] or other sources. In the event any additional information concerning captioned matter is developed, Bureau will be immediately advised.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 12/29/99 BY SP4 bjk/leg
#446113

2-Bureau
1-Charlotte
RRG:jcn
(3)

REC-31

EX-112

62-116360-2
62-116360-83007
3 MAR 19 1975



5010-110

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOI/PA
DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET
FOI/PA# 1354208-0

Total Deleted Page(s) = 2
Page 3 ~ Referral/Direct;
Page 4 ~ Referral/Direct;

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X For this Page X
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~~SECRET~~FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
Records/Operations Sections

3/14, 1985

- ☐ Name Searching Unit, 4543, TL# 115
☒ Service Unit, 4654, TL# 225
☐ Special File Room, 5991, TL# 122
☐ Forward to File Review, 5447, TL# 143
☐ Attention
☒ Return to 4253 242 4632
 Supervisor, Room, TL#, Ext.

b6
b7c**Type of Search Requested:** (Check One)

- ☐ Restricted Search (Active Index - 5 & 20)
☐ Restricted Search (Active & Inactive Index - 5 & 30)
☒ Unrestricted (Active & Inactive Index)

Special Instructions: (Check One)

- ☐ All References (Security & Criminal)
☐ Security Search
☐ Criminal Search
☒ Main FILES References Only
☒ Exact Name Only (On the Nose)
☐ Buildup ☐ Variations
☐ Restricted to Locality of

Subject FREE LAOTIANS ORGANIZATION
 Birthdate & Place AGAINST LAWLESS AND
 Address VILLIANOUS ARMY (HO-A-LAVA)

Localities R# Date 3/14Searcher
Initials RJPProd.

FILE NUMBER

SERIAL

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:

FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE

DATE 06-08-2010

~~SECRET~~
 Classified by 63
 Declassify on: OADR

FBI/DOJ

~~SECRET~~

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
Records/Operations Section

3-6, 1985

- ☐ Name Searching Unit, 4543, TL# 115
~~XX Service Unit, 4654, TL# 225~~
☐ Special File Room, 5991, TL# 122
☐ Forward to File Review, 5447, TL# 143
☐ Attention _____
~~XX Return to~~ 4253 242 4632
Supervisor, Room, TL#, Ext.

b6
b7C

Type of Search Requested: (Check One)

- ☐ Restricted Search (Active Index - 5 & 20)
☐ Restricted Search (Active & Inactive Index - 5 & 30)
☒ Unrestricted (Active & Inactive Index)

Special Instructions: (Check One)

- ☐ All References (Security & Criminal)
☐ Security Search
☐ Criminal Search
☒ Main _____ FILES _____ References Only
☒ Exact Name Only (On the Nose)
☐ Buildup ☐ Variations
☐ Restricted to Locality of _____

Subject _____
Birthdate & Place _____
Address _____

Localities _____

R# _____ Date 3-6-85 Searcher Initials ABg
Prod. _____

FILE NUMBER

SERIAL

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 06-08-2010

~~SECRET~~

~~Classified by 63~~
~~Declassify on: OADR~~

FBI/DOJ

AIRTEL

UNCLAS

3/27/85

Director, FBI

SAC, Washington Field

LETTER FROM [REDACTED] PRESIDENT, FLO-A-LAVA;
INTERNATIONAL TERRORISM - LAOS
OO: WFO

Enclosed for WFO, copy of letter received from U.S.
Department of State with attachment.

For information of WFO, Bureau indices are negative
regarding FLO-A-LAVA and [REDACTED]

b6
b7C

WFO will contact Voice of America, 330 Independence
Avenue, Washington, D. C., and conduct appropriate investigation
to identify [REDACTED]

Submit results of investigation in form suitable for
dissemination.

Enclosure

JCC:lp (1)

MAILED 14

MAR 27 1985

FBI

DE7
V-94

95-266659-2

16 APR 2 1985

RE [REDACTED]
4/15/85

Exec AD Adm. _____
Exec AD Inv. _____
Exec AD LES _____
Asst. Dir.:
Adm. Servs. _____
Crim. Inv. _____
Ident. _____
Insp. _____
Intell. _____
Lab. _____
Legal Coun. _____
Off. Cong. &
Public Affs. _____
Rec. Mgnt. _____
Tech. Servs. _____
Training _____
Telephone Rm. _____
Director's Sec'y _____

53 SEP 13 1985

MAIL ROOM []

FBI

TRANSMIT VIA:

☐ Teletype
☐ Facsimile
☐ Airtel

PRECEDENCE:

☐ Immediate
☐ Priority
☐ Routine

CLASSIFICATION:

☐ TOP SECRET
☐ SECRET
☐ CONFIDENTIAL
☐ UNCLAS E F T O
☐ UNCLAS

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED

HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 06-08-2010 BY 60324 UC BAW/DK/TH

Date 5/16/85

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM: SAC, WASHINGTON FIELD OFFICE (199M-4396) (C) (C-1)

LETTER FROM [REDACTED] PRESIDENT,

b6
b7C

PFO-A-LAVA;

INTERNATIONAL TERRORISM - LAOS

OO:WFO

Re Director airtel to WFO dated, March 27, 1985.

Enclosed are five copies of an LHM reflecting results
 of contact with Voice of America.

REQUEST OF THE BUREAU

The Bureau is requested to disseminate enclosed LHM
 as appropriate.

②-Bureau (Encs. 5)
 1-Washington Field Office (Enc. 1)

MJA:csh
 (3)

17 MAY 23 1985

Approved: _____ Transmitted _____
 (Number) (Time)

53 JUN 23 1986

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 06-08-2010

~~SECRET~~

Federal Bureau of Investigation

June 3, 1985

BY LIAISON

Deputy Assistant Secretary for Security
Department of State

Washington

ATTN: [REDACTED]

SY/TAG

RE: LETTER FROM [REDACTED] PRESIDENT,
FLO-A-LAVA; INTERNATIONAL TERRORISM-LAOS

b6
b7c

- ☒ 1. For your information, I am enclosing communications which may be of interest to you.
- ☐ 2. It will be appreciated if you will have the investigation conducted as requested in the enclosed memorandum and furnish the results.
- ☐ 3. No further investigation is contemplated with regard to this matter.
- ☐ 4. You will be advised of the pertinent developments in connection with this inquiry.
- ☐ 5. Please note change in caption of this case.
- ☒ 6. Status of case: ☒ Completed ☐ Incomplete

FILE

Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation

Reference is made to your memorandum dated 2/27/85, captioned as above.

Enclosed are two memorandums dated 5/16/85 and 4/25/85 concerning captioned matter.

~~SECRET~~

Classified by G3
Declassify on: OADR



ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 06-08-2010 BY 60324 UC BAW/DK/TH

U.S. Department of Justice

Federal Bureau of Investigation

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Washington, D.C. 20535
May 16, 1985

LETTER FROM [REDACTED] PRESIDENT,
FLO-A-LAVA
INTERNATIONAL TERRORISM - LAOS

b6
b7c

On May 7, 1985, George Bertzins, Chief, East Asia Branch, Voice of America, 330 Independence Avenue, Washington, D.C. was contacted and advised that Voice of America received a copy of a letter which was directed to the Royal Thai Embassy, threatening reprisals against Thai residents in the United States unless Laotian refugees were treated more humanely by the Thai government in Thailand. This letter was signed by [REDACTED] President, Flo-A-Lava.

Bertzins advised that neither he nor his Laotian Service Chief [REDACTED] had ever heard of [REDACTED] or Flo-A-Lava. He further advised that to his knowledge no reprisals had been undertaken as expressed after the Lao New Year (Songkram) which ended April 16th.

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.

15-2000-1-5
ENCLOSURE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOI/PA
DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET
FOI/PA# 1354208-0

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Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : D. M. Ladd

DATE: September 5,
1946

FROM : E. G. Fitch

SUBJECT: RUSSIAN LANGUAGE BROADCASTS *By State Department*There are attached hereto photostatic copies of [REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]

SE 11 11/102 340813-1

Mr. Tolson _____
 Mr. E. A. Tamm _____
 Mr. Clegg _____
 Mr. Coffey _____
 Mr. Glavin _____
 Mr. Ladd _____
 Mr. Nichols _____
 Mr. Rosen _____
 Mr. Tracy _____
 Mr. Mohr _____
 Mr. Carson _____
 Mr. Hendon _____
 Mr. Mumford _____
 Mr. Jones _____
 Mr. Quinn Tamm _____
 Tele. Room _____
 Mr. Nease _____
 Miss Beahm _____
 Miss Gandy _____

Attachment
JFD:OME

OCT 9 1946

COPY DESTROYED
R 343 FEB 16 1960RECORDED
& 347
INDEXED
EX - 6

Referral/Consult

5/10

100-346628-A

CHANGED TO

100-345231-7X

ged-

✓

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : J. C. Strickland

FROM : R. A. Collier

SUBJECT: RADIO BROADCASTS TO MOSCOW
Internal Security - R

DATE: March 10, 1947

Mr. Tolson _____

Mr. E. A. Tamm _____

Mr. Clegg _____

Mr. Coffey _____

Mr. Glavin _____

Mr. Ladd _____

Mr. Nichols _____

Mr. Rosen _____

Mr. Tracy _____

Mr. Carson _____

Mr. Egan _____

Mr. Gurnea _____

Mr. Hendon _____

Mr. Pennington _____

Mr. Quinn Tamm _____

Tele. Room _____

Mr. Nease _____

Miss Beahm _____

Miss Gandy _____

There is attached a photostatic copy of [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] It is suggested that this be
considered the first serial of a new file under the above-captioned [REDACTED]

Referral/Consult

Attachment

EX-23

RECORDED
&
INDEXED

100 346628-746

IF IB

74 15 MAR 12 1947

50 MAR 25 1947

mt

100-346628-13

CHANGED TO

100-345231-8

C

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1947

| | |
|----------------|-----------------------|
| ✓ The Director | Records Section |
| Mr. Tolson | Personnel Files |
| Mr. Ladd | Send File |
| Mr. Rosen | Bring file up- |
| Mr. Clegg | to-date |
| Mr. Glavin | Search, serial- |
| Mr. Nichols | ize, and route |
| Mr. Tracy | Reading Room |
| Mr. Harbo | Mechanical Section |
| Mr. Hendon | Bureau Supply Section |
| Mr. Pennington | Mail Room |
| Mr. Quinn Tamm | |
| Mr. Nease | |
| Mr. Coyne | |
| Miss Gandy | |
| Mr. Carson | |

| | |
|----------------|------------------|
| Mr. Tolson | |
| Mr. E. A. Tamm | |
| Mr. Clegg | |
| Mr. Glavin | |
| Mr. Ladd | |
| Mr. Nichols | |
| Mr. Rosen | Call me re this |
| Mr. Tracy | Note and return |
| Mr. Carson | |
| Mr. Egan | File |
| Mr. Gurnea | |
| Mr. Harbo | Stamp and mail |
| Mr. Mohr | Prepare tickler |
| Mr. Pennington | Call these files |
| Mr. Quinn Tamm | |
| Mr. Nease | |
| Miss Gandy | |
| | |
| | |

See Me

Office Memorandum • UNITED

GOVERNMENT

TO : THE DIRECTOR

DATE: June 16, 1947

FROM : D. M. Ladd

SUBJECT:

E.O.

G. I. R. - 5

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

In response to your inquiry as to whether we are checking employees connected with the "Voice of America", this is to advise that we have received an occasional request for a name check only, but have not received any request for investigations of these individuals. It is observed that the few requests that we have received for name checks were included routinely with some other requests and at no time was the request identified.

Since the introducing of a bill into the House requiring the FBI to investigate employees of this project, no names have been referred to the Bureau.

LLL:da

RECORDED 100-346628-16
 & F VZ II
 INDEXED 19 JUN 24 1947

17

60 JUL 10 1947

RECORDED COPY FILED IN 62

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL

RECORDED
Date:100-346628 18
August 25, 1947

EX-34
To: Mr. Jack Neal, Chief
Division of Foreign Activity Correlation
State Department
515- 22nd Street, N. W., Room 301
Washington, D. C.

From: J. Edgar Hoover - Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation

Subject: MARTIN FUCHS

A reliable source has advised that the "Voice of America" propaganda branch of the State Department in New York City, according to the informant, is "not only uninteresting but also misinterpreting American life and American ideas." This source stated that the sixth floor of the OIC in New York is "nothing else than a bunch of leftists;" that "it is hard to prove their political feeling because most of them do not belong to the Communist Party but are Communists at heart."

This informant stated that the Austrian desk used General Deutsch, a former leader of the Austrian Revolutionary Socialist Schutzbund, now the nucleus of Vienna's Communists, as a writer. An individual named Marill, who is associated with Deutsch, did his utmost to appraise the book, "The Wallaces of Iowa," during the time that Wallace attacked the United States foreign policy. The informant stated that the German desk employed many former Communists like Eliasberg, who has denied that he ever belonged to the German Communist Party.

The informant went on to state that the Austrian writer, Bauer, was most closely befriended by Johannes Steel, the pro-Russian radio commentator; and that the leader of the Austrian desk, Dr. Martin Fuchs, had never prevented leftist misinterpretations of his writers.

In conclusion, the informant stated that the above people are paid salaries from five to ten thousand dollars per year and are working only a short time during the day; that they do not only live from our taxpayers' money but really do not like America and stay here only because nobody else wants them.

The foregoing is furnished for your information and any action deemed advisable.

FLJ:LN
100-349428

ORIGINAL COPY FILED IN

58 SEP 18 1947

RECEIVED

New York 7, New York

June 13, 1947
CONFIDENTIAL

Director, FBI

Office Memorandum
RE: MARTIN FUCHS, in charge of
Austrian broadcast by State
Department;
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

b2
b7D

Dear Sir:

The following information was furnished Special Agent H. H. FINZEL on June 6, 1947, by Confidential Informant whose identity is known to the Bureau:

" In reference to the latest testimonies given by Secretary of State Marshall, General Eisenhower and Ambassador Walter Bedell Smith in favor of continuing the Voice of America the following statements and suggestions should be forwarded to proper authorities and congressional circles:

" It is evident, that the aforementioned three personalities have been the tool of leftist - not openly communist - circles; it seemed that they did not know what is going on in their own departments and received coloured reports from their own underlings.

" The idea of keeping up the "Voice of America" is very sound. But as it is now, it should be called the "Voice of refugee jobholders". Writer of this memo has been listening to Austrian and German broadcasting of the OIC and found them not only utterly uninteresting, boring, but also misinterpreting American life and American ideas.

" The sixth floor of the OIC in New York, 57th Street, is nothing else than a bunch of leftists. It is hard to prove their political feeling; even the FBI cannot prove their 'communist leanings' because most of them do not belong to the Communist Party, but are communists at heart.

" For instance:

" Did Marshall know that:

RECORDED

INDEXED

HHF:EM

44 SEP 4 1947

Letter to Director

June 13, 1947

" 1. The Austrian desk used General Deutsch, former leader of the Austrian Revolutionary Socialist Schutzbund, now the nucleus of Vienna's communists, as a writer.

" 2. The brother's Weiss (White) and furthermore the writers Rottenberg, Bauer and Marill were connected most closely to Deutsch.

" 3. That Marill did his utmost to appraise the book 'The Wallaces of Iowa' during the time, as Wallace attacked our foreign policy. Marill is still employed.

" 4. That the German desk employed many former communists like Eliasberg, who of course denied that he ever belonged to the German Communist Party?

" 5. That their broadcasts arouse only contempt in Austria and Germany?

" 6. The Austrian Section has only one competent radio announcer, who is highly estimated in Austria, because he left that country not for racial reasons but voluntarily as political enemy of Hitler. He was famous in Vienna before that war.

" 7. That the German section has also only one or two decent writers and speakers.

" 8. That the Austrian writer Bauer was most closely befriended to Johannes Steel and the leader of the Austrian Desk Dr. Martin Fuchs never prevented leftist misinterpretations of his writers.

" 9. That these people get salaries between 5 and 10,000 dollars per annum and are working only a short time during the day? They do not only live from our taxpayer's money, but really do not like America and stay only here, because nobody else wants them?

" Positive Suggestion:

" The 'Voice of America' could continue at a minimum of expenses, if all news and comments could be written by the competent officials of the State Department itself and that only one or two speakers are kept from the former office to send it over the air. News material could also be provided by AP, UP or INS, but never by aliens (despite their citizenship) who do not only misunderstand our American life and ideas, but have also lost contact completely with the new life in their former countries.

Letter to Director

June 13, 1947

" The office expenses of the 'Voice of America' could most easily be reduced to about 100,000 dollars a year, but never need 31 millions."

Confidential Informant [] stated that he obtained the above information by talking to ROBERT INGRAM, Austrian Journalist, OTTO GUNTHER, Editor of newspaper "Austria", and a Mr. KOGANOVSKI, who is Austrian and is engaged in the export business in New York City.

The above is being furnished to the Bureau for information purposes.

Very truly yours,

EDWARD SCHEIDT
SAC

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : The Director

DATE: May 27, 1947

FROM : D. M. Ladd

SUBJECT:

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

Reference is made to the attached newspaper clipping from the Times-Herald dated May 22, 1947, entitled "Voice of What?" which referred to the State Department's radio set-up under Assistant Secretary of State William Benton.

Pursuant to your request, there are attached hereto summary memoranda of information as contained in the Bureau's files concerning Benton's three assistants:

William Treadwell Stone
 Haldore Eugene Hanson
 Charles A. Thomson.

Attachment

FLJ:mpd

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 &
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100-346628-19
 JUN 13 1947

RECORDED COPY FILED IN

'Voice' of What?

"Conducted by a group of pro-Communist fellow-travelers and muddleheads, they fill the ether with tons of material favorable to the Soviet Union and the Communists, or just plain twaddle."

The quotation is from a recent speech in the House by Representative Fred E. Busbey (R), of Illinois, about the "Voice of America."

This alleged American voice is the State Department's radio setup, under assistant Secretary of State William Benton, for the broadcasting of U. S.-promotion stuff to other countries, including Russia.

When the State Department asked recently for 31 million and some odd dollars to keep the "voice" prattling for another year, the House cut the request by exactly 100%.

Representative Karl E. Mundt (R), of South Dakota, is now backing a bill to let the "voice" go on talking, but on a reduced budget and under a management from which the FBI would have carefully sifted out all Communists, fellow travelers and other subversives.



William Benton

When you consider that these broadcasts reach few if any people in gagged and ear-plugged Soviet Russia, the whole project seems pretty futile, even though Gens. Eisenhower and Marshall and various other prominent persons think it is a fine thing.

If we must have the "voice," though, it certainly should be Edgar Bergen'd by Americans whose loyalty is unquestionable. That has not been happening under the Benton management to date.

Benton's three top assistants in charge of the "Voice of America" broadcasts have been Messrs. William T. Stone, Haldore E. Hanson and Charles A. Thomson.

Stone is an ex-member of the editorial board of Amerasia magazine, which has printed large amounts of pro-Russian copy. Hanson was for long a soldier of fortune in China, where his best friends and confidants were Chinese Communists. He was shifted hurriedly to another State Department niche when the Congressional heat was

Mr. Tolson ☒
Mr. E. A. Tamm ☒
Mr. Clegg ☒
Mr. Glavin ☒
Mr. Ladd ☒
Mr. Nichols ☒
Mr. Rosen ☒
Mr. Tracy ☒
Mr. Carson ☒
Mr. Egan ☒
Mr. Gurnea ☒
Mr. Harbo ☒
Mr. Hendon ☒
Mr. Jones ☒
Mr. Leonard ☒
Mr. Pennington ☒
Mr. Quinn Tamm ☒
Mr. Nease ☒
Miss Gandy ☒

turned on the "voice." Thomson has had considerable to do with production of pro-Communist movies, and is on record with some loud praises of the Communists' activities in the Spanish civil war.

Many of Benton's lesser helpers were inherited from Archibald MacLeish's and Elmer Davis' old Office of War Information, which was notorious for its high percentage of Red and fellow traveler employees.

Benton says he was unfamiliar with most of the "voice" program contents. The answer to that is, we'd say: Then what are the taxpayers paying Benton his \$10,000 a year for? To sit around and look pretty?

We'd suggest, urgently, that if Congress keeps the "Voice of America" alive at all, it at least insist on a personnel cleanup from top to bottom; and if it wants to start with Benton himself we don't expect to object.

What do our files show on these three?

H.

ENCLOSURE

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MAY 22 1947

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1A

File (5)

May 27, 1947

WILLIAM TREADWELL STONE

Mr. Stone is presently employed as Director of the Office of International Information and Cultural Affairs, State Department, under Assistant Secretary of State William Benton.

Background

William T. Stone, according to information appearing in his passport file at the State Department, was born in Yonkers, New York, on June 7, 1899. His wife's maiden name was Grace Linklater, who was born at Portland, Oregon, on February 11, 1900. They were married on June 21, 1925.

Foreign Travel

The records of the State Department reflect that William Treadwell Stone applied for a United States passport on December 12, 1922, April 29 and December 18, 1929, April 11, 1936, and August 13, 1942. His application in 1922 was for travel to England, France, Switzerland, Germany, Italy, Turkey, India, China, and Japan, for the purpose of study and to visit friends. His application in 1926 included his wife and was for the purpose of travel to England, France and Germany.

On December 18, 1929, he again applied for a passport for the purpose of travel to Great Britain to report on a naval conference. He listed his occupation as journalist and gave his residence as 1701 Surrey Lane, N. W., Washington, D. C.

His passport application filed on April 11, 1936, was for the purpose of travel to France, Switzerland, Germany, Poland and Russia for business and pleasure. His residence address was given as Barnegat Road, RFD No. 1, New Canaan, Connecticut. On July 25, 1929, this passport was amended to exclude his wife and to show his occupation as that of executive instead of journalist. A notation appears in the file that Mr. William T. Stone was then vice president and the Washington representative of the Foreign Policy Association.

His passport application made in August, 1942, was issued for travel to the British Isles on official business for the U. S. Government as an employee of the Board of Economic Warfare. This passport was validated by the American Vice Consul in London, England, on September 8, 1942. It was again validated

100-346628-19

by the American Vice Consul in London on November 13, 1944. At that time Stone was listed as Director of the Special Areas Branch of the Foreign Economic Administration.

Miscellaneous Information

William T. Stone has been vice president of the Foreign Policy Association, which organization was a continuation of the League of Free Nations, reportedly a pro-Soviet group. In June of 1927, the Director of Eastern European Affairs at the State Department advised that the Foreign Policy Association was considered to be pro-Soviet in its views and propaganda. In January, 1927, the Foreign Policy Association was reported to have been sponsored in its inception by the American Civil Liberties Union; at that time it favored the United States recognition of the USSR. On March 6, 1937, a confidential informant advised that the Foreign Policy Association was a member of the Cooperative Committee on Publications, which group was to distribute peace literature.

William T. Stone is listed as co-author of a book entitled "America Contradicts Herself," with the sub-title "The Story of our Foreign Policy." Ryllis Alexander Goslin is co-author of this book, which was published in May of 1938. Goslin and Stone have edited other pamphlets and publications for the Foreign Policy Association.

In 1937, William T. Stone was a member of the original editorial board of "Amerasia" magazine under Frederick Vanderbilt Field, chairman, and Philip Jaffe, managing editor. Field was later, in 1941, the head of the American Peace Mobilization, the successor to the American League for Peace and Democracy, which picketed the White House until the Nazi invasion of the Soviet Union.

William T. Stone, a vice president of the Foreign Policy Association, spoke at a meeting, on March 23, 1937, sponsored by the Spanish Loyalists at the University of Pennsylvania.

Stone spoke at the conference held by the Institute of International Relations in July of 1940 at Muhlenberg College in Allentown, Pennsylvania. He was listed as vice president of the Foreign Policy Association and one who spent several years in newspaper work in Europe, studied at the London School of Economics, and was then the head of the Washington office of the Foreign Policy Association and editor of "Headline Books," published by the organization.

One William T. Stone was listed as a subscriber to the "Daily Worker" in 1941. His address was given as Room 1359, National Press Building, Washington, D. C. It is further noted that this individual was on the "Keep Out of War Committee."

One Clinton Hartley Grattan, the subject of a Hatch Act investigation employed as an economic analyst at the Board of Economic Warfare, when interviewed, stated that William T. Stone asked him to take his position with the Board of Economic Warfare. Grattan formerly contributed to "Fight," the publication of the American League for Peace and Democracy, a Communist front organization. Stone was interviewed during the investigation of Grattan and at that time he described him as "a liberal but not a radical."

In February, 1942, William T. Stone was listed as a reference on an application filed by Just Lunning at the Foreign Economics Administration. Another reference was Frank V. Coe. Lunning was recently discharged from a responsible position at the State Department and was a known contact of numerous subjects and associates in the Gregory case. It is noted that Frank V. Coe is also a subject in the Gregory case.

In a report entitled "Survey of the U. S. State Department by Benjamin Stolberg," New York City, on behalf of the National Industrial Conference Board in March, 1947, Stolberg reported the following information concerning the Office of International Information and Cultural Affairs, headed by the Assistant Secretary of State in Charge of Public Affairs William Benton; It was stated that the personnel of Mr. Benton's office was drawn from four wartime agencies: The Office of War Information; The Office of Strategic Services; the Foreign Economic Administration, and the Office of Inter-American Affairs. Benton's two chief aids are Haldore Hanson, his chief executive assistant, and William Treadwell Stone, Director of the Office of International Information and Cultural Affairs (known as OIC). In other words, he described Stone as the most important official in this setup next to Benton. He pointed out Stone's background and affiliation with "Amerasia," which magazine is known to favor a pro-Communist foreign policy in the Far East, and his association with the American Peace Mobilization. He ended by stating that Mr. Stone, in his present position, is now diffusing American culture and political aims throughout the world.

Information concerning Stone has been made available to the Secretary of State on December 8, 1945, and to Mr. Robert H. Laughlin of the House Committee on Appropriations February 20, 1946.

May 27, 1947

HALDORE EUGENE HANSON

Mr. Hanson is presently employed as Executive Assistant under Assistant Secretary of State William Benton in the Office of International Information and Cultural Affairs, State Department.

Background

According to the files of the State Department, Hanson was born April 22, 1912, at Virginia, Minnesota. He graduated from Carlton College, Northfield, Minnesota, in 1934, receiving a B.A. degree in history. The records in the State Department indicate Hanson was an English teacher with the YMCA Commercial College in Peiping, China, from 1934 to 1936. He was with the Central China University at Wuchang during 1936 and 1937. During the period 1934 to 1937, he worked as a reporter for the Peiping Chronicle, the China Weekly Review, the North China Daily News, and the Hankow Herald. From 1937 to 1939 he was listed as a correspondent for the Associated Press in China.

Foreign Travel

His passport file indicates he has spent considerable time abroad. In 1930, he was reported to have proceeded to Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Germany and France. In 1933 he was scheduled to visit China, Southern Asia, Arabia, Egypt, the Balkans and Western Europe. He also made a tour of the East, visiting Japan, China, Korea, India, Manchukuo and Russia in 1934. In 1935 he was in Tientsin, China. In October, 1937, it was reported that Hanson was held by the Japanese military authorities at Paoting, China, for an undeclared reason.

Miscellaneous Information

On February 20, 1942, Hanson was employed in the position of Senior Divisional Assistant, Department of State, at a salary of \$4600 per year. His duties were "writing movie scripts for China, selecting movies for China, aiding in program for selecting technical experts for dispatch to China." On March 22, 1945, Hanson was transferred from a specialist in Chinese affairs in the Office of Special Affairs, Division of Cultural Relations, to the position of Executive Assistant to the Assistant Secretary for Public and Cultural Relations, Archibald MacLeish, at \$5600 per annum.

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ENCLOSURE 4

In June, 1945, the Soviet Embassy issued invitations to various scientists in the United States to attend the Science Jubilee in Moscow commemorating the 200th anniversary of the founding of the Russian Academy of Science. Dr. Edward U. Condon, the present director of the National Bureau of Standards, had received an invitation from the Soviet Embassy to attend this jubilee. Dr. Condon, who is known to be pro-Soviet, insisted on going to the Soviet Union in spite of protests made by the War Department to the Department of State. Condon went to New York City for the purpose of boarding a plane for Moscow on June 10, 1945. According to information furnished by the Manhattan Engineer District, Condon telephoned the White House from New York and was referred by the White House to Haldore Hanson, an assistant to Archibald MacLeish, Assistant Secretary of State in Charge of Cultural Relations, who was handling arrangements for the trip by various American scientists. According to the Manhattan Engineer District, in Hanson's absence, Dr. Condon dictated over the telephone to Hanson's secretary a letter to the President concerning the matter of his passport.

Hanson is known to have previously contributed articles to "Amerasia" magazine, which is owned and edited by Philip Jacob Jaffe, who you will recall was the subject in the Jaffe case involving unlawful possession of Government documents in 1945.

In a report entitled "Survey of the U. S. State Department by Benjamin Stolberg," New York City, on behalf of the National Industrial Conference Board in March, 1947, Stolberg reported the following information concerning the Office of International Information and Cultural Affairs, headed by the Assistant Secretary of State in Charge of Public Affairs William Benton: It was stated that the personnel of Mr. Benton's office was drawn from four wartime agencies: The Office of War Information; the Office of Strategic Services; the Foreign Economic Administration, and the Office of Inter-American Affairs. Benton's two chief aids are Haldore Hanson, his chief executive assistant, and William Treadwell Stone, Director of the Office of International Information and Cultural Affairs (known as OIC). Stolberg reported that Hanson, before entering the State Department in 1942, had spent eight years in China as a teacher and journalist; that during that time he worked actively with the Chinese Communists; that he has contributed to both "Amerasia" and "Pacific Affairs," and that in his book "Humane Endeavor," published in 1939, he leaves no doubt of his political sympathies.

Information concerning Hanson has been made available to Mr. Robert H. Laughlin of the House Committee on Appropriations February 20, 1946.

May 27, 1947

CHARLES A. THOMSON

Charles A. Thomson was born November 15, 1893, at Springfield, Ohio. He attended Wittenberg College in Ohio, where he received an A.B. degree in 1914. In 1922, he received his M.A. degree from the University of Mexico. He attended the University of Chicago from 1928 to 1929, Columbia University from 1932 to 1933, and served in the U. S. Army from 1918 to 1919. His previous employment is as follows:

Presbyterian Board of National Missions - 1922 to 1928;
Fellowship of Reconciliation - 1929 to 1932;
Research Associate and Specialist on Latin American
Affairs - 1933 to 1939;
Washington Representative, Foreign Policy Association - 1936 to 1937;
Secretary of a Commission on Cuban Affairs, Foreign Policy
Association, 1934.

Mr. Thomson was employed by the State Department on February 15, 1939, in the Division of Cultural Relations. On July 5, 1940, he became chief in the Division of Cultural Relations, State Department. On November 8, 1946, he was appointed an advisor to the United States Delegation to the first session of the General Conference of the United Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, which convened in Paris on November 19, 1946. His present position is that of Acting Advisor in the Office of International Information and Cultural Affairs, State Department, under Mr. William T. Benton, Assistant Secretary of State in Charge of Public Affairs.

Benjamin Stolberg, in a report entitled "Survey of the U. S. State Department," in March, 1947, which he made on behalf of the National Industrial Conference Board, stated that the Office of International Information and Cultural Affairs, headed by Assistant Secretary of State in Charge of Public Affairs William Benton, was made up of personnel from four wartime agencies: The Office of War Information; the Office of Strategic Services; the Foreign Economic Administration, and the Office of Inter-American Affairs. It was stated that Benton's two chief aids were Haldore Hanson, chief executive assistant, and William Treadwell Stone. It was also stated that Charles A. Thomson, an acting advisor, was formerly with the Foreign Policy Association during the Spanish Civil War; that in May, 1938, he published a Foreign Policy report entitled "The War in Spain," which praised the Stalinist activities; that in less than a year after this report was published, Thomson was appointed Assistant Chief, Division

100-346628-19

ENCLOSURE

of Cultural Relations of the State Department at a salary of \$5600 per year, and in 1940 he became Chief of the Division at \$8000 per year.

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : D. M.
 FROM : E. G. Fitch
 SUBJECT: Voice of America
 May 6, 1947

May 29, 1947

Mr. Tolson _____
 Mr. E. A. Tamm _____
 Mr. Clegg _____
 Mr. Coffey _____
 Mr. Glavin _____
 Mr. Ladd _____
 Mr. Nichols _____
 Mr. Rosen _____
 Mr. Tracy _____
 Mr. Mohr _____
 Mr. Carson _____
 Mr. Hendon _____
 Mr. Mumford _____
 Mr. Jones _____
 Mr. Quinn Tamm _____
 Tele. Room _____
 Mr. Nease _____
 Miss Beahm _____
 Miss Gandy _____

Blp V. R

Attached is a copy of the English translation of that portion of the Voice of America broadcast on May 6, 1947, which was furnished to the FBI. This is the broadcast, you will recall, that was mentioned in a copy of a State Department communication made available to the Bureau on which Mr. Tamm noted "We should get the script".

Attachment
 EGF:OME

100-346628-20
 JUN 6 1947

Orig. script returned to State Dept.

*my, my we mustn't
 ruffle the feelings of
 Moscow even if to do
 so is only in telling the
 truth.*

U

C

H.

Ph

(Bottom of "16" and top of "16" page 2)

Yesterday the Congressional Committee on appropriations approved a \$35 million FBI budget for the fiscal year beginning July 1 after the Director of the FBI, Edgar Hoover, proved that due to shortage of employees the FBI is unable to handle its work. According to Hoover the American Communist Party now has seventy-five thousand members.

Translated by:

O. L. McMahon

5/29/47

zg

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ENCLOSURE

100-346628-20

2-18 file
1-8
1-20

Voice of America

✓ U.S. RADIO 'SPREADS UNREST IN BALKANS'

Moscow, in Serbocroat to Europe, June 6, 1947, 2:30 p.m. EST--L

(Commentary by Ovcharov on "The New Wave of Provocations and Fabrications Against the Balkans")

(Excerpts)

"Glas Amerike (The Voice of America -Ed.) spreads unrest in international relations and especially in the Balkans. This station has recently begun transmissions for the Balkans and the countries of the Middle East through the Munich radio. A few days ago it announced that the Anglo-Americans had arrived in the Greek straits a short time ahead of the Russians. The Turkish provocators encouraged by this news became more arrogant.

"The false announcements have recently increased on the situation in the Balkans. Certain correspondents of foreign papers and agencies in the Balkans have become experts on questions concerning these countries. One of these is the UP correspondent in Sofia. According to the Bulgarian press he attempted to gain an interview with the Premier, on Truman's doctrine, its application to the Balkans, and the character of U.S. aid to southeast Europe. The Bulgarian Premier refused. His explanation was that UP had become tendencious, false, and slanderous when reporting matters concerning his country.

"Attempts have recently been made to start quarrels between the victorious nations such as the Greek Monarcho-fascists against Albania, Bulgaria, and Yugoslavia, and warmongering of the U.S. and British press."

Foreign Radio Broadcast # 75
6/9/47

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Handwritten signature

THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

JUNE 26, 1947

RECORDED 100-346628-22
U. S. 3342

On May 3, 1947, Congressman Earl L. Lundt (South Dakota) introduced legislation (H. R. 3342) designed "to enable the Government of the United States more effectively to carry on its foreign relations by means of promotion of the interchange of persons, knowledge, and skills between the people of the United States and other countries, and by means of public dissemination abroad of information about the United States, its people, and its policies."

I have observed that Title II - Miscellaneous pertains to a loyalty check on personnel employed under this legislation and provides that "no citizen or resident of the United States, whether or not now in the employ of the Government, may be employed or assigned to duties under this act unless the Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, after such investigation as he deems necessary, certifies that in his opinion such individual is loyal to the United States and that such employment or assignment to duties is consistent with the security of the United States; provided, however, that any present employee of the Government, unless an unfavorable report as to such employee is rendered sooner by the Federal Bureau of Investigation, may, without such certification, be employed or assigned to duties under this act for the period of six months from the date of its enactment. This section shall not apply in the case of any officer appointed by the President by and with the advice and consent of the Senate."

This provision is almost tantamount to placing the FBI in the position of selecting personnel who will ultimately be assigned to this work by the Department of State. I believe this puts the FBI in a very undesirable position. This Bureau is primarily an investigative organization and I think our activities should be confined to reporting facts as we find them. In my opinion, the actual determination of the adequacy of a person's qualifications relative to character, reputation, loyalty and patriotism should be left to the employing agency.

I am bringing this matter to your attention in the belief that you will desire, through departmental channels, to take this matter up immediately with proper Congressional leaders in an effort to have the phraseology of this bill, in so far as it pertains to the FBI, appropriately revised. I, of course, am entirely agreeable to conducting investigations of the personnel to be assigned to duties under the act, but I do not believe the Bureau should be called upon to certify or to pass upon the individual employees.

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

EAT:ml

1947

JUN 26 5 15 PM '47
U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE

JUN 26 1947

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1947

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| | |
|--|---|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> The Director | <input type="checkbox"/> Records Section |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Mr. Tolson | <input type="checkbox"/> Personnel Files |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Mr. Ladd | <input type="checkbox"/> Send File |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Mr. Rosen | <input type="checkbox"/> Bring file up-to-date |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Mr. Clegg | <input type="checkbox"/> Search, serialize, and route |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Mr. Glavin | <input type="checkbox"/> Reading Room |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Mr. Nichols | <input type="checkbox"/> Mechanical Section |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Mr. Tracy | <input type="checkbox"/> Bureau Supply Section |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Mr. Harbo | <input type="checkbox"/> Mail Room |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Mr. Mohr | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Mr. Pennington | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Mr. Quinn Tamm | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Mr. Nease | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Mr. Coyne | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Miss Gandy | <input type="checkbox"/> Call me re this |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Mr. Carroll | <input type="checkbox"/> Note and return |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Mr. Laughlin | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Mr. McCabe | <input type="checkbox"/> File |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Miss Gray | <input type="checkbox"/> Stamp and mail |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Miss Lyon | <input type="checkbox"/> Prepare tickler |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Miss Artley | <input type="checkbox"/> Call these files |

☒ See Me

Handwritten signature/initials

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

G. I. R. -5

Check 'Voice' Loyalty First, FBI Is Asked

By The Associated Press
 Assistant Secretary of State
 William Benton said yesterday
 that the FBI now engaged in
 investigating the loyalty of Gov-
 ernment employees has been asked
 to check first on "Voice of Amer-
 ica" personnel.

The "Voice of America" is the
 short-wave broadcasting in foreign
 languages done by the State De-
 partment. In congressional con-
 troversy over the broadcasts, there
 have been charges they do not
 always follow State Department
 policy.

Benton told about the request
 to the FBI in testifying before
 a Senate appropriations subcom-
 mittee.

11 Agree we so been
 asked? I haven't
 seen it & if Benton
 is just making our
 name I would
 but a stop to it.

RECORDED & INDEXED
 335

100-346628-23

NOT RECORDED
 47 JUN 25 1947

RECORDED COPY FILED IN

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37 JUN 26 1947

49

WASHINGTON POST
 Page 10M

JUN 15 1947

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : The Director

DATE: July 1, 1947

FROM : D. M. Ladd

SUBJECT:

In the Congressional Record of Monday, June 30, 1947, page 8054 Senator Hatch in discussing the appropriations for the "Voice of America" program sponsored by the Department of State made the statement, "There is one thing which the Senator from Minnesota (Mr. Ball) said a moment ago which I think ought now to be made clear. He suggested that our own State Department should have an FBI investigation as to some of the persons employed in this service. Mr. President, I reveal no secret, I am sure, when I say that the FBI is actually now engaged in such an investigation of everyone connected with the activity. That investigation, of course, will be complete and thorough, as investigations conducted by that Bureau have always been."

To date the Bureau has conducted no investigations in connection with the "Voice of America" program and has received no request from the State Department for any such investigations. It will be recalled that the Mundt bill (H.R. 3342) which was introduced on May 6, 1947 contains a provision that the Bureau must investigate every citizen or resident of the United States who may be employed or assigned to duties in connection with the "Voice of America" program. It also provides that after such investigation the Director of the FBI must certify that in his opinion such an individual is loyal to the United States and that such employment or assignment to duties is consistent with the security of the United States. The particular phraseology of this bill, which has passed the House and is now pending before the Senate, was brought to the attention of the Attorney General by memorandum dated June 25, 1947, at which time the Attorney General was advised that you believed he would desire through departmental channels to take the matter up immediately with proper congressional leaders in order to have the phraseology of the bill in so far as it pertains to the FBI appropriately revised. No response has been received from the Attorney General and no revisions have been made in the language of the bill to date.

In view of these circumstances, I thought you might wish to advise Senator Hatch that the Bureau is not and has not made investigations of this type. A letter to Senator Hatch is attached for your approval.

Attachment
EGF:ONE

RECORDED

INDEXED

100-346628-24

JUL 2 1947

In view of Robinson
State Dept request I
doubt wisdom of writing this
now.

K.

50 JUL 26 1947



Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Washington 25, D. C.
July 2, 1947

Honorable Carl A. Hatch
United States Senate
Washington, D. C.

My dear Senator:

I have noted your remarks appearing on page 8054 of the Congressional Record for Monday, June 30, 1947, in connection with the discussion of State Department appropriations which pertain to the short wave radio broadcasting program. I am most appreciative of your very commendatory remarks concerning the completeness and thoroughness of FBI investigations, however, I thought you should know that this Bureau is not investigating any State Department employees concerned with such radio programs nor have any requests been received from the State Department for the FBI to conduct such investigations.

With expressions of my highest esteem and best regards,

Sincerely yours, .

100-346628-11

RECORDED

July 2, 1947

Honorable Carl A. Hatch
United States Senate
Washington, D. C.

My dear Senator:

I have noted your remarks appearing on page 8054 of the Congressional Record for Monday, June 30, 1947, in connection with the discussion of State Department appropriations which pertain to the short wave radio broadcasting program. I am most appreciative of your very commendatory remarks concerning the completeness and thoroughness of FBI investigations, however, I thought you should know that this Bureau is not investigating any State Department employees concerned with such radio programs nor have any requests been received from the State Department for the FBI to conduct such investigations.

With expressions of my highest esteem and best regards,

Sincerely yours,

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Tolson _____
E. A. Tamm _____
Clegg _____
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Nichols _____
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appropriate means the dissemination abroad of information about the United States by private American individuals and agencies, shall supplement such private information dissemination where necessary, and shall reduce such Government information activities whenever corresponding private information dissemination is found to be adequate; (2) that nothing in this act shall be construed to give the Department a monopoly in the production or sponsorship on the air of short-wave broadcasting programs, or a monopoly in any other medium of information; (3) that the Department shall invite outstanding private leaders of the United States in cultural and informational fields to review and extend advice on the Government's international information activities.

The rest of it has to do with printed matter, which is not quite relevant to this point.

Then, Mr. President, there is another section covering the same point on page 20 of the Mundt bill, section 1006, from which I read:

In carrying out the provisions of this act it shall be the duty of the Secretary to utilize, insofar as is practicable, the services and facilities of private agencies, through contractual arrangements or otherwise. It is the intent of Congress that the Secretary shall encourage participation in carrying out the purposes of this act by the maximum number of different private agencies in each field consistent with the present or potential market for their services in each country.

My question is this: If we favorably report this bill and if it carries these provisions, will that be satisfactory to the Appropriations Committee, and will it be consistent with this paragraph in the report limiting the use of personnel, and so forth; or would the Senator be willing to say at this time that if we brought that in, it would supersede, because it would be legislation, the paragraph in the report? Do I make myself clear?

Mr. BALL. Yes; and I say that the language the Senator refers to would not supersede the specific limitation in an appropriation bill.

Mr. SMITH. That is what I feared.

Mr. BALL. In other words, we are giving them \$1,157,000 of flexibility, which is quite some flexibility.

Mr. SMITH. I understand that; but I wished to know about the limitation.

Mr. BALL. There would have to be specific language in the bill, perhaps repealing this proviso in the appropriation bill. That would be the only way by which it would supersede the language of the appropriation bill.

Mr. SMITH. I thank the Senator; and we shall be guided accordingly in our hearings.

Mr. President, there are several other questions which I should like to ask, because this is an important matter.

First of all, is a large part of the program to be controlled by the private companies?

Mr. BALL. There is no question of having any private company control the broadcasts. The State Department determines the policies and issues the directives and determines what kind of program shall be broadcast—how much news, how much commentary, or what kind of commentary shall go into the program. The State Department is now

contracting with the National Broadcasting Co. and with the Columbia Broadcasting System to have them actually prepare the program—in other words, the scripts, music, and so forth.

Mr. SMITH. I assumed that would be the Senator's answer; but the language on page 3 of the report does not clearly set that out, nor does anything in the proposed legislation set it out.

I have some further questions. Is the Secretary of State to control the policy?

Mr. BALL. Yes.

Mr. SMITH. Second, how can commercial programs be coordinated except by central control by the Secretary of State?

Mr. BALL. There would be no way, but the Senator is in error in calling them commercial programs. There is absolutely no profit to be made from such short-wave international broadcasts. The State Department contracts with the networks, or with those with whom it wishes to contract, to actually do the programming—in other words, to prepare the scripts and to broadcast them.

Mr. SMITH. The Senator says that the State Department will prepare the scripts—or does he say that the commercial company will prepare the scripts?

Mr. BALL. The State Department decides the policy and the type of programming it wants, and the contractor does the actual preparation of the script and its broadcasting.

Mr. SMITH. Is that set forth anywhere in the proposed legislation?

Mr. BALL. No; but it is what is meant by "programming."

Mr. SMITH. My next question is: How can the planning and integration of transmitter facilities and the use of frequencies be handled, and how about overseas relay bases?

Mr. BALL. The State Department will run the overseas relay bases. There is sufficient appropriation for that. The State Department now contracts with private companies for the actual broadcasting facilities—in other words, the actual transmitters. All that is now contracted for, and that will continue.

Mr. SMITH. The present practice will be continued; is that correct?

Mr. BALL. That is correct.

Mr. SMITH. The Mundt bill contains very strong provisions for careful screening by the FBI of all employees of the State Department concerned with this program. The question arose in my mind whether we would have the same control over employees of commercial companies who might be concerned with these programs.

Mr. BALL. No; we would not have direct control, but I know of no reason why the State Department could not specify in its contract that the employees engaged in the program should pass a check by the FBI.

Mr. SMITH. The Senator would agree that that should be done?

Mr. BALL. As a matter of fact, it badly needs doing in the present OIC set-up in the State Department.

Mr. SMITH. There is no question about that.

I have this further question: Is the intent of the language on page 3 to retain in the Secretary of State the responsibility and authority for the policy and supervision of the broadcasts? The answer was, "Yes."

Next, I have the same question in reference to the program planning and coordination. Apparently the answer was "Yes."

Next, the frequencies, facilities, planning, and usage are to be carried on, as the Senator says, the way they have been carried on in connection with the use of these commercial companies.

As to personnel, I understand that the Senator agrees that FBI screening should be done of the personnel, regardless of whether the programs are handled by the State Department or by commercial companies.

Finally, the evaluation and control of programs would be entirely a State Department responsibility, would it? Am I correct in my understanding as to that?

Mr. BALL. That is correct.

Mr. SMITH. Mr. President, I thank the Senator for his patience in letting me obtain answers to these questions, because it seems to me they should be a matter of record. They will be a guide to the Senator from New Mexico and myself in the hearings this week on the Mundt bill, in which we are interested because it may give us the necessary guidance for the legislative program which is thought desirable.

Mr. HATCH. Mr. President, will the Senator yield to me?

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. Ives in the chair). Does the Senator from Minnesota yield to the Senator from New Mexico?

Mr. BALL. I yield.

Mr. HATCH. The questions the Senator from New Jersey has asked cover practically all the points I had in mind, with the exception of one, and I think the Senator from Minnesota covered it in the statement he just made. Questions have been asked, he suggested, as to whether under the present bill there is some requirement telling the State Department with whom it should contract, in connection with the matter of private-company contracts. I think the Senator from Minnesota stated a moment ago that the bill contains nothing whatever making any such direction.

Mr. BALL. No; not at all.

Mr. HATCH. Generally, then, insofar as private contracts are concerned, the bill makes no change from the present policies of the State Department, except as to the limitation on personnel within its own right?

Mr. BALL. That is correct.

Mr. PEPPER. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. BALL. I yield.

Mr. PEPPER. Is it correct to say that the amount appropriated is approximately \$4,000,000 less than what General Marshall requested?

Mr. BALL. No; it is approximately \$2,500,000 less.

Mr. PEPPER. I wish to say that I realize that the committee goes into de-

tail regarding these matters, and I do not suggest the superiority of my own judgment over theirs. But I have always felt that this is a worth-while expenditure for the United States Government to make. When I was a member of the Foreign Relations Committee, I did all I could do to support the program, and I have continued to support it. I think a few million dollars spent in this way will do, in good will, probably more than we could do in any other feasible way, and I regard it as false economy to attempt to save \$2,000,000 or \$3,000,000 if there is a chance that by making that reduction we diminish the effectiveness of the program and the effectiveness of the job we seek to do.

I assume that the State Department must have had some reason for doing the work directly, instead of contracting for it. I do not assume that General Marshall is over there just to spend the money of the United States, and I feel he has been over there long enough now to have some personal responsibility for this program. So, unless they agreed that the diminution in the amount of \$2,000,000 would be in the public interest, I do not think we should subscribe to it.

Mr. BALL. Mr. President, this whole activity was developed during the war as part of the OWI. At that time it did the whole job, and it has carried on since then without any authority of law. From year to year we have suspended the rule here in the Senate and have given them their appropriations.

From our extended examinations in the committee, we are convinced that they are doing many things that are completely unnecessary and useless. For instance, this year they are spending \$3,000,000 on motion pictures, and they are contracting to have approximately 52 documentary shorts on America made, despite the fact that Hollywood is turning out literally scores and scores of motion pictures which they could very easily adapt to their own use. So we thought that expenditure was unjustified.

As I say, as to short-wave broadcasts we preserve their frequency by the amount of appropriation we are allowing; and we preserve the same number of hours of broadcasting, with this addition; and we have given the State Department sufficient funds for personal services to permit the Department itself to program all the broadcasts to the critical areas—Russia and eastern Europe—and to do some of the broadcasts in oriental languages, which they say they want to do themselves, because they are very critical, and that is where the Communist propaganda is stronger, and they wish to upset it.

I think we are giving them sufficient funds to permit of the carrying on of all the essentials of the program until the legislative committees have had a chance really to look into the subject and decide how we wish to handle this program—whether we wish to have it handled directly by the State Department or whether we wish to set up some kind of foundation to do the job. There are many questions involved.

Mr. PEPPER. Mr. President, I am glad to have this statement by the able Senator from Minnesota. Undoubtedly

he has given much thought to it, and so did the committee. Nevertheless, it is a rather serious matter for the Senate and our committees, who have limited time to devote to a study of this subject and to repudiate a program which must be presumed to have been carefully thought out and seriously proposed by a department as responsible as the State Department of this Government. The Senator says that they are going to contract to take special pictures, when Hollywood is making pictures all the time that could be used. Why would not the same argument lead us to say, "Why make any special broadcasts, when the four or five networks of this country are broadcasting programs all the time?" Yet the State Department, evidently feels that the ordinary broadcasts that are being used and prepared by the broadcasting systems are not adequate for this purpose, that they do not present the picture of America in the way that we would like to see it presented. It seems to me the same is true about pictures. The pictures that are made in Hollywood are made for profit, by and large. They are not trying to sell America to somebody; they are trying to make money for their stockholders. I do not mean that they are not doing a great job for America; but, as I say, there is a difference in making a film for profit which may have some incidental or direct benefit, of very good quality and very large volume; I say that is one thing. But, to make the kind of picture that we think will show to foreign people the best that there is in America, or at least the true America, may require a specialized kind of film.

Personally, if I had any real chance to vote on this matter, I should be very reluctant to reject the program that General Marshall must have approved and for which he requested funds of the Congress, merely because, in my personal opinion, it might not seem to me to be a good thing. I think the motion picture, especially the talking picture, is an even more effective method of presenting our point of view than the radio. I think I remember that 87 percent of the knowledge we acquire comes through the eye, not through the ear. I am sure that one who saw a picture and heard the dialogue that went along with it would be much more impressed than one who merely heard a radio broadcast. There might, therefore, be very serious room for difference of opinion on this subject. To save two and a half million dollars at the expense of cutting out a material part of a program that means so much in trying to create the right kind of attitude in the world today respecting this country is, in my own opinion, I respectfully submit, a questionable, if not a dangerous, economy.

Mr. LUCAS. Mr. President, will the Senator yield, to answer a question?

Mr. BALL. I yield.

Mr. LUCAS. Can the Senator tell me what is included in the \$2,500,000 which General Marshall requested and which the committee denied?

Mr. BALL. He did not specify. He wanted this increase. He asked for something more than \$2,500,000. He wanted \$3,000,000, which we dis-

allowed, in view of what we had already given him for that. He wanted it to spread among the UNESCO appropriation, various area appropriations, appropriations for press and publications, and all those various activities.

Mr. LUCAS. How did the committee arrive at the reduction of \$2,500,000?

Mr. BALL. The original request for operating expenses, as I said, was \$26,000,000. After listening to the justification from each of the divisions, we made our own allowance for each of the divisions, then worked with the budget officer of the State Department to determine how much of that went into the department service, and how much went into foreign service. I will say to the Senator that we allowed them the full amount they are spending this year on the Wireless Bulletin, which goes to over 40 missions abroad, and it gives them the texts of important documents. We allowed them \$500,000 needed only to publish the magazine America, of which we distribute about 55,000 copies in Russia, and we gave them the same they have this year for the library, which I think made a better case than did any of the other divisions.

Mr. LUCAS. The Senator cannot tell me, then, where this \$2,500,000 cut was made? As I understand it, it was taken practically from the over-all request.

Mr. BALL. I cannot tell the Senator where General Marshall wanted it restored, or for what specific items, because he talked entirely in generalities when he appeared before the committee.

Mr. SMITH. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. LODGE in the chair). Does the Senator yield?

Mr. BALL. All I know is that we cut back from the budget requests made by the various divisions of OIC. I yield to the Senator from New Jersey.

Mr. SMITH. I may say, in answer to the question by the Senator from Illinois, that at my request Secretary Marshall sent me a budget comparison of the actual expenditures in 1947, broken down under the different headings, and his minimum budget for 1948. It occurs to me in the light of having received those figures, and in the light of the colloquy which has just taken place between the Senator from Illinois and the Senator from Minnesota, these matters should be shown in the RECORD. They show the reduction that was brought about in personnel, which was one of the matters that concerns the Department.

I am not defending the large personnel they have had in 1947, which is 2,852, but the minimum they request is 2,412. That covers both foreign personnel and those employed at home. The committee proposal apparently would cut that down very substantially. I am not sure that the figures on that, which I have here, are correct, but apparently there is a big cut, probably down to somewhere around 1,000. I think it is well worth while for us to have in the RECORD comparative figures. My reason for raising the point before is that, if we substantiate these figures in our hearings on the Mundt bill, I want to come back to the Senate and ask for the increase Sec-

retary Marshall requested. I think the door ought to be open, even though we approve this appropriation today, to come back for the difference, because I agree with the distinguished Senators from Illinois and from Florida that the Secretary of State has the responsibility, and when he says these are the minimum, bedrock figures, I find myself in the position of defending him and saying that we ought to take those figures and not go below them. But, as I said to the Senator from Minnesota, I do not want to complicate this matter by having to work over a difference of two or three million dollars, as long as I can be assured that when we come back with assurances that the additional amount is needed, we can open up the question.

Mr. LUCAS. I thank the Senator from New Jersey for those figures. It seems rather strange to me that, when a Senator is seeking information upon the break-down of \$2,500,000, the Senator from New Jersey, who is not a member of the Appropriations Committee, comes up with the figures.

The Senator from New Jersey could get a complete break-down from General Marshall. The Senator from Minnesota tells us that General Marshall testified in general terms, giving no break-down at all. I do not quite understand why the Appropriations Committee could not get figures to show definitely where Secretary Marshall wants to use this money, rather than merely obtaining generalities, as the Senator from Minnesota states.

Mr. SMITH. I did not mean in any way to suggest that the Appropriations Committee did not get all this information.

Mr. LUCAS. I do not suggest anything, either; I am merely asking for information, which I have to get from the Senator from New Jersey.

Mr. SMITH. I asked the Secretary of State if he would give me a break-down of the different headings under which the money was wanted, the number of employees under each heading, and what the effect would be of the committee's proposal. I received figures which led to a grand total for the minimum budget, under the Secretary of State's testimony, of \$15,772,000, which is approximately the \$16,000,000 that he was asking for, and a grand total of 2,412 employees, both overseas and at home. Those are the figures I wanted for my satisfaction. I did not urge that in the form of an amendment today only because this week the Senator from New Mexico [Mr. HATCH] and I are to conduct hearings on the Mundt bill, which raises exactly the same issues. We hope to come back with more intelligent recommendations than we could give on a cursory examination, or on just the first presentation of the figures.

Mr. LUCAS. I understand the Senator is in this debate only because of the fact that he and the Senator from New Mexico are to hold hearings on the Mundt bill, which has passed the House.

Mr. SMITH. That is correct.

Mr. LUCAS. May I inquire of the Senator whether or not General Marshall's figures show precisely where the cut took place?

Mr. SMITH. The table which Secretary Marshall sent me has a third column which is called the "Ball proposal," but that was the original suggestion by the Appropriations Committee, and I did not include it because it is not quite accurate. It arrives at a total of only about \$10,000,000, whereas by the final figures, I understand the Senator from Minnesota comes to a total of about \$11,000,000, before adding the extra \$1,500,000 for the liquidation expenses.

Mr. BALL. Approximately \$12,000,000.

Mr. SMITH. Approximately \$12,000,000. I did not think it fair to put in these figures as against the Senator from Minnesota because they were not accurate as to what his proposal had been under the committee report, but I think for the purpose of the RECORD, I will ask that in connection with my immediate remarks, the table I have inserted in the RECORD at this point merely as giving the break-down, so we shall have it before us.

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

OIC budget comparison

| Unit | 1947 | | 1948 | |
|--|--------|---------------------|--------|----------------|
| | Number | Actual expenditures | Number | Minimum budget |
| Director's Office (Administration)..... | 58 | \$432,847 | 40 | \$275,000 |
| UNESCO..... | 25 | | 25 | 150,000 |
| Inter-American Co-operative program..... | 20 | 77,808 | 21 | 78,000 |
| Overseas program supervision..... | 116 | 718,382 | 75 | 521,000 |
| Libraries and institutes..... | 64 | 442,879 | 60 | 400,000 |
| Exchange of persons..... | 69 | 352,704 | 70 | 348,000 |
| Motion pictures..... | 54 | 2,703,313 | 30 | 1,400,000 |
| Press and publications..... | 113 | 1,458,217 | 60 | 1,000,000 |
| Broadcasting..... | 494 | 7,792,856 | 491 | 5,450,000 |
| Total United States..... | 1,013 | 13,979,096 | 872 | 9,622,000 |

FOREIGN SERVICE

| | | | | |
|------------------|-----|------------|-----|------------|
| Radio..... | 45 | \$700,000 | 37 | \$650,000 |
| Other..... | 294 | 5,533,142 | 290 | 5,500,000 |
| Total..... | 339 | 6,233,142 | 327 | 6,150,000 |
| Grand total..... | | 20,212,238 | | 15,772,000 |

PERSONNEL SITUATION

| | 1947 actual | 1948 minimum | Committee proposals |
|-----------------------------------|-------------|--------------|---------------------|
| Overseas: | | | |
| Americans..... | 339 | 327 | 131 |
| Aliens..... | 1,700 | 1,213 | 400 |
| Total..... | 1,839 | 1,540 | 531 |
| Departmental and foreign service: | | | |
| Americans..... | 1,352 | 1,119 | 387 |
| Aliens..... | 1,700 | 1,213 | 400 |
| Total..... | 2,852 | 2,412 | 787 |

Mr. LUCAS. Mr. President, I merely want to make one final observation on this appropriation. I am of the firm belief that this is one of the most important appropriation items that can come before the United States Senate. I do not believe that we can afford to spend a tremendous amount of money in helping re-

habilitate any country in Europe unless we accompany that appropriation with the right type of American propaganda. I believe that when we talk about saving \$1,000,000 or \$2,000,000 through an appropriation of this character it is false economy. I, for one, am willing to take the viewpoint and the understanding of Gen. George Marshall, now Secretary of State, upon a question that involves a foreign policy, rather than the judgment of the Appropriations Committee upon a matter of this kind. A request is made for a break-down of the \$15,000,000, or whatever amount it was that General Marshall requested. The break-down apparently cannot be obtained from the evidence that was submitted before the Appropriations Committee. It seems to me that we should have a line of evidence that would give to the Senate the exact amount of money Secretary Marshall desires upon each particular item of the total of \$15,000,000 or \$16,000,000 requested by him. The able Senator from Minnesota said that Secretary Marshall came before the committee and in general terms stated that he wanted this amount of money, but apparently without submitting budgetary estimates of the individual items.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. LUCAS. I yield.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. I should like very briefly to support what the Senator from Minnesota has said. I was not present at all the meetings of the subcommittee, but I was present at both meetings at which Secretary Marshall testified. As the Senator from Minnesota said, he did not go into details with respect to the figures at any time, but he emphasized in his second appearance that the matter he considered important was the continuation of the broadcasting program under the charge of the State Department. The money proposed to be placed in the bill by the amendments to be offered by the Senator from Minnesota covers, as I understand, what is necessary so that the program which is now being carried on may be continued for 50 hours a week. The Mundt bill had passed the House just before the Senate Appropriations Committee acted on this appropriation measure. I personally voted for the amount as it is now submitted, without the language amendment, of course. That amendment has my approval.

The thought is that if the Mundt bill passes the Senate and becomes law, automatically we can put back into the appropriation the amount of money that is necessary to carry on what we legally authorize the State Department to do. At the present time, until the legislative amendment to be offered by the Senator from Minnesota is inserted in the bill there is nothing the State Department legally can do. It requires a two-thirds vote to put in the bill the amendment the Senator from Minnesota shall offer. It seems to me that since Secretary Marshall said the broadcasting was the important thing, we should make provision for it, and then after proper hearings by the Committee on Foreign Relations a bill be reported giving the State Department instructions as to what we believed is the right thing

to do. Then we can later provide the money that is necessary to carry out the work. That is the basis on which I voted for the bill. I agree with what the Senator from Illinois has said in its entirety, but I believe the present appropriation covers what Secretary Marshall wants, so far as the broadcasting feature is concerned, and, as he emphasized, that is the important thing.

Mr. LUCAS. Mr. President, I agree with the Senator from Massachusetts that that is probably the important item. But we are working here upon the contingency, apparently, that the Senate will pass the Mundt bill, and that a request will then be made for additional appropriations which are necessary to carry on this work. I do not believe we can legislate in any such manner.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Mr. President, will the Senator again yield?

Mr. LUCAS. I yield.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. If the Senate does not pass the Mundt bill, then certainly the additional money should not be included, because the State Department has included it up to the present time as a war emergency. It will be necessary to pass the legislative amendment today, which is printed on the third page of the bill reported by the committee, by a two-thirds vote.

Mr. LUCAS. How did the Appropriations Committee arrive at the deduction of \$2,500,000?

Mr. SALTONSTALL. The Senator from Minnesota will have to answer that question. I take his word for the statement made in his discussion with the State Department officials, that the amount he proposed to insert in the bill will be sufficient to carry on the broadcasting.

Mr. BALL. The two and a half million dollars the Senator from Illinois is talking about was never in the budget estimate. It never came up before the committee. The presentation by Mr. Benton and his associates called for restoration of the full budget estimate of \$26,000,000 for operating expenses. After the subcommittee had acted and the full committee had acted and reported out the bill as it now stands, Secretary Marshall came before a special meeting of the full committee and said he would like to have \$3,000,000 more. He had no breakdown with him at that time. He simply said he thought that much money was necessary. He had presumably been told by Mr. Benton and his subordinates that they would like that much more. That was the minimum program that came out after the Appropriations Committee had acted.

Mr. LUCAS. I want to say that I am surprised that Secretary Marshall would come before an Appropriations Committee of the United States and ask for \$3,000,000 and not be able to tell the Appropriations Committee a single thing that he was asking for in that \$3,000,000. That does not square with the General Marshall I know.

Mr. BALL. I was somewhat disappointed myself, because I have very great respect for Secretary Marshall.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. In view of what the Senator from Illinois has just said, I believe that, as one member of the Com-

mittee on Appropriations, I ought to make a brief statement. Many of us on the committee were not at all satisfied with the action which the committee took from the point of view of the job which confronts the country and the job which should be done. But I am perfectly well satisfied that with the amendment which the Senator from Minnesota is about to offer, the action will be about all that we can expect to obtain. That is for the reason that the House of Representatives allowed not one penny to carry on these international broadcasts. The justification for the action of the House may be based upon the fact that there is no authorization for such an expenditure, and, as the Senator from Minnesota has said, these expenditures in the past have been carried on as wartime expenditures under suspension of the rule.

After the pending bill has been passed, the conferees on the part of the Senate will have to go back to the House conferees and convince them that, though the authorization has not been enacted by both Houses of Congress, this sum, or some similar sum, should be appropriated.

Now with respect to General Marshall. The general was in the position of having had a budget estimate presented to Congress which was ample in all details with a consideration of what was desired to be done from the point of view of the State Department. But he was also confronted with the fact that the House of Representatives had authorized nothing for the item. He was before the Appropriations Committee seeking the most that could be obtained out of the recommendations that had been submitted by the Bureau of the Budget. I want to assure the Senator from Illinois that as one member of the full committee, though not of the subcommittee, who heard the testimony of Secretary Marshall when he came before the committee the second time to urge a larger sum than that which had been allowed, I feel that he lived up completely to the reputation which he has established with Congress over many years of knowing exactly what he desires and exactly what ought to be done. He was in the position of saying, "The Congress is not giving me as much as we ought to have to carry out this program as set forth by the Bureau of the Budget."

Toward the close of his testimony I asked the Secretary a specific question, based upon the considerations which I have just now mentioned, namely, that the House of Representatives made no appropriation at all, and that it may be difficult to get anything there. I asked the Secretary what was the least amount he felt it would be possible to get along with, and it was then that he offered the figure of \$16,000,000, and before there was any opportunity to go into detail the meeting of the committee broke up. It was adjourned, and later the Senator from New Jersey [Mr. SMITH], as a member of the subcommittee dealing with the legislative bill, the Mundt bill, made his inquiries of the Secretary of State, inquiries which had not been made in the committee, and received a clear, specific answer, which is now in the RECORD.

Mr. LUCAS. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. O'MAHONEY. I yield.

Mr. LUCAS. I thank the Senator for that explanation. I was positive in my own mind that that was probably what took place, because, knowing General Marshall as I do, I know that he would not have come before any committee of Congress unless he was prepared. In other words, with respect to any questions that he might have been asked, he could have furnished any information the committee wanted. I have seen him before congressional committees time after time.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. There is not the slightest doubt about that.

Mr. LUCAS. I saw General Marshall before the Pearl Harbor Committee, when they kept him before the committee six straight days, and he did not have any notes, but took care of himself very well.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. He is still measuring up to those standards.

Mr. LUCAS. I simply could not understand how the general would come before the committee and ask for \$3,000,000 without knowing what he was talking about. I am glad the able Senator from Wyoming assures me that he did have the information, and had the Appropriations Committee wanted to find out what the \$3,000,000 was for, they could have obtained it for the asking.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. I think it only proper to add that the distinguished senior Senator from Nevada [Mr. McCARRAN], who attended all the meetings, entered into negotiations, after the committee had adjourned, which brought about the proposal for increased appropriation which will be moved presently by the Senator from Minnesota.

I think it ought to be added further that we are facing a condition here. The Senate and the country ought to know the facts that are printed on the back of the daily calendar. This is the 30th of June. It is almost half-past four on the afternoon of the 30th of June. At midnight tonight the Treasury and Post Office Departments will be the only departments in the Government with an appropriation bill passed by both Houses of Congress for the fiscal year beginning tomorrow. There are 12 major appropriation bills, and of those 12, only 1 has passed both Houses of Congress, and upon which the conference report has been approved.

The State, Justice, and Commerce bill which passed the House on May 15, and was received in the Senate on May 16, was reported to the Senate on June 24. The committee in charge of the bill had before it many difficult questions, owing to the fact that in each of these departments substantial cuts had been made. I know the Senator from Illinois is particularly interested in the cut that was made with respect to air facilities in the Department of Commerce bill.

Unless we pass this bill, it means only additional delay for the State Department, the Department of Justice, and the Department of Commerce. We are in the position of having to do the best we can with a very bad situation, which results primarily from the fact that these

appropriation bills have come to us very late in the session.

Mr. LUCAS. I appreciate that. Let me ask the able Senator what is going to happen with respect to the thousands of employees on the Federal pay roll if we do not pass these appropriation bills by midnight tonight.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. There will be no possibility of paying Federal employees in the field or in Washington, except for those in the Treasury and Post Office Departments, unless we pass a resolution, which I understand is now in preparation in the House. An urgent deficiency bill carried an authorization to the departments to expend ratably the smallest amount that was allowed in either the House or the Senate. To my mind that is an utterly inadequate method of handling this matter. Last Friday the distinguished Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. BRIGGS], chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, submitted a resolution which would have gone far toward correcting the difficulty. As I understand, it has been rejected in the House because the House felt that the Senate should not have acted first, should not have done anything about the matter, although the bills have been very slow in coming over here from the House.

Mr. LUCAS. Probably in the Senator's absence, a motion was made to reconsider the resolution which we agreed to on last Friday, with respect to continuing the payment of these employees. A motion to reconsider is now lying on the table. I presume that is done to appease Members of the House.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. No doubt it was done for that reason. As the Senator knows, it has been the traditional system for the House to initiate tax bills, because the Constitution so provides, but also to initiate appropriation bills, because that has been the practice. However, the Senate was wholly within its rights in taking the initiative.

Mr. LUCAS. I know that. The surprising thing to me is that the leadership of the majority are continually appealing the leadership of the House. I do not believe that that was always the case when the Democrats were in power. But every time we get into a "jam" in the United States Senate we find the majority party, with its fine leaders, with all their belligerency and tenacity, letting Members of Congress who are elected for only 2 years compel them to agree on practically everything. I was surprised at my friend from Nebraska [Mr. WHERRY] today when he asked for reconsideration of the resolution which we agreed to unanimously. Obviously the powers in the House came to him and said, "You must retract, sir," and he did so. Now we shall see whether or not we get a resolution from the House. It is a strange thing the way Members of the majority yield to the House. I served in the House for 4 years, and I do not remember that we had such a complex then. We always looked up to the Senate when I was a Member of the House; but today the Senate is looking up to the House, under the leadership of the majority.

Mr. McMAHON. Mr. President, I am particularly grateful for the explanation

which was given to the Senate by the Senator from Wyoming. I had intended to make a rather extended address upon the subject of this appropriation. However, in view of his explanation, I shall withhold it until the Mundt bill comes before the Senate for action. Then I hope to join forces with the Senator from New Jersey [Mr. SMITH] and the Senator from New Mexico [Mr. HATCH] in doing everything possible to see that the bill is enacted into law, and that a sufficient appropriation is granted.

If I may take just a moment, I think perhaps I should tell Members of the Senate why I feel as I do. After November of last year I made a trip to Europe. Incidentally, I had the pleasure of being with the junior Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. LODGE], who is now presiding over the Senate, on the trip across the ocean. One of my principal reasons for making that trip was to find out how our information program was functioning on the other side. I spent considerable time in the embassies in Paris and London, in personal investigation. What did I learn in Paris? I learned that we had 11 men in all of France, taking care of presenting America's side of the picture. Britain had about 55, and Russia had 1,014.

Let me show the Senate what the result was in connection with a subject in which I am particularly interested, namely, the effective control of weapons of mass destruction. The result was that all over France the Communists had pushed and pushed, and put over the Russian viewpoint upon this great subject. I found to my consternation and disappointment that we had not been successful, as I had hoped we would be, in presenting our viewpoint. Our viewpoint on that subject is so much sounder, so much more right and objective morally, that we should do everything we can to present it to the peoples of the world, because we are rapidly reaching the point where we shall have decisions to make; and it is important, when those decisions are made, that the peoples of the world comprehend why it is that we must take certain courses of action.

Mr. President, that is all I intend to say on the subject today. I shall speak at greater length when the Mundt bill is before the Senate.

Mr. HATCH. Mr. President, like the Senator from Connecticut, I shall not take time now to discuss many features, involved in the information program which I think should be discussed. However, I cannot let the opportunity pass without expressing my own individual view that the appropriation has been curtailed too much. It is my judgment that if any change at all is made, the appropriation should be increased.

But, Mr. President, we in the Senate were faced with a condition under which, when the bill came over from the House, there was not a dollar in the measure for this work. The subcommittee of the Senate Appropriations Committee spent a long time in going into the entire subject and making such investigations and reaching such conclusions as it could. It has recommended a sum of money which in my judgment will make it possible to carry on the program, which,

after all, is most essential, because if no appropriation had been made frequently would have been lost, personnel would have been disbanded, and the whole program destroyed. Things would have been lost which might never have been recovered.

I am glad the Senate subcommittee and the full Committee on Appropriations have seen fit to do as much as they have done in connection with this measure. I think we should express our appreciation to the committee, for at least the program will continue. As the Senator from Minnesota [Mr. BALL] has said—and I wish to emphasize the point again, because it will be of some use in the Department—the provision limiting the funds and enlarging the work by contract will result in no basic change whatever. The Department will continue its supervision and control, as it has exercised such control in the past. The only difference will be in the matter of funds.

The Senator from New Jersey [Mr. SMITH] and others have expressed the thought that the Mundt bill, upon which hearings will commence next Wednesday, will likely take care of the situation, and that we can come back later with a request for a deficiency or supplemental appropriation.

I wish I could assure the Senate that that is true; but frankness compels me to say that I can give no assurance that the Mundt bill will be passed by the Senate at this session, or that there will be any request for a deficiency or supplemental appropriation. It may be that we shall have to continue to operate with the funds allotted in this particular bill. It is essential that we have this much money. I trust that the measure will shortly pass. Especially I urge that the conferees who are appointed—if there is to be a conference on this bill—stand squarely behind the Senate amendments, so that these appropriations will not be curtailed or reduced in conference.

Mr. CONNALLY. Mr. President, let me say to the Senator from New Mexico that to my mind, much more important than the amounts we are to appropriate is the necessity for the State Department to control the broadcasts, and select a board or some individual who can write the proper kind of broadcasts. We are wasting money if we do not have the right kind of broadcasts. They should be dignified, and really reflect the facts with respect to the United States. We should not broadcast great quantities of jazz, hurrah, and trash such as characterize many broadcasts in this country.

I simply wanted to put that thought into the Record for whatever influence it might have with the State Department.

Mr. HATCH. I may say to the Senator from Texas that I do not think any persons in the Congress or in the Department of State who are advocates of continuing the program have evinced any satisfaction with the programs as they have been broadcast in the past. There may have been mistakes that was bad; I do not know about that; I pass no judgment. I do know that some of us are concerned with the question and hope that the Congress will exercise some au-

thority, and make some investigation and study of the programs, so that in laying down the final and ultimate policy what the Senator from Texas has mentioned will not occur, and that "trash" will not be broadcast from America.

There is one thing which the Senator from Minnesota [Mr. BALL] said a moment ago which I think ought now to be made clear. He suggested that our own State Department should have an FBI investigation as to some of the persons employed in this service. Mr. President, I reveal no secret, I am sure, when I say that the FBI is actually now engaged in such an investigation of everyone connected with the activity. That investigation, of course, will be complete and thorough, as investigations conducted by that Bureau have always been.

Mr. CONNALLY. I thank the Senator for that information. There is something more involved than simply the question of loyalty. A man might be entirely loyal and yet might not have a proper conception of the kind of messages that should be sent to another nation which would truly reflect and exemplify the attitude of Americans on these questions. So my interest is in that larger question, as well as in the loyalty question. Of course, if a man is not loyal he has no business being in the State Department or in any other department. But I do think that the State Department heretofore—perhaps it was because of the leadership of the particular service now being discussed—has not shown a grasp of the importance of the character of the broadcasts which we should send out in order to convey to the rest of the world what American ideals are, what we believe in, and what we are doing for the rest of the world. We should send out broadcasts of that nature, rather than the usual "blah, blah, blah."

Mr. BARKLEY. If the Senator will yield, I suppose in that connection he would also express the hope that we would not inflict upon foreigners some of the stuff of which we are ourselves victims over the radio in the United States. I shall not give any specific instances of it, but there is much stuff to which we have to listen, and we cruise around all over the dial trying to find a decent program, finally turning off the radio in disgust.

Mr. CONNALLY. I think the Senator should give us a break-down of that.

Mr. BARKLEY. I shall be glad to go into executive session with the Senator from Texas if he is interested.

Mr. CONNALLY. I thoroughly agree with the Senator, and that is probably what has been operating on my mind as to foreign broadcasts. If they are no better than some we have at home we had better not spend a dime on them.

Mr. FULBRIGHT. Mr. President, I agree entirely with that statement, but it does not seem to me that in cutting the appropriation to less than half of the estimate we are likely to improve the quality. They must have some money in order to employ people with talent. We cannot expect them to get for so little money anyone with talent.

Mr. CONNALLY. I will say to the Senator that he evidently did not hear what I said when I first rose. I said that regardless of the amount, of much more importance was the quality of the programs we are going to send out.

Mr. FULBRIGHT. There is some relation between the ability to pay and the quality.

Mr. CONNALLY. There is some, yes. Mr. FULBRIGHT. In addition to that, it seems to me that we have overemphasized the broadcasting feature, perhaps, because of the notoriety given to it in the newspapers. In addition to that, there is the library service and the maintenance of offices for information in the various countries, which I do not think have come in for any criticism of the kind which attaches to the radio programs. That is very important. I think I saw in the newspapers figures regarding the numbers maintained by one society in France. I think there are 1,453 rooms where they maintain information service under the name of the United States-French Society, whereas our force in France, I think, consisted of 10 people. The amount involved is very small in that field as compared with the amount shown by such a country as Russia, and, I understand, even by England. In her straitened circumstances she expends considerably more money than we do.

I would say that if this program is worth doing at all it should be done in a fair way. I think the amount involved is very small as compared with the amount we are likely to spend in such programs as the Greek and Turkish programs; and I do not know how much may be involved in anything which may come under what is known as the Marshall plan. I think we have been very short-sighted in cutting this program down as much as we have.

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President, I do not wish to prolong the discussion. I merely rise to associate myself with those Senators who have expressed the hope that when we thoroughly understand this program, when it has been revised to the point where it is really worth while and informative, we shall appropriate enough money to make it effective.

During a recent hearing downtown, which was called by the Secretary of State, at which were present most of the heads of the large broadcasting companies, as were also a number of Senators and Members of the House, there was quite a discussion all the afternoon. It seemed to me that the need for this service was demonstrated beyond all doubt. There would be, and there is, doubt about the extent to which purely entertainment programs should go out under this system. That is where I find some difficulty in coordinating my mind with the kind of entertainment that should go out. Much of it does not truly reflect life in the United States, just as there are many moving pictures which I should not like to have go abroad all over the world as representative of the life of our people. I think there can be a refinement of the service brought about to give to the people whom we are trying to help accurate information not only about our lives, but about the kind of life we under-

take to lead as the disciples of genuine democracy. That is what the object of this service is, it seems to me.

Mr. CONNALLY. Mr. President, in line with what the Senator from Arkansas said, take the case of our action in regard to Greece and Turkey. It seems to me that would be a fine subject-matter to call attention to and let the rest of the countries of the world know about, showing that we have no selfish ambitions in those areas, but are trying to aid those nations in protecting themselves and getting on their feet, to restore them and to prevent hunger and misery. That sort of a message going out to the world would do us some good.

Mr. BARKLEY. I agree. I happened to be in Greece and in Turkey just about the time that question came up. I was in Greece at the time the Greek-aid bill was being discussed on the floor of the Senate and in the House of Representatives. I was in Turkey also about that time. The strongest effort was being made at that particular time to convince the Greek and Turkish peoples, on the part of some other country—I do not have to name the country, but the ideology, I suppose, is well understood—that our object was to take over the Greek Government and to interfere with the Turkish Government; that it was a selfish motive on our part to use money in order to get control of the Greek Government and of the Turkish Government. There was nothing more strongly needed at that time than an effort to offset and rebut that sort of misinformation which was being fed to the Greek and Turkish peoples. No one could do it except the Government of the United States, and it could do it only through methods that would reach the Greek people and the Turkish people in language which they could understand.

It was unfortunate that that situation arose at a time when an effort was being made to create doubt of the good faith of the United States with respect to our efforts in Greece and Turkey or any other country. It was a very unfortunate effort, it seemed to me, one which did incalculable harm and might have done more if it had been more widespread and had been accepted at its face value. Nevertheless, the need to combat it was, to my mind, demonstrated in Greece and Turkey, and also in France. Although we were not momentarily helping France, the situation which did develop there was one which easily could have lent itself to a total misunderstanding of our motives, ambitions, and desires in respect to the reconstruction of the world. It still exists. The ferment is still there. It is capable of being misdirected and our attitude toward all those countries which we are trying to help, misunderstood.

Mr. VANDENBERG. Some of the ferment has come back home.

Mr. HATCH. Mr. President, I know the Senator will recall that in both countries we were told on absolutely reliable information that broadcasts were coming from other countries which were sowing the seeds of suspicion and distrust of us and of our motives, not once a day, but many times daily, in the Turkish and Greek languages; and they were

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : D. M. LADD *[Signature]*
 FROM : E. G. Fitch *[Signature]*
 SUBJECT: "Voice of America"
 INTERNAL SECURITY - C

DATE: July 1, 1947

| | |
|----------------|-------|
| Mr. Tolson | _____ |
| Mr. E. A. Tamm | _____ |
| Mr. Clegg | _____ |
| Mr. Coffey | _____ |
| Mr. Glavin | _____ |
| Mr. Ladd | _____ |
| Mr. Nichols | _____ |
| Mr. Rosen | _____ |
| Mr. Tracy | _____ |
| Mr. Carson | _____ |
| Mr. Egan | _____ |
| Mr. Gurnea | _____ |
| Mr. Hendon | _____ |
| Mr. Pennington | _____ |
| Mr. Quinn Tamm | _____ |
| Tele. Room | _____ |
| Mr. Nease | _____ |
| Miss Gandy | _____ |

Russian Language "Broadcasts by State"

Pursuant to your request Mr. Roach has checked with the State Department to determine the number of names the Bureau will receive from the State Department if and when the Bureau under current legislation will check all names of individuals attached to the State Department project, "Voice of America."

Mr. Lewis of the State Department stated that from the best information available at the State Department now there would be approximately 500 names and that these would undoubtedly be submitted to the Bureau for name checks if and when the Mundt rider is placed on the State Department appropriation bill requiring such action. These names, according to Mr. Lewis, will be submitted to the Bureau in bunches estimated at about 25 or 30 per week.

[Signature]
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The Attorney General

January 23, 1948

Director, FBI

UNITED STATES INFORMATION AND EDUCATIONAL EXCHANGE ACT
(HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES BILL)
H. R. 3342

08851

On January 19, 1948, the House of Representatives agreed to Senate amendments to H. R. 3342, thus completing legislative action. There remains only Presidential approval for this measure to become a law.

The purposes of this Act are to enable the Government to promote a better understanding of the United States in other countries, and to increase mutual understanding between the people of the United States and the people of other countries. In Section 1001 the Act provides that no persons may be employed or assigned to duties by the Government under this Act until such individuals have been investigated by this Bureau and reports thereon have been made to the Secretary of State. An exception is made with regard to present employees of the Government who may be employed or assigned to duties under the Act for a period of six months from its effective date, pending a report by the Bureau.

The Bureau's appropriation does not include funds with which to conduct the proposed investigation. I therefore wish to call your attention to Sections 701 and 702 of the Act which contain authority for appropriations, and further provide that the Secretary of State may authorize the transfer to other Government agencies any part of any such appropriations to carry out the purposes of the Act.

Since this Act may soon become a law, I thought it would be well to bring this to your attention in order to determine if funds are available and transferable from the Department of State to this Bureau for the purpose of conducting the investigations required under the Act. Your consideration as to what arrangements can be made in order to bring about any proposed transfer of available funds would also be appreciated.

U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE
JAN 24 1948

100 346628 28

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

SENT FROM D. O.
JAN 24 1948

Office Memorandum

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. E. A. TAMM *EAT*
 FROM : D. M. LADD *DML*
 SUBJECT: CULTURAL AND INFORMATION SECTION, STATE DEPARTMENT;
 REMARKS OF REPRESENTATIVE FRED E. BUSBEY

DATE: 2/10/48

| | |
|----------------|-------|
| Mr. Tolson | _____ |
| Mr. E. A. Tamm | _____ |
| Mr. Clegg | _____ |
| Mr. Glavin | _____ |
| Mr. Ladd | _____ |
| Mr. Nichols | _____ |
| Mr. Rosen | _____ |
| Mr. Tracy | _____ |
| Mr. Carson | _____ |
| Mr. Egan | _____ |
| Mr. Gurnea | _____ |
| Mr. Harbo | _____ |
| Mr. Hendon | _____ |
| Mr. Pennington | _____ |
| Mr. Quinn Tamm | _____ |
| Tele. Room | _____ |
| Mr. Nease | _____ |
| Miss Holmes | _____ |
| Miss Gandy | _____ |

You will recall that by letter dated 2/2/48, Representative Fred E. Busbey called attention to the Smith-Mundt Bill and in particular to the provisions in that Bill which provide for a name check of all employees of the Cultural and Information Section, State Department, by the FBI. Mr. Busbey referred the Bureau specifically to two statements made by him in Congress on May 14 and June 26, 1947, respectively, which were inserted in the Congressional Record. These remarks were very critical of certain of the officials connected with the above referred to Section of the State Department, particularly those under the supervision of Assistant Secretary of State William Benton.

In accordance with your instructions, these remarks by Mr. Busbey have been reviewed and the Bureau files have been checked to determine what information we have on each of the individuals discussed.

Set forth below is a brief resume of the statements made by Busbey concerning each of the individuals he mentioned, with an indication as to whether we have conducted an investigation on those individuals, together with a statement as to whether we have furnished the information to the Department of Justice.

WILLIAM TREADWELL STONE

Rep. Busbey in his speech before the House on 5/14/47 stated that Stone, Director of the Office of International Information and Cultural Affairs, was a member of the Editorial Board of "Amerasia" from 1937 thru November 1941. Chairman of said board, according to Busbey, was Frederick Vanderbilt Field, now regular columnist for the "Daily Worker" and a member of the Communist Party. Other members of this board were mentioned as Philip Jacob Jaffee, managing editor, and reported by Busbey to be an individual in close touch with Earl Browder; Tung Ti Wu, reported by Busbey to be a Chinese Communist delegate to the San Francisco Conference. It was further Busbey's statement that Stone had written various articles in "Amerasia", namely in August 1937 advocating non-isolationist policies, which were similar to those ideals supported by the Communist Party line at that time. Additional accusations against Stone by Representative Busbey included the fact that Stone, as a member of the Editorial Board of "Amerasia", had sanctioned such articles as "American Far Eastern Policy"; "For Democracy or Imperialism?", said article published under date of October 1940 and written by the above mentioned Frederick V. Field. The contents of this article

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as was quoted by Congressman Busbey reflects favoritism to Emergency Peace Mobilization activities and various isolationist movements. Stone was secondly criticized because of the further sanctioning of an article under date of January 1940 by one Harriett Moore, who stated: "The United States should assert its influence to stop the European conflict as soon as possible by means of negotiated balance-of-power peace". Busbey added that Stone was responsible for the appointment of one George Shaw Wheeler in the Foreign Broadcasting Department, Department of State. Wheeler was mentioned by Busbey as having a long record of Communist affiliation and activity; also as having been removed from his position by the Civil Service Commission and later reinstated as a result of left-wing pressure.

It is noted that no investigation of Stone has ever been conducted by this Bureau. There is a blind memo dated 12/8/45 setting out Stone's background which indicates that he is possibly pro-Russian. (62-60527-11703).

Further information in Bureau files indicates that a memo was forwarded to the Attorney General on 6/10/47 enclosing a photostatic copy of the column "Capital Stuff" regarding the employment of Stone and various other individuals in the State Department. (62-80315-6).

By memo dated 7/23/47, Assistant Attorney General Caudle advised that no investigation was desired by the Department at that particular time. (62-80315-7).

HALDORE E. HANSON:

Mr. Hanson was described by Rep. Busbey as being the Assistant Secretary of the Office of Information and Culture, Department of State; furthermore, that Hanson had spent considerable time before his appointment to the Department of State as a free-lance writer in China. As a result of this experience, Rep. Busbey stated, Hanson enjoyed the association and confidence of the Chinese Communists. His writings, according to Busbey, boasted openly of Communist might among the Chinese; democratic aims of the Chinese Communists; and the worthy ideals the Communist Party leaders were fighting for in China; and the mastery of propaganda and warfare exercised by the Chinese Communist leaders. Busbey added that Hanson had recently been transferred to the Political Affairs Committee of the Department of State.

No investigation has ever been conducted by the Bureau regarding the activities of Hanson. (62-80660-6). There is a summary memo dated 5/27/47 prepared at the request of the Director. A review of Bureau files reveals that no information was furnished to the Attorney General regarding this individual.

CHARLES ALEXANDER THOMSON

Thomson was described by Rep. Busbey as an individual who eulogized the work of the Communists in a study he had written entitled "The War in Spain". Said article was published in the Foreign Policy Reports of May 1, 1938. Thomson was also reported to be responsible for the appointment of one Abel Plenn as Cultural Attache in Spain. Mr. Plenn will be referred to later in this memorandum. Representative Busbey also gave credit to Thomson as entering into hearty cooperation with one Tom Brandon, described as a producer and distributor of pro-Communist films.

By letter dated 9/23/41, the Attorney General was advised that a Departmental applicant investigation conducted relative to Charles Alexander Thomson had been completed. It is noted that Thomson, at that time, was an applicant for the position of Expert Analyst. (77-11917). Further information in Bureau files includes the fact that Thomson in November 1941 recommended a visa application for one Nuvart Parseghian. A summary of information prepared under date of 5/27/47 concerning Thomson is also noted in Bureau files. (100-350947).

TOM BRANDON

Rep. Busbey referred to Mr. Brandon as a producer and distributor of pro-Communist films.

The Bureau has investigated one Thomas O. Brandon for Fraud Against the Government. This Brandon was a Captain in the Navy employed at the Naval Observatory. He retired from the Navy 1/1/47 after 33 years service, and in August 1947 was residing at Riverdale, California. He was not prosecuted. This individual is believed not to be identical with the Brandon referred to by Rep. Busbey. (46-4916).

Bureau files reveal no mention of any information concerning Brandon being furnished to the Department of Justice.

JO DAVIDSON

Rep. Busbey inquired in his speech as follows: "Who is responsible for the fact that Jo Davidson, active in numerous Communist front organizations, has been engaged by the State Department to make numerous busts of Latin American ex-Presidents at an exorbitant remuneration?"

No investigation of Davidson has been conducted by this Bureau; consequently, no information has been furnished to the Attorney General.

ARCHIBALD MacLEISH

Rep. Busbey referred to the appointment of MacLeish to UNESCO, and to UNESCO itself as the greatest hoax ever put over on the American people. He stated that MacLeish has been associated with numerous Communist front organizations and has written poetry which was acclaimed by the Communist press. Rep. Busbey criticized MacLeish as being sharply critical of things American.

It is noted that no investigation of MacLeish has been conducted by the Bureau. On 11/24/41 a memo for the Attorney General was prepared furnishing subversive information in the files of the Bureau relating to MacLeish. Memorandum containing all information in Bureau files was prepared on 12/14/44. (101-2632-8).

ARMAND D. WILLIS

Rep. Busbey made reference to Willis by asking the following question: "How does it happen, for example, Armand D. Willis, Cultural Attache in Moscow, suddenly burst into the press attacking American Embassy officers as Russian haters? Is this appointment an accident, or is it typical of the Cultural Department in general?"

It is noted that a review of Bureau files indicates no investigation has been conducted regarding Armand D. Willis; consequently no information has been furnished to the Department of Justice. (62-75450-13).

LAU SHAW

Reference was made to Shaw by Rep. Busbey as the individual who made a tour of the United States as a guest of the State Department. Busbey continued that Mr. Shaw later wrote an article on Hollywood films in China for a pro-Communist magazine. In this article, according to Busbey, he assailed American movies as having no educational and no cultural attitude or intention.

No investigation has ever been conducted of Shaw by this Bureau; consequently no information has been furnished to the Department of Justice.

STEFAN ARSKI, with aliases: Arthur Salman Kalimovski

Criticism of Arski by Rep. Busbey included the fact that Arski was a contributor to the Communist Polish publication "Nowy Put". Furthermore, Arski's Communist record was stated to have been previously exposed by Congressman Joseph P. Ryter. Busbey added that he did not know what Arski's citizenship status was at that time, however that Arski was today the Public Relations Officer of the Polish Embassy. Rep. Busbey posed the

question "How does Mr. William Benton, Assistant Secretary of State, account for the transition of Arski?"

A review of Bureau files indicates that no investigation has ever been conducted regarding Stefan Arski. However, a memo to the Visa Division, Department of State, dated 9/27/44 reflects that Stefan Arski and several other Polish aliens are leaders of the left wing of the Polish Socialist Party. (40-59834).

DR. ESTHER C. BRUNAUER

Regarding Dr. Brunauer, Rep. Busbey stated that she had been sent by the State Department as U. S. representative to UNESCO with the rank of Minister. He stated that Dr. Brunauer in May 1946, speaking over a National Broadcasting Company hookup, declared, "There are many barriers to the concept of (peoples speaking to peoples), mainly the barriers of monopolistic practices to be overcome." Rep. Busbey posed the question, "What did Dr. Brunauer mean and what country was she criticizing?". He continued that he believed she was echoing Soviet propaganda against the United States.

It is noted that a review of Bureau files indicates that Dr. Brunauer's husband, Stephen Brunauer, was investigated by this Bureau upon the request of the Atomic Energy Commission in 1947. Copies of the reports in this matter were furnished to the Attorney General on 12/6/47. At the present time, Esther Brunauer is being investigated by this Bureau under the purview of the Loyalty Program. This investigation is at present pending and copies of reports have not been furnished to the Attorney General as yet.

GEORGE SHAW WHEELER

Rep. Busbey described Mr. Wheeler as having been appointed by the above mentioned William T. Stone. He continued that Wheeler has a long record of Communist affiliations and activities as previously mentioned.

In January 1942, Wheeler was the subject of an Internal Security - Hatch Act investigation of which the WFO was office of origin. Following the suggestion of the Secretary of Labor, the Bureau closed this case in April 1942. No administrative action was taken against Wheeler by the Labor Department. The Hatch Act case was reopened in July 1942 for the sole purpose of reporting information furnished by David J. Saposs, Consultant, Office of the Coordinator of Interamerican Affairs, who was treated as a temporary confidential informant. Under date of July 14, 1943, the Office for Emergency Management requested this Bureau to conduct an investigation of Wheeler in connection with a position with the War Production Board. In connection with this investigation, a lengthy memorandum prepared under date of 8/29/47 pointing out Wheeler's activities in connection with the Socialist Party and various left-wing activities in the U. S. and Germany was prepared for the Director. There is no mention of this information being furnished to the Attorney General. (100-2416-19).

DR. HARLOW SHAPLEY

Congressman Busbey inquired: "Who was responsible for sending as a delegate to the Educational Scientific and Cultural Organization of the United States Professor Harlow Shapley who, in spite of his scientific attainments, has an enormous record of affiliations with Communist front organizations and defense of Communist causes?"

Bureau files reflect that Dr. Harlow Shapley is employed as director of Harvard Observatory, Harvard University, Cambridge, Massachusetts.

The State Department Security Office advised this Bureau in April of 1946 that Shapley was being offered an appointment to the State Department as a consultant to the United Nations Educational and Scientific Group. Shapley is active in Communist front groups and is in frequent contact with known members of the Communist Party. He is Massachusetts State Director of the Progressive Citizens of America and one of the original organizers of the "Committee of 1000" whose purpose is to bring about the abolishment of the House Un-American Activities Committee. Shapley has advocated complete freedom for the secret of the atomic bomb.

At the present time there is an active investigation being conducted by this Bureau of Dr. Harlow Shapley who has been under investigation since 1946. Reports in this case have been furnished to the Department, the last being furnished in August of 1947. There are additional reports to be submitted to the Department in this case.

CHARLES ALBERT PAGE

Congressman Busbey inquired: "Who was responsible for the appointment of Charles A. Page, formerly Cultural Attache in Paris, whose membership in the Communist Party and the Young Communist League is testified to by verifiable Government files?"

Bureau files reflect that Charles Albert Page first entered the Foreign Service of the State Department in 1927. He resigned in 1932 following assignments in Cuba, Ecuador, and Guatemala. In June of 1941 Page was appointed Cultural Attache to the United States Embassy in Montevideo, Uruguay. On April 20, 1943, he was appointed principal division assistant in the Division of Cultural Relations of the Department of State in Washington, D. C. He subsequently received an appointment as Cultural Attache of the American Embassy in Paris, France.

Through a highly delicate and reliable source it was learned in November of 1944 that Page was a member of the Communist Party from 1942 to 1944. In February, 1945, the State Department requested that Page be investigated by this Bureau under the Hatch Act. Page was interviewed on March 12, 1945, by agents of this Bureau. He admitted that he had been the organizing secretary for the

Writers School of the League of American Writers (an organization controlled by the Communist Party); secretary of the League of American Writers; and, further, that he had been socially acquainted with Herbert Biberman, John Howard Lawson, and others (known members of the Communist Party). He also stated during this interview that he was well acquainted with Louise Bransten (a reported Communist and under investigation in the Comintern Apparatus case) and Hanns Eisler (now under arrest by the Immigration and Naturalization Service for possible deportation).

Following the Hatch Act interview mentioned above, Page returned to his position in the United States Embassy at Paris, France. On March 13, 1946, Secretary of State Byrnes issued an order that Page be dismissed immediately.

In December of 1947 it was determined that Page had returned to the United States and was residing in Berkeley, California. An investigation of Page is now being conducted by this Bureau.

A review of the subject's file reflects that copies of investigative reports in this case have not been furnished to the Department.

ROBERT T. MILLER

Congressman Busbey inquired: "Who was responsible for the appointment of Robert T. Miller, chief in charge of publications who has since been forced to resign and whose record is one of dubious loyalty to the U.S.?"

This individual is undoubtedly identical with Robert Talbott Miller, III, who is a second cousin of Hamilton Robinson, Director of Controls at the State Department.

Bureau files reflect that Robert Talbott Miller, III, was formerly employed by the State Department and is a principal subject in the Gregory case. An investigation of Miller was begun in July, 1944, at the request of the State Department and continued as a separate investigation until November, 1945, when the investigation of the Gregory case began. Reports concerning Miller were not furnished to the Attorney General.

In November, 1945, Miller was investigated in connection with the Gregory case and his activities were reported in Gregory reports.

Summaries in the Gregory case, however, have been furnished to the Attorney General on February 25, 1946, and November 27, 1946. These summaries contain full information contained in Bureau files concerning Miller's activities.

ABEL ROLF PLENN

Congressman Busbey stated: "According to Mr. Carlton J. H. Hayes, former American Ambassador to Spain in his book 'Wartime Mission to Spain', Mr. Thomson (Charles Alexander Thomson, assistant to Mr. Benton, former head of the State Department's Cultural and Information Division) was responsible for the appointment of Plenn as Cultural Attache in Spain. Mr. Plenn's ideology can be determined from his recent book 'Wind in the Olive Trees' which is severely critical of every phase of American policy in Spain during the war. His pro-Communist bias is evident throughout the book, which has been enthusiastically promoted by the Communist press and the Communist bookshops."

Bureau files reflect that Abel Rolf Plenn has been investigated in conjunction with the Gregory case as a contact of Fedor A. Garanin, formerly connected with the Soviet Embassy in Washington, D. C. Garanin was the successor to Anatoli B. Gromov, a former official of the Soviet Embassy, who has been identified as "Al" in the Gregory case.

Plenn was connected with the Office of War Information in Washington, D. C., New York City, and Madrid, Spain, from December, 1943 to April, 1945. He has been referred to in newspaper articles as having been chief of propaganda analysis for the Office of War Information attached to the United States Embassy in Madrid.

Inasmuch as the investigation of Plenn has been reported in Gregory reports, the Attorney General and/or the Department have not been made cognizant of his activities. Reports in the Gregory case, pursuant to the Director's instructions, have not been made available to the Attorney General or the Department.

Plenn's name was mentioned in the Gregory summary dated October 21, 1946, which was made available to the Attorney General on November 27, 1946.

THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

February 13, 1948

100-346628-30
Director, FBI

DECLASSIFIED

CULTURAL AND INFORMATION SECTION, STATE DEPARTMENT
Remarks of Representative Fred L. Busbey

By letter dated February 2, 1948, Representative Fred E. Busbey referred to an article appearing in the "Washington Post" of that date concerning a provision of the Smith-Mundt Bill. This Bill provides that the names of the employees of the Cultural and Information Section of the State Department must be checked against the files of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. Mr. Busbey then referred to two statements he made which were inserted in the "Congressional Record". These particular statements appeared in the Congressional records of May 14, 1947, Pages 5433 to 5538, and June 26, 1947, Page A3369. It was Representative Busbey's request that information represented by his statements be checked through the files of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, and that findings be forwarded to Secretary of State General George C. Marshall, and that a copy of these findings be furnished to him.

All of the above referred to statements were very critical of the following list of employees of the Cultural and Information Section of the State Department:

William Treadwell Stone
Haldore E. Hanson
Charles Alexander Thomson
Tom Brandon
Jo Davidson
Archibald MacLeish
Armand D. Willis
Lau Shaw
Stefan Arski, also known as Arthur Salman Kalinowski
Dr. Esther C. Brunauer
George Shaw Wheeler
Dr. Harlow Shapley
Charles Albert Page
Robert T. Miller
Abel Rolf Plenn

Of the list of names appearing above, investigations have been conducted by this Bureau on the following:

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

- 1) Charles Alexander Thomson (Departmental applicant investigation for position of Expert Analyst; investigation completed September 3, 1941).
2) Dr. Esther C. Brunauer (Dr. Brunauer is being investigated at the present time under purview of Executive Order 9835).

ODD:afh

Ed

- 3) George Shaw Wheeler (Mr. Wheeler was the subject of an Internal Security - Hatch Act investigation in January, 1942; further investigation was requested by the Office for Emergency Management on July 14, 1943).
- 4) Dr. Harlow Shapley (an Internal Security investigation is being conducted at the present time on Dr. Shapley).
- 5) Charles Albert Page (Mr. Page was the subject of an Internal Security - Hatch Act investigation in February, 1945; an Internal Security investigation on Page is now being conducted).
- 6) Robert T. Miller (Mr. Miller's name was mentioned in summaries furnished to you regarding the Gregory Case under date of February 25, 1946, and November 27, 1946).
- 7) Abel Wolf Flenn (Mr. Flenn's name was mentioned in a summary furnished to you regarding the Gregory Case dated October 21, 1946).

It is noted that information has previously been furnished to the Department of Justice concerning the following individuals:

William Broadwell Stone - Memorandum of June 10, 1947.
 Charles Alexander Thomson - Departmental applicant investigation.
 Archibald MacLish - Memorandum of November 24, 1941.
 Dr. Harlow Shapley - last report furnished under date of August, 1947.
 Robert T. Miller - summary memoranda as referred to above.
 Abel Wolf Flenn - summary memorandum referred to above.

It is noted that no investigation has been conducted of the following individuals:

William Broadwell Stone
 Tom Brandon
 Jo Davidson

In accordance with existing Departmental policies, the Bureau is not furnishing any information to Congressman Busby, but he is being advised that his request has been brought to your attention in order that it may be given such consideration by you as is possible.

Congress of the United States

House of Representatives

Washington, D. C.

February 2, 1948

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

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

Dear Mr. Hoover:

The Washington Post of February 2, 1948 on Page B1 calls attention to the fact that the Smith-Mundt bill makes provision for checking the employees of the Cultural and Information Section of the State Department through the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

I am taking the liberty of calling your attention to two statements of mine which were inserted in the Congressional Record as follows:

May 14, 1947 pages 5433 to 5438 inclusive.
June 26, 1947 page A3369.

I respectfully request that this information be checked through your files and that your findings be forwarded to Secretary of State, General George C. Marshall. I shall greatly appreciate it if you will also furnish me with a copy.

My cordial good wishes.

Sincerely yours,

Fred E. Busbey

Fred E. Busbey, M. C.

100-345623-24
FEB 18 1948

FEB:fg

RECORDED
INDEXED
FEB 18 1948
FEB:fg
100-345623-24

Jerry Klutz - "The Federal Diary"

STATE: It isn't generally realized; but the Mundt-Smith law which gives legal authority to State's Voice of America activities in effect places the 1500 present employees in that work on probation. Here's why:

The new law requires the FBI to make new loyalty investigations of all present employees within six months, and no employee can be sure of his job until he has an FBI clearance. Most of these State employees have been investigated at least once, and some of them several times.

Furthermore, the act requires the FBI to investigate applicants for Voice of America jobs before they can be placed on the payroll. Incidentally, this State unit is planning a broad expansion of both personnel and activities.

Clipping from

page B-1

Wash. Post

2 - 2 - 48

100-346629

ENCLOSURE

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. E. A. TAMM *EATM*

DATE: 1-26-48

FROM : *R* A. RosenSUBJECT: "UNITED STATES INFORMATION AND
EDUCATIONAL EXCHANGE ACT"
LOYALTY OF GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES

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

The attached memorandum reflecting a conversation with Chalmers T. Forster, Chief, Division of Investigation, Office of Personnel, Department of Agriculture, relates to the "Mundt Bill".

Forster wants to know whether we will handle personnel investigations for him under the Bill, which requires an FBI investigation. It is noted that there are approximately 60 persons presently employed, and that eventually 150 to 200 may be. *def 1-27*

I spoke to Mr. Glavin, and he agrees that we should advise Mr. Forster that at the present time we have no funds allocated to us to handle these investigations. We should tell him we have written to the Attorney General pointing out that our appropriation does not include funds with which to conduct the proposed investigation, and we have, therefore, called this matter to the attention of the Attorney General so that he may determine if funds are available and transferrable from the State Department to the Bureau for the purpose of conducting the investigations required under the Act. (Our memorandum to the Attorney General is dated January 23, 1948, and is entitled "UNITED STATES INFORMATION AND EDUCATIONAL EXCHANGE ACT (Voice of America - Mundt Bill) HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES BILL 3342".) This bill is passed by the House and Senate and is presently in the hands of the President for signature, it is noted. *10-10-48*

ACTION TO BE TAKEN

Mr. Forster can be telephonically advised that the matter has been submitted to the Attorney General and he may wish to inquire of the Attorney General's Office concerning what will be done. If this meets with your approval, this memorandum will be transmitted to Mr. Wall so that he can communicate with Forster today through established liaison channels.

AR:lg

At 3:30 PM, 1/27/48, Mr. Forster, Department of Agriculture, Ext. 2891, was telephonically contacted by me pursuant to Mr. Rosen's instructions and was appropriately advised in accordance with the paragraph entitled "Action to be Taken". Mr. Forster stated that as soon as the President signs this Bill it will be impossible for Agriculture to hire any more people until they have been investigated by the FBI. He stated that he would await instructions from the State Department concerning this matter. *EX-46*

50 MAR 4 1948 234
GCG:MMW

C. Callan

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. D. M. LADD *DL*

FROM : R. W. Wall *RW 5, 8*

SUBJECT: "United States Information and Educational Exchange Act"
LOYALTY OF GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES

DATE: January 23, 1948

| | |
|----------------|-------|
| Mr. Tolson | _____ |
| Mr. E. A. Tamm | _____ |
| Mr. Clegg | _____ |
| Mr. Glavin | _____ |
| Mr. Ladd | _____ |
| Mr. Nichols | _____ |
| Mr. Rosen | _____ |
| Mr. Tracy | _____ |
| Mr. Carson | _____ |
| Mr. Egan | _____ |
| Mr. Gurnea | _____ |
| Mr. Harbo | _____ |
| Mr. Hendon | _____ |
| Mr. Pennington | _____ |
| Mr. Quinn Tamm | _____ |
| Tele. Room | _____ |
| Miss Holmes | _____ |
| Miss Gandy | _____ |

At 11:30 A.M. on January 23, 1948, a telephone call was received from Chalmers T. Forster, Chief, Division of Investigation, Office of Personnel, Department of Agriculture. Mr. Forster stated that the purpose of his call was to call attention to a provision in H. R. 3342, entitled "United States Information and Educational Exchange Act" which is commonly referred to as the "Voice of America" bill or the Mundt bill. He stated that this bill had been passed by the House and Senate and is presently in the hands of the President for signature.

Mr. Forster specifically referred to the following provision:
Title X - Miscellaneous, Loyalty Check on Personnel.

"No citizen or resident of the United States, whether or not now in the employ of the Government, may be employed or assigned to duties by the Government under this Act until such individual has been investigated by the Federal Bureau of Investigation and a report thereon has been made to the Secretary of State: Provided, however, That any present employee of the Government, pending the report as to such employee by the Federal Bureau of Investigation, may be employed or assigned to duties under this Act for the period of six months from the date of its enactment. This section shall not apply in the case of any officer appointed by the President by and with the advise and consent of the Senate."

Mr. Forster then pointed out that the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations of the Department of Agriculture will function under this bill and will increase the number of personnel presently employed. He said that approximately 60 individuals are employed at the present time in this Office and that eventually they intend to employ 150 to 200 in all. He was very much concerned about the time element and inquired as to how long the FBI would require to make the investigations under the provisions of this Act.

Mr. Forster was asked if there was any provision in the Bill providing for an appropriation for the FBI to handle these investigations. He stated that so far as he knew there were none but it was his understanding that the President has authority to make allocations from the funds appropriated in connection with this law and that the FBI might receive an appropriation in this fashion.

Mr. Forster was informed that he would be contacted subsequently in connection with this matter. He requested that either he be contacted personally or in the alternative that Mr. H. E. Allanson, Jr., Personnel Officer of the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations, be contacted. Mr. Allanson is located in Room 5079 South Building, Extension 6165. *RECORDED* *100-34625-51*

ACTION:

A copy of H. R. 3342 has been secured and is attached. *INDEXED* *15 FEB 20 1948*

DVH:rhr

EX-46

RECOMMENDATION:

It is recommended that this matter be considered and that the Foreign and Domestic Coordination Section be informed as to what reply should be made to Mr. Forster. It is noted that this provision quoted above appears to be similar to that which brought about the investigations by this Bureau of employees under the Greece-Turkey Aid Bill. We have had no indication thus far as to the number of employees presently employed or to be employed under the "Voice of America" set-up in the State Department who would also have to be investigated under this act.

Note 17 25

Calendar No. 861

80TH CONGRESS
2D SESSION

H. R. 3342

[Report No. 811]

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

JUNE 26 (legislative day, APRIL 21), 1947

Read twice and referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations

JULY 16, 1947

Reported by Mr. SMITH, with amendments

[Omit the part struck through and insert the part printed in italic]

DECEMBER 8 (legislative day, DECEMBER 4), 1947

Re-referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations

JANUARY 7, 1948

Reported by Mr. SMITH, with amendments

AN ACT

To enable the Government of the United States more effectively to carry on its foreign relations by means of promotion of the interchange of persons, knowledge, and skills between the people of the United States and other countries, and by means of public dissemination abroad of information about the United States, its people, and its policies.

- 1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
- 2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

ENCLOSURE

100-40627-31

1 TITLE I—SHORT TITLE, OBJECTIVES, AND
2 DEFINITIONS

3 SHORT TITLE

4 SECTION 1. This Act may be cited as the "United
5 States Information and Educational Exchange Act of 1947
6 1948".

7 OBJECTIVES

8 SEC. 2. The Congress hereby declares that the objec-
9 tives of this Act are to enable the Government of the United
10 States to promote mutual understanding between the people
11 of the United States and other countries, which is one of
12 the essential foundations of peace and to correct misunder-
13 standings about the United States in other countries. The
14 means to be used in achieving these objectives are—

15 (1) the interchange of persons, knowledge, and
16 skills;

17 (2) the rendering of technical and other services
18 to other countries on the basis of mutual cooperation;

19 (3) the dissemination abroad of public information
20 about the United States, its people, and the principles
21 and objectives of its Government; and

22 (4) the dissemination abroad of public information
23 about the United Nations, its organization and functions,
24 and the participation of the United States as a member
25 thereof.

1 *SEC. 2. The Congress hereby declares that the objectives*
2 *of this Act are to enable the Government of the United States*
3 *to promote a better understanding of the United States in*
4 *other countries, and to increase mutual understanding between*
5 *the people of the United States and the people of other coun-*
6 *tries. Among the means to be used in achieving these*
7 *objectives are—*

8 (1) an information service to disseminate abroad
9 information about the United States, its people, and
10 policies promulgated by the Congress, the President, the
11 Secretary of State and other responsible officials of
12 Government having to do with matters affecting foreign
13 affairs;

14 (2) an educational exchange service to cooperate
15 with other nations in—

16 (a) the interchange of persons, knowledge, and
17 skills;

18 *(b) the rendering of technical and other services;*

(c) the interchange of developments in the field
of education, the arts, and sciences.

21 UNITED NATIONS

22 SEC. 3. In carrying out the objectives of this Act,
23 information concerning the participation of the United
24 States in the United Nations, its organizations and functions,
25 shall be emphasized.

DEFINITIONS

SEC. 3-4. When used in this Act, the term—

(1) "Secretary" means the Secretary of State.

(2) "Department" means the Department of State.

(3) "Government agency" means any executive department, board, bureau, commission, or other agency in the executive branch of the Federal Government, or independent establishment, or any corporation wholly owned (either directly or through one or more corporations) by the United States.

TITLE II—INTERCHANGE OF PERSONS, KNOWLEDGE AND SKILLS

PERSONS

SEC. 201. The Secretary is authorized to provide for interchanges on a reciprocal basis between the United States and other countries of students, trainees, teachers, guest instructors, professors, and leaders in fields of specialized knowledge or skill *and shall wherever possible provide these interchanges by using the services of existing reputable agencies which are successfully engaged in such activity.* The Secretary may provide for orientation courses and other appropriate services for such persons from other countries upon their arrival in the United States, and for such persons going to other countries from the United States. When any country fails or refuses to cooperate in such program on a

1 basis of reciprocity the Secretary shall terminate or limit such
2 program, with respect to such country, to the extent he
3 deems to be advisable in the interests of the United States.
4 If the Secretary finds that any person from another country,
5 while in the United States pursuant to this section, is en-
6 gaged in activities of a political nature or in activities not
7 consistent with the security of the United States, the Secere-
8 tary shall promptly report such finding to the Attorney
9 General, and such person shall, upon the warrant of the At-
10 torney General, be taken into custody and promptly deported.
11 *The persons specified in this section shall be admitted as*
12 *nonimmigrant visitors for business under clause 2 of section*
13 *3 of the Immigration Act of 1924, as amended (43 Stat.*
14 *154; 8 U. S. C. 203), for such time and under such condi-*
15 *tions as may be prescribed by regulations promulgated by the*
16 *Secretary of State and the Attorney General. A person*
17 *admitted under this section who fails to maintain the status*
18 *under which he was admitted or who fails to depart from*
19 *the United States at the expiration of the time for which he*
20 *was admitted, or who engages in activities of a political*
21 *nature detrimental to the interests of the United States, or*
22 *in activities not consistent with the security of the United*
23 *States, shall, upon the warrant of the Attorney General, be*
24 *taken into custody and promptly deported pursuant to sec-*
25 *tion 14 of the Immigration Act of 1924 (43 Stat. 162, 8*

1 U. S. C. 214). *Deportation proceedings under this section*
2 *shall be summary and the findings of the Attorney General*
3 *as to matters of fact shall be conclusive. Such persons shall*
4 *not be eligible for suspension of deportation under clause 2*
5 *of subdivision (c) of section 19 of the Immigration Act of*
6 *February 5, 1917 (54 Stat. 671, 56 Stat. 1044; 8 U. S. C.*
7 *155).*

8

BOOKS AND MATERIALS

9 SEC. 202. The Secretary is authorized to provide for
10 interchanges between the United States and other countries
11 of books and periodicals, including government publications,
12 for the translation of such writings, and for the preparation,
13 distribution, and interchange of other educational materials.

14

INSTITUTIONS

15 SEC. 203. The Secretary is authorized to provide for
16 assistance to schools, libraries, and community centers
17 abroad, founded or sponsored by citizens of the United
18 States, or serving as demonstration centers for methods
19 and practices employed in the United States. In assisting
20 any such schools, however, the Secretary shall exercise no
21 control over their educational policies and shall in no case
22 furnish assistance of any character which is not in keeping
23 with the free democratic principles and the established foreign
24 policy of the United States.

1 TITLE III—ASSIGNMENT OF SPECIALISTS

2 PERSONS TO BE ASSIGNED

3 SEC. 301. The Secretary is authorized, when the gov-
4 ernment of another country is desirous of obtaining the
5 services of a person having special scientific or other technical
6 or professional qualifications, from time to time to assign
7 or authorize the assignment for service, to or in cooperation
8 with such government, any ~~person~~ *citizen of the United*
9 *States* in the employ or service of the Government of
10 the United States who has such qualifications, with the
11 approval of the Government agency in which such person
12 is employed or serving. Nothing in this Act, however,
13 shall authorize the assignment of such personnel for service
14 relating to the organization, training, operation, develop-
15 ment, or combat equipment of the armed forces of a foreign
16 government.

17 STATUS AND ALLOWANCES

18 SEC. 302. Any ~~person~~ *citizen of the United States*, while
19 assigned for service to or in cooperation with another govern-
20 ment under the authority of this Act, shall be considered,
21 for the purpose of preserving his rights, allowances, and
22 privileges as such, an officer or employee of the Govern-
23 ment of the United States and of the Government agency
24 from which assigned and he shall continue to receive com-
25 pensation from that agency. He may also receive, under

1 such regulations as the President may prescribe, represen-
2 tation allowances similar to those allowed under section
3 901 (3) of the Foreign Service Act of 1946 (60 Stat.
4 999). The authorization of such allowances and other
5 benefits and the payment thereof out of any appropriations
6 available therefor shall be considered as meeting all the
7 requirements of section 1765 of the Revised Statutes.

8 ACCEPTANCE OF OFFICE UNDER ANOTHER GOVERNMENT

9 SEC. 303. Any ~~person~~ *citizen of the United States* while
10 assigned for service to or in cooperation with another gov-
11 ernment under authority of this Act may, at the discretion
12 of his Government agency, with the concurrence of the
13 Secretary, and without additional compensation therefor,
14 accept an office under the government to which he is
15 assigned, if the acceptance of such an office in the opinion
16 of such agency is necessary to permit the effective perform-
17 ance of duties for which he is assigned, including the making
18 or approving on behalf of such foreign government the
19 disbursement of funds provided by such government or of
20 receiving from such foreign government funds for deposit
21 and disbursement on behalf of such government, in carrying
22 out programs undertaken pursuant to this Act: *Provided,*
23 *however,* That such acceptance of office shall in no case
24 involve the taking of an oath of allegiance to another
25 government.

1 TITLE IV—PARTICIPATION BY GOVERNMENT
2 AGENCIES.

3 GENERAL AUTHORITY

4 SEC. 401. The Secretary is authorized, in carrying on
5 any activity under the authority of this Act, to utilize, with
6 *their the* approval of *the President*, the services, facilities,
7 and personnel of the other Government agencies. Whenever
8 the Secretary shall use the services, facilities, or personnel
9 of any Government agency for activities under authority of
10 this Act, the Secretary shall pay for such performance out
11 of funds available to the Secretary under this Act, either in
12 advance, by reimbursement, or direct transfer. In utilizing
13 the Government agencies, it is the sense of the Congress (1)
14 that the best available and qualified Government services,
15 facilities, and personnel shall be sought, in order to ensure
16 professional competence and avoid duplication; and (2) that
17 the Secretary shall consult the appropriate technical agencies
18 of the Government concerning any activity authorized by
19 titles II, III, and IV of this Act which comes within the
20 competence of such agencies.

21 TECHNICAL AND OTHER SERVICES

22 SEC. 402. A Government agency, at the request of
23 the Secretary, may perform such technical or other services
24 as such agency may be competent to render for the govern-

1 ment of another country desirous of obtaining such services,
2 upon terms and conditions which are satisfactory to the
3 Secretary and to the head of the Government agency, when
4 it is determined by the Secretary that such services will
5 contribute to the purposes of this Act. However, nothing
6 in this Act shall authorize the performance of services
7 relating to the organization, training, operation, develop-
8 ment, or combat equipment of the armed forces of a foreign
9 government.

10

POLICY GOVERNING SERVICES

11

SEC. 403. In authorizing the performance of technical
12 and other services under this title, it is the sense of the
13 Congress (1) that the Secretary shall encourage through
14 *the any appropriate* Government agency *with appropriate*
15 *legislative authority* the performance of such services to
16 foreign governments by qualified private American indi-
17 viduals and agencies, *and shall not enter into the performance*
18 *of such services to any foreign government where such serv-*
19 *ices may be performed adequately by qualified private*
20 *American individuals and agencies and such qualified in-*
21 *dividuals and agencies are available for the performance*
22 *of such services;* (2) that if such services are rendered by
23 a Government agency, they shall demonstrate the technical
24 accomplishments of the United States, such services being
25 of an advisory, investigative, or instructional nature, or a

1 demonstration of a technical process; (3) that such services
2 shall not include the construction of public works or the
3 supervision of the construction of public works, and that,
4 under authority of this Act, a Government agency shall
5 render engineering services related to public works only
6 when the Secretary shall determine that the national interest
7 demands the rendering of such services by a Government
8 agency, but this policy shall not be interpreted to preclude
9 the assignment of individual specialists as advisers to other
10 governments as provided under title III of this Act, together
11 with such incidental assistance as may be necessary for the
12 accomplishment of their individual assignments; ~~(4) that~~
13 ~~such services shall not be undertaken for a foreign govern-~~
14 ~~ment if, in the opinion of the head of the Government agency,~~
15 ~~such services will impair the fulfillment of domestic respon-~~
16 ~~sibilities of that agency; and (5) that the Department shall~~
17 ~~invite outstanding leaders in the United States, both within~~
18 ~~and outside the Federal Government, in the various fields~~
19 ~~of activity covered by this title, to review and extend advice~~
20 ~~on the Secretary's policies in rendering technical and other~~
21 ~~services to another government pursuant to this title.~~

22

TRAINING

23

24 SEC. 404. Any Government agency, at the request of
25 the Secretary, is authorized to provide to citizens of other
countries, and to citizens of the United States going to other

1 countries in connection with the carrying out of this Act,
2 technical and other training within the fields in which such
3 agency has competence, or to provide for such training
4 through State and local governmental agencies or private
5 institutions and organizations.

6 INTERCHANGE OF SPECIALIZED KNOWLEDGE AND SKILLS

7 SEC. 405. A Government agency, at the request of
8 the Secretary, is authorized to promote the interchange with
9 other countries of scientific and specialized knowledge and
10 skills, within the fields in which such agency has com-
11 petence, through publications and other scientific and educa-
12 tional materials.

13 INTERDEPARTMENTAL COORDINATION

14 SEC. 406. In order that the activities of Government
15 agencies authorized by titles II, III, and IV of this Act
16 may be effectively coordinated and interdepartmental rela-
17 tionships as authorized by this Act may be clearly defined,
18 the Secretary may establish upon direction of the President
19 an interdepartmental committee to advise the Secretary
20 on the development and administration of these activities.

21 TITLE V—DISSEMINATING INFORMATION ABOUT 22 THE UNITED STATES ABROAD

23 GENERAL AUTHORIZATION

24 SEC. 501. The Secretary is authorized, when he finds
25 it appropriate, to provide for the preparation, and dissemina-

1 tion abroad, of information about the United States, its
2 people, and its policies, through press, publications, radio,
3 motion pictures, and other information media, and through
4 information centers and instructors abroad. All such press
5 releases and radio scripts shall, in the English language, be
6 made available to press associations, newspapermen, radio
7 systems and stations in the United States, and to Members
8 of the Congress of the United States, upon request, within
9 fifteen days after release as information abroad. *On request,*
10 *representative samples or specific individual press releases*
11 *and radio scripts shall be made available in the English*
12 *language for examination at the Department of State by*
13 *representatives of press associations, newspapers, magazines,*
14 *radio systems and stations, and be made available to Members*
15 *of Congress, within fifteen days after release as information*
16 *abroad.*

17 POLICIES GOVERNING INFORMATION ACTIVITIES

18 SEC. 502. In authorizing international information
19 activities under this Act, it is the sense of the Congress
20 (1) that the Secretary shall encourage and facilitate by
21 appropriate means the dissemination abroad of information
22 about the United States by private American individuals
23 and agencies, shall supplement such private information
24 dissemination where necessary, and shall reduce such Gov-
25 ernment information activities whenever corresponding

1 private information dissemination is found to be adequate;
2 (2) that nothing in this Act shall be construed to give the
3 Department a monopoly in the production or sponsorship
4 on the air of short-wave broadcasting programs, or a
5 monopoly in any other medium of information; ~~(3) that~~
6 the Department shall invite outstanding private leaders
7 of the United States in cultural and informational fields to
8 review and extend advice on the Government's international
9 information activities; and ~~(4) that~~ all printed matter,
10 films, broadcasts, and other materials in the fields of mass
11 media shall, when disseminated by the Government, be
12 identified as to Government or private source.

13 TITLE VI—ADVISORY COMMISSION TO
14 FORMULATE POLICIES

15 FORMULATION OF POLICIES

16 SEC 601. There is hereby created a United States In-
17 formation and Educational Exchange Advisory Commission
18 ~~(hereinafter in this title referred to as the "Commission")~~
19 to be constituted as provided in section 602. The Commis-
20 sion shall formulate and present to the Secretary of State
21 the policies to be followed and adhered to in connection with
22 the interchange of persons, knowledge and skills, the assign-
23 ment of specialists, the preparation and dissemination of in-
24 formation about the United States, its people and its policies,
25 and the carrying out of the other provisions of this Act.

1 MEMBERSHIP OF THE COMMISSION; GENERAL PROVISIONS

2 SEC. 602. (a) The Commission shall consist of eleven
3 members, not more than six of whom shall be from any one
4 political party, as follows: (1) Nine members to be ap-
5 pointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent
6 of the Senate, and (2) the Secretary of State or such officer
7 in the State Department as may be designated by such Secre-
8 tary.

9 (b) The members of the Commission shall represent the
10 public interest, but of the persons appointed under clause
11 (1) of subsection (a) of this section, one shall be selected
12 from among educators, one from among individuals formerly
13 in active service in the armed forces of the United States, one
14 from representatives of labor, one farmer, one from the news-
15 paper business, one from the motion-picture industry, one
16 from the radio industry, and three from persons having gen-
17 eral business experience. All persons so appointed shall be
18 persons of national reputations in their respective fields. No
19 person holding any compensated Federal or State office shall
20 be eligible for appointment under clause (1) of subsection
21 (a) of this section.

22 (c) The term of each member appointed under clause
23 (1) of subsection (a) of this section shall be three years
24 except that the terms of office of such members first taking
25 office on the Commission shall expire, as designated by the

1 one political party. Members shall be appointed by the
2 President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate.
3 No person holding any compensated Federal or State office
4 shall be eligible for appointment.

5 (b) The members of the Commission on Information
6 shall represent the public interest, and shall be selected from
7 a cross section of professional, business, and public service
8 backgrounds.

9 (c) The members of the Commission on Educational
10 Exchange shall represent the public interest and shall be
11 selected from a cross section of educational, cultural, scien-
12 tific, technical, and public service backgrounds.

13 (d) The term of each member appointed under sub-
14 section (a) of this section shall be three years, except that the
15 terms of office of such members first taking office on each
16 Commission shall expire, as designated by the President at
17 the time of appointment, two at the end of one year, two at
18 the end of two years, and one at the end of three years from
19 the date of the enactment of this Act. Any member appointed
20 to fill a vacancy occurring prior to the expiration of the
21 term for which his predecessor is appointed shall be appointed
22 for the remainder of such term. Upon the expiration of his
23 term of office any member may continue to serve until his
24 successor is appointed and has qualified.

1 (e) *The President shall designate a chairman for each*
2 *Commission from among members of the Commission.*

3 (f) *The members of the Commissions shall receive no*
4 *compensation for their services as such members but shall be*
5 *entitled to reimbursement for travel and subsistence in con-*
6 *nection with attendance of meetings of the Commissions away*
7 *from their places of residences, as provided in subsection*
8 *(6) of section 801 of this Act.*

9 (g) *The Commissions are authorized to adopt such rules*
10 *and regulations as they may deem necessary to carry out the*
11 *authority conferred upon them by this title.*

12 (h) *The Department is authorized to provide the neces-*
13 *sary secretarial and clerical assistance for the Commissions.*

14 RECOMMENDATIONS AND REPORTS

15 SEC. 603. *The Commissions shall meet not less fre-*
16 *quently than once each month during the first six months*
17 *after their establishment, and thereafter at such intervals as*
18 *the Commissions find advisable, and shall transmit to the*
19 *Secretary a quarterly report, and to the Congress a semi-*
20 *annual report of all programs and activities carried on under*
21 *the authority of this Act, including appraisals, where feasible,*
22 *as to the effectiveness of the several programs, and such*
23 *recommendations as shall have been made by the Commissions*
24 *to the Secretary for effectuating the purposes and objectives*

1 *of this Act and the action taken to carry out such recom-*
2 *mendations.*

3 TITLE VII—APPROPRIATIONS

4 GENERAL AUTHORIZATION

5 SEC. 701. Appropriations to carry out the purposes
6 of this Act are hereby authorized.

7 TRANSFERS OF FUNDS

8 SEC. 702. The Secretary may authorize the transfer
9 to other Government agencies for expenditure in the United
10 States and in other countries, in order to carry out the pur-
11 poses of this Act, any part of any appropriations available
12 to the Department for carrying out the purposes of this Act,
13 for direct expenditure or as a working fund, and any such
14 expenditures may be made under the specific authority con-
15 tained in this Act or under the authority governing the
16 activities of the Government agency to which a part of
17 any such appropriation is transferred, provided the activi-
18 ties come within the scope of this Act.

19 TITLE VIII—ADMINISTRATIVE PROCEDURES

20 THE SECRETARY

21 SEC. 801. In carrying out the purposes of this Act,
22 the Secretary is authorized, in addition to and not in limitation
23 of the authority otherwise vested in him—

24 (1) In carrying out title II of this Act, within the
25 limitation of such appropriations as the Congress may

1 provide, to make grants of money, services, or materials
2 to State and local governmental institutions in the
3 United States, to governmental institutions in other
4 countries, and to individuals and public or private non-
5 profit organizations both in the United States and in
6 other countries;

7 (2) to furnish, sell, or rent, by contract or otherwise,
8 educational and information materials and equipment
9 for dissemination to, or use by, peoples of foreign
10 countries;

11 (3) whenever necessary in carrying out title V of
12 this Act, to purchase, rent, construct, improve, main-
13 tain, and operate facilities for radio transmission and
14 reception, including the leasing of real property both
15 within and without the continental limits of the United
16 States for periods not to exceed ten years, or for longer
17 periods if provided for by the appropriation Act;

18 (4) to provide for printing and binding outside the
19 continental limits of the United States, without regard
20 to section 11 of the Act of March 1, 1919 (44 U. S. C.
21 111) ;

22 (5) to employ, without regard to the civil-service
23 and classification laws, when such employment is pro-
24 vided for by the appropriation Act, (i) persons on a
25 temporary basis, and (ii) aliens within the United

1 States, but such employment of aliens shall be limited
2 to services related to the translation or narration of
3 colloquial speech in foreign languages when suitably
4 qualified United States citizens are not available; and

5 (6) to create, *with the approval of the Commis-*
6 *sion on Information and the Commission on Educa-*
7 *tional Exchange*, such advisory committees as the Sec-
8 retary may decide to be of assistance in formulating his
9 policies for carrying out the purposes of this Act. No
10 committee member shall be allowed any salary or other
11 compensation for services; but he may be paid his
12 actual transportation expenses, and not to exceed \$10
13 per diem in lieu of subsistence and other expenses, while
14 away from his home in attendance upon meetings within
15 the United States or in consultation with the Depart-
16 ment under instructions.

17 GOVERNMENT AGENCIES

18 SEC. 802. In carrying on activities which further the
19 purposes of this Act, subject to approval of such activities
20 by the Secretary, the Department and the other Govern-
21 ment agencies are authorized—

22 (1) to place orders and make purchases and rentals
23 of materials and equipment;

24 (2) to make contracts, including contracts with
25 governmental agencies, foreign or domestic, including

1 subdivisions thereof, and intergovernmental organiza-
2 tions of which the United States is a member, and, with
3 respect to contracts entered into in foreign countries,
4 without regard to section 3741 of the Revised Statutes
5 (41 U. S. C. 22) ;

6 (3) under such regulations as the Secretary may
7 prescribe, to pay the transportation expenses, and not
8 to exceed \$10 per diem in lieu of subsistence and other
9 expenses, of citizens or subjects of other countries, with-
10 out regard to the Standardized Government Travel
11 Regulations and the Subsistence Act of 1926, as
12 amended; and

13 (4) to make grants for, and to pay expenses in-
14 cident to, training and study.

15 MAXIMUM USE OF EXISTING GOVERNMENT PROPERTY AND
16 FACILITIES

17 SEC. 803. In carrying on activities under this Act
18 which require the utilization of Government property and
19 facilities, maximum use shall be made of existing Government
20 property and facilities.

21 TITLE IX—FUNDS PROVIDED BY OTHER
22 SOURCES

23 REIMBURSEMENT

24 SEC. 901. The Secretary shall, when he finds it in
25 the public interest, request and accept reimbursement from

1 any cooperating governmental or private source in a foreign
2 country, or from State or local governmental institutions or
3 private sources in the United States, for all or part of the
4 expenses of any portion of the program undertaken here-
5 under. The amounts so received shall be covered into the
6 Treasury as miscellaneous receipts.

7 ADVANCE OF FUNDS

8 *SEC. 902. If any other government shall express the de-*
9 *sire to provide funds, property, or services to be used by this*
10 *Government, in whole or in part, for the expenses of any*
11 *specific part of the program undertaken pursuant to this Act,*
12 *the Secretary is authorized, when he finds it in the public*
13 *interest, to accept such funds, property, or services. Funds*
14 *so received may be established as a special deposit account*
15 *in the Treasury of the United States, to be available for the*
16 *specified purpose, and to be used for reimbursement of appro-*
17 *priations or direct expenditure, subject to the provisions of*
18 *this Act. Any unexpended balance of the special deposit*
19 *account and other property received under this section and*
20 *no longer required for the purposes for which provided shall*
21 *be returned to the government providing the funds or prop-*
22 *erty.*

TITLE X—MISCELLANEOUS

LOYALTY CHECK ON PERSONNEL

3 SEC. 1001. No citizen or resident of the United
4 States, whether or not now in the employ of the Government,
5 may be employed or assigned to duties under this Act unless
6 the Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, after
7 such investigation as he deems necessary, certifies that in his
8 opinion such individual is loyal to the United States and that
9 such employment or assignment to duties is consistent with
10 the security of the United States: *Provided, however, That*
11 *any present employee of the Government, unless an unfavor-*
12 *able report as to such employee is rendered sooner by the*
13 *Federal Bureau of Investigation, may, without such certifica-*
14 *tion, be employed or assigned to duties under this Act for*
15 *the period of six months from the date of its enactment.*
16 *This section shall not apply in the case of any officer ap-*
17 *pointed by the President by and with the advice and consent*
18 *of the Senate. No citizen or resident of the United States,*
19 *whether or not now in the employ of the Government, may*
20 *be employed or assigned to duties by the Government under*
21 *this Act until such individual has been investigated by the*
22 *Federal Bureau of Investigation and a report thereon has*
23 *been made to the Secretary of State: Provided, however,*

1 *That any present employee of the Government, pending the*
2 *report as to such employee by the Federal Bureau of Investi-*
3 *gation, may be employed or assigned to duties under this Act*
4 *for the period of six months from the date of its enactment.*
5 *This section shall not apply in the case of any officer ap-*
6 *pointed by the President by and with the advice and consent*
7 *of the Senate.*

8 SEPARABILITY OF PROVISIONS

9 SEC. 1002. If any provision of this Act or the ap-
10 plication of any such provision to any person or circumstance
11 shall be held invalid, the validity of the remainder of the
12 Act and the applicability of such provision to other persons
13 or circumstances shall not be affected thereby.

14 DELEGATION OF AUTHORITY

15 SEC. ~~1002~~ 1002. The Secretary may delegate, to such
16 officers of the Government as the Secretary determines to be
17 appropriate, any of the powers conferred upon him by this
18 Act to the extent that he finds such delegation to be in the
19 interest of the purposes expressed in this Act and the effi-
20 cient administration of the programs undertaken pursuant to
21 this Act.

22 RESTRICTED INFORMATION

23 SEC. ~~1004~~ 1003. Nothing in this Act shall authorize the
24 disclosure of any information or knowledge in any case in
25 which such disclosure (1) is prohibited by any other law

1 of the United States, or (2) is inconsistent with the
2 security of the United States.

3 REPEAL OF ACT OF MAY 25, 1938, AS AMENDED

4 SEC. ~~1005~~ 1004. (a) The Act of May 25, 1938, entitled
5 "An Act authorizing the temporary detail of United States
6 employees, possessing special qualifications, to governments
7 of American Republics and the Philippines, and for other
8 purposes," as amended (52 Stat. 442; 53 Stat. 652), is
9 hereby repealed.

10 (b) Existing Executive orders and regulations per-
11 taining to the administration of such Act of May 25, 1938.
12 as amended, shall remain in effect until superseded by
13 regulations prescribed under the provisions of this Act.

14 (c) Any reference in the Foreign Service Act of 1946
15 (60 Stat. 999), or in any other law, to provisions of such
16 Act of May 25, 1938, as amended, shall be construed to be
17 applicable to the appropriate provisions of titles III and
18 IX of this Act.

19 UTILIZATION OF PRIVATE AGENCIES

20 SEC. ~~1006~~ 1005. In carrying out the provisions of this
21 Act it shall be the duty of the Secretary to utilize, insofar as
22 is practicable, the services and facilities of private agencies,
23 *including existing American private publications*, through
24 contractual arrangements or otherwise. It is the intent
25 of Congress that the Secretary shall encourage par-

1 ticipation in carrying out the purposes of this Act by the
 2 maximum number of different private agencies in each field
 3 consistent with the present or potential market for their
 4 services in each country.

5 ~~OFFICE OF INFORMATION AND EDUCATIONAL EXCHANGE~~

6 ~~SEC. 1007. Nothing in this Act shall be construed to~~
 7 ~~authorize the establishment of any new Government agency;~~
 8 ~~except that for the purpose of carrying out the provisions~~
 9 ~~of this Act the Secretary is hereby authorized to establish~~
 10 ~~in the Department of State an office to be known as the~~
 11 ~~Office of Information and Educational Exchange.~~

12 ~~TERMINATION PURSUANT TO CONCURRENT RESOLUTION OF~~
 13 ~~CONGRESS~~

14 ~~SEC. 1008-1006. The authority granted under this Act, or~~
 15 ~~under any provision thereof, shall terminate whenever such~~
 16 ~~termination is directed by concurrent resolution of the two~~
 17 ~~Houses of the Congress.~~

18 ~~VETERANS' PREFERENCE ACT~~

19 ~~SEC. 1009-1007. No provision of this Act shall be con-~~
 20 ~~strued to modify or to repeal the provisions of the Veterans'~~
 21 ~~preference Act of 1944.~~

22 ~~REPORTS TO CONGRESS~~

23 ~~SEC. 1010-1008. The Secretary shall submit to the Con-~~
 24 ~~gress semiannual reports of expenditures made and activities~~
 25 ~~carried on under authority of this Act, inclusive of appraisals~~

1 and measurements, where feasible, as to the effectiveness of
 2 the several programs in each country where conducted.

3 REGULATORY PROVISIONS TO APPLY TO ALL INTERNA-
 4 TIONAL INFORMATION ACTIVITIES AND EDUCATIONAL
 5 EXCHANGES OF STATE DEPARTMENT

6 SEC. ~~1011~~ 1009. All provisions in this Act regulating the
 7 administration of international information activities and
 8 educational exchanges provided herein, shall apply to all
 9 such international activities under jurisdiction of the De-
 10 partment of State.

11 SEPARABILITY OF PROVISIONS

12 SEC. 1010. *If any provision of this Act or the applica-*
 13 *tion of any such provision to any person or circumstance*
 14 *shall be held invalid, the validity of the remainder of the*
 15 *Act and the applicability of such provision to other persons*
 16 *or circumstances shall not be affected thereby.*

Amend the title so as to read: "An Act to promote the better understanding of the United States among the peoples of the world and to strengthen cooperative international relations."

Passed the House of Representatives June 24, 1947.

Attest:

JOHN ANDREWS,

Clerk.

Calendar No. 861

80TH CONGRESS
2D SESSION

H. R. 3342

[Report No. 811]

AN ACT

To enable the Government of the United States more effectively to carry on its foreign relations by means of promotion of the interchange of persons, knowledge, and skills between the people of the United States and other countries, and by means of public dissemination abroad of information about the United States, its people, and its policies.

JUNE 26 (legislative day, APRIL 21), 1947

Read twice and referred to the Committee on
Foreign Relations

JULY 16, 1947

Reported with amendments

DECEMBER 8 (legislative day, DECEMBER 4), 1947

Recommitted to the Committee on Foreign Relations

JANUARY 7, 1948

Reported with amendments

SE 22

MR. S. A. ANDRETTA, ADMINISTRATIVE
ASSISTANT TO THE ATTORNEY GENERAL
DIRECTOR, FBI

February 20, 1948

H. R. 3342 (Voice of America -
Mundt Bill)

08844

100-346628-32

Reference is made to your memorandum of
January 30, 1948, captioned as above.

You are advised that the Department of State
has advised this Bureau that they estimate there will
be 2,233 investigations to be performed during the
remainder of the fiscal year 1948 and 2,275 such investi-
gations during the fiscal year 1949. Based on an esti-
mated cost of \$100 per investigation, this Bureau
estimates that it will require \$223,300 to handle the
investigations for the remainder of the fiscal year
1948 and \$227,500 to handle the investigations during
the fiscal year 1949.

It will be appreciated if you will furnish
the Bureau of the Budget the above information and
direct a copy of your letter to Mr. William O. Hall,
Director, Office of Organization and Budget, Department
of State, 501 Seventeenth Street, N. W., Washington,
D. C.

Your early attention to this matter will be
appreciated since it is understood from prior dis-
cussions with you that it is anticipated that the above
request will be included in the supplemental appropria-
tions pending at the present time.

SE 22

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

WPC:hr

[Handwritten signature]

*Del'd to E. A. Tamm
12:15 PM
1/20/48
[Signature]*

RECEIVED - 1948
FEB 20 5 21 PM '48

RECEIVED - 1948
FEB 20 11 15 AM '48

[Handwritten signature]

78
53 MAR 17 1948

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. TOLSON ✓

DATE: 2/18/48

FROM : W. R. GLAVIN

SUBJECT: VOICE OF AMERICA - MUNDT BILL
INVESTIGATION OF PERSONNEL BY FBI

08845

With reference to the attached memorandum of February 17, 1948, by Inspector Callahan, you are advised that it is estimated the cost of handling 2,233 investigations for the fiscal year 1948 will be \$223,300. For the fiscal year 1949, it is estimated it will cost \$227,500 to handle 2,275 investigations.

In the event you concur in these figures, I will contact the budget representatives of the State Department and furnish them the above figures to be included in a supplemental appropriation request presently pending with the House Appropriations Committee.

Attachment

NPC:JM

ADDENDUM: The above figures were telephonically furnished by the writer to Mr. Pritchett, Office of Organization and Budget of the State Department, and he seemed somewhat surprised that it was felt that the State Department was going to have the above figures included in the supplementals that are pending in the House Appropriations Committee at this time, which is contrary to the impression conveyed to the writer the first day of our conversation.

I subsequently telephonically advised Mr. Bob Wood, who handles our budget material for the Bureau of the Budget, and Russell Butts, of the Budget Section of the Department.

In view of the above, it is felt that the attached memorandum should go forward to Mr. Andretta requesting that formal notification go forward to the Bureau of the Budget in connection with these figures and that they be requested to furnish a copy of their letter to the Budget Bureau to Mr. William O. Hall, Director, Office of Organization and Budget, Department of State, 501 Seventeenth Street, N. W., Washington, D. C.

NPC:hr 2/19/48

COPY DESTROYED
R 843 FEB 16 1960

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. GLAVIN

FROM : H. P. CALLAHAN

SUBJECT: VOICE OF AMERICA - MUNDT BILL
INVESTIGATION OF PERSONNEL BY FBI

DATE: 2/17/48

08846

BEST AVAILABLE COPIES

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

With reference to your attached memorandum of 2/6/48, you are advised that on Wednesday, 2/11, the writer contacted Mr. Leland Barrows, Deputy Director of O.I.E., under whose jurisdiction the Voice of America project is handled. Also present were Mr. Parker May, Executive Officer of O.I.E. and Mr. Duncan Pritchett, Office of Organization and Budget, Department of State.

The writer advised the above individuals that the purpose of his contact was to determine the number of investigations which they estimated would be required of this Bureau for the balance of the fiscal year 1948, and the estimated number of such investigations for the fiscal year 1949.

Mr. Barrows was unable to furnish any estimate at the time of the writer's visit and seemed primarily interested in how soon investigation of the present employees could be conducted, and to determine if this Bureau couldn't work up some estimated figure for them.

Mr. Barrows was advised that the Bureau would be unable to institute any investigation until funds had been made available for the conducting of such investigations, and that the Bureau was in no position to make any forecast of estimates as to the personnel needs and investigations for them. Accordingly, Mr. Barrows indicated that he and Mr. May would work up the necessary figures and contact the writer when these figures were available.

The writer followed with Mr. May to determine if these figures were available on February 12th, and was advised that they were still endeavoring to work up the figures desired.

At approximately 5:15 P. M., Monday, February 16th, Mr. May telephonically advised in the writer's absence that the State Department estimated that 1,936 investigations would be required from the present time until June 30, 1948, and that for the fiscal year 1949, the number of investigations required would be 2,212.

I have telephonically confirmed these figures with Mr. May, and we are preparing estimates based on these figures at the present time.

HPC:JM

H. P. Callahan

08847

ADDENDUM: Subsequent to furnishing the above figures, Mr. May telephonically contacted the writer and advised that there would be a revision in the above figures but it would not be available before the A.M. of February 18, 1948.

This morning, February 18, Mr. May called the writer and advised that the revised figures were as follows as to the number of investigations estimated to be necessary:

| | |
|------------------|-------|
| Fiscal Year 1948 | 2,233 |
|------------------|-------|

| | |
|------------------|-------|
| Fiscal Year 1949 | 2,275 |
|------------------|-------|

The estimated cost of the above investigations will be \$223,300 for the fiscal year 1948, \$227,500 for the fiscal year 1949, or a combined total for both fiscal years of \$450,800.

NPC:hr

100-316628-32

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. TOLSON

DATE: 2/6/48

FROM : W. R. GLAVIN

08848

SUBJECT: H.R. 3342 (VOICE OF AMERICA - MUNDT BILL)

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

With reference to the attached memorandum received from Mr. Andretta regarding the above-mentioned matter, to which there is attached a copy of a communication to the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, Mr. Andretta called me on February 5 and stated that he had received advice from the Bureau of the Budget that it was desired that representatives of this Bureau get together with representatives of the State Department to determine the amount necessary to defray the cost of investigations which must necessarily be made as a result of this Act. Andretta stated he would also talk to the Budget Officer of the State Department regarding this matter.

I advised Mr. Andretta that the Bureau would make appropriate contacts with the State Department to determine the amount of work which would be involved, since we in the Bureau did not have any information available regarding the amount of work which would accrue to the Bureau as a result of this Bill.

If agreeable to the Director, the appropriate contacts can be made either through the Liaison Section or through this office with the appropriate Budget officers in the State Department.

ENCLOSURE

WRG:ambudget

I think Glavin's
office should
handle this

ENCLOSURE

2/6

100-346678-1
F B I

31 FEB 28 1948

State Dept
officer is -
Wm. Q. Hall
Div. of Office of Budget
& Planning
2124 L17 at St N. W.
Telephone extension 2861

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation

DATE: January 30, 1948

FROM : S. A. Andretta

SUBJECT: H.R. 3342 (Voice of America - Munjt. Bill)

Pursuant to your memorandum of January 23, 1948 to the Attorney General on the above subject you will find herewith copy of a letter to the Director, Bureau of the Budget, which is self-explanatory.

08849

ENCLOSURE

COPY DESTROYED
R343 FEB 16 1959

100-56622-3
F B I
31 FEB 28 1948

and 2/1/48
NFC

January 30, 1948

Honorable James E. Webb
Director
Bureau of the Budget
Washington 25, D. C.

08850

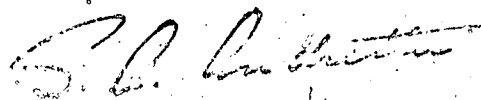
Dear Mr. Webb:

H.R. 3342 (Voice of America - Mundt Bill) is now before the President for approval. In the event it becomes law there will be required thereunder the investigation by the Federal Bureau of Investigation of the individuals employed under the Act and reports made thereon to the Secretary of State.

The appropriation for the Federal Bureau of Investigation does not include funds with which to conduct these prospective investigations. Rather than request a supplemental appropriation it would be appreciated if the Bureau of the Budget would take the necessary steps to bring about the transfer of funds made available to the State Department under this Act to the Federal Bureau of Investigation so that it may conduct the required investigations.

Your consideration of this request will be greatly appreciated.

Sincerely yours,



S. A. Andretta,
Administrative Assistant
to the Attorney General.

100-346628-33

ENCLOSURE

F B I

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED

HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 06-08-2010 BY 60324 UC BAW/DK/TH

Date: 7/13/63

| | |
|--------------|-------|
| Mr. Tolson | _____ |
| Mr. Belmont | _____ |
| Mr. Mohr | _____ |
| Mr. Casper | _____ |
| Mr. Callahan | _____ |
| Mr. Conrad | _____ |
| Mr. DeLoach | _____ |
| Mr. Evans | _____ |
| Mr. Gale | _____ |
| Mr. Rosen | _____ |
| Mr. Sullivan | _____ |
| Mr. Tavel | _____ |
| Mr. Trotter | _____ |
| Tele. Room | _____ |
| Miss Holmes | _____ |
| Miss Gandy | _____ |

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM: SAC, WFO (105-0)

VOICE OF AMERICA
 UNSUBS; Group of Koreans
 at VOA Using Code in Broadcasts
 to S. Korea
 IS-S.KOREA

On 7/17/63, [redacted] advised
 SAs [redacted] and [redacted] the following
 information during the course of an interview with him on another
 matter:

In discussing the situation existing in S. Korea
 and the Military Junta Government, [redacted] indicated he
 had learned information from [redacted]

[redacted] which if
 true, is something sinister [redacted] reported the existence of
 a group of Koreans at the Voice of America (VOA) who normally
 broadcast for VOA to S. Korea. [redacted] reported a code or signals
 had been arranged whereby the announcer here indicates unfavor-
 able information (unfavorable to the present government in
 S. Korea) is to be announced. These portions are "jammed" in
 S. Korea. [redacted] does not know the identities of the Koreans
 in VOA and does not know who is responsible for "jamming" the
 unfavorable info in S. Korea.

3 - Bureau
 1 - WFO

MCT-32

REC- 69

122393 -

MPC:meh
 (4)

AIRTEL

C. C. Wick

60 JUL 26 1963

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____

Special Agent in Charge

WFO 105-0

The above is being submitted for info only to the Bureau since it is assumed the Bureau has received distribution. [redacted] said the above info. is "~~Secret~~" and that the identity of [redacted] must be protected [redacted]
[redacted]

b6
b7C
b7D

~~SECRET~~

EXEMPTED FROM AUTOMATIC
DECLASSIFICATION
AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
EXEMPTION CODE 25X(1)
DATE 06-08-2010

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: 9/5/75

FROM : SAC, BUFFALO (105-NEW) (C)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT
WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

SUBJECT: ^① VOICE OF AMERICA
IS - MISCELLANEOUS

Enclosed for the Bureau are five copies of an
LHM dated and captioned as above.

(S) [redacted] Information furnished herein was furnished by
[redacted] and is being furnished to the Bureau for infor-
mation and any action the Bureau may deem appropriate.

(S)

2 - Bureau (Encs. 5) (RM) 9/23/75
2 - Buffalo
(1 - 134-1786)
CBW:lmw
(4)

3-D-1- US/P
ENCLOSURE
RZm

b6
b7C

EX-115

REC-65

105-122393-2

3 SEP 16 1975

11-26

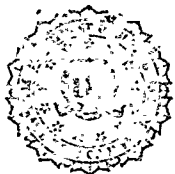


EC 12 1975

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

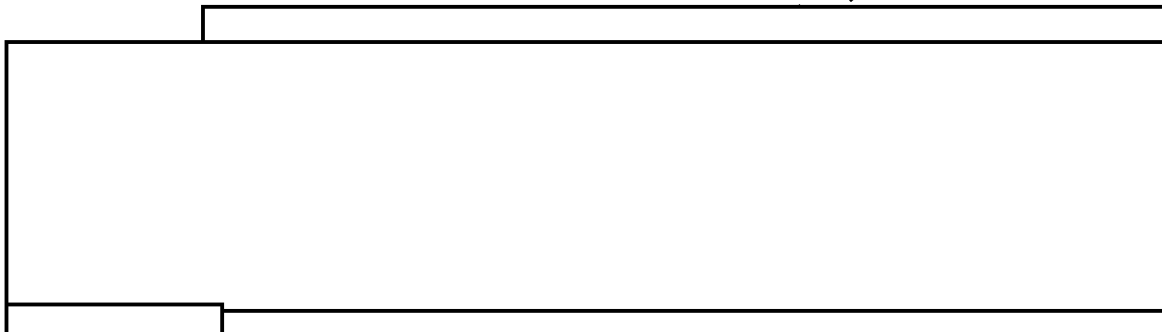
Buffalo, New York
September 5, 1975

EXEMPTED FROM AUTOMATIC
DECLASSIFICATION
AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
EXEMPTION CODE 25X(1)
DATE 06-08-2010

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT
WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

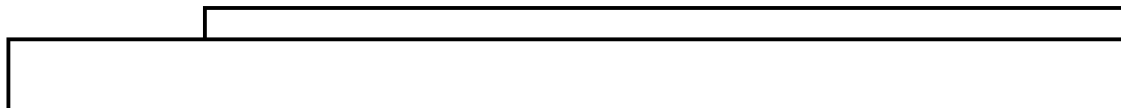
VOICE OF AMERICA

(S)



b1

(S)



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.

- 1* -
15-122393-2
ENCLOSURE
~~SECRET~~

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOI/PA
DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET
FOI/PA# 1354208-0

Total Deleted Page(s) = 36

Page 1 ~ b6; b7C;
Page 2 ~ b6; b7C;
Page 4 ~ Referral/Direct;
Page 5 ~ Referral/Direct;
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Page 8 ~ Referral/Direct;
Page 9 ~ Referral/Direct;
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Page 24 ~ b6; b7C;
Page 25 ~ b6; b7C;
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| <input type="checkbox"/> Abstract Request | |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Mail Request | |
| OTG Airtel To WF 11/12/85 | |
| 65-78933-2 | |
| Changed to | |
| N105-352142-2 | |
| Re: voice of AMERICA | (B) GCP BTH/DMM |
| | Consolidation Unit |
| | FBI/DOJ |

C
COPY OF MAIL REQUEST FOR THIS SERIAL IS PLACED IN FILE IN LIEU
OF THE MAIL WHICH HAS NOT BEEN LOCATED.
IF FOUND PLEASE RETURN TO CONSOLIDATION, ROOM 4913.

~~SECRET~~

DATE: 09-08-2010
CLASSIFIED BY 60324 UC BAW/DK/TH
REASON: 1.4 (C)
DECLASSIFY ON: 09-08-2039

AIRTEL

2/11/86

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI
ATTN: INTD

~~SECRET~~

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT
WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

FROM: SAC, WFO (105C-154809) (CI-4) (P)

ALLEGATIONS OF SOVIET EFFORTS TO PENETRATE
THE PASHTO SERVICE OF VOICE OF AMERICA
FBI-R
OO:WFO

All markings, notations, and items of information
contained in this communication are classified "SECRET" unless
otherwise noted.

PI initiated 11/17/85 due to expire 3/15/86.

Re WFO airtel dated 1/15/86, and re secure phone
conversation with FBIHQ Supervisor [REDACTED]

WFO is in concurrence with FBIHQ's opinion that
interview of five employees at VOA: 1. [REDACTED]
2. [REDACTED] 3. [REDACTED] 4. [REDACTED]
[REDACTED] and 5. [REDACTED] - should be limited in scope
to the specific allegation by [REDACTED] This
allegation basically stated that the five Afghans above were
members of the Afghan communist party in Afghanistan and [REDACTED]
surmised that due to their many family and friends who are still
residing in Afghanistan these five persons could very likely be
working at the direction of [REDACTED] or the Soviets.

b6
b7C

A recent interview of [REDACTED]

b1

SECRET
Classified by: 5867
Declassify on: OADR

DE-167

V-17705-352/42-3

3-4

WFO/HQ/INTD

2-Bureau
1-WFO

MTR:kdb
(3)

117 MAY 20 1986

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

REQUEST OF THE BUREAU

Insofar as this investigation can be logically concluded only through interviews of the seven persons mentioned above, and since all of the above are U.S. Government employees, per FCIM, WFO requests FBIHQ authority to interview the seven Afghans above. All interviews will be limited in scope so as not to proceed beyond the parameters of this captioned matter. All interviews will be coordinated with [REDACTED] at U.S. Information Agency and results of all interviews will be summarized in an appropriate communication to FBIHQ.

b6
b7C

~~SECRET~~

DATE: 09-08-2010
CLASSIFIED BY: 60324 UC BAW/DK/TH
REASON: 1.4 (7)
DECLASSIFY ON: 09-08-2035

1 - [REDACTED]

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT
WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

AIRTEL

~~SECRET~~

2/26/86

b6
b7c

Director, FBI (105-352142) (CI-1C)

SAC, Washington Field Office (105C-154809) (CI-4)

✓
ALLEGATIONS OF SOVIET EFFORTS TO PENETRATE
THE PASHTO SERVICE OF VOICE OF AMERICA
FCI-R
OO:WFO

This communication is classified "Secret" in its entirety.

Reference Washington Field Office (WFO) airtel dated 1/15/86,
and 2/11/86.

Preliminary inquiry initiated 11/17/85, to expire 3/15/86.

Pursuant to your request in referenced 2/11/86 airtel, you are
authorized to interview the seven Afghan employees of VOA, Pashto
Service, as set forth in your communication.

Should there arise during the course of your interviews,
information which would warrant additional investigation of a particular
employee, WFO should provide that information to FBIHQ and recommend
authorization for opening an individual preliminary inquiry.

As WFO has previously noted, all interviews should be limited
in scope so as not to proceed beyond the parameters of this captioned
matter.

MAILED 9

FEB 26 1986

FBI

Exec AD Adm. — ELW:ac (4)

Exec AD Inv. —

Exec AD LES —

Asst. Dir.:

Adm. Servs. —

Crim. Inv. —

Ident. —

Insp. —

Intell. —

Lab. —

Legal Coun. —

Off. Cong. &

Public Affs. —

Rec. Mgnt. —

Tech. Servs. —

Training —

Telephone Rm. —

Director's Sec'y —

SEE NOTE PAGE TWO

~~SECRET~~

Classified by: G-3
Declassify on: OADR

105-352142-4

17 MAR 4 1986

11 MAY 20 1986

MAIL ROOM ☒

FBI/DOJ

~~SECRET~~

NOTE:

.bl

Instant matter was predicated upon receipt of information from USIA detailing allegations of Soviet influence within the Pashto Service, Voice of America. WFO has previously determined,

(S)

Eh

~~SECRET~~

- 2 -

FORMS.TEXT HAS 1 DOCUMENT

INBOX.3 (#4529)

TEXT:

VZCZCWFO047

RR HQ

DE WFO047 105 1531Z

ZNY SSSSS

R 15 1531Z APR 86

FM: SAC, WFO (105C-154809) (CI-4) (P)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (ATTN: INTD - CI-1C)

BT

~~SECRET~~

ALLEGATIONS OF SOVIET EFFORTS TO PENETRATE THE PASKTO SERVICE
OF THE VOICE OF AMERICA (VGA); FCI-R

ALL MARKINGS, NOTATIONS, AND ITEMS OF INFORMATION CONTAINED
IN THIS COMMUNICATION ARE CLASSIFIED "SECRET" UNLESS OTHERWISE
NOTED.

P.I. INITIATED 11/8/85 EXTENDED TO 6/13/86.

RE TELEPHONE CONVERSATION BETWEEN SSA [REDACTED]

FBIHQ

AND [REDACTED] WFO ON 4/14/86.

FOR INFORMATION OF FBIHQ, [REDACTED] DOB [REDACTED]

IS [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] CLAIMS THAT HE DID FAVORS FOR THE CIA WHEN HE LIVED

LEAD

Entered/Cleared

| | |
|------------------------------|--|
| Exec AD-Adm. | |
| Exec AD-Inv. | |
| Exec AD-LES | |
| Asst. Dir.: | |
| Adm. Serv. | |
| Crim. Inv. | |
| Ident. | |
| Insp. | |
| Intell. | |
| Laboratory | |
| Legal Coun. | |
| Plan. & Insp. | |
| Rec. Mgmt. | |
| Tech. Serv. | |
| Training | |
| Off. of Cong. & Public Affs. | |
| Telephone Rm. | |
| Director's Sec'y | |

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SBG

SBG

b6
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b7D

JUN 27 1986

PAGE TWO DE WF #0016 ~~SECRET~~

IN AFGANISTAN. HE ALSO CLAIMS THAT HE DEALT WITH A FOREIGN SERVICE OFFICER NAMED [REDACTED] AT THE AMERICAN EMBASSY THERE. HE ALSO CLAIMS THAT KHAD (THE AFGHANI INTELLIGENCE SERVICE) FOUND OUT ABOUT HIS ACTIVITIES AND THROUGH A SERIES OF THREATS ATTEMPTED TO DOUBLE HIM BACK AGAINST THE CIA. HE CLAIMS TO HAVE REPORTED ALL THIS TO THE CIA AT THE TIME AND ONLY FEIGNED CO-OPERATION WITH KHAD.

b6
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[REDACTED] AT USIA HAS CO-OBORATED THIS STORY AND CLAIMS THAT THE CIA BASICALLY SPONSORED [REDACTED] APPLICATION AT VOA.

[REDACTED] HAS CLAIMED THAT HE HAS RECENTLY RECEIVED A SERIES OF THREATENING LETTERS FROM UNKNOWN PARTIES THREATENING TO KILL OR INJURE [REDACTED] FOR TREASONOUS ACTS AGAINST THE BABRAK KARNAL REGIME. THE CRIMINAL SQUAD AT WFO HANDLING SUCH VIOLATIONS HAS OPENED A THREAT BY WIRE CASE ON THIS MATTER.

AS [REDACTED] MOST RECENT THREAT APPEARS TO HAVE DIRECT COUNTERINTELLIGENCE IMPLICATIONS, WFO IS SETTING OUT A TRANSLATED COPY OF THE THREAT FOR FBIHQ ANALYSIS.

ON 4/14/85, [REDACTED] CLAIMS TO HAVE FOUND A BOWIE-KNIFE WRAPPED IN A PLASTIC BAG STUCK INTO HIS WORK-BENCH IN A TOOL-SHED IN HIS

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b7D

PAGE THREE DE WF #0016 ~~SECRET~~

BACKYARD. [] CLAIMS THAT ATTACHED TO THIS KNIFE BY A RUBBER-BAND, WAS THE FOLLOWING NOTE: "TELL US ALL ABOUT [] ACTIVITIES AGAINST AFGHANISTAN AND TELL US ABOUT ALL CIA OPERATIONS IN AFGHANISTAN. WE KNOW YOU ARE A LOYAL PUPIL OF THE CIA. AS SUCH YOU CAN TELL US ABOUT OTHERS LIKE YOURSELF [] []

AND WE KNOW THAT YOU WERE ON OUR SIDE OVER THERE (IN AFGHANISTAN).

SO CO-OPERATE, IF YOU DO NOT CO-OPERATE YOU HAD BETTER LEAVE THIS BLOODY PLACE OR THINK ABOUT THE OTHER WAY". THIS THREAT APPEARS TO BE DETAILED IN NATURE AS TO [] PAST CO-OPERATION WITH THE CIA. [] BELIEVES THAT THE THREATS ARE ALL FROM KHAD AS THIS IS THE SAME M.O. USED BY THEM WHEN THEY TRIED TO DOUBLE HIM AGAINST THE AMERICANS IN KABUL. HE EXPECTS TO BE APPROACHED FOR A FACE TO FACE CONFRONTATION BY THE AUTHORS OF THESE LETTERS SOON. HE HAS BEEN ASKED BY []

[] TO FEIGN CO-OPERATION AND ASSIST THE FBI IN IDENTIFYING THE AUTHORS OF THESE THREATS.

GIVEN WFO'S INFORMATION FROM [] THAT HE SAW A DECODED MESSAGE FROM KABUL TO [] ORDERING THE AFGHAN REPRESENTATIVE TO PENETRATE THE VOICE OF AMERICA, IT IS WFO'S OPINION THAT THESE THREATS COULD BE PART OF THE KHAD M.O. IN

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b7D

PAGE FOUR DE WF #0016 ~~SECRET~~

ATTEMPTING TO PENETRATE VOA. (WFO ADMITTEDLY HAS LITTLE OR NO TRAINING ON KHAD'S OPERATIONAL TECHNIQUES). AS WFO HAS LEARNED FROM [] NO ACTION ESPECIALLY OF AN INTELLIGENCE NATURE IS UNDERTAKEN AT THE AFGHANISTAN EMBASSY WITHOUT PRIOR APPROVAL AND DIRECTION OF THE SOVIET EMBASSY IN WASHINGTON, D.C.

WFO IS MONITORING THIS SITUATION IN AN ATTEMPT TO ASCERTAIN IF THERE IS ANY SOVIET INVOLVEMENT IN THIS ACTIVITY.

PLANNED ACTION BY WFO:

1) ON WEDNESDAY, [] WILL BE MET BY TWO AGENTS FROM WFO. HE WILL BE ASKED TO TAKE A POLYGRAPH EXAM CONCERNING ALL MATTERS ABOVE MENTIONED. HE WILL THEN BE ADVISED THAT THE ONLY WAY WFO CAN IDENTIFY THE AUTHOR OF THE THREATS IS IF [] FEIGNS-CO-OPERATION WITH ANYONE APPROACHING HIM WITH AN OFFER. IF SUCH AN APPROACH DOES NOT OCCUR, [] WILL BE ADVISED TO WRITE TO THE AFGHANISTAN EMBASSY AND PRESENT HIS CASE TO THE AFGHAN OFFICIALS, AGREEING TO MEET BUT ONLY IF THE THREATS CEASE.

2) FBIHQ WILL BE KEPT ADVISED IF [] RECEIVES ANY FURTHER CONTACT.

REQUEST OF THE BUREAU; 1) FBIHQ COMMENTS ARE WELCOME IN THIS MATTER; 2) CONDUCT CIA NAME TRACE ON []

BT

#0016

NNNN

*ent. lett
5/5/86*

RECEIVED
TELETYPE UNIT

FORMS.TEXT HAS 1 DOCUMENT 9 APR 86 06 17

INBOX.2 (#6117)

FEDERAL BUREAU
OF INVESTIGATION

TEXT: VZCZCWF011

DECLASSIFIED BY 60324 UC BAW/DK/TH
ON 09-08-2010

RR HQ

DE WF011 108 2333

ZNY SSSSS

R 182333Z APR 86

FM SAC, WFO (105C-154809) (CI-4) (P)

TO DIRECTOR FBI (ATTN: INTD) (ATTN: CI-1C) (ROUTINE)

BT

~~SECRET~~

ALLEGATIONS OF SOVIET EFFORTS TO PENETRATE THE PASHTO SERVICE
OF THE VOICE OF AMERICA (VOA); FCI-R; OO:WFO

ALL MARKINGS, NOTATIONS, AND ITEMS OF INFORMATION CONTAINED
IN THIS COMMUNICATION ARE CLASSIFIED "SECRET" UNLESS OTHERWISE
NOTED.

AS FBIHQ IS AWARE, [REDACTED] IS A VOA EMPLOYEE (P)
WHO ALLEGES TO HAVE RECEIVED A NOTE ASKING HIM TO COOPERATE AND
TELL ALL HE KNOWS ABOUT CIA OPERATIONS IN AFGHANISTAN AND TO
REPORT ON OTHERS [REDACTED]

FOR INFORMATION OF FBIHQ, [REDACTED] WAS INTERVIEWED
BY WFO ON 4/16/86. HE ADVISED THAT ON 4/15/86, HE LEFT A NOTE IN
HIS BACKYARD SHED STATING THAT IN PRINCIPLE HE WOULD AGREE TO

MAY 7 1986

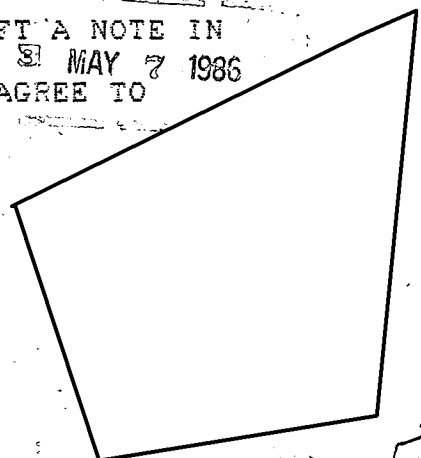
b6
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| | |
|------------------------------|--|
| Exec AD-Adm. | |
| Exec AD-LES | |
| Asst. Dir.: | |
| Adm. Serv. | |
| Crim. Inv. | |
| Ident. | |
| Insp. | |
| Intell. | |
| Lab. | |
| Legal Coun. | |
| Off. Cong. & Public Affs. | |
| Rec. Mgmt. | |
| Tech. Serv. | |
| Training | |
| Off. of Liaison & Int. Affs. | |
| Director's Sec'y | |

105-352142

AO



56
26 JUL 1986

PAGE TWO DE WF #0011 ~~SECRET~~

DO AS HE WAS ASKED (IN PREVIOUS NOTES) BUT THAT HE WOULD LIKE TO MEET THE AUTHORS OF THE ORIGINAL NOTE, TO DISCUSS SAME.

ON 4/16/86, [] ALLEGES THAT HE RECEIVED ANOTHER NOTE WHICH SAID "GOOD BOY, WE ARE SURE YOU WILL FOLLOW THE ADVICE".

[] HAS HANDED THIS NOTE OVER TO SA [] AT WFO. ON 4/18/86, AT 9:50 A.M. [] FOUND ANOTHER NOTE IN HIS SHED WHICH STATED "READ YOUR NOTE AND WE'LL SEE YOU IN A FEW MONTHS."

[] STILL HAS THIS NOTE.

[] HAS AGREED TO ATTEMPT TO SET-UP A MEETING WITH THE AUTHOR OF THIS NOTE IN AN EFFORT TO IDENTIFY THIS INDIVIDUAL, AND TO DETERMINE IF IN FACT THIS INDIVIDUAL WILL ATTEMPT TO DIRECT [] TO WORK FOR EITHER KHAD OR THE KGB.

IN WAY OF BACKGROUND [] HAS TOLD WFO THE STORY OF HIS PAST EMPLOYMENT AT THE U.S. EMBASSY IN KABUL AND HOW KHAD HAD BELIEVED THEY RECRUITED HIM TO WORK AGAINST THE AMERICANS. HE CLAIMS TO HAVE BEEN "RECRUITED" BY AN OLD CHILDHOOD COLLEAGUE

(X) [] WHO IS A [] (X). [] ASKED

[] TO REPORT TO KHAD ON ANYTHING HE LEARNED ABOUT THE AMERICAN EMBASSY. [] WAS INTRODUCED TO A (X) MR. (FNU) []

[] OF KHAD (X). [] MET [] EVERY WEDNESDAY AT 2:00 P.M. TO DISCUSS WHAT [] HAD BEEN ABLE TO

PAGE THREE DE WF #0011 ~~SECRET~~

GET OUT OF THE AMERICAN EMBASSY. [] ASKED [] TO GET COPIES OF ALL TRANSLATIONS [] WAS WORKING ON AT THE EMESSY. HE WAS ALSO ASKED TO GIVE THE U.S. EMBASSY SOME DISINFORMATION. [] CLAIMS THAT HE WAS GIVEN A CODE NAME OF [] (X) AND WAS ASKED TO SIGN BLANK RECEIPTS IN THIS NAME AT EVERY MEETING. []

[] CLAIMS TO HAVE TOLD HIS CIA HANDLERS AT THE U.S. EMBASSY ABOUT ALL OF THIS AND THEY DIRECTED HIM HOW TO HANDLE HIS MEETINGS WITH KHAD.

ON SOME FRIDAY EVENINGS HE WOULD BE INVITED TO ATTEND PARTIES GIVEN BY KHAD IN HIS HONOR AT SAFEHOUSES, WHERE KHAD MADE SOME WOMEN AND PLENTY OF VODKA AND HASHISH AVAILABLE. HE CLAIMS THAT []

[] HIS FRIEND, [] AND (X) [] KHAD

A MAN NAMED [] (X) SOMETIMES ATTENDED THESE PARTIES. WHEN IT BECAME APPARENT TO KHAD THAT THE QUALITY OF HIS INFORMATION WAS LOW-GRADE, HE WAS ARRESTED AND JAILED []

[] DURING THIS TIME, HE UNDERWENT SHOCK-TREATMENT. HE WAS THEN INTERROGATED BY TWO SOVIETS WHO SPOKE FLUENT ENGLISH. THEY SAID HE APPEARED TO BE A LOYAL AFGHAN WORKING AGAINST THE AMERICANS, BUT ASKED WHY HE HAD NOT BEEN FULLY COOPERATIVE IN HIS REPORTING. IN SOME TIME, [] SHOWED UP AND HE WAS TOLD THAT HE WAS NO

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PAGE FOUR E WF #0011 ~~SECRET~~

LONGER ON THE "BLACK LIST", BUT HE WAS ASKED TO SIGN AN OATH OF ALLEGIANCE TO AFGHANISTAN AND HE SIGNED IT IN HIS CODE NAME [REDACTED] WHICH SAID "I, [REDACTED] WHILE WORKING IN PLACE AM COOPERATING WITH THE GOVERNMENT OF AFGHANISTAN AND WILL DEDICATE MY LIFE TO THIS JOB."

[REDACTED] WAS RELEASED AND WAS TOLD TO GO BACK TO THE U.S. EMBASSY AND TELL THEM THAT HE WAS ARRESTED FOR AN IMPROPER CHARGE AND WAS RELEASED. [REDACTED] CLAIMS TO HAVE CONTINUED MEETING [REDACTED] UNTIL SEPTEMBER 22, 1981, WHEN HE FLED AFGHANISTAN TO PAKISTAN.

[REDACTED] ARRIVED IN THE U.S. ON 7/28/82, AND CLAIMS TO HAVE BEEN GIVEN A \$2,000 BONUS BY [REDACTED] AND U.S. DEPARTMENT OF STATE FOR HIS EFFORTS AGAINST KHAD.

[REDACTED] BELIEVES THESE LETTERS HE IS RECEIVING ARE EFFORTS BY KHAD TO RE-ESTABLISH THE RELATIONSHIP HE ONCE HAD WITH THEM.

[REDACTED] SAID HE IS WILLING TO TAKE A POLYGRAPH TO ATTEST TO THE ABOVE INFORMATION.

[REDACTED] PROVIDED HIS HOME ADDRESS AS [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] PHONE [REDACTED]

male

11/5/82 10:10 AM

PAGE FIVE DE WF #0011 ~~SECRET~~

WFO INTENDS TO POLYGRAPH [] NEXT WEEK. ONE OF THE WAYS

[] HAS SUGGESTED RECONTACTING KHAD IS TO SEND A LETTER TO THE

AFGAN EMBASSY SIGNED IN HIS CODE NAME []

ADMINISTRATIVE SECTION

1. IF [] PASSES THE POLYGRAPH EXAMINATION, []

~~C BY: 5867; DECL: OADR~~

BT

#0011

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~~SECRET~~

DATE: 09-23-2010
CLASSIFIED BY 60324 UC BAW/DK/TH
REASON: 1.4 (C)
DECLASSIFY ON: 09-23-2035

AIRTEL

5/1/86

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT
WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI
ATTN: INTD

~~SECRET~~

FROM: SAC, WFO (105C-154809) (CI-4) (P)

ALLEGATIONS OF SOVIET EFFORTS TO PENETRATE THE PASHTO
SERVICE OF VOICE OF AMERICA (VOA)
FCI-R

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All markings, notations, and items of information
contained in this communication are classified "~~SECRET~~" unless
otherwise noted.

Recently, [redacted]
advised that while conducting a name trace at the CIA on a new
employee [redacted] he learned that the [redacted]

MALE

Further background checks by [redacted]
revealed that between 1982 and 1984, while [redacted] was employed at [redacted]

On 4/17/86, writer interviewed [redacted] concerning
any knowledge he might have regarding captioned matter. The
following is a synopsis of the results of this interview:

[redacted] was asked to give a summary of his
employment record since college. He stated that in [redacted] he
graduated from the University of Kabul with a B/A degree. In
[redacted] he entered the Army and was stationed in the infantry in
Kabul for one year. By the end of [redacted] he has joined the
[redacted] and became [redacted]

He retained this position for nearly two and one half
years. In this position, he became acquainted with several
foreign diplomats stationed in Kabul. By [redacted] he was sent
abroad to work on contracts for [redacted]

~~SECRET~~

Classified by: 5867
Declassify on: OADR

2-Bureau
1-WFO

MTR:kdb
(3)

MAY 5 1986

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158 AUG 7 1986

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~~SECRET~~

where he worked for about two years. By [] he returned to Kabul and went back to [] until [] when he was transferred to the Gosjan region of northern Afghanistan as [] in Gosjan.

By [] he was on a waiting list to be sent to India, where he was sent to work on contract for [] This was a five year contract.

By [] after the communists took power in India, [] claims to have been recalled by the Afghan Government three or four times. When [] refused each recall, the Indian government terminated his contract at All India Radio as of 2/28/79. Then [] enrolled at the Jewahar Lal Nehru University in India to get his Ph.D.

At this time [] claims to have broke off any official contacts with the Communist Afghan regime.

He claims to have been unemployed until [] when he arrived in the U.S. He claims he existed in India on retirement stipends from his [] job during this period. His sponsor in the U.S. was the Unitarian church. He began [] in Nashville, Tennessee and found part time employment with []

In [] he left Nashville and went to West Germany for two to three months then returned to India to do further research on his Ph.D. for five or six months. He then returned to the U.S. for about two years, when he finally returned to India for a final dissertation of his Ph.D.

By [] he received his Ph.D. and began doing research in India on a book about Russian Imperialism.

[] claims he has never traveled to the USSR and only once between [] traveled to Yugoslavia and Bulgaria while traveling across Europe of vacation. He claims never to have been in Eastern Bloc country other than this.

[] asked if he ever worked for the Afghan Secret Police. He said no he had not. He was asked if he had ever been contacted by any Soviet official officer of the KGB or agent of the KGB or agent of the Afghan Secret Police. He stated that he was never directed by any intelligence service. [] became defensive to the point of being hostile during this questioning.

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

He was asked if he would submit to a polygraph regarding statements made concerning the above.

[] stated that he would take a polygraph.

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As further background, [] is married and has three children:

1. [] a girl of [] years old
2. [] a boy of [] years old
3. [] - a girl of [] years old

[] lives at []

[] his home telephone number is []

~~SECRET~~

Federal Bureau of Investigation

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 09-08-2010 BY 60324 UC BAW/DK/TH

To: Director, Central Intelligence Agency

☐ Attention: Deputy Director for Operations

☒ Attention: Director of Security

From: Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation

Subject:

FOREIGN COUNTERINTELLIGENCE-RUSSIA

Check of records Office of Security
CIA on Subject. Results: Refer
to DDO response.

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NAME CHECK REQUEST

It is requested this Bureau be furnished all information available in the files of your Agency's

☐ Office of the Director of Security, ☐ Office of the Deputy Director for Operations, concerning captioned subject. Positive information should be attached to a copy of this form classified where appropriate and returned to this Bureau. If the requested check is negative, a stamped notation to this effect and return of a copy of this form is requested.

| | | | | | |
|-------------------------|--|---------|--------------------|----------------|---------------|
| Date and Place of Birth | | Aliases | Sex | Marital Status | Spouse's Name |
| | | | | | |
| Residence Address | | | Occupation | | |
| | | | | | |
| Current Employer | | | Former Employments | | |
| | | | | | |
| Additional Remarks: | | | | | |
| | | | | | |

2 - Deputy Director for Operations

2. Director of Security

NO JUN 3 1986

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~~SECRET~~

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT
WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT
WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

AIRTEL

5/27/86

(U)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI
ATTN: INTD CI-1C

~~SECRET~~

(U)

FROM: SAC, WFO (105C-154809) (CI-4) (C) (S)

3/8/93

Classified by 9803 RDD/mulm
Declassify on OADR

#363453

ALLEGATIONS OF SOVIET EFFORTS TO PENETRATE
THE PASHTO SERVICE OF THE VOICE OF AMERICA (VOA)

FCI-R

(U)

OO:WFO

All markings, notations, and items of information
contained in this communication are classified "SECRET" unless
otherwise noted. (u)

(U) PI initiated 11/18/85, extended to 6/13/86. (S)

Enclosed for FBIHQ are the original and five copies of
an LHM which summarize the results of WFO's investigation
concerning captioned matter. (u)

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As FBIHQ is aware, this investigation was initiated
when an Afghan immigrant, [redacted] named seven
individuals at VOA who he believed were possibly working at the
direction of the communist regime in Afghanistan for one reason
or another. (S)

WFO interviewed four of these seven: (u)

[redacted]

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Classified by: 5867
Declassify on: OADR

2-Bureau
1-WFO

MTR:kdb
(3)

(U)

[105-352142-8]

10 JUN 13 1986

photo-S
CC TO: USSS-TSD
REQ. REC'D 6-24-86
SEP 29 1986
ANS. BY: PAPP/800

ICC and USSS
2/27/03
MD

~~SECRET~~

SECURITY PROGRAMS UNIT

~~SECRET~~

The other three were not available for interview: (u)

[redacted] is a VOA stringer currently assigned to Pakistan. [redacted] is a VOA stringer currently assigned to Pakistan, and [redacted] is not in the U.S. presently. (u)

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As WFO has found nothing to substantiate [redacted] original allegations against these seven persons, WFO is placing this case in a closed status. (u)

ADMINISTRATIVE (u)

(S)

1. T-1 referred to in the LHM is [redacted]
[redacted]

~~(S)~~

b1

~~SECRET~~



DATE: 09-27-2010
CLASSIFIED BY 60324 UC BAW/DK/TH
REASON: 1.4.(C)
CLASSIFY ON: 09-27-2085

~~SECRET~~
U.S. Department of Justice
Federal Bureau of Investigation

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WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.~~

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT
WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

WASHINGTON FIELD OFFICE
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20535

MAY 27, 1986

~~SECRET~~

3/8/93
Classified by 9803 ROD/mam
Declassify on: OADR
363,453

[ALLEGATIONS OF SOVIET EFFORTS TO
PENETRATE THE PASHTO SERVICE OF
THE VOICE OF AMERICA
FOREIGN COUNTERINTELLIGENCE - RUSSIA]

(S) (U)

All markings, notations, and items of information
contained in this communication are classified "SECRET" unless
otherwise noted. (U)

(U) This investigation was predicated on a complaint made
by [redacted] which indicated that several employees of
the Voice of America were still loyal to the Afghan communist
regime in Kabul. The Washington Field Office of the Federal
Bureau of Investigation interviewed [redacted] regarding these
allegations [redacted] named seven individuals who he believed
were in the United States and were still loyal to the Afghan
communist regime. Those named were [redacted]

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(S) Recently, T-1 [redacted]

b1

(S) T-1 [redacted]

~~SECRET~~
Classified by: 5867
Declassify on: OADR

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.

~~SECRET~~

(U)

ALLEGATIONS OF SOVIET EFFORTS TO PENETRATE
THE PASHTO SERVICE OF THE VOICE OF AMERICA

~~SECRET~~

The Washington Field Office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation has interviewed [redacted] and [redacted] all employees of the Voice of America. (u)

The interviews focused on questions relating to any direction the above individuals may have received from either KHAD, the Afghan Secret Police, or the KGB, the Soviet Committee for State Security. (S) (U)

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The above individuals all denied having had any contact with any Afghan or Soviet officials and all claimed to hold no loyalties or affiliation with the present Afghan regime. All of the above individuals agreed to a polygraph examination concerning their answers. (S) (U)

[redacted] and [redacted] supervisors of the above individuals were interviewed by a special agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. Both [redacted] and [redacted] believed the work records of all of the above individuals are exemplary and neither had any reason to question their loyalties toward the United States. (u)

During the course of this investigation, the office of Security at the United States Information Agency made the Washington Field Office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation aware of the fact that one individual employed at the Voice of America's Pashto Service, [redacted] was suspected by the Central Intelligence Agency records of being an Afghan intelligence officer in 1972. (S) (U)

The Washington Field Office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation reviewed the personnel file of [redacted] and interviewed him on April 17, 1986, at the office of Security at the U.S. Information Agency. (u)

[redacted] denied having any affiliation with either KHAD or with the KGB. [redacted] further agreed to take a polygraph examination regarding this matter. (S) (U)

On Tuesday, May 9, 1986, [redacted] was afforded a polygraph examination at the Washington Field Office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, and the following relevant questions were asked: (u)

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(U) { ALLEGATIONS OF SOVIET EFFORTS TO PENETRATE
THE PASHTO SERVICE OF THE VOICE OF AMERICA 7
(S)

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(U)

It was the opinion of the polygraph examiner that

(U) During the course of this same investigation, the office of security for the United States Information Agency advised the Washington Field Office that an employee of the Voice of America's Pashto Service, [] has been receiving a series of threatening phone calls and letters over the past year. The most recent letters inferred that the author was aware of [] cooperation with the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) in Afghanistan. It named his CIA handler and demanded that [] should expose all CIA operations known to him in Afghanistan. This letter also asked [] to cooperate with the author in helping to expose other Afghan refugees at the Voice of America who cooperated with the CIA against the present government of Afghanistan. (S)

(U) [] was interviewed by the Washington Field Office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. During this interview, he related his past cooperation with the CIA in Afghanistan. He agreed to leave a letter of reply to this latest threat in the same area where he found his latest letter. (S)

[] claims to have received a letter of reply, stating that he is a "good boy" and that he will be contacted concerning this matter in some months. The letters of threat have supposedly ceased for the time being. (u)

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(S) ALLEGATIONS OF SOVIET EFFORTS TO PENETRATE
THE PASHTO SERVICE OF THE VOICE OF AMERICA

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[] told his wife about his cooperation with the Federal Bureau of Investigation in this matter. His wife, according to [] shared this information with her neighbors, who are also Afghan immigrants. [] wife instructed [] to cease all cooperation with the Federal Bureau of Investigation. Based on this advice, [] has refused to take a polygraph examination concerning any letters he has received. (u)

(U) It is [] opinion that these letters are from someone representing KHAD, the Afghan Secret Police. He bases this assumption on the text of the letters and the fact that [] feigned cooperation with KHAD while in Afghanistan. [] believes that threatening letters of this nature play an integral role in the recruitment attempts or modus operandi of KHAD. (S)

In summation, the Washington Field Office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation is satisfied that the specific allegations made by [] are without substance as this investigation has found no conclusive evidence to substantiate the original complaint. (u)

(U) The general information provided by T-1 indicates that KHAD has an active interest in the Voice of America and its Afghan emigrant employees. (S)

(U) If the letters received by [] are authentic, they would indicate a specific attempt by KHAD to recruit a Voice of America employee. (S)

As [] refuses to take a polygraph examination, the Federal Bureau of Investigation can do no more in this matter to substantiate his claims. (u)

In the event [] is recontacted by the author of these letters, it is requested that the Office of Security at the United States Information Agency contact the Washington Field Office immediately. A decision will then be made on what steps this office can take to monitor the situation. (u)

Until such time, the Federal Bureau of Investigation will consider this matter closed. (u)

~~SECRET~~

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
COMMUNICATION MESSAGE FORM

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066

| | | | |
|--------------|-------------------|-------------------------------------|-----------------------|
| PAGE DATE | 1 OF 3 5/16/86 | CLASSIFICATION SECRET | PRECEDENCE ROUTINE |
|--------------|-------------------|-------------------------------------|-----------------------|

START HERE

FM DIRECTOR FBI {105-352142} {CI-1C}

TO ~~FM~~/DIRECTOR CIA ~~{ROUTINE}~~

{ATTN: DEPUTY DIRECTOR OF OPERATIONS}

BT

~~SECRET~~

DECLASSIFIED BY 60324 UC BAW/DK/TH
ON 09-09-2010

FCI-R

FCI-R

THIS COMMUNICATION IS CLASSIFIED "SECRET" IN ITS ENTIRETY.

FOR THE INFORMATION OF YOUR AGENCY, [REDACTED]

SOCIAL SECURITY ACCOUNT NUMBER [REDACTED] DATE AND PLACE OF BIRTH, [REDACTED] MAYDAN, AFGHANISTAN, IS A NEW EMPLOYEE OF VOICE OF AMERICA {VOA}. ACCORDING TO AN AGENCY RECORD CHECK, [REDACTED] WAS A SUSPECTED AFGHAN INTELLIGENCE OFFICER ONCE USING THE ALIAS OF [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] DATE OF BIRTH, [REDACTED] IS AN AFGHAN EMPLOYEE AT VOA AND ADVISED THAT HE DID FAVORS FOR THE CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY {CIA} WHEN HE LIVED IN [REDACTED]

APPROVED BY [REDACTED] DRAFTED BY REE:ac {3} DATE 5/16/86 ROOM 4220/5 TELE EXT. 4562

1 - [REDACTED]

SEE NOTE PAGE FOUR

DE-48

105-352142-9

12 JUN 2 1986

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

MAY 19 1986

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DO NOT FILE WITHOUT COMMUNICATIONS STAMP

FBI/DOJ

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

2

PAGE

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

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PAGE TWO DE RUEHFB 0066 S E C R E T

AFGHANISTAN. HE STATED THAT HE DEALT WITH A FOREIGN SERVICE OFFICER NAMED [] AT THE AMERICAN EMBASSY IN AFGHANISTAN. HE CLAIMS THAT KHAD {THE AFGHANI INTELLIGENCE SERVICE} FOUND OUT ABOUT HIS ACTIVITIES AND ATTEMPTED TO DOUBLE HIM BACK AGAINST THE CIA. HE STATES THAT HE REPORTED ALL THIS TO THE CIA AT THAT TIME, AND ONLY FEIGNED CO-OPERATION WITH KHAD.

[] HAS RECENTLY RECEIVED A SERIES OF THREATENING LETTERS FROM UNKNOWN PARTIES THREATENING TO KILL OR INJURE

[] FOR TREASONOUS ACTS AGAINST THE BABRAK KARNAL REGIME.

THE BUREAU REQUESTS YOUR AGENCY TO REVIEW YOUR FILES FOR ANY INFORMATION REGARDING [] POSSIBLE INVOLVEMENT WITH AFGHAN INTELLIGENCE IN 1972, AND DETERMINE IF THIS WOULD INDICATE HE IS CURRENTLY WORKING FOR EITHER THE SOVIETS OR KHAD.

THE BUREAU ALSO REQUESTS YOU TO SEARCH THE NAME []

[] AND DETERMINE IF HE WAS AFFILIATED WITH YOUR AGENCY.

INQUIRES AND RESPONSES CONCERNING CAPTIONED SUBJECTS SHOULD BE DIRECTED TO SUPERVISORY SPECIAL AGENT []

[] INTELLIGENCE DIVISION, SECURE EXTENSION 5302.

C BY G-3; D ON OADR: /

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

PAGE 3

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

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~~SECRET~~

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NOTE:

THIS COMMUNICATION REQUESTS THE CIA TO REVIEW THEIR FILES FOR INFORMATION ON [REDACTED] A NEW EMPLOYEE OF VOICE OF AMERICA (VOA) AND [REDACTED] ALSO A VOA EMPLOYEE. THE CAPTION OF THIS CASE IS ALLEGATIONS OF SOVIET EFFORTS TO PENETRATE THE PASHTO SERVICE OF VOA.

Re

~~SECRET~~

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5/16/86

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ROUTINE

DECLASSIFIED BY 60324 UC BAW/DK/TH
ON 09-09-2010

FM DIRECTOR FBI {105-352142} {CI-1C}

TO 46/DIRECTOR CIA {ROUTINE}

{ATTN: DEPUTY DIRECTOR OF OPERATIONS}

BT

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FCI-R

CI-R

THIS COMMUNICATION IS CLASSIFIED "SECRET" IN ITS ENTIRETY.

FOR THE INFORMATION OF YOUR AGENCY, [REDACTED]

SOCIAL SECURITY ACCOUNT NUMBER [REDACTED] DATE AND PLACE OF

BIRTH, [REDACTED] MAYDAN, AFGHANISTAN, IS A NEW EMPLOYEE

OF VOICE OF AMERICA {VOA}. ACCORDING TO AN AGENCY RECORD

CHECK, [REDACTED] WAS A SUSPECTED AFGHAN INTELLIGENCE OFFICER ONCE

USING THE ALIAS OF [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] DATE OF BIRTH, [REDACTED] IS

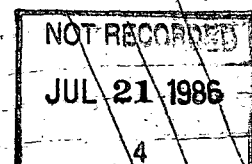
AN AFGHAN EMPLOYEE AT VOA AND ADVISED THAT HE DID FAVORS FOR

THE CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY {CIA} WHEN HE LIVED IN

REE:ac {3} 5/16/86 4220/5 4562

1 - [REDACTED]

SEE NOTE PAGE FOUR



DUPLICATE YELLOW

ORIGINAL FILED IN

1

SAC, Washington Field Office (105-154809)
Attention: Special Agent [REDACTED]

5-28-86

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Director, FBI

ALLEGATIONS OF SOVIET
EFFORTS TO PENETRATE
THE PASHTO SERVICE OF THE
VOICE OF AMERICA (VOA);
FCI-R

~~SECRET~~

OO: Washington Field Office

All markings, notations and items of information contained in this polygraph are classified SECRET unless otherwise noted.

A technical review of the polygraph examination documents pertaining to the examination of [REDACTED] on 5/6/86, has been completed. This review disclosed that the examination is satisfactory and review personnel concur with the results of the examination.

All documents are enclosed herewith, for appropriate filing.

Enclosures (10)

1 - Washington Field Office (94-444)

ED:cdm (5)

MAY 28 1986

FBI

105-352142-10

JUN 9 1986

cc AD Adm. _____
cc AD Inv. _____
cc AD LES _____
cc Dir. _____
cc AD Servs. _____
cc Inv. _____
cc Det. _____
cc Sp. _____
cc Bell. _____
cc b. _____
cc Legal Coun. _____
cc Cong. & _____
cc Public Affs. _____
cc Mgnt. _____
cc Servs. _____
cc Training _____
cc Rm. _____
cc Sec'y _____

64 OCT 28 1986

Classified by _____
Declassify on: OADR

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~~SECRET~~

MAIL ROOM



U.S. Department of Justice

Federal Bureau of Investigation

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 09-09-2010 BY 60324 UC BAW/DK/TH

Washington, D.C. 20535

Date: 6-10-86

FEDERAL GOVERNMENT

To: Director, Central Intelligence Agency

☒ Attention: Deputy Director for Operations

☐ Attention: Director of Security

From: Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation

Subject:

FOREIGN COUNTERINTELLIGENCE-RUSSIA

BY COURIER

Records:
place in this file

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No. 105-352142

Return to Room 4220
attention: RFE/RAH

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You are referred to the
United States Information
Agency for possible
information on Subject.
6/17/86 dd

NAME CHECK REQUEST

AFG,
It is requested this Bureau be furnished all information available in the files of your Agency's

☐ Office of the Director of Security ☒ Office of the Deputy Director for Operations, concerning captioned subject. Positive information should be attached to a copy of this form classified where appropriate and returned to this Bureau. If the requested check is negative, a stamped notation to this effect and return of a copy of this form is requested.

| | | | | |
|--|---|-----|----------------|---------------|
| Date and Place of Birth <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 100px; height: 20px;"></div> | Aliases | Sex | Marital Status | Spouse's Name |
| Residence Address | Occupation Afghan Employee at the Voice of America-Dari Service | | | |
| Current Employer | Former Employments 105-352142-11 | | | |
| Additional Remarks: O-66 inadvertently sent entitled: ALLEGATIONS OF SOVIET EFFORTS TO PENETRATE THE PASKTO SERVICE OF THE VOICE OF AMERICA (VOA) | | | | |

2 - Deputy Director for Operations
2 - Director of Security

JUL 7 1986

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26 NOV 1986



U.S. Department of Justice

Federal Bureau of Investigation

FEDERAL GOVERNMENT

Washington, D.C. 20535

BY COURIER

Date: 6-10-86

To: Director, Central Intelligence Agency

☐ Attention: Deputy Director for Operations☒ Attention: Director of Security

From: Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation

Subject:

FOREIGN COUNTERINTELLIGENCE-RUSSIA

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 09-09-2010 BY 60324 UC BAW/DK/TH

Check of records Office of
Security/CIA on Subject.
Results: Negativeb6
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NAME CHECK REQUEST

It is requested this Bureau be furnished all information available in the files of your Agency's

☒ Office of the Director of Security ☐ Office of the Deputy Director for Operations, concerning captioned subject. Positive information should be attached to a copy of this form classified where appropriate and returned to this Bureau. If the requested check is negative, a stamped notation to this effect and return of a copy of this form is requested.

| | | | | |
|--|---------|---|----------------|---------------|
| Date and Place of Birth <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 100px; height: 20px;"></div> | Aliases | Sex | Marital Status | Spouse's Name |
| Residence Address | | Occupation Afghan Employee at the Voice of America-Dari Service | | |
| Current Employer | | Former Employments DE-130 105-352142-12 | | |
| Additional Remarks: O-66 inadvertently sent entitled : ALLEGATIONS OF SOVIET EFFORTS TO PENETRATE THE PASKTO SERVICE OF THE VOICE OF AMERICA (VOA) JUN 17 1986 | | | | |

2 - Deputy Director for Operations

2 - Director of Security

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U.S. Department of Justice

Federal Bureau of Investigation

Washington, D.C. 20535

FEDERAL GOVERNMENT

BY COURIER

Date: 6-6-86

To: Director, Central Intelligence Agency

In Reply, Please Refer to

File No. 105-352142
4220Return to Room
attention: REE/RAH☐ Attention: Deputy Director for Operations☒ Attention: Director of Security

23 JUN 1986

From: Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation

Subject: ALLEGATIONS OF SOVIET EFFORTS TO PENETRATE THE PASKTO
SERVICE OF THE VOICE OF AMERICA (VOA)Check of records Office of
Security/CIA on Subject.
Results: Negative

NAME CHECK REQUEST

It is requested this Bureau be furnished all information available in the files of your Agency's
☒ Office of the Director of Security ☐ Office of the Deputy Director for Operations, concerning captioned subject.
 Positive information should be attached to a copy of this form classified where appropriate and returned to this
 Bureau. If the requested check is negative, a stamped notation to this effect and return of a copy of this form is
 requested.

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| | | | | |
|---|---------|---|----------------|---------------|
| Date and Place of Birth <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 100px; height: 20px;"></div> | Aliases | Sex | Marital Status | Spouse's Name |
| Residence Address | | Occupation Afghan Employee at the Voice Of America-Dari Service | | |
| Current Employer | | Former Employments | | |
| Additional Remarks: <div style="text-align: right; font-size: 1.5em; font-weight: bold;">105-352142-13</div> | | | | |

 2 - Deputy Director for Operations
 2 - Director of Security

3 JUL 17 1986

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FORMS:TEXT HAS 1 DOCUMENT

INBOX.5 (#5065)

TEXT: VZCZCWF029

RR HQ

DE WF029 097 0211

ZNY SSSSS

R 070211Z APR 86

FM SAC, WFO (105C-154809) (CI-4) (P)

TO DIRECTOR, FBI (ROUTINE) (105-352142)

ATTN: INTD CI-1C (105-352142)

BT

~~SECRET~~

ALLEGATIONS OF SOVIET EFFORTS TO PENETRATE THE PASHTO SERVICE OF
VOICE OF AMERICA; FCI-R; OO:WFO

ALL MARKINGS, NOTATIONS, AND ITEMS OF INFORMATION CONTAINED
IN THIS COMMUNICATION ARE CLASSIFIED "SECRET" UNLESS OTHERWISE
NOTED.

PI INITIATED 11/17/85, EXTENDED TO 6/13/86.

RE TELEPHONE CONVERSATION BETWEEN BUREAU SUPERVISOR

AND SA [REDACTED] ON 4/4/86, AND RE FBIHQ AIRTEL DATED
2/26/86, CAPTIONED AS ABOVE.

FOR INFORMATION OF FBIHQ, [REDACTED]

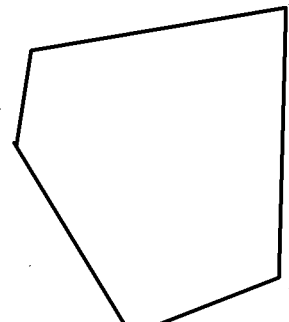
[REDACTED] ADVISED WFO THAT A NEW EMPLOYEE OF VOA HAD A

RECEIVED
TELETYPE UNIT

8 APR 86 12 13

FEDERAL BUREAU
OF INVESTIGATION

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HQ 31138

105-352142-14

20 JUN 30 1986

LEAD
Entered/Cleared
[Signature]

48 JUL 27 1987

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PAGE TWO DE WF #0029 ~~SECRET~~

VERY UNUSUAL BACKGROUND WHICH FIT INTO THE PROFILE OF CAPTIONED MATTER.

THE EMPLOYEE'S NAME IS (X) [REDACTED] SSAN [REDACTED]
DPOB-[REDACTED] IN MAYDAN, AFGHANISTAN, HEIGHT 5'11",
WEIGHT 190 POUNDS, GREY EYES, BLACK HAIR.(X)

(S)

ON THURSDAY, 4/3/86, [REDACTED] THE AFGHAN EMIGRE
WHOSE COMPLAINT INITIATED THIS INVESTIGATION CONTACTED WFO TO
ADVISE THAT [REDACTED] IS CONSIDERED BY THE MUJEHADIN
TO BE AT LEAST A COLLABORATOR WITH THE SOVIETS, AND IS NOW EMPLOYED
WITH VOA. HE SUGGESTED THAT SOMEONE SHOULD KEEP AN EYE ON
[REDACTED] AT VOA.

[REDACTED] ALSO COMPLAINED THAT HE HAS RECENTLY RECEIVED TWO
ANONYMOUS PHONE CALLS CALLING HIM A TRAITOR AND THREATENED HIS
LIFE.

~~SECRET~~

[REDACTED] ADVISED
THAT SINCE [REDACTED] HAS ARRIVED AT VOA, AT LEAST TWO
AFGHAN EMPLOYEES HAVE RECEIVED DEATH THREATS BY PHONE
AND LETTERS.

IT IS HIS CONTENTION THAT IF [REDACTED] IS WORKING FOR
THE SOVIETS OR KHAD (THE AFGHAN SECRET SERVICE) THEN HIS
DUTIES MIGHT INCLUDE ATTEMPTING TO DISRUPT THE PASHTO
SERVICE THROUGH SUCH THREATS.

IN RE TELEPHONE CALL, SSA [REDACTED] ORALLY AUTHORIZED
WFO TO INTERVIEW [REDACTED] REGARDING CAPTIONED MATTER. 11?

FBIHQ WILL BE KEPT ADVISED OF RESULTS OF THIS INTERVIEW.
REQUEST OF THE BUREAU

1. CONDUCT A CIA NAME TRACE ON [REDACTED] 4/10
AKA [REDACTED] DOB [REDACTED] POB MAYDAN, AFGHANISTAN.

2. ASCERTAIN IF THE CIA HAS ANY FURTHER INFO TO BELIEVE THAT
SUBJECT'S INVOLVEMENT WITH AFGHAN INTELLIGENCE IN 1972,
WOULD INDICATE [REDACTED] IS WORKING FOR EITHER THE SOVIETS OR
KHAD AT THE PRESENT TIME. TT 3/7

~~C BY: 5867; DECL: OADR~~

BT

#0029

NNNN

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOI/PA
DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET
FOI/PA# 1354208-0

Total Deleted Page(s) = 7
Page 3 ~ Referral/Direct;
Page 5 ~ Referral/Direct;
Page 6 ~ Referral/Direct;
Page 7 ~ Referral/Direct;
Page 8 ~ Referral/Direct;
Page 9 ~ Referral/Direct;
Page 10 ~ Referral/Direct;

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AIRTEL

UNCLAS

3/27/85

Director, FBI

SACS, Chicago
Washington Field

LETTER POSTMARKED ROCKFORD, ILLINOIS
ADDRESSED TO VOICE OF AMERICA
INTERNATIONAL TERRORISM - LAOS

Enclosed for receiving offices, copy of U.S. Department of State letter dated March 22, 1985, with attachments.

Chicago will contact appropriate officials at Wat Phothikaram, Rockford, Illinois is an attempt to identify writer of letter to Voice of America and purpose for sending same.

Report results of investigation in form suitable for dissemination.

Enclosure

1 -

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[Signature]
UCC:lp (1)

[Handwritten circle with "50" inside]

DE-106

199-13285-2

[Handwritten signature]
[Handwritten lines and marks]

- MAILED 14
MAR 27 1985
FBI
- Exec AD Adm. ☐
 - Exec AD Inv. ☐
 - Exec AD LES ☐
 - Asst. Dir.:
 - Adm. Servs. ☐
 - Crim. Inv. ☐
 - Ident. ☐
 - Insp. ☐
 - Intell. ☐
 - Lab. ☐
 - Legal Coun. ☐
 - Off. Cong. & Public Affs. ☐
 - Rec. Mgnt. ☐
 - Tech. Servs. ☐
 - Training ☐
 - Telephone Rm. ☐
 - Director's Sec'y ☐

MAIL ROOM *[Stamp]* JUL 12 1985

FBI

TRANSMIT VIA:

☐ Teletype
☐ Facsimile
☒ Airtel

PRECEDENCE:

☐ Immediate
☐ Priority
☐ Routine

CLASSIFICATION:

☐ TOP SECRET
☐ SECRET
☐ CONFIDENTIAL
☐ UNCLAS E F T O
☐ UNCLAS

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
 HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
 DATE 06-08-2010 BY 60324 UC BAW/DK/TH

Date 4/25/85

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM: SAC, CHICAGO (199C-1352) (RUC) (ROC RA)

LETTER POSTMARKED ROCKFORD,ILLINOIS, ADDRESSED TOVOICE OF AMERICAINTERNATIONAL TERRORISM - LAOS

ReBuairtel to Chicago and WFO 3/27/85.

Enclosed for the Bureau is the original and four copies of a self-explanatory LHM suitable for dissemination.

Enclosed for WFO is one copy of the same LHM in view of their interest in this matter.

DE-303

- ② - Bureau (Encs. 5)
 1 - WFO (Enc. 1) (Info)
 1 - Chicago

RPB:kjd
 (4)

1cc of ENC
 to USDS - 6/3/85

DE-303

V-87

199C-1352-3

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Approved: EDH/

Transmitted

(Number)

(Time)

Per



U.S. Department of Justice

Federal Bureau of Investigation

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Chicago, Illinois
April 25, 1985

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 06-08-2010 BY 60324 UC BAW/DK/TH

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LETTER POSTMARKED ROCKFORD, ILLINOIS,
ADDRESSED TO VOICE OF AMERICA,
WASHINGTON, D. C.
INTERNATIONAL TERRORISM - LAOS

On March 22, 1985, [redacted] Threat Analysis Group, Office of Security, UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF STATE, Washington, D. C., forwarded a letter to the Criminal Investigative Division, Terrorism Section, FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION. She advised that the Lao Service of the VOICE OF AMERICA (VOA), Washington, D. C., recently received a strange letter. The letter is postmarked Rock Island, Illinois (date illegible), but the apparent return address is WAT PHOTHIKARAM, LAO BUDDHIST TEMPLE, 3328 South Mulford Road, Rockford, Illinois 61109. The envelope is addressed to VOA and includes the names of eight Laotians, most of whom are members of the VOA Lao staff. On the reverse side of the envelope is a color photograph of President RONALD REAGAN with the Pope.

The contents of the envelope contain a cutting from what appears to be a cigarette advertisement depicting a fencer with a cigarette impaled on his foil with the caption, "the attempt was foiled". This is followed by the dates December 3 - December 6, no year noted. The only other contents was a small plastic sword of the type used in cocktail lounges to spear onions and olives in drinks.

In the March 22, 1985, letter, [redacted] noted that while there is no explicit threat in the letter, the inclusion of a small plastic sword and the picture of the fencer with the caption, "the attempt was foiled", could imply some threat or agitation on the part of the sender.

On April 17 and 18, 1985, Special Agent [redacted] contacted [redacted] a Buddhist monk residing at WAT PHOTHIKARAM, LAO BUDDHIST TEMPLE, 3328 South Mulford Road, Rockford, Illinois. [redacted] is one of six monks residing at the temple and has extremely limited facility with the English language. During the interviews, the other five monks were present; however, they did not speak or understand English.

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.

144-1325-3

LETTER POSTMARKED ROCKFORD, ILLINOIS,
ADDRESSED TO VOICE OF AMERICA,
WASHINGTON, D. C.
INTERNATIONAL TERRORISM - LAOS

[] was advised of the reason for the inquiry and stated, after conferring with his associates, that no one in his temple had sent the letter. He stated he and his associates were aware of the VOA program and that they had no complaints with VOA or any other United States Government agency. He and his associates were exhibited copies of the contents of the letter, as well as the envelope. After examining the items, [] and his associates advised that the letter made no sense to them. They also advised that the contents of the letter, i.e., the small plastic sword and the advertisement depicting a fencer with a foil and the caption, "the attempt was foiled", had no special meaning to them.

[] stated that a Buddhist monk is not allowed to possess guns or knives. He added that to his knowledge, no one associated with his temple has any connections with Rock Island, Illinois.

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DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 06-08-2010

~~SECRET~~

Federal Bureau of Investigation

June 3, 1985

BY LIAISON

Deputy Assistant Secretary for Security
Department of State

Washington, D. C. 20505

ATTN: [REDACTED] SY/TAG

RE: LETTER FROM [REDACTED] PRESIDENT,
FLO-A-LAVA; INTERNATIONAL TERRORISM-LAOS

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- ☒ 1. For your information, I am enclosing communications which may be of interest to you.
- ☐ 2. It will be appreciated if you will have the investigation conducted as requested in the enclosed memorandum and furnish the results.
- ☐ 3. No further investigation is contemplated with regard to this matter.
- ☐ 4. You will be advised of the pertinent developments in connection with this inquiry.
- ☐ 5. Please note change in caption of this case.
- ☒ 6. Status of case: ☒ Completed ☐ Incomplete

Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation

Reference is made to your memorandum dated 2/27/85, captioned as above.

Enclosed are two memorandums dated 5/16/85 and 4/25/85 concerning captioned matter.

~~SECRET~~

Classified by G3
Declassify on: OADR

FILE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOI/PA
DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET
FOI/PA# 1354208-0

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Page 15 ~ Duplicate;
Page 18 ~ Duplicate;

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Precedence: ROUTINE

Date: 05/17/1999

To: Information Resources

Attn: Dennis R. Weaver, Chief
Information Management Section

From: Office of the General Counsel
Civil Discovery Review Unit (CDRU), Room 5448
Contact: PLS Alison A. Mustapich, Ext 3556

Approved By: Kelley Thomas A. *KTC*
Cignoli Paul C Jr *PC*
Healy Nancy A. *MAH*

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 06-08-2010 BY 60324 UC BAW/DK/TH

Drafted By: Beers Elizabeth Rae:erb

Case ID #: 66F-HQ-A1211968 - 95

Title: FINDINGS OF THE OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR
GENERAL (OIG) DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE,
CRITICAL OF FORENSIC WORK PERFORMED
BY CERTAIN LAB EXAMINERS

Synopsis: To place this document on record in the Task Force control file and to place a copy on the top serial in every investigative file containing forensic work performed by any of the thirteen Laboratory Examiners whose scientific work was criticized by the OIG.

Reference: 66F-HQ-A1211968 Serial 82

Details: BE ADVISED, one or more of the Laboratory Examiners who performed scientific analysis in this investigation was criticized in the OIG's report issued on April 15, 1997. The OIG conducted a thorough review of allegations of wrongdoing and improper practices within certain sections of the FBI Laboratory. It issued a report which, among other findings, was critical of the scientific work performed by thirteen individual examiners assigned to the Lab. The allegations and criticisms concerning these individuals varies greatly and in some instances is case specific.

If the forensic work contained in this file is used in any way in the future, both the OIG's findings and the forensic analysis of the examiners should be reviewed. In addition, legal advice should be obtained as to the FBI's disclosure obligations.

The criticized examiners are, in alphabetical order:
(1) Richard Hahn, (2) Robert Heckman, (3) Wallace Higgins,

Permanent Top Serial

UPLOADED ON

DATE: 5/19/99
BY: *[Signature]*

To: Informatic Resources From: Office of the General Counsel
Re: 66F-HQ-A1211968, 05/07/1999

(4) Alan Jordan, (5) Lynn Lasswell, (6) Michael Malone, (7) Roger Martz, (8) J. Christopher Ronay, (9) Terry Rudolph, (10) J. Thomas Thurman, (11) Robert Webb, (12) Frederic Whitehurst, and (13) David Williams.

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ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 06-08-2010 BY 60324 UC BAW/DK/TH

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Please furnish Complete Information

Agency submitting evidence

Legat Manila

☒ FBI
☐ Federal
☐ Local or State

Date

2-12-91

Labor

10212023

Delivered by

SSA

Accepted by

SS

BuFile

262-HN-New

Suspect(s)

UNsubs

Victim(s)

Attempted Bombing of Voice of America Antenna Site, Rem Conception, TARLAC, Philippines

Offense

OHAH-IT VIO

Place and date of offense

1-30-91 TARLAC, Philippines
crime to crime c/s

Agency case #

Date of hearing, grand jury, trial, or reason why expeditious handling is necessary

rev. exams this case

☐ Yes ☒ No

Evid. located

Room # 3718

Report to be directed to

Legat Manila

Copies to

Legat, Manila

Evidence to be returned to

☒ Mailed Back
☐ Picked Up by Contributor

Ref Facts covering case

On 1-30-91 numerous Improvised Explosive devices were placed on the switches at the American Antenna Site of the Voice of America by the NPA. Charges were rendered safe.

Description of evidence

Explosive samples, Timers & Miscellaneous components

Exams requested

Explosives Unit
Material Analysis Unit

262-136-1

FEB 15 1991

(This space for blocking)

SEVEN 2528

(Use reverse side if necessary for additional evidence)

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TELETYPE

21 FEB 91

DELEGATION

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 06-08-2010 BY 60324 UC BAW/DK/TH

| | | |
|---|------------------------------|--|
| ① | ADP Dir | |
| | ASD Adm. | |
| | ASD Inv. | |
| | Asst. Dir.: | |
| | Adm. Serv. | |
| | Crim. Inv. | |
| | Ident. | |
| | Insp. | |
| | Intell. | |
| | Lab. | |
| | Legal Coun. | |
| | Off. Cong. & Public Affs. | |
| | Rec. Mgmt. | |
| | Tech. Serv. | |
| | Training | |
| | Off. of Liaison & Int. Affs. | |
| ② | Director's Sec'y | |

0231 MRI 00651

RR RUCNFB

DE MAN #0001 0520810

ZNR UUUUU

R 210807Z FEB 91

FM LEGAT MANILA (262-HN-9164) (P)

TO DIRECTOR FBI/ROUTINE/

BT

UNCLAS

CITE: //5480//

PASS: SSA [REDACTED] GTU; SSA [REDACTED] OLIA.

SUBJECT: ATTEMPTED BOMBING OF VOICE OF AMERICA ANTENNA SITE,
CONCEPCION, TARLAC, PHILIPPINES, 1/30/91; DHAA - IT; OO:
HONOLULU.

RE LEGAT, MANILA AIRTEL TO THE BUREAU DATED 1/31/91.

UPDATED INFORMATION DETERMINED THAT A TOTAL OF 16
EXPLOSIVE DEVICES HAD BEEN PLACED ON TOP OF ELECTRICAL SWITCH
BOXES AT SWITCH BAY NUMBER ONE. THERE WERE 15 SMALL BLACK
PLASTIC ELECTRICAL BOXES, APPROXIMATELY 6" X 3" X 2", WITH
HOLES DRILLED IN BOTH ENDS, AND FILLED WITH A HARD, BROWN-

262-136-2

100 52

CCRM 5226

PAGE TWO DE MAN 0001 UNCLAS

COLORRED SUBSTANCE. ALSO FOUND WAS A ROUND SHEET METAL CYLINDER APPROXIMATELY 8" IN DIAMETER AND 14" IN LENGTH. THIS CYLINDER WAS MANUFACTURED AS A SHAPE CHARGE AND FILLED WITH THE SAME HARD, BROWN-COLORED SUBSTANCE. THE SHAPE CHARGE WAS PLACED IN THE CENTER OF THE ELECTRICAL BOXES. TWO SEPARATE TIMING DEVICES WERE FOUND ATTACHED VIA DETONATION CORD TO THE 15 BOXES. ONE TIMING DEVICE WAS ATTACHED TO THE SUCCESSION OF BOXES JUST BELOW THE SHAPE CHARGE. THE OTHER WAS ATTACHED AT ONE END OF THE SUCCESSION OF BOXES. BOTH TIMING DEVICES WERE SEPARATED FROM THE 15 BOXES BY APPROXIMATELY THREE METERS OF DETONATION CORD, AND EACH CONSISTED OF ONE-NINE VOLT BATTERY AND TWO CAPACITORS. A TOTAL OF THREE BLASTING CAPS WERE FOUND ATTACHED TO THE TWO TIMING DEVICES. THE DEVICE WAS ULTIMATELY DEFUSED BY MEMBERS OF THE 15TH EXPLOSIVE ORDINANCE DISPOSAL TEAM, PHILIPPINE ARMY, NORTHERN LUZON COMMAND, CAMP AQUINO, TARLAC WITH BOTH TIMERS INDICATING TWO MINUTES AND SIX SECONDS UNTIL DETONATION. AFTER BEING DEFUSED, THE DEVICES WERE TRANSPORTED TO THE NORTHERN LUZON COMMAND.

INTERVIEWS OF PHILIPPINE NATIONAL POLICE (PNP) PERSONNEL PRESENT AT THE ATTACK SITE DISCLOSED THAT APPROXIMATELY 15-20 COMMUNIST PARTY OF THE PHILIPPINES (CPP) NEW PEOPLE'S ARMY

PAGE THREE DE MAN 0001 UNCLAS

(NPA) PERSONNEL, POSSIBLY DIVIDED INTO THREE GROUPS WERE RESPONSIBLE FOR THE ATTACKS. THE FIRST GROUP WAS REPORTEDLY RESPONSIBLE FOR ATTACKING THE DETACHMENT AND PNP PATROL; THE SECOND GROUP HAD THE RESPONSIBILITY OF PLACING THE EXPLOSIVE DEVICES ON SITE, AND THE THIRD GROUP WAS TO AMBUSH ANY REINFORCEMENTS ARRIVING ON THE SCENE.

IT IS BELIEVED THAT THIS ATTACK MAY BE IN RETALIATION FOR A 1/21/91, ENCOUNTER BETWEEN CPP/NPA MEMBERS AND PNP FORCES IN THE SAME AREA, DURING WHICH FOUR CPP/NPA MEMBERS WERE CAPTURED.

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THE PLACEMENT OF EXPLOSIVE DEVICES ON THESE PARTICULAR SWITCH BOXES WAS SIGNIFICANT BECAUSE IF DESTROYED, THE SITE AND ALL COMMUNICATIONS WITH THE U.S. AIR FORCE FACILITY AT CAMP O'DONNELL, 15 KILOMETERS TO THE WEST, WOULD HAVE BEEN DISRUPTED.

THIS IS THE SECOND TIME THE VOA SITE AT CONCEPCION,

PAGE FOUR DE MAN 0001 UNCLAS

TARLAC HAS BEEN THE TARGET FOR SUSPECTED CPP/NPA MEMBERS. ON 9/17/90, A BOMB EXPLODED AT THE BASE OF ONE OF THE TRANSMITTER TOWERS. GIVEN THE PLACEMENT OF THE EXPLOSIVES FOR THIS ATTACK, IT APPEARS THE CPP/NPA PERSONNEL KNEW WHERE TO MORE EFFECTIVELY PLACE THE BOMBS TO CAUSE SIGNIFICANT DAMAGE TO THE TRANSMITTER TOWERS. THE IMPROVED KNOWLEDGE MAY HAVE COME FROM MORE CAREFUL STUDY OF THE VOA FACILITY, OR FROM SOMEONE FAMILIAR WITH THE FACILITY. ALSO, THE EXPLOSIVES AT THE SITE APPEAR INITIALLY TO BE VERY SIMILAR TO THOSE UTILIZED BY CPP/NPA MEMBERS WHEN THEY ATTACKED A COMMUNICATIONS SITE NEAR CAMP JOHN HAY IN APRIL, 1989.

INVESTIGATION CONTINUING, BUREAU WILL BE KEPT ADVISED.

BT

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TELETYPE
UNIT

DECLASSIFIED BY 60324 UC BAW/DK/TH
ON 06-08-2010

0201 MRI 01024

RR RUCNFB FAITH

DE MAN 20005 0720312

ZNY CCCCC

R 121424Z MAR 91

FM LEGAT MANILA (262-HN-9164) (P)

TO DIRECTOR FBI/ROUTINE/

FBI HONOLULU/ROUTINE/

BT

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

CITE: //5430//

PASS: FBIHQ FOR SSA [REDACTED] GTU; SSA [REDACTED] OLIA.

SUBJECT: ATTEMPTED BOMBING OF VOICE OF AMERICA ANTENNA SITE,
CONCEPCION, TARLAC, PHILIPPINES, 1/30/91; CHAH - IT; OO:
HONOLULU.

THIS COMMUNICATION IS CLASSIFIED "~~CONFIDENTIAL~~" IN ITS
ENTIRETY.

RE LEGAT, MANILA TELETYPE TO THE BUREAU DATED 2/21/91.

BASED ON PICA SOURCES, INFORMATION OBTAINED FROM CAPTURED
COMMUNIST PARTY OF THE PHILIPPINES/NEW PEOPLE'S ARMY (CPP/NPA)

262-136-3

cc oha

ccru 5226

PAGE TWO OF MAN 0005 ~~C O N F I D E N T I A L~~

DOCUMENTS REVEAL THAT THE VOICE OF AMERICA (VOA) FACILITY AND CAMP O'DONNELL (COD), A USAF FACILITY LOCATED NEAR CAPAS, TARLAC, PHILIPPINES, CONTINUE TO BE CPP/NPA TARGETS. THE PERIOD MARCH - JUNE, 1991 IS THE SUPPOSED TIME FRAME FOR THE NEXT ATTACK.

ON 2/17/91, 15 HEAVILY ARMED CPP/NPA MEMBERS WERE SEEN OPERATING IN THE AREA OF THE VOA FACILITY, AND COD, TARLAC, IN CENTRAL LUZON. THE GROUP WAS LED BY [REDACTED] AKA

[REDACTED] AND [REDACTED] AKA [REDACTED]

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THE GROUP REPORTEDLY ORIGINATED IN IBA, ZAMBALES. FOUR MEMBERS WERE ALLEGEDLY TRAINED IN THE USE OF EXPLOSIVES.

BASED ON UPDATED INTELLIGENCE AND CONTINUED SIGHTINGS OF CPP/NPA CADRE, IT IS LIKELY THAT THE CPP/NPA IS STILL INTENT ON TARGETING U.S. FACILITIES IN CENTRAL LUZON. *N*

DURING THE 1/30-31/91, ATTACK AND ATTEMPTED BOMBING OF THE VOA FACILITY, TWO VOA SECURITY GUARDS HELD HOSTAGE BY THE CPP/NPA, REMEMBERED A RADIO TRANSMISSION SENT TO ONE OF THEIR CAPTORS USING THE CODE NAME [REDACTED] IT IS NOT KNOWN WHETHER THIS WAS A CODE NAME OR TRUE NAME.

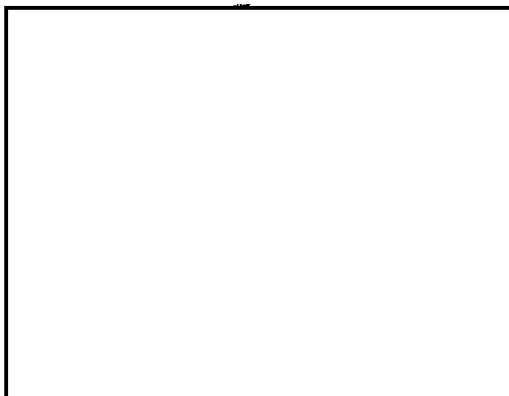
ON 3/9/91, SIX ALLEGED TOP RANKING MEMBERS OF THE CPP/NPA GENERAL COMMAND WERE ARRESTED BY FILIPINO MILITARY, AND LOCAL

PAGE THREE DE MAN 0005 ~~C O N F I D E N T I A L~~

POLICE AUTHORITIES AT AN NPA SAFEHOUSE IN QUEZON CITY.
PHILIPPINE MILITARY OFFICIALS ALLEGE THAT THE SIX CPP/NPA
CADRE WERE MEMBERS OF THE NPA LOGISTICS DEPARTMENT (N-4), AND
ARE RESPONSIBLE FOR THE 1/30/91, VOA ATTEMPTED BOMBING.

THE SIX SUSPECTS ARE REPORTED TO BE NPA LOGISTICS
OFFICERS IN CHARGE OF THE MANUFACTURE OF EXPLOSIVES AND
AMMUNITION. THEY ARE IDENTIFIED AS:

- 1)
- 2)
- 3)
- 4)
- 5)
- 6)



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THROUGH APPROPRIATE LIAISON WITH PHILIPPINE AUTHORITIES,
LEGAT, MANTLA WILL ATTEMPT TO FURTHER IDENTIFY AND
OTHER CPP/NPA MEMBERS INVOLVED IN THE VOA BOMBING.

INVESTIGATION CONTINUES.

C 456: OADR

BT

#0005

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Washington, D. C. 20537

 SSP
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REPORT

of the

LATENT FINGERPRINT SECTION IDENTIFICATION DIVISION

 YOUR FILE NO.
 FBI FILE NO. 262-136
 LATENT CASE NO. C-97293

5/22/91

 ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
 HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
 DATE 06-08-2010 BY 60324 UC BAW/DK/TH

TO: LEGAT, Manila

 RE: UNSUBS;
 ATTEMPTED BOMBING OF VOICE OF AMERICA
 (ANTENNA SITE, CONCEPTION)
 TARLAC, PHILIPPINES
 1/30/91;
 OHAA-IT

 REFERENCE: Specimens received 5/13/91
 EXAMINATION REQUESTED BY: Manila
 SPECIMENS: Battery, Q1

The listed Q specimen is further described in a separate Laboratory report.

The requested latent print examination was conducted, but no latent prints of value were detected.

The result of the laboratory examination and the disposition of the specimen will be furnished in a separate report.

262-136-4

 1 - SA [redacted] Division 6, Room 5438, TL #243
 ① - Bufile (199-HQ-24472)

RSW:sbl (6)

 b6
 b7C

RECORDED
2/14/91
mam

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Laboratory Work Sheet

2/12/91

EXTRA

LFPS

RECORDED 5/14/91

m c

RECEIVED 5/13/91

Date:

To: LEGAT, Manila (262-MN-)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 06-08-2010 BY 60324 UC BAW/DK/TH

FBI File No. 262-136-5

Lab No. 10212023 S ZL

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Reference: Evidence received February 12, 1991
SPECIMENS RECEIVED IN LFPS 5/13/91

Your No.

LC# C-97293

Re: UNSUBS;
ATTEMPTED BOMBING OF VOICE OF AMERICA
(ANTENNA SITE, CONCEPTION)
TARLAC, PHILIPPINES.
1/30/91;
OHAH -IT

Examination by: ☐

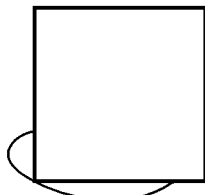
Noted by: X

Specimens received: February 12, 1991

Specimens:

- Q1 Timing device (clock battery) ^{TOSHIBA} ^{ONE} "AAA" BATTERY
Q2 White det. cord
Q3 Yellow det. cord
Q4 Green and white and yellow and red wire
Q5 Eveready 9 volt battery
Q6 Explosive sample
Q7 Detonator with green and white leg wires

91 to LFPS for
Want Evidence
Back.
5/13/91
OK



X 2696

Q1 EXAM'D LFPS & RETURNED
TO LAB FOR DISPO
5-21-91
OK

F-111
OK

5-22-91
RSM:sa

LC# C-97293

Bufile# 262-136-5

Examination by:

Lab# 10212023 S ZL

b6
b7C

CC: HEADQUARTERS, SA DIVISION 6, RM 5438, TL# 243
WASHINGTON, DC

HEADQUARTERS, BUFILE# 199 -HQ-24472
WASHINGTON, DC

_____ 5/21/81 _____

NO LATENT PRINTS OF VALUE PRESENT OR DEVELOPED ON Q1

VISUAL/LASER/GLUE/RAM/LASER/POWDER -

THE RESULTS OF THE LABORATORY EXAMINATIONS, AS WELL AS THE
DISPOSITION OF ALL ITEMS SUBMITTED IN CONNECTION WITH THIS CASE,
WILL BE THE SUBJECTS OF A SEPARATE REPORT -

Examination Completed

Time

Date

5/21/81

Dictated

Date

5/21/81

To: Informatic. Resources From: Office of the General Counsel
Re: 66F-HQ-A1211968, 05/07/1999

LEAD (s):

Set Lead 1: (Adm)

ALL RECEIVING OFFICES

Mark and place this communication as the Permanent Top Serial of each section of each investigative file identified for inclusion in the FBI Laboratory Review Project.

CC: 1 - Dr. D. M. Kerr, Room 3090
1 - T. A. Kelley, Room 7427
1 - Mr. R. W. Sibert, Room 3268
1 - Mrs. R. M. Contreras, Room 3437
1 - Mrs. D. A. O'Clair, Room 4913
1 - Ms. N. B. Hardy, Room 10790
1 - Ms. N. A. Healy, Room 7927
1 - Ms. E. R. Beers, Room 7927
1 - Mrs. M. E. Layton, Room 5448
1 - Ms. A. A. Mustapich, Room 5448
1 - Mrs. M. A. Bookstein, Room 5448

♦♦

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOI/PA
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FOI/PA# 1354208-0

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Page 103 ~ Duplicate;
Page 104 ~ Duplicate;
Page 105 ~ Duplicate;
Page 106 ~ Duplicate;
Page 107 ~ Duplicate;
Page 108 ~ Duplicate;
Page 109 ~ Duplicate;

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(Copies to Offices Checked)

GOVERNMENT CRIMES Unit

To: ☒ Director, Att.:
☐ SAC,

☐ Albany
☐ Albuquerque
☐ Alexandria
☐ Anchorage
☐ Atlanta
☐ Baltimore
☐ Birmingham
☐ Boston
☐ Buffalo
☐ Butte
☐ Charlotte
☐ Chicago
☐ Cincinnati
☐ Cleveland
☐ Columbia
☐ Dallas
☐ Denver
☐ Detroit
☐ El Paso
☐ Honolulu

☐ Houston
☐ Indianapolis
☐ Jackson
☐ Jacksonville
☐ Kansas City
☐ Knoxville
☐ Las Vegas
☐ Little Rock
☐ Los Angeles
☐ Louisville
☐ Memphis
☐ Miami
☐ Milwaukee
☐ Minneapolis
☐ Mobile
☐ Newark
☐ New Haven
☐ New Orleans
☐ New York City
☐ Norfolk

☐ Oklahoma City
☐ Omaha
☐ Philadelphia
☐ Phoenix
☐ Pittsburgh
☐ Portland
☐ Richmond
☐ Sacramento
☐ St. Louis
☐ Salt Lake City
☐ San Antonio
☐ San Diego
☐ San Francisco
☐ San Juan
☐ Savannah
☐ Seattle
☐ Springfield
☐ Tampa
☐ Washington Field

☐ SAC, New Rochelle (MRA)
☐ SAC, Brooklyn-Queens (MRA)

Date

1/21/82

RE: UNSUB;

Theft of Internal Memorandum

Voice of America (VOA)

Possible Theft of Government Property

REMARKS: WFO File - 52B-17989

52-105502-

1- ENCLOSURE

NOT RECORDED

9 JAN 29 1982

507

SAC

TMG/CMS II

OFFICE

WFO

C-3

FBI/DOJ

FILE #:

1982

52B-17989

Washington Field Office
Washington, D. C. 20535
January 13, 1982

United States Attorney
Washington, D. C. 20001

Attention: Assistant United States Attorney
(AUSA) [redacted]

Re: Unknown Subject;
Theft of Internal Memorandum
Voice of America (VOA)
Possible Theft of Government Property

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Dear Sir:

On December 21, 1981, AUSA [redacted] was advised
of the following facts:

James B. Conkling, VOA, advised that he directed
[redacted] VOA coordinator for commentary and news
analysis, to appraise the VOA charter. [redacted] submitted
a memo which Conkling put in his unlocked desk. The memo
turned up missing, but was later the subject of a Washington
Post newspaper article and was extensively quoted.

Conkling advised that the memo was not a classified
document, nor did he have any other pertinent evidence
in reference to the disappearance of the memo.

Based on the above facts, [redacted] declined
prosecution in this matter.

Very truly yours,

Theodore M. Gardner
Special Agent in Charge

ADDENDUM: This declination was obtained per instructions
of ASAC Vatter at the Bureau's request.

1 - Addressee

① - WFO

① - Bureau

CHB:mer
(2)

52-105502

Searched _____
Serialized _____
Indexed _____
Filed _____

VZGZCWF0976

PP HQ

DE WF 0027 3210038

ZNR UUUUU

P 160028Z NOV 81

FM WASHINGTON FIELD (52B-NEW) (P) (C-3)

TO DIRECTOR PRIORITY

BT

UNCLAS SECTION I OF II

UNKNOWN SUBJECT; THEFT OF INTERNAL MEMORANDUM; VOICE OF
AMERICA (VOA); POSSIBLE THEFT OF GOVERNMENT PROPERTY (TGP);
(OFFICE OF ORIGIN: WASHINGTON FIELD)

REFERENCE WASHINGTON FIELD TELETYPE TO THE BUREAU
ON NOVEMBER 13, 1981.

ON NOVEMBER 16, 1981, JAMES B. CONKLING, DIRECTOR,
VOA, WAS INTERVIEWED IN THE PRESENCE OF [REDACTED],
SPECIAL AGENT, OFFICE OF SECURITY, U. S. INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICA-
TIONS AGENCY (ICA). WASHINGTON FIELD ADVISED CONKLING
THAT HE WAS INTERVIEWED AT THE REQUEST OF THE DEPARTMENT
OF JUSTICE (DOJ) CONCERNING MEMORANDA THAT WERE ALLEGEDLY
STOLEN FROM HIS OFFICE AND LEAKED TO THE PRESS CORPS IN
POSSIBLE FEDERAL VIOLATION WITHIN THE JURISDICTION OF THE
FBI. THE PURPOSE OF THIS INTERVIEW WAS TO ASCERTAIN THE

RECEIVED
TELETYPE UNIT

NOV 81 01 48 z

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

| | |
|------------------------------|--|
| Exec. AD-Adm. | |
| Exec. AD-Inv. | |
| Exec. AD-LES | |
| Asst. Dir.: | |
| Adm. Servs. | |
| Crim. Inv. | |
| Ident. | |
| Inspection | |
| Intell. | |
| Laboratory | |
| Legal Coun. | |
| Rec. Mgnt. | |
| Tech. Servs. | |
| Training | |
| Off. of Cong. & Public Affs. | |
| Telephone Rm. | |
| Director's Sec'y | |

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PAGE TWO DE WF 0027 UNCLAS

CIRCUMSTANCES INVOLVING THE UNAUTHORIZED DISCLOSURE AND DETERMINE IF CRIMINAL CULPABILITY EXISTS AND IF FURTHER FBI INVESTIGATION IS WARRANTED.

CONKLING ADVISED AS FOLLOWS:

SOMETIME IMMEDIATELY BEFORE SEPTEMBER 21, 1981, CONKLING DIRECTED [REDACTED] THE NEW VOA COORDINATOR FOR COMMENTARY AND NEWS ANALYSIS, WHILE HE WAS WORKING AT THE ICA BUILDING, 1776 PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE, N.W., TO APPRAISE THE VOA CHARTER UNDER WHICH THE VOA OPERATES. THUS, [REDACTED] PRODUCED THE MEMORANDUM OF SEPTEMBER 21, 1981, TO CONKLING REPORTED TO HAVE BEEN QUOTED EXTENSIVELY IN THE WASHINGTON POST AND OTHER NEWSPAPERS OF THE PRESS CORPS ON NOVEMBER 13, 1981. CONKLING REVIEWED [REDACTED] MEMORANDUM AND NOTED THAT THERE WERE BOTH GOOD AND BAD IDEAS CONCERNING THE TOPIC OF IMPROVED VOA PERFORMANCE. THEREFORE, HE DIRECTED [REDACTED] TO PRODUCE A SECOND MEMORANDUM THAT SPECIFICALLY ADDRESSED THE SECOND PARAGRAPH OF THE VOA CHARTER, WHICH SAID, "VOICE OF AMERICA WILL REPRESENT AMERICA, NOT ANY SINGLE SEGMENT OF AMERICAN SOCIETY, AND WILL THEREFORE PRESENT A BALANCED AND COMPREHENSIVE PROJECTION OF SIGNIFICANT AMERICAN THOUGHT

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PAGE THREE DE WF 0027 UNCLAS

AND INSTITUTIONS;" AND SECONDLY, TO BE WRITTEN IN A MANNER FOR DISSEMINATION TO AND DISCUSSION WITH SENATOR CHARLES PERCY.

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[REDACTED] PRODUCED A SECOND MEMORANDUM TO CONKLING DATED OCTOBER 20, 1981, AND ENTITLED, "THE CHARTER AND MISSION OF THE VOA."

AT APPROXIMATELY 6:00 P.M., FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 6, 1981, CONKLING PLACED THESE TWO ABOVE MEMORANDA IN AN UNLOCKED BOTTOM DRAWER OF HIS DESK. ALSO, TWO LETTERS RELATIVE TO THE RECENT TRANSFER OF VOA OFFICIALS WERE PLACED ON THE TOP OF HIS DESK AT THE SAME TIME. WHEN CONKLING RETURNED ON MONDAY, NOVEMBER 9, 1981, HE COULD NOT LOCATE THE TWO ABOVE MEMORANDA OR THE TWO LETTERS LAST PLACED ON TOP OF THE DESK. DURING THAT WEEK, CONKLING ATTEMPTED TO LOCATE THESE DOCUMENTS, AS HE BELIEVED HE MISPLACED THEM; AND IT WAS NOT UNTIL THE NEWS DISCLOSURE OF THESE DOCUMENTS ON NOVEMBER 13, 1981, THAT HE INFORMED THE DIRECTOR OF ICA, CHARLES Z. WICK, OF THE APPARENT THEFT AND LEAK OF THESE DOCUMENTS.

CONKLING SUSPECTED OTHER DESK DOCUMENTS MAY HAVE BEEN TAMPERED WITH, BUT TO THE BEST OF HIS KNOWLEDGE, HE COULD ONLY

PAGE FOUR DE WF 0027 UNCLAS

ATTEST TO THE THEFT OF THE TWO ABOVE MEMORANDA AND TWO LETTERS.

CONKLING SAID THE TWO MEMORANDA AUTHORED BY [REDACTED] WERE NOT OFFICIALLY CLASSIFIED. IF THESE MEMORANDA WERE CLASSIFIED, HE WOULD HAVE SECURED THEM IN HIS OFFICE SAFE, WHICH IS THE PROCEDURE FOR ALL CONFIDENTIAL DOCUMENTS THAT HE HANDLES. FURTHER, CONKLING STATED HE NEVER LOCKS HIS DESK BECAUSE, "IN ALL THE YEARS OF MY BUSINESS EXPERIENCE, I NEVER HAD ANY KINDS OF PROBLEMS (OF THIS NATURE)."

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CONKLING STATED FOR THE RECORD, [REDACTED] MEMORANDUM OF SEPTEMBER 26, 1981, CAN BE DESCRIBED AS "REFLECTION OF IDEAS ABOUT PUBLIC DIPLOMACY," AND THE SECOND MEMORANDUM WAS A PRODUCTION AT THE REQUEST OF CONKLING OF A DISSERTATION OF IDEAS RELATIVE TO THE VOA CHARTER, THAT IS, SPECIFICALLY, PARAGRAPH TWO.

CONKLING WAS ASKED TO ASSESS THE DAMAGE TO THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT WHICH THE UNAUTHORIZED DISCLOSURES MAY HAVE CAUSED, AND HE ADVISED AS FOLLOWS:

BECAUSE OF THE DISSEMINATION OF THESE MEMORANDA, SPECIFICALLY, QUOTATIONS FROM THE SEPTEMBER 21, 1981, MEMORANDUM, THE USSR WOULD LOGICALLY BROADCAST ON RADIO MOSCOW THE PROPAGANDA

.PAGE FIVE DE WF 0027 UNCLAS

INTENTIONS OF THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT. SECONDLY, THE EXPOSURE OF THE CONTENTS COULD HAVE A "VERY TELLING" EFFECT ON THE WESTERN EUROPEAN PEACE INVOLVEMENTS. THIRD, A HIGHLY NEGATIVE IMPACT COULD FALL ON THE VOA AUDIENCES, THAT IS TO SAY REGARDING PERCEIVED CREDABILITY OF THE VOA. FOURTHLY, THIS WHOLE EVENT HAS A VERY UNSAVORY QUALITY WHICH PUTS THE ADMINISTRATION IN A BAD LIGHT AND WAS NOT FAIRLY PRESENTED TO THE PUBLIC. FIFTHLY, EXPOSURE COULD CAUSE DETRIMENTAL CONSEQUENCES IN BUDGETARY CONSIDERATIONS FOR VOA. SIXTHLY, CONKLING CONSIDERS THE EVENT A VERY DISTASTEFUL REFLECTION ON VOA AS MUCH AS IT'S CAUSED UNWARRANTED BAD PUBLICITY WHEN ALL THAT WAS DESIRED "TO IMPROVE VOA FROM A 'GOOD JOB' TO ONE OF AN 'OUTSTANDING JOB.'"

RELATIVE TO THE CHAIN OF CUSTODY OF THE MEMORANDA IN QUESTION, CONKLING BELIEVES [REDACTED] EITHER PERSONALLY TYPED OR HAD HIS SECRETARY TYPE THE PRODUCT. CONCERNING THE MEMORANDUM OF SEPTEMBER 21, 1981, [REDACTED] PERSONALLY HANDED THIS DOCUMENT TO HIM. TO THE BEST OF CONKLING'S KNOWLEDGE, HE NEVER DISSEMINATED THIS TO ANYONE ELSE. THE SECOND MEMORANDUM WAS EITHER PERSONALLY HANDED TO HIM BY

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PAGE SIX DE WF 0027 UNCLAS

[] OR WAS DELIVERED TO HIM IN A SEALED ENVELOPE
MAKRED "EYES ONLY." CONKLING STATED THAT THE TWO MEMORANDA
WERE EITHER STORED IN THE BOTTOM DRAWER OF HIS DESK OR AS
NEEDED, TAKEN HOME FOR REVIEW.

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RELATIVE TO SUSPECTS IN THIS MATTER, CONKLING ADVISED
AS FOLLOWS:

[]
[] VOA, WAS RECENTLY REASSIGNED ALONG WITH []
[] FROM THE VOA. CONKLING DESCRIBED []
AND [] AS BEING PART OF "AN OLD BOYS' NETWORK IN THE VOA,"
WHO MAY HAVE HARBORED SOME BITTER FEELINGS CONCERNING THE
RECENT REALIGNMENT OF CERTAIN ADMINISTRATORS. CONKLING
ADVISED THAT ONE []
AND "MESSAGE CARRIER FOR [] WAS THE PRIMARY SUSPECT
IN THE THEFT OF THE MEMORANDA AND LETTERS FROM CONKLING'S
DESK. CONKLING STATED HE HAD REASONS TO BELIEVE THAT ON
ONE OCCASION, [] AT THE INSTRUCTION OF [] PROHIBITED
CONKLING FROM SEEING CERTAIN VOA DOCUMENTS. CONKLING WAS
SOMEWHAT CIRCUMSPECT IN HIS DESCRIPTION OF THIS INCIDENT,
BUT ADVISED THE DOCUMENTS WERE DESCRIBED AS ONE CABLE AND
ONE LETTER. THIS OBSTRUCTIONIST TYPE ACTIVITY OCCURRED

VZCZCWF0977

PP HQ

DE.WF 0029 3210050

ZNR UUUUU

P 160028Z NOV 81

FM WASHINGTON FIELD (52B-NEW) (P) (C-3)

TO DIRECTOR PRIORITY

BT

UNCLAS SECTION II OF II

UNKNOWN SUBJECT; THEFT OF INTERNAL MEMORANDUM; VOA; POSSIBLE
TGP; (OFFICE OF ORIGIN: WASHINGTON FIELD)

APPROXIMATELY FIVE TO SIX WEEKS AGO. CONKLING SUSPECTS OTHER
OBSTRUCTIONIST TYPE ACTIVITY BY [] RELATIVE TO THE TRANSMISSION
OF DOCUMENTS TO CONKLING.

AS REPORTED TO CONKLING BY HIS SECRETARY, []
ON THE EVENING OF NOVEMBER 6, 1981, [] OBSERVED BOTH
[] AND [] CARRY BOXES OF WHAT LOOKED LIKE DOCUMENTS,
BUT SHE COULD NOT TELL WHAT OFFICE THEY WERE EXTRACTED
FROM. CONKLING READILY ADMITS THAT [] CAN SAY THESE
ARE DOCUMENTS BEING TRANSPORTED FROM HIS OFFICE DUE TO HIS
REASSIGNMENT. CONKLING STATED THAT BOTH [] AND []
COULD HAVE HAD ACCESS TO HIS DESK AFTER CONKLING LEFT AROUND
6:00 P.M., FRIDAY EVENING.

REGARDING A [] MEMORANDUM TO CONKLING DATED
NOVEMBER 11, 1981, RELATIVE TO [] FAREWELL, []
SET FORTH HIS PERCEPTIONS OF TROUBLES, PROBLEMS AND DISCONCERTING

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PAGE TWO DE WF 0029 UNCLAS

ISSUES THAT HE VIEWED WOULD EFFECT VOA COVERAGE OF INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS. CONKLING STATED THAT HE MAINTAINED THIS MEMORANDUM AND GAVE A COPY TO HIGH LEVEL FOREIGN SERVICE OFFICIAL [REDACTED] OF THE ICA. AS FAR AS CONKLING KNEW, [REDACTED] AND CONKLING WERE THE ONLY ICA EMPLOYEES IN POSSESSION OF THIS [REDACTED] COMMUNICATION. CONKLING SAID THAT EXERTS FROM THIS MEMORANDUM OF NOVEMBER 11, 1981, WERE QUOTED BY THE PRESS CORPS, SPECIFICALLY, THE NEW YORK TIMES, IN AN ARTICLE ENTITLED, "VOA ANNOUNCERS MAY GET MORE CHOICE IN NEWS," PAGE FIVE.

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CONKLING SAID THERE WAS NO SIGN-IN LIST AVAILABLE THE WEEKEND OF NOVEMBER 6, 1981, NOR WAS THERE A VOA POLICY REQUIRING WEEKEND GUARD SIGN-INS AT THIS TIME. AS OF NOVEMBER 9, 1981, THAT POLICY WAS CHANGED TO REQUIRE STRICT ENFORCEMENT OF WEEKEND SIGN-IN PROCEDURES.

CONKLING SAID HE HAD NO OTHER SUSPECTS IN THIS MATTER, OTHER THAN THE ABOVE IDENTIFIED [REDACTED]

WASHINGTON FIELD HAS NOTED THAT THE MEMORANDA IN QUESTION ARE NOT CLASSIFIED BY LAW AND ARE CONSIDERED INTERNAL ADMINISTRATIVE COMMUNICATIONS, AND THEREFORE, NO APPARENT FEDERAL CRIMINAL VIOLATION IS IN EVIDENCE. WASHINGTON FIELD WILL TAKE

PAGE THREE DE WF 0029 UNCLAS

NO FURTHER INVESTIGATIVE ACTION IN CAPTIONED MATTER UACB AND
WILL MAINTAIN LIAISON WITH ICA, FOR ANY MATERIAL
DETAILS UNTIL SUCH TIME AS WASHINGTON FIELD COMPILES AND FORWARDS
A CLOSING LHM TO THE BUREAU.

BT

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LUHW

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VZCZCWF0914

PP HQ

DE WF 3344 3180245 *WC*

ZNR UUUUU

P 130237Z NOV 81

FM FBI WASHINGTON FIELD (52B-NEW)

TO DIRECTOR FBI PRIORITY

BT

U N C L A S

UNSUB; THEFT OF INTERNAL MEMORANDUM; VOICE OF AMERICA (VOA);
POSSIBLE TGP; OO:WFO

REFERENCE ASSISTANT DIRECTOR CHARLES P. MONROE CONVERSATION
WITH ADMINISTRATIVE ASAC JOHN J. SCHRIEBER, WFO, ON NOVEMBER
13, 1981.

PURSUANT TO BUREAU INSTRUCTIONS, WFO INSTITUTED
INVESTIGATION IN CAPTIONED MATTER. LIAISON WAS INSTITUTED
WITH [REDACTED] SPECIAL AGENT, OFFICE OF SECURITY,
UNITED STATES INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION AGENCY, ON
NOVEMBER 13, 1981.

JAMES B. CONKLING, DIRECTOR VOA, WAS UNAVAILABLE FOR
INTERVIEW THIS DATE. [REDACTED] ADVISED HE WOULD PLAN FOR
FBI INTERVIEW WITH CONKLING AT HIS EARLIEST OPPORTUNITY,
MONDAY, NOVEMBER 16, 1981.

RECEIVED
TELETYPE UNIT

14 NOV 81 03 10Z

RECEIVED
FEDERAL BUREAU
OF INVESTIGATION
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

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| | |
|---------------------------------|-------|
| Exec. AD-Adm. | _____ |
| Exec. AD-Inv. | _____ |
| Exec. AD-LES | _____ |
| Asst. Dir.: | _____ |
| Adm. Servs. | _____ |
| Crim. Inv. | _____ |
| Ident. | _____ |
| Inspection | _____ |
| Intell. | _____ |
| Laboratory | _____ |
| Legal Coun. | _____ |
| Rec. Mgnt. | _____ |
| Tech. Servs. | _____ |
| Training | _____ |
| Off. of Cong. & Public Affs. | _____ |
| Telephone Rm. | _____ |
| Director's Sec'y | _____ |

[REDACTED]

52-105502-2

5 NOV 17 1981

b-12m/c

60 JAN 1982 *[Signature]*

PAGE TWO DE WF 0044 U N C L A S

[] ADVISED HE HAD NO FURTHER INFORMATION THAN
REVEALED IN WASHINGTON POST ARTICLE ENTITLED "PROPOGANDA
ROLE URGED FOR VOICE OF AMERICA" PAGE A1, DATED THIS DATE.

WFO ADVISED [] OF THE NECESSITY TO SCHEDULE INTERVIEW
WITH CONKLING AT EARLIEST OPPORTUNITY, NOVEMBER 16, 1981.
WFO INSTRUCTED [] TO DETERMINE IF CAPTIONED MEMORANDUM
WAS CLASSIFIED CONFIDENTIAL, SECRET, OR DESIGNATED IN AN
OFFICIAL STATUS.

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FURTHER, WFO INSTRUCTED [] TO CONSIDER INVESTIGATIVE
STRATEGY ORIENTED TOWARDS SECURITY PRECAUTIONS PROVIDED
CONKLING'S OFFICE AND OFFICIAL ACCESS TO HIS OFFICE OVER
THE WEEKEND OF NOVEMBER 6-9, 1981.

DUE TO THE SENSITIVITY OF CAPTIONED CASE, WFO WILL
IMMEDIATELY ADVISE BUREAU OF THE RESULTS OF INTERVIEW WITH
CONKLING CONCERNING THIS MATTER. WFO WILL DETERMINE THROUGH
INTERVIEW IF BUREAU JURISDICTION WILL ALLOW A CONTINUED
PRELIMINARY INQUIRY.

BT

0044

NNNN

FBI

TRANSMIT VIA:

☐ Teletype
☐ Facsimile
☒ Airtel

PRECEDENCE:

☐ Immediate
☐ Priority
☐ Routine

CLASSIFICATION:

☐ TOP SECRET
☐ SECRET
☐ CONFIDENTIAL
☐ UNCLAS E F T O
☐ UNCLAS

Date 11/30/81

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM: SAC, WFO (52B-17989) (C) (C-3)

UNSUB:

THEFT OF INTERNAL MEMORANDUM,
VOICE OF AMERICA (VOA);
POSSIBLE THEFT OF GOVERNMENT PROPERTY
(OO:WFO)

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Re WFO teletype to Bureau, dated 11/16/81.

Enclosed for the Bureau are the original and four (4) copies of LHM setting forth investigation in this case. Also enclosed are two copies each of the memoranda in question, dated 9/21/81 and 10/20/81; and farewell communication of [redacted] to Mr. James Conkling, dated 11/11/81.

At the request of Special Agent (SA) [redacted] Office of Security, United States International Communication Agency, it is recommended that a copy of this LHM be forwarded to Director Charles Z. Wick and Rudolf Kimmerick, Chief of Investigations, United States International Communication Agency.

② - Bureau (Encs. 11)
 1 - WFO

LKK:myg
 (3)

ENCLOSURE

ENCLOSURE ATTACHED

3 DEC 4 1981

Approved: TMG/AN 98

Transmitted _____

(Number)

(Time)

Per _____

ENCLOSURES TO BUREAU (11)

RE: UNSUB;
THEFT OF INTERNAL MEMORANDUM,
VOICE OF AMERICA (VOA);
POSSIBLE THEFT OF GOVERNMENT PROPERTY

WFO file: 52B-17989

Enclosed are copies of LHM, memoranda,
and farewell communication.

Airtel dated 11/30/81.

34



52-105502-3

ENCLOSURE



U.S. Department of Justice

Federal Bureau of Investigation

Washington, D.C. 20535

November 30, 1981

UNKNOWN SUBJECT;
THEFT OF INTERNAL MEMORANDUM,
VOICE OF AMERICA (VOA);
POSSIBLE THEFT OF GOVERNMENT PROPERTY

On November 13, 1981, the Criminal Division of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) Headquarters requested the Washington Field Office to commence a preliminary investigation concerning the alleged theft of the Voice of America (VOA) memoranda and the subsequent unauthorized dissemination to the Washington Post, as revealed in a related Washington Post article on November 13, 1981. The FBI Headquarters directed the Washington Field Office to interview Mr. Conkling for the purpose of determining possible federal criminal violations within the jurisdiction of the FBI.

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.

UNKNOWN SUBJECT;
THEFT OF INTERNAL MEMORANDUM

In the afternoon of November 13, 1981, Special Agents (SA) of the FBI's Washington Field Office met with SA [] of the Office of Security, United States International Communication Agency (USICA), 330 Independence Avenue, S. W., Suite 3300, Washington, D. C. SA [] advised he had no further information than revealed in the Washington Post article entitled, "Propaganda Role Urged For Voice of America", page A-1, November 13, 1981. FBI Agents confirmed that Mr. James Conkling would not be available for interview November 13, 1981, and SA [] said that he would reschedule an interview with Mr. Conkling at his earliest opportunity on November 16, 1981. Mr. Rudolf Kimmerick, Chief of Investigations, USICA, requested that SA [] be present during the FBI interview of Mr. Conkling.

On November 16, 1981, Mr. James B. Conkling was interviewed in the presence of SA [] in Mr. Conkling's personal office, 330 Independence Avenue, S. W., Suite 3300, Washington, D. C. SA [] of the FBI's Washington Field Office advised Mr. Conkling that he was being interviewed at the request of the FBI Headquarters concerning memoranda that were allegedly stolen from his office and possibly disseminated to the Press Corps, and thereafter to determine if the facts of this incident apply to federal criminal violations within the jurisdiction of the FBI. Also, the FBI interview was to ascertain the circumstances involving the alleged theft and unauthorized disclosure of the USICA internal memoranda, and to determine if there exists any criminal culpability by employees which would warrant further FBI investigation.

Thereafter, Mr. Conkling advised as follows:

Sometime immediately before September 21, 1981, Mr. Conkling directed one [] identified as [] while he was working at the USICA building, 1776 Pennsylvania Avenue, N. W., Washington, D. C., to appraise the "VOA Charter" under which the VOA operates. Thusly, [] produced the memorandum in question of September 21, 1981, to Mr. Conkling. Mr. Conkling identified this memorandum as the USICA document quoted extensively in the Washington Post on November 13, 1981.

UNKNOWN SUBJECT;
THEFT OF INTERNAL MEMORANDUM

Relative to the September 21, 1981 memorandum, Mr. Conkling reviewed [] comments in this document and noted that there were both "good and bad" ideas concerning the topic of improved VOA performance. After further review, Mr. Conkling believed a more specific policy appraisal was necessary and therefore, he directed [] to produce a second memorandum that would address the second paragraph of the VOA Charter. Mr. Conkling furnished the FBI Agents with a copy of the VOA Charter, and the Agents noted that the second paragraph of the VOA Charter states, "VOA will represent America, not any single segment of American society, and will therefore present a balanced and comprehensive projection of significant American thought and institutions." Secondly, Mr. Conkling directed [] to write the second memorandum in a manner for dissemination to and discussion with Senator Charles Percy of Illinois.

[] did produce a second memorandum to Conkling, dated October 20, 1981, entitled, "The Charter and Mission of the VOA".

At approximately 6:00 p.m., Friday, November 6, 1981, Mr. Conkling placed the two above described memoranda in an unlocked bottom drawer of his office desk. Also, two letters relative to the recent transfer of VOA officials were placed on the top of Mr. Conkling's desk during this same time. When Mr. Conkling returned on Monday, November 9, 1981, he could not locate the two memoranda placed in his desk drawer or the two letters last placed on top of the desk. During the work week commencing that day, Conkling attempted to locate these documents as he believed he misplaced them; and it was not until the press disclosure, on November 13, 1981, of the VOA memorandum, dated September 21, 1981, that he informed Director Wick, USICA, of the apparent leak of this document.

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Mr. Conkling suspected other desk documents may have been tampered with, but to the best of his knowledge, he could only attest to the alleged theft of the two above memoranda and the two letters.

Mr. Conkling said the two memoranda authored by [] were not officially classified. If these memoranda were classified, he would have secured them in his personal office safe, located in Suite 3300, which is the procedure for all confidential documents handled by Mr. Conkling. Further, Mr. Conkling stated he never locks his desk drawer, and he said, "In all the years of my business experience, I never had any kinds of problems (of this nature)."

Conkling stated for the record, [] memorandum of September 21, 1981, can be described as "reflection of ideas about public diplomacy", and a second memorandum was a production at the request of Mr. Conkling for a dissertation of ideas relative to the VOA Charter, that is, specifically to address paragraph two.

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SA [] asked Mr. Conkling to assess the damage to the United States Government, which the unauthorized disclosures may have caused, and he advised as follows:

Because of the dissemination of this memoranda, specifically the quotations of the September 21, 1981 memorandum, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (USSR) would logically broadcast on "Radio Moscow" the propaganda intentions of the United States Government. Secondly, the exposure of the contents could have a "very telling" effect on the Western-European peace involvements. Thirdly, a highly negative impact could fall on the VOA audiences, that is to say regarding the perceived credibility of the VOA. Fourthly, this whole event has a very "unsavory quality", which puts the administration in a bad light and was not fairly presented to the public. Fifthly, exposure could cause detrimental consequences on the budgetary considerations for the VOA. Sixthly, Conkling considers the event a very distasteful reflection on the VOA, inasmuch as it has caused unwarranted bad publicity. Conkling reiterated that the end result of any study of this type was to improve the VOA's performance

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which could presently be described as a "good job", to one of an "outstanding job".

Relative to the chain of custody of the memoranda in question, Mr. Conkling believes that [redacted] either personally typed or had a secretary type the product while [redacted] was stationed at USICA Headquarters, 1776 Pennsylvania Avenue, N. W., Washington, D. C. Concerning the memorandum of September 21, 1981, [redacted] personally handed this document to Mr. Conkling. To the best of Mr. Conkling's knowledge, he never disseminated this document to anyone else. The second memorandum was either personally handed to Mr. Conkling by [redacted] or it was delivered to Mr. Conkling in a sealed envelope marked "Eyes Only". Mr. Conkling stated that the two memoranda were either stored in the bottom drawer of his office desk or as needed, taken home for review.

Relative to any suspects in this matter, Mr. Conkling advised as follows:

[redacted]
[redacted] VOA, was recently reassigned along with [redacted] Mr. Conkling described [redacted] and [redacted] as being part of an "old boys network in the VOA", who have harbored some type of bitter feelings concerning the recent realignment of certain VOA procedures and administrators. Mr. Conkling advised that one [redacted] Assistant to [redacted] and described as, "Message Carrier for [redacted]", was a primary suspect in the theft of the memoranda and the letters from Mr. Conkling's office desk. Mr. Conkling stated that he had reasons to believe that on one prior occasion [redacted] at the instruction of [redacted] prohibited Conkling from seeing certain VOA documents. Conkling did not desire to describe this incident in detail, but Mr. Conkling did advise that the documents were identified as an USICA cable and letter. This described obstruction of the communication channel occurred approximately five to six weeks ago. Conkling suspects other obstructionist type activity by [redacted] relative to the transmission of documents to Conkling.

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As reported to Mr. Conkling by his Secretary, [redacted] on the evening of November 6, 1981, [redacted] observed [redacted] and [redacted] carry boxes of what looked like documents, but she could not tell what office they were extracted from. Mr. Conkling readily admitted to the interviewing Agents that [redacted] could possibly say these are documents being transported from his office due to his reassignment. Conkling stated that both [redacted] and [redacted] could have had access to his office desk after Mr. Conkling departed around 6:00 p.m. Friday evening, November 6, 1981.

Regarding a [redacted] memorandum to Conkling, dated November 11, 1981, relative to [redacted] farewell, [redacted] set forth his perceptions of troubles, problems, and disconcerting issues that he viewed would effect VOA coverage of international affairs. Mr. Conkling stated that he maintained this memorandum and gave a copy to a high level Foreign Service Officer, identified as [redacted] of the USICA. As far as Mr. Conkling knew, [redacted] and Conkling were the only USICA employees in possession of this [redacted] communication. Mr. Conkling said that excerpts of this memorandum, on November 11, 1981, were quoted by the Press Corps, specifically the New York Times in a November 14, 1981, article entitled, "VOA Announcers May Get More Choice in News", page 5.

Mr. Conkling said there were no sign-in lists available the weekend of November 6, 1981, nor was there a VOA policy requiring weekend guard sign-ins at this time. As of November 9, 1981, that policy was changed requiring strict enforcement of the weekend sign-in procedures.

Mr. Conkling said he had no other suspects in this matter other than the above identified [redacted]

Upon completion of the interview of Mr. Conkling, the FBI's Washington Field Office reviewed the facts that were revealed in this interview. The FBI notes the memoranda in question and all other described documents in the interview with Mr. Conkling were not classified by law and are considered internal administrative communications in the USICA; and therefore, no apparent, federal criminal violation is

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in evidence. Because there is no evidence of any federal criminal violation within the jurisdiction of the FBI, the FBI will take no further investigative action, and refers this matter to the USICA for any action deemed appropriate.

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On November 18, 1981, SA [] apprised SA [] of the FBI's Washington Field Office's intention to forward this closing letterhead memorandum to FBI Headquarters. SA [] stated that his superiors have made no recommendations concerning USICA action in this case and would await a copy of this report before a determination is made relative to any USICA action required in this matter.

November 11, 1981

TO: MR. JAMES CONKLING:

JIM,

Thank you again for your kind offer to host an occasion for me to say goodbye to my VOA colleagues. As I told you on the phone I must decline your invitation but I have written the attached memorandum to VOA's senior staff.

The paper expresses some of the thoughts I would have spoken had it been possible to accept your kind offer of hospitality.



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52-105502-3

MEMORANDUM to Voice of America Senior Staff

From: [REDACTED]

11 November 1981

While I would have preferred to come to VOA personally to say farewell to you, I trust that you can appreciate that this would be inappropriate as I am observing a period of mourning because of my mother's death.

My leaving comes at a time when questions are being raised about the future of the Voice of America. In the past you have heard me speak on this subject: You have heard me refer to VOA as a "public institution," one that is held by those with responsibilities for its operation in a "public trust". This has been true during all of VOA's 40 years which has spanned the administrations of 8 American Presidents.

Because VOA is a public institution, change of any consequence is accompanied by open discussion and debate. The public is involved primarily through the news media and the Congress. It has the right to know and be involved because VOA is not merely a large radio station, but is recognized as a special one that serves an important national purpose.

The debate today is not only about the future of VOA, but about our parent organization, the International Communication Agency, as well. In the debate, allegations have been published that do damage to the good name of VOA. The essence of these charges is that VOA has not been sufficiently supportive of our country's interests. To my knowledge, there is no basis in fact for such charges.

On the day President Reagan took office, VOA was on-the-air live in nine languages, bringing the new President's own words immediately to the ears of our listeners. I take pride that this special coverage was presented to our listeners on the day that I assumed full operational responsibility for VOA as its Acting Director.

Today our leadership feels the need to restructure the VOA. This raises fundamental issues, and I need not tell you it has caused severe apprehension among professional VOA colleagues even in the ranks of those who do not have supervisory responsibilities.

There have been published reports that VOA coverage of international affairs is at times unbalanced, and indeed even unfair to the United States. The examples cited are few, and most of them are trivial. One, however, is alarming. It has been asserted that VOA opened its microphones to [REDACTED] to deliver a 13-minute monologue against the neutron weapon. On checking, I found VOA aired a 23-second [REDACTED] excerpt. In a separate piece on the same topic, VOA broadcast a report by National Public Radio of just four minutes in length. The NPR report began with a statement by President Reagan, forcefully giving his reasons for producing the neutron weapon. This was followed by Sanford Unger of NPR questioning the Soviet Press Attache in Washington on the issue.

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Even though the basic facts on the [] affair" were inaccurate, the charge itself goes to the heart of an important issue: Does the political leadership trust the professional staff at VOA to make impartial, and journalistically competent editorial decisions?

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As I leave, I am deeply troubled by recent personnel actions, as well as by others that may be contemplated. What has been done already is being perceived as punitive, and in turn tarnishes the reputation of VOA.

VOA's reputation -- and the reputations of all those associated with it -- rests on twin pillars: the Charter of VOA, and the quality of the professional staff that carries out the role and purposes of that Charter. It rests on something else too --- mutual trust.

It is my concern, that the absence of mutual trust between political appointees and professional broadcasters has created an adverse atmosphere at VOA. This risks damaging VOA's credibility, and therefore its ability to serve as a truly national voice of our country.

In closing, I want to thank all at VOA for the support and courtesies I have received during my service at the Voice of America.

52-105502-3

BRIEFING MEMO

October 20, 1981

MEMORANDUM FOR: VOA - Mr. James Conkling

FROM:



SUBJECT:

Draft of Speech outlining VOA policy and
relating it to the Charter

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THE CHARTER AND MISSION OF THE VOA

There are those in the bureaucracy, the media, and the Congress whose almost reflective reaction to any thoroughgoing attempt to improve programming on the VOA is to warn that this may violate the Agency's Charter.

But a careful reading of the Charter makes it clear that it was not designed to freeze VOA programming into an inflexible mold, unable to respond to changing time, circumstances, and national priorities. Still less was the charter designed to shield incompetence, petulance, mulishness, and disloyalty from management scrutiny and correction.

In proclaiming that the long range interests of the United States are served by broadcasting directly to the people of the world the charter makes it clear that program content should not be tailored to

flatter or cajole foreign governments, but to inform people -- especially those people whose governments restrict their access to information.

The first article of the VOA Charter requires it to "serve as a consistently reliable and authoritative source of news" that is "accurate, objective, and comprehensive." There is a more ancient formulation of this same notion: "to tell the truth (accurate), the whole truth (comprehensive), and nothing but the truth (objective)." It is, of course, well known to all journalists that these are ideals. We work toward them, but perfect fulfillment will always remain beyond our grasp. We screen, we edit, we double check -- but all editors will admit that from time to time errors creep in, sometimes trifling, like a mispronunciation, sometimes serious -- like reporting that somebody has died when he has not.

Whenever any newsgathering and disseminating organization thinks it's policies and procedures are foolproof -- that it has fully realized the goal of being accurate, objective, and comprehensive, it has deceived itself, and forfeited the right to the "attention and respect" of its listeners. A willingness to make prompt corrections of serious errors and a constant effort to improve is far more reassuring to listeners than smug pretension to infallibility.

Moreover, reality is not always easy to decipher. The genesis, interrelationships, and implications of human actions and social

phenomena are often difficult to comprehend at the time they are unfolding. Indeed, they often remain matters for interminable debate even among detached historians who have the luxury of contemplating events from a higher vantage point provided by the passage of time.

Depending on how one defines an "event" (which may then be reported as a "fact") there are an infinite number of events occurring every day -- even every hour. Any attempt to report all of these events would be a fool's errand. Moreover, we should not be drawn into the positivist fallacy that the mere acculamation of vast numbers of discrete facts will automatically make reality intelligible. It can no more do that than the piling up of sand can create sand castles. If we truly want to inform people, we must pick out certain facts as more significant than others. We must then arrange them into a pattern that corresponds to the dynamic relationship between events.

We need to tie what happened today to what happened yesterday and what may happen tomorrow. In short, we need to select and to interpret. Here, again, we run a risk of falling short. But wherever there are possibilities, there are pitfalls. That is the human condition. And we should be faulted more for not trying than for sometimes failing.

A few months ago the Columbia Journalism Review (May-June 1981 "The Time Warped Star," p.43ff.) carried an article about a major newspaper which boasted in its advertising that, unlike its major competitor, it

was "unbiased." The article sharply challenged this claim. But since the author is a former reporter for the paper writing under a pseudonym, we are entitled to suspect he may have had some bias of his own.

The truth is -- as everybody who has spent any time in the news business knows -- that the debate about objectivity, bias, news analysis, and interpretation is an endless one. Reporters groan when editors blue-pencil their "prejudicial adjectives." Editors complain when the publisher demands more leg work before running a story which might trigger a libel suit. One man's "interpretation" becomes another man's "biased reporting." Are we setting the facts in context or are we prejudicing the listener or the reader? Often, let us confess, it comes down to a judgement call, sometimes a close one.

The question is, who is to make that call. Obviously, it is not the reporter. There are always editors, a reasonable chain-of-command, with reasonable opportunities to appeal. But when the matter cannot be settled by consensus on a lower level, the authority to make the final decision must rest with those who have been given the responsibility of running the Voice of America by the Government. They are charged by the Congress with implementing the Charter. They must answer to the Congress which embodied the Charter into law. The Charter was never designed to shield insubordination or journalistic anarchy. If that is not clear to all the people who work for the Voice of America, reporters, and editors, it must be made clear.

The Second Article of the Charter enjoins the VOA to "represent America, not any single segment of American society" and to "present a balanced and comprehensive projection of significant American thought and institutions." Here, again, the key words, balance, comprehensive, and significant are subject to varied interpretation. Again we find a broad ideal, one we should strive for, but one which will always elude our grasp. We are mandated to make a serious effort, but we cannot be commanded to achieve perfection.

An example might help. One of our great newspapers has a very famous motto. It proclaims that it carries "all the news that's fit to print." Yet the editors and publishers of this newspaper would be the first to admit that they sometimes fall short of this ideal. Just a few weeks ago, for example, a spokesman for the American Mission to the United Nations delivered a long, carefully documented indictment of the policies of the current regime in Libya. Clearly this was news that was "fit to print." Yet that newspaper failed to report it. Let us also confess that the Voice of America made the same serious omission!

The Third Article of the Charter declares that the "VOA will present the policies of the United States clearly and effectively." The policies of the United States are the policies approved by the representatives of the people, and carried forward by the Executive Branch. These policies represent the consensus envisioned by the framers of our Constitution. They deserve and they will get a full and forceful exposition on the Voice of America.

At the same time we recognize that consensus does not always entail unanimity. The majority prevails, but the minority cannot be ignored. And so the Voice will "also present responsible discussion and opinion on these policies." The Voice must make and will make a conscientious effort to present a reasonable sampling of responsible opinion in the case of sharply disputed policies. But it is clearly not required to devote more time to airing the views of the minority which dissents from policy than the views of the majority which enacts policy into law.

No comment on the Voice of America would be complete without a firm understanding that it is meant to serve the interests of those who pay the bills -- the American people. Nor can any understanding of its mission fail to note that it is designed to address foreign populations, and so its presentation must be adapted to their cultures, their needs, and their interests.

The American people want to be understood in this world. They want their government and its actions and policies to be respected, even when they may not be universally popular. That is why an able presentation of American policy and the debates that lead to its formulation, presented in a fashion geared to the understanding of foreign audiences, is so important.

The American people are not deluded about the realities of today's world. They know that our interests, our safety, and our very survival are threatened by formidable forces. We remain engaged, as President

Kennedy put it in his inaugural address, in a "long twilight struggle" with a powerful and hostile empire. That empire deploys a vast communications apparatus which uses every trick of deceitful agitation, propaganda, misinformation, rumor-mongering, calumny, forgery, and disinformation. They seek to alienate our allies, to sow dissension, to misrepresent our motives and our policies. They seek to foster resentment, suspicion, and mistrust of America among non-aligned nations. They seek to confuse and mislead the people of the world, and even their own people, about their interventionist, colonialist, expansionist policies.

The American people look to the Voice of America as their first line of defense against this massive campaign of deception and distortion. There is no doubt that our adversaries clearly recognize this potential. Why else would they spend some three times more to jam our broadcasts than we spend on the broadcasts themselves!?

The American people want the Voice of America to expose falsehoods and misrepresentations. They want it to set the record straight whenever and wherever Soviet propaganda has spread its distortions. The American people want us to break through the high walls of censorship and falsification and jamming and bring the truth to people who dwell in the dark shadow of the Iron Curtain.

Never before have we faced a powerful foe who is so vulnerable internally. The American people want us to make the most of that

vulnerability by presenting the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth about the two systems that contend on the world stage today. One prizes truth and cherishes freedom; the other crushes freedom and despises truth, because -- as it always has -- truth sets man free.

Some will raise the cry that a vigorous campaign to counteract Soviet propaganda will revive the "Cold War." Revive? When did it ever end? When did the Soviet Union ever stop its frantic military build-up? When did it refrain from direct and indirect military interventions in Africa, Asia, and even the Western Hemisphere? When did it mute its relentless worldwide campaign of slander and mendacity? George Meany put the question several years ago: "What is the difference between detente and cold war? Isn't cold war also an avoidance of hot war?"

One of the best ways to prevent a hot war is to wage and win the war of ideas. In that struggle we have a superb delivery system, the Voice of America. Above all we have a weapon of irresistible power which our adversary strives in vain to silence. That incomparable weapon is truth. We shall use it night and day. We shall use it to the fullest. It is not only our first line of defense, it can someday help to set the whole world free.

* * * *

September 21, 1981

MEMORANDUM TO: VOA - Mr. James B. Conkling

FROM:

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In our recent discussion you reviewed a number of problems at VOA and asked me to come up with some considered recommendations. That's a tall order on the basis of my (admittedly) sketchy knowledge of VOA policy, programming, and the kinds of positive and negative feedback you are getting from a variety of sources--especially ambassadors.

The Problems

Oversimplifying your assessment: The VOA has had problems of underfunding, technical obsolescence, and maintaining a proper balance between its mission to provide straight "objective" news and to promote the policies and interests of the United States--as formulated and perceived by a number of administrations. Nevertheless, the VOA is doing a basically good job-- as proved by its huge audience (some 85 million--not counting PRC listeners) and the frantic (\$300 million) Soviet effort to jam it. Staff morale has taken a battering in recent years, and the Voice is still on the receiving end of some sharp criticism from ambassadors. Technical upgrading is under way, and efforts are being made to reverse the tendency toward mush that flowered in the previous administration. But turning things around cannot be accomplished overnight. So what do we do in the meantime to counter criticism and boost morale?

Closely related to this is the question: How can we make an objective judgment on whether we're making progress--how much and how fast? In the private sector you can tell when you 'turn around' a sick corporation: productivity; employee retention; recruitment of superior talent; sales volume, and--above all--profitability, the famous 'bottom line.' But what is the 'bottom line' in something with a goal as ethereal as the stated missions of the VOA?

Before attempting to come up with some concrete suggestions for attacking these problems, it might be helpful to give you some of my general reflections about the VOA.

General Background

Why is the United States Government in the business of running a world-wide radio network service in some 40 languages--providing news, music, entertainment and educational features as well as commentaries on global questions? Are we doing it because the USSR is doing the same thing on an even grander scale? Are we doing it simply because we want our policies to be understood, our customs appreciated, and our way of life better known to the teeming masses of the earth? The latter answer sounds utopian, even a bit maudlin--not very convincing.

Last week I listened to Radio Canada beaming a program to its southern neighbor: very enjoyable, a one-hour history of the American Musical Theater from Victor Herbert to Jerome Kern. But I can't for the life of me see how anyone could explain to the Canadian taxpayers what they were getting out of paying for this. Perhaps I'm being heretical in questioning the whole justification of "public diplomacy." I'm tempted to go further and question that fancy expression itself. Diplomacy means the influencing of foreign governments by direct contact with their officials, explaining, reasoning, apologizing, promising, threatening, in pursuit of the national interest as defined by the government which employs the diplomats. The key to successful diplomacy is effective persuasion. It matters little whether the government officials are happy about the course to which they have been persuaded or whether the persuasion has been done by irrefutable logic, promises, or veiled threats. Diplomacy can be devious and harsh--diplomats tell lies and deliver ultimata--but it is usually sugar-coated by elaborate language and rituals suffused with deference and bogus amiability.

Diplomacy, then, is primarily an effort at persuasion aimed at a small number of government officials, carried on with great tact, usually behind the scenes. The only thing it has in common with "Public Diplomacy" is that it is an effort to persuade. But blackmailers, preachers, and ardent suitors are also in the business of persuasion, and it would simply be confusing to suggest they are all practicing some special brand of 'diplomacy.'

The professor at Tufts who dreamed up the expression "Public Diplomacy," was looking for a bland, sanitized substitute for propaganda, a word that had fallen into disrepute because some of its most gifted practitioners had put it to the service of odious ideologies. But the fact is that propaganda has more in common with advertising and public relations than with 'diplomacy.' Advertising and public relations* involve the persuasion of large number of people--chiefly through mass media. One of the first great American copy-writers defined advertising as "selling in print." Today of course, he would include the broadcast media.

Every salesman knows that his efforts must result in more than assent on the part of the prospect; they must result in action, or at least a change of attitude--a disposition to act. Therefore selling involves more than reasoning, it involves emotions: people buy the sizzle not the steak; the fun of taking Polaroid pictures, not a piece of optical machinery; the protection against "offending," not a bar of soap. This is really nothing new. The ancients knew all about it. They distinguished between the science of logic and the art of rhetoric. What is new is the use of mass media to do what Demosthenes and Cicero did with their voices.

*In public relations, unlike advertising one does not have complete control over the content, context, and, placement of the message.

If I have taken a lot of time with definitions, it is not as a mere academic exercise. I feel that one of the reasons the USIA/USICA in general and the Voice of America in particular have not done as good a job as they might is that they have been 'positioned' somehow in the world of 'diplomacy' and staffed with a large number of people who fancy themselves as diplomats. "Public Diplomacy" is a term that suggests that what this agency and its components do is a species of the genus 'diplomacy.' In fact we are--as all the world understands--a propaganda agency. Propaganda is a species of the genus advertising: i.e. advertising in the service of a government, a government agency, or a public policy.

Since the word propaganda still suffers from negative connotations, let's agree that the generally acceptable substitute is information. But let's not let this lead us down another path to confusion: the view that the USIA/USICA (including and especially VOA) is a "news gathering and disseminating" agency--essentially a journalistic enterprise of some sort. This particular tilt may have come from the prominence of celebrated journalists (Morrow, Chancellor, Rowan) in the agency's history.

I was delighted when you described the programming on the Voice as the means of attracting the audience and the commentary as the "commercial." It suggests you have a far sounder understanding of why we are using public monies than the usual highfalutin essays about the value of supplying accurate, objective, and comprehensive factual information to an eagerly, waiting world. Every advertising man knows that the medium (whether it's a magazine or a radio station) can do only two things: (1) assemble a certain kind of audience, and (2) put them in a certain frame of mind. He selects the medium which will attract a high percentage of likely prospects for his message (Geritol favors the "Lawrence Welk Show," Cartier advertises in the New Yorker) and provides, if possible, a setting or ambience which is inclined to make the audience more receptive to the message.

Too often, it seems to me, the VOA has been blamed for the content of the message. This is manifestly unfair. It's like blaming a salesman for selling too many cars that are later subject to a manufacturer's recall. Clearly the fault is with the manufacturer, not the salesman. The VOA can hardly be blamed for conveying what it was told to convey. It has been criticized, for example, for inflaming the Hungarian masses in 1956--and leading them to think the U.S. and its allies would quickly come to their aid if they revolted against their Soviet overlords. It is rarely pointed out that during the full week Imre Nagy proclaimed his government independent of the USSR we might have established a token presence which would have made the Soviets think twice before risking a confrontation with the West.

None of the recent articles about the Voice I have seen mentions the fact that during and immediately after the U.S.-sponsored Bay of Pigs invasion the VOA was used to bombard Cuba with broadcasts asseverating that the United States

had nothing to do with the invasion and would not intervene with its own troops under any circumstances. If there were any forces in Cuba looking for a signal to join in a general uprising against Castro, they must have been effectively persuaded this was not a very opportune time. If there were any forces ready to pull a palace coup d'etat against Castro in the hope of prompt and effective support from the U.S., the VOA was surely effective in dissuading them. One wonders whether all the elements of the American Government -- the CIA, the military, the State Department, and even the President -- were all reading from the same script. Indeed, Adlai Stevenson later complained bitterly that he was kept in the dark about the operation, and found himself eloquently denying in the UN that the U.S. was involved in any way. Surely the VOA cannot be blamed for its role in this sad episode.

VOA - First Line of Defense

Let's get back to the question of why we ask the taxpayer to subsidize a global radio network? Now the answer is clear: to provide an appropriate and unduplicated medium with which to reach foreign audiences we need to reach in the interest of national security.

Fulbright scoffed at the VOA as a "relic of the Cold War." In one sense he was right. The justification for such an enterprise diminishes to the degree that we live in a world of friendly nations posing no threat to us or each other. In such a world most of the functions of the USIA/USICA in general and the VOA in particular would be nugatory or redundant. Some of the recent architects of national policy, indulging in wishful thinking, have tended to mislead us into imagining that we really do live in such a world. Schooled by Kissinger, President Ford spoke of "potential adversaries," where President Kennedy had spoken of "foes" and Eisenhower of "brutal and hostile regimes." President Carter even urged us to purge our hearts and minds of the "inordinate fear of communism."

To put it quite bluntly, the USIA/USICA is justified because it is (or should be) the primary psychological arm in a global struggle against a powerful, determined, implacable foe--bent on "burying" our system, as one of its more candid leaders confessed, and establishing "world hegemony," as one of its former allies continually warns us. We have, in fact, been in a state of "protracted conflict" with the Soviet Empire since the end of World War II. That conflict has many dimensions, military, economic, and psychological. The latter dimension is one to which they give great attention. On a global scale they sedulously pursue a propaganda program designed to exacerbate the

conflicts and tensions within our society and those of our allies, to create dissension between us and our allies, and to alienate from us and our allies the ruling elites and even the masses of the 'non-aligned' nations.

Like all good propagandists (advertisers) they have a consistent overall theme which they hammer out again and again with variations, embellishments and illustrations:

The United States is the leader of cabal of ruthless and heartless plutocrats bent on using any means to maintain and expand its worldwide web of oppression and exploitation. The Soviet Union and its fraternal socialist states is in the vanguard of the revolution, giving generous support to oppressed peoples everywhere who seek to root out the last traces of racist, colonialist, and capitalistic oppression. Increasingly the leaders and peoples of the 'Third World' (the 'Non-Aligned Nations') are joining the triumphant march of socialism, despite pockets of resistance by corrupt feudal and/or colonial regimes (the Shah, the Saudis, Somoza, Smith, Botha, et al.).

The number of such regimes, keeps dwindling, despite desperate efforts by capitalist ruling circles to prop them up. Unfortunately, socialist unity has been marred by eccentric deviationist movements in Albania and Yugoslavia (similar disturbing symptoms may now be noted in Poland). More serious, of course, has been the falling away from authentic Marxism-Leninism by China under the personality-cult rule of Mao Tse Tung and his successors who have been guilty of Great Han Chauvinism, racism, left extremism and -- finally -- selling out socialism by throwing in their lot with the U.S. Capitalist-Imperialist bloc against the Motherland of the Revolution.

The only convincing raison d'etre for the VOA, therefore, is to counter this broadcast barrage. But merely refuting Soviet canards is not enough. We, too, must have an overall theme. We must portray the Soviet Union as the last great predatory empire on earth, remorselessly enslaving its own diverse ethnic populations, crushing the legitimate aspirations of its captive nations, and ever seeking by all means, from subversion to military intervention, to widen the areas it subjugates. I will not attempt a detailed prescription for rewriting Radio Moscow's basic script, in which the white and black hats are so ludicrously misplaced. But here's a rough sketch:

We must strive to 'destabilize' the Soviet Union and its satellites by promoting disaffection between peoples and rulers, underscoring the lies and denials of rights, inefficient management of the economy, corruption, indifference to the real wants and needs of the people, suppression of cultural diversity, religious persecution, etc. We should seek to drive wedges of resentment and suspicion between the leadership of the various Communist Bloc nations. We should fan the flames of nationalism within the puppet states controlled by the USSR. We should encourage religious revivals behind the Iron Curtain. We should counter Soviet propaganda designed to alienate the populations of our allies and to foster hostility toward us among peoples of the Third World. We should extol the merits of our system of pluralist, representative democracy and free enterprise as the surest guarantor of human rights and proven provider of the greatest prosperity the world has ever known. We should portray our system as one which makes no false pretense of being perfect -- as do the closed totalitarian systems of our adversaries -- but which admits the possibility of correcting faults and achieving social betterment through peaceful reforms achieved by consensus, etc.

If that is our 'message' we do have a way of establishing a 'Bottom Line' for the VOA: to what extent is that message being listened to and 'bought' by the target populations. This raises several questions: Do we have a consistent 'message'? And, if so, have we been presenting it in a convincing way to the people we wish to influence?.

Assuming we have a go-ahead on a general theme and have singled out target audiences we wish to reach and influence, we can take steps to measure effectiveness. If we are trying to convince our Western European allies, for example, that the development of the neutron warhead and its availability for quick deployment in Europe will neutralize a very real threat from overwhelming Soviet armor and will not make the outbreak of nuclear war more likely, we can determine (by polling, monitoring European media, etc.) to what extent our campaign has been successful.

If we are trying to convince the predominantly Moslem populations of some Third World countries that the U.S., as a tolerant, pluralist society, poses no threat to Islam, but that Islam is threatened by an officially and militantly atheistic Soviet Government which represses the religious aspirations of its own large Moslem population and brutally crushes the national as well as religious aspirations of the Afghanistani people, we can (with greater difficulty) do some polling in selected Moslem countries.

But are we getting through to the people behind the Iron Curtain? This is more difficult to determine. We have a pretty good handle on how many people tune in. It's a huge audience that manages to listen despite jamming and risks of reprisal by repressive governments. But are we persuading them? Are we giving them the kinds of information they want, the kinds of insight into our culture and values? Reliable polling on such matters inside the Soviet Empire is out of the question. We must rely on second-hand reports and imperfect samples. But we should not scorn this kind of information even if it would not pass muster with Scammon and Wattenberg. I feel we should make very serious efforts to sample the attitudes of recent refugees and emigres from Soviet bloc countries. In quite a few cases we might also get input from people who left those countries some years ago, have since been naturalized as American citizens, and who have returned recently from revisiting their native land. Natives (often relatives, friends, and townsfolk) will open up to them in a way they would never open up to a Western diplomat or correspondent. I have some thoughts as to how we might reach these people through questionnaires, focus groups, etc. to develop a picture of how these very significant target populations feel about VOA and other international broadcast services.*

In my own informal discussion with a few such people I learned that people behind the Iron Curtain are starved for religious information, inspiration, etc. Yet only about 45 original minutes of weekly programming to the USSR is religious in nature and content -- and a lopsided one third of this is Jewish!

Emigres complain that the ratio of music to news and features is too high on channels which are subject to jamming. Almost nobody will listen to jammed music for any length of time. They complain that the news often dwells on stories in which they have little or no interest (e.g. the U.S. baseball strike) or on negative news about the U.S. and/or its allies which Soviet news sources tend to overplay anyway. They complain that the feature stories often lack bite or interest; that we seem to bend over backwards so as not to offend their Communist rulers (is the Sonnenfeldt Doctrine still in force?!). Our younger audiences want more music, especially current rock and roll, jazz, and country and western.

What I'm suggesting is that the first way to reduce criticism is to eliminate unwarranted criticism -- in other words make whatever improvements and changes that can be made within the law and get the law changed in those cases where it is holding us back: the rule, for example, that we cannot broadcast to West Germany in German, to France in French, or to Japan in Japanese. This strikes me as strange. Strengthening the resolve of our allies should be, a high priority mission.

*USICA's Office of Research has already developed an interesting technique of "surrogate interviewing."

"Our news should be factually accurate. Credibility is all-important. But we need not expatiate endlessly on stories which tend to put us or our allies in a bad light while glossing over stories which discredit the leadership of communist nations. Given the editorial choice of telling Bulgarians about another U.S. auto recall announcement or another crop failure in the Ukraine, we should not hesitate to blue pencil the Detroit story.

Our audiences do not expect us to lie to them, but they figure the VOA is telling them what the U.S. Government wants them to know. They must be puzzled about our self-confidence as a society if they must listen to protracted features from NPR exposing domestic scandals, etc.

Our commentaries should be very hard-hitting, unsparing in their criticisms of Soviet policies and political leadership, but we should praise the Russian people, their authentic culture, their immemorial spirituality ("Holy Russia"), etc.

We should never miss an opportunity to contrast their system -- in which they have no say in who rules them -- and ours, in which the "consent of the governed" is a central concept.

We should not hesitate to ask again and again "Why do the officials of your government waste hundreds of millions of rubles trying to jam this program, trying to prevent you from hearing this? Why do the commissars fear the truth? Why do they fear you?"

For a time the delusions of detente impelled us to have a rule that the name of Solzhenitsyn must not be spoken on any VOA programming to the USSR. We should now redress that balance with a vengeance. The voices of knowledgeable and celebrated emigres and defectors should be heard with frequency on commentary and features directed behind the Iron Curtain. They should also be quoted in English on our English-language broadcasts.

The VOA should serve as a vehicle for circulating samizdat throughout the length and breadth of the USSR in Russian, Ukrainian, Byelorussian, etc., and also in English translations.

In presenting a 'cross section' of American opinion from radio and TV we should broaden our selection. (Right now VOA selects only from commentaries on the three major networks plus Turner's cable TV.) Radio and TV stations all across America should be invited (on a selective basis) to send tapes and transcripts of their local commentaries on world events for possible retransmission overseas. I suspect there

6.

would be a lot of enthusiastic private sector co-operation on such a project and that the views of stations in Dallas, Los Angeles, Tulsa, Nashville and Denver might be a refreshing counterweight to the generally liberal consensus of northeastern communicators.

HOW TO HANDLE CRITICISM

I've suggested that the first line of defense against criticism is to work to change those aspects of VOA operation which deserve to be criticized. But criticism will still roll in from those who differ with us on what should be the VOA's prime focus.

One of the advantages of being a "New Broom" is that for a while we can attribute most of the blunders and shortcomings which prompt adverse comment to previous administrations, especially the most recent. Moreover, it is a commonplace of interpersonal psychology that one of the most effective ways of defanging a critic is to allow him to vent his hostility without immediate resistance, even asking in a quiet way for more elaboration. The same technique can often work in public relations. We can co-opt our critics. We can, in effect reposition them in their own minds as collaborators with us in improving the operation of the VOA. We should assume (or at least act as though we assume) that all critics (except those unabashedly in the enemy's camp) are really eager to work with us to strengthen and improve the VOA.

We should thank them for listening to VOA, point out how helpful it is to us and to all who are working in VOA to have thoughtful criticism by regular listeners with a keen interest in the agency's work. We should ask if they have any further criticisms -- general or particular, favorable or unfavorable. We should invite them to comment on a regular basis on the programming they listen to, etc. Whether we agree with the tenor of their criticism or not, we should assure them that we "share their concerns." If they allege factual error we should assure them we will investigate the matter closely and that it is our policy to check our facts very carefully. At this time much of the criticism, I suspect, leans in the direction that the VOA is too mealy-mouthed, too permissive of criticism of the U.S. and the Reagan Administration, too soft on the Soviets, etc. If we are able to change those things which give some color to these criticisms, we may then expect a barrage of charges that we're over-politicizing the VOA, losing credibility by slanting, reviving 'Cold War' attitudes!

During the transition period there will be some criticism of each kind. "The worst of all possible worlds," someone might say. Not at all. This can be cited as proof that we are being even-handed.

And when we finally get to the point that the only criticism of the VOA is howling from the Kremlin, antiphonal ululation from the U.S. hard left, and even greater Soviet efforts at jamming, we can crack open the champagne!

United States of America

Office of the Director



FEDERAL GOVERNMENT

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Dear Bill:

Warm regards.

Sincerely,

Charles Z. Wick

52-105502-4

43 JAN 20 1932

ENCLOSURE

FEB 18 1982

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

CRIMINAL INVESTIGATIVE DIVISION

INFORMATIVE NOTE

Date 12/23/81

UNKNOWN SUBJECT: THEFT OF INTERNAL
 Re: MEMORANDA; VOICE OF AMERICA (VOA);
 POSSIBLE THEFT OF GOVERNMENT
 PROPERTY; OO: WFO

This note is written in response to the Director's inquiry concerning the attached letter from Charles Z. Wick, dated 12/2/81, which refers to the captioned case.

On November 13, 1981, FBIHQ requested the Washington Field Office to commence a preliminary investigation concerning the alleged theft of two Voice of America (VOA) memoranda and the subsequent unauthorized dissemination to the Washington Post, as revealed in a related Washington Post article on November 13, 1981. The memoranda were allegedly stolen from VOA Director James B. Conkling's office. The FBI interviewed Mr. Conkling for the purpose of determining possible Federal criminal violations within the jurisdiction of the FBI.

The memoranda in question were not classified and were considered internal administrative communications of the United States International Communication Agency (USICA). United States Attorney, Washington, D. C., would not consider prosecution in this matter.

FBIHQ forwarded copy of LHM dated 11/30/81 outlining investigation of this case to USICA Director Charles Z. Wick for his information. Copy of LHM attached.

Enclosure

b6
b7c

1 - Mr. Mullen

1 - [REDACTED]

1 - Mr. Monroe

APPROVED: *WAM*

Adm. Servs. _____

Laboratory _____

Crim. Inv. *CM*

Legal Coun. _____

AEM/NWP; lsg

Director *WAM*

Off. of Cong. & Public Affs. _____

Exec. AD-Adm. _____

Ident. _____

Rec. Mgnt. _____

Exec. AD-Inv. _____

Inspection _____

Tech. Servs. _____

Exec. AD-LES _____

Intell. _____

Training _____

M. SEC
Rec'd

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOI/PA
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FOI/PA# 1354208-0

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March 8, 1948

Mr. William O. Hall
Director
Office of Budget and Planning
Department of State
Washington, D. C.

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67-35

Dear Mr. Hall:

Reference is made to your communication of March 2, 1948, to which you attached a copy of a letter dated February 28, 1948, to the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, indicating the funds required for FBI investigation of personnel assigned to duty under Public Law 402, 80th Congress.

As you have been previously advised, and as is reflected in your communication to the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, the average cost per employee investigation conducted by the Federal Bureau of Investigation is \$100.

In the event you find it necessary to have a further breakdown of this amount to assist you in your justification, I will be pleased to furnish it. It is not felt that it should be necessary for a representative of this Bureau to appear before the House Committee on Appropriations in connection with this particular project.

Sincerely yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

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

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED 3
★ MAR 8 - 1948 P.M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

42 MAR 31

RECORDED COPY FILED IN

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. TOLSON

BEST AVAILABLE COPY

DATE: 3/8/48

FROM : W. B. GLAVIN

SUBJECT: ~~APPROPRIATION ESTIMATES~~
~~VOICE OF AMERICA PROGRAM~~
~~INVESTIGATION OF PERSONNEL~~

| | |
|----------------|--|
| Mr. Tolson | |
| Mr. E. A. Tamm | |
| Mr. Clegg | |
| Mr. Glavin | |
| Mr. Ladd | |
| Mr. Nichols | |
| Mr. Rosen | |
| Mr. Tracy | |
| Mr. Carson | |
| Mr. Egan | |
| Mr. Gurnea | |
| Mr. Harbo | |
| Mr. Hendon | |
| Mr. Pennington | |
| Mr. Quinn Tamm | |
| Tele. Room | |
| Mr. Nease | |
| Miss Holmes | |
| Miss Gandy | |

In connection with the Director's inquiry on the attached letter of March 2, 1948, from William O. Hall, Director of the Office of Budget and Planning, State Department, you are advised that this is a result of negotiations we have had with the State Department in order to obtain funds to conduct the personnel investigations required of us in connection with the Voice of America Program, such responsibility having been assigned to us under Public Law 402 of the 80th Congress.

As far as defending the estimates is concerned, this merely applies to our furnishing justification as to the cost of \$100 per investigation, which was the basis on which the State Department revised their appropriation request and which is in accord with our actions in the past in connection with appropriations we have received on a transfer basis from Central Intelligence Agency and the Atomic Energy Commission.

In discussing this matter with representatives of the Department of State in the initial instance they had endeavored to have the justification prepared for and handled by the Bureau for the necessary funds, they feeling that it was a matter properly within the Bureau's jurisdiction since the law gave the Bureau the specific responsibility for conducting such investigations. I advised the representatives of the State Department that there was no way on earth we could justify the personnel for this particular activity; that we knew from experience that the investigative cost would average \$100 a case.

Inquiry was made as to whether we would justify this cost if the Budget Bureau or the Appropriations Committee requested justification for the \$100 cost. I advised the representatives of the State Department that if such a request was made, we, of course, could justify the \$100 average cost per investigation.

Undoubtedly the representatives of the State Department find the justification of this matter before the Appropriations Committee to be one not to their liking, and in the event they are questioned about the \$100 cost, they will undoubtedly refer this inquiry to the Bureau for justification. They do not have available information as to how the cost was arrived at.

In accordance with our discussion concerning this matter, there is attached hereto a letter to the State Department with reference to the justification of this item.

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100-346628-35

INDEXED

EX-86

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. TOLSON *W*

FROM : W. R. GLAVIN *W*

SUBJECT: VOICE OF AMERICA
APPROPRIATION REQUEST

DATE: 3/9/48

W

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

W

In connection with the hearings to be held tomorrow by the Deficiency Sub-Committee of the House Appropriations Committee, I spoke to George Harvey concerning the necessity of our appearing, and Mr. Harvey stated he felt that the \$100 a head per investigation was pretty well set; that he saw no necessity for a Bureau representative appearing.

WRG:JM

W

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EX-86

W

62 MAR 31 1948

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Room 5744

3-9

1948

TO: ☒ Director
☐ Mr. Edward Tamm
☐ Mr. Clegg
☐ Mr. Glavin
☐ Mr. Ladd
☐ Mr. Nichols
☐ Mr. Rosen
☐ Mr. Tracy
☐ Mr. Harbo
☐ Mr. Jones
☐ Mr. Mohr
☐ Mr. Nease
☐ Miss Gandy
☐ Personnel Files Section
☐ Records Section
☐ Mrs. Skillman

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

See Me For Appropriate Action

Send File Note and Return

Clyde Tolson

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. TOLSON

DATE: 3/9/48

FROM : W. R. GLAVIN

SUBJECT: APPROPRIATION ESTIMATES
VOICE OF AMERICA PROGRAM

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

Mr. Duncan Pritchard, State Department, telephonically communicated with my office in my absence and stated State Department representatives are scheduled to appear before Congressman Tabor's Committee tomorrow morning at 11 O'clock with regard to the supplemental budget request for funds to enable the FBI to conduct investigations of personnel under Public Law 402, 80th Congress. He wanted to know if the Bureau could have someone up there to defend the \$100 cost per investigation. He said he expected to be tied up in some meeting all afternoon, and the message should be left with his office concerning this matter.

I communicated with Mr. Pritchard's office and advised his secretary that we frankly do not feel it is necessary for a representative of this Bureau to be present at the hearings since the \$100 cost per investigation has been utilized before; that there has been no question concerning it.

WRG:JM

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26

31 MAR 19 1948

EX-70

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MAR 25 1948

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. LADD

FROM : MR. KEAY *WES J. 1934*

SUBJECT: *8* MUNDT BILL (VOICE OF AMERICA)
BUREAU INVESTIGATIONS

DATE: 2-28-48

| | |
|----------------|-------|
| Mr. Tolson | _____ |
| Mr. E. A. Tamm | _____ |
| Mr. Clegg | _____ |
| Mr. Glavin | _____ |
| Mr. Ladd | _____ |
| Mr. Nichols | _____ |
| Mr. Rosen | _____ |
| Mr. Tracy | _____ |
| Mr. Carson | _____ |
| Mr. Egan | _____ |
| Mr. Gurnea | _____ |
| Mr. Harbo | _____ |
| Mr. Hendon | _____ |
| Mr. Pennington | _____ |
| Mr. Quinn Tamm | _____ |
| Tele. Room | _____ |
| Mr. Nease | _____ |
| Miss Beahm | _____ |
| Miss Gandy | _____ |

Under date of February 25, 1948 Mr. Roach received a call from Mr. Jack Neal of the State Department who in turn had been contacted by a State Department official who desired to know if the Bureau would start immediately investigating State Department personnel as required under the Mundt Bill. Mr. Roach explained to Mr. Neal that the Bureau has not started these investigations to date in view of the fact that no funds had been appropriated for the Bureau's use to handle such investigations; that the matter of transfer of funds had been discussed with the State Department and at the present time the necessary transfer had not been made. He was further informed that a Bureau representative had informed a State Department representative that the cost of such cases would be \$100 per investigation and that if the State Department desired to immediately start sending cases to the Bureau there must be some definite assurance that the Bureau will be reimbursed on a case basis and at the price stipulated. Mr. Neal was informed that if the State Department would submit a letter to the Bureau in which they would underwrite the expense of the investigations the cases could be referred to the Bureau now pending formal transfer of the necessary funds at a later date. In response to Mr. Neal's inquiry, he was informed that the initiative to be taken in this matter now rests with the State Department and if they desire to expedite the matter appropriate action should be taken at their end. As of this writing no cases have been referred to the Bureau. It is anticipated, however, they will be forthcoming in the near future together with a letter from the ~~Bureau~~ *State Dept* underwriting the cost of the investigation.

RECOMMENDATION:

It is recommended this memorandum be referred to the Investigative Division for its information.

RRR:mk

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31 MAR 16 1948

EX-40

51 MAY 8

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. TAMM

DATE: April 20, 1948

FROM : D. M. Ladd *DL*

SUBJECT:

✓ *DL*

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

W. J. Miller
Whitman
W. J. Miller
W. J. Miller

Immigration Commissioner Watson Miller called at my office on April 19. He stated he was representing the Immigration Bureau on the State, Army, Navy, Air Corps Coordinating Committee, which is known as SANAC, that they had before them a proposal to bring fifty alien scientists to the United States for exploitation, fifty writers and producers for the purpose of participating in the "Voice of America Program", and that the question as to the security of these people upon their arrival in the country had come up.

I pointed out to Commissioner Miller that the Bureau could not accept any responsibility for the security of people brought into the United States of any such program, that if there is a question of security involved, they should not be brought into the country. Commissioner Miller stated he recognized this and that was why he was calling it to our attention inasmuch as it appeared the Committee had not done so.

I pointed out to him that I thought any such proposal should be presented to the Director for his views before any action was taken thereon. The Commissioner stated he would try to get this point across for any future meetings of SANAC.

DML:da

*another instance of the
"bass hat" nonsense.*

H.

G.I.R.-9

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&
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Vol.

52 MAY 4 1948 *106*

W. J. Miller

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. TAMM

DATE: March 11, 1948

FROM : MR. ROSEN

SUBJECT: PROPOSED INVESTIGATIONS UNDER THE MUNDT BILL
(VOICE OF AMERICA) (PUBLIC LAW 402, 80TH CONGRESS)

With regard to the letter from the State Department, dated March 3, 1948, Mr. GLAVIN has been in contact with representatives of the State Department concerning the necessary appropriations to cover the expense of these investigations. The State Department is seeking these appropriations and Mr. GLAVIN feels that in view of the language in the law, we have no alternative except to accept these investigations on referral to us by the State Department.

The attached letter indicates that the individuals fall within three categories. First, those whom the State Department intends to employ and who have not, up to this time, been Government employees; secondly, those who were employed by the State Department on this project prior to the effective date of this law, January 27, 1948, and third, those who were employed by other Government Departments prior to that date and whom the State Department intends to use on the project.

With regard to the first category, the law provides that the persons shall be investigated by the FBI prior to the time they are employed under the program. With regard to the second and third categories, the individuals must be investigated by the FBI within six months after the effective date of the Act.

Attached to the referenced letter is a list of individuals who are already employed on the project. The State Department seems to feel that the submission of Form 84 is of some significance to us in conducting investigations of these persons. This is the loyalty form and does not contain sufficient information and further, a copy of it has not been indexed in the Bureau; therefore, it is of no significance as far as the applicant investigation is concerned.

In our proposed letter to the State Department, we set forth what is considered to be the necessary background information to enable this Bureau to conduct a thorough investigation of these people. Investigation must be thorough; first, in order to protect our own interest and secondly, because the State Department, judging by its performance in the Greece-Turkey Aid cases, will not hesitate to call any derelictions or omissions on our part not to our attention, but to the attention of a Congressional committee, to the Bureau's embarrassment. It is felt, therefore, that we should insist upon receiving the necessary detailed current background information.

Since we have six months from January 27th in order to complete investigation of persons to be used on this program, or either already being used on it or already Government employees, these investigations are not of

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Memo to Mr. Tamm

paramount urgency and therefore, in answer to Mr. PUERIFOY's request for an estimate of the time necessary to conduct these investigations, an estimate of sixty days was given him and since the investigations of persons who are not Government employees and who are to be utilized on this program are more urgent, because the law says that they must be investigated before they are to be used, an estimate of thirty days was given to him. It may be possible to conduct these investigations in a shorter period of time, but it is not felt, in view of our present commitments, that any estimates shorter than these figures should be made.

In the attached proposed answer to Mr. PUERIFOY, it is pointed out that investigation should be channelled to the Bureau in a steady flow. If a thousand investigations or so are requested of the Bureau on one date, obviously, we will not be able to meet either the thirty or sixty day deadlines.

The handling of these cases is, of course, very important to the Country and to the Bureau. We must move them swiftly if we are to avoid criticism and if we are to avoid the accusation that we are impeding our foreign policy. It is, therefore, suggested that an additional supervisor be assigned to the Selective Service-Civil Section to aid in processing these investigations.

RECOMMENDATION

1. It is recommended that the attached letter be forwarded to the State Department.
2. It is recommended that an additional supervisor be designated for the Selective Service-Civil Section to be used on this project.

Attachment
GCC:ERG

*Handled
off
4/4/46*

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT
12656

TO : MR. KEAY

DATE: March 31, 1948

FROM : SPECIAL AGENT S. W. REYNOLDS

SUBJECT:

INFORMANT

b7D

| | |
|----------------|-------|
| Mr. Tolson | _____ |
| Mr. E. A. Tamm | _____ |
| Mr. Clegg | _____ |
| Mr. Coffey | _____ |
| Mr. Glavin | _____ |
| Mr. Ladd | _____ |
| Mr. Nichols | _____ |
| Mr. Rosen | _____ |
| Mr. Tracy | _____ |
| Mr. Carson | _____ |
| Mr. Egan | _____ |
| Mr. Hendon | _____ |
| Mr. Pennington | _____ |
| Mr. Quinn Tamm | _____ |
| Tele. Room | _____ |
| Mr. Nease | _____ |
| Miss Gandy | _____ |

Mr. G. C. Jacobus, of the Intelligence Division of the Army, advised Supervisor S. W. Reynolds that the above-captioned individual was

He indicated that

He allegedly had been used

by

Mr. Jacobus indicated that stated that a Mr. Balaban, a Russian, was broadcasting twice a week in Russian to French Morocco and Europe. He indicated that Balaban was located some place in Long Island and that the information he transmits is definitely pro-Soviet propaganda. Mr. Jacobus stated that also advised that a Nabokoff who is Chief of the Russian Section of the Voice of America is definitely pro-Soviet.

A review of the files indicates that one Nicholas Nabokoff applied for a position as translator with the Board of Economic Warfare. (77-28169) There is no indication that he is identical with the Nabokoff, who is allegedly connected with the Voice of America.

RECOMMENDATION:

It is recommended that this be forwarded to the Internal Security Section for their information.

SWR:tlc

Info will be made available to State Dept by Army

RECORDED - 99
INDEXED - 99

EX-27

100-346625-40X

#274, 129

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 2/15/87 BY SP8BTJ/RBG

G.L.R.-7

100-346625-40X

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. TOLSON *[initials]*
 FROM : W. R. GLAVIN *[initials]*
 SUBJECT: VOICE OF AMERICA

DATE: 4/1/48

[Handwritten initials]
 Mr. Tolson
 Mr. E. A. Tamm
 Mr. Clegg
 Mr. Glavin
 Mr. Ladd
 Mr. Nichols
 Mr. Rosen
 Mr. Tracy
 Mr. Carson
 Mr. Egan
 Mr. Gurnea
 Mr. Harbo
 Mr. Hendon
 Mr. Pennington
 Mr. Quinn Tamm
 Tele. Room
 Mr. Nease
 Miss Holmes
 Miss Gandy

It will be recalled that under the so-called "Voice of America" legislation the Bureau was designated as the investigative agency to investigate employees and applicants for employment in that organization. The State Department requested funds for this work.

Recently, Mr. Hansen of the Bureau of the Budget, at the request of the Bureau of the Budget representative handling State Department appropriations, called at my office with this representative for the purpose of discussing applicant investigations. The Budget Bureau representative accompanying Mr. Hansen wanted to know whether the Bureau contemplated full field investigations on all employees or applicants for employment on the "Voice of America" program. I quoted the law to him and told him that we had no alternative but to investigate such individuals whose names were referred to us by the State Department under this program. I told him we did not endeavor to grade in the matter of importance any investigations, and that any investigations of individuals we made under this program would be full field investigations.

He also inquired as to whether the Bureau would have any objection to dealing with the Personnel Office of the State Department in handling these investigations. I told him we would deal with anyone designated by the Secretary of State.

Hansen concurred very vigorously with the Bureau's stand in these matters.

WRG:JM

RECORDED - 14

EX-49

1101-346628-40
FBI
3 APR 27 1948

MAY 20 1948

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. TOLSON *[Signature]*

FROM : W. R. GLAVIN

SUBJECT: BUDGET ESTIMATES
VOICE OF AMERICA PROGRAM
EMPLOYEE INVESTIGATIONS

DATE: 4/6/48

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

On April 2, 1948, the writer, accompanied by Mr. Callahan, attended a conference in the office of Mr. William O. Hall, Budget Officer of the Department of State, at which were present Mr. Mays and Mr. Mitchell of the Office of Information and Education. The purpose of the meeting was to determine the amount of funds the Bureau would require during the fiscal year 1948 to conduct the investigations required by Public Law 402 in setting up the Voice of America Program. *[Signature]*

Mr. Hall advised that the House had cut approximately \$2,000,000 off the original request for \$5,000,000, and this would, of course, have an effect on the number of investigations which would be necessary. Mr. Hall indicated that as of January 24, 1948, personnel on the rolls, which would be used in connection with this program, total 1,094, and inasmuch as these employees would have to be investigated prior to July 27, 1948, as provided for by Public Law 402, they would be in the process of sending these names over immediately; that allowing for recruitment and resignations, it was estimated that approximately 1,000 investigations would be referred to the Bureau between now and June 30, 1948, and that accordingly, he would set up an obligation of \$100,000 to cover these investigations. *Rm 1-8*

Mr. Hall was advised that the Bureau would bill the Department of State monthly on a case completed basis. This pleased the representatives of the Department of State very much.

During the discussions, it was pointed out to these gentlemen the tremendous volume of work being handled by the Bureau at the present time, and the fact that for the list submitted by them the majority of the work would be necessary in our Washington Field Office and New York Field Office; that these two offices were two of the most heavily loaded offices in the Bureau at the present time in connection with this type of work. They were instructed that as far as following the investigations, this would be maintained through the Liaison channels previously established between this Bureau and the Department of State.

The above is submitted for your information. *[Signature]*

NPC:JM

RECORDED - 14

INDEXED - 14

3 APR 27 1948

53 MAY 20 1948

EX-49

G.I.R.-9

100-346628-42

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. GLAVIN *hp*

FROM : *me* N. P. CALLAHAN

SUBJECT: BUDGET ESTIMATES
VOICE OF AMERICA PROGRAM
EMPLOYEE INVESTIGATIONS

DATE: 4/6/48

AK
ph
WJH

| | |
|----------------|--|
| Mr. Tolson | |
| Mr. E. A. Tamm | |
| Mr. Clegg | |
| Mr. Glavin | |
| Mr. Ladd | |
| Mr. Nichols | |
| Mr. Rosen | |
| Mr. Tracy | |
| Mr. Carson | |
| Mr. Egan | |
| Mr. Gurnea | |
| Mr. Harbo | |
| Mr. Hendon | |
| Mr. Pennington | |
| Mr. Quinn Tamm | |
| Tele. Room | |
| Mr. Nease | |
| Miss Holmes | |
| Miss Gandy | |

Mr. Pillsbury, Clerk with the Senate Appropriations Committee, contacted the writer after discussing with Mr. E. R. Butts the Bureau's estimate of \$100 per investigation in connection with the above Program, and stated that the Clerk with the Committee that handled the Justice appropriation for the Senate was satisfied with the figure of \$100 per investigation, and that he, Pillsbury, did not question the adequacy of the amount. However, for his own information, and the records of the Committee, he would like to have a breakdown of the total amount necessary to perform these investigations, the breakdown being by object of expenditure; i. e. for personnel, travel et cetera.

Accordingly, Mr. Pillsbury was furnished with a copy of the attached breakdown of this estimate, and he was satisfied and had no further questions.

During his discussion, Mr. Pillsbury inquired as to whether or not the funds being requested by the Bureau were absolutely necessary in order for it to carry out its responsibilities, and he was informed that it was absolutely imperative that such funds be forthcoming since under our present volume of work and funds available, it was not possible to assume additional work without necessary reimbursement. It was pointed out to him that we were to bill the Department of State at \$100 per investigation on a case completed basis; that this was the procedure followed in the past with other Governmental agencies, and with which the Budget Bureau and House Appropriations Committee was fully familiar.

Attachment

NPC:JM

G. I. R. - 9 ✓ *WRM*
4-8

RECORDED
 & 14
 INDEXED

100-346625-43

F B I

15 APR 27 1948

EX-137

146
 50 MAY 6 1948 *271*

| | |
|--------------------------------|-------------------------|
| FISCAL YEAR 1948 ESTIMATE..... | \$225,700 |
| FISCAL YEAR 1949 ESTIMATE..... | <u>\$228,300</u> |
| TOTAL..... | <u><u>\$454,000</u></u> |

TABULATION REFLECTING EXPENDITURES BY OBJECTS

| | <u>FISCAL YEAR 1948</u> | <u>FISCAL YEAR 1949</u> | <u>TOTAL</u> |
|------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| PERSONNEL SERVICES | \$191,863 | \$194,078 | \$385,946 |
| TRAVEL | 21,869 | 22,121 | 43,990 |
| COMMUNICATION SERVICES | 9,652 | 9,764 | 19,416 |
| SUPPLIES AND MATERIALS | <u>2,311</u> | <u>2,337</u> | <u>4,648</u> |
| TOTAL OTHER EXPENSES | <u>33,832</u> | <u>34,222</u> | <u>68,054</u> |
| TOTAL - ALL EXPENSES | <u><u>\$225,700</u></u> | <u><u>\$228,300</u></u> | <u><u>\$454,000</u></u> |

ENCLOSURE
104-3416-9-43

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. R. T. HARBO *RTH*
 FROM : C. F. DOWNING *CFD*
 SUBJECT: DEPARTMENT OF STATE;
 "VOICE OF AMERICA".

DATE: April 23, 1948

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

Mr. Robert E. Lee, Chief of the House Appropriations Investigative Staff, was referred to me by Mr. Mohr.

Mr. Lee said that upon request they had officially received a number of scripts prepared for the "Voice of America" series; that subsequently they had obtained three other scripts ^{from} by an informant which they felt might contain Communist propaganda. Mr. Lee desired translations of these three scripts which were promptly prepared and furnished him in duplicate.

The original of each is attached hereto as a matter of record.

Attachment

3 ENCL. *184*
 CFD/abc
abc

*Substantive
 H. J. [unclear]*

P

RECORDED - 84 | 111 - 3411 - 44
 INDEXED - 84 | F B I
 34 MAY 10 1948

62 MAY 26 1948

McClellan

7-6

Narr. Where are they now?.....

Voice Henryk Ehrlich!

Narr. Henryk Ehrlich was born in Lublin, Poland in 1882. Leader, intellectual, socialist from his earliest youth, Ehrlich while still in highschool enrolled in the students secret revolutionary organization. His aim was the liberation of his beloved Poland from the government of the Czars. Putting aside the opportunities which came his way through his career as an outstanding lawyer, on behalf of a precarious assistance as a revolutionary, he dedicated himself to the cause of the oppressed. The workers of Poland respected and loved him. The leader of a union of Jewish laborers and of a secret organization, speaker and writer, he became one of the most important leaders of the entire Russian socialistic movement.....1902.

Voice Arrested for his revolutionary actions by the police force of the Czar.

Narr. 1904

Voice Arrested once more.

Narr. 1909

Voice Exiled.

Narr. Returned from exile, in 1912 he became the publisher of Dien, a large Russian newspaper, of Die Zeit, organ of the Jewish workers union, of Yevreiakia Vesti, a socialist weekly. Henryk Ehrlich, a real Marxist, professed his faith and his ideals.

Voice 1917

Narr. The Russian revolution. Henryk Ehrlich achieved his purpose. Member of the publication of the social democrat Russian party, of the Executive Central Council of the Russian workers, delegate of the Socialistic Conference for peace in Stockholm, he was honored by the Kremlin.

Voice 1920

Narr. The Polish war against the Soviet Union. Henryk Ehrlich, Polish Socialist, fought for the cause of the Communists of the Soviet Union. He openly denounced the attitude of the Council of Warsaw. Arrested once more. His party, the Jewish workers of Poland disbanded.

Voice The Kremlin honors him.

Narr. 1939. Hitler invades Poland while Russia, according to agreements invades Poland from the East. Ehrlich appeals to all the Polish workers to defend their land with arms against the invading armies of Hitler. October, 1939. Ehrlich arrested once more, this time he was taken by the Russian authorities to Brest-Livotsk while on a trip to conduct secret anti-Nazi activities of the Jewish Labor Movement.

Voice The Kremlin is silent.

Narr. June, 1941. Hitler invades Russia. Henryk Ehrlich is liberated and appeals to the workers of Poland to resist siding with the Soviets.

Voice The Kremlin honors him.

Narr. October, 1941. The Russian government asks Ehrlich to help organize an anti-fascist Jewish committee in Moscow. October. The Russian government asks Ehrlich to establish communications with the Polish secret movement.

Voice The Kremlin honors him.

Narr. December, 1941. Henryk Ehrlich is arrested by the Russian authorities in Kubishov.

Voice The Kremlin is silent.

Narr. Professor Kot, Polish Ambassador at the Soviet Union asks his release.

Voice The Kremlin is quiet.

ROLL OF DRUMS INCREASING IN THE BACKGROUND

Narr. Sir Walter Citrine, president of the International Federation of Labor
 Unions intercedes for Ehrlich.

Voice: The Kremlin is quiet.

Narr. Eleanor Roosevelt, David Dubinsky, president of the Amalgamated Clothing
 Workers of America and Professor Albert Einstein intercede for Ehrlich.

Voice The Kremlin does not answer.

Narr. Wendell Wilkie in September of 1942 while in Moscow appeals to Stalin
 for Ehrlich.

Voice The Kremlin is quiet.

MUSIC***** ROLL OF DRUMS LOUD AND CLEAR

Voice (at the end of the roll of drums) Where is he now? Where is Henryk
 Ehrlich?

Narr. Killed in December 1941.

MUSIC

Translated by:
Marie Grace Macaluso
4-23-48
MGM:ABC

Narr. Where are they now?

Voice Jan Masaryk!

Narr. Jan Masaryk, son of Thomas Masaryk, founder of the Czechoslovakian Republic, was born in Prague in 1886. He grew up in a bright atmosphere dedicated to progress, justice, civil duties and art. Jan Masaryk had no party. He belonged only to Czechoslovakia. He loved his country with a devotion second to none. His faith can be found in the last phrase of a card given to Lord Halifax on that unfortunate Sunday, September 25, 1938, the day of the Munich Pact. The card said: "The nation of San Vincislaus, John Huss and Thomas Masaryk will not be a nation of slaves". The war came. Jan Masaryk collaborated with the Communists of Czechoslovakia, in the hope that together, on the same ground, fighting Fascism they could save the country. Czechoslovakia was invaded. Jan Masaryk fought in exile. Finally victory came, and Jan Masaryk foreign Minister, became the delegate of his country at the United Nations. Now he was working for Czechoslovakia, for a greater love of world peace.

February 1943. Speaking in New York, Jan Masaryk said:

Voice I can still tell you from personal experience that the present Russian government has no respect for any people and that now it is temporarily disposed to make concessions even if against its own principles. I am convinced that if the western democracies keep to the adage of Live and Let Live, no circumstance will present itself that cannot be overcome in that direction".

Voice 1948. A new year. New tension in Czechoslovakia. February 25,

100 3462-18-44
ENCLOSURE

the Communist coup. Once more Jan Maszyk tried to collaborate with the Communists, trying to save some of that independence for Czechoslovakia which he and his father before him, had created. An oppressive force because he was to pronounce himself on something which did not correspond to facts. Pressure on Jan Masaryk to join the Fierlinger party and come under the Gottwald police.

Voice "I am convinced that if the western democracies keep to the adage of Live and Let Live, no circumstance will present itself that cannot be overcome in that direction".

Narr Charles University. The faculty adjourned.

Voice Live and Let Live

Narr Czech students attacked and fired on by the Communist police.

Voice Live and Let Live

Narr All the Czech newspapers controlled by the Communist Minister of Information.

MUSIC *** ROLL OF DRUMS

Voice Live and Let Live

Narr All the motion pictures, books, reviews controlled by the Minister of Information.

Voice Live and Let Live

Narr Schools... Communist. Police..... Communist, all of Prague, all of Czechoslovakia dominated by this brutal pressure.

Voice I am convinced that if the western democracies keep to the adage of Live and Let Live, no circumstance will present itself that cannot be overcome in that direction.....

MUSIC ** ROLL OF DRUMS

Voice (at the beat of the drum) Where is he now? Where is Jan Masaryk?

Narr Deadby his own hand.

Music - End.

Translated by:
Marie Grace Macaluso
4-23-48
MGM

WHERE ARE THEY NOW? NIKOLAS PETKOV

Department of State
IBD

Narr: Where are they now?

Voice: Nikolas Petkov!

Narr: Nikolas Dimitrov Petkov was born in Sofia, Bulgaria, in 1898. The son of well-to-do- parents he could have had a life of luxury. He preferred instead to be the friend of the peasants (lower classes). His father, a Prime Minister, was killed in Sofia by the assassins of Macedonia instigated by Germany. His brother, leader of the Agrarian Party, was also assassinated by the Macedonians. Nikolas Petkov assumed his post as the leader of the Bulgarian Agrarian Party, a party of farmers of extreme leftists, tending toward land reforms. He worked with the Communists, Dobri Terpeakev, to mention only one of them, with whom in 1942 he formed the "Resistance" recognized as the Front of his fatherland. In 1940 he worked again with the Communists, this time in Moscow with the Delegation for the armistice of his country. In 1945 the Communist coup in Bulgaria. The nation's front became the Communist Front. Nikolas Petkov remained in Parliament as the leader of the Opposition. As the reformer at the head of the agricultural party he tried desperately to collaborate with the Communists. He had to say: "Our relations with the Allies are characterized by sincerity, friendship, and complete trust. The conduct of the Soviet Union is absolutely fraternal."

Narr: On June 8, 1947, Nikolas Petkov was arrested by the Communist Government for "having instigated the Bulgarian Officials to overthrow "the nation's Front, the Communist Front".

Voice: The conduct of the Soviet Union is absolutely fraternal.

Narr: Nikolas Petkov who said: "I am happy to have the honor of imitating the destiny of my father and brother, to give my freedom, and if necessary, my very life for the liberty of the Bulgarian people. Long live the National Bulgarian Union! Long live liberty!"

Voice: The conduct of the Soviet Union is absolutely fraternal.

Narr: After his arrest, as he was walking toward his cell, he said: "This is nothing but a prolongation of what has already occurred."

Voice: The conduct of the Soviet Union is absolutely fraternal.

Narr: Nikolas Petkov, in his last statement, in court said: "Until I passed to the Opposition and until my arrest, I have never ceased working for an agreement between the Agrarian Union and the Communist Party which for me has become a historical necessity."

Voice: Absolutely fraternal

Narr: Nikolas Petkov, before the Tribunal, said: "The Communists deny that there is a strong opposition."

Voice: Absolutely fraternal

MUSIC***ROLLING OF DRUMS***

Narr: "They are sending our defenders to Concentration Camp."

Voice: Absolutely fraternal.

Narr: "They are threatening us, intimidating us, they are arresting us."

Voice: Absolutely fraternal.

Narr: "I have never ceased working for agreement between the Agrarian Union and the Communist Party, which for me has become a historical necessity."

MUSIC***ROLLING OF DRUMS

Voice: (at the sign of the beating) Where is he then? Where is Nikolas Petkov?

Narr: Dead. He was hanged

MUSIC * FINIS

Translated from Italian:
Rose R. Offenbacher
April 23, 1948

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : THE DIRECTOR

DATE: May 28, 1948

FROM : D. M. LADD

SUBJECT: RENE BORGIA;
GANDERO, ALBERTO;
① "VOICE OF AMERICA"

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

Mr. Herbert Bergson of the Department called me this afternoon with reference to a call which he had received from Mr. Rogers of the Senate Investigating Committee which is looking into the handling of the Voice of America Program. Mr. Rogers had requested Mr. Bergson to have a check made of the Bureau files on the above two individuals, both of whom were with the National Broadcasting Company in New York City. Mr. Bergson advised that Mr. Rogers indicated he was of the opinion that probably the State Department had checked these names with the Bureau at some time.

While he was talking to me and before he had given me the names he said the Attorney General was calling him and he would call me back. Mr. Bergson later called and furnished the names as above listed and informed me the Attorney General stated any information, if available, could be furnished to the Committee.

I am having the files checked, and a memorandum will be prepared for you setting forth all information in the Bureau files, in order that it can then be determined what, if any, information should be made available to the Department.

DML:cmw

1 ENCL

G. I. R. -9

RECORDED - 98

36 - 03X30M

1100-346628 45

BY IB II

31 JUN 4 1948

FIVE

Identified by
DE Moore
memo to Director
JH

169

5-16-48

12—THE WASHINGTON DAILY NEWS, FRIDAY, MAY 29, 1948

Hill Starts Dosing Gurgle in 'Voice'

(See editorial, Page 42; Mr. Othman, Page 43.)

House investigators called the State Department on the carpet today to explain how sour notes crept into its "Voice of America" broadcasts.

Assistant Secretary of State George V. Allen and three of his top aides were summoned before a House Executive Expenditures subcommittee for questioning.

At the same time, two Senate subcommittees announced they would open joint hearings "at the earliest possible moment." President Truman, too, has ordered an inquiry into the Government-sponsored programs which have brought charges of "sabotage" from the Hill.

All the investigations were aimed at finding out why taxpayers' money was spent to uncloset national skeletons—real or imaginary—for the benefit of Latin-American listeners. Congressmen were sputtering over passages in the broadcast which said Pennsylvania Quakers are a social problem, that Alabama oppresses the Negro, and that Cheyenne, Wyo., used to be a center of crime and vice.

About 70 per cent of the Voice programs are written and transmitted by the National Broadcasting Co. and the Columbia Broadcasting System. The rest are handled directly by the State Department.

The broadcast that irked congressmen was handled by NBC, and apparently was not looked over by State Department officials.

Rene Borgia, a Venezuelan script writer who was fired by NBC because of the incident, said he got his material from NBC's research department, WPA historical handbooks and John Gunther's best-selling novel, "Inside USA."

Alhero Ganderero, Mr. Borgia's supervisor, was also removed from his post by NBC.

"I told them (NBC officials)," Mr. Borgia said, "I did not think this manuscript was in accordance with the views of the State Department. I was told that all they wanted was light stuff, stuff to make people laugh."



MR. GANDERO

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

ENCLOSURE

RECORDED - 98

100-346627-45
F B I
31 JUN 4 1948

WASHINGTON DAILY NEWS
CITY EDITION
DATE 5-28-48

On the Other Hand

Less Propaganda and More News Suggested for Voice of America

By Lowell Mellett

I'm not sure we need to be as upset over those Voice of America broadcasts to Latin America as some members of the Senate and of the State Department seem to be. In any case, before we tar and feather the lads who tilted their silly saga of the States over the airwaves, we should endeavor to learn just what impression the broadcasts made among the people in the countries to which they were beamed. After all, the educational effort wasn't aimed at us home folks.



Lowell Mellett.

So a junket is indicated. A select group of Senators could spend a pleasant summer down South America way asking the listeners-in how they were affected by what they heard. Do they think better or worse of the Colossus of the North? Or just the same? Do they now believe that all New Englanders are hypocritical and all Texans are sinful and that beautiful Indian girls run races in Wyoming "feathered and naked?" (That last, by the way, is said to be only a bad translation of a Spanish phrase meaning that the young ladies in question wore feathered costumes in addition to their bare skin.)

Obvious Propaganda.

Seriously, it is worth while to find out what effect and what value these propaganda broadcasts have, not only in Latin America but elsewhere in the world. My own opinion is that they probably have very little effect and very little value. Obvious propaganda seldom accomplishes much. But it is my further opinion that the very stuff that has so outraged the sensitive Senators is probably more useful—if the purpose is to make America understood—than the sort of broadcasts we are likely to issue when the Congress gets through purifying the microphones. At the worst, people in other lands are merely confirmed in their suspicion that we are very much like themselves; that we are not entirely free from hypocrisy and sin and that we can make jokes—even bad jokes—about ourselves.

The danger now is that, in preparing programs that no Senator could possibly criticize, we will attempt to show the world an Amer-

ica that never was and never can be, a place to which nobody could expect to go—until he died. That would not make us any friends. Other people would resent our state of blessedness.

It really might be smart to drop the whole business. Forget propaganda and concentrate on information. The air waves can serve us very well in that respect. First and most important is news. The world is full of news and we have the best and most responsible agencies for gathering it. Let us gather it and broadcast it to the world. Nothing else can create as much understanding where understanding is needed. If we let the people everywhere have it—the good news and the bad—in time we will win the world's confidence, which is the thing we desire.

Explanations Needed.

Our news broadcasting is not now as good as it might be for a very simple reason: our two largest news gathering organizations, the Associated Press and the United Press, refuse to co-operate with the State Department. They refuse to sell their services to the Voice of America on the ground that the Voice competes with their own foreign customers, newspapers and radio stations. One such customer of the A. P., incidentally, is Radio Moscow, which broadcasts A. P. news after editing it to suit its own purposes.

The Voice is compelled to rely therefore on International News Service, excellent but smaller competitor of the A. P. and U. P., and on Reuter's, a British news agency. It needs all three of the American services to do the job it has been given to do. In the course of their investigations of the Voice, one of the congressional committees might call on Kent Cooper of the A. P. and Hugh Baillie of the U. P. to explain their recalcitrance in this matter.

NG STAR

N, D. C.

1/48

6
100-346628-46, 47, 48

CHANGED TO

100-3-70-453X1, 453X3, 453X5,

2

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Tolson

FROM : L. B. Nichols

SUBJECT:

DATE: June 15, 1948

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

SAC Scheidt advised me that they have three pending "Voice of America" applicant cases in which the name of Thomas A. Malley, associate editor of Newsweek Magazine, is given as a reference. Mr. Scheidt stated that Malley has been contacted on four or five occasions previously by Special Agent James J. Swift, Jr. Swift apparently has gotten along very well with him. On each occasion Malley has been cooperative and has expressed admiration for the Bureau. He is a man about 50 years of age. During the war he was in charge of one of the OWI operations and when O.I. was disbanded Malley had the task of dismissing the people in New York, for which reason many former OWI people are giving his name as reference for employment under the "Voice of America" program. Scheidt wondered if he should have Swift contact Malley.

I told Mr. Scheidt that I thought the contact with Malley was important enough, since he did not know Malley personally, for him to make himself, that he could make this contact and point out to Malley that he, Scheidt, had not had the privilege previously of meeting him but he wanted to do so and to incidentally interview Malley regarding the three applicants who have given his name as a reference. I advised Scheidt that through contacts we have steps had been taken to insure that no story would be published on the matter concerning which Malley complained last week. Scheidt stated he would be glad to interview Malley. I told him that in view of the current situation I would like to consult the Director on the matter and he would be advised as to whether he should conduct the interview or whether Agent Swift should.

7-1 JUN 24 1948
Mr. Rosen

LBN:hmc

Scheidt
Advised of E. A. Tamm
V. V. No
H.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Room 5744 6-15 1948

TO: ☒ Director
☐ Mr. Edward Tamm
☐ Mr. Clegg
☐ Mr. Glavin
☐ Mr. Ladd
☐ Mr. Nichols
☐ Mr. Rosen
☐ Mr. Tracy
☐ Mr. Harbo
☐ Mr. Jones
☐ Mr. Mohr
☐ Mr. Nease
☐ Miss Gandy
☐ Personnel Files
☐ Records Section
☐ Mrs. Skillman

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

See Me For Appropriate Action

Send File Note and Return

Clyde Tolson

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Nichols
FROM : Gladys Asbe
SUBJECT: "Voice of America" mail

DATE: July 27, 1948

The subject matter was taken to the State Department, 515 22nd Street, N. W., at 8:20 P.M. July 27, 1948.

Messenger, Roy Young, called the Mail Room at 8:30 P.M. He stated no one was present, and upon your instructions the "Voice of America" mail will be delivered before 9:00 A. M. July 28.

G. I. R. -2

RECORDED - 86

F B I
3 AUG 5 1948

60 AUG 17 1948

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Rosen
 FROM : Mr. Callahan
 SUBJECT: VOICE OF AMERICA PROGRAM

DATE: May 17, 1948

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

Mr. James Lewis of the State Department has raised the following questions in connection with this Program:

1. Mr. Lewis has pointed out that the State Department must receive a report from the FBI on an investigation of persons under consideration for employment on this program. He has also pointed out that persons cannot be employed on this program until they have been investigated by the FBI unless, of course, they are already on Government rolls. He has stated that he has received one letter from us advising that a loyalty investigation was being instituted of one of the applicants and that he desired to receive a copy of the report promptly. He stated that he understood that the Bureau furnished copies of the reports to the Civil Service Commission which in turn forwarded them to the State Department. He advised that this procedure was unsatisfactory as far as the State Department is concerned under this program for the reason that the Civil Service Commission frequently delayed as long as 60 to 90 days in forwarding copies of the reports covering the loyalty investigation to the State Department. He said he thought that under the Law the State Department was entitled to a report from the Bureau and he pointed out that the Bureau had advised the State Department in a letter (our letter of March 13 to Mr. Peurifoy) that we would endeavor to complete investigation of applicants within 30 days.
2. Mr. Lewis stated that some of the individuals under consideration for employment under the Voice of America Program were recruited on a loan basis from other Government Agencies. He stated that he had observed that in some of our reports derogatory information was set forth which reflected on the character and suitability of the individual rather than on his loyalty. He inquired as to whether we would have any objection to the State Department making available this information from our reports or copies of the reports themselves containing this information to the Government Agencies from whom the State Department has borrowed these individuals. In connection with this request, I told Mr. Lewis that it would be conveyed to the appropriate authorities; however, I felt that there would be many reasons why the Bureau would not wish to consent to such an arrangement.
3. Mr. Lewis inquired if the Bureau would consent to allowing investigative representatives of the State Department to make preliminary inquiries concerning applicants for positions on the Voice of America Program. He pointed out that if the person was already working for

SENT
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100-346628-51

GCC:MMW

60 AUG 17 1948

Mr. Rosen

the Government, he could be hired without waiting for the entire investigation from the FBI. He indicated that this would also be done with regard to persons who were brand new applicants; in other words, who were not working for any Government Agency and he stated that as the problem had been presented to him, it was felt that this preliminary inquiry would justify the State Department in giving further consideration to such individuals. I asked him if it was contemplated that such individuals would be put to work before the FBI investigation and he frankly stated that this had not been advanced to him in so many words but that he would not be surprised if this was not really what was contemplated.

I told him that this business about preliminary inquiries by the State Department, to be followed by a full investigation by the FBI, had been contained in one of the earlier drafts of the Bill and that the FBI had protested to the Attorney General on this matter; that such an arrangement was viewed then by the Bureau as being altogether unsatisfactory; and that I was unaware of any factors which had entered the picture which would lead the Bureau to change its position.

I told him that we had assured the State Department that these matters would receive investigative attention as quickly as possible and that we intended to live up to that agreement and that I felt sure that we could not approve any such an agreement as he contemplated.

I told him, however, that the suggestion would be presented to the appropriate officials of the Bureau for a decision.

RECOMMENDATION:

With regard to the first matter raised by Mr. Lewis, namely that we should furnish copies of reports to the State Department where loyalty investigations were conducted of persons who were applicants for employment under the Voice of America Program, it is recommended that we do this. We did it with regard to the Institute of Inter-American Affairs under Public Law 369, of the 80th Congress, which is almost identical with Public Law 402, of the 80th Congress, which controls Voice of America applicants.

It is true that we assured the State Department we would conduct the applicant investigations within 30 days, and it is likewise true that the Law provides that the FBI should investigate these people and make the results known to the State Department. If we send copies to the Civil Service Commission in accordance with the Loyalty Program, I feel that we should also send a copy to the State Department so that it will not be kept waiting the Civil Service Commission's pleasure. I think Lewis has a point here and rather than become

Mr. Rosen

involved in any dispute with the State Department, I think we should accede to his request. Of course, we should not send copies over to the State Department until they have been finally approved in the Bureau and have actually been transmitted to the Civil Service Commission. If we wait until this is done there would appear to be no risk for the Bureau involved.

With regard to the second suggestion, namely that the State Department should make copies of our reports or information from the reports available to Government Agencies from whom it borrows personnel to work on the Voice of America Program, I think this is definitely undesirable. We conduct these investigations under a Law so that the State Department can reach a determination as to whether or not certain individuals will or will not be hired. The information in our reports is for the confidential use of the State Department in reaching this decision. Where they get their employees from, or who they hire and who they don't hire is their business but I do not feel that they should be peddling information from FBI reports and certainly not the reports themselves around the Government.

With regard to the third request made by Mr. Lewis, namely that the Bureau give consideration to granting its approval to allowing the State Department to make preliminary inquiries concerning applicants for the Voice of America Program, I feel that this is very undesirable. We objected to the phraseology in one of the first drafts of the Bill which would allow the State Department to do this and as above stated, there is no reason now why we should change our position in this matter. It is up to the State Department to wait until they get our investigation before they hire anyone under this Program. That is why the Law was passed in its present form.

We are pressing these Voice of America investigations and we are doing them faster than any other Government organization could do the job, including the State Department. I feel that to agree to any other course of action would be to subvert to the will of the Congress and leave the Bureau open to possible grave embarrassment. In the event you agree with the recommendations contained herein, Mr. Lewis will be appropriately advised.

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. GLAVIN *WJ*

FROM : N. P. CALLAHAN *NP*

SUBJECT: *P* Voice of America Estimated Workloads
Fiscal Year 1950

DATE: 8/13/48

| | |
|----------------|-------|
| Mr. Tolson | _____ |
| Mr. E. A. Tamm | _____ |
| Mr. Clegg | _____ |
| Mr. Glavin | _____ |
| Mr. Ladd | _____ |
| Mr. Nichols | _____ |
| Mr. Rosen | _____ |
| Mr. Tracy | _____ |
| Mr. Carson | _____ |
| Mr. Egan | _____ |
| Mr. Gurnea | _____ |
| Mr. Harbo | _____ |
| Mr. Hendon | _____ |
| Mr. Pennington | _____ |
| Mr. Quinn Tamm | _____ |
| Tele. Room | _____ |
| Mr. Nease | _____ |
| Miss Holmes | _____ |
| Miss Gandy | _____ |

Pursuant to my discussions with MR. W. H. HOWELL, Deputy Director of Budget, Department of State, as to the estimated number of cases that would be referred to this Bureau for handling during the fiscal year 1950 under the Voice of America Program, I was contacted by MR. W. L. GRENOBLE, Department of State, Code 191, Extension 3021 or 3838, who advised that during the 1950 fiscal year, they estimate for the Department of State there will be 567 requests for investigations made by this agency under this program; and 400 requests for investigations of personnel of other Governmental agencies that are cooperating on this program, or a total of 967 such investigations for the fiscal year 1950.

The above is submitted for your information and will be utilized as a basis in connection with this phase of the Bureau's activities.

G. I. R. -8

CC - Mr. G. G. Callan

RECORDED 55

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*PC:tgh

EX-41

*File
w/61g*

[Signature]

SEP 3 1948

BEST AVAILABLE COPY

August 20, 1948

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL
VIA LIAISON

Mr. Jack D. Neal, Chief
Division of Foreign Activity Correlation
Department of State
515 22nd Street, N. E.
Washington, D. C.

Received
8/21/48

There is transmitted herewith Voucher for Transfers Between
Appropriations and/or Funds, dated August 12, 1948, covering 1,035 investigations
completed as shown on the attached list.

L.R. - 8

Mr. Tolson Inclosure

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

60-34-21048

RECEIVED
U.S. DEPT. OF STATE
1948

SAC, NEW YORK

October 7, 1948

DIRECTOR, FBI

55
COMMUNIST INFILTRATION INTO
VOICE OF AMERICA
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

RECORDED - 105

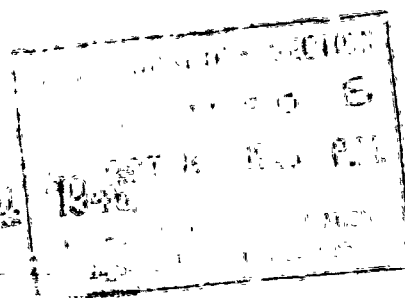
Reference is made to your letter dated September 20, 1948 concerning possible Communist infiltration into the Voice of America as reported by Mr. Carlos Videla, editor of Special Broadcasts, Short Wave Radio, Columbia Broadcasting System.

Since Mr. Videla has stated that he has more specific information concerning individuals connected with OWI, he should be reinterviewed for whatever information he may have in connection with this matter.

FLJ/lc

G. I. R. - 3

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. Clegg _____
Mr. Glavin _____
Mr. Ladd _____
Mr. Nichols _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Tracy _____
Mr. Egan _____
Mr. Gurnea _____
Mr. Harbo _____
Mr. Hendon _____
Mr. Pennington _____
Mr. Quinn Tamm _____
Mr. Nease _____
Miss Gandy _____



Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

DATE: September 20, 1948

FROM SAC, New York

SUBJECT: COMMUNIST INFILTRATION INTO
VOICE OF AMERICA
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Mr. CARLOS VIDELA, Editor of Special Broadcasts, Short Wave Radio, CBS, 49 East 52nd Street, was interviewed in regard to ALMEDA FONT, a VOA applicant, on September 7, 1948. During the course of the interview, he related that when he had worked for the OWI, he had been surprised at the "Communist sympathy" among some of the people there. He asserted that he had worked for the Office of the Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs during the war. This office was headed by two men named ROBERTS and WHITE and after it was assimilated by the OWI, it was VIDELA'S belief that they were eased out of their positions because they were anti-Communist. VIDELA said most of the Office of Inter-American Affairs employees were amazed at some of the things going on in the OWI when they entered it.

He related that the House Committee investigating the VOA had merely touched the surface in checking on some of the derogatory scripts written by this propaganda agency about America.

He said that if one series of broadcasts, written he believed in 1946 or 1947, were checked, it would "blow the lid off" the OWI or VOA. He said that this series was called "American Cities". He could not recall who had written all the articles but said that the names of the writers were on the master script from which copies were made for dissemination to foreign countries by radio. He said the remarks and comments made about "American Cities" were in numerous cases very derogatory and written in such a manner as to "play into the hands of Communists". He said these scripts should still be in the files of the State Department at New York.

Mr. VIDELA stated he possesses more specific information concerning individuals associated with the OWI, in notes he has kept and he would be glad to furnish this office with the same at a future date. - 346628 -

Mr. VIDELA said he had no desire to keep his identity confidential in regard to this matter and would be willing to testify in regard to the above if the same were advisable or necessary.

INDEXED - 142

JPMC :AC
100-0

RELEASE

Mr. Ladd
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Callan
Mr. Roach
Mr. Shanklin

October 13, 1948

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL

RECORDED - 34 100-34628-56

Honorable John E. Pourifoy
Assistant Secretary of State for Administration
Department of State
Washington, D. C.

Re: VOICE OF AMERICA

My dear Mr. Pourifoy:

The New York Herald Tribune dated October 3, 1948, carried an article written by Dorothy Dunbar Bromley reporting an interview with Mr. Charles W. Thayer, Chief of the International Broadcasting Division, Department of State, New York City, concerning the Voice of America Program. This article included the following paragraph:

In its search for able staff workers who know Russia and Central Europe, the Division is handicapped since the Federal Bureau of Investigation takes from three to six months to clear an applicant.

This statement is misleading and untrue. The Federal Bureau of Investigation does not clear applicants under the Voice of America Program. This Bureau conducts investigations of applicants under this program when requested to do so by the State Department. The reports reflecting the completed investigations are forwarded to the State Department in accordance with the provisions of Public Law 402 of the 80th Congress. As you well know, this Bureau does not take from three to six months to complete these applicant investigations.

It should also be noted that this is not the first instance in which Mr. Thayer has unjustly criticized this Bureau in connection with the handling of this program.

The relations between the State Department and this Bureau in connection with the handling of the Voice of America Program have been cordial with the above noted exceptions. However, the issuance of reckless, misleading and untrue statements concerning this Bureau, of which the statement attributed to Mr. Thayer, is of vital concern to me. It is

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

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
SPECIAL MESSAGE
OCT 15 1948
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
JCS:mvd

31
Newspaper
clipping

SH R

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OCT 14 5 52 PM '48
IS FOR

Honorable John . Peurifoy

must, therefore, protest such activity on his part and insist that it not continue. I am enclosing a photostatic copy of the above-mentioned article.

Sincerely yours,

Enclosure

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

U. S. News Retold by Russians Proves 'Voice' Getting Through

Officials in American Embassy at Moscow First
Heard of Teacher's Leap From Their Servants;
Director of Programs Explains Operations

By Dorothy Dunbar Bromley

Officials in our American Embassy in Moscow heard from servants the sensational news that the Russian school teacher, Mrs. Oksana Stepanovna Kasenkina, had jumped from the Soviet Consulate in New York on Aug. 12. Later they com-
plained to the State Department that their servants had the news before they were informed by cable.

In telling this story last week, Charles W. Thayer, chief of the International Broadcasting Division of the Department of State, 224 West Fifty-seventh Street, said it proved how fast news beamed by short wave in the Russian language spreads among the Soviet people.

Mr. Thayer said that his division daily beams a full hour program which reaches Moscow at 9 p. m., a half-hour program at midnight and another half-hour program to Siberia. About 26 per cent of the air time is devoted as a rule, he said, to factual news; 47 per cent to news analyses, newspaper editorial comment, documentaries and features, and 27 per cent to music and entertainment.

Last Monday, when the three-power note to Russia was released, 80 per cent of the programs for Russia and Central Europe were devoted to the note.

News "Strictly Factual"

"The news we send," Mr. Thayer said, "is strictly factual, but not in a polemical way. Our purpose, as one of my colleagues has said, is 'to improve relations with the U. S. S. R. by making it impossible for the Moscow government to make our relations any worse.'"

"You might call all our broadcasts 'hard-hitting,'" he added, "but in our features we go a little easier on Russia than on the satellite countries."

Mr. Thayer, who was with our foreign service in Moscow from 1934 to 1941, pointed out that the Russian people have heard no criticism of their government for thirty years. "If we used a sledge-hammer technic," he argued, "they might be completely incredulous."

A sarcastic series of dramatized features, called "Let's Look at the Record," concerning such subjects as "Imperialism" and "War-Mongering," has been released to the satellite countries. It will be somewhat revised before it is beamed to Russia.

The script of "Imperialism" goes like this. "Imperialism," the first voice begins after thunderous music. "Words . . . or deeds?" and the second voice asks. "Which will you have?" Then the voices alternate, the one quoting the Russian charges against us, the other relating how we withdrew from Cuba in 1898, how we have given independence to the Philippines, withdrawn from our bases in Brazil, and so on.

Then the second voice quotes Stalin. "The Soviet Union does not want a single foot of foreign territory." . . . The first voice cuts in—"Eastern Poland. On a bargain with Hitler's Germany. Its population predominantly Polish. Annexed by the Soviet Union."

And so the feature continues, accelerating its pace, the one voice repeating "The Soviet Union does not want a single foot" . . . and

the other rapidly naming the countries and territory it has taken over. An even more effective series entitled "Where Are They Now?" was tailor-made for the satellite countries. Each show dramatized the lives of patriots like Jan Masaryk, who had been liquidated or driven to death or exile by the Soviets. The last, on Nikola Petkov, leader of the Bulgarian Agrarian party, was blamed to that country on Sept. 23, the anniversary of his death.

Features scheduled for the last seven days included talks on South Dakota and Iowa, on the American Association for the Advancement of Science, on the opening of the International Dance Festival in New York City, on Pavel Svinin, the first Russian diplomat to this country, on anthrax and its prevention in cattle, a musical commentary, an economic roundup and a review of Byehovski's "Dictators and Disciples," a psycho-analytic study of history.

Features coming up in October include a talk on Ukrainians in North America, an interview with General William Haskell on his work with the American Relief Administration in Russia after World War I and a round-table discussion of the campaign.

In reporting and discussing election news a strict impartiality is observed as between the Republican and Democratic candidates, it was said at the division. Henry Wallace's nomination by the Progressive party was reported, but he is mentioned not too frequently—to dispel the impression given by the Russian press and radio that he is a major contender for the Presidency. When a labor union group comes out against him, that is reported.

On Oct. 13 a dramatized documentary series based on the authentic labor arbitration shows put on by station WMCA will be renewed.

Some of the feature programs are better than others. Mr. Thayer admitted. "All of our foreign desks are understaffed," he explained, "and we do not have time to write and rewrite scripts as the big networks do."

He agreed that the long series on each of our forty-eight states is more dull than interesting. Mr. Thayer denied that this series had been put on to satisfy Congressmen who had been highly critical of a series of state scripts prepared some time ago for the State Department by the National Broadcasting Company.

"We did this state series," he said, "because Russians, suffering from a sense of claustrophobia, have a great curiosity about our country."

Mr. Thayer agreed, too, that it is probably wasted time to beam popular music to Russia. He hopes to eliminate it when he has other good programs.

For the current fiscal year Con-

gress has increased the budget for all overseas broadcasting operations, in eighteen languages, to Europe, the Far East and South America, from \$6,479,000 to \$7,763,000. This budget still makes it impossible to obtain top-flight directing and script-writing personnel.

Must Be Cleared

In its search for able staff workers who know Russia and Central Europe, the division is handicapped since the Federal Bureau of Investigation takes from three to six months to clear an applicant. In every case an American citizen must be employed, if one is available.

Beginning in October the division will prepare all of its own scripts, with no more help from N. B. C. and the Columbia Broadcasting System. "As personnel is available," Mr. Thayer said, "we hope to increase our broadcast time to the satellite countries to one hour a day instead of thirty or forty-five minutes." He does not expect to increase the air time to Russia. He would prefer to step up the programs' quality.

With all of the division's handicaps, the "Voice" is having an impact in Russia. "We know it," Mr. Thayer concluded, "because every few days we get under the skin of the Russian radio and they answer back—which delights us. The jamming they attempt is another proof they fear our influence on their people. In Poland, the head of the Propaganda Ministry recently claimed—it was not true of course—that the Voice of America was telling peasants to hoard their food."

When transmission and relaying facilities are improved within the coming year the "Voice" will be heard by an even greater number of Russians and people behind the Iron Curtain.

10-3-48

BY N. Y. DIVISION

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. D. M. LADD

FROM : A. Rosen *f*

SUBJECT: ① VOICE OF AMERICA PROGRAM

DATE: 10-6-48

Call: 10:25 A.M.

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

SAC E. Scheidt of the New York Division advised an article appeared in the October 3 issue of the New York Herald Tribune written by Dorothy Dunbar Bromley on an interview with Charles W. Thayer, Chief of the International Broadcasting Division, Department of State, New York City, concerning the Voice of America program.

The article includes the following paragraph:

"In its search for able staff workers who know Russia and Central Europe, the Division is handicapped since the Federal Bureau of Investigation takes from three to six months to clear an applicant."

Mr. Scheidt pointed out that Mr. Thayer had previously made a statement of this nature, and upon interview by the New York Office, admitted it was not the fault of the Bureau that the applicants were not investigated more promptly, and he also stated he knew the Bureau did not clear the applicants.

Mr. Scheidt was requested to submit a copy of this article to the Bureau immediately, so that appropriate action can be taken here. It was pointed out to him that these requests have not been received from VOA early enough to be completed within the deadline set by law, and that all requests which were received were handled as specials for this reason. He was advised that a complaint will be made to Mr. Thayer's superiors, indicating that the Bureau is not relying on oral information, but call attention to the newspaper article which is presumably a statement by Thayer. It will be pointed out that the Bureau objects to comments criticizing the FBI and the placing of responsibility upon the FBI which does not exist, and that the Bureau desires immediate steps be taken to correct the situation.

Mr. Scheidt stated this article will be sent special delivery marked for my attention.

AR:lgm

60 NOV 1-1948

make vigorous + formal protest to State Dept if Thayer is wrong.

10/11/48

10/12/48

60

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RECORDED COPY FILED IN 94-8-69-11

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. D. M. LADD

DATE: October 12, 1948

FROM : A. ROSEN

SUBJECT: VOICE OF AMERICA PROGRAM

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

PROBLEM:

SAC Edward Scheidt of the New York Office has forwarded an article which appeared in the October 3 issue of the New York Herald Tribune written by Dorothy Dunbar Bromley which purports to reflect an interview with Mr. Charles W. Thayer, Chief of the International Broadcasting Division, Department of State, New York City, concerning the Voice of America Program. This article includes the following paragraph:

"In its search for able staff workers who know Russia and Central Europe, the Division is handicapped since the Federal Bureau of Investigation takes from three to six months to clear an applicant."

My memorandum of October 6, 1948, reflected that the above article would be forwarded by the New York Office and the Director has made the following comment on my memorandum: "Make vigorous and formal protest to State Dept. if Thayer is wrong."

BACKGROUND:

1. From this statement, it would appear that this Bureau clears applicants under this program. This, of course, is misleading and untrue. We do not give clearance to applicants. We only conduct investigations after receiving a request to do so from the State Department here in Washington and the reports reflecting the completed investigation are then forwarded to the State Department for their consideration and the clearance, of course, comes through the State Department.

2. This Bureau has not taken as much as six months in any applicant investigation for the State Department under this program and in only a few isolated instances have we taken as much as three months. As a matter of interest it might be noted that we received our first request for investigation under this program on March 25, 1948, and through October 11, 1948, we had received 2,240 requests for investigation. Of this number 1,934 have been handled to a conclusion.

The State Department here in Washington has apparently been very well pleased with the handling of this program by the Bureau. As evidence of that, Mr. John E. Peurifoy, Assistant Secretary of State, on August 13, 1948, wrote a letter to the Director in which he commended the Bureau for its excellent performance and personally congratulated the Bureau on the efficient service received. A copy of this letter is attached for your information.

55 NOV 1 1948
JGS:mvd

100-346628-57
23 OCT 21 1948

RECORDED - 34

G. I. R. - 3

Mr. D. M. Ladd

It should also be noted that Mr. Thayer on a previous occasion made a statement to the effect that the Bureau was handicapping the Voice of America Program by its delay in the handling of these investigations. At that time he was interviewed and admitted that he had been wrong.

With the exception of the above-noted complaints on the part of Mr. Thayer, relations between this Bureau and the State Department in connection with the handling of this program have been very cordial.

RECOMMENDATION:

It is recommended that a vigorous and formal protest be made to the State Department in connection with Mr. Thayer's reckless, misleading and untrue statements. In the event you approve, a letter directed to Honorable John E. Peurifoy, Assistant Secretary of State, is attached.

Attachment

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI
 FROM : Attention: Assistant Director A. Rosen
 SAC, New York
 SUBJECT: Re: VOICE OF AMERICA CASES *Prisoner*

DATE: October 6, 1948

| | |
|----------------|--|
| Mr. Tolson | |
| Mr. Clegg | |
| Mr. Glavin | |
| Mr. Ladd | |
| Mr. Nichols | |
| Mr. Pennington | |
| Mr. Quinn Tamm | |
| Mr. Nease | |
| Miss Gandy | |

Reference is made to my telephone conversation with Assistant Director Al Rosen on October 6th, in which I informed him of an article by DOROTHY DUNBAR BROMLEY which appeared in the New York Herald Tribune on October 3, 1948, and which was apparently an interview with CHARLES W. THAYER, Chief of the International Broadcasting Division of the Department of State, 224 West 57th Street, New York.

The fourth paragraph from the end of this article contained the statement: "In its search for able staff workers who know Russia and Central Europe, the division is handicapped since the Federal Bureau of Investigation takes from three to six months to clear an applicant."

In accordance with my conversation with Mr. Rosen, a clipping of the article in question is being transmitted to the Bureau herewith.

Enclosure
 ES:MT
 123-0

RECORDED - 14

100-346628-58
 OCT 21 1948

60 NOV 2 1948

RECORDED COPY FILED IN 94-8-61-1109

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM : SAC, SAN DIEGO

SUBJECT: VOICE OF AMERICA

DATE: AUGUST 5, 1948

Re San Diego letter May 28, 1948, concerning information furnished by
FRED HAMLIN, Reporter, SAN DIEGO DAILY JOURNAL, concerning VOA.

There is attached hereto for the Bureau's information a letter received
from Mr. HAMLIN dated August 3, 1948, alleging that Mrs. RUBY PARSONS
and JOHN LINDSEY of that organization are of questionable loyalty.

WAM:cw
123-0-3a

ENCLOSURE (1)

INDEXED - 99

31 OCT 19 1948

EX-109

BEST AVAILABLE COPY

August 3, 1948

Mr. William A. Murphy,
Special Agent in Charge,
Federal Bureau of Investigation -
San Diego Field Office.

Dear Mr. Murphy:

Regarding my telephoned memo about two former "Voice of America" people possibly concerned in Communist activities within Government agencies --

They are Mrs. Ruby Parsons, former head of the Policy Guidance or "Control" division, and John Lindsey, who was assistant to Joe Marx in the IED or Master Radio Division, both units of the International Broadcasting Division, U. S. Department of State, with headquarters on W. 57th St., New York.

Lindsey was president of the New York "Voice of America" unit of the Federal Workers' (or Government Workers') Union, CIO and was in a position to "tone" news scripts aired to overseas listeners. He now is supposed to be a United Nations employee, New York.

Mrs. Parsons is reported to be in Germany in charge of the radio section of the Government of Occupation, her job being to counteract anti-American propaganda over the air.

In my opinion, both these people are questionable as to ideological affiliations and the manner in which they secured new positions might bear checking.

I do not have a copy of the report sent to Secretary of State Marshall in February, 1947. However, a copy was given to the Rt. Rev. Monsignor James Griffith of Cardinal Spellman's diocesan staff in New York, for the purpose of making certain that the Secretary of State would actually see the report.

Both Lindsey and Mrs. Parsons are mentioned in the report, which I understand is considered too broad to be of value to a Congressional committee.

If desired, additional information in detail may be obtained from the State Department's Security officers in New York, in the Federal Post Office Building on 8th Avenue at 33rd or 34th Street.

ENCLOSURE

Yours very truly,

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

AUG 3 1948

SAN DIEGO FIELD OFFICE
ROUTED TO FILE

Fred L. Hazen

ack [signature]
8-3-48

5

6

BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

CC-150

To: COMMUNICATIONS SECTION.

Transmit the following message to:

AUGUST 13, 1948 URGENT

SAC, SAN DIEGO

VOA PROGRAM, YOUR FILE ONE TWO THREE DASH NAUGHT DASH THREE A. REFERENCE
IS MADE TO BRIEF OF AUGUST FIVE, LAST WITH ENCLOSURE WHICH WERE SENT TO
BRIEF OF MAY TWENTYEIGHT, LAST, CONCERNING INFORMATION FURNISHED BY RRED HAMLIN,
REPORTER, SAN DIEGO DAILY JOURNAL, CONCERNING VOA. SUBMIT BY AMSD TWO
ADDITIONAL COPIES OF YOUR LETTER OF MAY TWENTYEIGHT IMMEDIATELY.

JGS:PCG

HOOVER

COPY DESTROYED
8848 FEB 16 1960

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

RECORDED - 99

EX-39

AUG 18 2 29 PM '48
RECEIVED READING ROOM
FBI
U. S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

AUG 18 1948
8/7

SENT VIA TELETYPE M

Per _____

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. FLETCHER *HBF*
 FROM : V. P. KEAY *MS*
 SUBJECT: VOICE OF AMERICA

DATE: September 3, 1948

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Beahm
Miss Gandy

Reference is made to the attached letter from the San Diego Office concerning a report submitted by one Fred Hamlin, of the San Diego Daily Journal, which deals with the alleged Communist infiltration into the Voice of America Program.

At the request of Supervisor Newby in the Investigative Division, inquiry was made at the State Department for a copy of this report. It was determined that the report plus the rebuttal report compiled by the State Department is in the personal possession of Mr. Charles Hulton, Administrative Assistant to Mr. Peurifoy, Assistant Secretary of State. Mr. Hulton has advised that there is not a copy of the report available but that he will be glad to show it to an investigator from the Washington Field Office for review. The report and the State Department's rebuttal report number approximately 75 to 100 pages.

RECOMMENDATION:

It is recommended that this memorandum be referred to the Investigative Division. If the Investigative Division feels that the substance of the report should be made available to the Bureau, it is suggested that the Washington Field Office be asked to send an Agent to Mr. Hulton's office to make notes on the report.

RRR:tlc

RECORDED - 99

EX-49

100-24147-63
 F B I
 23 OCT 22 1948

62 NOV 22 1948

17
memo mmo
9/15/48
ggg

G. I. R. - 3

Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
San Diego, California
August 18, 1948

AIRMAIL - SPECIAL DELIVERY

Director, FBI

Re: VOICE OF AMERICA PROGRAM

Dear Sir:

Reurtel August 18, 1948.

Pursuant to your request there are transmitted herewith two additional copies of my letter dated May 28, 1948, which contains information furnished by FRED HAMLIN, Reporter of the San Diego Daily Journal.

Very truly yours,

W. A. Murphy

W. A. MURPHY
SAC

CWE:HB
123-0

Enclosure



C O P Y

San Diego 1, California

May 28, 1948

AIR MAIL

Director, FBI

Re: VOICE OF AMERICA

Dear Sir:

FRED HAMLIN, Reporter, "San Diego Daily Journal", advised today he had formerly worked as Editor for VOICE OF AMERICA, State Department. He wrote a forty five page report summarizing Communist infiltration in VOICE OF AMERICA; sent one copy to Security Division, State Department, and furnished one copy to a representative of Cardinal SPELLMAN, New York City. Latter had HAMLIN confer with a Monsignor, name not recalled, who was supervising activities of Catholic Chaplains in Armed Forces.

Shortly thereafter, HAMLIN received a "FAIR" efficiency rating and subsequently was terminated from VOICE OF AMERICA.

He has no copy of report available, San Diego.

Suggest Bureau may desire, either at New York City or at State Department, to review HAMLIN's allegations.

HAMLIN today wiring Senator VANDENBERG of the availability of his report in view Senate inquiry that Agency.

Very truly yours,

W. A. MURPHY
SAC

WAM:jec
123-0

ENCLOSURE

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Callahan

DATE: September 15, 1948

FROM : J. G. Shanklin

SUBJECT: VOICE OF AMERICA - REPORT OF
FRED HAMLIN WHICH DEALS WITH ALLEGED
COMMUNIST INFILTRATION INTO THE
VOICE OF AMERICA PROGRAM

| | |
|----------------|--|
| Mr. Tolson | |
| Mr. E. A. Tamm | |
| Mr. Clegg | |
| Mr. Glavin | |
| Mr. Ladd | |
| Mr. Nichols | |
| Mr. Rosen | |
| Mr. Tracy | |
| Mr. Carson | |
| Mr. Egan | |
| Mr. Gurnea | |
| Mr. Harbo | |
| Mr. Hendon | |
| Mr. Pennington | |
| Mr. Quinn Tamm | |
| Tele. Room | |
| Mr. Nease | |
| Miss Holmes | |
| Miss Gandy | |

The San Diego Office advised by letter that Mr. Fred Hamlin, a reporter for the San Diego Daily Journal, had advised that he formerly worked as an editor for the Voice of America and that he had written a forty-five page report which summarized Communist infiltration into the Voice of America. He also advised that he had furnished one copy of this report to the Security Division of the State Department and another copy to a representative of Cardinal Spellman, New York City. Shortly after making this report, Hamlin received a fair efficiency rating and subsequently was terminated from the Voice of America Program. On August 3, 1948, Hamlin wrote the San Diego Office concerning two former Voice of America employees, namely, Mrs. Ruby Parsons and John Lindsey. At this time he stated that these persons were mentioned in his report previously referred to.

Mr. Roach of the Liaison Section has determined that there is only one copy of this report at the State Department and that there has been a rebuttal report compiled by the State Department, both of which are in the personal possession of Mr. Hulton, Administrative Assistant to Mr. Peurifoy, Assistant Secretary of State. This report, plus the rebuttal, would be available for a review of an agent from the Washington Field Office.

It does not appear it would be advisable for us to specifically request the Washington Field Office to review this report under the Voice of America Program since the two individuals mentioned by Hamlin in his subsequent letter are not now employed under the Voice of America Program. It would also appear that this is probably an internal argument between various employees. It is noted, however, that at the present time there is a loyalty case being in the process of investigation on one Ruby Parson apparently identical with Ruby Parsons, mentioned by Hamlin. This matter has been brought to the attention of the Loyalty Division, and they have instructed the Washington Field Office to review the report with an idea of determining what derogatory information there is in it concerning Parson. At the time information is received from the Washington Field Office, it will be furnished to this division if there is anything of interest under the Voice of America Program.

RECOMMENDATION:

EX-109

RECORDED - 99

INDEXED - 99

V-100 - 346607 64

F B I

It is, therefore, recommended that no further action be taken at this time in an attempt to secure either a copy of the report of Hamlin or to have the same reviewed by an agent from the Washington Field Office.

50 DEC 1 1948
JGS:dlr

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

ES
TO : Director, FBI

DATE: November 10, 1948

FROM : SAC, New York

SUBJECT: COMMUNIST INFILTRATION INTO VOICE OF AMERICA
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

CARLOS VIDELA was recontacted and interviewed in pursuance to Bureau letter entitled as above and dated October 7, 1948.

He advised that there was no one presently associated with the International Broadcasting Division of the State Department, commonly known as the "Voice of America", whom he considered a Communist or Communist sympathizer. H

Referring to previous interview, he stated that the series entitled "American Cities" was in his opinion, pointed or slanted towards the Communist Party line. He advised that this program was believed now to have been written and produced during 1944 to the end of the war in 1945 and not in 1946-1947, as stated heretofore. The people connected with this program were WERNER MICHEL, GOLDBERG and JOHN LISS, all presently associated with the Columbia Broadcasting System. VIDELA stated, he understood WERNER MICHEL was responsible for the program when produced by the Office of War Information. MICHEL he describes as an opportunist and not a Communist Party member or sympathizer, to the best of his knowledge. H

As stated in prior letter from New York dated September 20, 1948, copies of these programs are believed available for review. Mr. VIDELA states they are believed to be retained in the Archives Building in Washington.

In view of the fact that CARLOS VIDELA on reinterview, was unable to furnish any specific information as to any present Communist infiltration into the "Voice of America", or as to any persons presently employed by the "Voice of America" who were connected with the production of the program mentioned above, no further inquiry is being conducted at this time. RUC. K

G. I. R. -7

26
RECORDED - 14
INDEXED - 14

100-24660-65
IF II
32 NOV 15 1948

HHW:HJC:HMF

NOV 23 1948

Handwritten signatures and initials.

cc: Mr. Rosen
Mr. Callan
Extra copy

66
Mr. Abraham J. Harris
Acting Assistant Solicitor General

January 11, 1949

Director, FBI

EMPLOYMENT OF DISPLACED PERSONS BY THE STATE DEPARTMENT
IN INTERNATIONAL INFORMATION AND EDUCATIONAL ACTIVITIES

RECORDED - 81

EX-125

Reference is made to your memorandum of January 3, 1949, attaching a letter dated December 9, 1948, to the Attorney General from Mr. Jack E. Tate, Acting Legal Adviser for the Department of State. You requested this Bureau's views concerning the proposal of Mr. Tate that an arrangement be effected whereby displaced persons may be employed on the Voice of America Program on the basis of investigations conducted under the Displaced Persons Act of 1948.

It is felt that the names of any such individuals under consideration for positions on the Voice of America Program should be furnished to this Bureau in order that we could ascertain whether the records of this Bureau contained any information relative to such persons.

With regard to the question as to whether the investigation conducted of displaced persons by the Counter Intelligence Corps would satisfy the requirements of Public Law 402, we will defer to your judgment inasmuch as this question is one of legal determination.

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

CCC:JAW

66 JAN 12 2 09 PM '49
U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE
RECEIVED - DIRECTOR
FBI

RECEIVED-10150N
FBI
JAN 12 9 06 AM '49

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation, DATE: January 3, 1949

FROM : Abraham J. Harris, Acting Assistant Solicitor General.

SUBJECT: Employment of displaced persons by the State Department in international information and educational activities

This office would appreciate receiving your views concerning the request made in the attached letter from the Department of State to the Attorney General, dated December 9, 1948, that an arrangement be worked out whereby displaced persons may be employed on Voice of America programs on the basis of investigations conducted under the Displaced Persons Act of 1948.

| | |
|----------------|--|
| Mr. Tolson | |
| Mr. E. A. Tamm | |
| Mr. Clegg | |
| Mr. Glavin | |
| Mr. Ladd | |
| Mr. Nichols | |
| Mr. Rosen | |
| Mr. Tracy | |
| Mr. Carson | |
| Mr. Egan | |
| Mr. Gurnea | |
| Mr. Harbo | |
| Mr. Mohr | |
| Mr. Pennington | |
| Mr. Quinn Tamm | |
| Mr. Nease | |

Chas

RECORDED - 81
INDEXED - 81

100-346628-66

From
ASSISTANT SOLICITOR GENERAL GEORGE T. WASHINGTON
to

Official Indicated Below by Check Mark

| | |
|---|-------------------------------------|
| The Attorney General | |
| Mrs. Stewart | |
| The Solicitor General | |
| The Assistant to the Attorney General | |
| Assistant Attorney General, Antitrust | |
| Assistant Attorney General, Claims | |
| Assistant Attorney General, Lands | |
| Assistant Attorney General, Tax | |
| Assistant Attorney General, Criminal | |
| Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| Director, Office of Alien Property | |
| Commissioner, Immigration and Natural- ization Service | |
| Director, Bureau of Prisons | |
| Administrative Assistant | |
| Office of Assistant Solicitor General | |
| Mr. Harris | |
| Mr. Andrews | |
| Mr. Burtner | |
| Miss Collins | |
| Mr. Fowler | |
| Mr. Groner | |
| Mr. Langbart | |
| Mr. Lazowska | |
| Mr. Lyons | |
| Mr. Macdonald | |
| Mr. Plaine | |
| Mr. Pollak | |

MEMORANDUM

| | |
|----------------|-------------------------------------|
| Mr. Tolson | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| Mr. Clegg | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| Mr. Glavin | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| Mr. Ladd | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| Mr. Nichols | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| Mr. Rosen | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| Mr. Tracy | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| Mr. Egan | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| Mr. Gurnea | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| Mr. Harbo | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| Mr. Mohr | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| Mr. Pennington | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| Mr. Quinn Tamm | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| Mr. Nease | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| Miss Gandy | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |

Handwritten:
Harris
A
1-1

February 10, 1949

RECORDED - 33

67

EX-37

Mr. John Archer Carter
McCann-Erickson, Incorporated
30 Rockefeller Plaza
New York 20, New York

Dear Mr. Carter:

I wish to acknowledge your communication of January 23, 1949, and while I would like to be of assistance our only connection with the "Voice of America" is that of making an investigation of applicants.

I have checked and ascertained that your name has not been referred to us. If it is, you may rest assured that it will be given prompt attention.

With every good wish,

Sincerely yours,

G.V.R.-7

EBN:FML

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED 7
FEB 11 1949 PM

U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE
RECEIVED - DIRECTOR
F B I
FEB 11 9 54 AM '49

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

McCANN-ERICKSON INC.

ADVERTISING



50 ROCKEFELLER PLAZA, NEW YORK 20, N.Y.

January 26, 1949

1/28-72

| | |
|----------------|-------------------------------------|
| Mr. Tolson | |
| Mr. Clegg | |
| Mr. Glavin | |
| Mr. Ladd | |
| Mr. Nichols | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| Mr. Rosen | |
| Mr. Tracy | |
| Mr. Egan | |
| Mr. Gurnea | |
| Mr. Harbo | |
| Mr. Mohr | |
| Mr. Pennington | |
| Mr. Quinn Tamm | |
| Mr. Nease | |
| Miss Gandy | |

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

My dear Mr. Hoover:

I know that you have no actual contact with the government project, Voice of America, yet from your associate, Mr. Nichols, and from what I know of you directly, I'm sure that you will wish to further the sudden ambition of one of New York's best known & best qualified radio men to unite with this group.

Indeed, I was surprised as well as delighted to discover this adamant determination to leave a lucrative position for a government job. It seems to me that many gentlemen who cross my radio and advertising path these days are leaning in that direction, which can mean nothing but good for national and world hopes.

My son still has your photograph on his bureau at George School, and will probably keep it there throughout his Princeton career.

With kindest personal regards to you and Mr. Nichols.

Sincerely yours,

John Archer Carter

John Archer Carter

JAC:1wl

RECORDED - 33

INDEXED - 33

100 34-6628-
F B I

13 FEB 24 1949

EX-37

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
GENERAL INVESTIGATIVE DIVISION

1/31

1948

____ The Director
____ Mr. Tolson
____ Mr. Clegg
____ Mr. Fletcher
____ Mr. Glavin
____ Mr. Harbo
____ Mr. Ladd
~~xxx~~ ____ Mr. Nichols ✓
____ Mr. Tracy
____ Mr. Egan
____ Miss Gandy
____ Mr. Nease

____ Mr. Callan
____ Mr. Hargett
____ Mr. McCabe

____ Mr. Pennington

____ M _____
Room No. _____

____ Miss Evans
____ Mrs. McCluskey
____ Miss Wright

____ See me
____ Call me
____ Note and return
____ Prepare tickler
____ For Appropriate
Action

We have not received an application
concerning him from VOA. We have
placed a stop and will let you know
just as soon as it is received.

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. TOLSON

DATE: January 26, 1949

FROM : W. R. GLAVIN

SUBJECT: VOICE OF AMERICA

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

Attached hereto is a Joint Report dated January 13, 1949, of a Subcommittee of the Committee on Foreign Relations and Investigations Subcommittee of the Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Departments relating to a series of hearings on the activities of the Voice of America.

ENCLOSURE

It is noted on page eight of this report concerning the operations of the International Broadcasting Division the following comments concerning the Bureau; "The requirement of Public Law 402 that all employees have a FBI investigation understandably resulted in a slowing up of the recruiting and processing of employees; and, therefore, IBD has not acquired its full complement of personnel. The priority for clearances by FBI was naturally, first, for persons on the pay roll (regular employees) and, second, new applicants."

1 FEB 28 1949

Attachment

PGT: lrm

what are
the facts?

yes, let me know. We
ought to mail this if
it is correct.

FIVE

1/27

b7

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Ladd *W*

FROM : Mr. Rosen *R*

SUBJECT: CHARLES W. THAYER
VOICE OF AMERICA PROGRAM

DATE: February 2, 1949

Mr. Tolson _____
 Mr. E. A. Tamm _____
 Mr. Clegg _____
 Mr. Glavin _____
 Mr. Ladd _____
 Mr. Nichols _____
 Mr. Rosen _____
 Mr. Tracy _____
 Mr. Carson _____
 Mr. Egan _____
 Mr. Gurnea _____
 Mr. Hart _____
 Mr. Hendon _____
 Mr. Pennington _____
 Mr. Quinn Tamm _____
 Tele. Rm. _____
 Mr. Nease _____
 Miss Gandy _____

With reference to the Director's comment as to whether Thayer should have been referred to the FBI for investigation under this Act, apparently he should in view of the fact that Section 1001 of Public Law 402, 80th Congress, specifically requires that all persons to be employed on the Voice of America Program must be investigated by the FBI with the exception of persons appointed by the President with the advice and consent of the Senate.

Mr. Roach of the Liaison Section, during the course of a discussion of this matter with Assistant Secretary Peurifoy, was informed by Mr. Peurifoy that he did not know why the FBI had not been requested to investigate Thayer but that he intended to look into the matter and would advise Mr. Roach in the near future.

This matter is being followed by Mr. Roach with Mr. Peurifoy.

GCC:MMW

Keep on top of this. Make a most thorough investigation of Thayer.

F B I
13 FEB 28 1949

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Ladd
FROM : Mr. Rosen
SUBJECT: VOICE OF AMERICA

DATE: January 28, 1949

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

Reference is made to the memorandum from Mr. Glavin to Mr. Tolson, dated January 26, 1949, which stated that a report of a Subcommittee of the Committee on Foreign Relations and Investigations Subcommittee of the Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Departments contained a statement that the FBI investigations conducted under Public Law 402 resulted in a slowing up of the recruiting and processing of employees and that, therefore, the International Broadcasting Division of the State Department has not acquired its full complement of personnel.

Mr. Tolson asked what the facts were and the Director stated "Yes let me know. We ought to nail this if it is incorrect."

The purpose of this memorandum is to review the situation concerning the Voice of America Program.

OBSERVATION ON THE ABOVE-MENTIONED REPORT

It is to be noted that the statement is not necessarily a criticism of the FBI. The whole paragraph deals with delays which the International Broadcasting Division encountered in recruiting personnel for an expanded program and factors which entered into the delays were the necessity for clearing these people, which clearance as far as the State Department is concerned, consists in referring the cases to the FBI, the FBI investigation, the evaluation of the FBI reports by the State Department after the investigation is completed and the administrative processes necessary to hire the individual. Another delaying factor mentioned is the unavailability of qualified personnel along certain lines.

A very significant point is that the phraseology used in the report is not that of either of the above-mentioned Congressional Committees and is not part of the report of those Congressional Committees. The report which occupies the first five pages of the pamphlet is very critical of the State Department and of certain broadcasts which the State Department is responsible for. On the other hand, the report has good words to say about the State Department and specifically mentions the good work done in the presentation to the world of the case involving Madam Oksana Kosenkina who jumped from the third floor of the Russian Consulate in New York. The phraseology which mentions "understandably resulted in a slowing up of the recruiting and processing of employees" is found on page 8 of the pamphlet and is the language of Mr. Lloyd A. Lehrbas, Director of the Office of International Information of the STATE DEPARTMENT.

This report is the State Department's story of the development and the

13 FEB 28 1949

Mr. Ladd

operation of the International Broadcasting Division. The above information is set forth in order to explain, first that the phraseology is not necessarily critical of the FBI and second it is not the phraseology of the Joint Committee but is what might be termed an alibi of the State Department to the Joint Committee.

PRESENT STATUS OF THE PROGRAM

As of January 27, 1949, we have received from the State Department 2,637 requests for investigations under the Voice of America Program. Of this number we have completed and sent to the State Department 2,491 investigations. We have pending at the present time 146 investigations. THESE FIGURES SHOW VERY DEFINITELY THAT THERE HAS BEEN NO DELAY OF ANY SUBSTANTIAL NATURE ON THE PART OF THE FBI IN FULFILLING ITS RESPONSIBILITY UNDER THIS PROGRAM.

TIME REQUIRED TO COMPLETE VOA INVESTIGATIONS

It is 42 days. We have not always, however, been able to complete these investigations in that length of time. As you know, Public Law 402 was passed in January, 1948, and it required that all persons presently employed on the VOA Program had to be investigated by the FBI within six months. It was estimated by the State Department that there would be 1,094 employees already on the rolls and that in addition to that there would be an additional 1,000 investigations referred to the FBI before June 30, 1948. It was agreed that we would attempt to complete the applicant investigations, that is investigations of persons not already on the State Department's rolls, within 30 days. It was also agreed that we would attempt to complete the investigations of persons already on their rolls within 60 days and to have all of these completed within the six months statutory dead line, namely July 27, 1948.

With regard to the applicants, we have never been able, as a general rule, to complete these investigations within 30 days. As above stated, we are completing them within 42 days. The main reason for the 42-day period is the inability of the Washington Field Office to procure the results of necessary checks of other Government intelligence agencies on these individuals, such as the Civil Service Commission, ONI, IDA and the House Committee on Un-American Activities.

We did complete the investigations of all employees which had been referred to us by the July 27 dead line, but admittedly the State Department was not able to refer many of the employee investigations to us prior to that date and as a matter of fact we are still getting from the State Department forms which indicate that the individual is an applicant but which when analyzed reveal that they are employees and have been for a long period of time.

Mr. Ladd

STEPS TAKEN TO AVERT CRITICISM OF THE FBI BY THE STATE DEPARTMENT

When it became apparent that the State Department was falling down on its responsibility of referring these cases to the Bureau promptly we wrote Mr. Peurifoy a letter on August 6, 1948, and pointed out that we had completed the investigations of all the employees which had been referred to us in time to have them done by July 27 and by letter dated August 13, 1948, Mr. Peurifoy wrote as follows:

"The Bureau is to be commended on its excellent performance and I wish to personally congratulate you on the efficient service in completing this program in accordance with the agreement which was stated in your letter of March 13, 1948. Your further help in giving priority to those cases more recently submitted is sincerely appreciated.

"I am fully aware of the burden that this tremendous number of investigations placed on the Bureau during the past few months and fully appreciate the fact that without your marvelous performance and the hard work of your agents which far exceeded the normal duty requirements, it would not have been possible for the Department to comply with these provisions of Public Law 402."

DELAY ON THE PART OF THE STATE DEPARTMENT IN GETTING THE VOA PROGRAM GOING

Despite the fact that the Law was passed on January 27, 1948, we did not receive any requests from the State Department until March 22, 1948 at which time we received a request for eight investigations. By May 5, 1948, we had received requests for 711 investigations despite the fact that all of the employees, 1,094, had to be investigated by July 27. By May 20, we had received 1,091 requests, of which only 725 were employees.

Despite this delay on the part of the State Department in getting the requests to us promptly we were able to advise Mr. Peurifoy on August 6, 1948, that the investigations of all incumbents had been completed and sent to the State Department.

CONSTANT CRITICISM FROM CHARLES W. THAYER, INTERNATIONAL
BROADCASTING DIVISION OF THE STATE DEPARTMENT

From the very inception of this Program, it has been apparent that the requirement for FBI investigations of applicants for positions on the VOA Program has not met with the approval of Mr. Charles W. Thayer, the Head of the International Broadcasting Division of the State Department in New York. The probable reason for this will be referred to later in this memorandum.

As early as May 11, 1948, Thayer, while engaged in a conversation with

Mr. Ladd

an individual over the telephone, stated that the FBI was "hamstringing" the VOA Program, because we were not completing the investigations within 30 days. It was evident that Thayer did not know the true facts in the situation or else he was prejudiced against the Bureau because, as above reflected, on May 11, 1948, we had had practically none of the cases for a period of 30 days.

The next criticism by Thayer occurred on October 6, 1948, when as a result of an interview with him he was quoted in the New York Herald Tribune as stating that "in its search for able staff workers who know Russia and central Europe, the International Broadcasting Division is handicapped since the FBI takes from three to six months to clear an applicant."

We protested this irresponsible statement to Mr. Peurifoy on October 13, 1948, and on October 20, 1948, Mr. Peurifoy answered stating that Mr. Thayer had been mis-quoted in the Herald Tribune and then continued, "As I wrote you on August 13, the Department has every reason to be grateful for the splendid example of cooperation shown by the FBI in making the field investigations required under the Smith-Mundt Act of all personnel working on that program. I have not been aware of any undue delays in the required investigations since that time.

"I have discussed this matter with Mr. Thayer's superiors and I trust that there will not be occasion in the future for further protest."

It is to be noted that this letter from Mr. Peurifoy is dated as late as October 20, 1948.

It is to be noted that Mr. Lehrbas' report which refers to delay in the FBI handling the investigations was dated December 3, 1948 and purports to cover a period of from June 1 to December 1, 1948. Our records show that as of December 10, 1948, we had received 2,450 cases and had pending 202 investigations.

PROBABLE REASONS FOR THAYER'S DISLIKE FOR FBI INVESTIGATIONS

By and large the most disreputable group of individuals that this Bureau has ever been called upon to investigate from an applicant standpoint are those who have been either employees or applicants for employment on the VOA Program. Our files are replete with instances of individuals who were totally unfit for employment, either for loyalty, security or moral reasons.

One of the classic examples of these people is Charles W. Thayer, the individual above-mentioned. It is interesting to note in this connection that we have never been requested to investigate Mr. Thayer, despite the fact that

Why don't we find out about this? Doesn't the law require all persons employed by VOA to be investigated by FBI? This

would include Thayer.

Mr. Ladd

he holds a very important position in the VOA Program, but information reflecting on his character has been obtained as a result of another investigation. It involved that of [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] This information was included in the investigation of [REDACTED]

We have been confidentially advised by a subordinate official in the State Department that the State Department made further inquiries of this girl [REDACTED]

A detailed memorandum is presently being prepared concerning [REDACTED] Charles W. Thayer and Dr. Rowe.

CONCLUSION

There is no doubt that time is expended in conducting investigations and evaluating these investigations of people who are being considered for the VOA Program. There is no doubt that individuals were they hired without any investigation could be hired more expeditiously and if that is what is meant by Mr. Lehrbas' language stating that there is an understandable delay as the result of the necessity for the FBI to conduct investigations then it is not felt that we have any quarrel with the report but if on the other hand the report means that the FBI, by reason of an unwarranted delay in conducting the investigations referred to it is holding up the VOA Program, then there is every reason to protest.

It is to be noted that we are affording these VOA investigations every priority and unless the requirement for making security checks is waived and it is not seen how it could be waived, in view of Executive Order 9835, it is impossible to speed up these investigations. When the State Department indicates a particular urgency with regard to any case, we have gone so far as to order the investigation by telephone or teletype in order to complete

Mr. Ladd

it more promptly. The field has been ordered to give these investigations priority.

RECOMMENDATION

It is recommended that this matter be discussed with appropriate officials of the State Department to ascertain exactly what the extent of the language above-mentioned is and that they be requested to clarify the language so that any ambiguity will be removed and that they will be forced to state just exactly what they mean since it appears that they have rendered a report to a Congressional Committee which is susceptible to the interpretation that the FBI has delayed the VOA Program even though they use the word "understandably" in referring to the delay.

If the State Department will not clarify this language in writing then it is recommended that we lodge a formal protest with that Department concerning this matter.

Handwritten:
JFM
Jaguer ✓
1/31
Jaguer
H.

OFFICE MEMORANDUM - UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

DATE: March 7, 1949

b7D

FROM : SAC, St. Paul

SUBJECT: [REDACTED]
INFORMANT - CZECHOSLOVAKIAN ACTIVITIES

Reurmemo dated October 20, 1948 wherein it was suggested that [REDACTED] be contacted with a view to developing him as an informant in this office on matters pertaining to Czechoslovakian individuals and activities.

An agent of this office interviewed [REDACTED] at his office located at [REDACTED] at which time the latter was unable to relate any specific information not already in possession of the St. Paul Office. He stated, however, that he would obtain a list of all members of the United American Slavs of Minnesota, an organization which, he believes, might be subject to great infiltration by the members of the Communist Party in this area.

[REDACTED] who as the Bureau is aware, is [REDACTED] seemed more interested in discussing what he termed "Communist matters on a higher level."

He said specifically that as of February 19 he had discussed with Congressman WALTER H. JUDD of Minnesota the matter of the Communist infiltration of what he termed the "Czechoslovakian desk" in the Voice of America program.

[REDACTED] stated that he has an informant who, a long time ago, was denied the principal job on this desk for the reason that he was not a citizen of the United States. This individual, whom [REDACTED] did not name, together with other individuals closely associated with [REDACTED] has informed him that members of the Communist Party and foreign agents are currently employed on the Czechoslovakian desk. [REDACTED] said that approximately eight or maybe eleven individuals, some of whom are Communists or Communist sympathizers, are so employed.

The Bureau is requested to obtain the names of these individuals identified only as employees of the Voice of America assigned to the Czechoslovakian desk so that this office might, at [REDACTED] request, furnish them to [REDACTED]. It is his feeling, he said, that if he knows the names of these individuals he can provide this Bureau with information probably not in the files of the FBI concerning the Czechoslovakian background of them, which may have a marked bearing upon their loyalty to this country. [REDACTED] informed that he feels, as he explained to Congressman JUDD, that a "serious leak" has developed in the Czechoslovakian section of the VOA, and that it is attributable wholly to subversive activities on the part of individuals of Communistic leanings currently assigned to this desk. [REDACTED] said that the information he can give if he knows the names of these individuals will be of interest to the Bureau, as well as the State Department.

REW:FKB
65-561

RECORDED - 119

ENCLOSURE

100-244600-72
FBI
MAR 10 1949

cc → Messrs. Callan
Wall
Baumgardner
Thomsen

SAC, New York

February 18, 1949

Director, FBI

CHARLES W. EILER THAYER
Security Matter - C

You are instructed to conduct a thorough but discreet investigation of the captioned individual who is presently the head of the International Broadcasting Division of the State Department (Voice of America) in New York City.

The Bureau records reflect the following items of information:

(1) Thayer was born February 9, 1910, at Villanova, Pennsylvania. He was educated at St. Paul's School and the United States Military Academy from where he was graduated in 1933. He was appointed clerk in the American Embassy in Moscow in 1934; Vice Consul, American Embassy in Moscow, 1937; Vice Consul, American Embassy in Berlin, 1937; Vice Consul in Hamburg, 1939; and Third Secretary and Vice Consul, American Embassy, London, 1943 (detached as secretary to Secretariat, European Advisory Commission, 1943-1944). He was on furlough for military service in World War II in 1944. In 1947 he was appointed Acting Chief of the International Broadcasting Division of the Information and Educational Exchange, Department of State, Washington, D. C.

(World Biography, 1948)

The register of State Department Foreign Service officers reflects further that Thayer has served in Korea, Kabul, and on August 9, 1946, he was detailed to the War College in Washington, D. C.

(2) During 1944, when Thayer was in London, he had in his employ a Chinese servant. The British Intelligence Service for a period of time considered this Chinese servant as a possible Japanese agent. However, the suspicion was apparently unfounded and no reflection was cast upon Thayer.

(65-526079)

(3) In connection with Yugoslav activities in the Washington, D.C., area, Washington Field Office Confidential Informant [redacted] revealed on January 30, 1948, that one Vaso Trivanovich, who has been active in Yugoslav affairs, was working through Charles W. Thayer to gain employment with the Voice of America

(100-32820-492)

(4) In connection with the investigation of the cast entitled "Alleys, Espionage - R," the Seattle Office has advised by memorandum dated December 13, 1948, that Seattle Informant [redacted] has indicated that one Tania (last name unknown, possibly Tania Galun) reportedly was obtaining information for the NKVD. This Tania was believed by the informant to be identical with a Tania who was the girl friend of Charles Thayer, Third Secretary of the State Department and Administrative Officer.

(100-333625-286)

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

MAILED 13

★ FEB 18 1949 P.M.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

b2
b7D

65-526079
7-13
W

(5) During the investigation of Gabrielle Verbrugghen Hyldahl for the Central Intelligence Agency one Charles W. Thayer at the War College was interviewed as a reference. It is noted that the investigation of Hyldahl developed considerable information reflecting upon her morale.

(116-259)

(6) Thayer in the past has been one of the individuals who has been critical of the Bureau in connection with the handling of the Voice of America program. Much of his criticism has been misleading and untrue. In one case it has been necessary for the Bureau to make a formal protest to the State Department because of publicity emanating from that Department relative to the Voice of America program.

Also under the Voice of America program the Bureau conducted an investigation of one [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] Investigation further developed that [REDACTED]
The investigation did not develop [REDACTED]

The Bureau has subsequently received information from a most confidential source that Charles W. Thayer has admitted to certain officials within the State Department that [REDACTED]
In this connection he has further admitted that Dr. James M. Rowe is his personal physician and that [REDACTED]
[REDACTED]

Your attention is specifically directed to Bureau letter of February 9, 1949, a copy of which was furnished to the Washington Field, instructing that a security investigation be conducted of Dr. J. M. Rowe. It is expected that you will correlate the information obtained in the investigation of both these cases.

You are instructed to develop full background information on Thayer and conduct a thorough but discreet investigation of his character, loyalty, and activities. It is not believed desirable that a neighborhood investigation be conducted and it is expected that you will exercise due caution in all contacts made during the course of this investigation in order to avoid any embarrassment or repercussions to the Bureau. All information which has been obtained from confidential informants should, of course, be reported. The Bureau does not desire that any information set forth in items 2 and 6 above appear in any report unless such information is developed through the investigation.

This report must be very carefully prepared and the identities of all individuals and organizations mentioned therein must be explained. Proper caution should be exercised to adequately protect any and all confidential informants. This report should be in the hands of the Bureau no later than April 2, 1949.

(As of February 16, 1949, the loyalty form which Mr. Nicholson advised Mr. Roach was being prepared by the State Dept. had not as yet been received at the Bureau.)

cc - Washington Field Division

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. LADD

DATE: February 9, 1949

FROM : V. P. KEAY *VPK*

SUBJECT: CHARLES W. THAYER
VOICE OF AMERICA PROGRAM

Reference is made to Mr. Rosen's memorandum to you dated February 2, 1949 setting forth the results of Mr. Roach's discussion with Mr. John E. Peurifoy, Assistant Secretary of State, during which conversation Mr. Peurifoy informed Mr. Roach that he intended to check into the matter to determine why the State Department had not requested an investigation of Charles W. Thayer. The Director commented on this matter by stating, "Keep on top of this. Make a most thorough investigation of Thayer. H."

Mr. Roach has learned today that Mr. Peurifoy passed the matter down to Mr. Donald L. Nicholson, Chief, Security Division, State Department, to determine why Thayer's case had never been submitted to the Bureau. Mr. Nicholson advised Mr. Roach that Thayer, according to the Legal Division of the State Department, is exempt from investigation under the Voice of America program and that, therefore, a request will not be made of the Bureau to conduct investigation of him.

2 ENCL
The State Department draws this conclusion when reading that portion of the act that states that those appointed by the President and confirmed by the Senate need not be investigated. They apply this exemption to Thayer, a foreign service officer, who did, at the time of receiving his appointment as a career foreign service officer, get a White House appointment which was later confirmed by the Senate. Mr. Nicholson informed Mr. Roach that in his way of thinking this is a mere technicality upon which the State Department is standing but that apparently they feel it is sufficient and for reasons unknown to him they do not desire to send the Thayer case to us. Mr. Nicholson informed Mr. Roach, however, that upon further check it had been determined that Thayer's loyalty form was never sent to the Bureau for reasons unknown to him but that he is now having a form made up and sent to the Bureau under the Loyalty Program. Mr. Nicholson stated that "perhaps" the Bureau may find some derogatory information in its files which would necessitate opening a full field loyalty case on Thayer. It would in effect place Thayer under investigation, although not under the Voice of America program.

With reference to the Voice of America program and the statement recently issued to a Congressional committee by Mr. Lloyd A. Lehrbas that investigations under the Voice of America program were necessarily being held up in view of the requirement of persons under the program to be investigated by the FBI, Mr. Roach discussed this matter with Mr. Donald L. Nicholson who in turn discussed it with Mr. Lehrbas. At this time Mr. Lehrbas stated that he had no intention to discredit the Bureau in conjunction with the program and that the only purpose of his statement concerning the investigation delay was to impress upon the Congressional committee that "any investigative process requires time." He further stated that the word "clearance" was badly chosen as he well knows that the Bureau does not clear anyone for employment. Mr. Lehrbas stated that he would be glad to "straighten

Attachment

RRR:mk

2-18-49

1077 ny

WFO

HT

Usual State Dept double talk.

Wall

ph 517

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F B I

MR. LADD

out the record" by means of a formal letter to the Bureau.

Mr. Nicholson informed Mr. Roach that this letter had been dictated in his office and would be forthcoming to the Bureau in the near future. This matter will be followed and you will be informed when the letter in question has been received.

ADDENDUM (RRR:mk 2-9-49) There is attached the letter from the State Department above referred to.

This will serve no purpose. The harm was done before a Congressional Committee. A letter to us doesn't correct it.

X.

as regards Thayer proceed with a security investigation. We have enough without further from desk to warrant a thorough investigation of him.

X.

100-346628-74

CHANGED TO

100-3-70-674X

Director, FBI

March 25, 1949

SAC, St. Paul

[REDACTED]
INFORMANT - CZECHOSLOVAKIAN ACTIVITIES

b7D

Reurmemo dated October 20, 1948, and St. Paul memo to Bureau dated March 7, 1949.

[REDACTED] was again contacted concerning his knowledge of Czechoslovakian activities and at that time supplied the following information concerning the personnel and background of individuals he states are currently employed as personnel of the Czechoslovakian desk in the Voice of America program in New York. According to the informant of [REDACTED] whose identity the latter did not reveal, certain of the following individuals employed on the Voice of America are either Communist sympathizers or retain strong family or personal ties with the present governmental regime in Czechoslovakia.

1. CHARLES C. SHELDON, alias SCHOENBAUM - He is "Acting Editor in Chief" and a CAF-12. He was naturalized early in 1947 and claims he received the Degree of Doctor of Laws from Charles University in Prague. He escaped to England where he claims employment by B.B.C. He then went to South America, reportedly to escape military service. Upon arrival in New York, he was employed by the Czech General Consulate, where he worked with one FRIERLINGER, who at one time was Czechoslovakian Minister to the United States and later Minister to Moscow; is currently in government service in Prague with the Communist regime; and is a close associate of J. MUENZER, now employed on the Voice of America. MUENZER is the brother-in-law of FRIERLINGER. He is closely associated with one STURM, who was with the American forces in Europe and was arrested in France with one HOFFMEISTER for Communist activities before the Germans seized Paris. According to [REDACTED] MUENZER, who is a good friend of SHELDON's and who was given a position on Voice of America through the good offices of SHELDON, formerly worked very closely with JAN PAPANEK, who was the Consul General for the Czechs in New York and is now at New York University.

SHELDON became associated with the Voice of America as a translator but was released. He was then employed by "New York Listy", a Czech daily paper owned by RICHARD VOGEL.

REW:DAK
65-561

cc: New York (2)
WFO (2)

RECORDED - 110

INDEXED - 110

FBI
13 APR 27 1949

MAIL

75

Memo to Bureau

Re: [REDACTED]

March 25, 1949

b7D

In April, 1947, with the backing and support of Mr. JAN PAPANEK, SHELDON was again employed by Voice of America as a full-time worker and is now requesting that he be raised to CAF-13, because his present salary is not sufficient. SHELDON's wife is said to come from a well-to-do Hungarian-Jewish family and either is now or has been employed as a radio monitor in the British Information Service in New York.

[REDACTED] stated that his informant has advised him that SHELDON is telling associates in New York, "The FBI investigated me, but everything is all right." [REDACTED] said that SHELDON was apparently recently called to Washington for a hearing.

[REDACTED] stated that SHELDON has a brother named SEBA in Prague, who is employed by the Czech Ministry of Information in the Press Section. SHELDON keeps in touch with this brother it is claimed through a third person. SHELDON's uncle, Dr. SCHOENBAUM was and probably still is in the employ of the present regime, and his last position was as a member of the Czech Commission in Mexico.

SHELDON, according to [REDACTED] information, is conceited and in his own circles (in which [REDACTED] informant circulates) SHELDON has been sharply critical of the abilities and activities of the Chief of the International Broadcasting Division, one Mr. TRAYER. [REDACTED] said that SHELDON's ability as a workman has been questioned, since he does not write nor edit copy nor translate nor broadcast.

2. OTOKAR AREJCI - He is a full-time VOA employee in grade CAF-9. He is a disabled veteran born in New York and employed by VOA since 1944. He is considered to be intelligent, able, willing worker, and reliable. He writes and speaks Slovak and Czech. He substitutes for SHELDON on the Czech desk.

3. L. LOGAN, also known as LOEWENBELIN - He is a full-time VOA employee in grade CAF-11 and a Doctor of Law, who studied at the Bratislav University. He has been employed at the VOA since the latter part of 1943 and was recommended and backed for VOA employment by BRACKETT LEWIS and Mr. PAPANEK. LOGAN was naturalized the latter part of 1946 and married in February, 1949. He

Memo to Bureau

Re: [redacted]

March 25, 1949

b7D

is a student of the Slovak language but (says [redacted] informant) speaks with a Hungarian accent. He is good-hearted but extremely sensitive and unstable emotionally. During his work, he is said by the informant to have "cried readily." He was recently investigated by a security commission in New York but continues to broadcast, even though he was requested not to do so by an audition committee. His brother, name unknown, is a dentist, who works from time to time as a narrator in Slovak films for the Film Unit of the State Department in Washington.

4. Mr. ~~EROZ~~ (original name changed) - He is a Doctor of Law in CAF-9 on VOA and has been employed full time since January 1, 1949. He has SHELDON's backing and is said to have been with the American forces during the war. His speaking and writing knowledge of Czech has been considered inadequate by his associates on the Czech Desk and recently he was requested not to broadcast in any Czech programs. [redacted] advised that his informant tells him that this man is neither intelligent nor comprehending.

5. Mrs. ~~WINN~~(OVA) - She is a CAF-9 employee of VOA and is on a purchase-order arrangement, working 24 days per month for \$17.00 per day. She was recommended by SHELDON, but considerable difficulty has surrounded her employment. ARCH K. JEAN in Washington ordered her dismissed, but Chief PUHAN retained her and will intercede at Mr. THOMPSON's office at the New York Voice of America for her. She is the wife of one of the leading doctors in the Veterans Administration.

6. J. MUENZER - He is a CAF-11 employee of VOA and was formerly editor of the "Czech Word" (Čzkeho Slova) and "Peoples Paper" (Lidovych Novin). He came to the United States in 1939 and, as related above, was employed and worked with FREILINGER, the Czech Minister to the United States, who later became Minister to Moscow. Up to 1946, he was employed by the Czech Consul in New York and was then released. In the summer of 1946, he was recommended to the VOA by the American Ambassador in Prague, and for several weeks, he wrote and broadcast programs for VOA.

Memo to Bureau

Re: [REDACTED]

March 25, 1949

b7D

According to [REDACTED] some official connected with the Czech desk of VOA inquired as to who it was who recommended MUENZER. According to [REDACTED] informant, an investigation determined that he was recommended by his friend, Mr. JIRI (GEORGE) HRONEK (whose surname was formerly LANSTEIN) and who then was (1946) political chief of the Prague Broadcasting Station and a leading Communist Party worker in Czechoslovakia.

[REDACTED] stated that this same JIRI (GEORGE) HRONEK is now one of the 21 delegates from Soviet Russia and Eastern European States attending the Cultural and Scientific Conference for World Peace at the Waldorf Astoria Hotel in New York. HRONEK is now Chief of the Editorial Service of the Czech Ministry of Information.

When it was determined by investigation that HRONEK had recommended MUENZER for VOA employment, his services with VOA were terminated. After 1½ years, however - at the insistence of SHELDON and PAPANEK - MUENZER was again employed on a purchase order basis - 24 days a month at a salary of \$20.12 per day. MUENZER is not a citizen of the United States.

7. Miss REICHMAN(OVA)
8. F. SVOBODA
9. Mr. ANDIC (name changed from Hungarian-sounding name)
10. JULIUS FIRTH
11. JAROSLAV DRABEK

[REDACTED] stated that he at this time does not have information concerning employees numbered 7 through 11 above, but that upon its receipt by him, he will supply it to this office. He did state, however, that FIRTH and DRABEK above are in this country on visitors' visas.

[REDACTED] stated that in view of the above concerning the present employees of the Czech desk in the Voice of America, he thought it highly probable that any of the 21 delegates from Russia and Eastern European countries to the Cultural and Scientific Conference for World Peace would contact some of these VOA employees. He stated that his informant told him that either HRONEK or MUENZER would be in contact, as well as would one J. L. HROMADKA, another of the

Memo to Bureau

Re: [REDACTED]

March 25, 1949

b7D

delegates, who is a Protestant minister in Czechoslovakia. [REDACTED] states that he knows HROMADKA is extremely friendly to the Soviet Union. He was in the United States during the war and connected with Princeton University.

[REDACTED] stated that his informant advises him that a man named JACOBSON, who is now or has been connected with the University of California as a teacher of Slavik languages, is a confidant of members of the Czech desk. JACOBSON, a Russian, is relied upon by SHELDON for guidance and help, according to Dr. PROSHEK's informant, and is instrumental in the formation of policy developed by and pursued by the Voice of America program as it concerns Czechoslovakia.

The above information is being supplied to the Bureau with copies to New York and Washington Field Offices for its information and whatever action is deemed appropriate.

cc-1

April 12, 1949

Mr. Jack D. Neal
Associate Chief
Division of Security, Department of State
515 Twenty-second Street, N. W.
Washington, D. C.

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL
BY SPECIAL MESSENGER

RECORDED - 115
INDEXED - 115

76

VOICE OF AMERICA INVESTIGATIONS

From a confidential source it has been learned that there are six persons presently employed in connection with Czechoslovakian work on the Voice of America whose names have not been furnished this Bureau for investigation under the provisions of Public Law 402, 80th Congress. These persons are said to be as follows:

Jaroslav Drabek, aka Jaroslav Brabes
Julius Firt
Hubert Ripka
Ann Krtil
Oscar Holder
Wilton Hewinkle

At this time I should like to know whether you desire that investigations concerning them be instituted under the provisions of this Public Law, and, if so, it is requested that the Department of State submit the appropriate forms containing background information which may serve as the basis for such investigations.

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

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover

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Mr. J. Edgar Hoover

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U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE

68 MAY 10 1949

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Rosen
 FROM : G. G. Carlan

DATE: April 12, 1949

SUBJECT:
 INFORMANT - CZECHOSLOVAKIAN ACTIVITIES
 VOICE OF AMERICA

b7D

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

PURPOSE

To recommend that the Bureau strongly suggest to the Department of State that it refer the names of six employees of the Voice of America Czechoslovakian Desk to the Bureau for Voice of America investigations. Information has been obtained by the St. Paul office from an informant on Czechoslovakian matters, that he may be able to furnish derogatory information as to the loyalty of such employees and that there is a "serious leak" on this Desk due to Communist infiltration.

BACKGROUND

at is being developed by the St. Paul office as an informant on Czechoslovakian activities. The possibility of using as an informant was suggested to Mr. H. B. Fletcher by Congressman Walter H. Judd (R.) of Minnesota.

The St. Paul office by letter dated March 7, 1949, reported that had been unable to provide any specific data on activities of the Communist Party which was not already known to that office. The letter, which stated that seemed more interested in discussing what he termed "Communist matters on a higher level", reported the following comments of concerning the Voice of America.

stated that he has an informant who a long time ago was denied the principal job on the Czechoslovakian Desk for the reason that he was not a citizen of the United States. This individual whom did not name, together with other individuals closely associated with had informed him that members of the Communist Party and foreign agents are currently employed on the Czechoslovakian Desk. He said that approximately eight or maybe eleven individuals, some of whom are Communists or Communist sympathizers, are so employed. stated that his informant has indicated that a "serious leak" had developed in the Czechoslovakian Section of the Voice of America and that it is attributable wholly to subversive activities on the part of individuals with Communist leanings who are currently assigned to this Desk.

In the St. Paul letter dated March 7, 1949, it is stated that has indicated that if furnished with the names of persons employed on Czechoslovakian work at the Voice of America, he can provide the Bureau with information concerning their Czechoslovakian backgrounds which may have a marked bearing upon their loyalty to the United States.

JEN:ers:ryg
 66-2542
 Attachments

RECORDED - 115
 INDEXED - 115

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 66-2542-3-43
 41-10729-3-31

5-24

6/20

7/20

Memorandum for Mr. Rosen

RESULTS OF V.O.A. INVESTIGATIONS

Through liaison we have obtained from the Department of State the attached list of V.O.A. employees now assigned to Czechoslovakian matters. It contains twenty-one names. We have received no request to investigate six of them. We are currently investigating two of these persons. We have completed investigation of thirteen of them.

In two of the thirteen V.O.A. investigations handled by the Bureau, it was determined that the employees had definite pro-Communist tendencies. These two employees are Kristian Charles Sheldon (123-916) and Vojtech Ervin Antic (123-1925).

SPECIFIC DATA FURNISHED BY THE INFORMANT

A subsequent letter from the St. Paul Office dated March 25, 1949, reports a second interview with [] in which he furnished specific comments concerning eleven V.O.A. employees. His comments include derogatory information as to Kristian Charles Sheldon. The information he furnished as to Sheldon had already been adequately developed during the V.O.A. investigation. In addition, [] alleged that one J. Munzer (probably identical with Jan Munzer, a V.O.A. Language Editor) is closely associated with Sheldon. According to [], Munzer also is alleged to have been connected formerly with Jiri (George) Hronek, now Chief, Editorial Service, Czech Ministry of Information, and recently in attendance at the Cultural and Scientific Conference for World Peace at the Waldorf Astoria Hotel, New York City. On March 31, 1947, there was received at the Bureau a request to conduct investigation concerning Munzer under Public Law 402, 80th Congress. b7D

[] comments as to the other nine V.O.A. employees do not require any action by the Bureau as they merely pertain to the employees' backgrounds.

OBSERVATION

Whether or not the State Department retains persons about whom derogatory information concerning loyalty has been developed through the V.O.A. investigations is not the responsibility of the Bureau. In the two cases mentioned, i.e., Sheldon and Antic, where disloyal data were developed, copies of the V.O.A. reports were sent not only to the Department of State but also to the Civil Service Commission. Inasmuch as no new specific allegations of disloyalty have been made concerning the thirteen individuals already investigated under the V.O.A. Program, no action is required on the basis of information furnished by []

Memorandum for Mr. Rosen

RECOMMENDATIONS

It does not appear that the Bureau has any responsibility to see to it that the Department of State requests the Bureau to conduct investigations of persons who are employed under the provisions of Public Law 402, 80th Congress. However, in view of the allegation of the St. Paul informant that there is Communist infiltration into the Czech Desk at the Voice of America and as he has indicated he may be able to furnish specific derogatory data concerning the loyalty of persons employed on this Desk if their identities are made available to him, it is felt that the Bureau would discharge any obligation placed on it through possession of this information by strongly suggesting to the Department of State that it submit for investigation the names and background data of all individuals who are performing work on that desk. It is noted that we have conducted or are conducting investigations of all but six individuals in that category. There is attached a proposed letter to the Department of State in which such a suggestion is made.

It is also recommended that a letter be directed to the St. Paul office advising that the Bureau does not desire at this time to furnish [redacted] with a list of Voice of America employees on the Czech Desk. This letter should request the St. Paul office to advise the Bureau of any reason why it would not be advisable for the Bureau to furnish the State Department information received from [redacted]. In addition, the St. Paul office should be requested to state whether there is an objection to furnishing [redacted] name as the source of the information. Such a proposed letter is attached hereto which, in addition, requests the St. Paul office to determine from [redacted] what he meant by there being a "serious leak" in the Czech Desk. b7D

In the event St. Paul advises there is no obligation on the Bureau to maintain confidential [redacted] identity, it is recommended the State Department be advised of his offer to furnish information regarding persons under consideration for employment on the Czech Desk. The State Department will be advised that if it so desires, it may wish to consult him regarding such persons. In the meantime St. Paul will maintain contact with [redacted] for any such information.

Ok Dm
Vm

Attachments

OFFICE MEMORANDUM - UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : The Director

DATE: April 28, 1949

FROM : D. M. Ladd

SUBJECT: CHALLIS THAYER
Foreign Service Officer
U. S. Department of State
Washington, D. C.
LOYALTY OF GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES

PURPOSE:

To advise you of the contemplated action in connection with the Loyalty case on Thayer.

BACKGROUND:

Reference is made to my memorandum to you dated April 27, 1949, concerning the captioned individual under the characterization, "Security Matter - C," which referenced memorandum is attached.

Regarding the statement in my memorandum of April 27, 1949, that Thayer was allegedly exempted from investigation under the Voice of America Program, it is noted from a review of Thayer's file that Mr. Donald L. Nicholson, Chief, Security Division, State Department, advised that according to the Legal Division of the State Department Thayer was exempted from investigation under the public law pertaining to the VOA Program. The State Department's Legal Division based its opinion on the fact that the Congressional Act states those persons appointed by the President and confirmed by the Senate need not be investigated. This exemption was applied to Thayer, a foreign service officer of the State Department, since Thayer was appointed as a foreign service officer by the White House and was confirmed by the Senate. Mr. Nicholson expressed the opinion that this was a mere technicality upon which the State Department was standing.

In view of the information developed in the Security investigation recently completed, a Loyalty investigation will be conducted as was recommended in accordance with your approval, as noted on my memorandum of April 27, 1949. The Security investigation of Thayer revealed that while with the Office of Strategic Services in Italy he associated with and supported the Communist and Communist sympathizer element in the OSS; further, he was described as pro-Tito and was influential in turning the support of the United States from Malenkov to Tito. Thayer was also a close associate of Dr. Howe of New York City, who was determined to have numerous Russian connections.

ACTION:

The Loyalty Section is preparing a letter to the Field requesting a Loyalty investigation. Letters are also being addressed to the State Department and the Department of the Army for appropriate investigation in foreign countries where Thayer has been stationed with the State Department and OSS. The Field is being instructed to conduct this investigation in a discreet manner in order to avoid any possibility of criticism of the Bureau by Thayer, which he has previously done in connection with the VOA Program.

CNR: jam

RECORDED - 118
INDEXED - 118

43 MAY 2 1949

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OFFICE MEMORANDUM - UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : THE DIRECTOR

FROM : MR. LADD

SUBJECT: CHARLES WILSON THAYER
SECURITY MATTER - C

DATE: April 27, 1949

6/27/85

SPG Bja/try

SP10 CG/1988

April 89-2116

Reference is made to Mr. Key's memorandum to Mr. Ladd dated February 9, 1949, advising that Thayer, as head of the International Broadcasting Division (Voice of America) of the State Department, was allegedly exempt from investigation under the VOA program as a foreign service officer in the State Department. You made the notation that a security investigation should be made of Thayer.

PURPOSE

The purpose of this memorandum is to advise you of the results of the security investigation conducted of Thayer.

BACKGROUND

A thorough but discreet investigation was conducted of Thayer to determine his background, activities and character. All interviews were conducted in a most circumspect manner in view of the basis in which the investigation was conducted and his position and connections within the State Department in order to protect the Bureau's interest in the matter. The bulk of the information obtained by the Washington Field Office was obtained from Mr. John H. Finlator of the Division of Security and Investigations of the Department of State who furnished this information on a most confidential basis.

The investigation has established the following items:

(1) Thayer served with the Office of Strategic Services during the recent war. While stationed at Bari, Italy, he associated with and supported the Communist and Communist sympathizer elements in the OSS. He was pro-Tito and allegedly was influential in destroying the "Mihailovich Legend" and turning the support of the United States from Mihailovich to Tito. While in the OSS in Europe he reportedly associated with Russians and individuals sympathetic to the Communist cause.

cc: Mr. Ladd
Mr. Fletcher
Mr. Callan
Mr. Wall

RECORDED - 118

INDEXED - 118

HT:wma (GAS)

Director's Notation: 43 MAY 2 1949
"Just why is he exempt
from a loyalty investigation."

H."

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

ORIGINAL FILED IN

78

(2) In his capacity as head of VOA he desired to obtain the services of [redacted]

b7D

[redacted] ~~(S)~~ ~~(X)~~

(3) Thayer is a patient of Dr. Kowe of New York. It is noted that a separate investigation of Dr. Kowe has developed the fact that he is of Russian extraction and has served as the doctor for various officials of Russian agencies in the United States such as the New York Consulate, Amtorg, etc. He is known to have been the doctor for Russian seamen under arrangements with the Russian Consulate in New York. Thayer's connection with Dr. Kowe appeared to have been primarily that of doctor and patient.

(4) Thayer is the father of an illegitimate child born to [redacted] In this connection Thayer made the arrangements to have the child delivered by Dr. Kowe.

b6
b7C

(5) Thayer is undoubtedly a homosexual. He has been a very close associate of the following individuals who have been connected with the State Department and who have either admitted their homosexual tendencies or have been accused by one another as possessing such tendencies. These individuals are as follows:

Ira W. Porter
Nicholas Nabokoff
Jacques Brosse
Robert Ross
Carmel Offie
Vernon Alves
Rankin Robert

This information has been obtained from [redacted]
[redacted] of the Department of State.
[redacted] has further made information available which he has obtained from an undercover operator of his, used in the investigation of homosexuals in the State Department, which undercover operator has alleged that Thayer has been found by him in a position with another man indicating that Thayer had been engaging in such an act. [redacted]

b7D

CONFIDENTIAL

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

undercover operator has further stated that Thayer has made personal advances to him of a nature indicating such proclivities.

[] identity must be protected by all means, in view of the fact that his making the information available places his position with the State Department in jeopardy and would ruin an excellent source of information for the Washington Field Office.

b7D

(6) In connection with the above matter, [] has advised that [] was actively investigating Thayer because of his homosexual proclivities. Knowledge of the investigation by some unknown means came to Thayer. Thayer thereupon went to Charles "Chip" Bohlen, counsel of the State Department, Thayer's brother-in-law, who in turn then allegedly went to Under Secretary of State Robert Lovett complaining of the investigation which was being made of Thayer whereupon Robert Lovett allegedly gave instructions to John Puerifoy to cease the investigation of Thayer.

No official record of Thayer's investigation appears in the records of the State Department. However, [] made available an unofficial copy of the results of the investigation conducted by the Division of Security and Investigations. [] has been very cooperative with the Bureau in this matter.

(7) Your attention has previously been brought to the newspaper article appearing in the "Washington Daily News" dated April 22, 1949, which article reflects that Thayer (erroneously set forth as Charles O. Thayer) was to be replaced in August or September as head of the VOA. In addition, the New York Office has just advised that Thayer has announced his transfer as head of the Voice of America to a post in the U. S. Embassy in Greece. You will recall that Thayer is a Presidential appointee foreign service officer and as such as exempt from investigation under the Voice of America program. The reason given for his transfer is the expiration of the four-years duty in the continental United States, the law requiring such foreign service officers to move to a foreign post after this period of domestic duty.

RECOMMENDATIONS

(1) The security investigation has been completed in so far as it is commensurate with a discreet investigation protecting the Bureau's interest in the matter. A great deal of derogatory information concerning

Director's Notation:

"This certainly is no place for him to go. As a matter of fact he should have no place in Govt.

H."

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Thayer's character has been developed, however, it is recommended that neither the report of the Washington Field nor the information appearing therein be disseminated for the reasons, (a) the dissemination would jeopardize the Bureau's valuable contact in [redacted] and would possibly jeopardize his position with the State Department and, (b) the Administrative Division of the State Department already possesses the information and such information has been suppressed.

b7D

Director's Notation: "Yes. H." (2) A Loyalty Form on Thayer has been received by the Bureau. It is recommended that a loyalty investigation be opened on the basis of the information concerning Thayer's activities while with OSS in Bari, Italy. A loyalty investigation would permit a more open type of investigation under which investigation numerous leads would suggest themselves which could not be covered in a more discreet security investigation.

(3) In view of the wealth of derogatory information which was obtained by the Washington Field Office in a most discreet and circum-spect manner without apparently revealing the Bureau's interest in Thayer, it is recommended that the Administrative Division consider a letter of commendation to the Washington Field Office and the Agent responsible for the investigation.

Director's Notation:
"O. K."

H."

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

cc-Mr. [redacted]
Mr. [redacted]
Mr. Fults
Mr. Newby

AIR MAIL SPECIAL DELIVERY

SAC, St. Paul

April 12, 1949

Director, FBI

[redacted] b7D
INFORMANT - CZECHOSLOVAKIAN ACTIVITIES
VOICE OF AMERICA
St. Paul File: 65-561

Reurlets dated March 7 and March 25, 1949.

The Bureau does not deem it desirable at this time to furnish your office with a list of individuals who are employed on the Czech Desk at the Voice of America.

You are requested, however, to advise the Bureau of any reason which would make it undesirable to furnish to the State Department the information obtained from [redacted] as contained in the two referenced letters. Further, you are requested to advise whether there is any reason the name of [redacted] should not be furnished to the Department of State as the source of the information.

The information contained in your letter dated March 25 which related to the present Voice of America employees has been compared with the information obtained by the Bureau during its regular Voice of America applicant investigations of the employees mentioned. The derogatory information furnished by [redacted] which related to Kristian Charles Sheldon was adequately covered during the V. O. A. investigation.

For your information, the J. Munzer referred to by [redacted] is probably identical with Jan Munzer, who is presently employed as a Language Editor on the Voice of America. The information concerning Munzer's alleged connections with Frierlinger and Jiri Hronek is to be furnished to the Department of State in connection with reports prepared during the current V. O. A. investigation of Jan Munzer. Refer Bureau letter dated April 11, 1949, in this connection.

It is noted that the data furnished by [redacted] concerning the nine other persons employed on the Voice of America does not require action by the Bureau.

On the occasion of your next interview with [redacted] you should secure from him an amplification of the meaning of his statement "that a serious leak has developed in the Czechoslovakian Section of the Voice of America," which is "attributable wholly to subversive activities on the part of individuals of Communist leanings currently assigned to this desk."

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F F F
43 APR 27 1949

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EX-20

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

Record of Telephone Call or Visitor

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

~~Miss~~ Miss Marilyn Smith
~~called~~ - phoned. International Press
br. 3707 and Publications
Phone No. Section, Dept of
State

Hour 10:16 AM Date May 9, 19 49

REMARKS

When advised of the Director's absence from the office, Miss Smith stated that she would like to have a personal interview with the Director today, if at all possible. She indicated that the International Press and Publications Section of the State Department prepares all the scripts for the Voice of America broadcasts and that they would like make a broadcast about the Director in view of his anniversary tomorrow. She also indicated that any material made available would also be used in several foreign publications.

RECORDED

INDEXED

She was assured that her request would be brought to the Director's attention upon his return to the office, and she would be advised.

She can be contacted at RE-5600, ext. 3707.

ngk MAY 20 1949
memo to Tolson
5-10-49 jfm

I am not available.

k.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Room 5744

5/10

1949

TO:

☒ Director
☐ Mr. Clegg
☐ Mr. Glavin
☐ Mr. Harbo
☐ Mr. Ladd
☐ Mr. Nichols
☐ Mr. Rosen
☐ Mr. Tracy
☐ Mr. Fletcher
☐ Mr. Mohr
☐ Mr. Carlson
☐ Mr. Nease
☐ Miss Gandy
☐ Personnel Files
☐ Records Section
☐ Mrs. Skillman

Mr. Tolson.....
 Mr. Clegg.....
 Mr. Glavin.....
 Mr. Ladd.....
 Mr. Nichols.....
 Mr. Rosen.....
 Mr. Tracy.....
 Mr. Egan.....
 Mr. Gurnea.....
 Mr. Harbo.....
 Mr. Mohr.....
 Mr. Pennington.....
 Mr. Quinn Tamm.....
 Mr. Nease.....
 Miss Gandy.....
 Personnel Files.....
 Records Section.....
 Mrs. Skillman.....

See Me For Appropriate Action

Send File Note and Return

Clyde Tolson

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Tolson

FROM : L. B. Nichols

SUBJECT:

DATE: May 10, 1949

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

By reference from the Director's Office, Mr. McGuire spoke with Miss Marillyn Smith of the International Press and Publications Section of the Department of State. Miss Smith has previously inquired of the Director's Office for an interview with Mr. Hoover. She advised she was preparing a radio script for use on the Voice of America, relative to the Director's twenty-five years in the FBI, and needed background material on the Bureau's growth and development and the Director's service in the Bureau.

Mr. McGuire furnished Miss Smith orally with pertinent data.

JJM:mrh

RECORDED
INDEXED

128-346628-81

52 MAY 20 1949

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

DATE: March 6, 1950

FROM : SAC, New York

SUBJECT: WALTER WEIN; *Waiter Wein*

ROBERT LAWRENCE;

RONAL ESKAYA; *Ronald ESKAYA*BALDANOFF KARASTRIANOFF *Marguitta Bogdanova Karastrianoff*

SECURITY MATTER - C

b2
b7D*0 Voice of America*

On February 20, 1950, Confidential Informant [] advised that frequently a person from the Personnel Division of the Placement Section of the Voice of America at New York City calls him in an attempt to locate suitable personnel familiar with foreign languages for the Voice of America. Recently Informant stated that some person from this division called and requested that he suggest the name of some person capable of handling the Bulgarian language.

Informant stated he contacted a MR. B. M. POPOFF, who is associated with the American Bible Society, and asked him if he knew anyone whom he could recommend who spoke Bulgarian. MR. POPOFF advised Informant that under no circumstances would he recommend anyone to the Voice of America, and particularly one who was to work in the Bulgarian Section. When the Informant inquired of his reason for such a position, MR. POPOFF stated that MR. L. KISSELINCHEV, who operates an import and export firm at 44 Whitehall Street, had a sister who was employed in the Bulgarian Section of the Voice of America, but that she had been recently dismissed and replaced by one MISS BALDANOFF KARASTRIANOFF. MR. KISSELINCHEV stated that BALDANOFF KARASTRIANOFF is the daughter of the chief of the moving picture industry in Sofia, Bulgaria, and that she came to the United States on a students visa and was immediately employed by the Voice of America.

This is MARGUITA BOGDANOVA KARASTRIANOFF
123-3751

KISSELINCHEV further stated that one WALTER WEIN is the Chief of the Bulgarian Division in the VOA, and that he recently obtained a MR. ROBERT LAWRENCE, who a short time ago came from Bulgaria, as his assistant. KISSELINCHEV said that when LAWRENCE arrived in the United States, he was met at the pier by MR. WALTER WEIN. He further stated that he, KISSELINCHEV, could prove that LAWRENCE was the chief organizer of a Communist cell in the American college at Sofia, Bulgaria.

Ronald ESKAYA

KISSELINCHEV also stated that RONAL ESKAYA is third in command of the Bulgarian desk, and he described ESKAYA as a former correspondent for the Communist press of the Bulgarian section in Paris. He stated that ESKAYA is a close friend of TOLAROFF, Prime Minister of Bulgaria, and that

cc 77-4434

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R343 FEB 16 1950RECORDED - 60
INDEXED - 60

MAR 8 1950

EX-1

82

FBI
MAR 8 1950
16471

Director, FBI
100-0

ESKAYA shortly after he came to the United States, was employed at the VOA. Informant stated that he was quite surprised at receiving this information, although he had heard some "gossip" that things were not "in very good shape" in the Bulgarian Section of the VOA.

The indices of the New York Office contained numerous references regarding ROBERT LAWRENCE, but without further information, no identification could be made.

The records of this office contained no information concerning BALDANOFF KARASTRIANOFF or RONAL ESKAYA.

The records reflected that MR. WALTER WEIN, also known as WLADYSLAW, was the subject of an investigation under the character "Special Inquiry - State Department, Public Law 402, 80th Congress, Voice of America". The file on WALTER WEIN contains a letter dated November 5, 1948, to the Bureau in which the following information is set out:

In conducting the investigation of WALTER WEIN's sister, RUTH GREENFIELD, nee HALBORN, Bureau file 123-2181, DR. THEODORE IVANOV GESHKOFF, 504 West 112 Street, New York, who had been RUTH HALBORN's supervisor in the War Department, Language Unit, 165 Broadway, New York City, between October 1943 and March 1944, stated that he believed her brother, whose name he could not recall, was an associate of a fellow traveller, by reason of the fact that he had visited a Lieutenant MORRIS SWADESH at the Language Unit on several occasions. DR. GESHKOFF advised that he had seen MORRIS SWADESH in uniform in a May Day Parade in New York in 1948. DR. GESHKOFF at that time was unable to make any further comment on the relationship between WALTER WEIN and MORRIS SWADESH.

The above is submitted for the information of the Bureau.

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Tolson

FROM : L. B. Nichols

SUBJECT:

DATE: March 16, 1950



Tolson ☒

Ladd ☒

Clegg ☒

Glavin ☒

Nichols ☒

Rosen ☒

Tracy ☒

Harbo ☒

Mohr ☒

Tele. Room ☒

Nease ☒

Gandy ☒

SAC Scheidt advised today that Dave Burger of the German Unit Special Events Program, Voice of America, United States State Department, New York City, had expressed interest in short-waving a program dealing with the FBI to Germany with the hope that it might be heard in the Russian occupied section of Germany. Burger said he had read the Director's article in the George Washington bulletin "Confidential--from Washington" and thought it might be a good idea if a German speaking Agent could be assigned to answer questions based on statements made by the Director in his article. A tape recording would be made so that a completely accurate program could be used to specifically point out just what the FBI stands for and the policies of Mr. Hoover that guide the FBI.

Burger has stated that the Bureau would have full opportunity to go over the script, make any suggestions and changes and could make a final edit of the program. He also stated that the record could be made there in New York or in Washington, which ever would be most convenient for the Bureau.

Scheidt told Burger that this was a matter which had to be taken up directly with Washington headquarters and Mr. Burger will undoubtedly send a letter to the Director within the next few days or will have a Washington representative of the Voice of America contact the Bureau.

cc - Mr. Jones

JJM:dmh

RECORDED - 3

INDEXED - 3

MAR 24 1950

12

MAR 28 1950

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Tolson
 FROM : Mr. Nichols

DATE: March 21, 1950

SUBJECT: ①

For record purposes Mr. John Hogan of the State Department, Voice of America Unit, Washington, D. C. (Code 191, Extension 5323) phoned Mr. McGuire today with regard to the conversation Mr. Burger recently had with SAC Scheidt of our New York Office concerning a desire of Voice of America to prepare a radio program to be beamed to Germany which would incorporate the Director's views on a national police as were contained in the article the Director did for the George Washington University magazine "Confidential."

It is recalled the Director has approved our assisting in the event we receive a direct contact from the Voice of America to handle this program. Mr. Hogan stated that Burger would prepare a script in question and answer form which would be for approximately ten minutes in duration and that Burger would utilize the material in the Director's article "Confidential" as the basis for the program. Burger will send to Hogan a copy of the tentative script in both English and in German so that the Council can review and edit the same. Hogan stated that the Bureau should feel free to make any suggestions or corrections that may be deemed desirable.

Hogan advised that they do not have any German speaking members on their staff here in Washington and it would be easier to make the recording when the script is completed using a German speaking Agent to answer the questions in the New York Office of Voice of America. He advised Hogan to go ahead and have Burger prepare the script and in the meanwhile we would determine the identity of the German speaking Agent who could be used for the recording.

JJM:mcq

100-346625-84
 APR 13 1950
 RECORDED - 81

53 APR 19 1950

45-103

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

DATE: April 10, 1950

FROM : SAC, New York

SUBJECT: ~~WALTER WEIN~~
~~ROBERT LAWRENCE~~
~~RONAL ESKAYA~~
~~BALDANOFF KARASTRIANOFF~~
 SECURITY MATTER-C

Reference is made to New York letter to the Bureau dated March 6, 1950 entitled as above. The names WALTER WEIN, ROBERT LAWRENCE, RONAL ESKAYA and BALDANOFF KARASTRIANOFF carried in the title of the referenced letter should be spelled as follows: WALTER WIEN (Bufile 123-835), ROBERT LAWRENCE (Bufile 123-563) RONALD ESHAYA (Bufile 123-712), MARGUITA BOGDANOVA KARASTOYANOVA (Bufile 123-3751). This information is being brought to the attention of the Bureau so that proper indexing of the names may be achieved.

CC- NY File 100-0-55035 a

NY 123-260
 HHW:ERB

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APR 11 1950

3

EX - 62

FIVE

Trombetti

BB

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Tolson

FROM : L. B. Nichols

DATE: March 24, 1950

SUBJECT: ~~VOICE OF AMERICA BROADCAST TO~~
~~GERMANY REGARDING FBI~~



Tolson ☒

Ladd ☐

Clegg ☐

Glavin ☐

Nichols ☒

Rosen ☐

Tracy ☐

Harbo ☐

Mohr ☐

Tele. Room ☐

Nease ☐

Gandy ☐

With regard to the script being prepared by David Berger, Special Events Officer of the German Unit, International Broadcasting Division, United States State Department, which you recall is to be predicated upon the Director's article in the George Washington University December issue of "Confidential" From Washington, Mr. John Hogan of the Washington Office of Voice of America advised Mr. McGuire that it was necessary for the Bureau's representative on the program to speak German fluently and also that it would be preferable for the recording of the program to be made from New York rather than from Washington, D. C.

Accordingly, a review has been made both here in Washington and in the New York Office of the best qualified German speaking Agent available for this program. Mr. Scheidt, Mr. Whelan and I agree that Special Agent Henrich Von Eckardt, currently assigned to the New York Office, is the best qualified man to handle this program. Von Eckardt has been known to the Bureau, having first entered on duty as a Confidential Informant Translator on January 15, 1942. He was made a special employee on April 13, 1946, and subsequently has been classified as a Special Agent. He is now in grade GS-12, \$6400 per annum, and his last efficiency report rated him as excellent.

Von Eckardt was born in Athens, Greece and attended school in Stuttgart, Germany, was graduated from the college of Stuttgart in 1926 and from the University of Berlin in 1930, with a philosophy of law degree. He became a naturalized citizen of the United States in New York on September 5, 1939. While he is highly proficient as a German linguist, it is noted that when speaking English he has gradually gotten away from a German accent and speaks English sufficiently well as to not in any way affect his work as a Bureau Special Agent.

Accordingly, when the program script is received and reviewed we will advise both the Voice of America and SAC Scheidt that Special Agent Von Eckardt should be used in making the transcription for this program.

JJM:mrh

ENCL.

EX - 51

INDEXED - 19

EX - 51

VCO-346628-86

MAR 30 1950

12 4 -13

SPECIAL AGENTS WITH EXCELLENT PROFICIENCY IN GERMAN
ASSIGNED TO SEAT OF GOVERNMENT, NEW YORK
OR WASHINGTON FIELD

| <u>NAME</u> | <u>PROFICIENCY</u> | <u>ASSIGNED</u> |
|---------------------|--------------------|-----------------|
| Goold, W. George | RSU-exc. | Div. 7 |
| L'Allier, R. O. | RSU-exc. TW | Div. 5 |
| Lund, G. C. | RSUT-exc. | New York |
| Maisch, C. F. | RSU-exc. T | WFO |
| Oberndorf, L. W. R. | RSU-exc. T. | WFO |
| Von Eckardt, H. | RSU-exc. T | New York, |

Key: R, Read; S, Speak; U, Understand; exc., Excellent; T, Translate Without
Dictionary; TW, Translate With Dictionary.

100-346628-11

Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice

New York, N. Y.
March 16, 1950.

| | |
|-------------|-------------------------------------|
| Mr. Tolson | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| Mr. Ladd | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| Mr. Clegg | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Mr. Glavin | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Mr. Nichols | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| Mr. Rosen | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Mr. Tracy | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Mr. Harbo | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Mr. Belmont | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Mr. Mohr | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Tele. Room | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Mr. Nease | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Miss Gandy | <input type="checkbox"/> |

Director, FBI

Attention: Assistant Director L. B. Nichols

Dear Sir:

Reference is made to my telephone conversation of March 16th with Mr. J. J. McGuire of the Bureau, concerning an inquiry received from David Berger, Special Events Officer, German Unit, International Broadcasting Division, U. S. State Department, New York City, regarding a possible shortwave program to the American Zone in Germany, based upon the Director's article in the December 1949 issue of "CONFIDENTIAL FROM WASHINGTON", published by George Washington University.

There is enclosed a copy of memorandum submitted by SA Howard H. Wallace, Jr., regarding Mr. Berger's inquiry.

Pursuant to my telephone conversation with Mr. McGuire, I telephoned Mr. Berger and suggested that his proposal be submitted to the Washington headquarters of the Bureau since the proposed broadcast relates to the activities of the FBI on a national scale and is also based upon an article by the Director. Mr. Berger indicated that he would have their Washington office get in touch with the Bureau regarding this matter.

Very truly yours,

EDWARD SCHEIDT
SAC

Encl.
ES:MT

RECORDED - 11

INDEXED - 11

APR 13 1950

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JYH



United States Department of Justice
Federal Bureau of Investigation

New York, New York

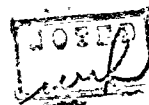
IN REPLY, PLEASE REFER TO

FILE No. _____

March 16, 1950

MEMO:

RE: PUBLIC RELATIONS



DAVID BERGER, Special Events Officer, German Unit, International Broadcasting Division, U.S. State Department, 224 West 57th Street, advised SA HOWARD H. WALLACE, JR., on March 15, 1950, that he sought the Bureau's cooperation in the production of a program to be beamed by a shortwave to the American Zone in Germany, with the hope that it would be heard in the Russian Zone. He stated that he had read an article entitled, "Law Enforcement and the Democratic Tradition", which was written by JOHN EDGAR HOOVER, Director of the FBI. This article was published in the December, 1949, issue of "Confidential from Washington", a bulletin published by the George Washington University of Washington, D.C.

After reading this article it was determined that a propaganda program which, it was believed, would be of immeasurable value to the United States Government, should be produced. He stated that this production was proposed to seek to prove to the Europeans the facts of law enforcement in the democratic tradition as practiced in the United States. In preparing this program, it is proposed that a set of questions based on the article be prepared and it was hoped that the Bureau would supply a Bureau Agent who spoke German sufficiently to answer said questions in German. He advised that the Bureau's cooperation was being requested as it was hoped that said Agent would be one whose name and identity could be disclosed so as to give authenticity to the program. Furthermore, he advised that a script would be drafted, including the questions and answers, and that the same, of course, would be available for Bureau perusal if desired prior to the recording of said program. He explained that this would not be a live program but would be recorded on tape and, therefore, would provide an additional opportunity for correcting any mistakes that might appear therein.

DAVID BERGER advised that the questions would be limited to the article mentioned above, unless the Bureau cared to suggest additional questions and answers which it might be felt would make the program a stronger one. He stated that it was felt that this matter should be decided upon as soon as possible inasmuch as he expected to leave the City of New York on a trip for the Voice of America. He further advised that it was desired that the recording by the FBI Agent be made in New York. However, if it became absolutely necessary, the recording could be made in Washington, D.C. and thereafter cut and edited in New York.

HHW:MOM
81-11

ENCLOSURE

100-346628-1050
1950

MEMO:
NY 81-11

He was advised that this matter would be taken up with SAC SCHEIDT and he would be advised of the Bureau's wishes.

It is noted that DAVID BERGER advised that Europe has been flooded with so much misinformation concerning the activities of the FBI in the United States that it was felt that a program of this type would have a very desirous result.

HOWARD H. WALLACE, JR.,
SA

SAC, New York

April 7, 1950

Director, FBI

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS FOR VOICE OF AMERICA BROADCAST

Reurlet of 3-31-50. Attached please find suggested answers for the questions submitted in your letter.

You are instructed to furnish this material to Mr. David Berger, Special Events Officer of the Voice of America Office in New York City.

Please keep the Bureau advised concerning the proposed Voice of America Broadcast.

Attachment

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Harbo
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Tele. Room
Nease
Gandy

MAILED 13
APR 10 1950
COMM - FBI

RECEIVED - DIRECTOR
FBI
U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE
APR 10 11 06 AM '50

8 59 AM '50

RELATIONS AND ANSWERS
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION, FBI, WASHINGTON, D.C.
OFFICE OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL, WASHINGTON, D.C.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
WASHINGTON, D.C.

BEST AVAILABLE
COPIES

QUESTION: "Can you give a definition of the functions of the FBI?"

The words "Federal Bureau of Investigation," in themselves, signify the role of this agency - a Bureau to investigate violations of federal laws. The FBI, as the investigative arm of the United States Department of Justice, is charged with the duty of investigating violations of the laws of the United States, collecting evidence in cases in which the United States is or may be a party in interest, and performing other duties imposed by law. The FBI is an investigative agency, solely and exclusively. It does not authorize or decline prosecution, express recommendations or make evaluations. This duty belongs to the Attorney General and his assistants.

QUESTION: "What is the difference between the FBI and the regular police force?"

In America, law enforcement is multilateral, with local, state and national agencies. The FBI is strictly a federal investigative agency, whose powers are defined and limited by Congressional enactments and Presidential Directives. It has no jurisdiction whatsoever over local violations. This authority is lodged in the local law enforcement agencies. Moreover, the FBI, unlike local police departments, does not have general "police powers," that is, the wide latitude, within the law in general, to enforce public order. The FBI, whose powers are strictly limited, can investigate only when an allegation is made, which, if proved true, would come within its investigative jurisdiction.

QUESTION: "Name specific cases in which the FBI cannot enforce."

There are many. For example, the great number of matters left to the states (and local communities). From an overall point of view, the greatest number of criminal violations in the United States are local in nature. The FBI does not have jurisdiction, as previously explained, in these matters. In addition, there are certain violations of Federal law, such as income tax matters, counterfeiting, postal regulations, over which the FBI has no jurisdiction. Congress, over the years, has designated other Federal agencies to investigate violations of these matters.

It should be mentioned, however, that even though the FBI has no primary investigative jurisdiction in the above mentioned instances, the facilities of the FBI, that is, the FBI laboratory, Identification Division (fingerprints), etc., are available, free of charge, to the other agencies. These are cooperative services of the FBI, freely given. In other words, in a voluntary manner, local law enforcement agencies and other Federal investigative units, may utilize the FBI's facilities in the discharge of their responsibilities.

QUESTION: "To get down to cases: If, for instance, someone writes a letter, anonymous or otherwise, to FBI, asking indictment of a person - what happens?"

The FBI, as an investigative agency, is interested in the facts - facts which will convict the guilty or prove the innocence

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of the falsely accused. The FBI has no power to arrest an individual unless the appropriate United States Attorney has authorized a complaint. Neither has it power to indict or to convict.

The FBI, as a government service agency, gladly accepts whatever information any individual desires to furnish. Our 52 field offices and National Headquarters are open 24 hours a day. This is our duty and responsibility. Each complaint received is carefully analyzed and examined. If it is a matter over which we have jurisdiction, it will immediately be investigated. If it is not a matter over which the FBI has jurisdiction, the data, without evaluation or recommendation, will at once be furnished to the appropriate agency which does have jurisdiction. The FBI, in this connection, serves as a clearinghouse for information received.

The FBI, after conducting its investigation, will furnish the facts developed to the appropriate United States Attorney. Special Agents of the FBI are interested, solely and exclusively, in the complete and accurate facts. Their investigations are objective, impartial and unbiased. The United States Attorney (or official in the Department of Justice), will decide, upon the basis of the facts developed, whether there will or will not be prosecution. If he declines prosecution, the FBI closes the case. If he authorizes prosecution, FBI Agents, if the case goes to court, will serve as Government witnesses - testifying as to the results of their investigation. The FBI, of course, will perform whatever additional investigative duties the United States Attorney may desire.

QUESTION: "What kind of controls are you subject to?"

The FBI is subject to many controls. In the first place, the FBI, as a unit of the Department of Justice, is subject to the authority of the Attorney General. He, in turn, is responsible to the President of the United States. On the other hand, the FBI, like all other agencies of the Government, is responsible to the Congress. The Congress each year carefully examines the operations of the FBI and determines the amount of appropriations necessary to finance the agency for the next fiscal year. The FBI, therefore, is controlled by the Legislative and Executive branches of the Government.

In addition, the investigative activities of the FBI are closely scrutinized by the Federal courts. The FBI must collect evidence which can be introduced in a court of law. The Special Agents of the FBI must conquer the criminal by superior investigative ability and techniques, operating at all times within the realm of the law. The rights of every individual, even of the criminal himself, must be scrupulously observed. The FBI's methods of operation, in each criminal case brought to court, are carefully scrutinized. It is a testimonial to the effectiveness and integrity of FBI investigations that during the 1949 fiscal year, ending June 30, 1949, for example, 97.2 per cent of the cases brought to court resulted in convictions, 63.9 per cent being on pleas of guilty.

And then there is public opinion - the attitude of the press, radio, television, the ordinary citizen. In a democracy

public opinion is all powerful. The activities of the FBI, day after day, are under the careful scrutiny of public opinion.

QUESTION: "Why public opinion?"

Public opinion is the free expression of thought and opinions. Speech in America is free. If a person doesn't like the operations of an agency, he is free to criticize and to point out the errors. He can write magazine articles and books. For that reason, the activities of the FBI - in any case in which it may function - are subject to the review of every individual in America. If the FBI committed wrongs, these wrongs would be quickly identified by the able representatives of the press, radio, etc. Public opinion, indeed, is a most potent factor in keeping track of the FBI's activities.

QUESTION: "Who can become a Special Agent?"

The standards of the FBI, in the selection of its Special Agent personnel, are extremely high. At present an applicant must be a graduate either from a resident law school and a member of the bar or from an accounting school and possess a Certified Public Accountant's certificate. Before an appointment is made, the applicant, providing he possesses the proper basic qualifications, will be investigated with the object of securing additional proof of his qualifications and fitness for the position, and evidence as to his scholarship, employment, conduct, honesty, character and habits. In addition, before being assigned to field duty, the Special Agent is given a 14-week period of training designed to

equip him to handle, quickly and effectively, his obligations as an officer of the law.

Q. Now would you, briefly, set up differences between FBI and Secret Service of totalitarian states?

A. That is easy. The FBI is the servant of the people, interested in the protection of the rights, lives and property of every individual living within the geographical boundaries of the United States. It is subject at all times to the Congress and the President, who are elected by the people. Its policies and procedures are constantly reviewed and scrutinized. The FBI, in fulfilling its manifold obligations, is supremely conscious, at all times, of the civil liberties of the individual. It operates, very strictly, within the confines of the law.

In a totalitarian country, the secret police is an agency of terror, responsible to the will of the supreme dictator or ruling elite. Concentration camps, illegal arrests and torture replace trial by jury, habeas corpus, and freedom of speech. Terror becomes law; political expediency, justice. The dictator's secret police crush the individual's liberties and pervert his life and soul for the mission of the state. The FBI is dedicated to protecting everyone; totalitarian law enforcement only the few.

Q. What would you say was your supreme task?

A. The supreme task of the FBI is to render the very maximum protection to America. The FBI is responsible, not only for investigating violations of criminal laws, but for protecting the

internal security of the nation. The task is without end, and must be reconquered every day. The FBI is carrying on this fight in the democratic manner - protecting the nation without impairing its privileges and cherished liberties. That task is the supreme task of the FBI.

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Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

DATE: March 31, 1950

FROM : SAC, New York

SUBJECT: VOICE OF AMERICA BROADCAST
ON THE FBI

Reference is made to my telephone conversations with Mr. J. J. McGuire of the Bureau on March 16 and 22, 1950, in connection with the above-captioned matter.

Mr. DAVID BERGER, Special Events Officer of the Voice of America Office in New York City has advised that he has the assignment of preparing the script for the proposed radio broadcast on the FBI. Mr. BERGER stated that there were certain questions which have arisen which he felt could best be answered by the FBI. In discussing this matter with SA HOWARD H. WALLACE, of this office, Mr. BERGER advised that if he could get the answers to these questions in advance, it would materially assist him in the preparation of the script for the broadcast.

The following questions are those which Mr. BERGER is particularly interested in and in some instances, as will appear below, he has started to prepare preliminary answers to these questions:

Question: What is the difference between the FBI and the regular Police Force?

Question: Can you give a definition of functions of FBI?

Answer: Law enforcement within limits prescribed by Congress and Presidential directives.

Question: Name specific cases in which FBI cannot enforce.

Answer: There are many -- matters left to legislation of states; unwarranted intrusion in rights of individual.

Question: To get down to cases: If, for instance, someone writes a letter, anonymous or otherwise, to FBI, asking indictment of a person -- what happens?

Answer: First: We find out whether the matter is within our jurisdiction. If it is, and only then, we proceed along the following lines . . .

Question: What kind of controls are you subject to?

Answer: Congress. (Appropriations?) Also: Public opinion.

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INDEXED - 39
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MAR 1950

MAY 2 1950

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Letter to Director, FBI
Re: VOICE OF AMERICA BROADCAST
ON TEL FBI

— Question: Why public opinion?

Answer: Newspaper, Radio.

— Question: Oh, I see. -- Who can become a Special Agent?

Answer: College graduates. Special training.

— Question: How would you, briefly, sum up difference between FBI and Secret Service of totalitarian States?

Answer: That's easy - - -

— Question: What would you say was your supreme task?

Answer: Protect country, at the same time respect individual (cases: no arrest until we are firmly convinced that ...) Axiom: Everybody is considered innocent until proved guilty. Proof is public: Trial (without direct reference to Coplon): In trial, we have no more and no less rights than accused. We may get our knuckles rapped on by judge. Because: impartial judge is "last resort", not FBI which, according to principle of checks and balances, is no more powerful than other two branches.

It is requested that this office be advised as soon as possible whether or not the Bureau will handle this matter pursuant to the request of Mr. DAVID BERGER. It may be stated that Mr. BERGER advised that other branches of the Voice of America having heard of his proposed broadcast or the FBI have expressed considerable interest in it and have told him that if his broadcast is successful, they, too, desire to prepare scripts for broadcasting in other foreign languages.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
BY SPECIAL MESSENGER

Date: May 4, 1950

To: Mr. Jack P. Neal
Associate Chief
Division of Security
State Department
515 22nd Street, N. W.
Washington, D. C.

From: John Edgar Hoover, Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation

Subject: VOICE OF AMERICA PROGRAMS

A source of this Bureau, who was born in Russia, has furnished the following observations concerning the programs of the Voice of America. These observations are being passed on to you for your consideration and any action you deem desirable.

The source stated that the Moscow radio ordinarily gives one hour of pure music on their programs, followed by an hour of "propaganda" which is set forth as "fact." The source stated that this propaganda is believed by the Russians. It is suggested that the Voice of America programs should be set up in the same way. He suggested also that more news should be given on the Voice of America programs about Russia itself. He stated that when an American commentator on the Voice of America program states that it is not true that in the United States there are no riots, bread lines, etc., the Russians consider it as propaganda and "laugh it off." The source, therefore, suggests that the commentators should recite items as fact such as, "we have _____ million employed," or "the average income is _____," or "we have _____ automobiles, _____ telephones," etc.

This source also pointed out that the Russians have never had commentators on their programs and the Russian people will, therefore, not believe anyone who says "this is my opinion" or "I believe _____." They will, according to the source, however, believe a third party who would say, "John Lee says _____."

The source suggested another tactic to influence the Russians in believing the information broadcast on the Voice of America program. This tactic was to specifically point out to the average

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Russians their present "plight" by asking such questions as: "How many do you know that have been arrested?" or "What is your ration of food?" or "What do you get for a day's work?" or "You soldiers who fought against Germany, aren't the Germans better off than you are now?" etc. The source suggested that the Russians would then be more inclined to accept the information from the Voice of America as fact rather than propaganda if these tactics were used.

The above is furnished for your consideration and should not be disseminated outside your Department.

cc-Mr. Rosen
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Newby

SAC, Washington Field

PERSONAL ATTENTION
BY SPECIAL MESSENGER

May 25, 1950

Director, FBI

① VOICE OF AMERICA PROGRAM

The pending Voice of America investigations have been reviewed at the Bureau as of 9 A. M. on May 25, 1950, and from this review it has been determined that the following ten cases, which are delinquent in your office, are among the Bureau's oldest investigations in this category:

| <u>NAME OF APPLICANT</u> | <u>DATE OF BULET</u> | <u>BULED</u> |
|--------------------------|----------------------|--------------|
| Donald Austin | 4-27-50 | 5-11-50 |
| Michael Barjansky | 4-21-50 | 5-12-50 |
| Ernest Cramer | 4-26-50 | 5-10-50 |
| Consuelo Gosnell | 4-27-50 | 5-11-50 |
| Owen Hildebrand | 4-18-50 | 5-2-50 |
| Mary R. Moore | 4-27-50 | 5-11-50 |
| Isogene Okes | 4-18-50 | 5-2-50 |
| Glenn Parson | 4-27-50 | 5-11-50 |
| June A. Riser | 4-26-50 | 5-10-50 |
| Ada Sullivan | 4-13-50 | 4-27-50 |

You should give your immediate attention to the expediting of reports in all of the above cases.

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JEN:RYG

G. I. R. - 9

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

MAY 25 1950
COMM - FBI

SAC, New York

May 24, 1950

Director, FBI

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~~VOICE OF AMERICA~~ 3 BROADCAST ON THE FBI

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Burllet May 10, 1950.

The points mentioned by SA Henry Von Eckhardt are most worth-while. The Bureau believes that the script, as prepared by the Voice of America, contains some weaknesses, namely, that sufficient emphasis is not placed on the difference between the FBI and European secret police systems and secondly, that the script is too involved and may not be readily understood by individuals who are not familiar with the American system of government.

You are authorized to return the script prepared by the Voice of America. You should, however, point out on page 6, top, in reference to the educational requirements for FBI applicants, that applicants must be graduates either from a resident law school and a member of the bar or from an accounting school and possess a Certified Public Accountant's certificate. Also on page 6, bottom, the sentence "The Gestapo....serve," and "The FBI protects every citizen," should be omitted.

You may also furnish the Voice of America a copy of the alternative script, which is being attached. The Voice of America should be informed that both scripts are satisfactory to the Bureau and they are free to utilize the one they desire. You might discreetly point out, however, that the alternative script is more simple and direct, stressing primarily the thesis of FBI versus the police state and might be better understood by the German listeners.

Enclosure

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FBI

58 JUN 20 1950

MR. STADELMAN:

Good evening, this is EGON STADELMAN speaking.

Our listeners have asked us repeatedly what significance the FBI, the Federal Bureau of Investigation, has in American life, what its functions are and what part it plays. We feel that these questions can best be answered by a member of the FBI, by one of its own employees and we have one of them right here in the studio. I always wanted to meet a real FBI man. As you know the average citizen has very little opportunity to become personally acquainted with the FBI.

FBI REPRESENT:

You are right, Mr. Stadelman. Unless you happen to be involved in a bank robbery, a kidnaping or some other crime under our investigative jurisdiction, your chances of meeting an FBI Agent are rather slim. As a matter of fact we have only about 4,100 Agents; this means that on the average there is only one Agent for approximately every 36,000 individuals in this country.

MR. STADELMAN:

That certainly isn't many agents, considering that the United States has a population of around 150,000,000. Do you, as an FBI Agent, scrutinize the living habits of the people and determine whether they are law-abiding? Absolutely not. The sacred obligation of the FBI is to provide the maximum protection, within its investigative jurisdiction, to every individual within the

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FBI REPRESENT:

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ENCLOSURE

confines of the United States. We are not interested in any individual unless he is suspected of having violated a statute over which we have jurisdiction.

STADELMAN:

Then the FBI is not an agency possessing unlimited power?

FBI REP:

That is correct. The FBI has limited powers - specifically defined by Congressional enactments and Presidential Directives. Unless we have the specific power to do something, we cannot do it.

STADELMAN:

Just how are the powers of the FBI limited?

FBI REP:

In many ways, Mr. Stadelman. The Congress each year, when passing our appropriation, carefully examines the work of the FBI. Then the FBI, as part of the Department of Justice, is under the supervision of the Attorney General. The Attorney General, who is a member of the President's Cabinet, is in turn, responsible to the President. In addition, the practices of the FBI are under scrutiny, day after day, in the courts. A man, suspected of committing a crime, is innocent until proved guilty by law. The FBI's evidence and investigative methods are brought in full view of the courts. If the FBI, in any manner, exceeded its powers, these practices would be exposed. Last, but not least, the free play of public opinion - the press, the radio, television, etc. - keeps constant check on the FBI. In the United States every individual has a right to think and to speak what is in his mind. If he feels that something is wrong with the Government, he has the right - in fact, the duty to do so. Hence, if

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the citizens feel that the FBI is not acting in the public interest, they would soon make their feelings known. In that way, the FBI is under constant and continuous check.

STADELMAN:

Your comments show that the FBI, by no stretch of the imagination, is a national police force.

FBI REP:

Most assuredly. The FBI is the servant of the people, working at all times, to protect the rights, lives and property of every individual in the country. It is not and does not desire to become a national police force. Mr. J. Edgar Hoover, Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation for the past 26 years, repeatedly has stated that he does not want, in any shape or form, a national police arrangement.

STADELMAN:

Would you explain for our listeners what is the difference between the FBI and the regular police forces?

FBI REP:

In America, law enforcement consists of local, state and national levels. Each, in turn, is responsible, directly or indirectly, to the people. They are separate organizations, but, at the same time, they work together for a common aim - the protection of the law-abiding individual.

STADELMAN:

Then the FBI is just one part of America's law enforcement system?

FBI REP:

Yes, that is true. We investigate only violations of Federal laws. We have no authority to handle infractions of local and state laws. These violations, which, by the way,

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form most of the crime in the United States, are under the jurisdiction of local law enforcement agencies.

STADELMAN:

Would you tell us, very briefly, just what the duties of the FBI are.

FBI REP:

Yes, I would be glad to. The FBI is charged (1) with investigating violations of the laws of the United States, (2) collecting evidence in cases in which the United States may be a party in interest, and (3) performing other duties imposed by law.

STADELMAN:

Are there other Federal investigative agencies?

FBI REP:

Yes. The FBI has investigative responsibility over more than 120 different violations of Federal laws, but there are Federal violations not under our jurisdiction - for example, income tax violations, the postal laws, etc.

STADELMAN:

You mentioned that the FBI does not investigate violations of local laws. Just how, for example, does the FBI help local law enforcement agencies?

FBI REP:

In many ways, Mr. Stadelman. We in the FBI do everything we can to strengthen the local police in their fight against crime. The technical facilities of the FBI - the FBI Laboratory, the FBI Identification Division, the FBI National Academy are available, free of charge, to local law enforcement. The FBI Laboratory, for example, will examine any piece of evidence, hairs, fibers, paint, glass, firearms, etc., submitted by a police department. At present, we have over 114,000,000 sets of fingerprints on file. These are also at the service of the local

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police. The FBI National Academy is a school conducted by the FBI for selected law enforcement officers.

STADELMAN:

Then the FBI is interested in helping the local police do a better job - not in taking their jobs away.

FBI REP:

Exactly, Mr. Stadelman. The FBI desires, through voluntary and democratic means, to make local law enforcement stronger. The FBI exists to serve them - and through them the people of the United States. There is no conflict between the FBI and the local police - we are partners in a common task.

STADELMAN:

Just what are the qualifications for becoming a Special Agent of the FBI?

FBI REP:

The applicant for position of Special Agent must either be a graduate of a resident law school and a member of the bar or an accounting school with a Certified Public Accounting Certificate. In addition, before an applicant is accepted, we very carefully investigate his background, to determine his reputation, character, abilities, etc.

STADELMAN:

Then, in addition, the FBI trains its Special Agents?

FBI REP:

Yes, indeed. The new Agent, reporting for duty, is given 14 weeks of training before he is assigned to actual field investigative work. The most effective Agent is the well-trained Agent.

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Agents are given instruction, among other things, in civil rights, that is, the protection of the rights of the individual citizen.

Special Agents of the FBI receive special, detailed training in the handling of civil rights. They are taught that the rights of the individual, as guaranteed by law, are inviolate.

You see, Mr. Stadelman, the FBI, by investigating the criminal, is endeavoring to protect the rights, lives and property of the people. We operate, at all times, within the law.

FBI man:

Does the FBI have the power to make an arrest?

FBI man:

Yes, but before an FBI Agent can make an arrest the proper judicial official must authorize the warrant. The Special Agent cannot, on his own initiative, make an arrest. After a subject is arrested, he must be immediately brought before the United States Commissioner. He cannot be held in jail without being brought before the Commissioner.

Stadelman:

In this way, then, the rights of every individual are protected.

FBI man:

Every individual in America has certain inalienable rights. These rights must be respected by the law enforcement officer. The individual, even if suspected of a crime, possesses these rights. He is innocent until proved guilty by law.

Stadelman:

Then the FBI isn't always interested in having a man, who is suspected of a crime, convicted?

FBI man:

The FBI is a fact-finding agency. We are interested in obtaining the facts, completely, accurately, and impartially. We make no recommendations nor pass opinions on the facts we develop. These facts themselves will determine whether the suspected man is guilty or innocent.

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Stadelman:

You seem to say that the FBI is interested in proving a man innocent?

FBI man:

Most certainly. The FBI is interested in determining the truth - our investigations many times reflect that the accused man is innocent. We work just as hard to free the

falsely accused as to gain evidence to convict the guilty.

WILLIAMSON:

That truly is the great strength of law enforcement in a democracy - that the law enforcement agency will work as hard to free the innocent as to convict the guilty. Tell me, does the FBI have jurisdiction over security cases?

FBI MAN:

Yes. The FBI is the governmental agency charged with the protection of the internal security of the United States. We have investigative jurisdiction over espionage, sabotage, treason, etc.

WILLIAMSON:

You have given us a good picture of the FBI from the inside. But what does the American public think of the FBI?

FBI MAN:

Well, Mr. Williamson, I assure you can answer that question just as readily as I can. You will certainly agree with me when I say that the FBI enjoys great respect and confidence. The American people know that the FBI is "their FBI," working for their protection and security. The only individuals in America who fear the FBI are the individuals who violate the law. All others know that the FBI is on guard - protecting, through democratic means, man's most priceless possession - free government.

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Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. NICHOLS

DATE: May 24, 1950

FROM : M. A. Jones

SUBJECT:

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

You will recall that we recently furnished to the Voice of America, New York, a blind memorandum which set forth information concerning the FBI, in answer to certain questions propounded by the VOA officials.

The New York Office by letter dated May 10, 1950, furnished the Bureau a copy of the broadcast prepared by the VOA from our material. This program, as you know, is to be beamed to Germany, and both the German original and an English translation were furnished.

The SAC New York in his letter commented that SA Von Eckhardt, who will make the broadcast, felt that the VOA script had certain weaknesses (1) a lack of differentiation between the FBI and the secret police of Europe (2) it would be difficult for the ordinary European to understand the activities of the FBI. In this connection Von Eckhardt submitted an alternative script.

It is felt that Von Eckhardt's points are well merited and (1) that the VOA script does not give sufficient space and emphasis to the difference between the FBI and the secret police (2) it is too involved and spends too much time on minor details. It should be borne in mind that the average listener in Germany knows little about the American constitutional system and it is felt that a broadcast, to be effective should be simple, direct and stress above all else, that the FBI protects civil liberties and is hence the exact opposite of a secret police - the very type of police which has ruined so many of their lives. For this reason Von Eckhardt's script has been rewritten with these points of view in mind.

RECOMMENDATION:

(1) That VOA script be returned, noting the changes as suggested in the outgoing letter to New York, (2) the alternative script also be sent to New York with instructions that both scripts be furnished the VOA. The New York Office should advise VOA that both scripts are satisfactory to the FBI, and the VOA is free to choose which ever one they desire. The New York Office might discreetly point out however that the alternative script has been prepared with the thoughts as outlined above in mind.

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The figures used in the alternative script re: the ratio of Agents to the population are round figures. The Personnel Office advised that as of May 22, 1950, there were 4,145 Agents and the Statistical Section advised that the population in the U. S. is approximately 150,000,000.

FCS:bk

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Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI
 ATTENTION: Assistant Director L. B. Nichols
 FROM : SAC, New York

DATE: May 10, 1950

SUBJECT: VOICE OF AMERICA BROADCAST ON THE FBI



Rebulet April 7, 1950 enclosing suggested answers to questions for the Voice of America broadcast on the FBI.

The German translation and adaptation of this material by the Voice of America has been received and SA Henry Von Eckhardt has translated the same into English. Both the original German translation and adaptation, as well as SA Von Eckhardt's English translation, are enclosed for the Bureau's approval.

SA Von Eckhardt, who is a former German newspaper man, asked permission to submit an alternate script as he felt the script as finally adapted by the Voice of America contained certain weaknesses. One of these was a lack of sufficient differentiation between the FBI and the secret police forces of Europe. Another was that from a propaganda point of view it would be hard for the ordinary European to whom the program is directed to understand the activities of the FBI and why it varies with European national police organizations. SA Von Eckhardt provided a possible alternate script in German and furnished an English translation of the same. Both, appropriately labeled, are enclosed herewith.

It is my opinion that if SA Von Eckhardt's script is found satisfactory to the Bureau, it could be furnished by this office, along with the script furnished by the Voice of America, if the same is approved by the Bureau, and it could be left to the Voice of America to decide which script they might desire to use. It is my understanding from SA Howard H. Wallace, Jr. that the Voice of America will be quite receptive to a new script if it is felt by the Bureau that SA Von Eckhardt's script should be substituted for the Voice of America script.

This office is maintaining copies of all the material submitted as enclosures of this letter.

Enclosures (4)

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ENCLOSURE
 100-46638-94

369
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TRANSLATION

FBI INTERVIEW

Mr. STADELMAN: Good Evening: This is EGON STADELMAN speaking.

Our listeners have asked us repeatedly what significance the FBI, the Federal Bureau of Investigation has in American life, what its functions are and what part it plays. We feel that these questions can best be answered by a member of the FBI, by one of its employees, and we have one of them right here in the studio. I think you should first of all give our listeners some information regarding the duties of the FBI.

FBI REPRESENT: I shall be only too glad. The words Federal Bureau of Investigation in themselves indicate the significance of the FBI. Federal Bureau of Investigation, translated into German, means: The investigating Agency of the Federal Government. The FBI operates under the Department of Justice and its main functions are first, to handle and investigate cases in which there is a suspicion that federal laws, the laws of the Federal Government, may have been violated. Secondly, the FBI has the duty to collect evidence in cases in which the Federal government is a party in interest. However, let me emphasize at this point: The FBI is purely an investigating agency and as such has no authority to decide whether a person should or shouldn't be tried. The FBI does not even make recommendations in this respect. As I said before, the FBI investigates and presents the results of its investigations to the US Attorneys who then make the decision whether or not the case should be prosecuted.

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STADELMAN:

This should fully answer our listeners questions in this matter. Let us now examine the difference between the FBI and the regular police.

FBI REP.:

Well, Mr. STADELMAN, your listeners probably know that over here the police force is not centralized; it is divided between local, State, and Federal agencies whose duties are strictly defined by Federal Law and by Presidential directives. The FBI has no jurisdiction where local or State laws have been violated, those cases are taken care of by local and State authorities, and only those authorities, the regular police, have what is legally known as "police power". The authority of the FBI is much narrower. The FBI can only go into action when complaints are received which pertain to activities within its jurisdiction.

STADELMAN:

I'll have to interrupt you for a second. I am afraid we are getting a little too technical, it is probably a great deal easier to get a clear picture by considering specific cases in which the FBI does not act, and - let me again emphasize this point - has no right to act.

FBI REP.:

Correct, Mr. STADELMAN, there are many cases in this category. First of all, as I said before, all those cases dealing with violations of local or state laws. In this country cases of this nature constitute a majority of all violations.

In addition, there are also violations of certain Federal laws that are of no concern to the FBI. Income Tax matters or violations of certain laws pertaining to postal matters belong in this category. The handling of these matters has been assigned to other Federal agencies.

STADELMAN:

I see. We know now what authorities the FBI does not have. But let me give another example. Let us construe a case. Suppose the FBI receives an anonymous or even a fully signed letter accusing a person of this or that crime which, however, does not come under the jurisdiction of the FBI, and suggesting that the accused person be arrested. What would happen?

FBI

First of all, let me make one point: We, that is the FBI, are interested in ascertaining facts, facts which tend to establish the guilt or the innocence of a person. We cannot make arrests without first obtaining a summons from the proper authorities. Furthermore, as I have said previously, we cannot indict a person or convict a person. After having made this clear, let me say that the FBI naturally takes an interest in any piece of information furnished to it. Our office in Washington and our 52 Field Offices in all parts of the Country are open day and night. Any information received by us is carefully examined. If we find that the case in question comes within our jurisdiction an investigation is promptly started.

STADELMAN:

Suppose you get some information pertaining to a matter not within your jurisdiction?

FBI:

In that case the letter will be forwarded to the proper Governmental agency without the FBI expressing an opinion.

STADELMAN:

And what happens if the matter comes within the FBI'S jurisdiction?

FBI:

An investigation is promptly initiated. As soon as the investigation is concluded the material collected by the FBI is submitted to the

proper U.S. Attorney. Our investigations are conducted in an objective, non partisan and unbiased manner. From the facts presented to him the U.S. Attorney or an official of the Department of Justice makes his decision as to whether or not prosecution should be had. If he declines prosecution the case is closed as far as the FBI is concerned. On the other hand, if the case is to be prosecuted the FBI Agents who have handled the investigation are available to the U.S. Attorney as witnesses. If the prosecuting authorities desire additional investigations, the FBI will, of course, comply.

STADELMAN:

Good. Now tell me, in what manner are the activities of the FBI controlled and supervised.

FBI:

Well, the FBI is being supervised in various places. As part of the Department of Justice, the FBI operates under the general supervision of the Attorney General, who, in turn is responsible to the President. Furthermore, we, as all other Government agencies, are accountable to Congress, and Congress carefully looks into our activities every year before passing our appropriation. As you can see we are subject to the control of the legislative branch, the House of Representatives, and the Senate, as well as of the executive branch of the government, represented by the President. In addition our activities are constantly scrutinized by the Federal Courts. You must keep in mind that all material which we gather has to be presented to the Courts. In our investigations which in some cases are directed against the shrewdest type of criminal, we

are strictly forbidden to use other than strictly legal methods. Under no circumstances are the rights of an individual, including a criminal allowed to be violated. Thus, whenever a criminal case is tried in Court the methods used by the FBI are thoroughly scrutinized.

Furthermore, we are subject to still another type of supervision no less penetrating than the aforementioned types. Don't forget that in a democracy public opinion wields a tremendous influence through the press, through the radio, television and, last, but not least, through the ordinary citizen, all of whom combined constitute what is known as public opinion. We are constantly, day in and day out, in the limelight.

Here in America, everyone is allowed to speak his mind. If a citizen disagrees with the manner in which a government agency operates, it is his privilege to voice his criticism and to call attention to what he considers wrong. Everyone is free to say what he feels should be said, in the press, in magazines or in books, this means, of course, that the activities of the FBI are subject to criticism by any citizen in every single case. If the FBI would ever fail to act 100% within the law such a fact would very rapidly become common knowledge through the medium of the press and radio.

STADELMAN:

Let me take up something entirely different. Tell me: can any citizen become an FBI Agent?

FBI:

As a general rule, anyone can apply. However, the requirements are rather high. For instance, right now only such applicants are being considered who have been admitted to the bar or who have obtained a degree in accounting. Of course, the educational background, past employment, the character and the general reputation of a candidate and his habits are checked. After being appointed he has to undergo a training course, which lasts 14 weeks, and in the course of which the trainees are familiarized with the duties of an FBI Agent. Only after successful conclusion of the training course are Agents assigned to field work.

STADELMAN:

After all you told us one more thing seems important to us. What is the difference between the FBI and the Secret Police in a totalitarian country?

FBI:

Now there is a question that can be answered very easily, Mr. STADELMAN. The Secret Police in a totalitarian country is an instrument of terror, an Agency which is accountable only to the dictator or to the ruling elite. The place of the duly constituted courts, the Habeas Corpus Act and the Freedom of expression is taken by concentration Camps, unauthorized arrest and tortures. Fear becomes the law, political expediency replaces justice. The Secret police in a dictatorship crushes the Civil Rights of the citizen. ^{AKD} The Gestapo and the NKVD give protection only to the few whom they serve. /

The FBI protects every citizen. The FBI serves the people and

considers it its duty to safeguard the lives, the rights and the property of every human being in America. Its policies and its methods are constantly subject to outside scrutiny and criticism. In everything we do we are deeply aware of the civil rights of the individual and we never trespass the limits which the law has set up.

STADELMAN: In this connection, may I say that in this country the FBI is respected not feared as with the Secret Police in other countries. Tell me one more thing. What do you as a Special Agent of the FBI consider as the foremost duty of the FBI?

FBI: The main function of the FBI is to afford America a maximum of protection. The FBI has been created not only to fight crime, but it has also been charged with protecting the internal security of the nation - a task which never ends and which must be solved anew every single day. The FBI discharges this duty in a democratic manner - it protects the citizens of America without infringing upon their privileges and liberties. This it considers its paramount task.

M

FBI INTERVIEW

1. Alternative Script

Mr. STADELMAN:

(A)

Good evening, this is EGON STADELMAN speaking.
Our listeners have asked us repeatedly what significance
the FBI, the Federal Bureau of Investigation, has in
American life, what its functions are and what part it
plays. We feel that these questions can best be
answered by a member of the FBI, by one of its ^{own} employees
and we have one of them right here in the studio, ~~and we~~
~~have one of them~~ ^{are with us.}
~~Good evening, Mr. [redacted] I am glad you were able to drop~~
~~in tonight.~~ I always wanted to meet a real FBI man.
As you know the average citizen has very little
opportunity to become personally acquainted with the FBI.

(B)

FBI Representative: You are right, Mr. Stadelman. Unless you happen to
be involved in a bank robbery, ^{some} or a kidnaping or ~~any~~
other ~~of the many~~ crimes under our investigative
jurisdiction, your chances of ^{meeting} ~~running~~ into an FBI Agent
are rather slim. As a matter of fact we ^{have} ~~are~~ only about
4200 ^{in the average}
5,000 Agents; this means that ^{of the people} there is one agent for ^{approximately}
³⁵
every 30,000 individuals in this country.

STADELMAN:

~~That is quite a crowd for one man to handle. Tell me~~
~~what do you do with these 30,000 people; do you, as we~~ ^{of the people}
scrutinize their living habits, and determine whether

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within the construction of the

they are law-abiding citizens?
 Certainly not. *the proper function of the State is to*
inculcate the minimum into the individual
within the confines of the United States.
 That would be a pretty large order, *to do that.*
 wouldn't it not? Besides we have no authority whatsoever

By the way, who determines what is and what is not within the authority of the FBI?

In a democracy as ours the activities of the Government,
and the FBI ^{is} part of the Government, in the last
analysis, ^{is} determined by the people. Congress, ^{the}
representing the people ~~of the US~~, ^{has} determined, ^{and the people} through
~~laws~~, ^{that} that certain enumerated crimes are to be investigated
by the FBI. The investigation of ~~and~~ other crimes
comes within the jurisdiction of other federal agencies, ^{and}
local ^{and} state law enforcement agencies.

And as to the methods the FBI employs in its investigative work, are you free to select them as you please?

work, are you free to select them as you please?
I believe I know what you are driving at. No, ^{indeed.} ~~sir we~~
~~are not "free" at all.~~ ^{the power of} ~~the police~~ Quite the opposite, we are very
much restricted. In America every citizen, even one
who stands accused of a crime, enjoys ^{basic} ~~certain rights which~~
~~no one, not even the Government may touch.~~ One of them
~~is the freedom of the individual, the freedom of~~

is the freedom of the individual, the freedom of
 Dablin: Show the power of the 32 in writing!
 M. P. G. Part certifying.

~~opinion, of having any opinion and of expressing~~
~~any opinion, the inviolability of property rights and~~
~~many others. We are very zealous of these rights~~
~~and we, the FBI, are particularly proud of the fact that~~
~~the protection of these rights against any attempt~~
~~at abolishing them or undermining them, has been assigned~~
~~to us.~~

STADELMAN: In other words, the FBI has been charged with investigating certain crimes and, if I understand you correctly, it is also responsible for the internal security.

FBI Representative: Correct.

STADELMAN: May I ask how you go about these things in actual life. I assume that the life an FBI Agent is full of exciting activities such as chasing criminals, arresting people, examining fingerprints and questioning people?

FBI Representative: Well, it is not quite as exciting as all that. To be sure, all those things are bound to happen at some time or other in the life of every Agent. But the solution of almost any crime also requires a great deal of tedious detail work. The term Federal Bureau of Investigation in itself indicates that investigations,

i.e. the determining of facts are our principal task. These facts, ~~once they are established beyond any doubt,~~ are furnished by us to the U. S. Attorneys who in turn make the decision whether or not prosecution should be had. If the matter goes to court the FBI Agent who handled the investigation may become a witness as to the facts he has developed. As you can see the FBI cannot arbitrarily arrest people; in order to make an arrest we need a warrant of arrest, ~~which in most cases is issued by a court;~~ Nor is the FBI in a position to determine whether or not an individual should be made a defendant; this, as I said before, is up to the U.S. Attorneys.

STADELMAN: Now tell me, Mr. X, how does one join the FBI? I suppose a man has to have good connections in order to do so.

FBI Representative: Not at all, Mr. Stadelman. "Good connections" would not help you a bit. Any young man is free to apply for employment as an FBI Agent provided he fulfills the requirements. These requirements are rather high, to be sure. Today an applicant must be in excellent health and able to perform mentally and physically strenuous work. He must have been admitted to the bar or be a

certified public accountant. Of course, his past must be beyond reproach. If he fulfills all these requirements and if his general intelligence and character traits are such that he can reasonably be expected to become a good Agent, his chances of obtaining employment with the FBI are pretty good. Needless to say his politics or his race are matters that do not enter into the decision regarding his employment.

Mr. STADELMAN: Let us assume that our young man has been accepted, what happens next?

FBI Representative: Well, in that case he will pack his suitcases and proceed to Washington for a 14 week training course which is given partly at FBI headquarters in Washington and partly at the FBI Academy in Quantico, Virginia. It is there that he familiarizes himself with the tools of his future occupation, with laws, executive orders, regulations, fingerprints, firearms and all sorts of crime detecting devices. He also acquires the mental attitude of an FBI Agent. In the lecture rooms, dormitories and on the firearm ranges of Quantico, through the experience of living and working with his buddies and instructors that certain something which we can best describe as the "spirit of the FBI" develops within the individual.

STADELMAN: Can you describe this "spirit of the FBI"?

FBI Representative: It is pretty hard to describe these things in a few words, too many things enter into the picture. The most outstanding factor probably is the strong feeling of loyalty to the service, the subordination of personal desires and comforts to the requirements of the service even though they may appear unpleasant or inconvenient at the time. Then, there is that very real link of loyalty to the fellow agents which is strongly felt by each member of the FBI.

STADELMAN: You have given us a pretty good picture of what the FBI looks like as seen from the inside. But what does the public think of the FBI, the average citizen.

FBI Representative: Well, Mr. Stadelman, I am sure you can answer that question just as readily as I can. You will certainly agree with me when I say that the FBI enjoys a general popularity which is quite different from what we hear about the people's attitude towards say for instance, the so called "Secret state police" in other parts of the world. Public opinion in America sees the FBI for what it actually is an investigative agency which is to be feared only by those who violate the law of the land. ✓

All others, in other words the average citizen, are aware and appreciate the fact that the FBI through its untiring efforts helps to preserve our democratic way of life by protecting the individual against trespass on the part of the underworld and by accepting the responsibility for the internal security of the nation.

END

ALTERNATE GERMAN SCRIPT PREPARED
BY SA HEINRICH VON ECKARDT, TO-
GETHER WITH ENGLISH TRANSLATION
BY SA VON ECKARDT.

100-3465-1-1

FBI Interview.

Stadelman : Guten Abend, - hier spricht Egon Stadelman.

Wir sind von unseren Hörern immer wieder gefragt worden, welche Bedeutung die FBI, das Federal Bureau of Investigation, im öffentlichen Leben der Vereinigten Staaten hat, - welches ihre Funktionen sind, und was sie fuer eine Rolle spielt. Wir sind der Ansicht, dass diese Fragen am besten von einem Mitglied der FBI, von einem ihrer Beamten beantwortet werden koennen, und ich habe hier einen von ihnen im Studio. Ich freue mich, Herr A., dass es Ihnen moeglich war uns heute hier im Studio zu besuchen. Ich wollte schon immer einen richtigen FBI Mann zu Gesicht bekommen, und im gewoehnlichen Leben hat man dazu wenig Gelegenheit.

FBI Repr. Das stimmt, Herr Stadelman. Wer nicht gerade einen Bankeneinbruch oder Menschenraub veruebt hat oder sonst eines der vielen Verbrechen begangen hat, fuer die die FBI zustaeendig ist, der wird wohl nie im Leben Gelegenheit haben die FBI persoenlich kennen zu lernen. Wir sind naemlich nur etwa 5000 Mann, das heisst auf etwa 200 000 Einwohner kommt ein FBI Beamter.

Stadelman Das ist eine ganze Menge fuer einen Mann. Was tun Sie nun mit diesen 200 000 Menschen? Nehmen Sie jeden einzelnen unter die Lupe und stellen fest ob er ein rechtschaeffener Buergler ist?

FBI Repr. Ganz gewiss nicht. Das waere wohl ein etwas zu zeitraubendes Unternehmen, ausserdem waeren wir dazu in keiner Weise berechtigt.

Stadelman Wer bestimmt eigentlich wozu die FBI berechtigt ist und wozu nicht?

FBI Repr. In einer Demokratie wie der unseren wird die Taetigkeit der Regierung - von der die FBI ein Teil ist - letzten Endes von Volk bestimmt. Der Kongress, also die Vertretung der Maennerschaft, hat durch den Erlass von Gesetzen bestimmt, dass die Untersuchung bestimmter, in einzelnen aufgezaehter

Verbrechen, der mit übertrugen ist. Alle anderen Verbrechen werden von anderen Bundesbehörden, oder von lokalen oder einzelstaatlichen Polizei -
behörden untersucht.

Stedman: Was ist den Betreffenden mit dem die Ihre Untersuchungen betreffen, sind die
"frei"?

FBI-Mann: Ich glaube, ich weiß noch wo Sie drauf hinaus wollen. Nein, wir sind durchaus
nicht "frei"; wir sind sogar sehr gebunden. In diesem mit natürlich jeder
Vertrag, auch der eines Verbrechens bezichtigte - er, gewisse Rechte, die
von niemand, auch nicht von der Regierung angetastet werden dürfen. Dazu
gehört die Freiheit der Person, die Freiheit eine Meinung zu haben und eine
Meinung auszusprechen, die Unantastbarkeit des Eigentums, und andere mehr.
Wir sind sehr stolz auf diese Rechte, und wir als FBI sind besonders stolz,
dass der Schutz dieser Rechte gegen jeden Versuch sie zu beseitigen oder zu unter-
graben, gerade uns, der FBI übertragen wurde.

Stedman: Die FBI ist also verantwortlich für die Untersuchung gewisser Verbrechen und,
wenn ich Sie recht verstanden habe, auch für den Schutz der inneren Sicherheit
der Nation.

FBI-Mann: Richtig.

Stedman: Worin liegen die sich das rechtlich ausdrückt. Ich nehme an, dass das Leben
eines FBI-Mannes voller Aufregungen ist. Verbrecherjagen, Verhaftungen,
Fingerabdruck nehmen, Vernehmungen, das sind wohl die Dinge, die das Leben
eines FBI-Mannes ausmachen.

FBI-Mann: Ja, ganz so schlimm ist es nicht. Gewiss, diese Dinge, die Sie da oben auf-
gezählt haben kommen im Leben jedes FBI-Mannes hin und wieder vor, aber zur
Lösung fast jedes Verbrechens gehört auch viel menschliche Mithilfe.
Der Ausdruck Federal Bureau of Investigation, also etwa Bundesstaatliches

Untersuchungsamt, besagt ja schon, dass Untersuchungen, also Ermittlungen, Tatsachen Feststellung, unsere Hauptaufgabe sind. Diese Tatsachen werden, wenn sie einwandfrei ermittelt worden sind, der Staatsanwaltschaft zur Verfügung gestellt, die dann im Urteile feststellt, ob und gegen wen ein Strafverfahren zu erheben ist. Kommt es zum Verfahren so wird in aller-
Leinen der FBI Beamte, der die Tatsachen ermittelt hat, als Zeuge unter Eid vor Gericht ueber die von ihm gemachten Feststellungen vernommen.

Sie koennen daraus eroehen, dass die FBI weder willkuerlich verhaften kann, dazu braucht sie einen gerichtlichen Haftbefehl, noch kann sie darueber befinden ob ein Mensch unter Anklage zu stellen ist oder nicht; das ist, wie gesagt, Sache der Staatsanwaltschaft.

Stadelman:

Gegen Sie, Herr L., wie kommt man eigentlich zur FBI ? Es muss man wohl besondere gute Beziehungen haben.

FBI Bepr.:

Nein, Herr Stadelman, Beziehungen koennen Ihnen da gar nichts nuetzen. Es steht jedem jungen Menschen frei, sich um eine Anstellung der FBI zu bewerben, vorausgesetzt natuerlich, dass er den Anforderungen genuegt. Diese Anforderungen sind allerdings ziemlich hoch. Ein Kandidat muss zunaechst rein physisch vollkommen auf der Hoche sein, er muss in der Lage sein einen geistig und koerperlich anstrengenden Dienst zu verrichten. Er muss ein voll ausgebildeter Jurist oder akademischer Bucherrevisor sein und er muss uebereinin jeder Beziehung makelloses Vorleben verfuegen. Genuegt er all diesen Voraussetzungen und lassen ~~nicht~~ seine geistigen und charakterlichen Eigenschaften darauf schliessen, dass er ein guter FBI Beamter zu werden verspricht, dann hat er gute Aussichten angestellt zu werden. Ich brauche wohl nicht zu betonen, dass Parteizugehoerigkeit oder Masse bei der Entscheidung ueber seine Anstellung keinerlei Rolle spielen.

Stadelman: Lehnen wir nun an, der junge Mann ist angenommen worden, was geschieht dann mit ihm?

FBI Repr.: Er packt vermutlich seine Koffer und begibt sich zu einem 14 wöchigen Ausbildungskurs, der zum Teil in Washington, zum Teil in der FBI Akademie in dem Staedchen Quantico im Staate Virginia stattfindet. Dort macht er sich mit den Werkzeugen seines kuenftigen Besuches vertraut, mit Gesetzen, Verordnungen, Fingerabdruecken, Schusswaffen und allen moeglichen kriminalistischen Verfahren. Dort wird er auch innerlich zum FBI Mann. In den Hoersaehlen, Schlafräumen und Schiessplaetzen von Quantico, im Zusammenleben mit gleichgestimmten Kameraden und mit den FBI Instruktoren, bildet sich im Einzelnen das heraus, was man wohl am besten als den " Geist der FBI " bezeichnen kann.

Stadelman: Koennen Sie uns diesen Geist der FBI etwas naeher schildern ?

FBI Repr.: Es ist schwer diese Dinge in kurze Worte zu fassen, weil so vieles dabei mitspricht. Das staerkste Gefuehl dabei ist wohl das der unbedingten Hingabe an den Dienst, die selbstverstaendliche Unterordnung persoenerlicher Wuensche und Moeglichkeiten unter die Erfordernisse des Dienstes, moegen sie im Augenblick noch so laestig oder unbequem erscheinen. Dann ist da das feste Band der Zusammengehoeerigkeit, das alle Angehoerigen der FBI aneinander knuepft.

Stadelman: Nun, jetzt wissen wir, wie die FBI in den Augen eines FBI Mannes aussieht. Wie stellt sich das Publikum zur FBI ?

FBI Repr.: Das koennen Sie sicher genau so gut beurteilen, wie ich, Herr Stadelman. Sie werden mit mir uebereinstimmen, wenn ich sage, dass die FBI - im Gegensatz etwa zu den sogenannten 'Geheimen Staatspolizeien' in anderen Teilen der Welt - sich in allgemeiner Popularitaet erfreut. Die oeffentliche Meinung sieht in der FBI das was sie wirklich ist: eine Untersuchungsbe-

hoerde, die nur von denen gefuerchtet zu werden braucht, die das Gesetz brechen. Alle anderen, das heisst der amerikanische Durchschnittsbuerger, wissen und schaetzen die Tatsache, dass die FBI durch ihre unermuedliche Arbeit die Erhaltung unserer demokratischen Lebensart gewaehrleistet, indem sie den Einzelnen vor Uebergriffen der Verbrecherwelt schuetzt und indem sie die volle Verantwortung fuer die inner Sicherheit der Nation uebernommen hat.

GERMAN SCRIPT PREPARED BY VOICE OF AMERICA
(ATTACHED IS ENGLISH TRANSLATION MADE BY
SA HEINRICH VON ECKARDT)

100-346620-74

FBI INTERVIEW

-1-

Guten Abend, - hier spricht Egon Stadelman.

Wir sind von unseren Hoerern immer wieder gefragt worden, welche Bedeutung die FBI, das Federal Bureau of Investigation, im oeffentlichen Leben der Vereinigten Staaten hat, - welches ihre Funktionen sind, und was sie fuer eine Rolle spielt. Wir ~~haben~~ ^{sind} der Ansicht, dass diese Fragen am besten von einem Mitglied der FBI, von einem ihrer Beamten, beantwortet werden ~~kann~~ ^{können}, und ich habe hier einen von ihnen ^{glaube,} im Studio. Ich ~~manne~~ Sie sollten zuerst unseren Hoerern etwas Naeheres ueber den Aufgabenkreis der FBI berichten.

FBI
OFFICIAL:

Das will ich gerne tun,. Die Bedeutung der FBI ist schon ^{den} in ~~ihnen~~ Worten Federal Bureau of Investigation erklart. Federal Bureau of Investigation heisst auf deutsch etwa: Das Untersuchungsamt der Bundesregierung. Sie untersteht dem amerikanischen Justiz-Ministerium und zu ihren hauptsaechlichsten Aufgaben gehoert ~~es~~ ^{es} erstens eine Untersuchung und Bearbeitung von Faellen, bei denen der Verdacht vorliegt, dass Federal Laws - also Gesetze der Bundesregierung - verletzt worden sind. Zweitens hat die FBI die Aufgabe, Beweismaterial in Faellen herbeizuschaffen, ~~an~~ ⁱⁿ denen die Bundesregierung

FBI interessiert ist. Aber ich moechte hier ausdruecklich eines be-
OFFICIAL:

tonen: Die FBI ist eine reine Untersuchungsbehoerde und hat als
solche nicht das Recht, darueber zu bestimmen, ob in dem einen
oder in dem anderen Fall Anklage erhoben werden soll oder nicht.
Sie macht noch nicht einmal diesbezugliche Vorschlaege. Sie unter-
sucht, wie gesagt, ^{und} legt ~~den~~ die Ergebnisse der Untersuchungs/ der
Staatsanwaltschaft vor, die dann ihrerseits die Entscheidung zu
treffen hat, ob eine Anklage erhoben werden soll oder nicht.

EGON: Nun, das sollte die diesbezuglichen Fragen unserer Hoerer
beantworten. ^{Lassen Sie uns nun} ~~Sie schreiben~~ auf den Unterschied zwischen der
FBI und der regulaeren Polizei eingehen.

FBI:
OFF. Well, Mr. Stadelman, Ihre Hoerer wissen vielleicht, dass bei
uns die Polizeigewalt nicht zentralisiert ist. Sie verteilt sich
auf lokale, einzelstaatliche und bundesstaatliche Behoerden.
Die FBI ^{ist} ~~hingegen~~ eine ausschliesslich bundesstaatliche Behoerde,
deren Machtbefugnisse durch Bundesgesetz und Verordnung des Prae-
sidenten genau umrissen ^{In} ~~ist~~ sind. ~~Mit~~ Uebertretungen lokaler
oder einzelstaatlicher ^Gesetze hat sie keinerlei Jurisdiktion/

FBI
OFFCL.

Polizei
die in solchen Faellen den lokalen oder einzelstaatlichen/Behoerden
zufaellt. Und nur dieser - dieser regulaeren Polizei - kommt das
zu, was man im gesetzlichen Sinne unter dem Begriff "Polizeigewalt"
versteht . Die Machtbefugnisse der FBI sind viel enger gezogen.
Sie kann nur auf Grund von Angaben eingreifen, die sich auf eine
Gesetzesuebertretung in dem ihr zugewiesenen Gebiet beziehen.

EGON:

Ich muss Sie da eine Sekunde unterbrechen. Ich glaube, wir
kommen da etwas zu sehr ins technische, man kann das sicher besser
erklaren, wenn man bestimmte Faelle anfuehrt, bei denen die FBI
nicht , und ich moechte das noch einmal betonen, nicht das Recht
hat , einzugreifen.

FBI
OFFCL.

O ja, Mr. Stadelman, es gibt eine ganze Menge solcher Faelle.
Erstens mal natuerlich die, wie schon erwaeht, die mit ~~Unkraut~~
Uebertretungen lokaler Gesetze oder der Gesetze der einzelnen Staä-
ten zu tun haben. Das trifft hier in den Vereinigten Staaten auf
die grosse Mehrheit aller Vergehen zu. Aber darueber hinaus gibt
es auch Uebertretungen bestimmter Gesetze der Bundesregierung, mit
denen die FBI nichts zu schaffen hat. So zum Beispiel Steuerhin-
terziehung, Falschmuenzerei oder Umgehung von bestimmten Verordnungen

FBI
OFFCL.

des Postministeriums. Die Untersuchung solcher Vergehen ist
anderen Bundesbehoerden uebertragen.

EGON:

AHA, nun wissen wir also, welche Befugnisse die FBI nicht
hat. Aber ich will noch ein Beispiel geben. Lassen Sie uns einen
Fall konstruieren. Angenommen die FBI bekommt einen anonymen oder
meinetwegen auch mit vollem Namen gezeichneten Brief, in dem irgend
jemand eines Vergehens beschuldigt wird, das unter ihre Jurisdiktion
faellt und Verhaftung der betreffenden Person verlangt. Was ge-
schieht dann ?

~~OFF~~ FBI
OFFCL.

Da moechte ich zunaechst etwas Prinzipielles feststellen:
Wir, also die FBI, ^{sind} ~~ist~~ daran interessiert, Tatsachen herauszufinden,
Tatsachen, die die Schuld oder die Unschuld eines Menschen erweisen.
Wir koennen niemanden verhaften, ohne einen ^{Haft...} ~~Verhaftungs~~befehl des
zustaendigen Staatsanwaltes. Wir koennen auch, wie ich schon gesagt
habe, keine Anklage erheben und noch viel weniger jemanden verur-
teilen.

Nachdem ich das noch einmal ausdruecklich klargestellt habe,
kann ich sagen, dass die FBI natuerlich an jeder Information

FBI interessiert ist, die ihr zugeht. Unsere Bueros in Washington
OFFCL.

und unsere 52 Zweigstellen in allen Teilen der Vereinigten Staaten
Tag und
sind ~~24 Stunden~~ Nacht geoeffnet. Jede Information, die uns zugeht,
wird sorgfaeltig geprueft. Wenn es sich herausstellt, dass es sich
um einen Fall handelt, in dem wir zustaendig sind, wird ~~sofort~~ mit
einer sofort
Untersuchung ~~angefangen~~ begonnen.

Stadelm. Angenommen, es handelt sich um einen Fall, oder sagen wir,
um eine Information, fuer die Sie nicht zustaendig sind,

FBI Dann wird der betreffende Brief , ohne dass wir selbst dazu
OFFCL. Stellung nehmen, an die zustaendige Behoerde weitergeleitet.

STADEIM: Nun, was geschieht, falls es sich um eine Information han-
delt, fuer die ~~am~~ die FBI zustaendig ist.

FBI Dann beginnt die Untersuchung. Nachdem ~~diese~~ sie abgeschlossen
OFFCL. ist, uebergibt die FBI das ~~Aktenmaterial~~ Material das sie gesammelt hat,
dem zustaendigen Staatsanwalt. Die Untersuchungen werden objektiv,
unparteiisch und unvoreingenommen gefuehrt. Auf Grund des Tat-
sachenmaterials entscheidet der Staatsnwalt oder ein Beamter des
Justizministeriums, ob Anklage erhoben werden soll oder nicht.

FBI
OFFCL.

Wenn abgelehnt wird, Anklage zu erheben, dann ist der Fall fuer die FBI erledigt. Andererseits, wenn Anklage erhoben wird, dann stehen die FBI Beamten, die den Fall untersucht haben, dem Staatsanwalt als Zeugen zur Verfuegung. Sollte die Anklagebehoerde die Fortfuehrung der Untersuchung wuenschen, wird diesem Wunsch natuerlich Folge geleistet.

EGON:

Gut. Sagen Sie, wie wird eigentlich die Taetigkeit der FBI kontrolliert und beaufsichtigt.

FBI
OFFCL,

Nun, die FBI wird ^{den} von/verschiedensten Seiten beaufsichtigt. Sie untersteht einmal , als eine Abteilung des Justizministeriums, dem General-Staatsanwalt, der seinerseits wieder dem Praesidenten der Vereinigten Staaten gegenueber Verantwortung fuer sie traegt. Weiterhin sind wir, wie alle anderen Regierungsbehoerden, dem Kongress gegenueber verantwortlich. ^{Und} ~~Heinrich~~ der Kongress ueberprueft unsere Taetigkeit Jahr fuer Jahr aufs Sorgfaeltigste, bevor ein Budget bewilligt ^{wird} ~~ist~~. Sie sehen also, wir werden sowohl von der gesetzgebenden ^Gewalt in den Vereinigten Staaten, also dem Abgeord-

FBI
OFFCL.

netenhaus und dem Senat, als auch von der ausuebenden ^Gewalt, dem Praesidenten kontrolliert.

Dann kommt hinzu, dass wir ja von den Bundesgerichten quasi staendig beobachtet werden. Vergessen Sie nicht, dass alles Material, das wir sammeln, den Bundesgerichten vorgelegt werden muss. In unserer Untersuchung - in manchen faellen gegen - die sich/ ~~jenseits~~/ ganz geriebenen/ Verbrecher ~~er-~~ richtet ~~steht~~, - ist es uns strengstens untersagt, Mittel anzuwenden, die das ^Gesetz nicht gestattet. Die Rechte jeder ~~y~~ Persoenlichkeit, und das schliesst natuerlich auch den Verbrecher ein, duerfen auf keinen Fall verletzt werden. Und so werden, wenn ein Kriminalfall vor den Richter kommt, direkt oder indirekt auch die Methoden der FBI jedesmal aufs Genaueste ueberprueft, .

Und dann unterstehen wir noch einer Kontrolle, die vielleicht ebenso genau ist, wie die eben erwaehten . Vergessen Sie nicht, dass ~~das~~ in einer Demokratie die oeffentliche Meinung einen ungeheuren Einfluss hat. Und durch die Presse, den Rundfunk, durch die Fernsehprogramme und - nicht zuletzt, - durch den einfachen Mann in der

FBI
OFFCL.

gemeinsam die
Strasse, die ~~die~~ oeffentliche Meinung repraesentieren, stehen wir
ja staendig, tagaus, tagein, im Scheinwerferlicht.

~~Die oeffentliche Meinung bildet sich~~

Hier in Amerika kann jeder sagen, was er will. Wenn jemand
mit der Taetigkeit einer bestimmten Behoerde nicht einverstanden
ist, ist es sein gutes Recht, sie zu kritisieren. Und ~~sie~~ auf die
Fehler hinzuweisen, die , nach seiner Ansicht, gemacht worden
sind. Es steht jedem frei, in Zeitungen, Zeitschriften oder
Buechern zu sagen, was er fuer richtig haelt, das heisst also,
dass die Taetigkeit der FBI ~~jeder~~ in jedem einzelnen Fall von jedem
Buerger der Vereinigten Staaten einer Kritik unterzogen werden kann.
Wenn sich also die FBI nicht hundertprozentig korrekt benehmen
wuerde, dann wuerde das durch ^Presse oder durch Rundfunk oder
durch jemand anders sehr schnell bekannt werden.

EGON:

Nun eine ganz andere Frage: Sagen Sie, mich interessiert

~~da etwas: Wenn kann es auch jedem~~
da etwas: ~~Wenn kann es auch jedem~~ Buerger frei, ~~die/ih/die~~ ein FBI
Beamter zu werden ?

FBI
OFFCL.

Grundsatzlich steht es jedem frei. Die Ansprueche, die ge-
stellt werden, sind jedoch ziemlich hoch. Zur Zeit zum Beispiel

FBI
OFFCL.

werden nur Kandidaten in Betracht gezogen, die Jura studiert
und ein Anwaltsexamen bestanden haben. Oder/staatliche
eine
Pruefung als Buecherrevisoren nachweisen koennen. Natuerlich
werden auch Auskuenfte ueber ihre Bildung, ihre vorhergehende
Laufbahn, / ihre Charaktereigenschaften, ihren Leumund und ihre
Gewohnheiten eingeholt. Nachdem sie angestellt sind, muessen sie
einen Trainingskurs mitmachen, der 14 Wochen dauert, in
dem sie/den Pflichten eines FBI Beamten vertraut gemacht werden.
Und erst dann werden sie zur Aussenarbeit verwandt.

EGON:

Mir scheint es nur noch wichtig, nachdem Sie all diese
Dinge erklart haben, dass Sie uns den Unterschied zwischen der
FBI und der Geheimpolizei eines totalitaeren Staates klarmachen.

FBI
OFFCL.

~~Es wird ja in gewissen Laendern versucht, auch die FBI zu~~
Das ist nun wirklich nicht schwer, Mr. Stadelman, diesen

~~Unterschied aufzuzeichnen.~~ Die Geheimpolizei eines totalitaeren

Terror
Landes ist eine/Behoerde, die nur dem Diktator und der herrschen-
den Elite Rechenschaft schuldet. Anstelle des ordentlichen Gerichtes

FBI
OFFCL.

dem Habeas Corpus Gesetz und der Redefreiheit, treten Konzentra-
tionslager, unautorisierte Verhaftungen und Folter. Der Schrecken
wird zum ^Gesetz, die politische Zweckmaessigkeit zur Gerechtigkeit.
Die Geheimpolizei eines Diktators tritt die Freiheiten des einzel-
nen Buergers mit Fuessen. ~~Die amerikanische Regierung dagegen schuetzt~~
~~jeden Buerger~~ Die Gestapo und die NKWD schuetz^{en} ~~schuetzen~~ ^{an} ~~nur~~
~~xxx~~ die
nur/wenigen an der Spitze , denen sie dienen.

Die FBI schuetzt ~~jeden~~ jeden Buerger. Die FBI dient dem Volk,
Sie betrachtet es als ihre Aufgabe, das Leben , die Rechte und den
Besitz jedes Menschen, der in Amerika lebt, zu beschuetzen. ~~Wird~~
Ihre Richtlinien und Methoden
~~gesamtweltweit in allen Staaten~~ werden von Aussenseitern
dauernd beobachtet und kritisiert. In allem , was sie tut, ist
sie sicher/ jederzeit der buergerlichen Rechte jedes Einzelnen
bewusst und uebertritt niemals die Grenzen, die ihr vom ^Gesetz
gezogen sind.

EGON: ~~Wird~~ In diesem Zusammenhang darf ich wohl sagen, dass die
FBI in den Vereinigten Staaten geachtet wird, und nicht gefuerchtet,
wie die Geheimpolizei anderer Staaten. Sagen Sie mir nun noch

EGON: Was betrachten Sie, als Beamter des Federal Bureau of Investigation als die Hauptaufgabe der FBI ?

FBI
OFFCL.

Die Hauptaufgabe der FBI besteht darin, Amerika ein Maximum an Schutz angedeihen zu lassen. Sie ist ja nicht nur dazu da, Kriminalverbrechen aufzudecken, sondern ihr ist die interne Sicherheit des Landes anvertraut -- eine Aufgabe, die niemals ihr Ende finden wird und die jeden Tag von neuem gelöst werden muss . Und die FBI löst diese Aufgabe auf demokratische Weise -- sie beschützt die Bürger Amerikas, ohne ihre Privilegien und Freiheiten anzutasten. Darin sieht sie ihre Hauptaufgabe,

END

cc - Mr. Callan, Room 4746

SAC, Pittsburgh

May 29, 1953

Director, FBI (100-353362)

WENDELL PLATEK
INTERNAL SECURITY - R & CZ

Relet from Pittsburgh dated 4/20/53 entitled "Voice of America, Information Concerning."

For the information of the NYO and WFO, relet included the following information of pertinence:

On 4/13/53, George J. Niznansky, editor of "Narodne Noviny," official publication of the National Slovak Society, 518 Court Place, Pittsburgh, and a confidential source of the Pittsburgh Office, was contacted at his request. He related that on 4/7/53 a group of officers of the National Slovak Society, including, among others, Wendell Platek, National President; Rudo Palan, National Treasurer; John P. Stankovic, member of the Board of Directors; and John A. Willo, Legal Adviser, were conducting some of the Society's business at a local bank. Niznansky stated that, according to Rudo Palan, after the group left the bank Stankovic made the following statement to Palan and Willo:

"Platek told me that he can get a tape recording made at the offices of Voice of America and by an agent of Voice of America, and on that recording Niznansky has undertaken to destroy the National Slovak Society for a considerable sum of money. Platek can get the recording for the sum of one hundred dollars from a certain man."

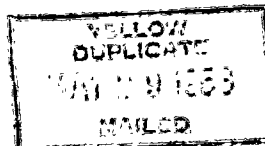
Allegedly, Stankovic added that if Platek did not have the \$100, he, Stankovic, would put it up himself just to get something on Niznansky.

Relet observed that in recent years considerable hard feeling has arisen between Platek and Niznansky. Niznansky has always been outspokenly anti-Communist and he has been critical of Platek since Platek has never publicly repudiated his or the Society's affiliation with the American Slav Congress. Platek, during the early 1940's, was a Vice President of the American Slav Congress. Niznansky has expressed the opinion

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Clegg _____
Glavin _____
Harbo _____
Rosen _____
Tracy _____
Garry _____
Mohr _____
Winterrowd _____
Tele. Room _____
Holloman _____
 Sizoo _____
Miss Gandy _____

cc - 2 - New York

Washington Field



cc - 65-60634

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SEE NOTE ON LAST PAGE

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that Platek has refused to lead the Society in a strong anti-Communist position and that he has been utilized by Slovak leaders of the CP. Wizanansky pointed out that the CP, through "Ludove Noviny," Slovak-language newspaper published in Chicago which follows the CP line, has defended Platek from time to time and has been outspokenly critical of the Wizanansky faction in the Society. Wizanansky further alleged that while traveling in Czechoslovakia in 1947, Platek was in Prague and in contact with influential government officials who continued to hold their positions after the Communist coup d'etat in Czechoslovakia.

In trying to account for the information furnished by him on 4/13/53, Wizanansky acknowledged that the statement on its face appeared to be mere gossip attesting to the hard feeling prevailing between Platek and himself. He pointed out, however, that the allegation implies that the US Government sanctions directly or indirectly the activities of one of its agencies in attempting to destroy foreign language organizations in the US, whether they be patriotic, fraternal or otherwise, by bribery, or else some individual associated with the Voice of America is selling information gathered by that agency. Wizanansky, according to relet, stated he has never personally had any contact with the Voice of America or any of its employees, although in the past, through the Department of State, he made inquiry concerning employment with the Voice of America. He could not recall any incident in which he has had contact with any Government agency from which such an allegation could have been construed. Relet observed further that Wizanansky in the past has been known to have been in contact with representatives of CIA.

A review of the Bureau files has disclosed that all offices receiving copies of this communication are in possession of the pertinent information concerning Platek and Willo. The Bureau files contain no information identifiable with Palan.

All offices receiving copies of this communication are aware that Stankovic is the subject of a pending espionage investigation in which Pittsburgh is the office of origin.

The NYO and WFO are instructed to check with the Voice of America in NYC and Washington, D. C., respectively, and endeavor to determine if such a tape recording is in existence.

The Pittsburgh Office is instructed to submit recommendations as to the advisability of interviewing Platek, Palan and/or Lillo concerning this matter and to advise specifically whether the interview of one or all of them is likely to compromise Vignansky's status as a confidential source of information.

NOTE: Bufiles reflect Platek was born in Slovakia in 1897 and came to US at age of 15. He is considered quite wealthy, is characterized as a political opportunist and his main activity has been as Pres. of National Slovak Society. He has been connected with various Slovak organizations and has been generally considered as anti-Communist. The National Slovak Society is a mutual benefit and fraternal society founded in 1890. The case re Stankovic arose through Bureau Source 6 info to the effect that Czech intelligence in US asked Prague for permission to use Stankovic as a partner in the NYC newspaper "Slovak v Amerike," but Prague instructed them to have nothing to do with Stankovic.

Director, FBI

April 20, 1953

SAC, Pittsburgh (62-0)

VOICE OF AMERICA
INFORMATION CONCERNING

On April 13, 1953, GEORGE J. NIZNANSKY, Editor, "Narodne Noviny," official publication of the National Slovak Society, 518 Court Place, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, a confidential source in Czechoslovak matters of the Pittsburgh Division, was contacted at his request by SA JOHN M. PAGE.

NIZNANSKY related that on April 7, 1953, a group of officers of the National Slovak Society, including, among others, WENDELL PLATEK, National President, RUDO PALAN, National Treasurer, JOHN P. STANKOVIC, member of the Board of Directors, and JOHN A. WILLO, Legal Advisor, were conducting some of the Society's business at a local bank. NIZNANSKY stated that, according to RUDO PALAN, after the group left the bank STANKOVIC made the following statement to PALAN and WILLO:

"PLATEK told me that he can get a tape recording made at the offices of Voice of America and by an agent of Voice of America, and on that recording NIZNANSKY has undertaken to destroy the National Slovak Society for a considerable sum of money. PLATEK can get the recording for the sum of one hundred dollars from a certain man."

STANKOVIC is alleged to have added that if PLATEK did not have the \$100 he, STANKOVIC, would put it up himself just to get something on NIZNANSKY.

By way of explanation, it is noted that during recent years considerable hard feeling has arisen between PLATEK and NIZNANSKY. NIZNANSKY has always been outspokenly anti-Communist. He has been critical of PLATEK since PLATEK has never publicly repudiated his or the Society's affiliation with the American Slav Congress. It is noted that during the early 1940's PLATEK was a vice president of the American Slav Congress.

REGISTERED MAIL

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PG let to Director

Re: VOICE OF AMERICA
INFO. CONCERNING

In addition, HIZNANSKY has expressed the opinion that PLATEK has refused to lead the Society in a strong anti-Communist position and, in fact, has been utilized by Slovak section leaders of the Communist Party, such as CALVIN BROOK, Editor of the CP line Slovak newspaper "Ludovo Noviny," LEO KRZYCZY, former National President of the American Slav Congress, and CHARLES KONFIC, of the IWO. In addition, HIZNANSKY has pointed out that the CP, through "Ludovo Noviny," has defended PLATEK from time to time and has been outspokenly critical of the "HIZNANSKY Faction" in the National Slovak Society.

HIZNANSKY also has advised that during 1947, while traveling in Czechoslovakia, PLATEK was in Prague and in contact with various influential Czechoslovak Government officials who continued to hold their positions following the advent of the Communist controlled government in Czechoslovakia in February, 1948.

Concerning STANOVIC, it is noted that HIZNANSKY has identified him as one of a small group of pro-Communist individuals active in the National Slovak Society who have regularly supported PLATEK. In addition, it is noted that STANOVIC is the subject of a pending espionage investigation in the Pittsburgh Division and, to date, limited information has been developed reflecting CP affiliations and associations.

It is also noted that RUDO PALAN has worked in close cooperation with HIZNANSKY and has furnished similar information concerning PLATEK.

In trying to account for the information furnished by him on April 13, 1953, HIZNANSKY acknowledged that the statement on its face appeared to be more gossip attesting to the hard feeling existing between himself and PLATEK. HIZNANSKY, however, expressed the opinion that it was more than a personal attack. He pointed out that the allegation implies that the United States Government sanctions directly or indirectly the activities of one of its agencies in attempting to destroy foreign language organizations in the United States, whether they be patriotic, fraternal, or otherwise, by bribery, or else that an unknown individual allegedly associated with the Voice of America is selling information gathered by that agency.

PG let to Director

Re: VOICE OF AMERICA
INFO. CONCERNING

WIZNANSKY, who is of the opinion that the first explanation is the case, stated that this is a typical CP propaganda attack directed for the consumption of the less educated class of U. S. foreign born citizens and that PLATEK, knowing that STATIONER is very talkative, knew that the story would be circulated.

WIZNANSKY concluded by stating that he has never personally had any contact with the Voice of America or any of its employees, although in the past he did, through the Department of State, make inquiry concerning employment with the Voice of America.

WIZNANSKY stated that he personally can recall no incident in which he has had contact with any Government agency from which such an allegation could have been construed.

It is known that WIZNANSKY in the past, in addition to his contacts with this office, has been in contact with representatives of CIA.

The above is furnished for the information of the Bureau and for whatever action is deemed advisable, and no further action is being taken at Pittsburgh UACB.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOI/PA
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FOI/PA# 1354208-0

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100-346628-9⁸₁
CHANGED TO
61-190-34⁸₁

✓

BEST AVAILABLE COPY

SAC, New York

June 14, 1960

Director, FBI

Voice of America Broadcast on the FBI

RECORDED - 83

100

Memorandum of 6-9-60 setting forth the observations of Voice of America personnel concerning the recent broadcast made by Mr. Henry Lon Richard concerning the work of the Bureau.

In view of the interest of Voice of America in continuing this type of broadcast it is suggested that you contact the appropriate officials to obtain more specific information as to the type of program material desired. By way of suggestion, it is felt that in the preliminary stages of this program, if the Bureau feels it should continue, consideration should be given to explaining additional information concerning our work in this connection. There are attached four scripts which might be utilized in this regard. In your discussions with officials of Voice of America you may wish to mention these scripts.

No commitments should be made with Voice of America, however, until you have performed additional work concerning your contacts in this connection.

Enclosures

Science Stops the Criminal
The Selection of FBI Personnel
The FBI and Organized Crime
Law Enforcement - A Career

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Mohr _____
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Nease _____
Gandy _____

GLC:ulg

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JUN 16 5 25 PM '60
U.S. OFFICE OF JUSTICE
FBI

JUN 16 1960
FBI - NEW YORK

Letter to Director
NY 80-513

understanding by the German people, both in the West and East Zones, as to the function and operation of the FBI. This, they felt, should be done inasmuch as they claimed to have received considerable mail from Germany indicating a complete lack of understanding as to the function of the FBI and a desire on the part of the German people to know from specific cases exactly what the FBI does.

Mr. JACOBSON stated that he believed that a program led off with remarks and possibly final remarks by a Bureau representative pointing out the important facts of the case presented and emphasizing the constitutional and democratic manner in which the FBI operates would be powerful material for Voice of America programs to Germany. The purpose, of course, of the series would be to acquaint the German people by actual examples with the nature of law enforcement operation in a democracy as differentiated from totalitarian practices.

Mr. STADELMAN advised that this matter has been discussed with JOHN ALBERT, Chief of the German desk, who exhibited enthusiasm for it. Both Mr. STADELMAN and Mr. JACOBSON pointed out that the topic was highly timely in view of last Sunday's press reports that the Western Powers were considering allowing the West German Republic to set-up a federal police force along the lines of the FBI. They felt that from experience, the Russian radio stations would in the near future step-up their propaganda campaigns and in view of these press reports, there was a direct possibility that considerable attention would be paid by the Russian radio to discrediting the FBI in the eyes of the German people.

Several suggestions as to possible opening programs were made in the event the Bureau is receptive to the suggestions for a series of programs. One suggestion made by Mr. JACOBSON was that tracing the history of an applicant to a Bureau office for a Special Agent position through the various steps until he became an agent would be very effective propaganda inasmuch as it would differ greatly from what the German people have known in their own police organizations. No commitments were made by the New York Office and the matter has been left open.

If the Bureau wishes to commit itself to a series of programs as stated above, this office will enter into discussions and more specific information as to program material desired and the method of production will be furnished.

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. NICHOLS *W*

DATE: June 15, 1950

FROM : M. A. Jones *M.A.J.*SUBJECT: Voice of America Broadcast on the FBI

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

As you will recall arrangements were perfected for SA Henry Von Eckhardt to record a script in the German language about the FBI for broadcast over the Voice of America program. The program was transmitted on June 7, 1950. The producer of the show and members of the production staff were entirely pleased with the program furnished by the FBI and as a result suggested that a series of dramatic sketches based on FBI cases be considered for future broadcasts.

The Voice of America people indicated that considerable mail has been received from Germany indicating a complete lack of understanding concerning FBI functions. The Voice of America people believe that since press reports have indicated that the Western powers were considering allowing the West German Republic to set up a Federal police force along the lines of the FBI that the Russians, in the near future, would step up their propaganda campaigns to the extent that the Russian radio would attempt to discredit the FBI in the eyes of the German people.

It is felt that we should cooperate with Voice of America in continuing FBI programs after discussions are had with the Voice of America staff as to additional specifics they may have in mind concerning particular programs.

By way of suggestion there are attached four scripts which might be used to show our work prior to the time we did actually get into broadcasting actual cases.

Accordingly, it is recommended that the attached letter be sent to the New York Office.

Attachments
GLC:ulg

W
W ✓

RECORDED - 83

INDEXED - 83

100-346028-101
JUL 20 1950
W

70
JUL 13 1950

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI
 FROM : SAC, New York

DATE: June 29, 1950

SUBJECT: Voice of America Broadcast on the FBI

ReNYlet, June 9, 1950.

Enclosed you will find a recording of the Voice of America Broadcast on the FBI furnished to this office by the International Broadcasting Division of the U. S. State Department. This recording was made on June 13, 1950 at the time the broadcast was made.

Subsequently the German Desk of the International Broadcasting Division of the U. S. State Department, furnished a clipping received by them of an article which appeared June 15, 1950 in the "NEUE ZEITUNG", a newspaper published in Munich, Germany. A photostatic copy of this clipping in German is attached. The clipping was entitled "FBI EMPLOYEE BEFORE THE MICROPHONE - A Report on the Activities of the Federal Bureau of Investigation". A translation of the first part of the article is set forth below:

" The 'Voice of America' invited an employee of the American FBI, the 'Federal Bureau of Investigation' for an interview in front of the microphone because German listeners had frequently asked the question what kind of an organization the FBI is. The FBI representative had to submit to a regular interrogation and he has extensively answered all questions asked him. Thus the interview resulted in an interesting account of an institution which is of great significance in America and regarding which many people have inaccurate ideas. But more than that: this conversation in front of the microphone showed how seriously the U. S. Government takes the question of the human and civil rights on which their whole government system is based."

The balance of the article which is not being translated consists of an almost verbatim account of the interview.

In reference to your letter of June 16, 1950 the four scripts which were forwarded were turned over to officials of the Voice of America for their perusal.

Enclosures (1) Record
 (2) Clipping

ENCLOSURE ATTACHED

ENCLOSURE BEHIND FILE

HHW:HMF
80-513

50 JUL 25 1950

RECORDED - 51

INDEXED - 51

JUL 25 1950

34

FBI-Beamter vor dem Mikrophon

Bericht über die Tätigkeit des amerikanischen Bundes-Untersuchungsamtes

Die „Stimme Amerikas“ hatte einen Beamten des amerikanischen FBI, des „Federal Bureau of Investigation“, zu einem Interview an das Mikrophon gebeten, weil von deutscher Seite oft die Frage gestellt worden war, wases eigentlich mit dem FBI für eine Bewandnis habe. Der Beamte des FBI wurde nach allen Regeln der Kunst ausgefragt und hat alle an ihn gerichteten Fragen ausführlich beantwortet. So ergab das Interview eine interessante Darstellung einer Institution, der in Amerika eine große Bedeutung zukommt und über die viele falsche Ansichten verbreitet sind. Aber noch mehr: das Gespräch am Mikrophon vermittelte einen Eindruck davon, wie ernst die Vereinigten Staaten es mit der Wahrung der Menschen- und Bürgerrechte nehmen, auf denen ihr gesamtes Leben beruht.

Das FBI, das Bundesuntersuchungsamt, ist eine zentrale Ermittlungsstelle für das gesamte Gebiet der Vereinigten Staaten, die mit besonderen

Aufgaben betraut ist. Sie zählt nicht mehr als 4100 Beamte. Gleich zu Anfang des Interviews stellte der Interviewer dem Gewährsmann die kritischste Frage. „Ist es Ihre Aufgabe“, so fragte er, „das Leben aller in den Vereinigten Staaten wohnenden Menschen unter die Lupe zu nehmen, um festzustellen, ob jeder einzelne ein rechtschaffener Bürger ist?“ „Gewiß nicht!“ antwortete der FBI-Beamte. Als erste Aufgabe seiner Behörde bezeichnete er es, jedem Individuum ein Höchstmaß an Schutz zukommen zu lassen. Das FBI interessiert sich für einen Menschen erst dann, wenn er im Verdacht steht, eines der Gesetze verletzt zu haben, für deren Schutz das FBI zuständig ist. Das FBI hat also beschränkte, genau festgelegte Machtbefugnisse. Es untersteht als Bestandteil des Justizministeriums der Aufsicht des Generalstaatsanwalts, der ein Kabinettsmitglied ist, und es wird alljährlich vom Kongreß kontrolliert, der die Geldmittel zu bewilligen hat. Eine andere sehr wirksame Kontrolle ist, wie der Beamte sagte, das

freie Spiel der öffentlichen Meinung. Diese Kontrolle erlaube auch gegenüber dem FBI niemals. Denn in Amerika habe jeder das Recht, nicht nur zu denken, sondern auch zu sagen, was er will.

Das FBI, so erklärte der Beamte auf eine Frage des Interviewers, ist keine überstaatliche Polizeitruppe und es hat auch kein Verlangen, eine solche zu werden. John Edgar Hoover, der das FBI seit 26 Jahren leitet, hat dies wiederholt zum Ausdruck gebracht. Es ist nicht befugt, Übertretungen örtlicher oder einzelstaatlicher Gesetze und Verordnungen zu verfolgen. Solche Übertretungen, die Mehrheit aller kriminellen Vergehen in den Vereinigten Staaten, fällt in die Zuständigkeit örtlicher oder einzelstaatlicher Polizeibehörden.

114 Millionen Fingerabdrücke

Neben der Untersuchung von Verletzungen der Bundesgesetze hat das FBI in allen Fällen, in denen die Regierung der Vereinigten Staaten als Kläger auftritt, Beweismittel beizubringen. Es gibt aber auch Übertretungen von Bundesgesetzen, für die das FBI nicht zuständig ist, zum Beispiel Steuerhinterziehung. Den örtlichen Polizeibehörden geht es bei ihrer Ermittlungstätigkeit an die Hand, indem es ihnen auf Anforderung seinen technischen Hilfsapparat, sein Laboratorium und seine Identifizierungsabteilung zur Verfügung stellt. Im Laboratorium werden Beweisstücke, wie Stoffe, Glassplitter, Schußwaffen und so weiter untersucht. In der Identifizierungsabteilung befindet sich eine Kartei mit zur Zeit etwa 114 Millionen Fingerabdrücken.

Die Anforderungen, die an die Untersuchungsbeamten des FBI gestellt werden, sind ziemlich hoch. Ein solcher „special-agent“ muß entweder ein juristisches Staatsexamen abgelegt haben, oder als Anwalt zugelassen oder ein akademisch voll ausgebildeter Bücherrevisor sein. Außerdem werden hohe Anforderungen an die geistige und charakterliche Eignung des Anwärters gestellt und sein Vorleben wird gründlich geprüft. Das FBI bildet seine Beamten selbst aus. Besonderer Wert wird darauf gelegt, sie mit der Kenntnis der bürgerlichen Rechte vertraut zu machen.

Die Beamten lernen, bevor sie ihre Untersuchungstätigkeit im Außendienst aufnehmen können, daß die gesetzlich gewährleisteten Rechte der Einzelperson unverletzlich sind. Denn gerade die Wahrung dieser Rechte ist das Ziel des Kampfes, den das FBI gegen die Verbrecherwelt führt. Auch dieser Kampf spielt sich stets im Rahmen des Gesetzes ab. Das FBI kann zwar jemanden verhaften, aber nicht ohne daß ein Haftbefehl der zuständigen Justizbehörde vorliegt. Außerdem muß der Verhaftete unverzüglich dem Untersuchungsrichter vorgeführt werden. Die in der amerikanischen Verfassung gewährleisteten „unverletzlichen Rechte“ müssen unter allen Umständen respektiert werden. Auch wer eines Verbrechens beschuldigt ist, kann sich auf diese Rechte berufen. Er gilt solange als unschuldig, bis er als schuldig vor dem Gesetz befunden ist.

Es geht um die Wahrheit

Das FBI ist eine Ermittlungsbehörde, deren Aufgabe darin besteht, den Sachverhalt genau und vorurteilslos festzustellen. Der ermittelte Sachverhalt wird der Staatsanwaltschaft ohne Empfehlungen oder Werturteile übergeben. Das FBI kann ebenso gut die Beweise für die Unschuld eines Verdächtigen liefern. Es hat lediglich die Aufgabe, die Wahrheit zu ermitteln. „Wir wenden genau so viel Mühe daran“, sagte der Gewährsmann der „Stimme Amerikas“, „einen Unschuldigen von einem, an ihm haftenden Verdacht zu reinigen — was häufig vorkommt —, wie wir uns bemühen, Beweise zu schaffen, die zur Verurteilung eines Schuldigen führen.“

Der Interviewer stellte dann noch die Frage, ob das FBI auch zuständig für die innere Sicherheit der Nation sei. Sie wurde in dem Sinne beantwortet, daß das FBI diejenige Regierungsbehörde sei, der der Schutz der internen Sicherheit der Vereinigten Staaten übertragen sei. Spionage, Landesverrat und Sabotage gehöre demnach in ihren Zuständigkeitsbereich.

Das FBI, so beendete der Beamte seine Ausführungen vor dem Mikrophon, bemühe sich, unter Anwendung demokratischer Methoden das heiligste Kleinod des amerikanischen Volkes zu schützen, das Regierungssystem freier Menschen.

ENCLOSURE

100-346628-104

RECORDED - 35
INDEXED - 35

105 July 3, 1950

Mr. Al Sieminski
Room 1507
Medical Center
Jersey City 4, New Jersey

G. I. R. - 1

Dear Mr. Sieminski:

Your letter postmarked June 28, 1950, together with enclosure, has been received and I do want to take this opportunity to thank you for your interest in commenting as you did.

I am enclosing some material which may be of value to you.

Sincerely yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

Enclosure

Director's speech before Grand Lodge on 5/2/50.
God or Chaos
How to Fight Communism
Unmasking the Communist Masquerader

ROK:mvs

- Tolson _____
- Ladd _____
- Clegg _____
- Glavin _____
- Nichols _____
- Rosen _____
- Tracy _____
- Harbo _____
- Belmont _____
- Mohr _____
- Tele. room _____
- Nease _____
- Gandy _____

JUL 5 1950
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U S DEPT OF JUSTICE

JUL 5 12 40 PM '50

Room 157

MEDICAL CENTER

JERSEY CITY 4, N. J.

6/21/50

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover

Chief -

F. B. I.

Washington, D. C.

① Voice & America

J 12-1

Dear Mr. Hoover:

I may be sick - but not
 so sick to see a possible source of danger
 to the attached "Voice", Cave-article.

To me: (I'm just a candidate
 for Congress, 13th N. J. District) This begins like
 the start of a clever campaign to discover all
 the key bases of America (dimensions, approaches,
 etc.) for our potential enemies in the
 event of a war.

Our enemies will pin-point

our underground bases as they and we did
 Industries, in World War II.

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100-34662 8-105

To me the idea stinks and
 looks dangerous and I'd appreciate the
 "Voice" taking another look at the situation
 Sincerely - Al Sieminski

'Voice' Adds Cave Program

CATSKILL, N. Y., June 21.—Dr. Robert de Joly, French speleologist, or student of caves, spent most of today making recordings for the Voice of America from caves in this area which will be broadcast to French-speaking people over the world. Accompanied by Ernest Ackerly, executive vice-president of the American Speleological Society, Edward Baumann, Voice of America reporter, and several other cave enthusiasts, Dr. de Joly explored a total of nine caves and recorded his impressions of their antiquity, insect life and other matters of interest to speleologists. To be broadcast by the special events section of the Voice of America, the venture represented a first in cave broadcasting for the Voice.

RS
New York, N. Y.
June 23, 1950

Mr. Hoover:

① Reference is made to the Voice of America broadcast on the FBI. This broadcast was recorded on June 7, 1950. Subsequent to the recording and the transmission of this program to Germany, Egan Stadleman, script writer and announcer, German Section; VOA, advised that they desired a copy of the original script in English. He stated that this would save them time in translating the German script which was furnished by this office. He went on to state that the VOA, one day each month, submitted to Congress an English translation of all programs transmitted on that date and that by coincidence the date picked for this submission was the day on which the FBI program was transmitted. Therefore, the copy in English would be submitted along with other program scripts to Congress.


EDWARD SCHEIDT

RECORDED 19 103

100-346628-106
JUL 18 1950
EX-95

FROM

DO-7

OFFICE OF DIRECTOR, FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

TO

OFFICIAL INDICATED BELOW BY CHECK MARK

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. Clegg _____
Mr. Glavin _____
Mr. Ladd _____
Mr. Nichols _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Tracy _____
Mr. Gurnea _____
Mr. Harbo _____
Mr. Belmont _____
Mr. Mohr _____
Mr. Nease _____
Miss Gandy _____

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

Remarks:

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. A. H. BELMONT *WPK*
 FROM : V. P. Keay *VPKA*
 SUBJECT: ① VOICE OF AMERICA PROGRAM

DATE: July 12, 1950

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

Reference is made to the attached communication from Mr. Rosen to Mr. Ladd concerning the Voice of America Program, as well as the attached news service bulletin concerning the State Department's desire for an expanded Voice of America Program.

As requested in this memorandum, this matter has been discussed by Mr. Roach with the State Department to determine what the Bureau may expect in the number of investigations that would be referred to us should the State Department succeed in getting the appropriations requested for an expanded Voice of America. Mr. Wilber, Budget Office of the State Department, has advised that if appropriations are received, there will undoubtedly be an increase in the number of Voice cases, but at the present time they have no way of knowing how much money they will get from Congress, or how much of the money will be used for technical equipment, or how much for new personnel. He states that the best estimate that can be made is that there will be an increase; the number, however, he is not able to give at this time.

It was pointed out to the State Department by Mr. Roach that the Bureau must know in advance the number of cases to be expected, otherwise, our budget allowance will only accommodate that number of cases for which we have appropriations. The State Department has promised that they will inform us of the number of cases to be referred as soon as they can get the facts themselves.

RECOMMENDATION:

It is recommended that this memorandum be referred to the Investigative Division for its information.

RRB smk:lw

Attachment.

RECORDED - 122

JUL 25 1950

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122

CLASSIFIED

BEIT

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6-107
100-3466-2-107
12

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Ladd

DATE: July 7, 1950

FROM : Mr. Rosen

SUBJECT: VOICE OF AMERICA PROGRAM

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

PURPOSE:

To suggest that the Liaison Unit determine from the State Department the extent the Bureau's applicant work will be affected by present plans to increase the activities of the Voice of America.

DETAILS:

There are attached newspaper clippings indicating that during the past few days the Korean situation has created a movement supported by Generals Eisenhower and Marshall, Secretary Acheson, John Foster Dulles and others to vastly increase the activities of the Voice of America. Senator William Benton (D. Conn.) has a resolution pending before the Senate Foreign Relations Subcommittee to accomplish this. The resolution has bi-partisan support and Secretary Acheson has said that a plan to accomplish the expansion is already on the President's desk.

OBSERVATION:

The State Department during the fiscal year 1950 referred 2202 VOA applicant cases to the Bureau for investigation, whereas it had previously estimated that only 1267 investigations would be required. The State Department thus far has not told the Bureau anything about plans it may have to again increase its estimated rate of referrals during the fiscal year 1951, although Secretary Acheson's testimony indicates it has such plans, and although the work of the Bureau may again be substantially increased by a sudden influx of VOA applicant cases.

RECOMMENDATION:

That the Liaison Unit determine from the State Department the extent that its present plans to expand the Voice of America will affect the work of the Bureau. It is noted that on June 5, 1950 the Liaison Unit discussed with Mr. Jessop of the State Department its previous disregard of its estimates and its failure to accede to our request to refer cases to the Bureau in a somewhat even flow. According to Mr. Keay's memorandum to Mr. Belmont dated June 19, 1950 assurances of future cooperation in referring cases in an even flow were obtained from Mr. Jessop.

JEN:RYG

ENCLOSURE

RECORDED - 122

100-3468-107
JUL 25 1950

12

3 ENCL.
122memo to Mr. Belmont
RRR: dw 7-12-50

JL

JL

Truth Campaign By U. S. Urged To Combat Red Lies

By RUTH MONTGOMERY

America's two top World War II generals—George C. Marshall and Dwight D. Eisenhower—yesterday warned Congress that the United States will lose the current world conflict against communism unless it first "wins the battle for men's minds" through a vastly expanded "Voice of America."

Testifying before a Senate foreign relations subcommittee, the military leaders stressed that the "morale factor" is the most important part of a battle.

Hits Soviet Lie Campaign

Agreeing, Secretary of State Acheson said U. S. security is threatened by the world-wide campaign of Communist lies which is accompanying the "cynical" Red aggression in Korea.

All three men supported "in principle" a resolution, sponsored by Sen. Benton (D) of Connecticut and 12 other senators, to expand the Voice of America and related information programs into a "Marshall plan of ideas."

Eisenhower, now president of Columbia university, coined a new phrase in the propaganda war by saying that "truth is our T-bomb." He proposed that an enlarged information program be supervised by a "general staff" composed of the nation's top citizens, who would rotate in donating time to the government.

Oppose Military Slashes

Both generals warned against cutting military expenditures in order to spend money on propaganda but declined to say how funds should be apportioned between the two.

Eisenhower admitted that an economic collapse brought on by over-extension of foreign aid programs would be "the greatest possible debacle." But he said we "can't slack our budget now" because "we will be heading back into the dark ages" unless the United States takes the leadership in combatting communism.

Marshall, former secretary of state and wartime chief of staff, said it was "very essential" to continue arms aid to friendly allies "lest we lose half if not all of what we have gained in Europe and find ourselves in a hopeless situation later on."

World Crusade Sought

The Benton resolution would create a world broadcasting network capable of reaching every radio set, increase world-wide showing of educational movies, vastly expand our exchange of foreign students, promote democratic education abroad, encourage U.N. pressure in behalf of world-wide freedom of information, and accelerate the work of UNESCO.

Acheson said no action by Congress is needed—except for voting increased funds—to step up the Voice of America propaganda program. He said such a plan—"a great campaign of truth"—has already been drawn up by the department and is now on President Truman's desk.

John Foster Dulles, who recently visited Korea, told senators that "whether we have World War III in a few months depends on the success of the Russian propaganda."

TIMES HERALD
July 6, 1950
Page 5

ENCLOSURE

107

Propaganda Drive of Reds Alarms U. S.

**'Ike' and Marshall
Ask Counteraction;
'Terrifying,' Says
Benton at Hearing**

By Ferdinand Kuhn
Post Reporter

Military and civilian leaders expressed anger and alarm yesterday at the apparent spread of the Soviet fable that the United States started the Korean war.

According to the Soviet version, blaring day and night from Communist transmitters, the South Koreans launched the attack on an American signal from Tokyo, and the United States then used the United Nations illegally to back up its "aggression."

Gen. George C. Marshall told a Senate Foreign Relations Subcommittee yesterday that this propaganda drive was "a most determined attack being carried on in most skillful manner," and called for "dynamic" measures to defeat it.

Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower, describing truth as "our T-bomb," said the American and U. N. action in Korea had been "so twisted before the world by a shrewd propaganda campaign that it has been made to look vicious."

"Terrifying," Benton Says

Senator William Benton (D., Conn.), formerly assistant secretary in charge of the State Department's information work, said the success of the Soviet propaganda drive had been "terrifying." And John Foster Dulles, just back from Korea, warned that if the Russians could get their version believed around the world they would be in a position to launch open war.

Dulles predicted that "war or peace in the next few months" would depend on the success or failure of the Soviet propaganda campaign over Korea.

"If the Russians think they can move from cold war to hot war and still have the world look upon them as peace-loving," said Dulles, "then they will move. But if the world sees this Korean attack for what it is, then I think they won't strike."

All these witnesses testified yesterday in whole-hearted support of Benton's resolution, backed by 13 Senators of both parties, calling for "a Marshall Plan in the field of ideas" through greatly expanded American information and propaganda throughout the world.

The State Department, on President Truman's instructions, has already drawn up plans for what Secretary Acheson described yesterday as "a great campaign of truth." But these plans are still See POLICY, Page 6, Column 1.

WASHINGTON POST
July 6, 1950
Page 1.

100-10628-107

Reds' Success With 'Aggression' Propaganda Alarms U. S. Officials

POLICY—From Page 1

locked up in the Bureau of the Budget, and officials would not release even the approximate expenditure involved.

Ask U. N. Members to Aid

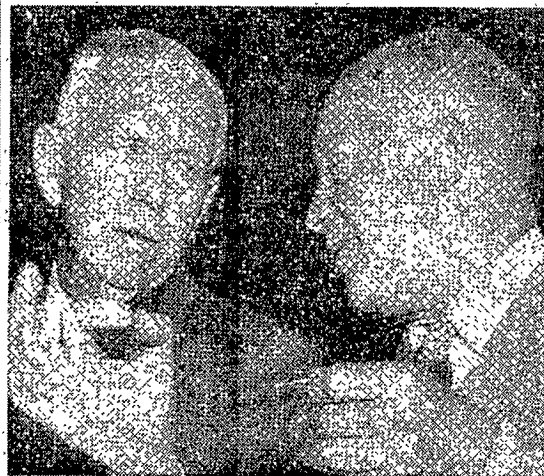
Meantime the State Department is asking that the true story of the Korean aggression be told and repeated by the government information services of all the 43 countries that support the United Nations stand.

As still another effort to counteract the Soviet story, Secretary Acheson issued a statement yesterday comparing it to the lies spread by Adolf Hitler in the 1930s.

"In regard to the Korean hostilities," Acheson told his press conference, "four simple points must be recognized and long remembered by all the world. The people of this free Nation have clearly shown that they know the truth and are not going to be misled by false versions of it. These are the facts:

"1. The present troubles in Korea started, not when the United Nations Security Council acted or when the United States and others acted in support of the Security Council. It all started at dawn on Sunday, June 25, Korean time.

"2. At that time troops from



Associated Press Photo

GLOBAL CHAT—Gen. Dwight Eisenhower (right) gestures as he talks over global "war of words" with Gen. George C. Marshall as they waited to testify before Senate Foreign Relations subcommittee. Under discussion is a new plan to combat communism with a free flow of information and ideas

North Korea, without any provocative attack against the Republic of Korea. All the reliable witnesses on the scene at the

time, including the United Nations Commission, have established that the North Korean forces were the aggressors.

"Unprovoked Aggression"

"3. The Security Council of the United Nations acted in support of the Republic of Korea only after it was satisfied that this was a case of utterly unprovoked aggression.

"4. Any contention that hostilities were started by the Republic of Korea is clearly in the category of the Nazi claims of 1939 that Poland started hostilities by attacking Nazi Germany."

The Benton resolution itself calls for a six-point effort, including not only a greatly expanded State Department program, but also the creation of a new non-governmental agency to use private resources in spreading American information and ideas.

Benton told the subcommittee, headed by Senator Elbert Thomas (D., Utah), that he viewed the fighting in Korea as "a direct failure of this Nation to project the idea of democracy in the world, and to publicize our determination to stand up for the things we believe in, and the principles we will fight for."

He spoke of the half-billion dollars poured into south Korea for economic recovery since the war, and contrasted it with the \$1,400,000 appropriated last year for information and cultural activities in Korea.

"The tragedy is that while we sought to build prosperity on peace, on friendship with the south Koreans," Benton said, "the Russians fed tanks, guns, planes and fertile multiplying lies to the north Koreans. Russia mocked our virtues day after day with treacherous canards.

U. S. "Criminally Negligent"

"We gave the south Koreans peace. 'War-monger' cried the Kremlin. Day after day the Soviet propagandists hammered away at north Koreans by radio, movies,

pamphlets and diabolical rumors, to distort the peace we hoped to build in Korea into a bloated image of an angry god of war. They also fed this poison wholesale to the south Koreans.

"We let them get away with it. I tell you we have been criminally negligent."

Benton said that before the attack in Korea the Communists rounded up 5½ million North Korean signers of their so-called peace petition—"a wonderful contrast between Russian words and actions." He described the incessant use of the word "warmonger," as applied to the United States, as "a perfect example of the Hitler technique."

"Because it looks fantastic here, we should not think it looks fantastic to the North Koreans," he said.

Marshall Insists on Truth

General Marshall, the next witness, insisted that the United States confine itself to the truth in its intensified information campaign. "The truth always prevails in the end, and we must stick to it," he declared.

General Eisenhower, who followed his wartime chief to the witness table, spoke of the "decisive" importance of morale in battle, and said one of the factors of morale was an understanding of the nature of the struggle.

"There is no victory here to be found solely in the piling up of military armaments," he said, "nor can we think only of scattering dollars around the world, because one of the objects of communism is to bankrupt us."

In addition to an expanded Government-sponsored information program, he suggested that everyone who got a passport from the State Department should learn "a sort of catechism of what he should say and do abroad."

Eventually, Eisenhower pre-

dicted, when the free world had won greater confidence and morale, there could be a slackening of the present rate of military expenditure.

Acheson Welcomes Resolution

When the wartime commanders had finished, Secretary Acheson walked in and read a prepared statement welcoming the Benton resolution. He said the Communist campaign of "falsification, distortion, suppression and deception" was a threat to the security of the whole free world, for its aims were to sow confusion, doubt and fear.

"So far as Communist efforts to foster falsehood about the United States are successful," the Secretary said, "they serve those Communist designs. They help to drive wedges between the United States and other countries, to create hesitancy, and to prevent clear, effective and unified resistance to Communist aims.

"We must therefore make unmistakable the truth about the United States and other free nations... The facts about what we do, the facts about why we do it, the facts about the way we do it, are integral parts of what we do in foreign affairs."

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

Callan ✓

ADD ACHESON, WHITE SULPHUR

IN RESPONSE TO QUESTIONS, ACHESON SAID:

1. THE U.S. HAS "NO INTENTION" OF ABANDONING THE PHILIPPINES, SAYING THE U.S. IS BOUND TO THE ISLAND REPUBLIC BY THE CLOSEST TIES OF FRIENDSHIP, ECONOMICS AND MILITARY UNDERSTANDINGS.

2. HE DOES NOT, AT THIS TIME, ATTACH "GREAT SIGNIFICANCE" TO THE BRITISH LABOR PARTY EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE'S REJECTION OF THE SCHUMAN PLAN FOR POOLING WESTERN EUROPE'S COAL AND STEEL RESOURCES.

3. ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE EDWARD W. BARRETT SOON WILL ANNOUNCE A "VERY ENLARGED" VOICE OF AMERICA PROGRAM FOR CARRYING THE AMERICAN STORY ALL OVER THE WORLD.

4. U.S. INDUSTRIES HARD HIT BY COMPETITION OF CHEAP FOREIGN GOODS UNDER THE RECIPROCAL TRADE PROGRAM MIGHT GET SOME KIND OF AID. ACHESON SAID THE PROBLEM OF OIL INDUSTRIES AND OTHERS SUFFERING FROM SUCH COMPETITION IS "RECEIVING TOP-LEVEL WHITE HOUSE CONSIDERATION NOW."

ACHESON ALSO SAID THERE IS "NOTHING INCOMPATIBLE" BETWEEN THE POINT FOUR PROGRAM AND THE U.S. FOREIGN TRADE OUTLOOK BECAUSE THE DEVELOPMENT OF OTHER AREAS SHOULD BUILD UP TRADE POSSIBILITIES.

6/20--N243P

Page

Times-Herald _____

Wash. Post _____

Wash. News _____

Wash. Star _____

N.Y. Mirror _____

Wash. City News Service

Date: *6-20-50*

Information

107

SEP 7 1950

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100-3-70-859X, 862X

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AUG 16 1950

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check up ^{per} Mr. Reboff
Mr. Reboff

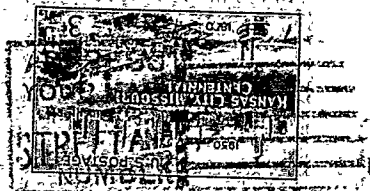
Voice of America
Employee in New York
I met her a night

63 AUG 16 1950
R-676

INDEXED - 2
RECORDED - 2

EX-71

RECEIVED
AUG 16 1950
100-346-110



F. B. I -

Washington

D.C.

SERVICE UNIT

4-22a

SEARCH SLIP

Supervisor Newby

Room 4638

Subj: Dr. Reboff

☒ Exact Spelling
☒ All References
☐ Subversive Ref.
☐ Main File
☐ Restricted to Locality of

Searchers

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Date 8-1-50

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W. Reboff

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100-346628-111
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100-347123-19

C

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

8-10-50

Bob Lee called me and advised that he has an opportunity to place a couple of good men with a writing background in the Voice of America. He stated that they would be in top positions, salaries ranging from nine to ten thousand per annum. He wants to suggest some good men who are definitely on the right side. He thought perhaps we might want to suggest a couple of names to him on a confidential basis. I told him I would let him know what our position will be.

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

I have discussed this with Mr. Ladd and we both agree that it would not be advisable for us to recommend anyone to Lee. If you agree he will be advised accordingly.

gan

for use
advised by Lee
no recommendation
INDEXED
RECORDED
AUG 15 1950
24

Voice of America

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

Baughman
Boyle
Clark

STATE DEPARTMENT OFFICIALS SAID A COMPLETE INVESTIGATION INDICATES THAT AN EXPLOSION AT A VOICE OF AMERICA RADIO TRANSMITTER AT BETHANY, O., MAY 22 PROBABLY WAS CAUSED BY LIGHTNING.

A BLAST OCCURED IN THE STATION'S BATTERY RECHARGING PLANT. AT FIRST, SABOTAGE WAS SUSPECTED. BUT STATE DEPARTMENT OFFICIALS SAID TODAY, THAT SCIENTIFIC TESTS FAILED TO PRODUCE ANY EVIDENCE THAT DYNAMITE, GUN POWDER, NITRO-GLYCERINE OR OTHER COMMON EXPLOSIVES HAD BEEN TOUCHED OFF IN THE AREA. THIS LED TO THE CONCLUSION THAT THE BLAST WAS CAUSED BY LIGHTNING.

THE BETHANY TRANSMITTER FREQUENTLY SENDS TO RUSSIA.
7/5--TS 626P

INDEXED - 78

100-346628-A -
NOT RECORDED
135 AUG 15 1950

file 5
pl

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. A. H. BELMONT

DATE: July 31, 1950

FROM : V. P. KEAY *VPE*SUBJECT: INTELLIGENCE SUPPORT FOR THE VOICE
OF AMERICA WITH REGARD TO SOVIET JAMMING
IAC AD HOC COMMITTEE REPORT

| | |
|------------|-------|
| Tolson | _____ |
| Ladd | _____ |
| Clegg | _____ |
| Glavin | _____ |
| Nichols | _____ |
| Rosen | _____ |
| Tracy | _____ |
| Harbo | _____ |
| Mohr | _____ |
| Tele. Room | _____ |
| Nease | _____ |
| Gandy | _____ |

PURPOSE

To call your attention to the attached proposed memorandum for the National Security Council by the Intelligence Advisory Committee regarding the captioned matter and to recommend that the Bureau make no comments or objections to the draft.

BACKGROUND

You will recall that my memorandum covering the Intelligence Advisory Committee meeting of March 31 last reflected that the agencies which had communication facilities would designate a representative to join an Ad Hoc Committee already in existence studying Soviet jamming of the Voice of America foreign broadcasts. The Bureau did not participate in this Committee.

The Ad Hoc Committee's report on this matter recommended additional monitoring facilities in view of the limited amount of technical attention presently available for the Voice of America and the utility of such facilities to be used in the future for the purpose of intensification of the telecommunications war. The report further stated that such new facilities should not interfere with existing monitoring of programs.

Referral/Consult



ENCLOSURE

MWK:rlk

Attachment

EX-16

SEP 13 1950

24

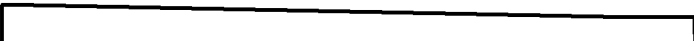


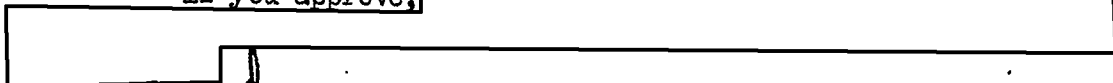
Referral/Consult

RECOMMENDATION

Inasmuch as this matter will have no effect on future FBI monitoring operations or any direct control over the existing facilities of FCC, it is recommended that the Bureau offer no objection or comment to the attached draft of a memorandum for the National Security Council.

ACTION

If you approve, 



*above action
mb.
advised
8/8/50*

*I concur.
H.*

*Jaymee
set*

-114

Honorable James S. Lay, Jr.
Executive Secretary
National Security Council
Executive Office Building
Washington, D. C.

My dear Mr. Lay:

100-100-100

Sincerely yours,

MWK:h b

Director
Central Intelligence Agency
Administration Building, Room 123
2430 E Street, Northwest
Washington, D. C.

CONFIDENTIAL
BY SPECIAL MESSENGER

| | |
|-------------|---|
| Mr. Tolson | ✓ |
| Mr. Ladd | ✓ |
| Mr. Clegg | ✓ |
| Mr. Glavin | ✓ |
| Mr. Nichols | ✓ |
| Mr. Rosen | ✓ |
| Mr. Tracy | ✓ |
| Mr. Harbo | ✓ |
| Mr. Gurnea | ✓ |
| Mr. Mohr | ✓ |
| Tele. Room | |
| Mr. Nease | ✓ |
| Mrs. Gandy | ✓ |

7-2-50

SEP 7 2 24 PM '50

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. LADD *sh*

FROM : A. H. BELMONT *sh*

SUBJECT: UNSUB, EXPLOSION / BETHANY TRANSMITTERS, MASON, OHIO,
SEPTEMBER 17, 1950;
SABOTAGE

DATE: September 19, 1950

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

At 9:45 am, on September 19, 1950, ASAC McCabe called from Boston to advise that as a result of publicity in the above case arising from the State Department release on September 18, the Boston Office has received inquiries from the press as to whether the State Department has asked the FBI to protect the Voice of America transmitter at Situate, Massachusetts. ASAC McCabe advised that the Boston Office is making no comment in reply to these newspaper inquiries, and of course has received no such request from the State Department.

ACTION:

None. This is informative only.

EX. - 83

RECORDED - 73

INDEXED - 73

AHB:tlc

100-346628-117
SEP 21 1950

SEP 27 1950

TUXE

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Voice of America

Baumgardner

30075 1950

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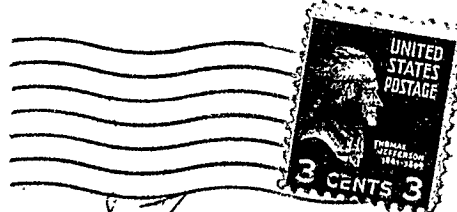
INDEXED - 123

RECORDED - 123

SEP 28 1950

118

1923 S. Christina
Chicago Ill



MR. JONES

SEP 26 1 14 PM '50

RECEIVED
F B I
JUSTICE

Mr Harry S. Truman
President of U.S.A.
Washington, D.C.

FOR CONSIDERATION

William D. Hassett
Secretary to the President

active
12/14/50
10/14/50

X

FED. BU. OF INV.

FBI Probing 'Voice' Blast: Hint Sabotage

Washington (AP)—The Federal Bureau of Investigation began an investigation Monday to determine whether sabotage caused an explosion which damaged a "Voice of America" overseas radio transmitter at Bethany, Ohio.

The State Department, in announcing the inquiry, said the explosion early Sunday destroyed a 165-foot tower of a transmitter which beams American officials' broadcasts to Europe and Latin America.

The explosion was the second there in recent months. The FBI investigated a blast which destroyed a small battery switchboard last May 23. Officials said there was some evidence dynamite was used. The formal FBI finding was that an accident was the cause.

The Bethany station is owned by the government and operated by the State Department's international broadcasting division, under contract with the Crosley Broadcasting Corp.

No programs were being aired at the time of the blast. Damage was estimated at \$5,000. The tower was shattered, along with its concrete foundation. The antenna toppled to the ground.

Man. President Let's do something about preventing this

ENCLOSURE

34-62-118

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

OCT 7 1950

TELETYPE

| | |
|-------------|--|
| Mr. Tolson | |
| Mr. Ladd | |
| Mr. Clegg | |
| Mr. Glavin | |
| Mr. Nichols | |
| Mr. Rosen | |
| Mr. Tracy | |
| Mr. Egan | |
| Mr. Gurnea | |
| Mr. Harbo | |
| Mr. Mohr | |
| Tele. Room | |
| Mr. Nease | |
| Miss Gandy | |

WASHINGTON FROM NEW YORK 13 7 8-14 P

DIRECTOR URGENT

FOR INFORMATION. WILLIAM GROGAN, SECURITY OFFICER, U.S. DEPARTMENT OF
STATE NYC AND CONNECTED WITH VOA PROGRAM FIFTY EIGHT WILKLOW AVENUE,
APARTMENT FOUR A HEMPSTEAD, N.Y. WAS ACCIDENTLY KILLED AT EIGHT TWENTY
A.M. OCTOBER SEVENTH BY HIS FIVE YEAR OLD SON. GROGAN HABITUALLY SLEPT
WITH LOADED GUN UNDER PILLOW. SON SECURED GUN WHILE PARENTS SLEPT AND
SHOT FATHER IN BACK. GROGAN LEAVES WIFE AND FOUR CHILDREN. WAS VERY
COOPERATIVE WITH THIS OFFICE. CONFIDENTIAL PAPERS IN HIS POSSESSION
WERE SUBSEQUENTLY PICKED UP BY STATE DEPARTMENT. INFORMATION FURNISHED
BY INSPECTOR JAMES FARRELL, NASSAU COUNTY P.D. MINEOLA, N.Y.

SCHEIDT

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100-3466-20119
OCT 13 1950

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56 OCT 2 1950

c c m n. Nichols

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Rosen

DATE: October 13, 1950

FROM : Mr. *Carman*

SUBJECT: ~~PROPOSED INVESTIGATIONS BY THE STATE~~
 DEPARTMENT OF ALIENS IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES
 TO BE HIRED ON VOICE OF AMERICA PROGRAM
 UNDER PUBLIC LAW 843, 81st CONGRESS

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

Pursuant to Mr. Ladd's instructions I telephoned Mr. Clive Palmer at 11:30 A.M. on the morning of October 12, 1950, and advised him of the two suggestions mentioned in the Executives Conference memorandum to the Director dated October 6, 1950, which was approved by the Director. Mr. Palmer thanked me for communicating this information to him and he stated that he expected to receive a formal letter from the State Department, stating their proposed course of action and that he would incorporate our suggestions in his reply to that letter and would get in touch with me and allow me to read the letter before it left the Department of Justice in order that we could be sure that the Bureau's position was clearly stated in the Department's letter to the State Department.

ACTION TO BE TAKEN

None. This is for your information and in order that this matter may be made a matter of record.

GCC:MMW/*mmw*

RECORDED - 125

100.346628-120
OCT 17 1950
8

INDEXED - 125

EX-29

51 OCT 25 1950

SAC, Philadelphia

November 9, 1950

Director, FBI

COMMUNIST SYMPATHIZERS IN VOA
[REDACTED] (INFORMANT)

RECORDED - 88

100 - 346 628 - 121

Re Philadelphia letter dated November 4, 1950.

Prior to the Bureau authorizing interviews with Mr. Philip A. Hrobak or Mr. John C. Sciranka you should determine from your informant [REDACTED] the grounds he has for believing that either of those two individuals have information to the effect that certain Slovak employees of the Voice of America are slanting news.

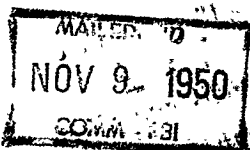
b6
b7C
b7D

It is noted that your letter does not indicate where [REDACTED] obtained the impression that the slanting of news was being carried on at the Voice of America and that he has merely indicated that Hrobak and Sciranka may have specific information regarding individuals and incidents.

This inquiry of your informant should be handled without delay.

CC: New York

JEN:pg



U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE
FBI

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FBI
U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE

4 19

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

DATE: 11/4/50

Ww FROM : SAC, Philadelphia

SUBJECT: COMMUNIST SYMPATHIZERS IN
VOICE OF AMERICA - SLOVAK
[redacted] Informant)

[redacted] who is active in Czech functions in this area and has furnished reliable information to this office in the past, recently advised that he had been informed that Slovak employees of the Voice of America are slanting news to pro-Communist views. [redacted] said he had no first hand information in this connection, but referred this office to:

PHILIP A. HROBAK, Editor of "Nednota", Middletown, Pa. newspaper. HROBAK is President of the Slovak League of America.

JOHN C. SCIRANKA, Editor of "Slovak in America", a newspaper published on First Avenue near 65th or 66th Street, New York City.

[redacted] said that HROBAK and SCIRANKA may have more specific information regarding individuals and incidents upon which the pro-Communist stories are based.

In view of the fact Government employees are involved in this allegation, Bureau authority is requested to make preliminary inquiries. Should the Bureau authorize, the New York Office should interview SCIRANKA for whatever information he may have regarding the above.

Philadelphia will contact PHILIP HROBAK at Middletown for the same information.

PVH: cab
121-

cc: New York

RECORDED - 83
INDEXED - 83

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U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE
F. B. I.

RECEIVED NOV 11 1950
F. B. I.

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Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. D. M. LADD
 FROM : A. H. Belmont
 SUBJECT: VOICE OF AMERICA PROGRAM

DATE: November 10, 1950

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

A protest has been made by Mr. Roach to Mr. Donald L. Nicholson, Chief, Security Division, State Department, concerning the manner in which the Bureau has been receiving Voice of America cases for investigation.

Reference is made to the attached memorandum to you from Mr. Rosen setting forth statements made by Assistant Secretary Edward W. Barrett concerning the recruiting of the Voice of America Program. He indicated that 1200 employees had been selected and all that is necessary is security clearance at this time. The referenced memorandum set forth a tabulation showing the flow of cases to the Bureau from the State Department, it being indicated that they are not coming at regular intervals, and on some occasions, we get as many as 100 cases at a time. It was recommended that this matter be discussed with the State Department, and the Director concurred and stated that our views should be vigorously presented.

Mr. Roach discussed this matter with Mr. Donald L. Nicholson, Chief, Security Division, State Department, and pointed out to him that the State Department had not in the past been supplying to us an even flow of Voice cases. It was cited to him that on a number of occasions we would receive only one or two cases a day, and then perhaps on the following day we would receive over 100. He was told that such handling by the State Department caused considerable difficulty in our handling these investigations pursuant to the law and that if something could not be worked out, the State Department must not look to the FBI for any delays in investigation of these cases as we were not equipped, and neither were our field offices, to handle a flood of cases at one moment and none for the next week or ten days.

Mr. Nicholson stated that this was a direct concern of his in view of the fact that his office

RRR:lw

Attachment

RECORDED - 90
 INDEXED - 90

52 NOV 22 1950

346628-122

must screen all the requests coming to the Bureau and that he had experienced some of the same difficulties that Mr. Roach mentioned to him. He stated that the fault lies with those individuals doing the recruiting in New York City and that he is going to take immediate action to see that the cases are transmitted to the State Department in an even flow. He gave Mr. Roach assurances that henceforth this matter would be remedied.

RECOMMENDATION:

It is recommended this memorandum be referred to the Investigative Division for information and that the Liaison Section be informed whether Voice cases in the future are referred to us at regular intervals so that if necessary, a further protest can be made to the State Department.

✓ JFM

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Ladd *RL*
 FROM : A. Rosen *RL*
 SUBJECT: VOICE OF AMERICA PROGRAM

DATE: November 6, 1950

PURPOSE:

To propose that the Liaison Unit again request the State Department to refer Voice of America cases to the Bureau at a somewhat even flow on a day to day basis.

BACKGROUND:

According to the Washington Times Herald for November 2, 1950 Edward W. Barrett, Assistant Secretary of State in a speech before the Women's National Democratic Club said that in the five weeks during which Congress was recently in recess the State Department had recruited twelve hundred persons to its propaganda service. The news account said that Barrett told the Democratic Women that all that is needed to get the twelve hundred drawing Federal pay checks is security clearance.

You will recall that on August 23, 1950, the State Department in advising the Bureau of its plan to hire a large number of persons for the Voice of America requested us to handle investigations of 25 "top personnel" within 15 days and all others within 30 days. We informed the State Department that we would endeavor to complete the investigations of the "top personnel" within 30 days and the others as quickly as we could, commensurate with the Bureau's over-all investigative responsibilities. It is to be noted that we have received requests on only 3 of the 25 "top personnel."

CURRENT PICTURE:

We have received 1,359 Voice of America cases thus far this fiscal year out of an anticipated 5,802. There remains to be received therefore 4,443 requests over an eight month period, or approximately 555 per month. This would be 28 requests per day or 140 cases per week.

These cases have been coming to us from the State Department sporadically and not daily in an even flow. In August and September we received 240 and 420 cases, respectively. During the month of October 451 requests were received as follows:

RECORDED - 90

INDEXED - 90

100-346625-122

JEN:pg

*Memo to Ladd
 R.R.R. 11-10-50*

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

*Alm Belmont
 2-10-50
 Road*

Memo to Ladd

FIRST WEEK - 15

October 3- 1
October 4- 13
October 6- 1

SECOND WEEK - 138

October 10- 71
October 11- 11
October 12- 56

THIRD WEEK - 243

October 18 - 87
October 19 - 57
October 20 - 99

FOURTH WEEK - 55

October 23 - 9
October 24 - 7
October 25 - 37
October 27 - 2

On November 3, 1950, we received 106 cases at one time having received no cases in substantial numbers between October 25 and November 3.

OBSERVATIONS:

The majority of Voice of America applicants in addition to requiring work in the Washington Field Office in almost every case, require investigation at New York City. Many of the applicants are active in the newspaper, radio and educational fields and the investigations are not at all routine. Therefore, when an unreasonable number of cases is dumped on the Washington Field and New York Offices for handling at any one time, to say nothing of the Records Section at the seat of government, the personnel allotted to handling the State Department's share of the applicant investigations becomes overloaded.

If the State Department is really interested in having its investigations expedited it is essential that it understand that for the remainder of this fiscal year the investigations must be referred to us daily at an even flow.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

That the Bureau's Liaison representative discuss this entire matter with a responsible State Department official so that some improvement may be forthcoming in the manner in which these cases are referred to us for handling.

11-6
Yes I vigorously
present our view.
don't apologize
Barnett's statement
re getting security
clearances. He has
like a cheap
honor.
H.
I agree
JH

State Dept. Recruits 1,200 In 5 Weeks as Propagandists

Expansion Under Internationalist Boom Will Swell Pay Roll to Record 25,500

By WALTER TROHAN

In the five weeks since Congress recessed for the 1950 political campaign, the State department has recruited 1,200 persons to its propaganda service.

Edward W. Barrett, assistant Secretary of State for public affairs, boasted of the impending pay roll increase before the Women's National Democratic club here.

Clearance Needed

All that is needed to get the 1,200 drawing federal pay checks is security clearance, Barrett told Democratic women. He said the enlarged staff will include "200 of the best brains in the country" who will work on a part-time basis through advisory committees of the information service of the State department.

He said that with all the manpower the department will have, "we don't think we'll have a monopoly of the brain" in the propaganda field.

Barrett was named head of State department propaganda last February. He served with the Office of War Information during the war and was a U.N. technical adviser. In private life he was an editor of Newsweek magazine.

To Reach Record High

The recruiting of 1,200 additional persons will swell the State department pay roll to a record high of almost 25,500. Last August the State department had 24,200. Of these, 8,720 are in continental United States and the rest overseas.

The State department has been expanding at an enormous rate under the internationalist boom. In 1938 it had fewer than 1,000 employees in this country, and the foreign service numbered 4,000.

Loss of Prestige

The latest department expansion program is designed not only to provide jobs for deserving Democrats, but to loose a barrage of propaganda calculated to offset the loss of prestige the department has suffered in recent months.

The communization of China, the disclosure of 107 sex perverts in the foreign affairs family, charges of Communist influences in the department, and State Secretary Acheson's statement that he would not turn his back on Alger Hiss, convicted perjurer, combined to bring the department to its lowest level in public esteem.

Most of the 1,200 recruits will work to propagandize on the home front, although the department stresses its foreign propaganda machine.

0-19
Tolson _____
Ladd _____
Clegg _____
Glavin _____
Nichols _____
Rosen _____
Tracy _____
Harbo _____
Belmont _____
Mohr _____
Tele. Room _____
Nease _____
Gandy _____

Cappan

*In Actable me
received 451*

In Sept — 420

In Aug — 240

*Just come
received
Oct 25 - (2)
Oct 24 - (13)*

*Just substantial
receipts Oct 20
(99)*

Pending 11/3-819

Received 1 PM 11/3/50

106 new cards

100-34662 5-122

| | Page |
|---------------|------|
| Times-Herald | ✓ |
| Wash. Post | — |
| Wash. News | — |
| Wash. Star | — |
| N.Y. Mirror | — |
| N. Y. Compass | — |
| Date: 11/2/50 | — |

BEST AVAILABLE COPY

Date: November 24, 1950

To: Mr. W. I. McElwain
Chief, Division of Security
Office of Consular Affairs
Department of State
Washington, D. C.

CONFIDENTIAL
NOV 25 1950

From: John Edgar Hoover, Director - Federal Bureau of Investigation

Subject: ^U S. TULSA, OKLA.
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

As of possible interest to your Agency there are being forwarded several photostatic copies of a communication from Major A. S. Sieminski, Headquarters 2 Corps, APO 909, San Francisco, California, postmarked October 24, 1950.

This communication has been acknowledged by this Bureau although the correspondent has not been advised of this referral.

This is furnished for your confidential information and is not to be disseminated outside your Agency.

Attachment

RECORDED - 88

cc: As Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2
Department of the Army
The Pentagon
Washington 25, D. C.

INDEXED - 80

NOV 25 1950

CONFIDENTIAL

Attention: Chief, Security and Training Group Attachment

WCT:dew

It should be noted that correspondent Sieminski was recently elected to U. S. Congress as a member of the House of Representatives from New Jersey, as reflected in the Washington Post dated November 9, 1950.

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

DEC 1 1950

NOV 24 1950

November 3, 1950

RECORDED - 22

124

INDEXED - 22 Major A. D. Sieminski
Headquarters X Corps
APO 909
San Francisco, California

Dear Major:

ALX SIEMINSKI

Your letter postmarked October 24, 1950,
together with enclosure, has been received.

I do want to thank you for giving me the
benefit of your observations.

Sincerely yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

NOTE: Bufile 100-346628-105 reflects that correspondent
communicated with the Bureau along the same general lines
and a brief reply was sent to him. His letter of 9-17-50
was answered over the signature of Miss Gandy because
of possible political implications. Mr. Sieminski indicated
that he was seeking election to Congress from the 13th
District of New Jersey. In that letter he was addressed
as "Dear Major." His present incoming sets forth his
observations on a number of military matters of no direct
interest to this Bureau. It is difficult to conceive of
the correspondent as a Major or Congressional Representative.
The reply is thus brief.

ROK:mcg

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

112 RECD
FBI
INTERVIEW
NOV 52

NOV 3 1950

NOV 4 3 04 PM '50
RECEIVED READING ROOM
FBI
U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE

(Korea)



Hq X Corps
APO 909
SF. Cal

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Chief
F.B.I.
Washington

Dear Mr. Hoover:

Re: Yours 3 July 50
to ME in answer
My letter dated 28 June
Medical Center, Jersey
City

I wrote complaining of Voice of America Broadcasting, in French, on the Cares of America as a source of aid to a potential enemy which intends to seize America might, by suicide squads, try to cripple our industrial, transportation and communications net-work from an internal sneak play -- the squads replenishing themselves from stock piles stored in caves throughout America -- thus avoiding necessity of extended supply line which was their doom in Korea.

RECORDED - 22

100-346628-124

Basis of my complaint was
fact that I was in Narvik outside Leno

Voice of America

22
22
cc to [unclear]
82 11-24
WCT

mm. 3
ok. 11-3-50
FUK

(2)



Italy just before Partisans seized it from the Germans. Partisans (Current kids) drew their supplies from cars under noses of the Wehrmacht. Lured with the 92^d Inf. Div.

I sensed the same sneak play was going on in America when I read the Voice release in the N.Y. Herald Tribune.

I mailed this to you in a letter post. marked 28 June from the Medical Center in Jersey City where I was a patient. I stated I was a candidate for Congress in the 13th Congressional District of N.J.

Just before leaving for Korea where I now am, with the IX Corps, I wrote you from California to thank you for the enclosures you sent with your 3 July letter and which I took the liberty of quoting in a recording I intended to have used during my campaign in my absence.



(3) The attached news story from Worcester, where our Hq. is located, confirms the "CAVE" idea and shows that my letter to you ^{is sure} might have merit.

I thought you'd like to know.

Everything is O.K. My wife tells me we're (she's campaigning for me) going to win.

Maybe I'll see you in Washington some day in the future, God willing.

Sincerely,

J. J. Leminski

MAJ. USAF

(10-1324813)



22 Oct '50

WONSAN AIRSTRIP--Marine Ordnance personnel discovered new evidence here Saturday that Russians gave aid to North Korea after their troops "evacuated" the Soviet Puppet state in 1948.

M/Sgt. Robert Parks of Costa Mesa, California, NCO in charge of Ordnance for the Twelfth Marine Air Group discovered Red ~~ammunition~~ and weapons in a deep cave in hills behind the air base. Most of it had never been used and was still packed in cosmoline just as it came from Soviet factories.

Loot included thousands of rounds of mortar ammunition, several sixteen foot torpedoes, scores of watercooled Maxim machineguns on wheels and piles of small arms ammunition plus miscellaneous

supplies like gun slings.

Record books with Russian made Maxim gun number 173 showed it manufactured ten years ago and was signed over to the North Koreans February 28 this year.

New gun slings, as yet unfitted to rifles were stamped with a 1949 date of manufacture.

DIEM, NCKI. A. JEN.

100-345628-124



(5)

P.S. & G-2 the Korean War,
from a Soviet Angle, as follows:

a) a dress rehearsal, like Spain, for
future conquest of 'America

① What can be done by the Soviets
without Air Power in a foreign
Country?

a) In JUDO - you strike at the
JUGULAR - and the giant
bites the dust.

b) America is a giant - what's its
Jugular? the net-work mentioned
above.

① Do we need air-power to
Capitulate the U.S.? or
to doze it? NO. let's
use caves and suicide
Kamikaze - like ground
force, 5th column wedges -
to do the job - In the

meantime, American forces are spread all
over the globe - like a spider-web - They
we strike the jugular and knock off her
extended combat force piece by piece, like
we did the Satellite Countries.

Hope I've helped. M. Foster - U.S.

P.S. - Maybe I'll be knocked off and never get back alive - accidents can happen -
these are my "thoughts", or this is my testament, as a single or individual
citizen-soldier for my country. Will you consider it as such?

Thanks. all S. Korea. 23 Oct 1950

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

DATE: November 22, 1950

FROM : SAC, Philadelphia

SUBJECT: COMMUNIST SYMPATHIZERS IN VOA
[REDACTED] (INFORMANT)*Voice of America*b6
b7C
b7D

Rebulet dated 11-9-50.

On November 20, 1950, [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] was re-interviewed as requested by relet for the purpose of determining the grounds he has for believing that Mr. PHILIP A. HROBAK and Mr. JOHN C. SCIRANKA have information to the effect that certain Slovak employees of the Voice of America are slanting news.

[REDACTED] advised that he recalled that sometime within approximately the last six months, articles to the latter effect appeared in the newspapers, previously identified, of which HROBAK and SCIRANKA are the respective editors. [REDACTED] no longer has copies of the papers in question but, to the best of his recollection, the articles mentioned specific individuals and incidents which, however, he cannot recall. Both articles reportedly protested slanting of news by the individuals in question.

[REDACTED] knowledge is based solely upon his reading of the articles, and he is not personally acquainted with either editor, but knows that although they share the same general views, there is some personal jealousy and unfriendly feeling existing between them which would make it inadvisable to mention the name of either, or his publication, to the other individual. This is reportedly based on the fact that SCIRANKA, being at New York City and close to the source of most information, usually secures and publishes stories about a week before HROBAK, who is forced to print articles which are somewhat outdated as far as their news value is concerned.

No further action will be taken in this matter until the Bureau so directs.

RUC.

JLA:MEMCG
121-3253

cc: New York (information)

RECORDED - 94

INDEXED - 94

100-346624-125
NOV 27 1950
8, 2-13

EX-35

66 JAN 4 1951

674 J. E. Newby

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Tolson ✓
 FROM : L. B. Nichols
 SUBJECT:

DATE: January 5, 1951

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

After the Big Brother ceremonies in the Director's Office yesterday, Francis J. Connors, who you will recall as having formerly worked for the Chicago Daily News, called at the Director's Reception Room. He is now employed in the INP Division of the Voice of America, State Department. He thought the fact that the Director was being made Big Brother of the Year would make an excellent story for foreign consumption. He was very cordial and very affable. Shortly after he left he called me on the telephone and told me he had become very enthused over the story and had sold his superiors on the Voice of America on making it into a feature. He wanted some material which would enable them to get up two or three broadcasts on the Bureau and the Director on their foreign broadcasts. I accordingly sent him considerable material this morning. An inventory of this material is set out below:

"The J. Edgar Hoover You Ought to Know,"
 by his Pastor Edward L. R. Elson
 Biographical Sketch of John Edgar Hoover,
 Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation,
 United States Department of Justice,
 January 1, 1951

"Why I No Longer Fear the FBI," by Morris L. Ernst

"Know Your FBI."

"The FBI Wants You," in This Week Magazine
 Report of the Director of the Federal Bureau
 of Investigation, John Edgar Hoover, for the
 Fiscal Year 1949

Personnel and Services of the FBI Laboratory
 Services of the FBI

Uniform Crime Reports for the United States and
 its Possessions - 1949 and 1950

The Story of the Federal Bureau of Investigation

The Story of the FBI National Academy

Statement of J. Edgar Hoover, July 26, 1950

Law Enforcement and the Democratic Tradition,
 By J. Edgar Hoover

Hoover Answers Ten Questions on the FBI, N.Y. Times
 Magazine, 4-16-50

Address of J. Edgar Hoover, at the Dinner of the
 Grand Lodge of New York, Hotel Astor, New
 York, New York, 7:30 P.M., May 2, 1950

LBN:CMC

59 JAN 10 1951

RECORDED - 72
 INDEXED EX-52

JAN 12 1951

1-
 346-126
 MAQ

Memo to Mr. Tolson

January 5, 1951

Address of J. Edgar Hoover, at the Annual Banquet of the Boys' Clubs of America, Shoreham Hotel, Washington, D. C., May 18, 1950

"The Need of 1949," Address of J. Edgar Hoover, before the Roosevelt Memorial Association, at the Theodore Roosevelt House, October 27, 1949

"The Reconversion of Law Enforcement," address by J. Edgar Hoover before 52nd Annual Meeting of the International Association of Chiefs of Police, Auditorium, Municipal Pier, Miami Beach, Florida, December 10, 1945

"We Prove the Innocent," by J. Edgar Hoover, Reprinted from This Week Magazine, October 29, 1944

"How to Fight Communism," by John Edgar Hoover

"Don't Be Lured by the Communists!," By J. Edgar Hoover

"Foe to Freedom," by J. Edgar Hoover

"God or Chaos?" by J. Edgar Hoover

"Unmasking the Communist Masquerader," by John Edgar Hoover

"How Communists Operate," an interview with J. Edgar Hoover, U. S. News & World Report

Testimony of the Director on September 7, 1950, before the Senate Subcommittee on Appropriations Regarding the Supplemental Appropriation Estimates for 1951 for the Federal Bureau of Investigation

Testimony of the Director on February 3 and February 7, 1950, Before the Senate Subcommittee on Appropriations Regarding the 1951 Appropriation Estimates for the FBI

Statement of J. Edgar Hoover, before Subcommittee of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, 3:30 P.M., Monday, March 27, 1950

Juvenile Delinquency, Excerpt from 81st Congress, 2d Session.

"How Good a Parent Are You?", by J. Edgar Hoover.

"The Crime Problem," dated March 21, 1950

"Crime Begins at Home," by John Edgar Hoover

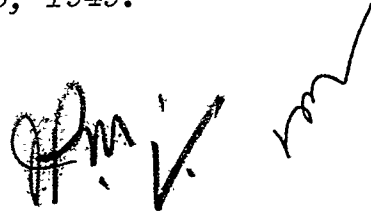
"A Third Front' ... Against Juvenile Crime, by J. Edgar Hoover

"Crime Challenges the Churches," by John Edgar Hoover.

"Crime and the Sunday School," by John Edgar Hoover

"How Safe is your Daughter?", by John Edgar Hoover

Statement of John Edgar Hoover to International News Service, November 18, 1949.



BEST AVAILABLE COPY

SAC, Philadelphia

April 27, 1951

Director, FBI

COMBUSTION INVESTIGATION INTO
FBI, NEW YORK

[REDACTED] Informant
[REDACTED] - C

RECORDED - 36

127

b7D

Reurlet 1-13-51.

The information furnished by you in referenced letter was made available to the State Department although the source was not disclosed. Attached herewith is a photostatic copy of the State Department report reflecting the results of their inquiry into this matter.

Bureau files reflect that Joseph C. Bidunski was investigated by the Bureau in 1945, under Public Law 102, which investigation failed to reveal any derogatory information reflecting on his loyalty. (New York file 123-570)

123-896

The Bureau desires that no attempt be made to interview Bidunski with regard to the statements made by [REDACTED]

Attachment

cc: New York - Attachment

WCT:jdt

[Handwritten signature]

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



Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

DATE: 1/13/51

FROM : SAC, Philadelphia

SUBJECT: COMMUNIST INFILTRATION INTO VOICE OF AMERICA

b7D

[REDACTED] Informant
SECURITY MATTER - C

In conducting an investigation in Philadelphia file 123-1536, EUFROSINA DVOICHENKO-MARKOV, VOICE OF AMERICA, Bureau file 123-6945, [REDACTED] was interviewed [REDACTED] in recommending the above, stated that one must be careful as to who secured employment with the VOICE OF AMERICA. [REDACTED] had previous information that this was the position for which DVCICHENKO-MARKOV was applying.

He continued that he would like to advise in confidence that a Mr. GODINSKY, who is in charge of the Polish Department on the VOICE OF AMERICA, has informed him that Communists had endeavored to take over that program and move him from his position. GODINSKY, according to [REDACTED] stated that on numerous occasions Communists endeavored to have Poles who had returned from a trip through Russia speak on a Polish program, extolling the virtues of the Russian regime and (of) the excellent living conditions in that country.

It is suggested that consideration be given to the interview of GODINSKY regarding the statements made by [REDACTED] without disclosing that individual's identity.

WVM:cab;mbq
121-3253

cc: PH File 123-1536
New York

RECORDED - 52
INDEXED - 52
EX-84

100-346428-127
JAN 16 1951

2244
21-1-11

SERVICE UNIT
SEARCH SLIP

4-22a

Supervisor Spencer Room 4742

Subj: Madinski

- ☒ Exact Spelling
- ☒ All References
- ☐ Subversive Ref.
- ☐ Main File
- ☐ Restricted to Locality of _____

Searchers
Initial AK
Date 2/17

FILE NUMBER

SERIALS

7A
✓ 62-30708-298 NI

Madinski
✓ 60-368439-1 NI

AK
✓ 64-330-345-792 NI

Madinski John Peter
✓ 181-3452

Madinski John
✓ 52-22187-1 NI

January 19, 1951

MEMORANDUM FOR THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

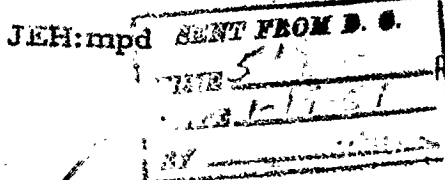
With reference to the Voice of America headquarters at New York, located at 224 West 57th Street, about which you had been informed by Mr. Geist, I immediately communicated with the New York Office of the FBI to make arrangements for the Voice of America headquarters in New York to be checked tonight and tomorrow night. I was informed, however, that our New York Office already knew of this matter as Mr. Irving Geist had reported the incident about which he spoke to you to the United States Attorney at New York City, who in turn had advised my New York Office.

My New York Office immediately took the matter up with the Security Officer of the Voice of America and we were later advised at New York that the Security Officer was going to see Mr. Geist and have the matter straightened out.

In view of the fact that the above developments had taken place in New York, I did not instruct our office at New York to make any check of the Voice of America headquarters as we originally had in mind. Should you still desire this check to be made and would advise me, I will, of course, take the necessary action.

Respectfully

John Edgar Hoover
Director



RECORDED - 20 /

128

BEST AVAILABLE COPY

January 19, 1951

11:43

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. TOLSON
MR. NICHOLS
MR. LADD

I called our New York Office and in the absence of SAC Scheidt spoke to Mr. Whelan, the Assistant SAC. I stated that the Attorney General spoke to me a few minutes ago about some information that came to him from a personal friend of his in New York who recently had occasion to appear on the Voice of America broadcast. This friend stated in going down to the office at 224 West 57th Street that he had unhindered access to the building in which the Voice of America is located and he was somewhat concerned about the security of it and the Attorney General asked if I would have our New York Office have somebody go down there for the next two nights and see exactly what the situation is, whether you can walk in and out without identification.

Mr. Whelan stated he knew about this, that this individual, Irving Geist who is a music publisher, was on the present Grand Jury of the Southern District and was recently given an award by the French Government and he had reported this incident to the United States Attorney who in turn advised us. Mr. Whelan stated that as he understood it, when Geist got down to the VOA program that morning he was not as royally received as he expected to be and was rather disappointed because they, the VOA, thought he spoke French when as a matter of fact he did not. Mr. Whelan further stated that Geist did walk in in the morning and was probably not met by a receptionist right away and was on a floor on which he, Mr. Whelan, understands there was nothing restricted. Mr. Whelan stated that he checked with either Mr. Belmont or Mr. Hennrich at the Bureau about this and then advised the Voice of America security man about it and they reported back after their check and said they were going to see Geist themselves and see if they couldn't get it straightened out. I stated that I understood this had happened in the evening whereas he was telling me of an incident that happened during the day and Mr. Whelan stated he understood it happened between 8:30 and 8:45 in the morning. I commented that the Attorney General had been led to believe that this occurred in the evening according to Geist. I told Mr. Whelan that in view of the information that he had given me I did not believe there was much reason for him having to do anything further about it. Mr. Whelan concurred and stated that the Voice of America people had already talked to Geist and he apparently was in agreement with them.

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

SENT FROM D. C.
DATE 1-19-51
BY

RECORDED

INDEXED - 17

EX-123

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

129

65J

BEST AVAILABLE COPY

January 9, 1951

EX. - 83

RECORDED - 47

Mr. MORRIS ORTMAN
337 Gillington Avenue
Brooklyn 3, New York
172-7411
c/o Mr. Herman:

130

Your letter of January 1, 1951, has been received and it was thoughtful of you to recall our prior correspondence and my interest in DeMolay.

In accordance with your request, I have forwarded a copy of your letter to The Honorable, The Secretary of State, Washington, D. C. The thought occurs to me that you may wish to correspond directly with him concerning the matter mentioned in your communication.

Sincerely yours,

NOTE: Bufile 64-1-16343 reflects that in September, 1950, correspondent communicated with the Director and mentioned the article previously forwarded to him to be printed in the DeMolay newspaper. Mr. Dormann invited the Director to broadcast a few remarks over a radio program on the subject of juvenile delinquency. The Director declined.

RCK:mmf

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

RECEIVED - FBI
JAN 11 1951
FEB 7 1951

Handwritten signature

RECEIVED - FBI
JAN 11 1951
FEB 7 1951

HENRY DORMANN

539 OVERTON AVENUE

BROOKLYN 9, N. Y.

January 1, 1951

Dear Mr. Hoover:

I don't know whether you recall the times during the past few years when you were kind enough to give us in DeMolay a hand with our problems; the articles, the trip to Washington, radio and television and the personal interest that you gave so readily.

I write to you today because I feel that its time every citizen gave our country a hand. I have had experience in the production and announcing of radio and TV shows and am at present in charge of Public Relations in the New York area of DeMolay activities. Since radio and theatrics are my fields I thought that I might be able to serve best in the VOICE OF AMERICA.

Would it be possible to refer my letter to the director of that department? Any assignment, full time, anywhere, would be appreciated.

Please let me know of anything we may do to aid in the fight and please forgive my persistence in this time of need.

I hope that there is a place for me in the Voice of America and shall be looking forward to your reply.

Thanks again for everything.

Respectfully,

Henry Dormann

Henry Dormann

EX - 63

RECORDED - 47

INDEXED - 47

100-346628-130
JAN 15 1951
a m/c
p/c

BE

January 25, 1961

CONFIDENTIAL

131

INDEXED - 50

11

In the absence of further suggestions from you no action will be taken by this Bureau concerning this matter.

16 JUL 71 12 49 PM

JAN 23 12 56 PM '51

OFFICE OF
THE ATTORNEY GENERAL



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

January 19, 1951

MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR, F. B. I.

Your memorandum regarding the Voice of America matter satisfied me.

I think it best to wait and see the outcome of the action which the Security Officer takes.

J. Howard McGrath
Attorney General

RECORDED - 50

100-346000 1131

71
JAN 23 1951

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. D. M. LADD

FROM : A. H. BELMONT

SUBJECT: SECURITY AT VOICE OF AMERICA
NEW YORK CITY

DATE: 1/12/51

Tolson _____

Ladd _____

Clegg _____

Glavin _____

Nichols _____

Rosen _____

Tracy _____

Harbo _____

Belmont _____

Mohr _____

Tele. Room _____

Nease _____

Gandy _____

At 9:35 AM, 1/12/51, ASAC Whelan called from New York City to advise that the Deputy Foreman of the Federal Grand Jury (January), Mr. Geist, had advised that recently he was scheduled for a talk before Voice of America employees in New York City.

Upon reporting for this talk, he noted that the place was deserted; that there were no employees in the reception room, and it would have been possible for him to wander around and pick up any and all papers he desired, without detection. He felt that there was a great lack of security and he wanted to bring this to our attention.

I advised Mr. Whelan to bring this to the attention of the Security Section, VOA, advising them that Mr. Geist had furnished this information to us and we were passing it along to them for such action as they deemed appropriate under the circumstances. I advised Whelan further to inform Geist that he was notifying the Security Division of the State Department concerning this situation in order that appropriate steps could be taken to rectify it.

AHB/wl

*memo to Ladd
from Belmont
dated 1/22/51
AHB: sent*

*memo to AG
dated 1/23/51
AHB: sent*

RECORDED - 50

EX-71

100-34603-132

JAN 22 1951

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI
 Att: INSPECTOR A. H. BELMONT
 FROM : SAC, New York
 SUBJECT: SECURITY OF VOICE OF AMERICA OFFICES
 224 West 57th Street, New York City

DATE: 1/12/51

Callan
12

Reference is made to telephone call from ASAC W. M. Whelan to Inspector A. H. Belmont.

DEFERRED RECORDING

There is enclosed copy of a letter which was sent to the Security Officer of VOICE OF AMERICA. The information contained in the letter was furnished to ASAC Whelan by United States Attorney Irving H. Saypol, Southern District of New York, to whom IRVING GEIST made his original complaint.

Encl. (1)

WMW:MFB

ENCLOSURE ATTACHED

ENCLOSURE

U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE

F.B.I.

INVESTIGATION DIVISION

65 FEB 15 1951

42

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 JAN 17 1951



100-346628-133

ENCLOSURE

ENCLOSURE

607 U. S. Court House
Foley Square
New York 7, New York

January 12, 1951

William Canfield, Acting Security Officer,
United States Department of State
250 West 57th Street
New York, New York

Dear Sir:

For your information, we have been advised that Mr. IRVING GEIST, who at the present time is Deputy Foreman of the January Grand Jury sitting in the Southern District of New York, went to the Voice of America offices, located at 224 West 57th Street, on the morning of January 11, 1951 between 8:30 and 8:45, in compliance with some pre-arrangement, to make a talk.

Mr. GEIST has stated that, when he arrived at the VOA offices, there was no receptionist and there appeared to him to be a lack of security. He indicated he could have picked up material on the tops of desks and probably walked out without anyone stopping him or asking any questions. As I understand it, in general, Mr. GEIST was critical of the security of the VOA office he visited.

This matter is being brought to your attention for your consideration.

Very truly yours,

EDWARD SCHEIDT
Special Agent in Charge

WAW:MFB

100-341167-133

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. D. M. LADD

DATE: January 22, 1951

FROM : MR. A. H. BELMONT

SUBJECT: ~~SECURITY AT VOICE OF~~
AMERICA OFFICES
224 West 57th Street
New York City

| | |
|------------|---|
| Tolson | ✓ |
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On January 20, 1951, I called ASAC Whelan at New York to advise him that in view of the express interest of the Attorney General in the security of the Voice of America Offices in New York City, an issue concerning which was raised by Mr. Irving Geist, the Bureau desired that a check be made as to the action taken by the Security Officer of the State Department on the basis of the information we furnished him.

On January 22, 1951, Mr. Whelan advised that he had discussed this further with Mr. William Canfield, State Department Security Officer in New York City, who advised that he had personally discussed the situation with Mr. Irving Geist, to the complete satisfaction of Mr. Geist. According to Mr. Canfield, Mr. Geist remarked after the organization of the VOA Offices in New York City was explained by Mr. Canfield that the security arrangements in the building were much greater than he had believed.

In view of the above there is attached hereto a brief memorandum to the Attorney General.

Attachment

RECORDED - 93

INDEXED - 95

EX-122

AHB:eev

JAN 22 5 1951

100-346625-134

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JAN 22 1951

100-346628 - (135)

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100-361924 - (33X)

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BEST AVAILABLE COPY

January 9, 1951

The Honorable
The Secretary of State
Washington, D. C.

Enclosed is a copy of a communication dated
January 1, 1951, signed by Henry ~~W~~mann, 532 Eastington
Avenue, Brooklyn 9, New York.

In accordance with his request, I am forwarding
it to you.

Enclosure

ROK:mmf:drl

J. L. R. - 7

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INDEXED - 20

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61 FEB 1951

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105-14728-1

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

MAR 29 1951

TELETYPE

WASH FROM NEW YORK

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6-37 P

DIRECTOR

DEFERRED

1-879

C. H. [unclear]
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SV

Use [unclear]

VOICE OF AMERICA - MISCELLANEOUS - INFO CONCERNING. INFO RECEIVED

TODAY FROM PETER ZERNECK, PRODUCER, HUNGARIAN DESK, INTERNATIONAL BROADCASTING DIVISION, US STATE DEPARTMENT, NY, THAT ONE DR. PAREN BARON PAREN DE BESSENYEY, FORMERLY SUBJ OF BUFILE ONE HUNDRED DASH THREE EIGHT ^{THREE} FIVE FIVE, PRESENTLY RESIDING ROOM FOUR FOUR SIX, HOTEL SHELTON, IS IN NEW YORK SEEKING INFO CONCERNING THE PRESENT OPERATIONS OF THE VOA AND IS ATTEMPTING TO CONTACT PERSONNEL OF THE VOA TO DEVELOP INFO TO INDICATE THAT COMMUNISTS OR COMMUNIST SYMPATHIZERS ARE PRESENTLY BEING EMPLOYED. DE BESSENYEY CLAIMS HE IS WORKING FOR VARIOUS LOBBY GROUPS WHOM HE IDENTIFIED ONLY GENERALLY. ZERNECK ADVISED HE WAS REPORTING THE MATTER AS HE IS NOT AWARE OF THE PURPOSES OF THE INQUIRY BY DE BESSENYEY AND FELT THAT ANY ACTIVITY OF THIS TYPE BY OUTSIDE PERSONS OR ORGANIZATIONS WOULD HINDER RATHER THAN AID THE VOA PROGRAM. IT IS UNDERSTOOD THAT THE STATE DEPARTMENT, NY, IS AWARE OF DE BESSENYEY-S PRESENCE IN NY AND IN VIEW OF THIS THE ABOVE IS BEING REPORTED FOR INFO PURPOSES ONLY AS DISCLOSURE TO THE STATE DEPARTMENT AT THIS TIME MIGHT REVEAL THE NEW YORK OFFICES SOURCE OF INFO NAMED ABOVE. NO FURTHER ACTION IS CONTEMPLATED AT NY.

SCHEIDT

END

RECORDED - 140

INDEXED - 140

100-3466-8-140

MAR 31 1951

3

cc: Mr. [unclear]

396
NY R 27 OK MA EAB
66 APR 17 1951



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

March 17, 1951

WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR

I saw Bob Lee today and he mentioned that the investigation conducted of the Voice of America by the House Appropriations Committee investigators, of which Special Agent James Maloney, until recently, was in charge of, was not complete enough to satisfy the minority members particularly and that he understands the Committee has requested further investigation of the VOA. This, of course, will come under the supervision of Fred Vechery who is presently assigned as Chief Investigator of the House Appropriations Committee. He stated that the report of their first investigation had been rather cursory and dealt primarily with some criticism of the administrative procedures rather than to the type of personnel they were hiring, etc. He stated that he had also heard a rumor that Agent Maloney had accepted a job with the VOA and indicated that if this was true it might be subject to some criticism. I pointed out to Lee that Maloney, while he has submitted his resignation from the Bureau, did not take a job with the Voice of America program but has indicated his intention of taking a job with the Radio Free Europe which is part of the National Committee for a Free Europe setup. You will recall that this is a so-called private organization but actually under the sponsorship of CIA. Lee stated that he was glad to know this and he would dispel any rumor to the contrary in the event one came to his attention.

I checked with Agent Vechery as to whether a further investigation was being conducted of the VOA and he advised that this is correct; that the first investigation (and that it so states in the report) was a hurried one conducted prior to the appropriation hearings with the understanding that after the hearings, when time permitted, they would conduct a complete and thorough investigation of the VOA program.

Lee was furnishing this as general information and there has been no criticism at all of the Bureau or any of its employees in this regard.

Respectfully,

RECORDED - 197/100-341628-3141

APR 10 1951

G. A. Nease

65 AUG 20 1951

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. A. H. Belmont
FROM : Mr. F. J. Baumgardner
SUBJECT: COMMUNIST INFILTRATION INTO THE
VOICE OF AMERICA PROGRAM
[REDACTED] INFORMANT
SECURITY MATTER - C

DATE: February 7, 1951

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PURPOSE

To advise you of information contained in a memorandum dated January 13, 1951, from the Philadelphia Office concerning the captioned matter.

DETAILS

The following information is contained in the memorandum from the Philadelphia Office, mentioned above:

In conducting an investigation in the case entitled "Eufrosina Dvoichenko-Markov. Voice of America." (Bureau file 123-6945), [REDACTED] was interviewed [REDACTED] in recommending the above person, stated that one must be careful as to who secures employment with the Voice of America program. [REDACTED] had previous information that this was the position for which Dvoichenko-Markov was applying.

[REDACTED] continued that he would like to advise in confidence that a Mr. Godinsky, who is in charge of the Polish Department on the Voice of America program, has informed him that Communists have endeavored to take over that program and remove Mr. Godinsky from his position. Godinsky, according to [REDACTED] stated that on numerous occasions Communists endeavored to have Poles who had returned from a trip through Russia speak on a Polish program, extolling the virtues of the Russian regime and the excellent living conditions in that country.

The above-mentioned memorandum from the Philadelphia Office recommended that Godinsky be interviewed regarding the statements made by [REDACTED]

The Bureau's files reflect no identifiable information concerning the Mr. Godinsky mentioned above. Bureau file 121-3452 does, however, contain information concerning one James Burr Goding, aka James Burr Godinski, Hearing Examiner, Food and Drug Administration, Federal Security Agency, Washington, D. C. A Loyalty of [REDACTED]

CD:edd

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Government Employees investigation was conducted during 1948 concerning this individual, and it was ascertained that Goding was listed as a member of the Executive Board, Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee, Boston Chapter, during 1943. The maiden name of his wife appears on nomination papers of Communist Party candidates in Massachusetts during 1936. Reports in this case were furnished to the Attorney General and to the Civil Service Commission during 1948. A communication dated March 4, 1949, from the Civil Service Commission reflects that Goding was retained in his position with the Federal Security Agency.

RECOMMENDATION

In view of the fact that Godinsky is an employee under State Department jurisdiction in the Voice of America program, it is not believed advisable to interview this individual concerning the alleged Communists attempt to take over the Voice of America program. It is recommended, however, that the allegation made by Godinsky be orally furnished to the State Department through the Liaison Section without disclosing the source of the information. It is further recommended that any facts be obtained which the State Department may have concerning this alleged attempt by the Communists to infiltrate the Voice of America program.

If you approve, a letter to the Philadelphia Office will be prepared, advising that an interview of Godinsky is not deemed advisable at the present time.

The preparation of this letter is being held in abeyance pending the results of the Liaison check with the State Department.

1. Info to Jessop, State Dept 2/12/51
2. Jessop ltr on State's knowledge of C.P. infiltration 2/12/51

- 2 -

See attached State Dept report 4/11/51

submitted separately
sub

100-346628-144

CHANGED TO

N 105-15266-1

5 JUL 16 1951

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100 - 346628 - 145

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL
BY SPECIAL MESSENGER

September 14, 1951

Mr. Donald L. Nicholson
Chief, Division of Security
Department of State
515 Twenty-second Street, N. W.
Washington, D. C.

VOICE OF AMERICA
MISCELLANEOUS

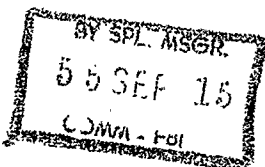
There is transmitted herewith for your information a letter and a newspaper clipping delivered to the Honolulu Office of the FBI by Mr. G. R. Mobley, 1164 Lunalilo Street, Honolulu.

Enclosure

Note: Copy of letter and newspaper article kept in Bureau file. This letter contains a suggestion for operation of the Voice of America and has no application whatsoever to the Bureau's investigative jurisdiction.

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62 SEP 28 1951

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Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

DATE: August 31, 1951

FROM : SAC, Honolulu

SUBJECT: VOICE OF AMERICA - Miscellaneous

There is enclosed a letter and newspaper clipping left at the Honolulu Office by Mr. G. B. MOBLEY, 1164 Lunalilo Street, Honolulu. The letter appears to contain a suggestion for operations of the Voice of America. It has no application whatsoever to the Bureau's investigative jurisdiction.

The Bureau may desire to forward Mr. MOBLEY's letter to appropriate personnel of the WOA.

Encl.

JTS:bjb
62-0

ENCLOSURE ATTACHED

*Original sent in
16: Still copy
left in file.*

ac

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INDEXED 106

SEPT. 4 1951

145

U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE

F B I

RECEIVED INQUIRY SECTION

SEP 28 1951

62 SEP 28 1951

RECEIVED FBI

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

Y:



100-346628-145

ENCLOSURE

ENCLOSURE

100-346628-145

ENCLOSURE - TO BUREAU

Letter w/newspaper clipping left at Hon. Office
by Mr. G. R. MOBLEY, 1164 Lunalilo St., Honolulu.

Hon. File: 62-0 "VOICE OF AMERICA - Miscellaneous"

Star-Bull
August 28, 1951

THE RUSSIANS AT SAN FRANCISCO

Soviet Russia is violently anti-capitalistic at home. But in capitalist countries the Russians never hesitate to indulge in all the luxuries that their own huge but needy country can not provide.

The Russian delegation coming to the Japanese peace treaty ceremonies at San Francisco next week has called on the San Francisco convention bureau for ample and costly hotel accommodations.

The Russians first wanted a 35-room house, all fitted out with the latest in capitalist facilities. This order proved impossible to fulfill. So the Russians are settling for hotel accommodations as follows:

Sixteen twin bedrooms; four three-room office suites; eight living suites; and four deluxe living suites.

In these the representatives of the Russian proletariat, the workers, will manage to get along.

But the atmosphere in San Francisco will be different in 1951 than it was in 1945.

The Russians came to the City of the Golden Gate for the U.N. conference. They were still basking in the halo of our allies in winning World War II. They were flattered, catered to, deferred to.

Now the Russians are out of favor. Their duplicity has been exposed too many times for us to fawn over them at San Francisco this year.

Most of the delegations will treat the Slavs with distrustful coolness.

1164 Lunalilo St.,
Honolulu 34
Aug. 28/51

To the
FBI:

The enclosed editorial suggests a powerful weapon for our Voice of America and Pearson's Balloons.

1. Fotos taken in Frisco of Red Delegates on a buying spree of luxuries they deny to their enslaved peoples.

2. Such fotos to be showered over Russia and her Satelites via balloon barages.

3. Concealed recorders in those stores where their conversation can be later broadcasted by the Voice of America.

4. That specially chosen store counter salesmen and saleswomen be adept in humoring these "customers",

Good Hunting

G. R. Mobley

3:00 P.M.

DO-6

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

October 12, 1951

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

Bob Lee called me this afternoon and he stated that Congressman Taber had asked him to discreetly find out, if possible, whether the following three individuals are Agents of the Bureau:

Carroll Shaw
Duvall Stokes
Wesley Mohnkern

Lee stated that confidentially Taber informed him that these three men have been assigned by Mr. Vachery to handle the Voice of America investigation and that if he knew that they were FBI men he would feel more secure about the outcome of the investigation. Lee stated that if they are not FBI men, there is a possibility that Congressman Taber will needle Congressman Cannon about this.

I have checked and these men are not Bureau employees and if it meets with your approval, I will simply advise Lee of this fact.

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INDEXED - 60

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EX - 28

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G.I.R. 5

Voice of America

14P 11-1

100-346628-146
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copy;bw

October 3, 1951

MR. TOLSON

L. B. NICHOLS

① GABOR DE BESSENYEY, ALLEN ZOLL
VOICE OF AMERICA
(Witness before the McCarran Committee)

I requested informally of Mr. Jay Sourwine of the McCarran Committee, Volume 69 of the testimony of the above, taken at Executives Session on July 9, 1951. Mr. Sourwine promptly granted my request and photostatic copies of Volume 69 are attached hereto with authorization from Sourwine, on behalf of the McCarran Committee, to use this in such way as we see fit in handling investigative leads.

Sourwine pointed out on this particular testimony Senator McCarran had invited members of the Appropriations Committee and the State Department to sit in and listen to the testimony on the Voice of America which accounts for the State Department knowing of the testimony.

LBN:FML

CC: Mr. Ladd
Mr. Laughlin

INITIALS ON ORIGINAL

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September 20, 1951

Mr. D. M. Ladd

L. L. Laughlin

① GABOR DE BESSENYEY, ALLEN ZOLL
VOICE OF AMERICA
(Witness before the McCarran Committee)

PURPOSE:

To obtain authorization from McCarran Committee for the Bureau to advise the State Department that the testimony of the above witnesses is in the possession of the Bureau in order that the present employment status of about 63 persons employed by the Voice of America about whom allegations have been made by these two witnesses can be checked before supplemental investigations are instituted.

BACKGROUND:

The testimony of De Bessenyey and Zoll, contained in Volume 69 of the transcripts of the Executive Session of the McCarran Committee on July 9, 1951, was furnished to the Bureau on a strictly confidential basis. Allegations were made by these men on about 63 persons reportedly at one time employees of the VOA. These allegations will require supplemental investigations in many cases.

The State Department has recently sent 11 separate requests for supplemental investigations to the Bureau in which it was pointed out in each letter that Allen Zoll testified before the McCarran Committee on the VOA employee and the substance of his testimony was set out therein.

It is anticipated that additional requests will be received in the immediate future from the State Department based on this testimony as Zoll made allegations against 41 VOA employees.

In as much as someone from the McCarran Committee has furnished the testimony on the VOA to the State Department, there does not appear to be any reason why the Bureau and the State Department should not correlate their activities in checking out the names in this testimony. Undoubtedly the witness' lists were not current lists and some of the 63 persons are not now employed by the VOA. These should be eliminated from further investigation. Bureau files on them do not reflect this information.

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It would be obvious to the State Department that the Bureau had the McCarran Committee testimony of De Besseney and Zoll if the names in their testimony were searched through State Department personnel records. Therefore, clearance should be obtained from the Committee to discreetly check the names therein with the State Department. This would avoid compromising our confidential liaison arrangements with the McCarran Committee.

ACTION:

It is requested that this memorandum be forwarded to Mr. Nichols in order that he can request authorization to disclose to the appropriate State Department representatives the names of VOA employees mentioned by witnesses Zoll and De Besseney for the purpose of eliminating those not now employed by that agency.

Upon receipt of this authority, this memorandum should be routed to Mr. Callan in order that the names of VOA employees mentioned in Volume 69 can be compiled and checked with the State Department for elimination purposes. A photostatic copy of Volume 69 has been furnished to Mr. Callan for the review of individual cases. The institution of any additional supplemental investigations, other than the eleven requests already received, is being held in obedience pending the above check with the McCarran Committee.

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voice of america

11-1

ADD 1 APPROPRIATIONS (530P)

REPUBLICANS AND DEMOCRATS ROSE TO ENDORSE THE COMMITTEE'S SLASH OF VOICE FUNDS, AND ASSAIL OPERATION OF THE PROGRAM.

IN PROTESTING THE CUTBACK, REP. DANIEL J. FLOOD, D., PA., ACKNOWLEDGED THAT HE WAS "DOING A SOLO." HE ARGUED THAT THE PROPOSED NEW RADIO TRANSMITTERS HAD BEEN ENDORSED BY THE JOINT CHIEFS OF STAFF AND SAID THIS WAS NOT THE TIME TO ARGUE ABOUT OPERATIONS OF THE PROGRAM.

49--WM535P

G.I.R.-5

100-346628-A

NOT RECORDED

83 SEP 15 1951

SEP 15 1951

SEP 15 1951

SEP 15 1951

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62 SEP 25 1951

WASHINGTON CITY NEWS SERVICE

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Tolson

FROM : L. B. Nichols

SUBJECT:

DATE: October 25, 1951

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Ladd ☒

Clegg ☐

Glavin ☐

Nichols ☐

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Belmont ☒

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Nease ☐

Gandy ☐

Supervisor Bob Granville of the New York Office called Holloman at 2:55 p.m. today and advised that Julius Spence, security officer for the Voice of America, New York, New York, had telephonically communicated with him and advised that the Voice of America's broadcast in Europe included a question and answer phase in which the listeners are requested to submit questions which would be answered during the radio broadcast.

An Austrian listener has submitted a question inquiring as to the strength of the personnel of the FBI and Mr. Spence stated that he has seen several public statements concerning the number of Agents that the Bureau has and he has also noted comments concerning our Agent strength mentioned in appropriation hearings. Mr. Spence stated that he wanted to follow the Bureau's desires in this matter, however, and if the Bureau had any objections the question would not be answered.

In view of the fact that the general over-all strength of Special Agent personnel has been publicized and is available through public records, Mr. Granville was advised by Holloman that he should inform Mr. Spence that the Bureau did not desire to interpose any objections to his suggested handling of this matter.

FCH:mrh

NOV 15 1951

OCT 26 1951

Mr. J. H. Ladd

October 15, 1951

A. H. Belmont

MR. GABOR LL BLESSNYLY; ALLEN POLL;
 CONSTANTIN B. BOLDYRIN;
 WITNESSES BEFORE THE SENATE SUBCOMMITTEE
 ON INTERNAL SECURITY, aka McCARRAN, COMMITTEE
 VOICE OF AMERICA

REFERENCE:

This is to advise you that a review has been made of the testimony of the above captioned witnesses before the McCarran Committee as contained in Volume 69 of the Executive Session transcript of the hearing which occurred on July 9, 1951.

The first two of the above listed witnesses furnished allegations about some 13 individuals at one time employed by the Voice of America and these allegations are being checked on an individual basis by the Voice of America Desk, Investigative Division. The Bureau's responsibility with respect to the Voice of America lies in the investigation of applicants and incumbent employees of the State Department who are connected with the VOA. No further action is required in addition to the examination of the allegations made by these witnesses in connection with the individual VOI cases by the VOA Desk.

It is being recommended below that a photostatic copy of Volume 69 be filed in the McCarran Committee Control file, 62-56317 together with the original and one yellow copy of this memorandum. In view of the fact that the testimony has been furnished to the Bureau on a strictly confidential basis, the testimony has been marked clearly, "Do Not Disseminate" to prevent dissemination.

RECOMMENDATION:

In a memorandum dated September 20, 1951, from Mr. Laughlin to Mr. Ladd captioned, "Gabor L. Blessnyly, Allen Poll, Voice of America (Witness before the McCarran Committee)," it was requested that authorization be obtained from the McCarran Committee for the Bureau to work with the State Department in checking the present employment status of about 13 persons against whom allegations were made by these witnesses before the institution of supplemental VOA investigations. The State Department has recently sent eleven separate

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Attachment

62-88217-100 61251

CEB:1th

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NOT RECORDED

145 OCT 26 1951

INITIALS OF ORIGINAL

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connected with the Gestapo before coming to the United States. In De Besseney's correspondence in 1940, it was observed that he stated that he was engaged in propaganda activities. He was reported by Confidential Informant Guard, Chicago to be a paid agent of Hitler in this country. This allegation was not substantiated in the investigation. The file reflects that De Besseney was considered a soldier of fortune who moved in high social circles. He has been known to state that he would like to be a propaganda agent and has said, "We are brokers of ideas. We will work for either side." He was instrumental in the formation of various discussion groups and forums, identified as follows:

Academic Extension Center, New York City
Florida Institute of Public Affairs
Fordham University Round Table
Danubian Congress at Fordham University
Town Hall of California
Federation for the Linking of the Western Hemisphere

Investigation developed that the subject usually maintained a pro-American tone in formulating and maintaining these groups and has proclaimed high ideals among the "moneyed class" with which he associated; however, there were numerous indications that he formed these groups for his own private gain.

It was also ascertained in his investigation that on April 29, 1942, De Besseney received a 30 day sentence on a sex degeneracy charge in New York City for perpetrating an indecent act with another man.

Allen Zoll:

This witness is identical with the subject of Bureau file 65-10492 entitled, "Allen Alderson Zoll, II, was., Espionage-G; Neutrality Act." This file contains a number of reports bearing the following captions, "Allen Zoll, was., et al, Security Matter-J; Registration Act, Voorhis Act;" "Andrew Campbell, was., Allen Zoll, was., American Patriots, Inc., Security Matter-J, Registration Act, Voorhis Act."

The investigation reflects that Allen Zoll, born in Atchison, Kansas, on October 21, 1895, graduated from the University of Arkansas in 1917. He served in the United States Army from 1917 to 1919 and was Lieutenant. It has been reported that he had earned

requests for supplemental VOA investigations to the Bureau in which it pointed out that the State Department had received information that Allen Zoll had testified before the McCarran Committee and the substance of his testimony was furnished in the State Department letter as it pertained to each of the eleven. It was noted in a review of the testimony of Zoll that he had made allegations against some 41 VOA employees, based largely upon a similarity between the name of the employee and a name in the files of the H.Q. It is anticipated that a considerable number of additional investigations can be eliminated by checking the personnel records of the State Department to eliminate those persons no longer employed by the Voice of America. Some of the allegations of these witnesses will be eliminated because they do not fit the employee, as determined by checking his personnel records. In one of the eleven cases above, the VOA employee involved by Zoll would have been a child at the time the VOA records show a person of such a name was a member of a Communist group.

Mr. Nichols advised on October 3, 1941, that he had discussed the matter with Jay Louvine of the McCarran Committee and he told Mr. Nichols that several State Department representatives had been invited to sit in on the testimony of De Bessengey and Zoll during the Executive Session. Therefore, he had no objection to the Bureau working with the State Department in this matter and authorized the use of the Executive Session testimony in any way we saw fit in checking out the allegations.

Inasmuch as the testimony contained in Volume 1, is being reviewed by the Voice of America Desk in regard to individual cases, there is being set out hereinafter only a brief summary of information from the Bureau's files on the above three witnesses as an indication of their identity and reliability. No further action is suggested other than filing the testimony in the McCarran Committee Control file.

WITNESS NO. 1: GABOR DE BESSENGEY:

Dr. Gabor Le Bessengey:

This witness is identical with the subject of Bureau file 100-3685, captioned "r. (Haron) Gabor Le Bessengey, was., George Bessengey, Gabriel Besseney, Gabor de Bessnay, Gabor Bessengey, Jackson, Security Matter - C." A security investigation was instituted on this witness in 1940 on allegations that he was pro-Nazi. It was closed in 1944. It was ascertained during the investigation that Le Bessengey was a close friend of Baron Heribert Von Strempel, First Secretary of the German Embassy, Washington, D. C., who was repatriated to Germany on May 7, 1942. Baron Von Strempel reportedly was

his living as a salesman and promoter, having been connected with wealthy, prominent families such as the Ingersoll watch family, the Horden family and others. He visited Germany in July, 1934, and was allegedly a guest of Hitler who was said to have extended him full courtesies. Zoll was also said to have been closely associated with Fritz Fuhn and the German-American Bund.

Zoll became rather prominent as the Director and Organizer of the "American Patriots, Inc.," an organization allegedly formed to combat Communism, and the subject of a Registration Act investigation. According to some sources, this organization was given to pro-Fascist inclinations. Zoll figured prominently in demonstrations against Communism and in behalf of some notorious anti-Semites and pro-Fascists. In 1939 he was arrested and charged by the District Attorney of New York County with attempted extortion, involving Zoll's picketing of a New York radio station which had refused to allow Father Charles Coughlin to broadcast over its facilities. Zoll had agreed to call off his pickets in return for a payment by the radio station of the amount of \$7,500. The extortion case was eventually dropped in 1943. Zoll had volunteered in the Canadian Army in 1941.

It is noted that the organization "American Patriots" has been cited as a Fascist organization by the Attorney General.

Zoll recently has promoted the "National Council for American Education" in New York City, and the ostensible purpose of this organization is to "eradicate Socialism and Communism from schools and colleges."

Constantin W. Boldyreff:

This witness is identical with the subject of Bureau file 100-358362 entitled "Constantin Kassilievich Boldyreff, was., Internal Security-R." The investigation was instituted on this person in August of 1950 and is presently carried in a pending status. The Bureau has recently authorized an interview of this subject as a potential confidential informant. Boldyreff is registered with the Department of Justice as a Foreign Agent of the Narodno Trudovoy Soyuz (N.T.S.), "The National Alliance of Russian Solidarists." He has described the above organization as a fighting anti-Communist underground movement in Russia. Boldyreff is presently an instructor of Russian language at Georgetown University, School of Languages and Linguistics, Washington, D. C.

The Central Intelligence Agency has conducted considerable investigation abroad of this organization (N.T.S.) and has found

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Boldyreff's claims that this group actually is functioning underground in Russia to be substantially correct but urged the application of caution in dealing with this individual because of his tendency to exaggerate his own importance. He has been described by people who know him as a fanatical anti-Communist. His reliability as a potential informant is questioned because he had disseminated information in the past rather freely to Irew Pearson and to the American Press.

Witness Boldyreff did not furnish any allegations with respect to any employees of the VOA. His testimony consisted primarily of a description of the Russian radio system and network under which the large majority of Russian people are limited in their broadcast reception to state operated radio stations in Russia. The likelihood of any VOA programs reaching Russia is remote. He recommended that consideration be given to the use of mobile broadcasting stations in western Europe to avoid the jamming techniques employed by the Russians on the present broadcasts beamed from a central established station. Boldyreff stated that this technique is now being employed on a small scale in Germany by the operation of the "Voice of Free Russia."

ACTION:

A copy of Volume 69, appropriately marked to prevent dissemination has been furnished to the VOA desk in order that the allegations made against employees of the State Department in the VOA program, can be checked and supplemental investigations instituted where necessary.

A photostatic copy of Volume 69 also marked to prevent dissemination is attached hereto to the copies of this memorandum being designated for the McCarran Committee Control file.

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755 Broadway - Four
DEPARTMENT OF
NEW YORK, N

January 24, 1952

Mr. Newpher

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

Dear Mr. Hoover:

The review you have made of our research report
on the Federal Bureau of Investigation is very much appreciated.
We are most pleased to have these changes made and will issue
the corrected report to our Language Services.

Thank you indeed for this courtesy and consideration.

Sincerely,

EXPEDITE PROCESSING.

JAN 28 1952

H. Roth Newpher
H. Roth Newpher, Chief
Research and Library Unit

Office of International Broadcasting

W

RECORDED - 42

INDEXED - 42

Ans

100-2-148

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[Handwritten signature]

65 FEB 12 1952

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI
 FROM : Attention: Assistant to the Director
 L. B. Nichols
 SUBJECT: SAE, New York

DATE: February 28, 1952

Mr. Tolson _____
 Mr. Ladd _____
 Mr. Nichols _____
 Mr. Belmont _____
 Mr. Clegg _____
 Mr. Glavin _____
 Mr. Harbo _____
 Mr. Rosen _____
 Mr. Tracy _____
 Mr. Laughlin _____
 Mr. Mohr _____
 Tele. Room _____

VOICE OF AMERICA KOREAN LANGUAGE PROGRAM
 ON DIRECTOR JOHN EDGAR HOOVER, TO BE
 BROADCAST FEBRUARY 28, 1952

There is attached herewith a copy of an English language translation of a program to be broadcast by the Voice of America in the Korean language on February 28, 1952. Mr. Eugene V. Prostov, Chief of the Korean Unit, Voice of America, 250 West 57th Street, New York City, advised SA Edward J. Flaherty of this office on February 26, 1952, that the program had been prepared in the Korean language for transmittal on February 28, 1952.

J told Scheidt

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Korean Desk - SHL
Profile: John Edgar Hoover
Broadcast: 2-28-52

You may have heard of the F.B.I. quite often. These three letters, as you might know, stands for Federal Bureau of Investigation. The F.B.I. is an organization which sees that certain Federal Laws are properly enforced.

The U.S. is vast in area with great population - hence federal and state laws. (In Korea, we have little or no concept of "state rights").

In brief, the FBI investigates when any one of the 130 federal laws are violated. Other than these 130 federal ^{enactments} legislations are taken care of by the Treasury and the Postal authorities.

The FBI was first established in 1908 (under a different title), but it has been since Mr. Hoover became Director that this law-enforcement body became so efficient.

Mr. Hoover's fullname is John Edgar Hoover, and he not related to Mr. Herbert Hoover. Losing his father when he was quite young, he had to work through college. He had a job at the Congressional Library as a messenger, attending evening law courses at George Washington University. Finishing high school courses at 18, he took his LLB at 21, and Master ^{is degree} at 22. It indicates his talents and strong will to have finished those difficult law courses in so short a time. His mother was a strong-willed woman, with a firm belief in Calvinism. Mr. Hoover himself is a Presbyterian, and he is a trustee of the National Presbyterian Church of the USA. He sang in a choir as a boy soprano and taught Sunday School. He is a strong-willed man, never losing his head even in emergencies.

When he had finished his law studies at 22, he started working at the Department of Justice, becoming Deputy Director of FBI (or rather Federal Bureau of Justice) at the age of 26, and he has been heading the same organization for 28 years, i.e., since he was 29.

ENCLOSURE

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Profile: Hoover
page two

Since he became director, the FBI has been entirely changed in organization, revolutionarily improving in efficiency. Hence, you will never fail to associate the man with the organization and visa versa.

At the time when he first became director, some of its personnel were not sufficiently qualified. Those fellows got into the Bureau through the influences of some politicians, in spite of their limited capabilities. Mr. Hoover discharged those unqualified people and recruited new (members) through exacting test. An applicant for Special Agent's job should have had college education, majoring in law or accounting. Mr. Hoover has now more than 9,000 persons under him, including over 4,000 special agents. His headquarters is located in Washington, D.C., with offices in more than 50 different cities.

A special agent should be a college graduate, in good health, with a strong will, of sound "political ideas", and he should know how to drive passenger vehicles. After passing the test, he will have to get some training, and then he will be employed on a probationary basis for one year. The interesting part of his training is target-practice and juijitsu. All the employees will have to take a refresher course in target-practice every month.

Mr. Hoover also tried successfully to have the facilities improved to a perfection. The Bureau used to have only 810,000 finger-prints, but it now has 122,600,000. Since 1932, Mr. Hoover has been exchanging finger-prints with foreign countries, the participating nations now amounting to 84. He keeps volunteering citizen's finger-prints, as well as those of criminals. It helps a great deal in investigating to keep volunteer's fingerprints, when he is involved in an accident.

ova
In 1932 he had an FBI laboratory, a means to investigate crimes, etc., by scientific methods. This point will be touched upon on a later occasion. In 1935, he established an FBI School. Police officers are trained for 12 weeks or 3 months very intensively, and they in turn, train their fellow officers. This method has proved very fruitful in turning out trained investigators.

Thus, Mr. Hoover left no stones unturned in trying to improve the Bureau in personnel and facilities. As a result, he could successfully meet the challenge, when he came to deal with agents of totalitarian regimes - Germany and Japan. They tried to get secret information or sabotage strategic factories or other facilities, but in vain.

He is interested not only in arresting criminals, but also in protecting innocent citizens. For instance, he had to investigate as many as more than 25,000 suspects in connection with a certain case, but he never embarrassed innocent persons. He never accuses without obtaining sufficient evidence against a person. In 1948, the FBI dealt with more than 9,000 cases, convicting 97% of those accused. It will convince you how democratic the US police is and how they try hard to protect individual citizen's rights. Herein lies one of the most important differences between totalitarian and democratic institutions.

Mr. John Edgar Hoover, head of the FBI is 57 years now, not married yet. He says he will work hard as long as possible and when the time comes he has to retire, he will devote himself to guiding youngsters, for, says he, it is more important to educate young people into good citizens than to punish when a crime has been committed.

100-346628-✓

February 16, 1953

Mr. Michael Kupev
36 West 93rd Street
New York 25, New York

Dear Sir:

This will acknowledge receipt of your letter dated
February 11, 1953.

The information which you furnished will received appropriate attention.

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

123-3452
JJF:dwl

NOTE: Kupev was investigated by this Bu for VOA in 1952. Investigation disclosed he was alleged to have embezzled the proceeds from the sale of some rose oil entrusted to him. The individual about whom he complains, Boyan Chukanoff, was investigated by this Bu in 1949 for VOA. The investigation was reopened in 1951 and reports subsequently submitted to the State Department. Chukanoff was described as an opportunist. Under date of 12-6-52, the Bu recd. an anonymous communication concerning Chukanoff. This communication contained the names of several individuals who should be interviewed for info concerning Chukanoff. Amongst these names is the name Michael Kupev. The N. Y. Office was instructed to interview the individuals mentioned in the anonymous communication concerning Chukanoff.

63 JUL 10 1953

ORIGINAL FILED IN

After a trip to California Mr. Chukanoff was appointed as a journalist with the paper "Free and Independent Bulgaria", edited by the Bulgarian National Committee in New York. I used to work with the same paper at that time as assistant-editor, and had many disagreements with Mr. Chukanoff about his steady efforts to promote Communist Party line in the articles he wrote for our paper.

Indeed it must be a great surprise for democratic Bulgarians to learn that this former Communist employee, and convinced fellow-traveler, as I am convinced him to be, had been appointed at the Department of State--particularly the Bulgarian Desk of the Voice of America. Who id recommend him? Who did appoint him? Who is keeping stell in thisposition a man who has not even a regular entrance visa to this country? Those are mysteries which should be cleared. Anyway, it is certain that the use of such a persoh for promoting the American propaganda of freedom and emocracy among our Bulgarian listeners from behind the Iron Curtain is a mockery, and extremely harmful to our policy.

Mr. Chukanoff's case is not the only one with the Bulgarian Desk at the Voice of America, unfortunately. As an American citizen I believe it my right to suggest that a detailed investigation be made of the past of the members of the Bulgarian Desk, in order to asserbain their loyalty to this country.

Since I have my family in Bulgaria, which could suffer from Communist reprisals if this letter of mine becomes of public knowledge, I would appreciate it very much if it remains confidential.

Very respectfully,

Michael Kupev
36 Est 93-rd Street
New York 25, N.Y.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOI/PA
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| Miss Gandy | _____ |

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Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Ladd *ML*
 FROM : Mr. Rosen
 SUBJECT: DR. GABOR DE BESSENYEY;
 ALLEN ZOLL; CONSTANTIN W. GOLDYREFF

DATE: October 17, 1951

WITNESSES BEFORE THE SENATE SUBCOMMITTEE
 ON INTERNAL SECURITY
 VOICE OF AMERICA

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
 HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 5/11/84 BY SP-7 mac/bs
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PURPOSE

To recommend that the present employment status with VOA of persons about whom allegations have been made by Zoll and De Besseney be ascertained in order that appropriate supplemental investigation may be instituted where necessary.

BACKGROUND

The testimony of De Besseney and Zoll, contained in Volume 69 of the transcripts of the Executive Session of the McCarran Committee on July 9, 1951, was furnished the Bureau on a strictly confidential basis. Mr. Nichols on October 3, 1951, secured authorization from Mr. Jay Sourwine of the McCarran Committee to use the information contained in the above report in such way as the Bureau might see fit in handling investigative leads.

Allegations were made by Zoll and De Besseney on approximately 63 persons reportedly at one time employees of VOA. Some of these allegations will require supplemental investigation. The State Department has requested 9 supplemental investigations to date, on the basis of the above testimony.

It is believed that a considerable number of supplemental investigations may be eliminated by checking the personnel records of the State Department to eliminate those persons no longer employed by VOA.

RECOMMENDATION

It is recommended that the attached list of names mentioned by Zoll and De Besseney be checked through Liaison against the personnel records of the State Department to determine which ones are currently employed by VOA. It is to be noted that a search of the Bureau indices in a number of instances failed to disclose a request for investigation under Public Law 402, 80th Congress had ever been received. It is recommended in these cases that the correct spelling of the employee's name be ascertained in order that the results of the Bureau's investigation, if any, may be located.

attachment
 57 A. 100-1052 10/19/51

memo from Mr. Henry
 to Mr. Belmont
 10/29/51
 RRR

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 152

Mr. Ladd

The results of this check should be made available to the Special Inquiry Section in order that appropriate file reviews may be made and supplemental investigation requested where necessary.

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. BELMONT *OB*

DATE: October 29, 1951

FROM : V. P. KEANE *VPK*SUBJECT: DR. GABOR DE BESSENIEY;
ALLEN ZOLL; CONSTANTIN W. BOLDYREFF
WITNESSES BEFORE THE SENATE SUBCOMMITTEE
ON INTERNAL SECURITY
VOICE OF AMERICA

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| Gandy | _____ |

The attached memorandum from Mr. Rosen to Mr. Ladd dated October 17, 1951, supplied a list of persons who are allegedly employed by the Voice of America. A request was made by the Investigative Division that an appropriate check be made with the State Department to determine which persons listed were employed by VOA.

A check has been made of the list supplied, and the State Department records reveal that the majority of the persons are now employed on the Voice Program. As noted on the list a number of the names were misspelled and corrections have been made by the State Department. It is to be noted that, wherever the initials VOA appear after the name, this indicates present employment. It is further to be noted that those names preceded by an asterisk were also checked by the State Department, and a number of them were found to have been investigated by the FBI under the VOA Program. There is attached to the list the dates upon which the investigations by the Bureau were made on those persons who were previously checked through our records with negative results.

RECOMMENDATION:

It is recommended that this memorandum with the attachments be referred to the Investigative Division for its information.

Attachment

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIEDDATE 5/11/84 BY SP-7 mac/DB
#240/081

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RRR: h/te

*all files reviewed &
handled except for
division. Unable to locate
any more for VOA in Bureau
files.*

[Signature]
[Signature]

66

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 62-1

The following names have been taken from the testimony of Dr. Gabor de Besseney:

CZECHOSLOVAKIAN DESK

JAROSLAV PRACEK
Vojtech VOA 123-1925
Josef Brabek VOA 123-3263
Ivo Buchacek VOA -123-2841
Leslie Logan Laco Logan VOA -123-876
Dr. Jozef Metacek VOA 123-3408

BULGARIAN DESK

VDA* Ljuben Dellin Louis A. Dellin
VDA Ronald Eshaya 123-712
VDA Vasil Furnad 123-3K
VDA Robert Lawrence 123-563
VDA-Per. Order Emil Karastoyanoff KARASTOYANOVA
VDA-Temp. Empl. Margil Karastoyanoff MARGUITA
VDA Walter Wein WIEN -123-835

HUNGARIAN DESK

Edmond de Maitre VOA -123-2223
Emery Deri VOA 123-2863
Arpad Erdos VOA 123-765
* John Tercesi Tarabessy. Not empl.
Nicholas Torsz ? 123-43

YUGOSLAVIAN DESK

Branislav Denitch VOA 123-22
* Ivan Jevtich Not employed.
Adela Milcinovic VOA 123-923
Anthony Usovnik VOA 123-3518
* Bozidar Peipic PEPIC. - VOA
* Vladko Petrovich Not empl.
Branislav Todorich VOA
BORISLAV J. Todorovich VOA 123-175

RUSSIAN DESK

Alexander Barmine VOA

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 5/11/84 BY SP-7mac/23

The following names have been taken from the testimony of Mr. Allen Zoll:

OK Bernard Altman VOA -123-4694
OK Robert Bauer VOA -123-816
OK George Elias Berg VOA -123-2832
OK Harold Berman VOA -123-817
* Helen Bernstein, nee Helen J. Longo
OK Anne Blake VOA -123-804
OK Martin Brandt VOA -123-3533
OK Edwin Brown VOA -123-2161
OK Frank Bruno VOA -123-3267
OK Jose Castro VOA -123-2130
OK Nathan Cohen VOA -123-195
N * Donald Davies VOA - For. Svc. Officer.
OK William Friedman VOA -123-2677
OK William F. Gordon VOA 123-2637
OK William R. Harmon VOA 123-134
OK Yuan Ho Su VOA -123-3615
OK Albert Jackson VOA -123-628
OK Horace E. Wayne VOA -123-2503
OK Russell Jones VOA -123-2263
OK Arthur Kaufman VOA -123-863
OK Charles Levy VOA 123-880
OK Phillip Lewis VOA
OK John J. Lewis VOA -123-2607
OK William M. Maltin VOA 123-3968
OK Marian J. Mitchell VOA 123-3195
OK Fred Moore VOA -123-3485
OK Mariamne Moore VOA -123-3148
OK Liston M. Oak VOA 123-2337
OK William J. O'Brien VOA 123-1835
OK Larry Olson VOA 123-2014
OK Diego Rivera VOA 123-1934
OK Abe Roth VOA 123-978
OK Marvin Schoenberg - MARGIE Schoenberg
OK Arthur Scott VOA -123-964
OK Ruth Siegel VOA -123-2613
OK Bernard Singer VOA -123-5056
OK Raymond Gram Swing VOA 123-6267
OK Thomas Szabo VOA 123-540
OK Donald E. Taylor VOA 123-1843

*-A search of the Bureau indices failed to reflect any record of a prior VOA case.

State requested supplemental investigation
Supp. requested by Bureau or case handled without
referring to Field 152

Supplemental investigation is being conducted by the Bureau at the present time at the request of the State Department on the following: -

Vojtech Ervin Andic
Ivo Duchacek
Nathan Cohen
William Friedman
William F. Gordon
Yuangyo Asu
Albert Jackson
John K. Lucas
Harry Olson

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI
 ATTENTION: ASSISTANT TO THE DIRECTOR L. B. NICHOLS
 FROM : SAC, New York (123-0)

DATE: March 25, 1952

SUBJECT: VOICE OF AMERICA RELEASES ON THE F.B.I.

The Foreign Journalists Liaison Section, U. S. Department of State, 250 West 57th St., New York, N. Y., makes available to foreign correspondents in this country each month certain research material for their use in preparing articles for their respective newspapers. For the month of March, among other research material made available, is the attached article on the F.B.I. Inasmuch as this article will be distributed on a nation-wide basis to foreign correspondents in this country, it is believed that the Bureau would probably desire to know of its contents.

There is also forwarded herewith a translation of a Korean language broadcast made by the Voice of America which deals with the functions and activities of the FBI Laboratory.

2 ENCL 36
 Enclosures (2)

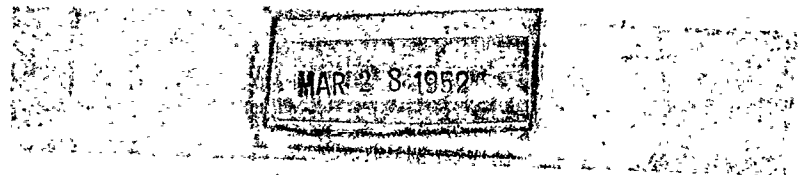
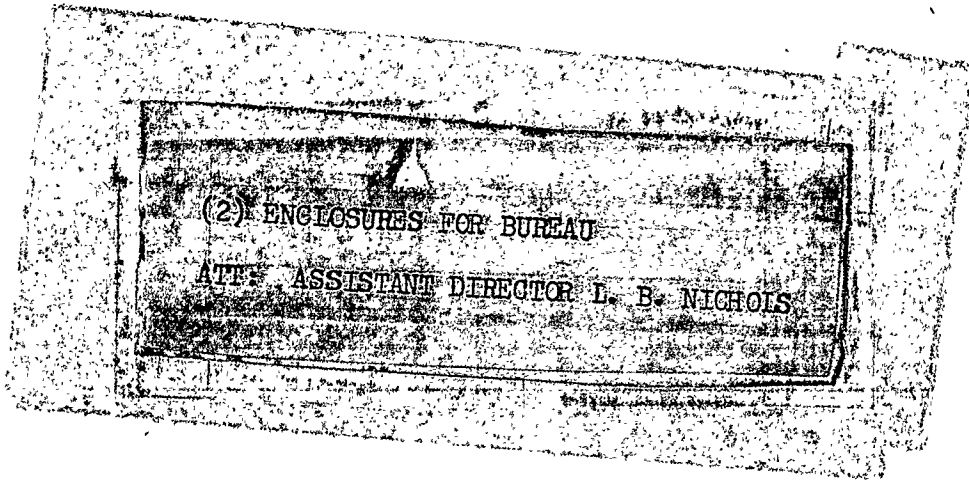
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EX-164

100-346628-153
 MAR 28 1952

151
 EWH:HMF
 J. Lee



ENCLOSURE

100-24130-153

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF STATE
FOREIGN JOURNALISTS LIAISON SECTION
NEW YORK, N. Y.

THE FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

The Federal Bureau of Investigation is the investigative branch of the United States Department of Justice under the Attorney General who is the chief legal officer of the United States. The Bureau has two principal functions: to investigate violations of certain Federal laws and to assist local, county, and State law-enforcement agencies in identification and scientific matters.

The jurisdiction of the F.B.I. is in two general fields: domestic intelligence and investigations of violations of Federal laws. The F.B.I. cooperates with local law-enforcement agencies throughout the United States and offers the services of the F.B.I. Laboratory and Identification Division without charge to any law-enforcement agency requesting them.

Violations of certain Federal statutes automatically place the investigation of such cases in the hands of the F.B.I. Among them are the statutes pertaining to bank robbery; violations of the Atomic Energy Act; statutes involving escaped Federal prisoners, espionage, extortion, false claims to citizenship, fraud against the Government, internal security, sabotage, treason, plots to overthrow the Government, and related crimes. The jurisdiction of the F.B.I. in matters concerning the violation of interstate laws includes kidnaping; theft from interstate shipments; unlawful flight to avoid prosecution, confinement, or giving testimony; traffic in white slaves; and the interstate transportation of stolen cattle, lottery tickets, and obscene matter (excluding those sent by mail, which come under the jurisdiction of postal inspectors), stolen motor vehicles or aircraft, and stolen property valued at \$5,000 or more transported in interstate or foreign commerce.

The F.B.I. had its beginnings in 1908 when Attorney General Charles J. Bonaparte directed that a small group of special investigators handle Department of Justice investigations. The title "Bureau of Investigation" was given this group the following year. In its early years the growth of the Bureau was slow, but during World War I the passage of the espionage laws and the Selective Service Act widened its duties. Since then numerous Federal statutes concerning violations of the law have steadily increased the scope of the F.B.I. At the present time, the F.B.I. has investigative responsibility under more than 130 Federal statutes.

J(ohn) Edgar Hoover entered the service of the Department of Justice in 1917 when he was only twenty-two and in 1919 was appointed Special Assistant to the Attorney General. He was Assistant Director of the Bureau from 1921 to 1924 when Harlan F. Stone, later Chief Justice of the United States, appointed him Director. At that time the F.B.I. was not the efficient organization it is today, and much of the credit for its remarkable achievements belongs to J. Edgar Hoover.

One of the first improvements initiated by the new Director was the tightening of the requirements for appointment as a Special Agent. Applicants had to be between 23 and 35, physically fit, and college graduates whose training included law or accounting. Before appointment, each applicant was thoroughly investigated and his entire record carefully scrutinized to be certain that he was honest and capable. Under Hoover, political appointments were banned and the post of Special Agent became a career position.

Another important step was the establishment of the Identification Division of the F.B.I. in Washington, D.C. The entire fingerprint file of the Federal Penitentiary at Leavenworth, Kansas, was transferred to the Identification Division together with the criminal records maintained by the International Association of Chiefs of Police. The original collection contained 810,188 fingerprints. The fingerprints now on file number over 122,595,000, making it the largest collection in the world. In 1932, a crime-detection Laboratory was established in Washington. The services of the F.B.I. Laboratory are available not only to personnel of the F.B.I., but also to local law-enforcement officers everywhere in the United States in criminal cases. In 1935 the F.B.I. National Academy was opened. The Academy offers to selected officers from local law-enforcement agencies an intensive 12-week program in all phases of their work from traffic control to the scientific and technical methods of crime detection.

The Identification Division was established in 1924 to fill the need for a central file which would contain all available fingerprint cards and arrest records. The fingerprint file now has two entirely separate divisions -- the criminal file and the noncriminal file. Many persons voluntarily submit their fingerprints for filing and others, particularly those in the Armed Forces and persons employed by Government agencies, are automatically fingerprinted. This file has proved invaluable in emergencies such as identifying amnesia and accident victims and the unknown dead. The criminal file is so comprehensive that over 70 per cent of the prints submitted from police agencies for identification, regardless of where the arrests were made, are now identified with previous records.

Besides the fingerprint files, the Identification Division has other facilities for identification including a General Appearance File containing descriptions and photographs of persons with criminal records, and a Nick-name File of underworld characters.

Some of the most remarkable work in identification is done in the Laboratory of the F.B.I. Here are to be found facilities for the restoration of printed or written material from charred paper, for blood analysis, and for the comparison of handwriting, handprinting, typewriting, printed matter, and papers. The Laboratory has a "reference collection" of the various parts of explosives. Casts of shoeprints, heelprints, and tire treads are often submitted to the Laboratory for examination and identification of the particular type involved. It is frequently possible to identify the gun from which a bullet has been fired by means of bullets and cartridge cases, and this system has been perfected by the Laboratory. Often the slightest clue can lead to the identification of a criminal and for this purpose the Laboratory analyzes such items as hair, fibre, metal, particles adhering to tools, paint, glass, soil, and wood. A file of fraudulent checks is useful for comparisons with handwriting and other distinguishing features in tracking down professional check passers. In cases where poisoning is

suspected, the Laboratory has complete equipment for testing body organs and fluids removed from the bodies of the victims. Because of the large number of drugs and poisons, frequently it is necessary to make a large number of different examinations to determine their identities.

One of the most important functions of the F.B.I. and of the Laboratory in particular, is the clearing of innocent persons suspected of crime. A typical case involved a bloodstained automobile operated by two boys who could not explain how the blood got there. An F.B.I. technician tested scrapings from the fender and found that the stains were beef blood. The boys may have been guilty to hitting a cow, but no person had been struck.

The F.B.I. Special Agent must be a man of resourcefulness, tact, judgment, initiative, ability to meet with all kinds of persons, and skill in developing and presenting evidence. The following qualifications are presently required of applicants: they must be male citizens of the United States; they must be willing to serve anywhere in the United States or its territorial possessions; they must be graduates of law schools or accounting schools; they must be between the ages of 25 and 40; they must be at least 5 feet 7 inches tall with good vision and hearing; they must be able to perform strenuous physical duties; and they must be qualified to operate passenger carrying vehicles.

Applicants who meet all these qualifications are given comprehensive oral and written examinations to determine their knowledge of accountancy, or law and their general ability in all phases of work pertaining to the duties of a Special Agent. Those who receive appointments are on a probationary basis until they have satisfactorily completed one year's work. Special Agents receive more than 1,000 hours of lecture instruction or the equivalent of two and one-half years of college work. The training course for new Agents at the present time extends over a period of 16 weeks.

Special Agents are trained in classrooms located in the Department of Justice Building in Washington, D. C., and in the F.B.I. Laboratory and Identification Division. The F.B.I. also maintains classrooms, dormitories, a gymnasium, and firearms ranges at the F.B.I. Academy located on the Marine Corps Reservation at nearby Quantico, Virginia. In addition to the regular staff of instructors, experts in various phases of crime detection and law enforcement give lectures.

Courses include Federal procedure, accounting, fingerprint science, crime scene searches, interviews, photography, firearms, and jujitsu. Since constant practice is required to remain expert in firearms, all Special Agents and officials of the F.B.I. take refresher courses in firearms each month.

The F.B.I. National Academy, founded in 1935, offers special courses to selected law enforcement officers from all over the United States, not only for their personal benefit, but also to enable them to train others in their local agencies. The courses are patterned after those given to Special Agents. Two sessions are held each year, one in the spring and the other in the fall. The course lasts twelve weeks, of which two weeks are devoted to specialized subjects.

Students are nominated by Chiefs of Police, other police officials, or local authorities and are selected on the basis of physical fitness, intelli-

gence, and character. They must have full-time status as law-enforcement officers in their own communities. Since each session consists of about 100 students, only one applicant from any one agency can take the course at a time. Students take advantage of all F.B.I. facilities including the Laboratory, gymnasiums, Identification Division, classrooms, firearms ranges, and training equipment. Among the courses offered are Police Organization and Administration; Scientific and Technical Matters; Records, Report Writing, Statistics; Traffic Control; Firearms Training; Investigations, Enforcement and Regulatory Procedure; Police Photography; Physical Training and Defense Techniques; Organization and Operating Police Schools and Training Methods; and Public Speaking. Each graduate is expected to return to his local law-enforcement agency and teach what he has learned to his fellow-officers. During the last two weeks, students are allowed to specialize in the field that will be most helpful to them in their work. Elective subjects include Police Organization and Administration; Laboratory Aids to Investigation; the Use of Records in Police Administration; Fingerprint Identification; Investigative Methods and Techniques; Firearms Training; Police Photography; Defensive Tactics; and Traffic Control.

The student is required to take complete notes on the entire course. Each night these notes are transcribed into a large notebook, so that when the course is completed he has a comprehensive handbook for his personal use and a textbook to use as an instructor when he returns home. This method of teaching one to teach many has permitted the F.B.I. to pass along to thousands of others the latest techniques of crime detection. It also has the effect of increasing cooperation between local agencies and the F.B.I.

The F.B.I. made great contributions to law enforcement in the early 1930's. By 1936 a new type of public enemy had to be faced, for long-range plans for world conquest by the Japanese and Germans included an army of spies sent to or already entrenched in the United States. Long before the general public was aware of the threat of war, F.B.I. Agents were gathering information on individuals suspected of steeling vital plans for aircraft, ships, and other items of military importance.

The first startling disclosures were made in February, 1938, when the F.B.I. arrested Guenther Gustav Maria Rumrich and three confederates as enemy spies. With the German invasion of Poland in September, 1939, the United States set up a General Intelligence Conference composed of military and Naval Intelligence Divisions working closely with the F.B.I. Law enforcement agencies throughout the United States were alerted, special training in counterspying and countersabotage was ordered for all F.B.I. Agents, and a careful survey of many war plants was made.

One of the largest and most dangerous spy rings in the United States was rounded up through the good offices of one "Harry Sawyer." Sawyer was a naturalized American who had visited Germany to see his mother. While there he was forced to join the German Espionage Service where he received intensive training in German spy methods. He was then dispatched to the United States with complete equipment, a thousand dollars, and a list of addresses to contact. As far as the Germans knew, everything went smoothly for two years. More than 500 messages went back and forth between Sawyer and agents in Germany. What the Germans did not know was that Sawyer was

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actually working for the F.B.I. All messages from Sawyer were carefully checked by the Army and Navy and important details were removed before sending. Meanwhile Sawyer contacted the so-called "Duquesne ring," the backbone of the German espionage system in the United States. In June, 1941, the F.B.I. rounded up the entire group with complete evidence for their conviction. Of the 33 arrested, 19 pleaded guilty and the remaining 14 stood trial and were found guilty. This case was only one of a series of similar ones brought to successful conclusion by the F.B.I.

Science Serves Mankind
compiled by Jasso Chi
To be broadcast on 27 Feb'52

Ann: Welcome to the Voice of America School of the Air.

Theme: Up about 15 seconds and hold under for - - -

Ann: We welcome you to our weekly feature entitled "Science Serves Mankind".

Theme: Up and fade under for - - -

Ann: Science really serves mankind for science is the greatest aid of the modern police forces in solving the crimes of the nation. Almost like the fabled Sherlock Holmes and his oversized microscope, FBI's modern crime busters look to the laboratory and technical research to furnish clues that may lead to the solution of crimes and the apprehension of culprits. This was proved last year when almost 68,000 examinations were conducted in the FBI laboratory. Included were microscope and chemical analyses, spectrographic studies, in addition to the study of firearms, ~~ham~~ bullet markings, handwriting, and fingerprints. In all, the efforts resulted in approx. 12,000 convictions. To begin with our study here today, let us talk about criminal identification which is indispensable in combating crime. It is the most potent factor in obtaining the apprehension of the fugitive who might otherwise escape arrest and continue his criminal activities indefinitely. It results in the imposition of equitable sentences by the judiciary and permits a prosecutor to present his case. And it provides the probation official with definite information to consider in dealing with a criminal in his jurisdiction. Generally, the first offender can be distinguished from the recidivist or habitual criminal only through the medium of scientific criminal identification. From the earliest annals of history, it would appear that personal identification of some character has been in vogue. Members of one savage tribe were distinguished from those of another through distinctive attire or even bodily decorations such as scars resulting from self-inflicted cuts or burns. In the earlier civilizations, differences in the dress of various social classes were clearly defined, sometimes by law but more often through the sanction of custom.

The branding of criminals and slaves was practiced also at a time when no other method of identification was known, and various forms of tattooing were used by the Romans to identify and to prevent the desertion of mercenary soldiers. In our present civilization, some tradesman still wear distinctive attire while the armed forces of various nations are identified readily by uniforms. During the early part of the 18 century, the better organized police departments in Europe employed officers with good visual memories who attempted to record mentally the faces of criminals and the crimes connected with these individuals. However, this practice became impractical as shifting populations and speedy transportation facilities called for some other quick and dependable means of combating crimes. It was not until the advent of photography that law enforcement agencies initiated modern methods of criminal identification. This science resulted in the establishment by the more highly organized police departments and bureaus containing the photographs of thousands of criminals. However there were, not often but seldom, chances of misidentifying a wrong person with this methods. We often see two different persons who bear striking resemblance to each other. This necessitated the adoption of the fingerprint system as a ~~new~~ medium of identification. Criminals who used ^{flint lock p'stols} ~~bow and arrows~~ 100 years ago now use pistols and machine-guns. They prowled about, on horse-backs and carts in contrast to their using airplanes and vehicles today. Tracking them down with ancient obsolete methods became entirely impossible nowadays - except by accidental lucks. Some people in Korea still trend to think that any poison will change the color of silver spoon. But there are thousands of different poisons which could kill a man in an instant without affecting the color of silver spoon. It is, therefore, easy to assume that coping ~~and~~ modern criminals with "I-have-an-eye-for-criminals" ~~man~~ type confidence is as childish as a baby who cries for a star. The FBI years ago realized the need for careful consideration of evidence in criminal cases by trained technicians. Acting to meet this need, a Technical and Research Laboratory was established in 1932. ~~to assist in the current criminal investigations~~ to assist in the current criminal investigations conducted by FBI's special agents and to make available to police and law enforcement officers the scientific aids to criminal investigations.

Let us, then, turn our eyes to the actual functions of the laboratory.

Blood examination - - Frequently, stains suspected of being blood are found during investigations of such types of cases as homicides, robberies, criminal assaults and hit-and-run accidents. Laboratory analysis of such stains is immediately indicated for the purpose of determining whether in fact the stain is ~~blood~~ ^{human} blood and any ~~much~~ other helpful data concerning it. In the laboratory it is possible by means of a microchemical or microspectroscopical analysis to first determine whether or not the stain is blood. This test is followed by a biochemical analysis for the purpose of ascertaining the species origin of the blood, in other words, whether it is human or animal, and if from an animal source what particular species. Third step is to determine the blood type of such stain.

Toxicological Examinations. - - - - - It is the science of poisons, and in the laboratory complete facilities are available for conducting examinations in this field. The analyses may involve the human organs and tissues removed from cadavers in suspected poisoning homicides, or the examination of foods, in liquid or solid form. Another type of exam. in this field involves the analysis of blood samples for toxic gases such as carbon monoxide, and the alcoholic content of the blood or ~~ma~~ urine or spinal fluid or other body products.

Chemical Development of Latent Fingerprints. - - - The mechanical development of latent fingerprints, utilizing the usual powders and other mechanical devices is conducted. Another form of latent fingerprint development concerns substances such as paper, unpainted wood, or other absorbent surfaces. The approved procedures, including both the silver nitrate and the iodine gas processes, are utilized.

Firearms Identification - - - - Perhaps the examination most usually made in connection with Firearms identification is that examination conducted in an effort to determine whether a bullet or a cartridge case recovered at the scene of some crime, or bullets removed from the body of a victim, were fired ^{from} in the weapon of some suspect. The comparison microscope used so much by the experts here is an instrument made up of two compound microscopes joined together by a connecting arm with a single eyepiece. The connecting arm has arranged in it a series of prisms by means of which two objects

at each stage of the two separate microscopes, may be examined simultaneously.

This instrument is used to examine questioned and known specimens. And the laboratory has a huge collection of various bullet and cartridge specimens. After the right weapon is found, it is usually possible not only to positively identify it as having fired the evidence bullet or cartridge case, but to graphically show it by means of photomicrographs.

M Metallurgical examinations - - - - Metallurgy is a science and art which deals with the separation of the metals from their ores and the shaping of them for use in industry. In criminal investigations there are often found odd bits of metal which when properly studied by a skilled technician may have great significance in the ultimate solution of a case - ~~for example~~ the identification of a piece of wire, for instance, with wire from a known source, or the metal trigger used to make up a bomb mechanism conceivably traced to a piece of metal stock in the home workshop of the criminal.

Microscopy - - In the section devoted to microanalysis, those bits of evidence usually so small they can hardly be seen are examined by skilled technicians using ~~various~~ high-powered microscopes. The study of hairs and fibers often constitutes an important phase of microscopic work. One of the most fascinating gimmick used here together with comparison microscope is a precision rotary microtomes. A piece of hair found in a scene of murder may well become the most important evidence against the murderer. A large reference collection of different animal hairs has been prepared on microscope slides consisting of cross-sections and longitudinal mounts. Examinations are conducted also on all types of fibers including fabrics in much the same way. These are the research facilities only to mention just a few. The adaption of microscopic and spectrographic analysis to the problems of crime detection has provided a means for analyzing extremely small bits of evidence, a factor which is of tremendous value and importance in many cases. For instance, a hit-and-run car ~~leaving a~~ leaves a tiny speck of paint on a ~~structure~~ building that has been hit. And the small adhering flecks of paint can be compared with the known paint from the building. And in most cases, this seemingly unimportant evidence is good enough for the conviction. ~~The comparison of microscopic~~ of ~~microscopic examination of the paint on the car with the paint from the building~~ possible to identify the car as the one that hit the building.

~~transmission~~

(not only)

However, the FBI, as is the organization of a Democratic Society, is ~~not~~ interested in securing conviction, but rather in seeing that justice is done. Their efficiency and status are not judged by the number of convictions, but rather by the skill of the work which they perform, for it can arrive at a conclusion as to the existing ~~man~~ conditions and interpret them in the best interest of justice. Without any knowledge of extraneous facts in the case which at times might tend to affect its best judgement. In democratic crime investigations, there is no ~~human~~ rack, no instruments of torture, for the society knows that Science is far more effective and efficient than this age-long evil practice. Science always serves Mankind.

Theme: Up and under for - - -

You have been listening to the regular science hour of the VOA school of the Air series. Beginning with this hour, we are to bring you everyweek at this time for five consecutive weeks 5 "science fights crimes" program in series. Listen again next week at this time. We will come up with a detailed report on American Police Communication system. So long.

Theme: Up to tag.

~~SECRET~~
~~AIR COURIER~~

156

RECORDED - 95
EX-83

Date: July 14, 1952
To: Legal Attache
London, England
From: John Edgar Hoover, Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Subject: THE SENATE COMMITTEE INVESTIGATING
VOICE OF AMERICA INSTALLATIONS AND
ACTIVITIES ABROAD

Reurlet June 18, 1952.

It is desired that you extend the usual courtesies only to members of captioned Committee and that you not introduce them to Polish sources in London. You should, of course, not become involved in any investigation of the Voice of America program by members of this Committee.

For your information, in 1943, it was reported to the Bureau that BROPHY, who was then Chief of the Bureau of Communications Facilities, Overseas Branch, Office of War Information, made a number of derogatory statements concerning the Bureau and me personally. BROPHY was later confronted and denied having made these statements. He protested his innocence and claimed great admiration for the Bureau and its work. In 1948, the Special Agent in Charge at Phoenix, Arizona, described the BROPHYS as being extremely friendly and he was of the opinion that the BROPHYS were admirers of the Bureau.

Any information furnished by your source concerning the effect of propaganda broadcasts on Polish refugees will be of interest to the Bureau.

1-Foreign Service Desk (Detached)

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Belmont _____
Clegg _____
Glavin _____
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Nease _____
Gandy _____

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

American Embassy
1, Grosvenor Square
London, W. 1

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 11-07-2010

SECRET - AIR COURIER

Date: June 18, 1952

To: Director, FBI

From: Legal Attache
London, England

Subject: SENATE COMMITTEE INVESTIGATING
VOICE OF AMERICA INSTALLATIONS
AND ACTIVITIES ABROAD

On June 10, 1952, writer met ~~MURRAY BROPHY~~ and his wife, ~~JEAN BROPHY~~, at Claridges Hotel, London, England, through ~~LAWRENCE KENT~~, the 20th Century Fox representative in this country. Both are making a tour of Europe investigating Voice of America (V.O.A.) installations, personnel (particularly their qualifications), and broadcasts, on behalf of a Senate Committee that has been set up to look into the efficacy of the V.O.A. program and its expenditures. The present tour will include visits to France, Rome, and Spain, after which they will return to the United States and make a report to the Senate Committee. They expect to return to Europe in about August, 1952, to make a more thorough investigation. Mr. and Mrs. BROPHY also mentioned that they are interested in the following points regarding the efficacy of V.O.A. broadcasts beamed for the Iron Curtain countries:

- (1) Do people, generally, listen to shortwave broadcasts?
- (2) Are they able to pick up Voice of America programs, or are they jammed?
- (3) If they listen to the V.O.A., do they find the broadcasts helpful....interesting... or, perhaps, entertaining?
- (4) Do they listen to the Voice of Free Poland?
- (5) Do they find these broadcasts helpful, and are they regularly jammed?
- (6) What type of broadcasts are the most helpful and interesting?

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RECORDED - 95
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JUN 27 1952

JAC:CFJ

JTM

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

Filer

Director, FBI

6-18-52

- (7) What would be the best method of transmission...shortwave or high frequency..or long or mediumwave?
- (8) Any other comment about radio that might serve to better the broadcasts.

It was suggested that fresh information on these points can be obtained from refugees daily escaping from the Eastern Zone to the Western Zone, most of whom are now located in Germany. Also, that similar information can be obtained from emigre or refugee groups or organizations located in practically all the principal cities in Europe.

Although writer refrained from giving them any physical assistance, they were most appreciative of this suggestion, stating that it was more than all the help they received from any American agency in England, particularly the Embassy, V.O.A. and U.S.I.S.

This suggestion was based on a recent conversation with [] who informed that V.O.A. broadcasts to Poland were an utter disappointment or failure. According to information he has received from Poles who recently left the country (Poland), the programs are uninteresting and badly organized, the Polish announcers have an accent which is ridiculed, and, to be brief, the programs have lost their effect.

[] further informed that one of the questions usually asked a Polish refugee arriving in this country is the effect of Western propaganda broadcasts. He has agreed to peruse his files on this point and will provide writer with a report in the near future. When received, this report will be forwarded to the Bureau for any distribution it may care to make. In the interim, I would appreciate being advised whether any assistance should be given this Senate Committee, particularly Mr. and Mrs. BROPHY, when they return to England in August, 1952. The only foreseeable assistance that could be given them would be to place them in touch with the Polish Refugee Organization in this country and other Poles whose names will be supplied by []

[] states he has no particular desire to meet Mr. and Mrs. BROPHY and preferred that the dissemination of any information furnished by him on this subject be left to the discretion of the Bureau.

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b7D

Director, FBI

6-18-52

For the information of the Bureau, MURRAY BROPHY was with O.S.S. during World War II, specializing in radio installations, while his wife, JEAN BROPHY, was also with O.S.S. in San Francisco, California, engaged in propaganda work. Several years ago, MURRAY BROPHY retired to Phoenix, Arizona for health reasons. Both later started a radio station there which reportedly has been very successful. They were called out of retirement by the Senator from Arizona, who is on this Committee, and requested to make the inquiries in Europe. They were apparently selected on account of their wide knowledge of radio broadcasting. The inquiry will also include radar and related matters and will generally be centered on expenditures and efficacy of the programs (V.O.A.).

Mr. A. H. Belmont

July 10, 1952

V. P. Keay

THE SENATE COMMITTEE INVESTIGATING
VOICE OF AMERICA INSTALLATIONS AND
ACTIVITIES ABROAD

The Legal Attache, London, has advised that he recently met MURRAY BROPHY and his wife, JEAN BROPHY, who have been engaged by the captioned Committee and who were in London preparing for a tour of Europe investigating Voice of America installations, personnel and broadcasts from the standpoint of expenditures and efficacy of the Voice of America program.

The Brophys discussed their mission with the Legal Attache, indicating they were seeking assistance. The Legal Attache merely suggested to them that it would appear current information on the effectiveness of Voice of America broadcasts could best be obtained through interviews with refugees daily escaping from the Eastern Zone of Germany. The Legal Attache rendered no physical assistance to the Brophys and did not introduce them to any of his sources in London.

According to the Legal Attache the BROPHYS expect to again visit London in August, 1952, and he requests Bureau advice as to what measure of assistance he should give the BROPHYS or any other representative of captioned Committee, adding that the only foreseeable assistance he could render would be to place them in touch with the Polish refugee organization and individual Poles in London.

The Legal Attache stated he determined BROPHY had been with the Office of Strategic Services during the war specializing in radio installations and that JEAN BROPHY had been with the Office of Strategic Services at San Francisco engaged in propaganda work. Several years ago BROPHY retired to Phoenix, Arizona, because of poor health. While there the BROPHYS managed a radio station and have reportedly been successful. An Arizona senator persuaded them to accept their present position with the Senate Committee making inquiries concerning the Voice of America abroad. Bureau files reflect that from 1937 to 1941 BROPHY operated an artist bureau in New York City. He was appointed a Coordinator of Information Consultant on September 4, 1941, and on March 1, 1942, was appointed Special Assistant

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Gandy _____

Attachment

JJM:ep:dmc:lng

100-100000-1000
JUL 25 1952

to the Coordinator of Information, Washington, D.C. On June 30, 1942 BROPHY was designated Chief, Radio Division of Coordinator of Information, Washington. He continued in that post until September 23, 1943, at which time he resigned because of ill health. (100-24628-1668-18)

In 1943 Major NEIL VANDERBILT advised the Director that BROPHY had made a number of derogatory statements concerning the Bureau and the Director personally. BROPHY was later confronted and denied having made these statements. He protested his innocence and claimed great admiration for the Bureau and its work. (62-729-54-22)

By letter of March 22, 1948, former Inspector Edward P. Morgan directed a letter to the Director wherein he described the BROPHYS as splendid people and very kindly disposed toward the Bureau. (62-729-54-21)

By letter of April 13, 1948, Special Agent in Charge Kenneth Logan (Phoenix) advised he had met the BROPHYS at Phoenix and that they had appeared extremely friendly. He was of the opinion that the BROPHYS did admire the Bureau and the Director. He stated the BROPHYS are well regarded at Phoenix, Arizona.

OBSERVATIONS:

It is believed the Legal Attache should render to members of the captioned Senate Committee the usual courtesies only and that he should make no effort to place them in touch with refugee groups in London, thereby possibly involving himself in the inquiries being made by the Senate Committee investigating the Voice of America program.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

It is recommended that the attached letter be sent to the Legal Attache, London, instructing him to render the usual courtesies to the BROPHYS, or any other members of captioned Senate Committee, but not to become involved in any manner with any investigation conducted by that Committee in London or elsewhere.

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. D. M. Ladd

DATE: December 5, 1952

FROM : A. H. Belmont

SUBJECT: NORRIS NELSON

| | |
|------------|---|
| Tolson | ✓ |
| Ladd | ✓ |
| Nichols | ✓ |
| Belmont | ✓ |
| Clegg | |
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| Winterrowd | |
| Tele. Rm. | |
| Holloman | |
| Gandy | |

PURPOSE:

To advise that Bureau files contain no information identifiable with Norris Nelson.

BACKGROUND:

By memorandum to Mr. Tolson dated December 3, 1952, Mr. Nichols advised that "Norris Nelson is being favored for the Voice of America along with Henry J. Taylor. Arthur Summerfield wants Nelson in this job." The Director noted, "What do we know of Nelson?"

Subsequently, Mr. Nichols advised that Norris Nelson was born in Norway and had been a resident of Hollywood, California, for a number of years. Mr. Nichols also advised that Nelson had managed the campaign of Mayor Fletcher Bowron of Los Angeles at the time Bowron first became Mayor there. Nelson is also reported to have unsuccessfully run for Congress in 1940, and to have been with the Office of Strategic Service during World War II.

DETAILS:

Bureau files contain no information definitely identifiable with the Norris Nelson referred to in Mr. Nichols' memorandum.

A review of Bureau files discloses that on July 3, 1951, the Bureau was requested to conduct a European Recovery Program applicant investigation concerning one Norris Julian Nelson, which request was withdrawn by letter dated July 12, 1951, from the Economic Cooperation Administration. No investigation was conducted by the Bureau.

The Investigation Data Request submitted by the Economic Cooperation Administration concerning Norris Julian Nelson showed that he was born in Bayfield, Wisconsin, January 31, 1905. This form further noted that Nelson had been in the insurance business in Los Angeles from 1927 to 1947, and that from 1939 to 1943, he had been a member of the City Council in Los Angeles. From 1943 to 1946, he was a Major in the U. S. Army, and from 1946 to 1950, a partner in the firm of Nelson-Heyendahl in Oslo, Norway. At the time the application was submitted he was employed but the location was not given. (124-6686)

ACTION:

None. For your information.

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INDEXED - 22

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79 DEC 23 1952 EX - 103

JGL:lae

RK

159

DATE: January 16, 1953

TO: Chairman
Interstate Commerce Commission
12th Street and Constitution Avenue, Northwest
Washington, D. C.

EX

FROM: J. Edgar Hoover-Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation

SUBJECT: ~~ANONYMOUS~~ LETTER POSTMARKED IN HONOLULU

I am attaching a copy of an anonymous communication dated January 5, 1953, which was submitted to our Honolulu Office under postmark of January 6, 1953, in Honolulu. Inasmuch as this letter contains allegations concerning the "American President line office in Hong Kong," the thought occurred to me that you might like to read it. I also am forwarding a copy of this communication to the Secretary of State.

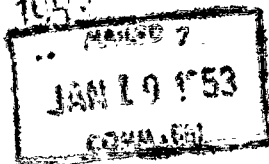
This is submitted for your information and any action you deem advisable.

Attachment

cc - Honolulu, reurlet 1-12-53 captioned "Voice of America."

RHD:amk

Tolson _____
Ladd _____
Nichols _____
Belmont _____
Clegg _____
Glavin _____
Harbo _____
Rosen _____
Tracy _____
Laughlin _____
Mohr _____
Tele. Rm. _____
Holloman _____
Gandy _____



Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI
 FROM : SAC, Honolulu
 SUBJECT: VOICE OF AMERICA

DATE: 1/12/53

There is enclosed herewith a copy of an anonymous communication received at the Honolulu Office 1/8/53. It is noted that this communication makes several suggestions regarding the distribution of information from the Voice of America, and further, that it indicates the Hong Kong office of the American President Line is violating the law in the issuance of third class steamer passage tickets, and also is engaging in black marketing.

This is being forwarded to the Bureau for such distribution as the Bureau may deem advisable.

SJW:FT
 Enc.-1

K
 ENCL
 2

U S DEPT OF JUSTICE
 FBI
 RECEIVED

JAN 12 4 30 PM '53

NR 70WES

memo to State Dept
 and JAN 12 1953

RECORDED - 22

INDEXED - 22

100-346628-159

JAN 15 1953

1-16-53

Thd

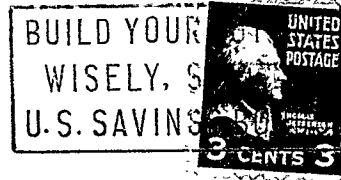
JAN 15 1953

ORIGINAL



ENCLOSURE

159



Federal Bureau of Investigation
Dillingham Bldg
✓ Bishop St
Honolulu

100-346628-159

Jan 5th 1953

During my fifteen months in Macau, Hong Kong, and Kowloon.

I read and check up the condition of The Voice of America in there.

as follows.

The papers is distributed to some of the private homes and stores. very few peoples could have the opportunity reading it.

99% of the peoples in there never did or hear of such papers as The Voice of America

I am sure the paper should translated into Chinese only and added a serial of Funny Comic pictures, and distributing into this following places.

Chinese Restaurants, Chinese moving pictures theater, added in the programs, and the most expected places is in the Chinese Herb Tea Restaurants, added into the free reading material for entertainment & Etc.

The poor and working peoples headquarter is in this kinds of places.

The American President Line office in Hong Kong 3rd Class Department is violating the law holding the U.S.A. pass Port until the steamer ticket is issue, and Black marketing.

AL0739

| | |
|------------------|---------------|
| SEARCHED | INDEXED |
| SERIALIZED | FILED |
| JAN 8 1953 | |
| FBI - HONOLULU | |

100-346628-159

DATE: January 16, 1953

TO: The Honorable
The Secretary of State
Washington, D. C.

FROM: J. Edgar Hoover-Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation

SUBJECT: ANONYMOUS LETTER POSTMARKED IN HONOLULU

I am attaching a copy of an anonymous communication dated January 5, 1953, which was submitted to our Honolulu Office under postmark of January 6, 1953, in Honolulu. Inasmuch as this letter contains comments concerning the "Voice of America," the thought occurred to me you might like to read it. I also am forwarding a copy of this communication to the Chairman of the Interstate Commerce Commission.

This is submitted for your information and any action you consider advisable.

Attachment

cc - Honolulu, reurlet 1-12-53 captioned "Voice of America."

Tolson _____
Ladd _____
Nichols _____
Belmont _____
Clegg _____
Glavin _____
Harbo _____
Rosen _____
Tracy _____
Laughlin _____
Mohr _____
Tele. Rm. _____
Holloman _____
Gandy _____

RHD:amk

RECORDED

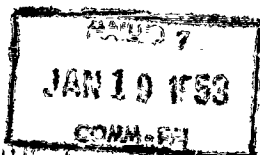
47

100-346628-160

JAN 27 1953

110

EX-113



100 - 346628 - 161
CHANGED TO
62-98810-12

FEB 25 1953

deling
0

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. D. M. LADD *12*

FROM : A. H. Belmont *AB*

SUBJECT: VOICE OF AMERICA INVESTIGATION
BY SENATOR JOSEPH McCARTHY

DATE: February 12, 1953

Tolson ☒

Ladd ☒

Clegg ☒

Glavin ☒

Nichols ☒

Rosen ☒

Tracy ☒

Harbo ☒

Belmont ☒

Mohr ☒

Tele. Room ☒

Nease ☒

Gandy ☒

Mr. John W. Ford, Director, Office of Security, Department of State, confidentially informed Mr. Roach on February 11, 1953, that he has received information that the next item on Senator McCarthy's agenda will be an expose on the so-called Communist infiltration in the Voice of America (VOA). Mr. Ford stated that McCarthy's investigators have been conducting considerable activity in New York and Washington into the activities of VOA and they are using the services of one Paul Deac.

For your information, Deac supplied to the Bureau considerable information concerning the Voice of America and after having been studied in the Bureau it was determined that Deac's allegations pertained primarily to administrative matters over which the Department of State had jurisdiction. The Bureau supplied to the Department of State the information which was obtained from Deac and based upon this information, the Department of State launched into a full-scale investigation, which is presently pending according to Mr. Ford.

ACTION:

None. This memorandum is for your information in view of the fact that Senator McCarthy will soon be making public charges against the VOA.

ERR: 1 m

S

RECORDED 59
INDEXED 59

100-346628-163
FEB 20 1953

B

CA

12 MAR 2 1953

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 62-98810

~~SECURITY INFORMATION - CONFIDENTIAL~~

CC - Mr. Belmont

Assistant Attorney General
Warren Olney III

March 23, 1953

Director, FBI

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 11-07-2010

VOICE OF AMERICA
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

b7D

Confidential Informant T-1 who is [redacted]

[redacted] advised on February 26, 1953, that he had been following publicity appearing in the press concerning the Voice of America which is presently under investigation by a Congressional Committee. The informant stated that he had noted that the Voice of America has a radio station in South Carolina near the Savannah River Atomic Energy Plant and also one in the state of Washington located near the Columbia River Project. According to the informant, radio signals emanating from the Voice of America stations could be used as homing signals by enemy bombers in the event of an attack. The informant suggested the possibility that the radio stations have been placed near these vital installations by a person having subversive tendencies.

The above information has been furnished to the Atomic Energy Commission, Department of State, and to other Intelligence Agencies.

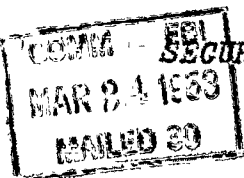
No investigation is contemplated in connection with the above information.

RECORDED-20

100-346628-164

Tolson _____
Ladd _____
Nichols _____
Belmont _____
Clegg _____
Glavin _____
Harbo _____
Rosen _____
Tracy _____
Laughlin _____
Mohr _____
Winterrowd _____
Tele. Rm. _____
Holloman _____
Gandy _____

KWD:eme



~~SECURITY INFORMATION - CONFIDENTIAL~~

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

DATE: 3/10/53

FROM : SAC, Buffalo (100-0-)

SUBJECT: VOICE OF AMERICA
INTERNAL SECURITY - X

b7D

[redacted] on 2/26/53 advised that he has been following the unfavorable publicity concerning the Voice of America in the papers, resulting from allegations by Congressional Committees that it is infiltrated with subversives.

He stated that as a result he realized that the VOA has a radio station in South Carolina near the Hydrogen Bomb Plant and one in the state of Washington located near the Columbia Renes Project. He stated that the radio signals emanating from these two stations could be used as homing signals by enemy bombers in the event of an attack and thought possibly some person in the VOA who had subversive tendencies was responsible for placing the stations near those vital installations for the purpose suggested.

The Bureau may desire to furnish the above information to proper representatives of the Armed Forces.

BW:LFI

RECORDED - 68
INDEXED 68100-346628-164
MAR 15 1953

let 1140
100-346628-164
3/22/53
H. D. [unclear]

let 1140
3/22/53
H. D. [unclear]

let 1140
3/22/53
H. D. [unclear]

let 1140
3/22/53
H. D. [unclear]

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Tolson

DATE: February 27, 1953

FROM : L. B. Nichols

SUBJECT:

VOICE OF AMERICA

On the evening of February 24, Roy Cohn called me from Boca Raton, where he was spending a few days. I think he wanted to talk more than anything else.

He was very happy over advances which they have made. They are planning a full-scale hearing in New York either the end of this week or early next week wherein he stated they would bring out the details of how Reed Harris, a VOA official, banned any Hebrew broadcasts at a time when this coincided with the Communist Party line and in the face of specific requests for such broadcasts by the Israeli Government.

He further stated that they have uncovered another shocking situation wherein Fernande Auberjonois, on the French Desk of the VOA, had given contracts to John Houseman of Hollywood to do a series of Charlie Chaplin scripts for the VOA; that Auberjonois had put his wife on John Houseman's payroll. Houseman formerly was with CBS in charge of personnel and at one time was a member of the Communist Party. Cohn specifically asked if we could furnish any information on Fernande Auberjonois, James Hart and a Dr. William Johnstone, who was associated with Reed Harris and was involved in the Amerasia case. I had previously asked Mr. Laughlin to get up summaries on these three individuals. If the Committee is going into hearings on these we should have this for our own information. In view of the new instructions, in the event we do have anything of a derogatory nature which would be helpful to the Committee I will then take this up with Horan and have him clear the matter with Rogers and will also advise him in the event he makes any inquiries in the interim.

cc: Mr. Ladd
cc: Mr. Belmont

LBN:hmc

RECORDED-14
INDEXED-14

MAR 13 1953

77 APR 8 1953

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

CONFIDENTIAL
BY SPECIAL MESSENGER

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 11-07-2010

Date: March 17, 1953

To: Mr. John W. Ford
Director, Office of Security
United States Department of State
515 22nd Street, Northwest
Washington, D. C.

From: John Edgar Hoover, Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation

RECORDED - 106

Subject: CZECHOSLOVAK DESK
VOICE OF AMERICA
INFORMATION CONCERNING

There are transmitted herewith two copies of an anonymous communication dated March 4, 1953, which was directed to the United States Senate Permanent Investigation Subcommittee, Washington, D. C. A copy of this communication was designated for this Bureau and forwarded under postmark of New York, New York, March 11, 1953. The contents of the attachment are self-explanatory.

It is noted that, according to the enclosure, Dr. Duchacek, Deputy Chief of the Czechoslovak Desk of the Voice of America, New York City, is considered responsible for the activities outlined in the attachment.

For your information, an examination of the files of this Bureau reflects that by letter dated August 30, 1951, the Department of State requested that additional investigation be conducted regarding Iva Duchacek who was employed by the Department in the International Broadcasting Division, New York, New York, and who was subject of investigation by this Bureau under Public Law No. 402 during April and May, 1949. Pursuant to this request, additional investigation was undertaken by the FBI and investigative reports reflecting the results thereof were forwarded to you by my memorandum dated January 7, 1952, under the caption "Iva Duchacek, Special Inquiry, State Department, Public Law 402, 80th Congress, Voice of America."

Tolson _____
Ladd _____
Nichols _____
Belmont _____
Clegg _____
Glavin _____
Harbo _____
Rosen _____
Tracy _____
Laughlin _____
Mohr _____
Winterrowd _____
Tele. Rm. _____
Holloman _____
Gandy _____

28 MAR 18

2 cc - New York (W/Enclosure) B I
Please refer to New York file 123-1904 regarding

Iva Duchacek (123-2841)

APR 8, 1953

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 103-2841

Dr. Stranecky and Mr. Petrik were members of the Displaced Persons Camp # 18 in St. Johann in Austria before coming to the USA. They were distributing gifts from various Christian organizations. They handled this job so irresponsibly that the refugees of that DP Camp voted their expulsion. Both were considered as dishonest. Besides that, they denounced innocent people to the US Immigration authorities causing a long delay in their immigration to the USA. These two men are considered by Dr. Duchacek as fit to write religious scripts to be broadcast to the people of Czechoslovakia. I do believe that all this is a disgrace to VOA.

I am certain that your Committee can find out very easily from the staff members of the Czechoslovak Desk all details about this very bad situation which calls for an immediate remedy. I suggest that you hear particularly the following persons, who do not belong to Duchacek's clique: Dr. Smetacek, Mr. Andic, Mr. Vydra, Mrs. Vera Najemnik. Mrs. Najemnik lives at 332 West Elm Ave., Inglewood, California. The Czechoslovak daily in Slovak language NEW-YORSKY DENNIK (435 E 86 St., New York 28, N.Y.) can supply you with valuable information on this subject.

I am very sorry that I am not able to sign this statement because I fear that I could lose my job as did Mrs. Najemnik when she complained about the sad situation at the Czechoslovak Desk and about Dr. Duchacek and his clique. It is high time that somebody looks into this moral corruption which is damaging to both, USA and a free Czechoslovakia. It is very demoralizing to see that so far all complaints brought no results.

Please, do your utmost to find out the truth and to establish justice and decency in VOA which is so important in the present international crisis.

One of the VOA.

P.S. 1. It is generally known that Dr. Ondrus was exploiting his American fiancée whom he did not marry. Also, he owed money to Miss Horwath who complained about it to Mr. Vydra, member of the Czechoslovak Desk.

2. The editors of New Yorsky Dennyk received documents critical of VOA but they hesitated to publish them because they did not want to hurt the Department of State.

C O P Y

March 4, 1953

US Senate Permanent Investigation Sub-Committee
Washington, D.C.

Gentlemen:

It is my firm belief that your investigation of Voice of America is timely and necessary.

As a Christian who is dissatisfied with many aspects of VoA from the moral point of view I would like to call to your attention some facts which should be investigated.

The Czechoslovak Desk of VoA in New York is a typical example of moral corruption for which the Deputy Chief Dr. Duchacek is mostly responsible. Under his leadership several members of our Desk are organizing drinking parties where men and women are telling their most intimate experiences.

Dr. Duchacek is very intimate with three members of the Czechoslovak Desk: Miss Koldova, Mrs. Winn and Miss Jefremov. Dr. Duchacek is influenced by them in his decisions concerning the employment of new staff members.

The drinking parties of the Czechoslovak Desk are formed mostly by the following staff members: Dr. Duchacek, Miss Koldova, Mrs. Winn, Miss Jefremov, Dr. Sadlik, Dr. Ondrus, Dr. Fleischer and Dr. Logan. Other staff members join in only occasionally to please Dr. Duchacek and his followers. Some time ago Mrs. Najemnik, a decent woman, mother of a World War II veteran had to leave her job on the Czechoslovak Desk because she was persecuted by Duchacek's crowd and disgusted with the immoral situation in VoA.

Mr. Armitage, American Chief of the Czechoslovak Desk, has been informed about these things by several members of our Desk. His answer was that he did not care what the people were doing in their private lives after office hours.

Dr. Duchacek has his own family. Mrs. Winn, one of his friends, is also married and has children. Dr. Sadlik is also married - but he is interested in female members of our staff.

Dr. Ondrus is known for spending a lot of money - even borrowed money which he does not like to return. His moral life is very questionable.

I have read in New York Times that you are investigating also religious broadcasts. So far as Czechoslovak Desk is concerned, its religious programs are extremely poor. Many religious scripts for the Czechoslovak Desk are written by two close friends and supporters of Dr. Duchacek, Dr. Vilem Stranecky and Emil Petrik who are writing for the Czech daily NAROD in Chicago. They are defending political ideas of Duchacek. For this service he is remunerating them from the funds of VoA ordering from them "religious" scripts for the Czechoslovak Desk.

RECORDED - 106100-346625-167

RECORDED COPY FILED IN 143-5844

ALL ENVELOPE ATTACHED

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Tolson

DATE: March 19, 1953

FROM : L. B. Nichols

SUBJECT: D.L.

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

Mr. Keith ~~Jameson~~, Voice of America, Code 191, extension 4267, telephoned at 3:45 p.m., March 19, 1953, and talked to Crosby.

Mr. Jameson said he had received a request from the Voice of America in New York to contact the Bureau to see if it would be possible for the New York Office of the FBI to cooperate with the Voice of America in the preparation of a script contrasting the methods of investigation and operation of the FBI and certain totalitarian police investigative agencies. Mr. Jameson said that the script would consist of a ten or fifteen minute piece setting out factual contrasts.

Crosby told Mr. Jameson he would check into the matter to see if there was any way the Bureau could be of assistance, but that he did not want to give him any encouragement because everybody at the Bureau is extremely busy at the present time.

Special Agent Tom McAndrew in the New York Office had previously talked to Crosby at 5:30 p.m., March 18, 1953, advising he had received a call from Arthur Kaufman, Chief of the Special Events Division of the Voice of America, on this matter. McAndrew said he wanted to alert the Bureau to expect a call from the Voice of America in Washington.

This move on the part of the Voice of America seems to me to be pretty transparently an effort to use the Bureau while the Voice of America is receiving so much inquiry from the McCarthy Committee. I recommend Crosby call Mr. Jameson back and tell him it will not be possible for the Bureau to be of any assistance in this matter at the present time.

cc: Mr. Ladd
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Jones

FEC:arm

RECORDED - 59

INDEXED - 59

APR 11 1953

68 APR 8 1953 747

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Tolson

FROM : Mr. Nichols

SUBJECT:

DATE: March 27, 1953

Tolson ☒

Ladd ☒

Clegg ☐

Glavin ☐

Nichols ☐

Rosen ☐

Tracy ☐

Harbo ☐

Alden ☐

Belmont ☐

Laughlin ☐

Mohr ☐

Tele. Room ☐

Nease ☐

Gandy ☐

DL

On March 19, 1953, Mr. Keith ~~Jameson~~, Voice of America, State Department, talked to Crosby and asked whether it would be possible to receive assistance from the Bureau in the preparation of a factual script contrasting the operations of the FBI with certain totalitarian police investigative agencies. The Director approved a recommendation that no assistance be tendered on this project.

This is to record that at 5:30 p.m. on March 20, 1953, prior to the arrival of the approval of this recommendation, Mr. Jameson telephoned Crosby back and asked that the request for assistance be withdrawn, that the prevailing thought in the Voice of America was that this was not exactly the program for which assistance had been requested and was not quite the type of thing the Voice of America would be interested in doing at this time. *li*

The delay in the submission of this memorandum was occasioned by the delay in exhausting the possibility of identifying Jameson in our files. No identifiable data concerning him could be located. ~~REDACTED~~

FEC:grs

68 APR 8 1953 *217*

RECORDED - 59

INDEXED - 59

yes

APR 11 1953

12

169

ORLM

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Tolson ✓

DATE: March 10, 1953

FROM : L. B. Nichols

SUBJECT:

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

With reference to Dr. Robert Johnson and Martin Merson, former President of Temple University and his Administrative Assistant, who has taken over as Director of the Voice of America, I talked to Merson and told him that the Director found his schedule impossible to readjust tomorrow or the balance of the week in that there were several conferences which have been set up which the Director could not change; that the Director had suggested that I see them for him with the hope that while they were over here, in between conferences the Director could at least have the opportunity of shaking hands with them.

Merson stated he thoroughly understood the Director's position and he would come by my office at 4:00 o'clock tomorrow afternoon. I will endeavor to see what they have in mind and after getting their story, will let the Director's Office know they are here so that if the Director is free, he can shake hands with them.

cc: Mr. Holloman

LBN:arm

✓
 memo to Mr. Tolson
 3-14-53
 L.B. Nichols
 letter to Merson
 3-17-53

RECORDED-144

APR 1 1953

INDEXED-144

67 APR 10 1953

170
 117

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. TOLSON

DATE: 3/13/53

FROM : J. P. MOHR

SUBJECT:

Mr. Nichols has advised that he has discussed with Dr. Johnson of the Voice of America some potential positions in the VOA in the future for the Inspection Service, Personnel Officer and Security Officer and advised that Dr. Johnson was interested in receiving the names of some former Agents to consider for these positions.

There is attached a memorandum setting forth the names of five former Special Agents, all of whom had excellent records in the service, in order that they can be furnished to Mr. Nichols to be given to Dr. Johnson.

J. P. Mohr

Tolson ☒
Ladd ☒
Nichols ☒
Belmont ☒
Clegg ☒
Glavin ☒
Harbo ☒
Rosen ☒
Tracy ☒
Laughlin ☒
Mohr ☒
Tele. Rm. ☒
Holloman ☒
Gandy ☒

JPM:DW

See A memo
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General colls.
in

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OK
11

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RECORDED - 103

1700-2-171
1 APR 2 1953

memo Mr. Tolson
4/13/53
171
MAY 18 1953

BEST AVAILABLE COPY

March 13, 1953

J. WALTER YEAGLEY. Mr. Yeagley is 43 years of age and married. He received A.B. and LL.B. Degrees from the University of Michigan. He entered on duty as a Special Agent of the FBI on February 2, 1942 and submitted his voluntary resignation effective June 11, 1945. His present address is 4009 Forrest Lane, Chesterbrook Woods, Falls Church, Virginia.

ROBERT A. GUERIN. Mr. Guerin is 43 years of age and married. He attended DePaul and Northwestern Universities. He entered on duty as a Special Agent with the FBI on March 19, 1934 and submitted his voluntary resignation effective October 25, 1946. His present address is 9859 South Pell, Chicago, Illinois.

EDWARD G. KENNELLY. Mr. Kennelly is 36 years of age and married. He received an A.B. Degree from Holy Cross College and an LL.B. Degree from the Harvard Law School. He entered on duty as a Special Agent with the FBI on August 26, 1940 and submitted his voluntary resignation effective May 31, 1946. His present address is 2501 North 11th Street, Arlington, Virginia.

LEONARD E. EDWARDS. Mr. Edwards is 45 years of age and married. He received an LL.B. Degree from the University of Minnesota Law School. He entered on duty with the FBI as a Special Agent on April 28, 1941 and submitted his voluntary resignation effective January 5, 1945. His present address is 1870 Roblyn Avenue, St. Paul 4, Minnesota.

BURTON F. WLAND. Mr. Wland is 39 years of age and married. He has an LL.B. Degree from the University of Kansas City. He entered on duty as a Special Agent of the FBI on November 6, 1939 and submitted his voluntary resignation effective November 23, 1945. Mr. Wland is presently employed with the Cities Service Gas Company, First National Building, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma.

Tolson _____
Ladd _____
Nichols _____
Belmont _____
Clegg _____
Glavin _____
Harbo _____
Rosen _____
Tracy _____
Laughlin _____
Mohr _____
Tele. Rm. _____
Holloman _____
Gandy _____

98-10341-171

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Tolson *Vim*

DATE: April 3, 1953

FROM : L. B. Nichols

SUBJECT:

File
Vim

You will recall that on March 11, 1953, I saw Dr. Robert Johnson and Martin Merson, newly appointed Administrator and Assistant of the Voice of America. At that time I agreed we would give them the names of former Agents they might consider.

Following the receipt of Mr. Mohr's memorandum dated March 13, 1953, I call Merson on numerous occasions and he and Dr. Johnson were always in conference. Merson finally got around to returning my call on April 1, 1953. I was not in at the time. I called him back on April 2. He apologized profusely, stating that he had been tied up in a round of conferences.

I sent him the list of former Agents which was prepared on March 13, 1953.

cc: Mr. Mohr

LBN:arm

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

RECORDED - 106
INDEXED - 106

78 APR 10 1953

100-33477-172
APR 10 1953

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Tolson *✓*

DATE: March 14, 1953

FROM : L. B. Nichols

SUBJECT: Voice of America

de

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

Langdon

Coffey

For record purposes, I saw ^{DC.} Dr. Robert Johnson, the former President of Temple University, and Martin Merson, his administrative assistant, on Wednesday afternoon, March 11th. Dr. Johnson stated he had debated seriously about taking over the job of heading the Voice of America and did it only after there was a personal appeal to him by General Eisenhower; that he considered this a real challenge and an opportunity to render a service; that he already knew there were unsurmountable obstacles and that he was in a situation that was so complex, it would be difficult for the human mind to fathom.

There are some 18,000 people in the Voice of America. He cannot hope to personally pass on every phase of the VOA work. He does hope to bring some order out of chaos. His purpose in coming to the Bureau was to establish liaison and to solicit any advice or help we could give him, either right at the moment or in the future; that he wants us to feel free to call anything we think he should know of to his attention on any kind of terms we want to set. He, in turn, wants to be able to call us on specifics from time to time. He realizes officially the VOA is off of our beat, but that of all agencies of government, none is more forthright or effective than the FBI and of all administrators, none is more capable than the Director.

I, of course, told him we would like to be of any possible assistance. I did delineate quite clearly our jurisdiction. I made the point that we stuck to our own knitting; that we were quick to fight back at anybody who attempted to meddle into our affairs; that, obviously, from the Director on down, our chief motivation was the good of the country, either through our own service, or through what we as individuals can do.

PF

cc: Mr. Ladd
Mr. Rosen

LBN:MP

RECORDED-146

INDEXED-145

1100-346281-173

APR 2 1953

RECEIVED FILES

78 APR 20 1953

7245

Dr. Johnson then inquired about security. I told him that obviously the first step in security was to get secure people. There was some discussion along these lines, with the emphasis upon the shortcomings of recent years, namely, the failure to recognize the earmarks of subversion; that this went hand in hand with competency and on this there could be no equivocation. Dr. Johnson stated Scott McLeod was personally reviewing the top 20 jobs in the VOA and that he was determined to change these immediately, or as quickly as possible.

Dr. Johnson then stated Herbert Hoover (and he had no hesitancy in mentioning Herbert Hoover's name because he knows of the close personal relationship that exists between the "Chief" and the Director) had told him the thing to do is to junk the VOA as it is now constituted and rebuild. He asked what I thought of that. I told him obviously we would be in no position to judge this, but that it did seem like 18,000 people was an awful lot and that sometime you can get alot more work done with a few competent folks than you could with regiments of incompetent ones.

He inquired of the reliability of McLeod's judgment. I told him, of course, we could speak of McLeod only as a former Agent; that in our service he had a good record and exhibited good judgment; that there was no question but that he was opposed to fully left or pinkish thinking and activity.

The Doctor then stated that within the next four weeks, the VOA would be set up as an entirely independent agency and that in any organizational plans he made, he was directing his efforts toward that end; that he would like to get any suggestions. I told him any suggestions we could make would obviously have to be made on the basis of our own experience. I told him quite frankly when we were considering an applicant, we looked at it from the standpoint of what was wrong with him and what reason existed for turning down. I mentioned the necessity of Agents standing up under cross-examination, etc.; that obviously there was a parallel in view of the reputation of the VOA in the past and that he could expect other Congressional inquiries.

I told him about our Training and Inspection Division and told him that he could probably save himself a lot of grief as he got started if he had a good, hard-hitting inspection service which he could throw into trouble spots to get the facts and let him know and he could take the action immediately. I further emphasized the necessity of proper personnel practices and security clearances. In this I explained in detail our role, and the role of the Civil Service Commission. I took the opportunity of mentioning some of the misrepresentations that have been made in the past about the time required for FBI investigations.

Johnson then inquired whether it would be possible to loan him two or three of our top people. I told him this would not be possible; that we needed them ourselves. He then inquired about former FBI Agents. I told him we could give him the names of four or five who would be competent, whom he might consider to head his inspection service, his personnel office and his security service. Mr. Mohr has already compiled a list of names which I am furnishing to Dr. Johnson.

Dr. Johnson wondered how he could regain public confidence for the new VOA. I told him I thought if he set up a sound, administrative organization and began to produce, that public confidence would follow. He then stated everybody wants to get into the act. He was wondering how he could get some good sound advice. I told him there were a lot of good people who would be only too happy to help out, if their advice was sought and followed. I mentioned specifically somebody was missing a good bet in ~~George Sokolsky~~. Dr. Johnson stated Sokolsky was a very close personal friend of his. He then discussed having a very small group, who would not be publicly identified, whom he could meet with periodically for advice and counsel. I told him I thought this had considerable merit, but it seemed he should select people who were professionals. Several names were discussed, such as Fulton Lewis, Frank Waldrop, Taylor Grant, etc. He inquired about Frank Waldrop's background as he knew him only by reputation. I gave him a brief fill-in. He then stated he was thinking in terms of having a general manager who would be like the news editor in a newspaper. He asked what I thought of Waldrop. I told him this, of course, would all depend upon personality consideration, availability and the like; that Waldrop obviously had a good knowledge of the field, but whether he would be interested, I did not know.

Johnson asked if he approached Waldrop whether he could suggest that if Waldrop had any doubts about him, Waldrop could contact us since we had investigated him. I told him if he so desired, if Waldrop did call us, we would tell him we had investigated him and that obviously had there been any doubts, he would not have been appointed.

During the course of the conversation, Martin Merson did considerable talking and it was quite obvious he is a man of convictions and I frankly liked the way both of them talked. I was rather favorably impressed with both. They visited briefly with the Director and expressed appreciation, after leaving the Director's Office, for meeting the Director. Both are close friends of John Merrill and when they returned to my office, they wanted to call John. We did call John's residence and learned he had taken a turn for the worse and had been taken to the hospital that afternoon. A letter is attached to Merrill.

While talking to George Sokolsky on other matters, I inquired if he was acquainted with Dr. Johnson. He stated he knows Dr. Johnson very well. Dr. Johnson is a very hard-headed, strict administrator and disciplinarian; that Johnson made over a million dollars in the publishing business and for many years his chief concern has been public service. He is a very close friend of Herbert Hoover and Herbert Hoover wants to help Johnson in every possible way. Johnson was Vice President in charge of advertising for Time, Incorporated, from 1922 to 1937 and was one of the founders of Time. This accounts for his money.

V. 1002

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : The Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation

DATE: March 27, 1953

FROM : Warren Olney III, Assistant Attorney General
Criminal Division

WO:HDK:hcp

SUBJECT: Anonymous Letters Addressed to U.S. Senate
Permanent Investigation Subcommittee

146-1-0

146-1-51-5340

Voice of America -

2. B. H. H. H.

Enclosed herewith for your information are copies of two letters dated March 4 and March 21, 1953, apparently from the same anonymous writer, concerning Voice of America and Radio Free Europe.

Enclosure No. 53837

*no action necessary
by Sp. Inv. Section
we do not investigate
VOA or Police VOA.
SP. Inv. Section does not
investigate Radio Free
Europe - 22*

*Rec'd 2
Pol. Sec.*

100 - 346638 - 174

27 MAR 27 1953

*1 PHOTOCOPY OF 3/20/53
LETTER CONCERNING
U.S. SEN. CH.*

53 APR 20 1953

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

INCLOSURE

Nº 53837

FROM

Department of Justice

7-849

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE

REC'D BELMONT

F. B. I.

JUSTICE

MAR 26 12 15 PM '53

MAR 6

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F. B. I.
JUSTICE

REC'D BELMONT
F. B. I.
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U. S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE

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INTERNAL SECURITY
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INTERNAL SECURITY
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ESPIONAGE

U. S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE

C O P Y

March 21, 53.

Permanent Investigation Subcommittee
US Senate
Washington, D.C.

Gentlemen:

In reference to my letter of March 4, 1953 I wish to thank and congratulate you for your investigation of the Czechoslovak Desk of Voice of America. This means a great encouragement for all those who are doing their job conscientiously.

Since my last letter received your immediate attention, I am taking the liberty to write you about the similar situation, about Radio Free Europe. I am well acquainted with the situation there, since several of my friends work in the Radio Free Europe. From one of them I obtained these informations.

Again, I am sorry that I cannot give you my name for the reasons which I explained in my first letter. But my name is of no importance, only the facts are important.

I wish to stress that Radio Free Europe received several complaints concerning the moral standards of many of its employees. However, Mr. Herbert Lang, the Director of Radio Free Europe, and his subordinates refused to correct the situation or to investigate the complaints.

First of all I would like to speak about Mr. Ferdinand Peroutka, chief of the Czechoslovak Desk, Radio Free Europe, and his secretary and mistress Mrs. Dee. Mr. Peroutka used to be a pretty good journalist; that is his only qualification. He is generally known as a cynic and immoral man, a pronounced atheist, a man without any firm democratic convictions. Ever since his first marriage he had sexual relations with young girls, his secretaries, with married women and with girls of very bad reputation. He used to spend long nights in night clubs in Prague. The communists, many of them intimate friends of Peroutka, are familiar with his immoral life and are using this fact in their propaganda against Radio Free Europe and against Czechoslovak exiles.

Peroutka escaped communist Czechoslovakia in 1948 with his second legal wife, Mrs. Mary Hulka Peroutka; but he wanted to have with him in exile his mistress and former secretary Miss Slavka Fenclova, now Mrs. Dee. He persuaded a Mr. Dee, an British subject, to go to Czechoslovakia and marry Miss Fenclova, but he did not mention the fact that this woman was his mistress. After the Dees arrived to London, Peroutka wanted Mrs. Dee. Her husband refused to give her a divorce. So Peroutka followed his legal wife to USA and secured there a US visa for his mistress Dee. Since his arrival to USA Peroutka does not live with his wife; he says that she is dying of cancer which Mrs. Peroutka and her close friends deny. Since Mrs. Dee had arrived to USA Peroutka appears with her socially. He secured her thru help

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ENCLOSURE

of his friend Kohak a good job with Radio Free Europe. She is for about two years on the payroll of Radio Free Europe as secretary of Czechoslovak Desk of which Peroutka is chief and the majority of the Czechoslovak personnel resent her presence at Czechoslovak Desk as unjustified and immoral. She is arrogant, as is also Peroutka, and since she got her "first papers" - she boasted then on the Czechoslovak Desk that she made a great impression on the agent of the US Immigration Service and that she spent an evening with him - she became even more arrogant and ambitious. Apparently, she and Peroutka were somewhat worried about her "first papers" because of their moral conduct. Members of the Czechoslovak Desk complain - and I witnessed that too - that Mrs. Dee is extremely lazy, negligent and frequently comes very late to the office and that she attends personal correspondence while other employees are overburdened with work.

Peroutka and Mrs. Dee live together, however for legal protection both of them keep own apartment. Mrs. Dee entertains frequently her other "boy-friends"; among the most intimate ones is Mr. George Myska from Radio Free Europe. - Mrs. Dee always had several boyfriends on hand, even in Czechoslovakia, years back. There was no secret that she was on more than friendly terms with Mr. Vladimir Thiele, Mr. Ladislav Stoll, a prominent Communist, who is now one of the leading figures of the communist "culture". Peroutka is trying to explain why he does not divorce his ailing wife because this would increase her suffering. Mrs. Peroutka is a woman of religious faith and she does not want divorce because she still loves her husband and she thinks that she must to forgive him his sins and so bring him back to herself.

Peroutka tries to explain that Mrs. Dee is his fiancée and that he is going to marry her right after his wife's death. But this does not explain at all the fact that he has affairs with several other women; he was seen several times with Mrs. Hermann from the Czechoslovak Desk and their conduct was very intimate and not very moral one. It is generally known that Peroutka has relations with Mrs. Vlasta Salus Kraus also from Czechoslovak Desk. Even Mr. Kraus, her husband, complained about this on several occasions to his friends. Mrs. Kraus is close friend to Mrs. Dee and their are exactly the birds of same feather. Few years ago she used to be mistress of the former Czechoslovak communist embassy Dr. Adolph Hoffmeister. --Another Peroutka's mistresses is Mrs. Ruzena (Rose) Horak, a divorcee, who is not member of the Czechoslovak Desk, but she was contributing to the Czechoslovak broadcast of Radio Free Europe. It is a great injustice and disgrace to the Czechoslovak cause that Peroutka is chief of the Czechoslovak Desk and that his mistresses are paid from public funds. It is - I think - appropriate to ask for a thorough investigation of this situation.

My friends and I are positive that this investigation will not be an easy one, for - just like Mr. Duchacek from the VOA - Peroutka has a vicious circle of employees and this clique intimidates other members of the Desk and gives to Peroutka and to his deputy Firt valuable information of other employees, their conduct and thoughts of Peroutka and Mrs. Dee. Among those they are

people of very low moral standards and very poor qualification: Mr. Lev Braun, Dr. Otto Radl, Mr. Stern, Mrs. Backer (who formerly was a communist collaborator) and Mr. Ivan Herben, who for his denunciation to Peroutka obtain a good job for his wife.

This sad situation which I just tried to describe has a very demoralizing effect on the members of the Czechoslovak desk. If the decent and honest employees could speak freely they would tell you how disgusted they are because this immorality and arrogance of Mrs. Dee, Peroutka and their clique. They are afraid to speak or criticize Mrs. Dee because they fear that she would ask Peroutka or Firt to fire them. Most members of the Czechoslovak Desk are working in state of constant fear, frustration and disgust but they do nothing, for they think that Peroutka and Mrs. Dee have such a solid backing by the American staff of the Radio Free Europe that there is no hope for any betterment. Some even become cynical saying that decency and morality here does not pay. - These charges are serious enough to justify an immediate investigation of those who are supporting Peroutka, Mrs. Dee and Firt, Peroutka's deputy, and why? The Director of the Radio Free Europe was seen several times in nightclubs with Mrs. Dee who behaved in strangely intimate way; this was during Mrs. Lang's absence from the city. Since that time Mr. Lang was supporting Peroutka and his mistress and there is suspicion that even he is one of Mrs. Dee's intimate "boyfriends".

So far as Mr. Julius Firt is concerned, from what I said it should be clear that he is really and truly an accomplice of Peroutka and Mrs. Dee. He is very fond of Peroutka's way of life. Firt is a notorious "fixer" and intriguer. He lives in common law marriage with Ivo Duchacek's sister-in-law and for this reason, he is very good friend of Duchacek. Firt loves to play secret games, does not want to be too much in the foreground and tries to outsmart everybody. He is kind of dirty little "grey eminence".

The Radio Free Europe in Munich, Germany, has also a very bad reputation because of frequent sexual scandals, blackmarketing, drunkenness of a number of its employees, foreigners and Americans. It certainly would be a good thing to investigate employees, namely those who are responsible for others; the chiefs Kohak and Stransky whose moral conduct is highly questionable.

It seems to my friends and to me that Radio Free Europe cannot be fully successful in the cold war against the communists and their propaganda if it employs people who are morally absolutely irresponsible and bankrupt. However, it is not only the Czechoslovak Desk which is led by immoral cynics and atheists. On other desks, there are similar situations, as a thorough investigation would surely detect.

It is highly desirable that this lamentable situation in the Radio Free Europe be repaired as soon as possible; but it would be most unfortunate if these shocking facts should be discussed in public. That would mean a serious setback for our psychological warfare because the communist would take the advantage of it and exploit it against us. I am certain that a thorough house cleaning can be done without any publicity. Also the witnesses would be more at ease in a close hearing, especially if their immunity would be secured. I am certain that these people, employees of the Czechoslovak Desk, could give you valuable informations .

Mr. & Mrs. Jilovksy
Mrs. Irene Hodza Palka
Dr. Vladislav Busek
Dr. B harka
Dr. Bellus
Mr. Paul Sivak
Mrs. F. Kovarna /or Kovatna/

Thanking you in advance for whatever you will undertake to eradicate immorality and corruption in Radio Free Europe I wish you a full success in all your endeavors to promote the cause of high morality, freedom and justice.

Respectfully yours,

One of the VOA

C O P Y

March 4, 1953

US Senate Permanent Investigation Sub-Committee
Washington, D.C.

Gentlemen:

It is my firm belief that your investigation of Voice of America is timely and necessary.

As a Christian who is dissatisfied with many aspects of VoA from the moral point of view I would like to call to your attention some facts which should be investigated.

The Czechoslovak Desk of VoA in New York is a typical example of moral corruption for which the Deputy Chief Dr. Duchacek is mostly responsible. Under his leadership several members of our Desk are organizing drinking parties where men and women are telling their most intimate experiences.

Dr. Duchacek is very intimate with three members of the Czechoslovak Desk: Miss Koldova, Mrs. Winn and Miss Jefremov. Dr. Duchacek is influenced by them in his decisions concerning the employment of new staff members.

The drinking parties of the Czechoslovak Desk are formed mostly by the following staff members: Dr. Duchacek, Miss Koldova, Mrs. Winn, Miss Jefremov, Dr. Sadlik, Dr. Ondrus, Dr. Fleischer and Dr. Logan. Other staff members join in only occasionally to please Dr. Duchacek and his followers. Some time ago Mrs. Majemnik, a decent woman, mother of a World War II veteran had to leave her job on the Czechoslovak Desk because she was persecuted by Duchacek's crowd and disgusted with the immoral situation in VoA.

Mr. Armitage, American Chief of the Czechoslovak Desk, has been informed about these things by several members of our Desk. His answer was that he did not care what the people were doing in their private lives after office hours.

Dr. Duchacek has his own family. Mrs. Winn, one of his friends, is also married and has children. Dr. Sadlik is also married - but he is interested in female members of our staff.

Dr. Ondrus is known for spending a lot of money - even borrowed money which he does not like to return. His moral life is very questionable.

I have read in New York Times that you are investigating also religious broadcasts. So far as Czechoslovak Desk is concerned, its religious programs are extremely poor. Many religious scripts for the Czechoslovak Desk are written by two close friends and supporters of Dr. Duchacek, Dr. Vilem Stranecky and Emil Petrik who are writing for the Czech daily NAROD in Chicago. They are defending political ideas of Duchacek. For this service he is remunerating them from the funds of VoA ordering from them "religious" scripts for the Czechoslovak Desk.

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Dr. Stranecky and Mr. Petrik were members of the Displaced Persons Camp #18 in St. Johann in Austria before coming to the USA. They were distributing gifts from various Christian organizations. They handled this job so irresponsibly that the refugees of that DP Camp voted their expulsion. Both were considered as dishonest. Besides that, they denounced innocent people to the US Immigration authorities causing a long delay in their immigration to the USA. These two men are considered by Dr. Duchacek as fit to write religious scripts to be broadcast to the people of Czechoslovakia. I do believe that all this is a disgrace to VoA.

I am certain that your Committee can find out very easily from the staff members of the Czechoslovak Desk all details about this very bad situation which calls for an immediate remedy. I suggest that you hear particularly the following persons who do not belong to Duchacek's clique: Dr. Smetacek, Mr. Andic, Mr. Vydra, Mrs. Vera Najemnik. Mrs. Najemnik lives at 332 West Elm Ave., Inglewood, California. The Czechoslovak daily in Slovak language NEW-YORSKY DENNIK (435 E 86 St., New York 28, N.Y.) can supply you with valuable information on this subject.

I am very sorry that I am not able to sign this statement because I fear that I could lose my job as did Mrs. Najemnik when she complained about the sad situation at the Czechoslovak Desk and about Dr. Duchacek and his clique. It is high time that somebody looks into this moral corruption which is damaging to both, USA and a free Czechoslovakia. It is very demoralizing to see that so far all complaints brought no results.

Please, do your utmost to find out the truth and to establish justice and decency in VoA which is so important in the present international crisis.

One of the VoA.

P.S. 1. It is generally known that Dr. Ondrus was exploiting his American fiancée whom he did not marry. Also, he owed money to Miss Horwath who complained about it to Mr. Vydra, member of the Czechoslovak Desk.

2. The editors of New Yorsky Dennik received documents critical of VoA but they hesitated to publish them because they did not want to hurt the Department of State.

~~SECURITY INFORMATION - CONFIDENTIAL~~

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 11-07-2010

100-346628

BY SPECIAL MESSENGER

Date: March 23, 1953

To: Captain John A. Waters
Director of Security
Atomic Energy Commission
Room 805B
333 Third Street, Northwest
Washington, D. C.

From: John Edgar Hoover, Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation

Subject: VOICE OF AMERICA
INTERNAL SECURITY - X

b7D

Confidential Informant T-1 who is [redacted]

[redacted] advised on February 26, 1953, that he had been following publicity appearing in the press concerning the Voice of America which is presently under investigation by a Congressional Committee. The informant stated that he had noted that the Voice of America has a radio station in South Carolina near the Savannah River Atomic Energy Plant and also one in the state of Washington located near the Columbia River Project. According to the informant, radio signals emanating from the Voice of America stations could be used as homing signals by enemy bombers in the event of an attack. The informant suggested the possibility that the radio stations have been placed near these vital installations by a person having subversive tendencies.

No investigation is contemplated in connection with the above information.

RECORDED - 118

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cc - 1 - Mr. John W. Ford
Director
Office of Security
Department of State
515 22nd Street, N. W.
Washington, D. C.

BY SPECIAL MESSENGER

Tolson
Ladd
Nichols
Belmont
Clegg
Glavin
Harbo
Rosen
Tracy
Laughlin
Mohr
Winterrowd
Tele. Rm.
Holloman
Gandy

36 MAR 21

COMM. FILE
KWD:eme

MAR 25 1953

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~~SECURITY INFORMATION - CONFIDENTIAL~~

- cc - 1 - Director of Naval Intelligence
Department of the Navy
The Pentagon
Washington 25, D. C.
- cc - 1 - Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2
Department of the Army
The Pentagon
Washington 25, D. C.
- cc - 1 - Director of Special Investigations
The Inspector General
Department of the Air Force
The Pentagon
Washington 25, D. C.

~~SECURITY INFORMATION - CONFIDENTIAL~~

BEST AVAILABLE
COPY

BY SPECIAL DELIVERY

Date: April 2, 1953

To: Mr. John W. Ford
Director
Office of Security
Department of State
515 22nd Street, Northwest
Washington, D. C.

From: John Edgar Hoover, Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation

Subject: VOICE OF AMERICA
INFORMATION CONCERNING

William A. Klebansky, 144-44 41st Avenue,
Flushing, Long Island, New York, furnished the attached
memorandum concerning the "Voice of America" to the
New York Office of this Bureau with the request that
it be forwarded to the proper authorities.

This is furnished for your information.

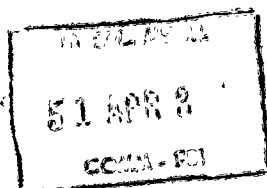
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Miss Gandy _____

63 APR 29 1953 ~~SECURITY INFORMATION - CONFIDENTIAL~~

UNRECORDED COPY FILED

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Tolson

FROM : L. B. Nichols

SUBJECT:

DATE: May 1, 1953

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P.L.
PC
G. L. R. 3 ✓

George Sokolsky was in Washington on April 30th to have dinner with Dr. Robert Johnson of the Voice of America. George Sokolsky called me this morning to say he had quite an evening with Johnson and his two assistants, Merson and Burr. He states Johnson simply has no knowledge of what he is up against; that all three take the position they are hurt; they came to Washington to do a job; they have not had a chance to do it and they do not see that if they are to do the job they have got to ruthlessly reorganize the VOA. George stated that Burr understands what to do, but is lacking in procedural knowledge. Merson also has a better grasp than has Johnson. George stated he lectured all three of them on how to operate in Washington and he told them, among other things, to appoint someone who can be a liaison man with the Congressional committees and other government agencies and that from an administrative standpoint, they should follow the personnel policies, practices and procedures of the FBI. Johnson inquired as to where they could get the men to do this, pointing out all five of the names which the Bureau had given him had been contacted and were not available.

George wondered if we could give them any additional names. I told George I did not know, but would check. George then told me they had been given the name of Simon House; they thought House was one of our former Agents and that AG Brownell had highly recommended House for the job of General Counsel of the VOA. George wondered if we could tell him something about House so if House is not the proper person, they could get somebody else. I told George I would see if we had anything.

Later in the afternoon, Tony Russo in the AG's office called to state he had just been talking to Dr. Robert Johnson of the new VOA; that Johnson had asked the Attorney General to loan J. Walter Yeagley and the AG had declined. Johnson then asked the AG to recommend someone and the AG told Russo to give them the names of some of the people who were applying for jobs in the Department and the Department could not use. Russo accordingly furnished the name of Simon F. House. Johnson seemed very pleased over this and

cc: Mr. Ladd
 Mr. Mohr

LBN:MP

RECORDED-80

INDEXED-80

MAY 20 1953

100-346624-179
 MAY 3 1953
 call WNW

Johnson stated he was going to call me and ask me to look House over and give him my judgment. I told Russo obviously if the AG had recommended House, I certainly would not presume to inject myself into the internal administration of the new VOA and that any way it would be highly improper for anyone in the Bureau to be expressing opinions on the suitability of prospective employees for another government agency. Russo stated he did not see anything wrong with giving Johnson an opinion, that he merely wanted to call me so I would know the background. I thanked Russo and told him if Johnson contacted me, I would tell Johnson it would not be possible to express an opinion on his proposed applicants.

Shortly thereafter, Martin Merson, Branch 2815 of the State Department, called and stated they had had a long talk with George Sokolsky last night; he was merely calling to let us know they are continuing to work out their problems; that both Dr. Johnson and he are very much disturbed that the five men we recommended were not available; that one of them Dr. Johnson called stated he was now getting \$25,000 a year and asked Johnson what he could offer. This obviously was Bob Guerin. Merson then stated the others were not available. I told Merson that unfortunately at least 3 of the others we had recommended had taken jobs after we had furnished the names to them and prior to the time when they got around to contacting them. He then inquired about Len Edwards, they might try to get him. I told him Edwards was a good man, otherwise we would not have recommended him, but suggested they sit down and explain the problem to Edwards, rather than call him on the telephone, since Edwards is right here in town. He then mentioned they were considering Simon House who had a long investigative experience with OPS, Veterans Administration and some New York group, that the AG had personally recommended him. I told him I did not know Mr. House.

| We have no record on House.

*we should not
spend our time
on this. It is
not our problem* *concur.*

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Tolson

DATE: May 6, 1953

FROM : L. B. Nichols

SUBJECT:

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

For record purposes, Mr. Simon House, ^{VII} telephone, King 8-2340, called. He stated he had been recommended by the Attorney General and Mr. Russo to Dr. Robert Johnson of the Voice of America; that he had talked to Dr. Johnson and Johnson approved his qualifications and told him he would like for House to contact me as he would like to have my opinion on whether he should take House for the job. I told House that I was at a loss to understand exactly what Dr. Johnson meant inasmuch as it would not be within the purview of an official of this Bureau to pass upon the qualifications for somebody to be employed by another bureau and obviously I would not express any opinion to Dr. Johnson as to whether he should or should not hire House. House stated he did not know exactly what Johnson meant, but he would talk to him further. I told him he was at liberty to advise Dr. Johnson of his contact with me and what I had said.

cc: Mr. Ladd

LBN:MP

*Right. It is more of
our business.*

H.

RECORDED - 59

INDEXED 59
111-72

100-346628-1800

W
6-1800

280
St. Louis

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Tolson *Urm*

DATE: April 18, 1953

FROM : L. B. Nichols

SUBJECT: VOICE OF AMERICA

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

You will recall that immediately after the appointment of Dr. Robert Johnson to head up the Voice of America, his associate and he called at the Bureau. They asked for the names of former agents whom they might consider employing and we did give them a list of names. We had heard nothing further for quite a period of time although I had called on several occasions. Merson finally returned my call a couple of weeks ago and the names were furnished him. *Scanned*

Dr. Johnson called me on Friday, April 17, 1953, and opened the conversation by stating that we must have thought he had expired as we had not heard from him; that he has been very busy digging into the Voice of America; and that it now appears that they have a good idea and are getting together blueprints on where they want to go. He advised in the strictest confidence that in another two or three weeks the Voice of America will be set up as a separate, independent agency, and they will then be in a position to start building on a firm foundation.

He has Tracy Voorhees, formerly in the War Department, and several very good men helping him. Scott McLeod has cleared seventeen of the twenty top people, and they are rapidly approaching the time when they can start attracting good people to come into the organization. They have already secured the services of Cecil DeMille as consultant on motion pictures. They are bringing other people of similar standing into the organization. *or*

He then referred to the list of former agents which we had furnished them and stated he would be glad to see each of them personally if we would get in touch with them and have them contact him. I told Dr. Johnson that we had merely passed the list on as possible suggestions; that it would be inappropriate for us to contact the agents; if he was interested, he should contact them. He stated he would, and that he hoped to see us quite soon and wanted to feel free to call us. I told him to feel free to call us; however, he had a field a little off the beaten path from ours.

A couple of hours later, Martin Merson called. He talked along the same lines and stated that they were beginning to receive

R-455
 78 MAY 27 1953

RECORDED
 MAY 19 1953

LBN:arm

Perkins

some criticism on the grounds of inaction, although there has been no inaction as they have been laying the groundwork to begin for the future. He stated there was considerable criticism over the widely publicized letter Dr. Johnson sent to Reed Harris accepting his resignation wherein Johnson was laudatory of Harris, but that they felt it was better to have amiable relations than to have the other type. I, of course, made no comment on this.

gfn

✓

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Tolson

DATE: May 9, 1953

FROM : L. B. Nichols

SUBJECT: VOICE OF AMERICA

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

You will recall that after the appointment of Dr. Robert Johnson and his assistant, Martin Merson, to head the old Voice of America, Johnson and Merson came to the Bureau; we got up a list of five former Agents which we subsequently gave them for consideration to handle security and personnel work. There was considerable delay which both Johnson and Merson have made special points of, occasioned by the necessity of their inquiring into the locating and the direction of radio stations in view of the current inquiry of the McCarthy Committee. George Sokolsky has taken considerable interest in the VOA and tells me that Dr. Johnson has now concluded that they will pretty well have to rebuild the organization. Both Johnson and Merson have informed me that they had contacted all five of the former Agents, whose names we gave them, and none are available. They particularly liked former SA Leonard Edwards and made a special effort to endeavor to secure him. Both John Burr, one of Johnson's assistants, and Martin Merson have been in touch with me in the last couple of days, requesting additional names, stating they would hire any former Agent whose name we gave them. It was made unmistakably plain to both that if we did come across any additional names, the decision would, of course, have to be their own. Both have explained that the State Department setup which is now jammed in attempting to clear the old crowd out have not been able to give them services and they contemplate momentarily the issuance of an Executive Order setting up an entirely new organization, separate and apart from the State Department.

George Sokolsky has also called me and stated he has had several sessions with Dr. Johnson, Burr and Merson and he is now convinced they want to do a job; that the tragedy is they do not know how to proceed. George has stated they have told him they sincerely hope the Bureau can make additional recommendations. George thought if we did have any competent men it would be a very worthwhile venture, otherwise the VOA might fall into the wrong hands.

Merson Advised He was Pleased + will contact Noone at once

I notice that former Special Agent Charles M. Noone was recommended to the House Appropriations Committee and Noone in a letter dated May 6th stated they had not come to an agreement. It would be my suggestion that we give Dr. Johnson the name of Charles M. Noone, who was in the service from October 16, 1942, until July 6, 1951, and whose record was very good. More recently he has been functioning as Special Counsel to the Senate Committee on Small Business.

cc: Mr. Ladd
LBN:MP Mr. Mohr

RECORDED - 103

100-346528-182

June 5, 1953

183

RECORDED - 95

Mr. Youri Skarzynski
175 Dartmouth Street
Boston, Massachusetts

Dear Sir:

This will acknowledge receipt of your letter dated June 1, 1953.

The contents of your letter have been noted and will be made a part of the files of this Bureau. For your information, the files in this Bureau fail to reflect that this Agency has ever been requested to investigate Alexander Tsomaia.

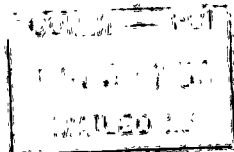
Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

NOTE: Bureau files fail to reflect any derogatory information concerning Skarzynski. Files do reflect information received from CIC to the effect that one Alexander Tsomaia was denounced by a person of questionable reliability as being in the Socialistic or Leftist (USSR) group of the Georgian Group residing in Germany. In forwarding its report, CIC made the following comment: "The Georgian Colony, Munich, Germany, is split into several sections divided along political and religious lines. This detachment has, in the past, investigated allegations made by one Georgian group against the other. To date (October 24, 1952) investigations have failed to develop any positive proof that any of the persons denounced have any connection with Soviet Intelligence."

Tolson _____
Ladd _____
Nichols _____
Belmont _____
Clegg _____
Glavin _____
Harbo _____
Rosen _____
Tracy _____
Laughlin _____
Mohr _____
Tele. Rm. _____
Holloman _____
Gandy _____

JJF:bac



68 JUL 10 1953 274

My Review
[Signature]

RECORDED - 95

183

~~PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL~~

VIA SPECIAL MESSENGER

Date: June 11, 1953

To: Mr. John W. Ford
Director
Office of Security
Department of State
515 22nd Street, Northwest
Washington, D. C.

From: John Edgar Hoover - Director,
Federal Bureau of Investigation

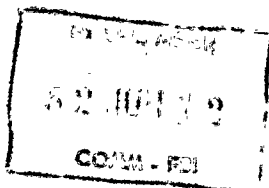
Subject: ALEXANDER TSOMAIA
VOICE OF AMERICA

There is attached for your information a copy of a letter received by this Bureau recently. This letter is being furnished for your information and no investigation is being conducted by this Bureau.

[Handwritten signature]
Attachment

Tolson _____
Ladd _____
Nichols _____
Belmont _____
Clegg _____
Glavin _____
Harbo _____
Rosen _____
Tracy _____
Laughlin _____
Mohr _____
Tele. Rm. _____
Holloman _____
Gandy _____

JJF:bac



June 1, 1953

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

Dear Mr. Hoover:

own 6/5/53
I have just learned that a very good friend of mine, Mr. Alexander Tsomaia, residing at 1335 Madison Avenue, New York, New York, and employed by the Voice of America, Georgian Desk, was temporarily suspended last week on "security grounds".

I was so amazed by the reason of this suspension that I am taking the liberty of writing you this letter to state some facts, and express my convictions about him.

I have known Mr. Tsomaia closely for the last fifteen years, being in contact with him in France, Germany and the United States. I am related to his wife, and know many of his friends.

During World War II while I was in Germany on a mission for the Office of Strategic Service, Mr. Tsomaia protected me for a period of seventeen months, fully aware of the sense of my mission and of the risk he was taking. His help contributed greatly to the fulfillment of my assignment. Throughout the entire war, he showed a magnificent spirit in his constant opposition to Communism, and by his various activities, fully justified my entire confidence in him.

Having been in the United States for only eight months, Mr. Tsomaia continued his fight by setting up a new non-profit publication - "The Voice of Free Georgia" - where he exposed his democratic ideals and his deep conviction in the cause of freedom.

It is hard to find, I believe, a person who has expressed more strongly throughout his life his eagerness to destroy "Bolshevism".

I herewith wish to vouch before the justice of my Government for the very strong and deep anti-communist spirit and feeling of Mr. Tsomaia.

2/3
RECORDED - 95
INDEXED - 95

100-346622
JUN 14 1953

Respectfully,
83

Handwritten signature
Youri Skarzynski
175 Dartmouth Street
Boston, Massachusetts

SERVICE UNIT

4-22a

SEARCH SLIP

Supervisor Flanagan Room 6314 1/3

Subj: Younis Skarmynski

☐ Exact Spelling
☐ All References
☐ Subversive Ref.
☐ Main File
☐ Restricted to Locality of _____

Searchers
Initial AP
Date 4/4/53

FILE NUMBER

SERIALS

100-346536-10 ND AP

40-0-6771 ND

Y. Skarmynski
to record

Initialed

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Tolson

DATE: May 20, 1953

FROM : L. B. Nichols

SUBJECT:

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

David Lawrence told me last night that two weeks ago they reprinted four articles by Rebecca West in U. S. News and World Report, which are a defense of McCarthyism. He stated that the reaction has been phenomenal; that all issues of the magazine sold out on the newsstands and their mail had been unprecedented. The overwhelming majority of the mail espousing the Rebecca West view, although there was quite a smattering of mail from individuals who were obviously disillusioned left-wingers, and he thought ^{this was} one of the most interesting reactions in a long time and proof positive that there is probably far more sentiment for militant action against Communists and left-wingers than is generally realized in the country.

Dave further told me Dr. Robert Johnson of VOA had been in to see the President on Monday. The President told Johnson he was back of him 100 per cent. Johnson had the Alsop column of Monday, which was very bitter on Johnson. The President told Johnson to disregard it; that the Alsops were no good and that he, Johnson, should do what the President does, namely, he pays no attention to what is in the newspapers and, in fact, does not read the columns.

The President is going to support Johnson in setting up the International Information Service as an independent organization. Lawrence said there has been quite a tug of war going on behind the scenes, with C. D. Jackson and some of the liberal people in the State Department seeking to keep VOA in the State Department.

cc: Mr. Ladd
cc: Mr. Belmont

LBN:hmc

~~SECURITY INFORMATION - CONFIDENTIAL~~

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 11-17-2010

BY SPECIAL MESSENGER

RECORDED 72
EX-124

184

Date: July 15, 1953

To: Mr. John W. Ford
Director
Office of Security
Department of State
515 22nd Street, N.W.
Washington, D. C.

From: John Edgar Hoover, Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation

Subject: VOICE OF AMERICA
MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING

An informant who has furnished both reliable and unreliable information in the past advised that, according to his sources, the "Voice of America" program is unpopular in Poland, principally because a large number of the broadcasts beamed for that country are not spoken in Polish, and, further, because they get an overdose of propaganda rather than information concerning subjects of current interest to them.

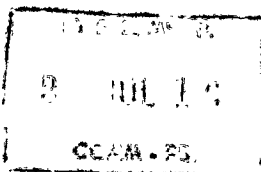
cc - 1 - Director
Central Intelligence Agency BY SPECIAL MESSENGER
2430 E Street, Northwest
Washington, D. C.

Attention: Deputy Director, Plans

DWK:brg:wjw

Tolson _____
Ladd _____
Nichols _____
Belmont _____
Clegg _____
Glavin _____
Harbo _____
Rosen _____
Tracy _____
Laughlin _____

~~SECURITY INFORMATION - CONFIDENTIAL~~





UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

American Embassy
1, Grosvenor Square
London, W. 1

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 11-07-2010

~~SECRET~~ - AIR COURIER

RS

[Handwritten signature/initials]

(62-118)

b2
b7D

Date: June 29, 1953

To: Director, FBI

From: Legal Attache
London, England

Subject: THE SENATE COMMITTEE INVESTIGATING
VOICE OF AMERICA INSTALLATIONS AND
ACTIVITIES ABROAD

ReBulet 7-14-52, instructing that any information furnished by concerning the effect of propaganda broadcasts on Polish refugees be forwarded to the Bureau.

has been contacted on numerous occasions in connection with this matter and he now informs that he has not been able to obtain any information of value, principally due to the fact that most of the refugees entering the United Kingdom were people of low intelligence capacity, a majority of whom never listen to the radio.

did state, however, that, according to reliable sources abroad, the "Voice of America" Program is unpopular in Poland, principally because a large number of the broadcasts beamed for that country are not spoken in Polish, and further that they get an overdose of propaganda broadcasts on America, rather than on subjects in which they would be more currently interested.

RUC -

JAC:CFJ

RECORDED - 12
EX-124

JUL 31 1953

184

[Handwritten signature]

[Handwritten signature]

57 JUL 31 1953

Let to 476 show with pos of let to state

cc - C L F

7-15-53

check

284

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI
 FROM : SAC, New York (100-46520)

DATE: July 24, 1953

SUBJECT: WILLIAM H. SMYTH
 MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION CONCERNING

Office of America
 [redacted] of known reliability, advised on July 6, 1953, that on July 2, 1953, WILLIAM H. SMYTH of 44 West 44th Street, New York City, Hotel Royalton, contacted him and desired to have dinner. The informant stated that Mr. SMYTH advised that he wanted the informant to read a report which he submitted to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, House of Representatives. The informant stated that Mr. SMYTH'S statement has been published in the hearings before the Committee on Foreign Affairs, 83rd Congress, First Session, on H.R. 7710, Title: Mutual Security Act Extension, Pages 971 to 989.

The informant stated that he met with Mr. SMYTH at Mr. SMYTH'S hotel and they went to a nearby restaurant for dinner and conversation. The informant stated that Mr. SMYTH apologized to him for having previously asked him questions about the Yugoslav Unit in the Voice of America in New York City. The informant stated that Mr. SMYTH appears to be greatly concerned over this matter and expressed the desire to assist the Government in "cleaning house" at the Voice of America. The informant asked Mr. SMYTH how he planned to go about doing this and Mr. SMYTH answered that he had connections with the Honorable LAWRENCE H. SMITH of Wisconsin, and several other individuals in Washington, D. C. The informant stated that Mr. SMYTH advised that he spoke to Mr. SHINE of Senator JOSEPH MC CARTHY'S Investigating Committee and many other individuals.

The informant stated that Mr. SMYTH advised that he is not interested in a position at the Voice of America, but, as a loyal United States citizen and as a taxpayer, he does desire to see a change in the Voice of America.

1 [redacted]

b2
b7D

RECORDED - 69

INDEXED - 69

100-346622-185

NJM:RM

AUG 21 1953

COPIES DESTROYED

Letter to Director, FBI
NY 100-46520

The informant stated that during his conversation with SMYTH, SMYTH indicated that he has many more important connections and made the statement that "it would be very easy for me to get the Central Intelligence Agency interested in cleaning up the Voice". The informant stated that during this conversation with SMYTH, he noticed that SMYTH repeatedly continued accusations against several persons at the Yugoslav Desk of the Voice of America, which she recognized as charges which had previously been made by an individual within the Yugoslav Unit of the Voice of America, namely ~~BOZIDAR PEPIC~~. NY

The informant stated that Mr. SMYTH appears to be echoing PEPIC'S charges against all those officials at the Yugoslav Unit of the Voice of America in New York City who had aligned with the recently resigned chief of that unit, ~~BRANISLAV DENITCH~~. The informant stated that these individuals are as follows:

~~BORA TODOROVIC~~
~~DUSAN PETKOVIC~~
~~GEORGE and MARIJANA VUJNOVIC~~ NY

The informant stated that Mr. SMYTH also discussed ~~SVETOZAR MANDUKIC~~ and his wife KOSSARA, and stated that "no one knows where they get their money".

The informant stated that he questioned Mr. SMYTH as to whom he thought among the Croats, Serbs, and Slovenes would be appropriate people to occupy positions at the Yugoslav Unit of the Voice of America in New York City. The informant stated that Mr. SMYTH advised that a Mrs. VERA KNEZEVIC and an IVO MODERCIN should be definitely considered in so far as the Croats are concerned, while Mr. B. PEPIC could represent the Serbian element.

Letter to Director, FBI
NY 100-46520

The informant stated that it was his opinion that Mr. SMYTH is very loyal to the United States Government but is under the influence of various qualified and unqualified men who are attempting to obtain positions or better positions with the Voice of America by spreading derogatory information about other individuals through individuals such as Mr. SMYTH. The informant stated that SMYTH is an old man who appears to be bored with a businessman's existence and continuously boasts of his many connections and contacts with prominent individuals and government officials. The informant stated that it is his opinion that SMYTH has difficulty in distinguishing himself among Americans and therefore resorts to obtaining "glory" among the Serbian elements in New York City.

The informant stated that it was his opinion that Mr. SMYTH enjoys being with Yugoslavs inasmuch as he was in business in that country for over twenty years. The informant stated that it was his opinion, however, that much of SMYTH'S information is not accurate and is based on hearsay, which he said is obtained by those individuals who are waging personal battles and competing for certain positions.

The informant stated that it is his opinion that currently Mr. SMYTH is under the influence of Mr. BOZIDAR PEPIC of the Voice of America in New York City.

Office Memorandum

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. A. H. BELMONT

DATE: November 6, 1953

FROM : MR. W. V. CLEVELAND

SUBJECT: HENRY LOBE;
MRS. MIRJANA VUJNOVICH;
MICHAEL KUPEV;
VOICE OF AMERICA

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

G.I.R. 7

On the morning of November 6, 1953, former Special Agent Lee Nulty, of the Senate Appropriations Committee, furnished to the writer Photostats of the following:

Senator Styles Bridges' reply dated June 27, 1953, to letter dated June 22, 1953, from Henry Lobe, together with Lobe's letter and the inclosures thereto;

Acknowledgment dated September 3, 1953 (signed by James P. Gleason, Executive Secretary to Senator William F. Knowland) of letter to Senator Knowland from Mrs. Mirjana Vujnovich dated August 29, 1953, together with Mrs. Vujnovich's letter and the inclosures thereto;

Acknowledgment dated September 18, 1953 (signed by James P. Gleason, Executive Secretary to Senator William F. Knowland) of letter to Senator Knowland from Michael Kupev dated September 14, 1953, together with Michael Kupev's letter and the inclosures thereto.

Mr. Nulty explained that the captioned individuals had previously been appointed by the Voice of America and that the material they inclosed in their letters to the Senators relates to individuals either presently or previously employed the Voice of America. Mr. Nulty explained that although the acknowledgment letter to Henry Lobe states that Senator Bridges would make the information furnished by Lobe available to members of the committee when hearings on the Voice of America are held "in the near future," no such hearings are scheduled to his knowledge.

Nulty advised that this material was being furnished to the FBI for any action deemed appropriate, and he stated that similar copies were being furnished by him to former Special Agent Charles Noone, of the U. S. Information Agency.

RECOMMENDATION: It is recommended that the attached material be reviewed by the Espionage Section and that thereafter any appropriate action which might be indicated be taken.

WVC:LL
Attachment

Mr. C. H. Stanley, Division 6, Room 2252-

RECORDED-11
INDEXED-11

NOV 11 1953

RECORDED COPY FILED IN

COPY

September 18, 1953

Dear Mr. Kupev:

In the temporary absence of Senator Knowland from Washington, I am taking the liberty of acknowledging your letter of September 14 and the enclosed statement concerning the Bulgarian Decks at both the Voice of America and Radio Free Europe.

I know that the Senator will appreciate having the views of your Association on this important issue, and I shall see that your letter and the statement are brought to his attention upon his return.

With best regards,

Sincerely yours,

James P. Gleason
~~Executive Secretary to~~
~~Senator William F. Knowland~~

JPG:FBH
Mr. Michael Kupev, Chairman
Association of the Free Bulgarian Journalists
2 Columbia Circle - Room 58
New York 19, New York

*Rec'd from Mr. Gleason
9-29-53 by PEK
hr*

COPY

September 18, 1953

Dear Mr. Kupev:

In the temporary absence of Senator Knowland from Washington, I am taking the liberty of acknowledging your letter of September 14 and the enclosed statement concerning the Bulgarian Desks at both the Voice of America and Radio Free Europe.

I know that the Senator will appreciate having the views of your Association on this important issue, and I shall see that your letter and the statement are brought to his attention upon his return.

With best regards,

Sincerely yours,

James P. Gleason
Executive Secretary to
Senator William F. Knowland

JPG:FBH
Mr. Michael Kupev, Chairman
Association of the Free Bulgarian Journalists
2 Columbia Circle - Room 58
New York 19, New York

ASSOCIATION OF THE FREE BULGARIAN JOURNALISTS
IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
2 COLUMBUS CIRCLE - Room 58 - NEW YORK 19, N. Y.
TELEPHONE: JUDSON 6-1817

MICHAEL KUPEV, CHAIRMAN
IVANKO GABENSKI, VICE-CHAIRMAN
JSKAR SHUMANOV, SECRETARY

CONFIDENTIAL

Senator William F. Knowland,
United States Senate,
Washington, D. C.

New York, September 14, 1953

My dear Senator:

Enclosed please find a copy of our statement concerning the Bulgarian Desks at both the Voice of America and Radio Free Europe.

The only reason for our preparing this statement is our sincere desire to give our contribution in the struggle for Freedom and Democracy, of which the United States is the champion.

Seeing how some absolutely inadequate persons have succeeded by obvious means to get hold of the Bulgarian Desks in these two agencies, and thus to promote a harmful propaganda, whose results are everything but favorable to the cause of Freedom and Democracy, and considering that there are some criminal intentions behind the selection and protection given to the same persons, we beg you to read carefully our memorandum, and to take the necessary steps in order to ascertain the veracity of our statements. We do not doubt that, as a good American, you will do your best in order to unmask the subversive agents in these agencies, and to improve the American propaganda machine.

Thanking you in advance, I remain

Very respectfully,

Michael Kupev
Michael Kupev

To the Right Hon. Members
of the United States CONGRESS
Washington, D.C.

Gentlemen:

We are being asked often by some American friends why the U.S. propaganda efforts do not give the expected results, and why so many Europeans treat our propaganda as lacking conviction and as laughable.

We are well aware of the efforts, and of the expenses covered by the American taxpayer, made to counteract the Communist propaganda. In this struggle for freedom and democracy the United States need the help of all nations - both the free ones and those behind the Iron Curtain. Especially important in this struggle is the participation of the last. Unfortunately many reasons - like the lack of knowledge of the countries and peoples behind the Iron Curtain - often lead to harmful consequences.

There is no doubt that through their agents, fellow travelers, and all kind of leftists, the Communist Party succeeded in infiltrating all U.S. Government Agencies, making good use of the good intentions, the credulity, and the ignorance of the high level policy makers.

The two main agencies in this country, which are in charge of promoting the COLD WAR, and of spreading the American propaganda all over the world are the VOICE OF AMERICA and RADIO FREE EUROPE. What is going on in these two organizations? We will limit our critic to the Bulgarian Desks in these agencies.

VOICE OF AMERICA

The Bulgarian Desk there is composed of:

1. Vassil Furnad - acting head of the Desk.
2. Rony Eshaya - redactor
3. Boyan Chukanov - script writer
4. Robert Lawrence - script writer
5. Boyan Planinsky -
6. Tzvetan Litov -
7. Milka Obreshkova-Obreshkova - speaker
8. Raina Simeone - speaker.

This is a most unfortunate situation. As we have been told, the most striking fact is the presence of Mr. Chukanov and Mr. Eshaya, both of them former Communist diplomats: for three years Mr. Chukanov was Communist Press Attache in Washington and did not 'choose freedom' but was fired by his Communist employers at the break of diplomatic relations between the United States and Bulgaria: Mr. Eshaya has been for more than two years Communist Assistant Press Attache at the Bulgarian Legation in Paris. Very unfortunately these two persons have found some honest but naive American officials, who took them under their protection and are helping them to keep the positions they are the least qualified for.

Another incredible fact is the presence of the Acting Head Mr. Furnad. It has been reported to us that he is a former Methodist Minister, disciple of the Red Dean of Canterbury, known among the small community of Bulgarian Protestants as a Marxist, which fact has been repeatedly reported to his chiefs, especially in connection with a certain speech delivered by Mr. Furnad in Pennsylvania. The Bulgarian people are in their enormous majority (more than 95 per cent) Eastern Orthodox. Follow some

3.5 per cent Moslems, 1.2 Jews, 0.2 per cent Catholics, and less than 0.1 per cent Protestants. How come that the Voice of America has chosen to appoint TWO Protestant Ministers - Mr. Furnad and Mr. Litov - to promote its propaganda to Bulgaria, is a question which answer may be very interesting to hear.

According to the information we have, it seems that Mr. Lawrence is doing quite a good work, as well as Mrs. Obreshkova. The opinions are divided as far as Mr. Planinsky and Mrs Simeone are concerned.

RADIO FREE EUROPE

In this organization the Bulgarian Desk comprises:

1. Dimiter Mazankiev - head of the Desk.
2. Miss Stefana Ilieva - his assistant.
3. Philip Boyagiev - secretary
4. Methoda Zahariev - script writer
5. Simeon Stoyanov - script writer
6. Bogomil Terekiev - script writer
7. Dimitar Angelov - speaker
8. Stanko Gornev - translator
9. Richard Mayer - translator
10. Miss Rada Draganova - typist
11. Mrs Lili Hristova - translator
12. Mircho Smirkarov - script writer
13. Irina Chukanova - script writer - See Chukanova p. 1
14. Cyril Dimitrov - script writer
15. Bancho Banchevsky - speaker
16. Sava Karaenev, M.D. - script writer, etc.

The situation at the Bulgarian Desk of Radio Free Europe is even worse than at the Voice of America. Mr. Mazankiev - the head of the Desk - is a very controversial person. In the past he belonged to the extreme left wing of the Bulgarian Agrarian Union 'PLADNE'. A provincial attorney in Law, he never succeeded in playing an important role in the political life of his country. Four years after the Coup d'Etat of May 19, 1934 when all political parties were outlawed, Mr. Mazankiev was elected member of the pro-Fascist Parliament in 1938. A few months later, as a result of a parliamentary inquiry, he was expelled from the Parliament FOR HAVING BEEN ELECTED AS A REPRESENTATIVE OF THE UNITED (POPULAR) FRONT, illegally formed by the extreme left wing Agrarians and the Communists. Mr. Mazankiev left then the country and has not found it necessary to return to Bulgaria since. During the war Mr. Mazankiev worked with the B.B.C. in London. Now he heads the Bulgarian Desk of RADIO FREE EUROPE, and bears the responsibility for the poor work done by this Desk. The reason is obvious: as a left wing Agrarian, with many of his co-Party members still allied to the Communists in the Sofia Government, Mr. Mazankiev agrees with all economic and social changes introduced by the Communists, because in this respect his own principles are the same, like: collectivization of the land, nationalization of industry and commerce, obliteration of the middle class bourgeoisie, etc. One of his associates is Mr. Smirkarov. We have been told that Mr. Smirkarov has shown pro-Communist tendencies, and was sent as a delegate to a Communist International Conference in Czechoslovakia. Mrs Chukanova is the wife of Mr. Chukanov from the Voice of America, and herself once correspondent to one of the leading Communist dailies in Bulgaria.

There is another group among the staff of this Bulgarian Desk. We have learned from Mr. Boris Yanakiev, Doctor in Divinity, graduated in Law from the University of Vienna, Austria, and former President of the Bulgarian Student Union in Austria, that the script writer Mr. Simeon Stoyanov used to be an official of the Nazi Ministry of Propaganda under Dr. Goebels, as well as the principal commentator in Bulgarian over the Nazi Radio Donau. Mr. Philip Boyagiev and Mr. Methode Zahariev have been known Legionaries (members of the Bulgarian Fascist Legion), and Mr. Bogomil Terziev - as one of the most known Ratniks (promoters of the anti-semitic and racist policy in Bulgaria). To the same group belongs Mr. Gornev.

The other members of the staff are doing their best, but they cannot overcome what the pro-Communists or pro-Nazis are doing.

There is another person in Free Europe, whose presence is a mystery: Mr. Dragomir Nency - alias Vulko Stefanov. We have learned that this man has been for seven years a plain clothes man in Bulgaria (1934-1941). During the war (1941-1944) for over three years he has been employed by the Gestapo in the Salonika region, in Greece. After the Communists took over in Bulgaria, he has worked in the Communist Intelligence Service for over four years, causing the sufferings and the death of innumerable Bulgarians. He is now employed by Free Europe as a research worker specialist of the Communist ideology, which we do not doubt it, he knows well.

We consider it our duty to bring to your cognizance the above stated facts, so that the necessary measures may be taken in order to improve the existing chaos in both the Voice of America and the ~~Radio~~ Free Europe Bulgarian Desks. With all the efforts, and all the means spent for that purpose, it is a pity to see that the only result obtained today by the two agencies has been to destroy the confidence of the Bulgarian listeners in the effectiveness and efficacy of the American propaganda, and worse off all, to deprive them from the hope for a future liberation.

Respectfully,

Michael Kuprev

/Michael Kuprev/
Chairman of the
Association of the
Free Bulgarian Journalists in the U.S.

P.P. See the attached documents

ENCLOSURE 1.

CONSERNING Mr. MAZANKIEV

On the 10-th of March 1953 I met Dr. Ivan Stancioff, former Bulgarian diplomat, now American citizen, resident of Frederick, Md. (Route 2), who made the following statement:

" When I saw Mr. Mazankiev in New York, he asked me if I know him. I answered: 'Yes, I know Mazankiev the Communist'. The he added: when Mazankiev was broadcasting during the war through BBC from London, every Bulgarian who heard him used to spit in his radio out of disgust. And now this man directs the Bulgarian propaganda through Radio Free Europe!"

New York, August 31, 1953

/s/ Michael Kupev

FROM THE REPORT OF Mr. DINKO ARGIROV, MEMBER OF THE SUPREME COUNCIL OF THE BULGARIAN AGRARIAN UNION, addressed to the National Committee for a Free Europe, The Department of State of the U.S. etc.

New York, May 28, 1952

"....In the Parliament Mr. Mazankiev acted as an extremist leftist, and if he had gone back after the 9-th of September 1944, he most certainly would have worked with the Communists, as did his best friend Kunco Kunchev from Merichleri-Chirpan. In Bulgaria Mr. Mazankiev represented himself as a partisan of the extreme left..."

/s/ Dinko Argirov Zhelev

Mr. Michael Kupev, Chairman
Association of the Free Bulgarian
Journalists in the United States
2, Columbus Circle, New York

New York, 5.16.1953

Dear Michael:

I want to let you know that I do not desire to see anybody from Free Europe. You know well my opinion about Mr. Mazankiev as a member of the Popular Front. The broadcasts of Radio Free Europe, to which I have been listening in Germany, fill me with indignation, because they destroy the spirit and the hopes of our compatriots. Since the people from Free Europe want to work with men like Mr. Mazankiev, I deem it below my personal dignity to get in touch with them.

As a Bulgarian, I believe that the struggle for freedom will be much more effective, even without help (from Free Europe, N.E.), if it is waged only by honest and patriotic Bulgarians.

With my best friendly greetings

/s/ Dr. Thomas Minchev
720, Riverside Dr. New York

ENCLOSURE 2.

Admiral Harold B. Miller
117 East 35-th Street
New York, N.Y.

New York, April 1, 1953

Dear Admiral Miller:

Thank you very much for your letter of March 30, and for your kind desire to help me through recommending me to Mr. Holmes.

I want to use this opportunity to inform you about an event I witnessed yesterday while visiting the Bulgarian R.P.S. Desk at the N.C.F.E., in the belief that this will be of interest to you.

While I was speaking to Mr. Vl. Paskalev, Mr. Al. Todorov - former Bulgarian General and analyst with the RPS - came and threw on Mr. Paskalev a script he has been reading, with the following declaration:

"This is scandalous! Mr. Mazankiev's scripts are a treason of our Motherland and of our ideal for Freedom and Democracy. If you do not report to the proper authorities about these scripts, I will do it; and if measures are not taken, I will resign rather than contribute to such a treason".

I gave a look at the incriminated script, and saw that it was No 51 of the series "Mazankiev speaks". At this moment Dr. B.D. Jones, another analyst of the RPS, heard what was going on, and came to Mr. Paskalev to see him. Mr. Paskalev asked me to tell Dr. Jones what he had just told me. So I repeated Mr. Paskalev's words: "Mr. Mazankiev has never done any propaganda neither as a Bulgarian patriot, neither as an anti-Communist, nor as a member of the Bulgarian National Committee, or as a friend of the United States. His only propaganda is the propaganda of an active member of the pro-Communist People's Front, which he has always been, and remains such a one". My comment was that - as a good Bulgarian, and as an American friend - Mr. Paskalev should report to the Direction of the N.C.F.E. for this script, the incident, his opinion on Mr. Mazankiev's propaganda, and about (and especially) the systematic anti-American deprecatory remarks made by Miss Stefana Ilieva publicly in the office of the Bulgarian Desk of Radio Free Europe.

I am sorry that I could not inform the President of the N.C.F.E. - Mr. Shephardson - about the above mentioned, due to the fact that I have had not the honor of being introduced to him.

Thanking you again for what you are doing for me,

I remain,

Respectfully,

/s/ Michael Kupev

P.P.-R.P.S. stands for the Research and Publication Service.

N.C.F.E. stands for National Committee for a Free Europe.

We have heard that Admiral Miller has sent this letter to the Board of Directors of the National Committee for a Free Europe, but to our knowledge no steps have been taken to verify the statement made in it, or to interrogate the persons whose names have been mentioned.

100-346628-186

June 27, 1953

*Merrick
Kennedy*

Mr. Henry Lobe
90-17 185th Street
Hollis 23
Long Island, New York

Dear Mr. Lobe:

Thank you for your letter of June 22nd concerning the Voice of America.

I appreciate your sending me this material. I will make it available to the members of the committee when we have hearings on this subject in the near future.

Sincerely yours,

Styles Bridges
~~Chairman~~

SB:TJS:gb

Taggart
Long Island

90-17 185th Street
Hollis 23, Long Island,
New York

June 22, 1953

The Honorable Senator Styles Bridges
U.S. Senate Office Building
Washington, D.C.

My dear Senator :

I send you herewith some enclosures which you might
find interesting and informative.

Respectfully yours,

Henry Lobe

Henry Lobe

90-17 185th Street
Hollis 23, L.I., N.Y.

May 29th, 1953

Mr. John Armitage, Acting Chief, Yugoslav Service
250 W. 57th Street
New York 19, New York

My dear sir:

I herewith submit my resignation as translator-announcer on the Yugoslav (Slovene) desk. This resignation may be effective as of today or any date up to July 1st, 1953 if the necessity of work would require it. The reasons for my step are twofold and stated in the order of their importance:

- 1st. Sense of frustration on the job.
- 2nd. Other employment has presented itself to me.

The second reason stems out of the first one, therefore, I deem it appropriate to give a general explanation of frustration on the job. If more details should be desired, I am at your disposal at your convenience.

In the twenty-eight months of my employment I encountered situations which, to my belief, are detrimental to the effectiveness of the VOA. I am fully aware of the extremely difficult and complicated task which the VOA had in the past and has to carry out in the future. Without a doubt, there are many who may be satisfied and proud of their accomplishments, yet, I am not one of them even though I have tried to do my best.

In my opinion, the fight against Soviet imperialism and Stalin's Communism through our programs never were successful and the VOA stand towards Tito's Communism was far from correct. To be more exact, there never was a strong stand against Tito's Communism and, too often, we closed our eyes and ears to his dictatorship and tyranny.

Let me cite just a few examples: In the summer of 1951, 12 million peasants of the total 16 million Yugoslav population desperately resisted Tito's Communist commissars. Our desk had to ignore this situation instead of giving them moral support. Yugoslavia was on the verge of a famine because of the Communist system. Yet, our previous administration sent aid with no strings attached and the VOA beamed programs reporting that the economical distress was due to the drought. A typical reaction to my VOA report of American aid to Tito's regime was a letter sent to me from a Yugoslav professor, who wrote: "I hope that even you Americans with all your economical injections will not succeed in saving this devil's regime!"

In 1952 we strongly accentuated the story of the Congressional investigations of the Katyn mass murder, despite the fact, that my VOA audience in Slovenia has no doubts as to who murdered the Poles during the war. What they want to hear is, about Tito's Katyn mass murders. So far, the VOA has been too tactful to even indicate any of Tito's Katyns even though quite a few were perpetrated after the war.

Mr. John Armitage, Acting Chief, Yugoslav Service

To Yugoslav audiences we reported of religious persecution, tyranny, suppression, etc. in all Communist countries but we didn't mention the fact that we are aware of these same crimes against humanity in their own state.

Due to this vicious circle, my hands were tied and I couldn't enjoy personal satisfaction and pride in my work. Already then in 1952, I thought of resigning but I hoped for a change. I did my duty as a citizen.

To my mind, the VOA under the new administration, is better serving its purpose. To some extent, the value of the programs improved. As a whole, Congressional Investigation Committees did far more good than harm for the VOA. The new VOA administration is obviously deeply interested in improving the situation. However, the curtailment of the VOA is not in the interests of the U.S.A. and the world's democracy. Money spent for good VOA programs is wisely spent. The VOA is on the way up and I would gladly continue to serve if our desk were to enjoy changes for the better, also. Materially, it didn't change - hence, this letter. Mediocre programs is not the fault of incapable personnel, but of the VOA policy and our policy towards Yugoslavia in general. VOA features continue to be concerned with the Iron Curtain, but, somehow, overlook Communism in Yugoslavia. We vigorously protest religious persecution, yet we almost completely ignore it when it comes to Yugoslavia. Two months ago, we broadcast Tito's and Kardelj's promises to the Yugoslav peasants. In these pronouncements a kind of "liberalization" was seen. We reported this. Yet, a few days ago, we gave out the news that Tito again took land from the farmers. This news went without any comments, though the Yugoslav peasant would like to hear our reaction to this, as he himself knows better than anyone, just what has taken place and what it means.

In March of this year, when the Christian Democratic Union of Central Europe held its Congress in New York City, the name of Yugoslavia as a participant was omitted for three days on our VOA wires though the Christian Democratic Union officially consists of exiles from Communist dominated Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland and Yugoslavia.

Allow me mention another instance: When three Yugoslav mechanics came to the United States on a study tour and asked political asylum, our VOA 30 of May 2nd specifically stated: "Three Yugoslavs ask U.S. Asylum. Not for use by Yugoslav Desk." It is true, that this eventually was reported in a changed form but out of it and several other examples, I have come to the conclusion that we have been looking for other Titos and bribing them to serve our temporary purposes. Why Titoism is superior to Stalinism, I cannot understand. Tito never renounced Marxism and had only rejected a subordinate position to Stalin in the leadership of world revolution. As for the continuance of the policy of "calculated risks and educated guesses," we are only substituting the imagined for the known, accepting hope for reality and rejecting available data for inspired improvisation.

It is true that we received a lot of mail from our audience, in spite of all these circumstances. I think this is due to the fact, that the Yugoslav personnel did everything possible to put out palatable programs. Here are, however, some sour comments, which I received in my personal mail: "I constantly listen to the Voice of America program but you do not give any hopeful news. Your stand towards Tito is very naive. You have not awakened, as yet." A flood of enthusiastic letters however, would arrive if a change in the VOA and the general policy would take place. I know that I cannot change the policy and am only stating my reasons for changing my job.

Mr. John Armitage, Acting Chief, Yugoslav Service

It seems to me that this is just a vicious circle with which I cannot cope. I admit that VOA leadership doesn't get good support from our daily press, which, as a rule, doesn't grasp problems by their roots. Too many reporters interpret democracy as a meaning that one can't say anything that will hurt anyone's feelings - especially the feelings of a red ruler. News is emasculated and watered down and exists mainly in the reproduction of reports of Communist autocriticism. As for Yugoslavia, the newspapers are filled with baseless assurances that the trend is towards moderation. The VOA depends too much on the New York Times.

I know that you Mr. Armitage, as well as many others, are desperately interested in obtaining the maximum amount of efficiency with the VOA. During my employment, I, too, was thinking of ways and means for better programs. Here you have some of my ideas in the form of suggestions, which may prove useful:

1. Fill the vacancies with carefully selected individuals, whose life is dedicated to the cause of freedom for all mankind. As Lincoln said for this nation, so it goes for the entire world: "It can't endure half free and half slave."
2. Reduce the number of emissions to Communist countries, which depict how bad Communism is and how well the U.S.A. stands materially. (People behind the iron curtain are fully aware of both facts. This includes the Yugoslavs.)
3. Enlarge the number of emissions giving people everywhere every sign and indication of their prospective liberation. Advance the cause of freedom - to start the movements toward self-liberation in all communist countries without actually engagin the large-scale hostilities. (Even Communists and fellow travelers like to be on the winning side.)
4. The VOA has to be more aggressive. Every idea has to be aggressive or it shall perish. (This goes for democracy, too.) Why do we seem to be so ashamed of using the words capitalism and private enterprise?
5. Cease or at least avoid using stories of the so-called Communist autocriticism.
6. Use more short interviews with Americans of different nationality backgrounds. These interviews would greatly attract and increase audiences.
7. The individual nationality desks should have more freedom over the material used for programs, because that which seems to be important to an American is not always important to a Russian. Personnel on nationality desks would often produce better programs and commentaries, than the professional VOA writers.
8. Even the most efficient VOA cannot do its' task without a basically sound and consistent American policy. Every member of the VOA should clearly know for what we stand and what we are against. Are we against Russia, Soviet Imperialism or International Communism? Are we striving for democracy and freedom everywhere or just in selected areas? The VOA talked against Stalinism for months - what now that Stalin suddenly died? Why deviate from the word "Communism?" Is the containment policy abandoned? If so, where is the liberation policy? Is there a substitute for victory in Korea or not? We keep talking of UN forces in Korea - isn't the Soviet Union a UN member, also? What of our aid to Tito? One unfortunate, though unintended effect of this aid, it appears more and more, will be to consolidate the power/ of a regime that is frankly dedicated to the extirpation of freedom, by methods Tito and his aides learned in Moscow.

Mr. John Armitage, Acting Chief, Yugoslav Service

I sincerely hope that this letter will be taken in the sense it was intended, with malice towards none. Not to tear the VOA down but to promote its successes. Half of my life in the United States has been spent with the VOA - an organization, which I consider of paramount importance in these critical times to my cherished, newly adopted country and the entire world with it.

If and when our basic policy towards Tito's regime changes, I shall be only too glad and consider it an honor to serve with the VOA in any capacity, as limited or modest as it may be.

Most sincerely,

Henry Lobe

HL/b

At a pre-election meeting in Sarajevo, Yugoslavia, Nov. 26, 1950 the Premier of the People's Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, a member of the Central Committee of the Yugoslav Communist Party Djuro Acimic stated that the cooperation between Yugoslavia and America and the West in general was necessary in order to facilitate the completion of the five year plan and the building of socialism.

The Titoists do not show any gratitude to the Americans for their aid and loans but rather they ridicule U.S.A. For example on Dec. 30, 1950 in its program "An hour of humor" radio Belgrade broadcast this couplet:

nijsko nam pomoć daje Those who to us aid do send
ne vidj od nase dalje. See no further than their noses end.

Avdo Ilmo- a member of the Central Committee of the Yugoslav Communist Party said at a conference with the functionaries of the Party at a railroad shop in Sarajevo towards the end of September 1950 as follows: "In the last war we also got our arms from the Germans even though at times it had to be at the price of bloody battles. Thus, is shown more clearly the wisdom of our Party when without sacrifices of any kind we take from the enemy what we require."

In connection with the American aid to Yugoslavia at a reception for the railroad workers on Jan. 11, 1951, Tito said: "Every machine which enters our country helps to build Socialism. We saw how right the Bolsheviks were when they asserted that Socialism can be built with the aid of capitalistic states ... The American engineers built the largest power combine, Magnitogorsk for the Russians and it never occurred to anyone to question their (Soviet-American) loyalty to Communism. The aid of the western capitalists to us has exactly the same value."

In honor of the celebration of the Bolshevik revolution, Milica Sekulich, a member of the Central Committee of the Croatian Communist Party gave a speech over radio Zagreb on Nov. 11, 1951 in which he said among other things: "Social progress can not be stopped. It is not for us to forecast when capitalism will be destroyed according to the inevitable laws of history. Our duty is to fight without compromise for the victory of communism. The Russian Communist Party is to blame for the attacks of the capitalist world in its fight against communism, frequently and with the right attack the domestic and foreign policies of the U.S.S.R. and her exploitation of the world labor movement. That fact makes world capitalism very happy, but their happiness will not be for long."

The Yugoslav Communist leaders and the press to this date stands openly against our thesis in the Korean issue and demands unambiguously that the USA abandon Korea for the sake of "peace". The Tito clique is vociferously against the receding of West Germany and against French resistance against Communism in Indochina. The Yugoslav press doesn't support the American stand and continues to insult American policy and institutions.

In the beginning of this month Tito declared that he doesn't trust Soviets 100% -leaving the percentage of his trust on our own discretion. He let the Soviet gunboats escape which again can't be in the interest of the free world defense.

Tito, without U.S. help, could not remain in power. By supporting him we are alienating 97% of the Yugoslav people and other free peoples of Europe..

COPY

September 3, 1953

Dear Mrs. Vujnovich:

In the absence of Senator Knowland from Washington, I am taking the liberty of acknowledging your letter of August 29.

I am sure the Senator will appreciate having your letter regarding the Voice of America and it will be brought to his attention as soon as he returns to Washington.

With best regards, I remain

Sincerely yours,

James P. Gleason
Executive Secretary to
Senator William F. Knowland

JPG/mkh

~~Mrs. Miriana Vujnovich~~
~~35-45 87th Street~~
Jackson Heights, New York

35-45 87th Street
Jackson Heights, N.Y.
August 29, 1953

The Honorable ~~Senator Bob Knowland~~
Senate Office Building
Washington 25, D.C.

Dear Senator:

I am enclosing a copy of my resignation from the Department of State together with a copy of an analysis of the Voice of America's broadcasting policy as I saw it.

I have been closely following your determined stand against Communism abroad as well as here at home. This small contribution might broaden to some extent your overall picture of the problems with which our government is now confronted.

Respectfully yours,

Mirjana Vujnovich
(Mrs.) Mirjana Vujnovich

To: Mr. John Armitage
Through: Mr. E. Rodovich

August 21, 1953

Dear Mr. Armitage:

I am submitting to you a rather unusual letter of resignation. It will be more a confession of a deeply disappointed person and fearful mother than the usual form which is applied to such matter. Believe me whatever I have to say I do after long thought and in full honesty to all concerned. I bear no grudge toward anyone. I only have a deep, inner feeling of anxiety over the future of my country and my child which is to grow up and live in it. These motives were the only ones that prompted me to take this step.

I submit my resignation for the following reasons:

1. I found that the broadcasting policy of the Voice of America did not substantially changed for the last four years, to the present day. I found that this policy was not in the best interests of the United States and its prestige abroad. Its timid, wavering stand could not win over true allies of the American people - the uncompromising fighters against communism in any land. I found that the long awaited change in VOA policy with the coming of the new Administration did not occur. The fight for truth and liberty remained a half-hearted fight for half-truth and half-liberty.

2. I found that the same people committed to the Acheson-Truman policy are still in charge of VOA programs and that they in the name of the new Administration continue to support such policy although it was rejected by the overwhelming majority of the American people.

3. I found that the personnel and security policy of the VOA disregards the basic elements on which to build a cadre of civil servants of unquestionable integrity, loyalty and character. It tolerates slander, encourages gossip, disproportionate ambitions and vindictiveness. I was surprised to learn at the indoctrination course on the organization and functioning of the US Information Administration that any complaint any employee of the VOA has, should be submitted to Mr. Alfred Julia of the Personnel Branch, instead of submitting it through his immediate supervisor first.

4. I found that the responsible persons in VOA are unaware of or indifferent to the large percentage of people who might be potential security risks in times of war or emergency. Pro-leftists, fellow-travellers and opportunists still make up the majority of VOA employees. The loyal Americans or foreigners dedicated wholeheartedly to the anti-communist cause, represent a minority.

5. I found that many responsible persons in VOA do not possess a profound knowledge of communism and communist tactics. They fail to realize that a communist is not necessarily a man who belongs to the Communist Party. A communist is any man or woman who thinks and reasons

as a communist. A communist is a person which finds always apologies for the other side, the communist side, and is very harsh in judgment toward what America stands for. A pro-communist is any person which unwittingly or deliberately helps the communist cause through ignorance, true or pretended, of what communism stands for, through half-truths and apologetics disseminated through conversation, press and radio. Opportunists and fellow-travellers, although not committed to communist cause, would do nothing to fight it but follow the popular trend to save their own careers. With such men no country can hope to wage a successful struggle to win the cold or hot war against communism.

6. I found that the VOA policy toward Tito communist regime remained unchanged. We were allowed in full honesty to criticize various moves and decision of the United States domestic policy and the policy of our allies, but any criticism of dictatorial measures of oppression and distortion of truth by Tito's regime were forbidden to us in the VOA. Although we heralded to our Yugoslav listeners a great change with the coming of the new Administration, the change did not occur. From the audience mail we received, great disappointment was expressed that VOA never mentioned the terrible double-cross of Tito's regime toward the Yugoslav peasants with its new agrarian policy. The policy of favoring Titoism proved wrong as shown by the latest developments in East Germany, Poland and Czechoslovakia. Captive people showed once more that they do not want communism in any form, whether Tito's or the Soviet brand, but full freedom and independence.

7. I found that in view of the policy and broadcasting material at our disposal, the Yugoslav Unit did all that was in its power to win and keep the Yugoslav listeners. Under the leadership of our former chief Mr. Denich we fought many a battle to keep our broadcasts from falling in line with Tito's wishes and propaganda. However, his successful and uncompromising stand against communism did not get due recognition and appreciation. He was dismissed, as you know, on minor charges made by three disgruntled employees of disproportionate ambitions, questionable character and integrity.

8. I found that Mr. Denich's trial was not conducted in good faith, with justice and impartiality toward all persons who participated in the investigation. The harsh and extreme punishment meted on Mr. Denich seems to be out of proportion with the charge and his valuable contribution to the successful work of our unit. It should be noted that the above mentioned employees waited three years to put in complain about the irregularities committed by Mr. Denich of which they were at that time willing accomplices.

9. I found that the same employees, Mr. Pepich and Miss Yeftich, brought up during the investigation, I presume under oath as we had to give our statements, charges of irregularities, drunkenness, favoritism and immorality against other employees of our unit. Such charges were never proven. The accusers however were not punished as perjurers and are still in VOA, side by side with those they accused. Such personnel policy had a demoralizing effect on all other members of the unit.

In view of all the above, I deem it proper and honest to submit my resignation as Radio Script Writer GS 11 of the Yugoslav Unit of VOA. My resignation can be effective immediately.

I considered it a great honor to be selected by the US Government to be one of the few US citizens who recently acquired the status of permanent employees. I believe I served my country loyally and well. However, my conscience does not allow me to remain in service under the present conditions since I cannot perform my duties to the best satisfaction of my employers and myself.

Under changed circumstances, under conditions of a determined all-out struggle against the deadliest enemy of all free men and the United States, communism, I will be ready to offer again, regardless of pay, my modest contribution to that cause.

With many personal thanks for your patience, Mr Armitage,

I remain sincerely yours

Mirjana Vujnovich

Analysis Based on Documentation of the VOA Broadcasting Policy.

A United States information service for audiences abroad is indispensable. Nobody would deny that. However, to be successful with its listeners, its broadcasting programs have to be truthful, mature, dignified and all-out anti-communist. VOA programs succeeded in getting a vast audience by the sheer fact that the United States is the leading power in the world today and the strongest champion of freedom. The question is did VOA programs do justice to all that America stands for? Did they keep the prestige of the U.S. high by being truthful, mature, dignified and all-out anti-communist? A thorough analysis of all broadcasting material, news, commentaries and features written by the VOA leading commentators and writers for the several past years and disseminated to all language desks, would give the answer.

In this analysis I am bringing forth few instances where, in my opinion, the VOA broadcasting policy failed in relation to its audience abroad:

1. American Heroism in Korea Unmentioned.

In an analysis of the VOA treatment of the war in Korea, going back three years, a curious fact can be noted. With very few exceptions practically nowhere was mentioned the bravery, sacrifices and conspicuous instances of valor of American soldiers. Even Greek, Turkish, Abyssinian as well as British brigades had their exploits mentioned in the news reports of the VOA, but never the American ones. Korean fighting was treated in VOA broadcasts in a most casual and dry fashion, as in communiques. The most tremendous propaganda ammunition of an actual war against hated communism was left unused since the beginning. In that way the most courageous decision US took during the Truman Administration was played down. Except for statistics on how many dead and wounded American forces had, the young American heroes who died on far-off Korean battlefields fighting the communists, were left unsung, unnoticed in VOA broadcasts.

2. Prominence Given to Kojima Camp Riots.

In contrast to the above stands the treatment of the Kojima PW camp riots. On that subject innumerable commentaries and features were written by practically all VOA feature writers. Why so much attention to that subject which is probably the most shameful and saddest in military history and which would leave a negative impression on our listeners? Instead of mentioning the sad fact of communist riots and murder of anti-communists dryly, in the fashion of Korea communiques, VOA commentators went to great length describing the horrible atrocities committed by fanatical communist PWs against anti-communists under the noses of UN guards. The effect of such propaganda could be only: a) loss of faith in American arms and the free world since such atrocities were tolerated, and b) glorification

from Mirjana Lujnovich

of communist fanatical will of purpose and strength, so that all opposition to it is useless. One of such commentaries was Special Commentary No.1262 The Shirt and the Flag, by H. Courlander.

3. Only One Line for General Mac Arthur.

General Mac Arthur's speech to West Point graduates was mentioned by one line only, in the VOA news service for the language desks. The General's speech had excellent propaganda value since it stressed the traditional American concepts of the will to fight for liberty and achieve victory once arms are taken. People of Europe know and respect America as land of the free and home of the brave.

4. Inappropriate Criticism.

The Raymond Swing commentary from the Republican Convention in Chicago on General Mac Arthur's speech, if read carefully with foreign listeners in mind, gives a rather ironic and frivolous treatment to that dramatic and important event. The commentator's remark: "However it should be noted that the General again differed - as he had done before - with Senator Taft who condemns the Korean war" is completely misleading since it implies that General Mac Arthur approves of Korean war. Further on Mr. Swing says: "The General may not have been told that the foreign affairs plank as now drafted, endorses collective security, in compliance with the insistence of General Eisenhower." The remark was unnecessary and out of place since the commentator himself admits farther that Mac Arthur does not advocate abandoning existing security agreements quoting General's words: "We must remain faithful to the commitments we have made to others, so long as they remain faithful to theirs' made to us."

5. The Case of Justice William Douglas.

About a year ago VOA devoted a lengthy news feature to an article by Supreme Court Justice William Douglas in Reporter's Magazine on Yugoslavia. In it Justice Douglas pats on the shoulder Tito's communist regime, heralding in a hazy fashion the great changes Tito contemplates in giving more civil liberties to the Yugoslav people. In the first part of the VOA news feature it is stressed that "the Yugoslav secret police UDBA keeps a close watch on individuals and confiscation, with the usual communist ruthlessness" that "few private businessmen remain and that the cost of some food and clothing, as well as other consumer goods is still very high." In the next paragraph it is remarked that "in spite of these drawbacks great cracks have been made in the communist dam that would hold back individual liberties and freedom" and that the Yugoslav regime is "now contemplating civil liberties ~~and freedom~~ for the people which would set up violent reactions in Moscow because they are dangerous to Stalin and his politburo." Nowhere in the text was it indicated where and how "these great cracks" have been made in the communist dam and how individual liberties and freedom manifested themselves under Tito's regime.

VOA should always have in mind that it is talking to foreign listeners, preponderately in communist captive countries. Such hazy hal-statements unsupported by facts, based only on hearsay and fleeting

impressions of a short stay in those countries, could have only a negative effect. They are tolerable for internal U.S. consumption where freedom of press rules and where Justice Douglas' remarks would be just one more impression of Yugoslavia, among many. However, such remarks beamed to audiences in captive countries, where VOA is often the sole source of information from the free world, carry tremendous weight and can have unforeseen consequences. In the eyes of Yugoslavia for example, with a majority of 90% pro-American and anti-Tito population, a member of the U.S. Supreme Court is a person of great authority and influence in American public life whose words and opinions carry weight. To treat the case of Tito's communism so lightly and hazily, calling the horrible measures of oppression just 'drawbacks' and then to jump to conclusion that civil liberties are just around the corner because maybe some Yugoslav spokesman said so to Justice Douglas, is to seek the ruin of all the good work VOA could do to win and keep the Yugoslav listeners. From that shaky premise, Justice Douglas goes further recommending Tito's footsteps to other communist countries because it will "set up violent reaction in Moscow." Here too it seems most unwise giving in such light treatment the issues of such global scope. What did Justice Douglas mean? Who is to follow Tito's footsteps? The people in communist countries or the regimes? Is that only the opinion of Justice Douglas or of the U.S. Government? Why so much attention to his remarks when other prominent men have not been given so much space in VOA news? Such questions undoubtedly beset the mind of many VOA listeners abroad, in Yugoslavia especially, where only four months before there were reports of widespread open opposition to Tito's collectivization program.

6. Is the VOA Conducting Campaign?

At about the same time when the VOA news item concerning Yugoslav peasants fighting collectivization appeared, a cryptic guidance to VOA desks issued every morning, said among other things: "If you used previous Handler, Coblenz on Yugoslav peasants do not report today's press on this subject. We are not conducting campaign." This "we are not conducting campaign" left many of us in VOA puzzled. We thought we were conducting a campaign and that the news of the peasant revolt in Yugoslavia was of tremendous propaganda value to be used against communists everywhere, if not for Yugoslavia because of the U.S. policy toward Tito. However, except for a short news item of 11 lines the ~~new~~ courageous revolt of the Yugoslav peasants against collectivization was left unused and its great propaganda value was not exploited by the feature writers and the VOA commentators.

7. News on the Escape of Three Yugoslav Staff Sergeants.

The news of the three Yugoslav staff sergeants who refused to return to communist Yugoslavia after finishing a study tour of the United States was reported in the VOA news, but had the caption "not for use by the Yugoslav Desk". The Yugoslav Desk was allowed to use it later in a changed form, not mentioning that their reason for requesting political asylum was that they did not want to return to "communist tyranny." I must also state here that the desk had four calls from Washington, from the State Department asking for the exact wording of

the news given by the Yugoslav Desk. Apparently somebody got very excited along the line that the news came out.

8. VOA Relying on "Colonel Ivan".

VOA news desk gave generous publicity to the so-called Yugoslav border incidents and the pressure against Yugoslavia by the Soviet satellites. These reports of doubtful nature since they are reported by the Yugoslav official news agency and circles, are given too much credit and space in VOA items. The border incidents somehow become more frequent at the time a new loan or aid to the Yugoslav regime is in project. A particularly unworth VOA news item appeared on May 9, this year giving as the source a "leading Yugoslav military commentator, Colonel Ivan." This Colonel Ivan writing in a Yugoslav communist publication 'The Review of International Affairs' says that the Soviet satellites bordering on Yugoslavia are building up their armed forces and strengthening border fortification in order to provoke incidents. He finishes his expose with the remark that "there has been nothing in the Balkans to indicate and real change in Soviet policy toward peace and peaceful co-existence."

With Yugoslav and other foreign listeners in mind it is not in the best interests of the United States to give from its official information agency news from communist sources without necessary reservations. Colonel Ivan and his remarks about border incidents were, no doubt, accepted with great scepticism by the people behind the Iron Curtain, just because of the fact that he is a spokesman of the Yugoslav communist regime. It seems detrimental to the prestige of the United States to give so much credit to statements from Yugoslav communist sources. It should be borne in mind that the people throughout the world closely followed Yugoslavia's attitude in the international field since Tito's break with Moscow. They know that communist Yugoslavia voted in the United Nations many times on the side of the Soviet Union or abstained on many vital issues, hence its sincerity and friendship toward the West and the United States in particular, cannot be taken for granted.

9. Tito's Propaganda Accepted at Face Value. Adverse Facts Neglected.

The news of the new Yugoslav land reform bill appeared in VOA on May 14, again bringing only and solely the interpretation the Yugoslav communist regime gave to it. This measure which represents the latest double crossing of the Yugoslav peasants by Tito's regime, caused great popular dissatisfaction in Yugoslavia. Under the pressure of peasant revolt against the collectivization, the communist regime was forced to let the peasants take their holdings out of the collectives. This happened in March this year. Tito's regime fixed at that time the maximum private land holding at seventy four acres. Only two months later, a new land reform bill was issued limiting the holdings to twenty five acres. The discontent was well justified since a typical peasant family of the traditional cooperative kind which is typical of Serbian peasants, cannot subsist on such small holdings.

Our listeners in Yugoslavia were waiting to hear what we would say. The VOA news desk brought the news the way Yugoslav Communist Party paper 'Borba' explained it stating that the Tito government took

over the land for redistribution to poor and landless farmers. It gave the following interpretation without mentioning its source: "Observers point out that the March land reform measure - fixing maximum holdings at 74 acres - had left many discontented among the poorer farmers. Many rich farmers immediately withdrew from the collectives, leaving the former landless farmers again with no acreage at all." Any student of Yugoslav affairs knows that pre-war Yugoslavia was a predominantly agricultural country and that large land holdings were practically non-existent. Yugoslav farmers owned, tilled and lived off their land which was pretty evenly divided among them. There were few very rich farmers and few landless peasants. Tenant farms were practically unknown in Yugoslavia. Peasants lived and worked on their own land.

With this in mind, it becomes obvious that the explanation by Tito's regime of the legalized robbery performed on Yugoslav farmers is purely a willful communist interpretation of that repressive measure and utterly unacceptable to the Yugoslav population. It is unnecessary to stress here what disappointment it was for the Yugoslav VOA listeners when they saw that we here too had swallowed the communist line, and had taken Tito's explanation without question. The disappointment was expressed in private letters received here and through our listening posts in Yugoslavia.

10. VOA Line Follows the Official Yugoslav Line.

Throughout my four years with the VOA I must regretfully state that not one news item concerning Yugoslavia differed in interpretation from the official pattern of the Yugoslav regime. It seems as if the Yugoslav Tanjug agency was source for all of them. Much of that material was unusable for the Yugoslav Desk for the obvious reason that had we used it, we would have lost the majority of our listeners and would have identified ourselves with the Tito regime. The chief of our desk was well aware of that and rejected such material. In that which we had to give, we played it down to avoid alienating our listeners.

Why was it necessary to give such specially favorable place to news emanating from the Yugoslav communist regime is something that puzzled many of us in VOA. We were well aware of the U.S. official stand toward Tito since his expulsion from the Cominform. However, in all statements coming from the leaders of the United States Government it was repeatedly stressed that the U.S. Government does not approve of Tito's communist regime and its methods. All the help that was sent to Yugoslavia was intended to help the needy population and not to strengthen a communist dictatorship. The moral help which VOA out of ignorance, immaturity or deliberate purpose gave to Tito's communist regime caused irreparable harm. The favored pet treatment of Tito and the apology for his repressive measures which did not differ from any other communist country, showed in the eyes of VOA listeners that the United States had double standards. What was bad for the Soviet type of communism, was not so bad when done by Tito's brand of communism. With such an attitude we could not be expected to win new friends among the population of captive communist countries, or to persuade the wavering majority in free countries that there can be no deals with communism.

11. Our Good Will is Not Returned in the Yugoslav Press.

In connection with the above I would also like to state that

in following the writing of the Yugoslav communist press in recent years, nowhere was it noticeable that the United States news had similar favorite and fair treatment as did Yugoslav news in our VOA. On the contrary, frequent attacks on our senators such as Senator Taft or Mc Carthy were conspicuous. Statements by American congressmen and government leaders are seldom given in straight form without communist interpretation and distortion. The aid to Yugoslavia is played down or not even mentioned. Every little slip from the part of the West is used as a good target for anti-western propaganda. With all this in mind the Yugoslav listeners are showing signs of impatience with VOA's too tolerant attitude toward Tito's tantrums. The audience mail shows that well. They would forgive us all the aid we sent to Tito only if they would see that we knew who he was and with whom we were dealing.

12. Communist Statements Accepted Without Commentary.

On May 31, this year, VOA reported the nation-wide television interview with Leo Mates, the Yugoslav Ambassador to the United Nations. His remarks were given ample space. He gave his opinion on the new Kremlin rulers and new Soviet tactics. In spite of internal difficulties the Soviet Union, in the opinion of Mr. Mates, did not decrease its anti-Yugoslav campaign. Here Mr. Mates mentioned the obligatory border incidents as signs of constant Soviet pressure. Then came a paragraph which showed that VOA courtesy to Mr. Mates extended too far. He said to his American listeners that his country was rapidly changing its national institutions from past patterns. He cited changes in land laws and less stringent collectivization measures.

Such half-truths and half-statements cannot be transmitted without adequate comment to foreign listeners, especially to listeners in communist countries. What institutions was Tito's regime changing? To what pattern? More orthodox communist or western democratic? What changes in land laws were made? For the better or worse for the Yugoslav population? All these questions remained unanswered and the U.S. Information Agency reported the news the way it came from its communist source. Such misleading and one-sided news items emanating from communist sources are most harmful to the VOA and its prestige among its listeners. They expect us to give the truth. We can record communist utterances but only with due respect and stress to what is true and what is false in them. Otherwise we will never avoid being considered gullible, immature, if not cynically indifferent as to where the truth lies.

13. The Case of Tito's Arrogant Speech in Pazin.

On June 14, this year VOA recorded the speech Tito made in Pazin, Yugoslavia on relations between Yugoslavia and the Soviet Union. It was again straight news without comment although it was one of the most provoking and puzzling statements concerning Yugoslav-Soviet relations. The Yugoslav dictator in rather harsh terms gave an outline of Soviet "imperialistic policies", noting that no change occurred in that respect since Stalin's death. He too stressed the border incidents which, according to him, even doubled since Stalin died. Then, from the rather defiant and provocative attitude toward the Soviets, he announced that at the suggestion of Moscow, his and the Soviet governments will raise their diplomatic representatives to the rank of ambassadors. He then again hurried to say that the new move will not mean improvement or even normalization of relations with Moscow and that his government "will not be tempted by the Soviet suggestion to alter its policy of cooperation with the West."

Two conclusions come to the mind when analyzing Tito's speech: either he has really found out that a weakened Soviet Union, torn by internal struggle, can take his defiant attitude and do nothing about it - then the border incidents would be entirely out of question - or the whole statement such as it is, was made with the tacit approval of the Soviets to avoid raising suspicion among the western nations. The remark that he, Tito, will not be tempted by the Soviet suggestion to alter his policy of cooperation with the west, shows a new way of talking to the Soviet giant, which even the greatest western powers could not indulge, least of all a small country at the rim of the Soviet empire, threatened to be swallowed at any moment by the Soviet colossus.

The puzzling speech raised quite a number of commentaries in the American press. VOA however chose to go tacitly over it and again leave its listeners in despair as to what was the reaction of the United States. Since no official comment could possibly have been made at that time from the US Government sources, the gap could have been filled and listeners satisfied by giving an honest cross-section of American public opinion by way of a press review. This, however, was not done and the speech was given without further explanation the way Tito chose to give it

14. The Failure to Effectuate a Change.

From the poll that the USIS conducted in Yugoslavia as to the value and merit of the VOA Yugoslav broadcasts in comparison to the British and French radio stations, it came to our notice that the Yugoslav listeners were very eager to hear reviews of the American press in general and particularly those concerning Yugoslav affairs. I must note here that the press reviews concerning Yugoslavia were frowned upon by the propaganda policy making body of the VOA. It found them too daring. Mr. Denich managed to put through only few of them, and then in a purged form, with favorable pro-Tito comments following the adverse ones.

Here it should be also stressed that the press review policy of the VOA was far from honest and unbiased. Writers in charge of press summaries, whether on their own initiative or somebody else's instruction, gave a meager cross-section of the American public opinion, leaning heavily and sometimes exclusively on The New York Times and The Herald Tribune. Few other papers from the vast choice of American press were also chosen such as Kansas Star, Washington Post, New York Post, Philadelphia Inquirer and Baltimore Sun. Scripps Howard or Hearst papers were very seldom or not at all represented. By giving press reviews from that limited choice, the reaction of the American public opinion to different important issues was not honestly recorded. The one-sided representation of the American public opinion through press reviews left VOA's vast audience abroad unprepared for the sweeping victory of the Republican Party and President Eisenhower in the November presidential elections. It must have come as a great surprise because of the way the VOA put through its comments, press reviews and news, it let it be known that the majority of the American people approved wholeheartedly of the main features of the Truman-Acheson foreign and domestic policy, with the exception of few disgruntled old Republican die-hards such as Senator Taft or General Mac Arthur. The Republican victory came as a shock not only to quite a number of VOA personnel with the so-called 'liberal' and 'progressive' leanings but also to their comrades-in-thoughts in Europe whom they were conditioning for the continuation of policy of the former Administration.

Behind the Iron Curtain however, General Eisenhower's victory meant a tremendous shot in the arm and new hope for the oppressed ~~xxx~~ people under communist domination. In Belgrade alone, more than four thousand persons gathered in front of the USIS premises to get a copy of the President's inaugural and later his foreign policy speech, in spite of the watchful eye of the Yugoslav secret police. The hopes were high. They wanted to hear something new, more hopeful, more in the tradition of the great American principles of honor and freedom for all. Again to them in the captive countries VOA was the only and sole source of information from the free world and its uncontested leader, the United States. What did they hear? The same they heard before. The top of American leadership was changed, however, the people in VOA remained the same. The same feature writers, commentators, news casters, continued writing in the same vein of half-hearted anti-communism with apologetic attitude to neutrals such as Nehru of India or anti-Stalinist such as Tito. In the name of the Republican Government now, they gave the same interpretation and slant to whatever they wrote and which VOA audiences tired of hearing.

15. We Did Our Best.

In full honesty I must state here that good many of us in the Yugoslav Unit did not follow that pattern since the very beginning of our work. Most of us escaped nazi and communist tyranny alike and came to this country with definitely set mind of what communism was and how can it be fought. We simply could not use such terms as 'Stalinism' in our translations of standard commentaries written by VOA feature writers, since it was the term first invented by Tito to draw the difference between Stalin's and his brand of communism. We painfully avoided all the pitfalls of appeasement, timidity, apology and encouragement of defeatism. With our conscience as guide and the thorough understanding of psychology of the Yugoslav people, we chose that what would be most palatable to them, which would keep their spirits and hopes high. We could not criticize Tito's regime directly but we did it most vehemently by criticizing communist methods in general. News ~~xxx~~ on Tito and Yugoslavia, if not critical, we recorded in the shortest fashion or ignored completely. The fact that they were ignored and identified with other communist regimes, was our only and best weapon against the Yugoslav communists and the only road left to win our listeners.

16. Basic Admissions of Communist Aims Disregarded.

It would be interesting to note what attitude Tito took toward the West a little more than two years ago, after the rift with Moscow was already few years old. In connection with the American aid to Yugoslavia at a reception for the railroad workers, on January 11, 1951, Tito said: "Every machine which enters our country, helps to build Socialism.".... "We saw how right the Bolsheviks were when they asserted that Socialism can be built with the aid of the capitalistic states....The American engineers built the largest power combine, Magnitorsk, for the Russians and it never occurred to anyone to question their (Russians) loyalty to communism. The aid of the western capitalists to us has exactly the same value.".... At the annual celebration of the Bolshevik October Revolution in October 1950, Mijalko Todorovich, member of the Central Committee of the Serbian Communist Party and Minister, held a speech in Belgrade. Among other things he said: " In its fight against Cominform,

the Communist Party of Yugoslavia does not struggle only for the independence and the socialist upbuilding of Yugoslavia. From the beginning she (CPY) was aware that this struggle was in defense of Marxism-Leninism from revisionism which is more harmful and dangerous than anything else to the present. She (CPY) understands that the very fate of Socialism is at stake!..... Avdo Humo, a member of the Central Committee of the Yugoslav Communist Party said at a conference with the functionaries of the Party at a railroad shop in Sarajevo: "In the last war we also got our arms from the Germans even though at times at had to be at the price of bloody battles. Thus is shown more clearly the wisdom of our Party when now, without sacrifices of any kind we take from the enemy what we require!.....

17. The Bad and the "Good" Communists.

Quite a few scripts and dramatized versions were written by VOA script writers on the theme that Stalin betrayed the "true and good" marxism preached by Lenin. One dramatized version came out under the title "Death of Lenin, 1924.", of the series Do You Remember When, No 70, where the tendency was unmistakably clear that communism in itself was good but it was betrayed by its arch fiend Stalin. I wonder what would have been the reaction of the Yugoslav listeners on that theory coming through VOA, when the same theory was the official line of Tito's communism toward Stalin's brand. Fortunately that script was stopped by our Desk. October Revolution, Kronstadt Uprising were also dutifully remembered and dramatized when events from past and recent American history did not get so much attention. The order of the day in the scripts was, not to mention or attack just plain communism of any kind, but to use euphemisms such as 'Stalinism', 'international communism' or vaguely 'totalitarianism', as if the so-called 'national communism' was something better and acceptable. As the recent uprising in East Germany and Czechoslovakia and other communist countries shows, the people under communist rule do not want communism in any form whether it be Stalin's or Tito's brand but complete freedom and national independence. The wishful, muddled thinking of American 'progressives' of creating as an attracting magnet the so-called 'third force' with Britain's and Tito's socialism as leaders in the world, did not find a receptive ground among people under communist rule.

18. "Valuable Marx" and its "Harmful Distortions".

The VOA scripts on Arts in America written by Nathan Click were mainly devoted to book reviews. The choice of books reviews favored books and authors who dealt with social problems. Although that type of American literature is also representative of American culture, it is only a part of over-all picture. The people who appreciate the material culture of America do not know enough about her purest art achievements and spiritual contributions to the western civilization. Here is where the stress should have been. One particular script, Arts in America No 14, on Edmund Wilson, an American literary critic, contained among the well written lines a few odd passages. He too used the expression 'Stalinism' instead of communism. The reviewer praised Wilson as being thoroughly acquainted with Marx whose critic he later became and says: "Wilson had the background and independence to distinguish what was valuable in Marx and what was harmful. He also distinguished between

between Marx's actual ideas, and the crude, distorted versions of those ideas spread by Communist writers." I doubt the wisdom of distinguishing between Marx's actual ideas, which judging from the context, were something worth while and the ' crude , distorted versions spread by Communists.' The people throughout the world, and especially those in communist countries are fed up with Marx and his ideas in any form, as well as with communism, if there is any distinction between them. Further in the same text it is said: "My aim is to be truly international", Wilson told an interviewer recently. "It is worth noting", remarks Nathan Glick, "that a similar remark by a Soviet critic in the Stalin's regime current nationalist hysteria, would be inevitably denounced as 'cosmopolitanism' and cause that critic the loss of his job, if not of his head." The criticism of Stalin was sound. However, the term used 'nationalist hysteria' had too many derogatory overtones in itself and could be offensive to those many people who still believe in nationalism as a sound, normal force like patriotism or family life.

19. Is Nationalism an Ally of Communism?

The term and idea of nationalism was meticulously avoided by the VOA propaganda policy. Even as recently as middle of April of this year, in its Breakfast Comment Package of April 12, VOA quotes correctly President Eisenhower's remark on the occasion of the Pan American Day that "the special merit of the Pan-American achievement is to have triumphed as well as we have, over the temptations of heedless nationalism." New York Times elaborated on that idea and gave it another interpretation which VOA brought in its review. It said: "The New York newspaper (Times) calls nationalism ' the greatest threat to Pan-American unity and peace' and says that communism also feeds on the same nationalistic spirit."

President Eisenhower nowhere discarded the idea of nationalism in itself; he rejected only the idea of heedless nationalism, which is entirely correct. The idea that neither communism nor nationalism are good, that they are two faces of the same evil is a strange thought to the European traditional ways of thinking, where nationalism is synonymous to patriotism. It would be utterly unacceptable to ~~in~~ our listeners in Yugoslavia.

The complete change of attitude by VOA on that subject came recently, after the popular uprising in East Germany. Numerous commentaries were dedicated to the valiant resistance of the German workers and the population against their communist masters. What was completely ignored in the case of Yugoslav open resistance to communist collectivization, was now in the case of East Germany exploited to the maximum of its propaganda value, and exploited very well. H. Maier in his commentary "Germany and Austria" of June 29, said among others: "What the Germans want is nationalism... Those rivers of people flowing through the streets and avenues during the week of eruption was nationalism in its purest form, and everyone recognized it as such.... Nothing could be hidden any longer. A man loves his native land, his own way of life, first, second and always.".....

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EX - 118

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VOICE OF AMERICA, IS - YU. SENATE APPROPRIATIONS COMMITTEE HAS CONFIDENTIALLY FURNISHED COPIES OF CORRESPONDENCE INDICATING FOLLOWING: HENRY LOBE, FORMER VOA TRANSLATOR - ANNOUNCER OF 90-17 185TH ST., HOLLISS 23, LONG ISLAND, NEW YORK, RESIGNED BY LETTER TO VOA OF 5-29-53, IN WHICH HE CRITICIZED ATTITUDE OF VOA TOWARDS TITO AND YUGOSLAV COMMUNISM AS WEAK AND INEFFECTIVE. SEE NEW YORK FILE 123-2778. SIMILAR LETTER OF RESIGNATION WAS SUBMITTED BY MRS. MIRJANA VUJNOVICH (NY 123-1974) OF 34-45 27TH STREET, JACKSON HEIGHTS, NEW YORK, FORMER VOA RADIO SCRIPT WRITER ON 6-21-53, IN WHICH SHE CRITICIZED VOA'S POLICY TOWARDS YUGOSLAVIA AS TRID AND IN NEED OF MUCH CORRECTION. SHE ALSO CLAIMED VOA HAS EMPLOYEES WHO MIGHT BE POTENTIAL SECURITY RISKS IN TIME OF WAR OR EMERGENCY. SHE SAID DISCHARGE OF YUGOSLAV UNIT CHIEF DENICH WAS UNFAIR, THAT HE HAD BEEN UNJUSTLY ACCUSED BY MR. PEPICH, MISS YEFICH, AND A THIRD UNNAMED VOA EMPLOYEE AND THAT THEY HAD WAITED THREE YEARS TO COMPLAIN ABOUT IRREGULARITIES COMMITTED BY DENICH IN WHICH THEY HAD BEEN WILLING ACCOMPLICES. SHE MENTIONED VOA SPECIAL COMMENTARY 1262, "THE SHIRT AND THE FLAG," BY H. COURLANDER (SEE NY 123-270) AS AN EXAMPLE OF "GLORIFICATION OF COMMUNIST FANATICAL WILL. SHE INDICATED NATHAN GLICK (SEE NY 123-2527) IN A VOA BOOK REVIEW HAD UNWISELY PRAISED A DISTINCTION MADE BETWEEN THE "VALUABLE" AND THE "HARMFUL" IN MARX'S WRITINGS BY THE LITERARY CRITIC EDMUND WILSON. INTERVIEW LOBE AND VUJNOVICH IMMEDIATELY; ASCERTAIN WHETHER THEIR CRITICISMS ARE IN GOOD FAITH OR BECAUSE OF PERSONAL OR OTHER REASONS AND

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NOV 19 1953

COMM-FBI

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

OBTAIN ALL INFORMATION PERTINENT TO OUR INTERESTS. SUBMIT BRIEF GENERAL RESUME OF INTERVIEWS IN BLANK MEMO UNDER ABOVE TITLE AND SUBMIT ALL INFORMATION RELATING TO SPECIFIC INDIVIDUALS IN SEPARATE BLANK MEMOS UNDER APPROPRIATE TITLES. ALL MEMOS ARE TO BE SUITABLE FOR DISTRIBUTION. PROTECT SENATE APPROPRIATION COMMITTEE AS SOURCE.

DEC 17 1953

ROOVER

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : A. H. Belmont

DATE: November 17, 1953

FROM : W. A. Branigan

SUBJECT: HENRY LOBE;
 MRS. MIRJANA VUJNOVICH;
 MICHAEL KUPEV;
 VOICE OF AMERICA

Tolson _____
 Ladd _____
 Nichols _____
 Belmont _____
 Clegg _____
 Glavin _____
 Harbo _____
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 Tele. Room _____
 Holloman _____
 Sizoo _____
 Miss Gandy _____

SYNOPSIS:

Received from Senate Appropriations Committee on 11/6/53 were copies of letters from Henry Lobe, Mrs. Mirjana Vujnovich, and Michael Kupev, described as former Voice of America employees, forwarded by them to the Committee as well as copies of acknowledgment by Committee members. The letters of Lobe and Vujnovich stated their reasons for resigning from Voice of America which in substance were that Voice of America took too conciliatory a stand toward Communism in Yugoslavia; Mrs. Vujnovich in addition indicating that there were some people in Voice of America who might be potential security risks in time of war or emergency. Kupev set forth pro-Communist or pro-Nazi allegations against a number of employees of Bulgarian Desks of the Voice of America and Radio Free Europe, which he had submitted to FBI on 9/14/53. On 10/16/53, our New York office was instructed to interview Kupev concerning individuals named by him to determine if additional investigation beyond that conducted in original Voice of America cases is warranted. It is recommended Lobe and Mrs. Vujnovich likewise be interviewed to ascertain what information they may have which would warrant further inquiry, and that meanwhile Justice Department be given copies of correspondence furnished to us by the Senate Appropriations Committee and that U.S. Information Agency be advised we are interviewing original sources.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

It is recommended:

(1) That Lobe and Mrs. Vujnovich be interviewed for more detailed information and if you approve, an airtel is attached for transmittal to New York dated 11/19/53 containing instructions to that effect.

RECORDED-49

100-346628-187

NOV 24 1953

PJC, LEK:mjh
 Attachment

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

(2) That the United States Information Agency be advised by the attached memo dated 11/19/53 that while the material made available in this instance by the Senate Appropriations Committee appears to contain principally criticism of VOA'S administrative policies, we are having the original sources interviewed to obtain any information which might fall within our jurisdiction since some VOA employees have been specifically mentioned by name in the material.

(3) That copies of the correspondence made available by The Senate Appropriations Committee be furnished to the Department of Justice with the explanation that the original sources are being interviewed by Bureau Agents and that additional pertinent information will be forwarded upon receipt. The necessary (30) Photostats will be made up and forwarded upon approval of this recommendation.

DETAILS:

Leo C. Nulty of the Senate Appropriations Committee furnished Photostats on 11/6/53 of correspondence between members of that Committee and Henry Lobe, Mrs. Mirjana Vujnovich and Michael Kupev, whom Nulty described as former employees of the Voice of America (VOA). The correspondence referred to is being treated separately below. Mr. Nulty stated that copies of the same correspondence were being furnished by him to Charles Noone of the United States Information Agency.

HENRY LOBE

Henry Lobe of New York City, a translator-announcer of the Yugoslav (Slovene) Desk of the Voice of America, submitted a letter of resignation to that agency dated 5/29/53 stating therein that he was resigning because of a sense of frustration in his work and because other employment had "presented itself." In substance, Lobe's letter stated that VOA's fight against Soviet imperialism and Communism had never been successful and that its stand toward Tito's Communism was far from correct. VOA's policy toward Yugoslav Communism was weak and too often closed its eyes and ears to Tito's dictatorship and tyranny. As examples, Lobe claimed that (1) the economic plight of 12,000,000 Yugoslav peasants in 1951 was the result of famine produced by the Communist system, whereas VOA stressed the drought of the period as the cause. (2) While VOA accentuated the Katyn mass murders, it has not mentioned Tito's "Katyns." (3) VOA broadcasts to Yugoslavia report religious persecution in other Communist countries, but say nothing of the same crimes in Yugoslavia. (4) When the Christian Democratic Union of Central Europe (CDUCE) held its congress in New York, VOA dispatches for three days omitted the name of Yugoslavia as a participant, although the CDUCE includes exiles from Yugoslavia, as well as other Communist-dominated countries. (5) When three Yugoslav Army mechanics defected in the United States (in 4/53 at Chicago), VOA first omitted the story, later reported it in changed form.

Lobe alleged that while VOA is better serving its purpose under the "new administration," the Yugoslav Desk did not change

materially and VOA, while concerned with Iron Curtain countries, overlooks Communism in Yugoslavia.

Lobe offered the following suggestions by way of improving VOA:

- (1) Fill vacancies with carefully selected individuals dedicated to the "cause of freedom for all mankind."
- (2) Reduce the number of emissions ^{off} to Communist countries which depict how bad Communism is and how ^{the} United States of America stands materially, since people behind the Iron Curtain and Yugoslavs are fully aware of both facts.
- (3) Increase the number of broadcasts giving people everywhere every sign of their prospective liberation. Advance the cause of freedom by starting ^{movements} toward self-liberation in all Communist countries short of large scale hostilities.
- (4) VOA must be more aggressive, since every idea must be aggressive or perish.
- (5) Cease or at least avoid using stories of so-called Communist auto-criticism.
- (6) Use more short interviews with Americans of different nationality backgrounds which would greatly attract and increase audiences.
- (7) The VOA Nationality Desk should have more freedom over the material used for programs, because that which seems important to an American is not always important to a Russian. Personnel on such desks would often produce better programs than professional VOA writers.
- (8) VOA should have a basically sound and consistent American policy. Its fight against Communism should be not only in selected areas but world wide.

In a one-page summary attached to Lobe's letter were set forth information and official quotations to show Yugoslavia's lack of gratitude for American help, her opposition to the Western powers' position on the Korean, Western Germany and Indonesian issues, and her dedication to the eventual victory of Communism.

By cover letter of 6/22/53, Lobe sent a copy of his letter of resignation and attached summary to the Senator Styles Bridges of the Senate Appropriations Committee. Senator Bridges by letter of 6/27/53 acknowledged Lobe's letter and said he would make it

available to the members of "the Committee" "when we have hearings on this subject in the near future." (Mr. Nulty explained that no such hearings are scheduled to his knowledge.)

Photostats of all three letters were furnished to us by Mr. Nulty on 11/6/53.

Bureau file 123-4093 relates to a Special Inquiry - State Department (VOA) investigation of Dr. Hinko (Harry) Lobe, a Yugoslav displaced person who is believed to be the Henry Lobe mentioned above, concerning whom no derogatory information was developed. Copies of a Washington, D. C., report dated 12/22/49, a Cleveland report dated 12/19/49, and a New York report dated 12/16/49 were sent to the Department of State by memorandum on 12/27/49.

MRS. MIRJANA VUJNOVICH

In a letter dated 8/21/53, Mrs. Mirjana Vujnovich of New York, a radio script writer, submitted her resignation to VOA, stating that she was resigning for the following reasons:

- (1) VOA policy which had not changed substantially in the past four years was not in the best interests of the United States. VOA's timid wavering stand could not win over true allies of the American people.
- (2) The new administration made no change in the VOA's half-hearted fight for half truth and half liberty, and people committed to the Acheson - Truman policy continue in charge of VOA programs.
- (3) The personnel and security policy of the VOA disregards the basic elements on which to build a cadre of civil servants of unquestionable integrity, loyalty and character. It tolerates slander, encourages gossip, disproportionate ambitions and vindictiveness. Mrs. Vujnovich said she was surprised to learn at the indoctrination course on the organization and function of the United States Information Agency that any complaint by a VOA employee should be submitted to Alfred Julia of the Personnel Branch instead of submitting it through his immediate superior first.
- (4) Responsible persons in VOA are unaware of or indifferent to the large percentage of people who might be potential security risks in time of war or emergency. Pro-leftists, fellow travellers, and opportunists still make up the majority of VOA personnel.
- (5) Many responsible persons in VOA do not possess a "profound knowledge" of Communism and Communist tactics, nor do they

realize that a Communist is not necessarily a member of the Communist Party, but one who thinks and reasons as a Communist knowingly or unwittingly.

(6) VOA policy toward Tito likewise has not changed under the new administration. Criticism of Tito's dictatorial measures, distortion of truth and double-crossing agrarian policy is forbidden.

(7) Under Mr. _____ Denich, the VOA Yugoslav Unit in view of existing policy and material available did all in its power to win and keep Yugoslav listeners, but his uncompromising anti-Communist stand was not duly appreciated as he was dismissed on minor charges made by three disgruntled employees of disproportionate ambitions and questionable character and integrity.

(8) Denich's trial was not conducted in good faith with justice and impartiality toward all involved. The three employees who accused him (Mrs. Vujnovich does not specify charges) waited three years to complain about irregularities committed by Denich in which they had been willing accomplices.

(9) The same employees, Mr. Pepich and Miss Yeftich, brought up charges of irregularities, drunkenness, and immorality against other employees of the (VOA Yugoslav) Unit, but such charges were never proven and the accusers who were never punished as perjurers are still in VOA - a demoralizing personnel policy.

Attached to Mrs. Vujnovich's letter was a ten-page "Analysis Based on Documentation of the VOA Broadcasting Policy," which cites instances wherein in her opinion "VOA broadcasting policy failed in relation to its audience abroad." Instances cited by Mrs. Vujnovich are the following:

(1) While the exploits of other United Nations troops received notice, American heroism in Korea went unnoticed.

(2) The shameful Kojima Camp riots and attendant atrocities committed by Communist PW's were described at great length by VOA. This resulted in (a) the loss of faith in American arms and the free world, since such atrocities were tolerated. (b) The glorification of the Communist fanatical will of purpose and strength so that all opposition to it is useless. One such commentary was Special Comment Number 1262, "The Shirt and the Flag," by H. Courlander.

(3) General MacArthur's speech to West Point graduates which was excellent propaganda received only one line of mention in VOA emissions.

(4) Raymond Swing's commentary from the Republican Convention in Chicago gave rather ironic and frivolous treatment

to that dramatic and important event. (Mrs. Vujnovich implies this commentary was broadcast by VOA, but should not have been because of Swing's treatment..)

(5) About a year before, VOA devoted a lengthy news feature to an article by Supreme Court Justice William Douglas in "The Reporter" (magazine) on Yugoslavia in which he "patted the shoulder" of the Tito regime, thereby giving Yugoslav listeners the misleading impression that in spite of drawbacks, civil liberties were on the way.

When
(6) / Yugoslav peasantry was fighting collectivism, VOA issued instructions limiting news thereon with the comment, "We are not conducting campaign."

(7) The story of three Yugoslav Army mechanics who defected was used by VOA, but bore the caption "Not for Use By The Yugoslav Desk." While the story was later classified and used, their request for political asylum to avoid return to a Communist tyranny was omitted.

(8) VOA gave generous publicity to so-called border incidents incited by Yugoslav's neighboring countries. One such incident was credited to "Colonel Ivan," described as a leading Yugoslav Military commentator. To quote Yugoslav Communist sources is detrimental to the prestige of the United States.

(9) On May 14, 1953, news of the Yugoslav Land Reform Bill appeared in VOA broadcasts, but again only as interpreted by the Yugoslav Communist regime. Yugoslav listeners were thus greatly disappointed to note we had "swallowed" the Communist line.

(10) In four years not one VOA news item concerning Yugoslavia differed in interpretation from the official Yugoslav Government pattern. This did irreparable harm, even though the United States Government stand was to aid the Yugoslav people, not its Communist Government.

(11) On the contrary, United States news in the Yugoslav press received far from the favorable and fair treatment Yugoslav news got from VOA and frequently consisted of attacks on our senators.

(12) VOA on May 31, 1953, reported the nationwide television interview of Leo Mates, Yugoslav Ambassador to the United Nations. VOA courtesy was extended too far, since Mates followed the usual Yugoslav line concerning border incidents and Soviet Russia and then said his country was rapidly changing its national institutions, mentioning less stringent collectivization measures and half truths which were not commented upon by VOA, thus further damaging our prestige.

(13) On June 14, 1953, VOA recorded Tito's arrogant speech at Pazin, Yugoslavia, again "straight without comment," although it was puzzling and provoking.

(14) The VOA review of the American press was meager and far from honest or unbiased, although Yugoslav listeners had indicated eagerness for such material. In the name of the present Republican Administration, the same personnel is giving forth the same "slant" as before.

(15) Many of "us" did "our" best to circumvent VOA policy as best "we" could by avoiding Tito phrases, such as "Stalinism," and all the pitfalls of appeasement and apology.

(16) Note that in January, 1951, Tito pointed out how the Americans helped the Russians build the great power project Magnitogorsk, but that it occurred to no one to question the Russians' loyalty to Communism and how Western capitalists now have the same value to the Yugoslavs. Several other Yugoslav leaders are quoted in the same vein.

(17) Quite a few VOA scripts were written, depicting Stalin as the betrayer of the "true and good Marxism" preached by Lenin, including one "Death of Lenin, 1924," which was fortunately stopped.

(18) VOA scripts on arts in America which were written by Nathan Glick were mainly devoted to book reviews. Reviews of books dealing with social procedures were favored. They are only part of the overall picture. In one review on Edmund Wilson, the reviewer, pointed out that Wilson was able to distinguish the valuable from the harmful in Marxism. Mrs. Vujnovich expressed doubt as to the wisdom of making such a distinction, since people are fed up with Marxism and his ideas in any form.

(19) VOA had meticulously avoided the term "nationalism" as if it were an ally of Communism. However, it changed its views after the popular uprising in Eastern Germany.

By letter of 8/29/53, Mrs. Vujnovich sent copies of her letter and analysis to Senator William F. Knowland of the Senate Appropriations Committee, and by letter of 9/3/53, J. P. Gleason, Executive Secretary to Senator Knowland acknowledged receipt of Mrs. Vujnovich's letter.

Photostats of three letters concerning Mrs. Vujnovich were also furnished to us by Mr. Nulty on 11/6/53.

Bureau file 123-2932 contains the results of a Special Inquiry - State Department (VOA) investigation of Mrs. Vujnovich which disclosed no derogatory information concerning her, except for a CIA report of 1946 which contained an allegation that she was more interested in the well being of Yugoslavia than of the United States. Her husband, George Vujnovich, who served in World War II as an officer with Military Intelligence and OSS from 10/42 to 9/46, allegedly had accepted several thousand dollars from a Belgrade family to help them obtain United States visas, but had failed either to return the money or to obtain the visas. Copies of eight reports concerning Mrs. Vujnovich were sent to the Department of State by memorandum of 6/27/49.

The Miss Yeftich mentioned by Mrs. Vujnovich is believed to be Ikonja Yeftich, an employee who has served our New York office as a reliable informant and double agent since 1948 in a number of cases involving Yugoslav Government officials' seeking information on Yugoslav-American matters.

"Mr. Denich" mentioned by Mrs. Vujnovich appears to be Branislav Denich, also known as, who had been in charge of VOA's Yugoslav Unit (123-22). "Mr. Pepich" may be Bozidar Pepich (123-561); H. Courlander is probably Harold Aaron Courlander (123-781); and Nathan Glick is the subject of Bureau file 123-3689. In all of these cases, the results of our Special Inquiry - State Department (VOA) investigations were furnished to the Department of State.

MICHAEL KUPEV

Michael Kupev, Chairman of the Association of the Free Bulgarian Journalists in the United States of America by letter dated 9/14/53 to Senator William F. Knowland forwarded a statement concerning the Bulgarian Desk at both the VOA and Radio Free Europe. The material furnished by Kupev to Senator Knowland had also been submitted by Kupev to the Bureau on 9/14/53. A review of its contents disclosed that Kupev had made certain pro-Communist allegations concerning Boyan Chukanov, Rony Eshaya, Vassil Furnad, and Tzvetan Litov, attached to the Bulgarian Desk of the VOA.

Kupev also made certain proCommunist or pro-Nazi allegations concerning the following individuals attached to the Bulgarian Desk of Radio Free Europe: Dimitar Mazankiev, Mircho Smirkarov, Irina Chukanova (wife of Boyan Chukanov), Simeon Stoyanov, Philip Boyagiev, Methode Zahariev, Bogomil Terekiev, Stanko Gornev.

Bureau files disclose that investigations had been conducted by the Bureau in the following Special Inquiry - State Department (VOA) cases, the subjects of which may be identical with the individuals of similar names mentioned by Kupev: Boyan Petkoff Choukanoff, also known as (123-3452); Ronald Mair Eshaya (123-712); Vasil Demiter Furnad, also known as (123-34); Bogomil Ivanov Terekiev, with aliases (100-378812), Internal Security - BU, is an additional

investigation conducted in this connection.

Copies of reports in the above cases were previously furnished to the Department of State. On 10/16/53, both the Department of State and CIA were advised of the foregoing information concerning Kupev and informed that further inquiry was being made to determine the bona fides of Kupev's allegations and whether additional investigation was warranted. The New York office on 10/16/53 was instructed to interview Michael Kupev concerning each of the individuals mentioned by him to determine if his allegations were made in good faith and if they are sufficient to merit additional investigation.

Bureau file 123-13647 reflects that Michael Kupev, a former Bulgarian opera singer, was subject of a VOA investigation conducted in April or May, 1952. Investigation disclosed that Kupev was released from a Radio Free Europe position which he held from 5/50 to 1/52 because of a clash between him and Dimitri Matzankiev over ideas relating to broadcasts to Bulgaria; that Boyan Choukanoff of VOA advised that due to a previous argument with Kupev the latter began spreading stories that Choukanoff was a Communist; that Bishop Andrey of the Bulgarian Orthodox Church advised he could not recommend Kupev because of a financial transaction in which Kupev had never remitted certain monies to the head of the Bulgarian Church in Turkey. John M. Michael, an accountant of the American Mission Board in Boston, advised Kupev was an embezzler and, therefore, could not recommend him for Government employment. Allegedly, Lawrence Moore, a former United States Attache in Turkey, gave Kupev authority to use his bank account for emergency use when Kupev came to the United States, but Kupev drew \$8,000 from the account and has never repaid it.

By letter of 9/18/53, Mr. Kupev's letter to Senator Knowland was acknowledged by Senator Knowland's Executive Secretary, Mr. Gleason.

Photostats of both letters concerning Kupev were furnished to us by Mr. Nulty on 11/6/53.

[Handwritten signatures and initials]
W.C. 2 JH
PC

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~~BY COURIER SERVICE~~

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Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

NJB
TO : Director, FBI
FROM : SAC, New York (105-6838)
SUBJECT: VOICE OF AMERICA
INTERNAL SECURITY - YU

DATE: 12/23/53

Rebuairtel, 11/19/53, in which the New York Office was instructed to interview HENRY LOBE and Mrs. MARJANA VUJNOVIC and furnish brief resumes of interviews to the Bureau in blank memorandum form.

It is noted that Mrs. VUJNOVIC has been interviewed, but the New York Office has been unable to interview LOBE but expects to interview him within the next week. Upon completion of the interview with LOBE requested, blank memoranda will promptly be furnished to the Bureau.

NJM:kdd

55 JAN 28 1954

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CG

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

FROM : *213* SAC, New York (105-6838)

SUBJECT: *yes* VOA,
IS-YU

DATE: 1/8/54

Re BuAir-Tel to NYO instructing that MIRJANA VUJNOVICH, Jackson Heights, NY, former VOA radio scriptwriter, be interviewed to determine information re her criticisms of VOA's policy toward Yugoslavia.

Mrs. MIRJANA VUJNOVICH, 34-45 87th Street, Jackson Heights, LI, NY, was interviewed on 12/17/53 by SAS JAMES M. ANDERSON and RICHARD U. PERKINS.

Attached herewith is the original and four copies of blank memorandum setting forth the results of interview with Mrs. VUJNOVICH.

Encs. (5)

*1 Enclosure sent
to USIA and IAG
2-5-54*

NJM:MSP

RECORDED-77

INDEXED-77

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EX-108

REC-108
NEW YORK
105-6838

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

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

January 8, 1954

RE: Mrs. Mirjana Vujnovich
34-45 87th Street
Jackson Heights, New York

Mrs. Mirjana Vujnovich, 34-45 87th Street, Jackson Heights, Long Island, New York, was interviewed on December 17, 1953 by Special Agents of the New York Office and advised that she resigned from the Voice of America on August 21, 1953 of her own volition. A copy of the letter of resignation was volunteered by Mrs. Vujnovich and accepted by the interviewing agents.

✓ She advised that in addition to the Voice of America, she also sent copies of her resignation to Senator Knowland, Representative Jenner, and the Chief Secretary of State. Mrs. Vujnovich stated that she had the following listed reasons for her actions:

1. She stated her first reason was that she considered too many people in the Voice of America were pro-leftist in their thinking, and that they constituted a grave danger to the United States since persons in other nations, and particularly behind the Iron Curtain, obtain their opinions of the United States from broadcasts beamed by the Voice of America.
2. Her second reason for her resignation was because she disagreed with the type of material she was forced to translate into Serbo-Croatian since she considered this material to be "negative propaganda."
3. She considered the morale of the employees, particularly of the Yugoslav desk, to be exceptionally low. She stated this was because employees were permitted to go over the heads of their supervisors. She stated practices of this type resulted in certain individuals, particularly Bozidar Pepich and Ikonja Yeftich, causing discord among other employees. She advised that Alfred Julia was the supervisor to whom Pepich and Yeftich went, and that Julia condoned this

1 cc USIA 2/5/54
1 cc AAG

100-34600-17
ENCLOSURE

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

practice and, if anything, encouraged it.

- ✓
4. Concerning ~~Branislav~~ Denich, who was fired as head of the Yugoslav Desk, Mrs. Vujnovich stated that in her opinion he was fired unjustly and mainly as a conspiracy between Mr. Julia, whom she believed was "out to get Denich," and Yeftich, Pepich, and ~~Branislav~~ Zivkovich. She stated it was reported that she latter was Julia's choice to replace Denich; however, she understood a Mr. Armitage is head of the Yugoslav Desk now.
5. For her fifth reason, Mrs. Vujnovich informed that the supervisory personnel appeared to be indifferent regarding the type of material being disseminated, the low morale, and the potential security risks who are still employed by the Voice of America.

In view of the above, Mrs. Vujnovich stated she had no other recourse than to submit her resignation from the Voice of America.

✓ She believed the Eisenhower administration would improve the condition existing within the Voice of America; however, in her opinion, this has not been the case.

Mrs. Vujnovich concluded by stating she did not resign as a result of any personal animosity between her and any other employee of the Voice of America, and that her principal reasons are those listed above.

Concerning persons mentioned in connection with her resignation, she stated she could furnish no proof of Communist Party membership on the part of these people. She could only furnish an opinion based on their conversations.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

AIR-TEL

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

NEW YORK 1/7/54

Transmit the following Teletype message to: CLEVELAND

VOICE OF AMERICA, IS-YU. REBUAIRTEL DATED 11/19/53, WHICH SETS FORTH THE FOLLOWING INSTRUCTION: [SENATE APPROPRIATIONS COMMITTEE HAS CONFIDENTIALLY FURNISHED COPIES OF CORRESPONDENCE INDICATING FOLLOWING: HENRY X LOBE, FORMER VOA TRANSLATOR - ANNOUNCER, OF 90-17 185TH STREET, Ohio HOLLIS 23, LONG ISLAND, NY, RESIGNED BY LETTER TO VOA OF MAY 29, 1953, IN WHICH HE CRITICIZED ATTITUDE OF VOA TOWARD TITO AND YUGOSLAV COMMUNISM AS WEAK AND INEFFECTIVE. INTERVIEW LOBE; ASCERTAIN WHETHER HIS CRITICISMS ARE IN GOOD FAITH OR BECAUSE OF PERSONAL OR OTHER REASONS, AND OBTAIN ALL INFORMATION PERTINENT TO OUR INTERESTS. SUBMIT BRIEF GENERAL RESUME OF INTERVIEW IN BLANK MEMO UNDER ABOVE TITLE AND SUBMIT ALL INFORMATION RELATING TO SPECIFIC INDIVIDUALS IN SEPARATE BLANK MEMO UNDER APPROPRIATE TITLES. ALL MEMOS ARE TO BE SUITABLE FOR DISTRIBUTION. PROTECT SENATE APPROPRIATIONS COMMITTEE AS SOURCE.] NYO HAS DETERMINED THROUGH SOURCES IN NYO THAT HENRY LOBE HAS MOVED FROM HIS RESIDENCE AT 185TH STREET, LONG ISLAND.

- ② - Bureau (REGULAR)
2 - Cleveland (AIR MAIL)

RECORDED - 26

INDEXED - 26

25

JAN 8 1954

NJM:GMW (#1)

105-6838

Approved: 105-6838

Special Agent in Charge

Mr. Belmont

Sent

M

Per

BRANIGAN

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

PAGE TWO
105-6838

Transmit the following Teletype message to:

NY, AND IS CURRENTLY RESIDING AT 6802 STREET, CLAIR AVENUE,
CLEVELAND, OHIO. CLEVELAND IS REQUESTED TO INTERVIEW
SOURCE LOBE AND COMPLY WITH ABOVE BUREAU INSTRUCTIONS.
NYO IS CURRENTLY FURNISHING SIMILAR INFO OBTAINED FROM
MRS. MIRJANA VUJNOVICH, ALSO A FORMER VOA EMPLOYEE WHO
RECENTLY RESIGNED.

BOARDMAN

Approved: _____
Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

VIA COURIER SERVICE

Date: February 5, 1954
To: Mr. Charles M. Noone
Chief, Office of Security
U. S. Information Agency
Room 715
1734 New York Avenue, Northwest
Washington 25, D. C.

From: John Edgar Hoover - Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation

Subject: VOICE OF AMERICA

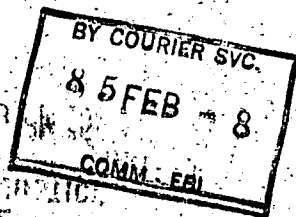
Reference is made to my letter dated November 19,
1953.

There is transmitted herewith one copy each of
two memoranda reflecting the results of interviews with Henry Lobe
and Mirjana Vujanovich.

Information concerning Michael Kuper has been
previously furnished to you by letters dated October 16, 1953,
December 11, 1953, and January 4, 1954.

105-24968
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Tolson _____
Ladd _____
Nichols _____
Belmont _____
Clegg _____
Glavin _____
Harbo _____
Rosen _____
Tracy _____
Gearty _____
Mohr _____
Winterrowd _____
Tele. Room _____
Holloman _____
 Sizoo _____
Miss Gandy _____



cc: 105-24968
RECORDED-29

DJB:smk
100-346628

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

52 FEB 25 1954

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100-346628

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

DATE: January 15, 1954

FROM : SAC, Cleveland (105-711)

SUBJECT: VOICE OF AMERICA
INTERNAL SECURITY - YU

Re New York Airtel to Cleveland dated 1-7-54.

Referenced New York airtel requested Cleveland to interview HENRY LOBE, former Voice of America translator-announcer concerning his good faith in criticizing Voice of America.

For the information of the Bureau, HENRY LOBE was first contacted by this office November 10, 1953, in regard to his knowledge of certain Yugoslav groups in Cleveland. On this and subsequent contacts he has been found to be reliable and anxious to aid this office in any way possible. Currently LOBE is considered to be a source of information of this office.

During the course of the interview reflected in the attached memorandum, LOBE appeared to be completely in earnest and sincere in his statements concerning Voice of America. He did not present a picture of a man mad at anyone, but rather he appeared to be interested in seeing certain phases of Voice of America policy brought into line with his way of thinking. He stated that he would be willing to again work for Voice of America if their policies were to more closely follow his principles in combating Communism.

It is to be noted that LOBE is approximately 38 years of age. In 1940, while attending the University of Ljubljana Law School, he entered the Royal Yugoslav Army. He was captured by the Germans in 1941 and sent to Buchenwald Concentration Camp. In 1943 he was transferred to Italy. Late in 1943 he escaped from Italy and returned to Slovenia. In 1945 he advised he became involved in a political difference with certain Communists and was imprisoned by Tito. In September, 1945, he escaped from this camp and made his way to the American Zone in Austria. He entered the United States in June, 1949. At the present time, he is the manager of ERSTES WINERY, 6802 St. Clair Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio. These premises are owned by his father-in-law, LOUIS ERSTES.

RUC

RIF:rlk

cc: 1 - New York (105-6838)(RM)

REGISTERED MAIL~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

E. I. R. - 7

11-1

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1. Enclosure sent to
USIA & AAG
2-5-54

5-2-54
ENCLOSURE 115
10-27-55
del gml

RECORDED - 115

INDEXED - 115

100-346628-191

JAN 18 1954

INDEXED 25

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

McPatterson
B. G. B. G. B. G.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

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

January 15, 1954

VOICE OF AMERICA
INTERNAL SECURITY - YU

On January 13, 1954, HENRY LOBE, 6802 St. Clair Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio, stated that he is a former employee of the Voice of America, and that he worked for that organization in New York City. He stated that he was employed by VOA for approximately 28 months, terminating that employment in July, 1953.

LOBE advised that he left the VOA because of certain policies of the agency that, in his opinion, were incompatible with his principles and ideas as to how Voice of America was to accomplish their purpose. LOBE stated that it was his understanding that VOA was to publicize and further the principles of democracy and truths in countries that were behind the Iron Curtain. This effort, in the opinion of LOBE, while certainly doing some good, could be many more times effective than it presently is. Further, that the monies spent by VOA would do much more good if the efforts of VOA were directed toward a more realistic goal of reaching the peoples of the country involved.

LOBE advised that he was employed by the Yugoslav Section of VOA. That as such, he is familiar with this phase of the operation and knew very little of the activities of the other sections. Accordingly, it is the efforts of VOA in the Yugoslav section upon which he bases his criticism. He explained that he was aware of the United States policy of Soviet containment that made it necessary for the United States to lend support to Tito. However, he stated that he could not reconcile the fact that VOA, while helping Tito, was at the same time turning its back on peoples living under a Communist government in Yugoslavia while attempting to help those living under Communism in Czechoslovakia, for example.

LOBE explained that in dealing with the Yugoslav problem, the VOA did not follow a policy that was consistent with the one utilized by other sections. In his opinion, the Yugoslav policy was dictated to VOA by the State Department and was utilized to further State Department objectives with the Tito regime. These objectives actually strengthened the Tito government and their Communist hold on the peoples of Yugoslavia. In this instance, VOA overlooked the fact that they are beaming their broadcasts to the peoples of a Communist country, rather than certain elements of a regime; that it is to the people of the Communist-held countries that VOA is to offer hope and assistance. In Yugoslavia the people have come to recognize the fact that VOA is in many instances a tool of Tito, in that it helps to strengthen him and his Communist government.

ENCLOSURE

1 cc to USIA 2/5/54
1 cc to AAG

100-346628-191

COPIES DESTROYED 2-29-60 #20

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

LOBE explained that he knew that the United States had to support TITO in certain phases of its foreign policies. However, he felt that there could be a compatible VOA policy which did not, in fact, have to bow to every wish of the Tito government. LOBE stated that the Tito-Russia break offered a fine opportunity for the United States in the containment policy. However, he advised that no one should overlook the fact that Yugoslavia is a Communist country, and as such their system is not compatible with the democracies. Thus, the break with Russia is bound to be a temporary one and all policies should be made with this in mind. If the furthering of democratic principles and affording hope of freeing peoples under the Communist yoke is to be the goal of VOA, then they must quit supporting Communism, no matter where it is.

LOBE cited examples of the inconsistent policies of VOA. For the most part these examples were contained in his letter of resignation. In brief, they were as follows:

- 1.) In 1951, the United States sent food stuffs to Yugoslavia to aid drought sufferers. The drought was bad, but no worse than others the country has had and coped with in the past. TITO used this drought as an excuse to get this aid, which in reality was used to cover up the bad administrative efforts of the Tito Government. This aid was withheld from persons who were not cooperating with the regime or members of the Yugoslav Communist Party.
- 2.) VOA made considerable use of stories involving the investigation by United States legislators into the facts of the Katyn Forest massacre. This investigation placed the blame on the Russian Communists. This was fine, but what the people of Yugoslavia wanted to hear about was the Katyn massacres that were perpetrated by the Tito government. The fact that such murders took place was again common knowledge, but the subject was censored by the "policy makers" of VOA, and the writers were never allowed to use it. According to LOBE, many letters were received asking why VOA did nothing to expose this facet of Communism.
- 3.) At one time a news dispatch came in telling of an incident where a Yugoslav pilot had flown to Austria in a jet furnished the Tito Army by the United States. The pilot had asked for political asylum from Communism. This news dispatch was marked by the policy director, "not for use on the Yugo desk." Here again LOBE stated was a bit of news that would be of vital interest to the Yugoslav people, but it was suppressed by VOA.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

- 4.) In regard to the use of the news of the Koje Prison riots in Korea, LOBE stated that VOA in his opinion placed the United States in a very poor light. VOA emphasized certain points of the story which tended to show a weakness of United States policy.
- 5.) The VOA in their overall policy broadcast stories which condemned religious persecution. This policy did not apply to Yugoslavia, where any stories of religious persecution were not allowed to be broadcast. This, according to LOBE, was a glaring inconsistency which was reflected in the mail that VOA received from Yugoslavia.
- 6.) LOBE stated that a year or so ago, three persons, all Yugoslav nationals, were in the United States on some official mission. That while here they sought political asylum. This story was also marked, "not for use on the Yugo desk."

LOBE stated that the VOA had tried to present Tito as a democratic leader of the Yugoslav people. This course of action according to LOBE, paralleled a course followed by the United States press at the time. The only trouble with it was that Tito would periodically get up and announce to all that he was plainly and simply a Communist. While Tito in Yugoslavia would say he was a Communist, and all the people knew it, VOA was broadcasting the fact that he was a "democratic leader". This course of action by VOA had to be dropped according to LOBE, when it became apparent to every person that it was foolish.

LOBE stated that it was his conviction that VOA should, at all times, direct their propaganda to the people. He pointed out that even in Russia some 75% of the people are not in sympathy with the regime. Therefore, it is these people that should always be kept in mind when presenting the news or giving the facts. In the long run it is the people of the Iron Curtain countries that some day we hope to be able to free, regardless of some political expediency of the moment. LOBE stated that he believed that this generally was the aim of VOA, but that they lost sight of this goal when pressured by some outside interest. Further, that VOA, in losing sight of the basic goal, ultimately degrades the United States in the eyes of the people who look to it for truth and enlightenment. This he explained, is the fundamental weakness of VOA.

LOBE, when questioned concerning the identity of this "outside interest, inferred that it was the State Department.

In the Yugoslav field the many inconsistencies of these policies have weakened the prestige of the United States, not only in Yugoslavia, but also in the neighboring states of Yugoslavia. Thus, the whole goal of VOA is made less effective due to one policy for this part of the world, and a diverse one for another part of the world.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

LOBE advised that he had hopes that these policies would be changed somewhat with the change of administrations in Washington. However, after six months under the administration of President EISENHOWER, the expected change merely turned out to be a paring of services in the interest of economy, rather than a more economical use of the services available.

LOBE stated that as far as he knew the situation on the other desks in VOA were somewhat better than that of the Yugoslav section. This he attributed to the fact that the Yugoslav section was perhaps a little more complicated in the light of world conditions. Nevertheless, the direction taken by the Yugoslav section left much to be desired in terms of effectiveness. It seemed to hold that the Yugoslav policy director was not aware of what the common man in Yugoslavia knew and wanted. LOBE hastened to say that VOA has done much toward helping the enslaved peoples of the world, but much more could be done with a policy unfettered by outside interests and aimed at reaching the peoples of these countries.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

100-346628-192

CHANGED TO

140-3247-1

MAR 5 1954

J. J.

C

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Assistant Attorney General
Warren Olney III

February 5, 1954

Director, FBI

Attention
Mr. Archie D. Simpson
Records Administration
Branch

VOICE OF AMERICA

For your information, there is attached herewith one copy of a letter, together with enclosures, from this Bureau to the Department of State dated October 16, 1953. Also attached herewith is one copy each of four letters, together with enclosures, from this Bureau to the United States Information Agency dated November 19, 1953, December 11, 1953, January 4, 1954, and February 5, 1954.

The above letters, together with enclosures, are self-explanatory and set out the results of investigation by this Bureau concerning the allegation made by former employees of the Voice of America.

Additional information of pertinence received in this matter will also be made available to you.

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 11-07-2010

Enclosures (5)

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

DWB:smk
100-346628

cc: 105-24968

53 FEB 16 1954

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EX-102

FEB 10 1954

144

MAILED 8
FEB 5 - 1954
COMM-FBI

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

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WNB

GCC
WNB

WNB

INDEXED - 78

May 19, 1954

100-346628-194

RECORDED - 78

Mr. Jesse G. McReynolds
Box 317
New Harmony, Indiana

Dear Mr. McReynolds:

Your letter of May 11, 1954, with enclosures, has been received, and it is indeed thoughtful of you to bring these items to my attention.

In the event you acquire further data which you believe to be of interest to the FBI, please feel free to contact the representatives of our office at 327 Federal Building, Indianapolis 4, Indiana.

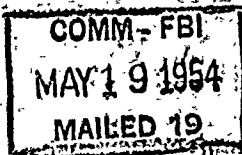
Sincerely yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

cc - Indianapolis, with copy of incoming and one of the enclosures.
ATTENTION SAC - Correspondent enclosed two copies of the sheet being forwarded with this communication.

BAUMGARDNER

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



327

327

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WV
MAY 19 1954
MAILED 19

1-102

TRUE COPY

New Harmony, Indiana
May 11, 1954

Dear Sir:

Here is some paper that was packed in a package of merchandise I received from some company. I believe it was sometime last year. I just ran across them in some scraps of paper. I do not know where I got them unless from some company in New York several months back. On looking closely they look as though they had been clipped off to let you read just so much. They read to me as in Moscow's favor and I am not a Communist.

Here they are if they will be of any use to you. They may not amount to anything, I do not know. So, I am sending them to you.

Sincerely yours,

/s/ Jesse C. McReynolds

Return address per envelope:

Jesse McReynolds
New Harmony, Indiana
Box 317

New Harmony, Indiana
May 9, 1954

Dear Sir: C

Voice of America

Here is some paper that was packed in a package of merchandise I received from some company. I believe it was sometime last year. I just ran across them in some scraps of paper. I do not know where I got them unless from some company in New York several months back. On looking closely they look as though they had been clipped off to let you read just so much. They read to me as in Moscow's favor and I am not a Communist.

Here they are if they will be of any use to you. They may or not amount to anything, I do not know. So, I am sending them to you.

100-346028-194
CORDED - 78

INDEXED - 78

13 MAY 21 1954

Sincerely yours,
Jesse C. McReynolds

McReynolds
JCM

enc 1

ENCL. ATTACHED

2-ENCL

(1 sent to
Indpls Office
with CC)

recd
a/c 5-19-54
JCM

ENCLOSURE

100-346628-194

being told a lot of "lies" which is the Russian word for VOA's factual reports, often the opposite of Radio Moscow's fables.

VOA officials decline to explain how they decided to use the Moscow frequency of 173 kilocycles when they were preparing to broadcast by longwave at Munich. But their reasoning isn't hard to figure out.

All of the longwave frequencies in Europe are in use. This is shown in the records of the European Broadcasting Union, a sort of trade association of European governments engaged in broadcasting. Naturally, VOA didn't choose to encroach on the frequency of an allied government. It was going to have to muscle into a frequency used by an Iron Curtain country. The logical one to choose was that of Radio Moscow, since it was the Soviet Union's most important station and would be the hardest for Russia to jam.

If Russia jams frequency 173, it will ruin its own program. It is difficult and expensive to shift from one frequency to another, but if Russia does that in order to jam Munich, then Munich also can shift its frequency, choosing Minsk or some other Iron Curtain channel.

VOA has had medium and shortwave broadcasting from Munich for a long time. It was a minor installation, however, compared to the new one, which has million-watt power.

Two other VOA stations of the same power also have recently been put in operation, one north of Manila, in the Philippines, and the other on the island of Okinawa. Each of these three stations are many times more powerful than any commercial stations in the United States.

The two new Far East stations permit much deeper penetration into China, Siberia and southeast Asia. They are both shortwave and medium wave - for which nearly all receiving sets in the Orient are designed.

The new medium wave broadcasts from those Pacific stations have a 1,600-mile range. Until they went into operation, the medium wave range for VOA stations there was only 900 miles.

Shortwave, which is erratic and unpredictable, sometimes extends halfway around the world. It is most popular in the tropics, where static interferes with medium or longwave broadcasting.

BEST AVAILABLE COPY

100-346628-194

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. A. H. BELMONT

FROM : MR. C. E. HENRICH

DATE: February 3,
1954

SUBJECT: JENNER COMMITTEE INVESTIGATIONS.
(VOICE OF AMERICA)

Tolson
Ladd
Nichols
Belmont
Clegg
Glavin
Harbo
Rosen
Tracy
Laughlin
Mohr
Winterrowd
Tele. Rm.
Holloman
Gandy

Supervisor Tom Spencer of the New York Office informed on the morning of February 3, 1954, that Mr. Joseph Walsh, of the Voice of America, has advised that the Jenner Committee has subpoenaed Hubert Ripka, of VOA. Walsh also advised he understands the Jenner Committee is interested in Ferdinand Peroutka, counsel for Radio Free Europe, and Pavel Tigrid, with Radio Free Europe. All of these individuals are active in the Czechoslovakian field.

ACTION:

The Espionage Section is reviewing the files on these three individuals, and you will be advised of the results of this review.

CEH:LL

cc-MR. LADD
cc-MR. NICHOLS

FEB 4 1954

ESP SEC

100-346628-✓
NOT RECORDED
105 FEB 9 1954

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BEST AVAILABLE COPY

Mr. A. H. Belmont

February 9,
1954

Mr. V. P. Keay

WASTE AND MISMANAGEMENT IN
VOICE OF AMERICA ENGINEERING
PROJECTS, REPORT OF COMMITTEE
ON GOVERNMENT OPERATIONS
(MC CARTHY COMMITTEE), JANUARY 25,
1954, PUBLIC REPORT NO. 880

Public Report No. 880 was received from the McCarthy Committee and this report summarized the testimony of past and present Voice of America and other Federal employees regarding the waste in money and effort on various radio transmitter construction projects of the Voice of America Program. Emphasis was placed on the estimated amount of waste in money at transmitter locations, Baker West in the State of Washington and Baker East in the State of North Carolina. This excessive waste was determined to be owing to building costs, improper design of antennae, improper location of stations, and excessive delays.

The testimony summarized in Public Report No. 880 was previously received and reviewed on July 7, 1953, in Part 1 of the testimony before the Permanent Subcommittee on Investigations of the Committee on Government Operations (McCarthy Committee), on February 16, and 17, 1953, in Public Session. Part 1 was further described as Hearings on the State Department Information Program, Voice of America. (62-88910-50)

This testimony contains no allegations of subversive influences or fraud and does not present any matters within the Bureau's investigative jurisdiction.

ACTION:

None. File Report No. 880 in 62-88910.

Attachment

CFH:edw

1 - Mr. L. B. Nichols

62-88910

100-546224
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195 FEB 11 1954

460
53 FEB 18 1954

ORIGINAL COPY FILED IN

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 ☐

(RELEASE AT 7:00 P.M. EDT)
 (VOICE)

NEW YORK--THE VOICE OF AMERICA REPORTED TODAY IT HAS STEPPED UP ITS COLD WAR OFFENSIVE DESPITE A YEAR-LONG ECONOMY WAVE. THE GOVERNMENT-OWNED RADIO NETWORK REPORTED IT HAS PUT OUT MORE ANTI-COMMUNIST PROPAGANDAS WITH FEWER PEOPLE AND FOR LESS MONEY. IT IS PIERCING THE IRON AND BAMBOO CURTAINS WITH MORE SUCCESS THAN BEFORE AND HAS HUNDREDS OF FAN LETTERS TO PROVE IT, THE AGENCY SAID.

THE "VOICE" REPORTED ON ITS ACTIVITIES DURING ITS FIRST YEAR OF OPERATION UNDER THE U.S. INFORMATION AGENCY. IT WAS TAKEN AWAY FROM THE STATE DEPARTMENT AUG. 1, 1953, AFTER A SPECIAL CONGRESSIONAL INVESTIGATION, AND WAS MADE PART OF THE U.S.I.A.

THE INVESTIGATION WAS TOUCHED OFF BY CHARGES BY MCCARTHY, CHAIRMAN OF THE SENATE PERMANENT INVESTIGATING SUBCOMMITTEE, THAT THE VOICE WAS OPERATING WITH WASTE, INEFFICIENCY AND MISMANAGEMENT.

A REQUEST FOR \$48,500,000 FOR VOICE OPERATIONS IN THE FISCAL YEAR THAT BEGAN JULY 1, 1953 WAS WITHDRAWN. THE VOICE LATER RECEIVED \$16,600,000 INSTEAD. IT HAD RECEIVED \$22,427,000 THE YEAR BEFORE.

DESPITE A CUT OF ABOUT \$4,000,000 IN ITS BUDGET AND A REDUCTION IN ITS WORLDWIDE STAFF FROM 2,000 TO 1,600 PERSONS, THE VOICE INCREASED THE NUMBER OF LANGUAGE PROGRAMS, ADDED THREE POWERFUL TRANSMITTERS AND ESTABLISHED A NEW RECORDING CENTER IN PARIS, THE REPORT SAID.

J.R. POPPEL, ASSISTANT DIRECTOR OF THE U.S.I.A. AND DIRECTOR OF THE VOICE OF AMERICA, SAID THE "VOICE" HAD TRIED FAITHFULLY TO CARRY OUT THE DIRECTIVES GIVEN IT BY CONGRESS AND THE PRESIDENT UNDER THE REORGANIZATION PLAN A YEAR AGO.

THE DIRECTIVE CAME AS A RESULT OF A HEARING BY A SPECIAL SENATE COMMITTEE HEADED BY SEN. BOURKE B. HICKENLOOPER, WHICH MADE AN EXHAUSTIVE STUDY OF THE GOVERNMENT'S OVERSEAS INFORMATION WORK. THE DIRECTIVE WAS ISSUED DURING MCCARTHY'S ATTACKS ON THE "VOICE," WHICH WAS INVESTIGATED BY ROY M. COHN AND G. DAVID SCHINE, THEN MEMBERS OF MCCARTHY'S STAFF, DURING A TOUR OF EUROPE.

7/31--TS325P

NOT RECORDED

141 AUG 11 1954

60 AUG 12 1954

WASHINGTON CITY NEWS SERVICE

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Kurtz

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 11-07-2010

BY COURIER SERVICE

RECORDED-92
INDEXED-92

100-344627-196

Date: November 26, 1954 (original and 1 copy)

To: Mr. Charles M. Noone
Chief, Office of Security
U. S. Information Agency
616 Walker Johnson Building
1734 New York Avenue, N. W.
Washington 25, D. C.

From: John Edgar Hoover, Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation

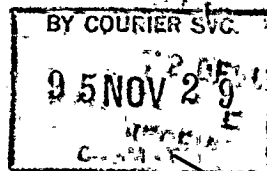
Subject: VOICE OF AMERICA BROADCAST TO CZECHOSLOVAKIA
MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING

Attached hereto is a copy of a memorandum dated November 12, 1954, setting forth information which is self-explanatory, and of possible interest to your Agency.

In the event additional information is received in this matter, you will be advised. It is requested that the information contained in the attached memorandum not be given any further dissemination.

Attachment

LFK:dmd
KAB (4)



~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

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

2 DEC 7 1954

DIRECTOR, FBI (105-16701)

November 12, 1954

SAC, WFO (105-2521)

KAREL BRUS
IS - R & CZ

Voice of America

Reference is made to WFO letter dated November 4, 1954, which set forth details of a meeting between KAREL BRUS and [redacted] on October 29, 1954, and the informant's report concerning conversation with the subject at this meeting.

It is to be noted that the informant included in his report certain information he obtained from BRUS regarding radio sets, short-wave reception, et cetera, in Czechoslovakia. [redacted] has advised that this information would be of considerable value to the Voice of America, however, due to the circumstances under which it was received, he is not in a position to bring it to the attention of that agency.

b2
b7D

The original and four copies in Blind Memo form of the information pertaining to VOA and which the informant believed to be pertinent is transmitted herewith for the Bureau's consideration for dissemination to that agency.

LLM:mvv

Enclosures - 5

(4)

1 - [redacted]

b2
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1 ENCL

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RECORDED-92

NOV 30 1954
116

EX - 117

ORIGINAL COPY FILED IN 105-16701-178

November 12, 1954

VOICE OF AMERICA BROADCAST TO CZECHOSLOVAKIA

An informant of known reliability has advised that an official of the Czechoslovakian Embassy, Washington, I.C., has recently attempted to ascertain how the United States Government learns of the effectiveness of its Voice of America broadcasts to various countries.

This official related that Czechoslovakia produces a small radio called the Talisman and several larger radios, such as the Blanik, Congress, et cetera. The larger radios, capable of short-wave reception, constitute approximately 80 per cent of the total radio sales in Czechoslovakia. In 1951, according to this official, Czechoslovakia had one radio for every five persons, which ratio has now been increased until it is three to one at the present time.

The official stated that medium wave broadcasts to Czechoslovakia could be jammed effectively, but that short-wave broadcasts got through since short wave could not be jammed effectively on all frequencies and the Voice of America utilized several short-wave frequencies for its broadcasts.

The official, who expressed his enjoyment of Voice of America jazz program broadcasts during World War II, claimed that the Czechoslovakian Government is not now jamming Voice of America broadcasts to that country and that any disruption of Voice of America reception there would be caused by an accidental electric interference from factory motors and the like.

100-34621-196
ENCLOSURE

Mr. Tolson

L. B. Nichols

ADMIRAL LEWIS E. STRAUSS
COMMISSIONER-ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION

Mr. Radine, Voice of America, Code 1274, Extension 4267, telephonically contacted my office at 5:25 p.m., 11/18/54, and requested permission for the Voice of America to record the address of the captioned individual at the National Academy graduation exercises, tomorrow morning, 11/19/54. Mr Radine was advised that we would have to make a check and call him back.

Pursuant to instructions, Liaison Agent Bates contacted Admiral Strauss and advised him of the above request. Admiral Strauss indicated that his speech had not been prepared for possible foreign consumption and therefore he felt that the Voice of America representative should first hear the speech and then later on if they desired to have him "polish it up" with reference to the allegations he intends to make regarding the Soviet Union, he will then do so by preparing a tape recording for the Voice of America. He does not, however, desire the speech he plans to give tomorrow at the graduation exercises to be recorded at that particular time by the Voice of America.

Mr. Radine was advised in accordance with Admiral Strauss' desires.

ACTION

For record purposes.

cc - Mr. Harbo

CDD:fc
(3)

100-346628-✓
NOT RECORDED
199 NOV 24 1954

INITIALS ON ORIGINAL

214
53 NOV 30 1954

ORIGINAL COPY FILED IN 91-42507-22

5:15

January 28, 1955

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. TOLSON
MR. BOARDMAN
MR. NICHOLS

While talking to the Attorney General on the telephone today on another matter, I commented that we had received information from a reliable informant in the Voice of America that a man by the name of George Mann, representative of the Voice of America on the National Security Council, has been issuing directives to the employees of the VOA that they must not say anything in their broadcasts or what they give out that would in any way antagonize Russia or her Satellites, which had created some comment upon the part of the personnel of the VOA. I stated I did not believe these reflections were the views of the National Security Council but the thought occurred to me that we had made no investigation of Mr. Mann and if this is going on, some employee might take this information to the Capitol and say such orders are being issued at a very high level. The Attorney General asked if the Bureau had a copy of such orders and I told him we did not but if we obtained such I would furnish him a copy, as well as any additional information we received about the matter. The Attorney General said he would be interested in anything further and thought he might talk to Mr. Theodore Streibert, Director of the U. S. Information Agency, and tell him the information had come to our notice and we have not attempted to verify it but he might want to look into it since it is being talked about by personnel of VOA.

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

RECORDED-12

INDEXED-12

13 FEB 1 1955

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

SENT FROM D. O.
TIME 12:30 PM
DATE 1-31-55
BY [Signature]

1 - Mr. Belmont

1 - Mr. Ladd
1 - Mr. Clegg
1 - Mr. Glavin
1 - Mr. Nichols
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Tracy
1 - Mr. Egan
1 - Mr. Gurnea
1 - Mr. Harbo
1 - Mr. Hendon
1 - Mr. Pennington
1 - Mr. Quinn
1 - Mr. Nease
1 - Miss Gandy

THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

February 3, 1955

DIRECTOR, FBI

BEST AVAILABLE COPY

GEORGE MANN

On January 28, 1955, I advised you that this Bureau had received information originating from a source in the U. S. Information Agency (USIA) that George Mann, an employee of USIA and that Agency's representative to the National Security Council (NSC), had been issuing directives for the consumption of the operating personnel in the Voice of America (VOA) that they were not to broadcast any material that would antagonize Russia. You requested at that time copies of Mann's directives, if available at USIA, and any additional information we received concerning this matter.

It has now been ascertained from the USIA that Mann served as that Agency's representative to the NSC Planning Board as an observer from November 22, 1954, until January 31, 1955, when he was removed at the request of the NSC. The action was taken by NSC not as a security matter but rather due to possible embarrassment from a public relations standpoint in view of Mann's prior association with the American Newspaper Guild.

Previous to the above position, Mann served as the Policy Adviser, Office of Policy and Programs, USIA, in which job it was his responsibility to relay daily policy affecting material to be broadcast by the USIA to the VOA operating personnel which he in turn had received from the Office of Policy and Programs, USIA. Mann communicated this policy to the VOA at daily staff conferences which at that time were held in New York City and at which he would distribute a paper known as "IBS Policy Notes." In addition to "Policy Notes," there were occasions at the staff conferences when Mann would pass policy orally in answer to specific questions. It was pointed out that Mann did not occupy a policy-making position. However, there was an area of interpretation open to Mann. He did not, according to USIA, issue any policy directives as such other than his "Policy Notes," a sampling of which has been reviewed and appears for the most part to be fact-based statements.

USIA advised that on March 10, 1955, an allegation concerning Mann was received from Alexander Barnine, Head of the Russian Desk, USIA. Barnine advised at that time that the Russian Desk was not allowed to satirize or ridicule Soviet officials that Mann had felt that the tenor of some of

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

INDEXED - 100-346628-198

NOT RECORDED FEB 8 1955
(Attachment to memo from Mr. Belmont to Mr. Boardman, 12-2-55)

51 FEB 14 1955

116-194346-9

MAR 1 1955

the Russian Desk output had been "too strident" in tone against the USSR. Barmine insisted that he did not intend to impugn Mann's loyalty but was sincerely concerned whether or not Mann was in fact interpreting the policy and guidance he received from the Office of Policy and Programs. This allegation concerning Mann was studied by Henry Loomis, then Special Assistant to the Director, USIA. It was Loomis' conclusion that Mann's actions as described by Barmine followed exactly the policy directives issued by the Office of Policy and Programs, USIA. Loomis pointed out that the Jackson Committee, which Committee was appointed by the President to survey the mission of the VOA, in the Spring of 1953 recommended in part that the tone of the "VOA Russian broadcasts should be changed; that they must be quiet, factual, dignified; that the Voice officially represented the U.S. Government, and ought not indulge in propaganda battles, or be strident or satirical." This recommendation was approved by the NSC and the President.

For your information, the results of a previous applicant-type investigation under the VOA program conducted by this Bureau concerning Mann were furnished to Alexander Campbell, then Assistant Attorney General, Criminal Division, on April 1, 1949. This Bureau is presently conducting an applicant-type investigation concerning Mann under the Atomic Energy Act. Efforts are being made in this investigation to obtain specific information relative to this matter. You will be furnished the results of this investigation upon completion.

Tic: AHBelmont
LWhitson

Mr. William P. Rogers (original and 1)
Deputy Attorney General
Director, FBI

April 11, 1955

RECORDED - 40

S. 631 (A Bill to amend certain provisions of the United States Information and Educational Exchange Act of 1948, as amended, relating to educational exchange and other cultural programs under such Act.)

Reference is made to your form G-7 memorandum dated March 28, 1955, forwarding a copy of S. 631 on which the Department's views have been requested by the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations.

S. 631, which was introduced in the Senate January 21, 1955, by Senator Mundt, is a bill to amend certain provisions of the United States Information and Educational Exchange Act of 1948, as amended, relating to educational exchange and other cultural programs under such Act. The United States Information and Educational Exchange Act of 1948, as amended, has been codified as Chapter 18 of Title 22, United States Code.

The Bill generally changes the purpose of the Act from the promoting of better understanding between the United States and other countries to the increase in other countries of respect and confidence in the United States as well as mutual understanding. The interchange of personnel which is now on a reciprocal basis would be on a "cooperative" basis. The Bill deprives persons admitted under the Act of the privilege of changing their visa status while here and requires a lapse of two years after departure before such persons can apply for visitors' visas or immigrant visas. The Bill further provides for broader public representation on the Commission on Educational Exchange and makes additional provisions for the submission of reports by such Commission to the Congress. Other provisions relate to the powers of the Secretary of State to grant per diem allowances in lieu of subsistence to citizens of the United States or of foreign countries in connection with the operation of the Act.

LW/plv
(6)

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

59 APR 20 1955

This Act is administered by the Secretary of State. There is no matter of direct FBI interest either in the administration of the law or in the handling of the aliens involved. This law would place no obvious budgetary requirements on the FBI. Accordingly, we are not commenting on the merits of the Bill.

*cc - 1 - Assistant Attorney General
William F. Tompkins*

OFFICE OF
THE DEPUTY ATTORNEY GENERAL

March 28, 1955

TO: Federal Bureau of Investigation

The Attorney General has been requested by the ~~Bureau of the~~
~~Budget~~ Senate ~~House~~ Committee on Foreign Relations
to submit views as to the merits of the annexed bill S. 631
particularly as to Sec. 7 (See. 22 USC 1434,1471)
HX)

Please examine the same and submit to this office a memorandum
in duplicate, summarizing its effect on existing law, together with
your views regarding its merits.

Since the Department is required to submit its views to Con-
gressional Committees within a specified time, and since such reports
must be cleared by the Bureau of the Budget before submission, your
comments on this matter should be received in this office as soon as
possible.

In addition to your office comments on this measure have been
requested of the following: OLC, I & N, Int. Sec. Sec. Officer Nelson

RECORDED - 40

24 APR 14 1955

INDEXED - 40

William P. Rogers
Deputy Attorney General

146-41-01-3
ENCLOSURE
1

100-346628-10

From

THE DEPUTY ATTORNEY GENERAL

to

Official indicated below by check mark

per 10
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 ☒
RH

| | |
|---|-------------------------------------|
| The Attorney General | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| The Solicitor General | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Assistant Attorney General, Antitrust | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Assistant Attorney General, Tax | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Assistant Attorney General, Civil | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Assistant Attorney General, Lands | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Assistant Attorney General, Criminal | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Assistant Attorney General, Legal Counsel | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Assistant Attorney General, Alien Property | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Assistant Attorney General, Internal Security | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Administrative Assistant Attorney General | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Director, F.B.I. | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| Director, Bureau of Prisons | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Commissioner, Immig. and Naturalization | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Pardon Attorney | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Parole Board | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Board of Immigration Appeals | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Executive Assistant to the Attorney General | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Director, Public Information | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Records Administration Branch | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| | <input type="checkbox"/> |

MEMORANDUM

Per 10
Whitman

*memo. prepared
12 Sept 9 55
4/8 LW*

5th
Director
3/29/55
Mary Reed



ENCLOSURE

100-346628-200

84TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

S. 631

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

JANUARY 21, 1955

Mr. MUNDT (for himself and Mr. SMITH of New Jersey) introduced the following bill; which was read twice and referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations

A BILL

To amend certain provisions of the United States Information and Educational Exchange Act of 1948, as amended, relating to educational exchange and other cultural programs under such Act:

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives*
2 *of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

3 That (a) so much of section 2 of the United States Infor-
4 mation and Educational Exchange Act of 1948 as precedes
5 paragraph (1) thereof is amended to read as follows:

6 "SEC. 2. The Congress hereby declares that the objec-
7 tives of this Act are to enable the Government of the United
8 States of America to increase in other countries respect for

T2205C/431

1 and confidence in the United States, its purposes, its demo-
2 cratic practices, culture, and society, to increase mutual
3 understanding, respect, and confidence between the people
4 of the United States and the peoples of other countries, and
5 to broaden the areas of cooperation between them. Among
6 other means in achieving these objectives, the Secretary of
7 State is authorized to establish—

8 (b) Paragraph (2) of section 2 of such Act is amended
9 to read as follows:

10 “(2) an educational exchange service (which
11 shall be administered separately both here and abroad
12 under the Secretary from the service established under
13 paragraph (1) of this section) to cooperate with other
14 nations in—

15 “(a) the interchange of knowledge, skills,
16 information, and experiences;

17 “(b) the interchange of technical and other
18 services;

19 “(c) the interchange of developments in the
20 field of education, the arts (including performing
21 artists), sciences, and professions; and

22 “(d) the development of projects of interest
23 and value to the United States and the other
24 countries involved through diffusion of knowledge.”

1 SEC. 2. (a) The heading of title II of such Act is
2 amended to read as follows:

3 "TITLE II—INTERCHANGE OF KNOWLEDGE,
4 SKILLS, AND EXPERIENCE"

5 (b) Section 201 of such Act is amended to read as
6 follows:

*Previously
T 22 S 1446*

7 "PERSONS

8 "SEC. 201. (a) As a means of insuring interchange on
9 a cooperative basis of leaders and potential leaders between
10 the United States and other countries, the Secretary is
11 authorized to provide for and otherwise facilitate programs
12 for the exchange of (1) students and trainees; (2) teachers;
13 fellows, and lecturers; (3) professors and research scholars;
14 (4) specialists in any of the arts, sciences, trades, or pro-
15 fessions; (5) performing artists in field of art, drama, music,
16 and dance; and (6) leaders of thought and opinion at the
17 National, State, or local level. Such exchanges shall be for
18 the purpose of long- or short-term study or practical training,
19 teaching, lecturing, or research, and observation, consulta-
20 tion, or other experience or activity which may be essential
21 to the successful operation of the programs and which will
22 not deprive American citizens or aliens lawfully admitted
23 for permanent residence of opportunities for gainful employ-
24 ment or professional training. The Secretary shall, wherever

of State

1 possible in connection with these programs, utilize the serv-
 2 ices of existing reputable agencies which are successfully
 3 engaged in such activity.

4 “(b) The Secretary may provide for orientation courses
 5 and other appropriate services and materials in the case of
 6 persons coming from other countries either under the pro-
 7 visions of this Act or for purposes which the Secretary de-
 8 termines to be in furtherance of the objectives of this Act,
 9 and may make grants to public and private agencies fur-
 10 nishing such courses, services, and materials. The Secre-
 11 tary may also provide for such courses, services, and ma-
 12 terials in the case of persons going to other countries from
 13 the United States under this Act.

14 “(c) When any country fails or refuses to cooperate in
 15 the program provided herein the Secretary shall terminate
 16 or limit such program, with respect to such country, to the
 17 extent he deems to be advisable in the interests of the
 18 United States.

19 “(d) The persons specified in this section shall be
 20 *Same* admitted under section 101 (a) (15) of the Immigration
 21 and Nationality Act, and this section for such time and under
 22 such conditions as may be prescribed by regulations promul-
 23 gated by the Secretary of State and the Attorney General.

Tighter 24 Persons admitted under this section shall not be eligible for
 25 change of status under section 248 of the Immigration and

1 Nationality Act, nor for adjustment of status as provided
 2 by section 245 of that Act during the period for which they
 3 are admitted nor for two years after the termination of status
 4 accorded under this section. A person admitted under this
 5 section who fails to maintain the status under which he was
 6 admitted or who fails to depart from the United States upon
 7 the termination of such status, or who engages in activities
 8 of a political nature detrimental to the interests of the United
 9 States, or in activities not consistent with the security of
 10 the United States, shall, upon the warrant of the Attorney
 11 General, be taken into custody and promptly deported pur-
 12 suant to sections 241, 242, and 243 of the Immigration and
 13 Nationality Act. Deportation proceedings under this section
 14 shall be summary and the findings of the Attorney General
 15 as to matters of fact shall be conclusive. Such persons shall
 16 not be eligible for suspension of deportation under section
 17 244 of the Immigration and Nationality Act. A period of
 18 two years must elapse after the departure of persons admitted
 19 under this section before such persons may be eligible for
 20 classification under 101 (a) (15) (B) of the Immigration
 21 and Nationality Act or to apply for immigrant visas under
 22 that Act or the Refugee Relief Act of 1953: *Provided, how-*
 23 *ever,* That said two-year period after departure shall not
 24 apply to a person whose presence in the United States is

Same

Same

new material

new

1 determined by the head of a Government department to be
 2 in the interest of national security.

3 “(e) The Secretary is also authorized to provide for
 4 necessary expenses for financing studies, research, instruc-
 5 tion, and other educational activities of foreign nationals in
 6 selected schools and institutions of higher learning located
 7 outside the United States and its Territories, including pay-
 8 ment for transportation, tuition, maintenance, and other ex-
 9 penses incident to scholastic activities.”

T22 § 1466
 10 SEC. 3. Section 601 of such Act is amended by insert-
 11 ing after the words “*Provided, however,*” the following:

new
 12 “(That the Commission on Educational Exchange shall recom-
 13 mend policies and programs to further cultural relations with
 14 participating countries by means of exchange of persons and
 15 other means, and shall recommend criteria for the selection
 16 of persons for participation in exchange programs under
 17 this Act: *And provided further,*”

18 SEC. 4. (a) Section 602 (a) of such Act is amended
 19 by inserting before the period at the end thereof a colon and
 20 the following: “*Provided, That no office under a State uni-*
 21 *versity or land grant college shall be deemed to be a com-*
 new
 22 *pensated Federal or State office for the purposes of this*
 23 *subsection*”.

24 (b) Section 602 (c) of such Act is amended by strik-
 25 ing out the words “and public service” and inserting in

1 lieu thereof the words "public service, professional, business, ^{new}
 2 agriculture, and labor". *broadens base of commission*

3 SEC. 5. Section 603 of such Act is amended by adding
 4 at the end thereof the following new sentence: "Notwith-
 5 standing the foregoing, the report of the Commission on
 6 Educational Exchange shall hereafter be submitted to the *now*
 7 Congress annually." *Semiannual*

8 SEC. 6. Title VI of such Act is amended by adding at
 9 the end thereof a new section as follows:

10 "SEC. 604. The Secretary is authorized to establish in
 11 any country with which an exchange program under this
 12 Act is in effect an advisory commission which may be com-
 13 posed of citizens of such country or citizens of the United
 14 States, or both. It shall be the function of any commission so
 15 established to advise the Secretary with respect to matters
 16 concerning the administration of such exchange program.
 17 The Secretary is also authorized, wherever practicable, to
 18 utilize in the administration of exchange programs under
 19 this Act the services of any binational commission established
 20 under authority of any other law providing similar exchange
 21 programs. Appropriations made to carry out the purposes
 22 of this Act shall be available to the Secretary for payment of
 23 the expenses of any commission established or utilized pur-
 24 suant to this section."

25 SEC. 7. (a) Section 801 (6) of such Act is amended by

1 inserting before the period at the end of the first sentence
 2 thereof a semicolon and the following: "and from time to
 3 time to hold meetings of representatives of United States
 4 cultural and educational institutions and other organizations
 5 interested in cultural programs under this Act for the pur-
 6 pose of making reports on, and obtaining comments and
 7 suggestions with respect to, such programs. Such persons
 8 will not be considered as persons 'employed or assigned to
 9 duties by the Government in the meaning of the Act.'"

10 (b) The last sentence of section 801 (6) of such Act
 11 is amended to read as follows: "No such member of an ad-
 12 visory committee or representative of any such institution
 13 or organization shall be allowed any salary or other com-
 14 pensation for services, but he may be paid his actual trans-
 15 portation expenses, and not to exceed \$15 per diem in lieu
 16 of subsistence and other expenses, while away from his
 17 home in attendance upon meetings within the United States
 18 or in consultation with the Department under instructions."

19 SEC. 8. (a) Section 802 (3) of such Act is amended to
 20 read as follows:

21 "(3) under such regulations as the Secretary may
 22 prescribe, to pay the transportation expenses, and per
 23 diem allowances in lieu of subsistence and other ex-
 24 penses at rates to be determined by the Secretary with
 25 the approval of the Director of the Bureau of the

*up from
\$10*

in § 1472

*now limited to \$10, this makes
it "no
limit"*

*limited to
\$12 in §
1480*

1 Budget, to citizens or subjects of other countries, with-
 2 out regard to the Standardized Government Travel
 3 Regulations and the Travel Expense Act of 1949 or any
 4 other provision of law imposing limits upon such rates;”.

5 (b) Section 802 (4) of such Act is amended to read as
 6 follows:

7 “(4) to make grants for, and to pay expenses in-
 8 cident to, participation in exchange activities under this
 9 Act, including emergency medical expenses, premiums
 10 on health and accident insurance, and expenses of
 11 necessary travel incurred by reason of illness and in-
 12 cluding amounts necessary to pay United States income
 13 taxes in the case of citizens or subjects of other
 14 countries;”.

15 SEC. 9. Title VIII of such Act is amended by adding
 16 at the end thereof the following new sections:

17 “COORDINATION OF EXCHANGE ACTIVITIES.

18 “SEC. 804. (a) The Secretary shall coordinate those
 19 activities of other Government agencies, conducting non-
 20 military programs involving the exchange of persons between
 21 the United States and other countries, which are of a nature
 22 similar to those resulting from the administration of this Act
 23 in any case in which he determines that such action will
 24 contribute to the achievement of the objectives of this Act.
 25 The Secretary shall maintain such liaison with other Govern-

Administrative Procedure

*all
new*

1. ment agencies as may be necessary to carry out this section.
2. It shall be the duty of the heads of such other Government
3. agencies to cooperate with the Secretary in carrying out this
4. section.

5. “(b) The Secretary shall coordinate, whenever neces-
6. sary or desirable, the activities of the Department or of any
7. other Government agency relating to exchange programs
8. with any similar programs under international organizations
9. of which the United States is a member and to participate in
10. the carrying out of any planning and administering respon-
11. sibilities of the United States for such programs, including
12. the acceptance of funds from such international organizations
13. for use by this Government in the manner prescribed in sec-
14. tion 902 in carrying out any such program.”

72251479 15. SEC. 10. Section 1008 of such Act is amended by insert-
16. ing before the period at the end thereof a comma and the
17. following: “except that the report concerning activities under
18. the educational exchange programs authorized by this Act
19. shall be submitted annually on or before the 31st day of
20. December of each year to apply to activities conducted
21. during the previous fiscal year”.

84TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

S. 631

A BILL

To amend certain provisions of the United States Information and Educational Exchange Act of 1948, as amended, relating to educational exchange and other cultural programs under such Act.

By Mr. MUNDT and Mr. SMITH of New Jersey

JANUARY 21, 1955

Read twice and referred to the Committee on
Foreign Relations

WFR:FC:CWD:evc

F.B.I.

| | |
|----------------|-------|
| 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 | _____ |

July 19, 1955

Honorable Walter F. George
Chairman, Committee on Foreign Relations
United States Senate
Washington, D. C.

Dear Senator:

This is in response to your request for the views of the Department of Justice concerning the bill (S. 631) "To amend certain provisions of the United States Information and Educational Exchange Act of 1948, as amended, relating to educational exchange and other cultural programs under such Act."

Section 2(b) of the bill would amend section 201 of the Act of January 27, 1948, as amended (62 Stat. 6, 7; 22 U.S.C. 1446) in a number of respects. Of particular concern to this Department is the proposed new section 201(d) which would provide for the admission of persons thereunder as nonimmigrants under the Immigration and Nationality Act and would impose certain restrictions on the eligibility of such persons to effect adjustment or change of status under the Immigration and Nationality Act or to remain in the United States. Provision also would be made that a period of two years must elapse after the departure of persons admitted under this section before such persons may be eligible for classification under section 101(a)(15)(B) of the Immigration and Nationality Act or to apply for immigration visas under that act or the Refugee Relief Act of 1953 except that the two year period would not apply to a person whose presence in the United States is determined by the head of a Government Department to be in the interest of national security.

The apparent purpose of the restrictions outlined above is to prevent the defeat of exchange program objectives which might otherwise result if persons coming to the United States under the Information and Educational Exchange Act remain here rather than return to their own countries. It is noted with respect to the nonimmigrant classifications (section 101(a)(15) of the Immigration and Nationality Act) that the restriction apparently would apply only to one such classification, i.e., visitors for business or pleasure admissible under section 101(a)(15)(B) of the Immigration and Nationality Act. However, it is understood that the Department of State recently submitted proposed legislation on this subject in which it is recommended that the restriction be made applicable only

RECORDED - 82

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27 JUL 29 1955

50 AUG 9 1955

113

EXP. PROC.
JUL 26 1955

to the nonimmigrant classifications under section 101(a)(15)(H) of the Immigration and Nationality Act. This proposal, in the form of the bill S. 2562, has been referred to your Committee for consideration (Congressional Record of July 18, 1955, page 9157).

With respect to the provision under which the two year period after departure would be waived in the case of persons whose presence in the United States is determined by the "head of a Government department to be in the interest of national security," it is the view of this Department that the determinations required to be made under this provision should be the responsibility of the Secretary of State and the Attorney General rather than "the head of a Government Department." These officers, of course, could consult with other Government agencies in making their determinations. It is also believed that the test for waiver of the two year period should be the "public interest" rather than the "interest of national security." This suggestion is consistent with the standard applicable to the admission of certain reformed subversives under section 212(a)(28)(I) of the Immigration and Nationality Act. The provisions of the proposal submitted by the Department of State would appear substantially to meet these objections.

In view of the foregoing considerations, it is suggested that your Committee may wish either to amend the provisions of the bill to conform with the State Department proposal or, to effect these changes through the enactment of separate legislation along the lines of the State Department proposal. It is believed that the suggestion for amendment of the bill could be accomplished by striking the language beginning with the sentence on line 17, page 5 of the bill through line 2 on page 6 and inserting in lieu thereof the language of the amendment proposed in the bill S. 2562.

The Bureau of the Budget has advised that there is no objection to the submission of this report.

Sincerely,

WILLIAM P. ROGERS

William P. Rogers
Deputy Attorney General

A BILL

To amend the United States Information and Educational Exchange Act of 1948, as amended.

1 Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives
2 of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That
3 Section 201 of the Act of January 27, 1948 (Public Law 402,
4 Eightieth Congress, 62 Stat. 6, as amended by Section 402(f)
5 of the Immigration and Nationality Act, 66 Stat. 163) entitled
6 "An act to promote the better understanding of the United
7 States among the peoples of the world and to strengthen coop-
8 erative international relations" is amended by adding a new
9 paragraph reading as follows:
10 "(b) No person admitted as an exchange visitor under this
11 section or acquiring exchange visitor status after admission
12 shall be eligible to apply for an immigrant visa, or for a
13 non-immigrant visa under Section 101(a)(15)(H) of the
14 Immigration and Nationality Act, or for adjustment of status
15 to that of an alien lawfully admitted for permanent residence,
16 until it is established that such person has resided and been
17 continuously physically present in a cooperating country or
18 countries for an aggregate of at least two years following
19 departure from the United States: Provided that upon request
20 of an interested Government agency and the recommendation of
21 the Secretary of State, the Attorney General may waive such
22 two-year period of residence abroad in the case of any alien
23 whose admission to the United States is found by the Attorney
24 General to be in the public interest.

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Tolson *Viper*

DATE: 4-12-56

FROM : L. B. Nichols *LB*SUBJECT: REQUEST FOR TOUR AND INTERVIEW
VOICE OF AMERICA - FRENCH NATIONAL NETWORK
ROBERT REDEEN

| | |
|------------|-------|
| Tolson | _____ |
| Nichols | _____ |
| Boardman | _____ |
| Belmont | _____ |
| Mason | _____ |
| Mohr | _____ |
| Parsons | _____ |
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| Nease | _____ |
| Winterrowd | _____ |
| Tele. Room | _____ |
| Holloman | _____ |
| Gandy | _____ |

At 11:40 a.m. today Mr. Robert Redeen of the Special Events Section, Voice of America (Code 151, Branch 5145), telephoned and Wick talked with him. Redeen said the Voice of America broadcasts daily for one-half hour on the French National Network. He desires that one of his men take a tour of the Bureau and record in French his impressions. The visitor would also interview in French some FBI Agent familiar with FBI background, brief history, etc. Redeen had in mind an overall recording of from 10 to 15 minutes, such recording to be broadcast in the near future on the French National Network by the Voice of America.

CHECK OF BUREAU FILES:

Bufile 123-8750 (Special Inquiry, State Department, Voice of America Robert Louis Redeen) reflects that we investigated Redeen beginning in February, 1951, at the request of the State Department and submitted reports. No derogatory data was developed.

RECOMMENDATION:

Since it is difficult to conceive how the Bureau could be benefited by a broadcast in France, and we are far too busy, it is recommended that Mr. Redeen be advised it will not be possible to cooperate with him because of the pressure of our current activities.

cc - Mr. Boardman
cc - Mr. Belmont
cc - Mr. Jones

REW:nl
(5) *me*

RECORDED-16

EX - 107

344
71 APR 17 1956

20 APR 16 1956

CRIMINAL DIV.

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 127-10-8

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Tolson

DATE: January 16, 1957

FROM : L. B. Nichols

SUBJECT:

OSCAR ROSE
VOICE OF AMERICA
REQUEST FOR RECORDED TOUR
(FRENCH DESK - VOA)

Tolson _____
Nichols _____
Boardman _____
Belmont _____
Mason _____
Mohr _____
Parsons _____
Rosen _____
Tamm _____
Nease _____
Winterrowd _____
Tele. Room _____
Holloman _____
Gandy _____

For record purposes, at 11:45 a. m., January 9, 1957, by reference from the Director's Office, Wick talked on the telephone with Oscar Rose (Code 151, Branch 5146). Rose said he would like to send over a French speaking newsman from Voice of America who could meet with a French speaking Agent of the FBI for the purpose of recording for Voice of America the conversation of the Agent leading the tour and the impressions of the newsman along the tour route. The entire operation would be done in French for Broadcast on VOA.

ACTION TAKEN:

Wick told Rose that we were just too swamped to participate in anything of this nature, that obviously to do a creditable job, it would be necessary to prepare extensive scripts, tie up an Agent's time from other duties, edit the finished broadcast to fit VOA time limitations, and so forth, and that we just could not at this time consider it.

I see no need in taking our time to prepare material concerning the FBI for broadcast in France. The possibility exists that Rose will come back at us later at which time we will inform him this just could not be done.

cc - Mr. Holloman
cc - Mr. M. A. Jones

REW:sak
(4)

RECORDED-32

EX-125

JAN 23 1957

JAN 28 1957

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 100-346620-203

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : The Director

DATE: 8-6-57

FROM : J. P. Mohr

SUBJECT: The Congressional Record

Pages 12355-
12358

Senator Javits, (R) New York, submitted S. Con. Res. 44 to express the sense of Congress relative to interchange on a reciprocal basis of persons with Russia and other eastern European countries under the United States Information and Educational Exchange Act. He also introduced a bill S. 2704, to amend section 201 (a) of the United States Information and Educational Exchange Act of 1948 so as to permit the waiver of fingerprinting requirements with respect to persons admitted into the United States pursuant to such act. He included with his remarks concerning this legislation two newspaper articles and an editorial dealing with the question of fingerprinting. Mr. Javits stated "The fingerprinting requirement, I think, must give way; and certainly we have the reassurance of the President of the United States as to the lack of need for it as regards 'any significant contribution to our national security.' In short, it is apparent that the fingerprinting requirement ought to give way to the most desirable cultural exchanges of the sort I have proposed." A copy of this bill will be obtained and the Bureau advised of its contents.

ORIGINAL COPY FILED IN 111-1409

INDEXED - 37

100-346628-204
NOT RECORDED
141 AUG 23 1957

EX - 116

INITIALS ON ORIGINAL

F417
57 SEP 3 1957

In the original of a memorandum captioned and dated as above, the Congressional Record for 1101. 8-5-57 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.

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Tolson

DATE: February 14, 1958

FROM : G. A. Neasey

SUBJECT: VOICE OF AMERICA
ALLEGATIONS MADE BY
MRS. KAY SISTO

| | |
|------------|-------|
| Tolson | _____ |
| Boardman | _____ |
| Belmont | _____ |
| Mohr | _____ |
| Nease | _____ |
| Parsons | _____ |
| Rosen | _____ |
| Tamm | _____ |
| Trotter | _____ |
| Clayton | _____ |
| Tele. Room | _____ |
| Holloman | _____ |
| Gandy | _____ |

Jerry Greene of the New York Daily News advised Mr. McGuire on February 13, 1958, that he had been talking with Mrs. Kay Sisto who had been fired as a troublemaker by Voice of America as a result of charges she had made that the South Asian office of Voice of America employed aliens, that there were numerous administrative irregularities in Voice of America, and that anti-Soviet material had been deleted from Voice of America newscasts from time to time. Greene stated he did not know whether Mrs. Sisto was reliable but he had made a check with the House Committee on Un-American Activities (HCUA) and learned that Dick Arens did not feel there was a strong case and, accordingly, HCUA would not get into the matter. Greene also advised that Ben Mandel of the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee had expressed interest in the charges made by Mrs. Sisto although Jay Sourwine, general counsel, probably would not be interested in pursuing the matter.

Greene stated that he himself felt that Mrs. Sisto, who admits she caused trouble at Voice of America and was fired as a troublemaker, has some pretty solid allegations regarding administrative mishandling within Voice of America and, accordingly, he was suggesting she take the matter to Congressman Taber. He wondered if we could give him off the record without attribution any advice or counsel as to the reliability of Mrs. Sisto. Greene was advised we just could not help him in an evaluation such as this.

cc - Mr. Boardman
cc - Mr. Belmont
cc - Mr. Rosen

JJM:rm
(5)

NO 56 EALG ELM
PER

REC-11
FEB 19 1958

60 FEB 27 1958

MAR 6 1958

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

Honorable Theodore Francis Green
Chairman, Committee on Foreign Relations
United States Senate
Washington, D. C.

Dear Senator:

This is in response to your request for the views of the Department of Justice concerning the bill (S. 2704) "To amend section 201 (a) of the United States Information and Educational Exchange Act of 1948 so as to permit the waiver of fingerprinting requirements with respect to persons admitted into the United States pursuant to such Act."

The purpose of this bill, as indicated in its title, is to permit the Secretary of State and the Attorney General, in their discretion and on a basis of reciprocity, pursuant to such regulations as they may severally prescribe, to waive the requirement of fingerprinting specified in sections 221 (b) and 262 of the Immigration and Nationality Act, respectively, in the case of any nonimmigrant alien referred to in the United States Information and Educational Exchange Act of 1948.

85-315? In view of the enactment of section 8 of Public Law 85-316, approved by the President on September 11, 1957, in language almost identical with that contained in S. 2704, it would appear that further consideration of this bill is unnecessary.

Sincerely yours,

Lawrence E. Walsh
Deputy Attorney General

12 MAR 12 1958

RECEIVED AND MAILED
COMMUNICATIONS SEC
MAR 6 1958 C

64 MAR 18 1958

EXP. PROC.

MAR 7 1958

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 100-370629-18

(auto-stamped)

REC-5

May 23, 1958

EX-123

100-346678-208

Honorable Paul H. Douglas
United States Senate
Washington 25, D. C.

My dear Senator:

I wish to thank you for your letter of May 20, 1958, transmitting German language documents found in front of your house at 2909 Davenport Street, N. W., on Sunday, May 18, 1958.

It has been determined that these documents consist of scripts and related material for German language radio broadcasts by the Voice of America studios. The material covers transmissions for the latter part of April, 1958, and concerns such subjects as the French government crisis, President Eisenhower's defense reorganization plan, summit conference developments, the Soviets' protest against U. S. polar flights and other similar current news topics.

In view of the nature of the documents, they are being turned over to the Voice of America for disposition.

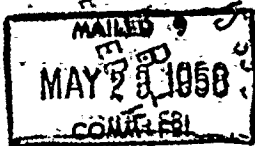
Your interest in bringing this matter to my attention is appreciated.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

NOTE: See cover memo Downing to Parsons 5-22-58 re "Letter from Senator Paul H. Douglas dated 5-20-58, Transmitting German Documents," PAN:EB.

MAY 22 5 22 PM '58
REC'D-READING ROOM
FBI



PAN:EB
(2)

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Nease _____
Parsons _____
Rosen _____
Tamm _____
Trotter _____
Clayton _____
Tele. Room _____
Holloman _____
Gandy _____

53 JUN 6 1958

MAIL ROOM ☐

WRIGHT PATMAN, TEX., CHAIRMAN
RICHARD BOLLING, MO.
WILBUR D. MILLS, ARK.
AUGUSTINE B. KELLEY, PA.
HENRY O. TALLE, IOWA
THOMAS B. CURTIS, MO.
CLARENCE E. KILBURN, N. Y.

JOHN W. LEHMAN,
ACTING EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

Congress of the United States

JOINT ECONOMIC COMMITTEE

(CREATED PURSUANT TO SEC. 3(A) OF PUBLIC LAW 304, 75TH CONGRESS)

May 20, 1958

JOHN SPARKMAN, ALA.
PAUL H. DOUGLAS, ILL.
J. W. FULBRIGHT, ARK.
JOSEPH C. O'MAHONY, ILL.
RALPH E. FLANDERS, N. Y.
ARTHUR V. WATKINS, N. Y.
BARRY GOLDWATER, ARIZ.

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

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

Dear Mr. Hoover:

VOICE OF AMERICA

Sunday morning, my wife and I noticed a lot of sheets of paper scattered on the road in front of our house at 2909 Davenport Street, N. W. They looked unsightly, we picked them up and put them in a bag. Then I saw they were apparently a German news or broadcast service. I have not had a chance to go over a very large percentage of them, and I am not very expert in German, but what I have seen of them they seem to be innocent enough. One can never tell, however, and I am sending them to you as I found them, and you can have someone inspect them.

I would appreciate it if you would let me know what they turn out to be.

With best wishes,

Faithfully yours,

Paul H. Douglas

REC-5

Paul H. Douglas

100-346628-208

PHD/jce

23 MAY 29 1958

EX-123

EXP. PROC.

MAY 21 1958

*moving to Mr. Parsons
5/22/58 PAN/leh
let to Senator Douglas
5/23/58 PAN/leh*

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Tolson

DATE: 5/16/58

FROM : G. A. Wick

SUBJECT: FBI VESPER SERVICE, MAY 18, 1958
NEW YORK AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH
VOICE OF AMERICA REQUEST TO RECORDTolson
DeLoach
Mohr
Bishop
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holloman
Gandy

For record purposes, at 5:00 p. m. tonight Mr. Wick talked to Luther Huston in the Department who had been approached by Mr. George Todd of the Voice of America (United States Information Agency) relative to recording the entire FBI Vesper Service beginning at 4:00 p. m. Sunday, May 18, at the N. Y. Avenue Presbyterian Church at which Dr. Joseph R. Sizoo is one of the guest speakers. Huston explained that sometime ago three VOA men named Halsey, Miller and Todd had approached him concerning a project of making radio and television shots telling the story of the Justice Department. The Attorney General approved this arrangement and when it was learned the FBI planned a vesper service it was thought a portion of the project could be devoted to the vesper service. The film and broadcast will, of course, be used for overseas distribution. Huston said if we had any objections he, himself, certainly would have no objection to our simply telling VOA we preferred to have no recording.

George Todd then called Wick making reference to the above and stating that he had checked with Dr. Sizoo who had no objection to a recording to the entire proceedings Sunday, May 18. Todd said VOA intended to use excerpts of Dr. Sizoo's address and in all probability VOA would use no more than two or three minutes of the entire program in the Justice project.

ACTION TAKEN:

Wick told Mr. Todd that the vesper service is a religious program for FBI employees and it is not a regularly organized official operation of the FBI. It was explained to Todd we had not intended the service for propaganda purposes and that it just did not seem appropriate for inclusion in a Justice film or propaganda release. Todd agreed and said he would go to inform the N. Y. Avenue Presbyterian Church and Dr. Sizoo. Wick then informed Inspector Sizoo, giving him the true facts of this matter and suggesting he might want to go inform his superiors. The latter might wonder why VOA is not recording his address.

100-3466-1
NOT RECORDED
199 MAY 22 1958

(CONT.)

MAY 29 1958

ORIGINAL COPY FILED IN

Memo to Mr. Tolson
FBI VISITOR SERVICE, 8/11/58

OBSERVATION:

There is no doubt in my mind that VOA attempted to "use us" in this regard and I believe we effectively stopped them from so doing.

We also don't want to become involved in Dept. project.

J.B.

I thoroughly agree.

H.

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. PARSONS

DATE: May 22, 1958

FROM : C. F. DOWNING

SUBJECT: LETTER FROM SENATOR PAUL H. DOUGLAS
DATED MAY 20, 1958, TRANSMITTING
GERMAN DOCUMENTS

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

With his letter dated May 20, 1958, Senator PAUL H. DOUGLAS of Illinois forwarded to the Director a number of documents in the German language which he found on Sunday, 5/18/58, scattered on the road in front of his house at, 2909 Davenport Street, N. W.

Upon examination in the Cryptanalysis-Translation Section, these documents were found to consist of scripts and related material for German language radio broadcasts by the Voice of America studios. The material covers transmissions for the latter part of April, 1958, and concerns such subjects as the French government crisis, President Eisenhower's defense reorganization plan, summit conference developments, the Soviets' protest against U. S. polar flights and other similar current news topics.

In view of the nature of these documents, it is suggested that they be forwarded via Liaison to the Voice of America agency for disposition.

A letter to Senator DOUGLAS is attached acknowledging receipt of his communication and informing him of the nature of the documents in question and their disposition.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

1. That the attached documents be forwarded via Liaison to the Voice of America.

*To Joe Walsh, USA
5/27/58
WTD*

2. That the attached letter to Senator DOUGLAS be approved and dispatched.

Enclosures

REC-47

100-346628-209
23 MAY 29 1958PAN:EB
(5)

60 JUN 5 1958

May 29, 1958

REC- 28

Mr. Luther A. ~~X~~Huston
Director of Public Information
U. S. Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

Dear Luther:

I have received your memorandum of May 28, 1958, with enclosure, and it certainly would be a pleasure to cooperate in the Voice of America series entitled "Government in the Service of the People."

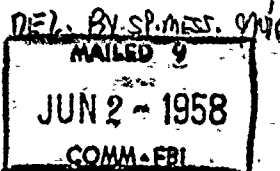
Unfortunately, the extremely heavy pressure of official business makes it impossible for me to do this. In addition to a great number of other pressing matters, we have the Graduation Ceremonies of the FBI National Academy next week, and this will demand a considerable amount of time.

Please convey my regrets to those concerned.

Sincerely,

E. J. [unclear]

REC'D-READING ROOM
FBI
MAY 29 12:43 PM '58



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Tele. Room _____
Holloman _____
Gandy _____

MLL:cjc
(3)

52 JUN 11 1958

MAIL ROOM ☐

EC.D HVIT

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : The Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation DATE: May 28, 1958

FROM : Luther A. Huston, Director of Public Information

SUBJECT: Voice of America

| | |
|--------------|---|
| Mr. Tolson | ✓ |
| Mr. Boardman | ✓ |
| Mr. Belmont | ✓ |
| Mr. Mohr | ✓ |
| Mr. Nease | ✓ |
| Mr. Parsons | ✓ |
| Mr. Rosen | ✓ |
| Mr. Tamm | ✓ |
| Mr. Trotter | ✓ |
| Mr. Clayton | ✓ |
| Tele. Room | ✓ |
| Mr. Holloman | ✓ |
| Miss Gandy | ✓ |

The Voice of America conducts a series of programs entitled "Government in the Service of the People" in which recorded interviews designed for broadcast to listeners overseas are taken. Programs already have been broadcast on the Departments of Agriculture, Labor, Commerce, Interior, and Health, Education and Welfare.

The Justice Department, with the approval of the Attorney General, has agreed to do such a program on the Department. Unfortunately, the time is rather short so that the interviews have to be done the early part of next week or at least by June 4. What is involved is that an interrogator will come to your office and ask a series of questions to which you will be expected to answer.

The attached are suggested questions that would be asked you although you do not necessarily need to follow this pattern or be confined to it. The purpose of this outline is to give you a general idea of what is wanted.

Will you please let me know as quickly as possible when you can give the interview. I would like to reemphasize that the time is very short so I hope you can do it very quickly.

No. I cannot do this.
Furthermore the W.A.

Ceremonies are next week & we just can't do it.

REC-28

20 JUN 9 1958

EX-140

EXP. PROC.

MAY 28 1958

ENCLOSURE

Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation:

1. How does the Federal Bureau of Investigation differ from the National Police Force found in some countries?
2. When the FBI is engaged in some investigation, from whom do the agents receive direction or instruction? Is the local Federal District Attorney involved? How?
3. To whom does the FBI give evidence gathered in an investigation? Are agents ever called to testify in court regarding evidence they have obtained?
4. Can you explain for us the help which the FBI now offers to local law enforcement officials around the country?
5. How does the FBI recruit special agents? What qualifications are necessary?

100-346688-316
ENCLOSURE

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Tolson

DATE: 6/2/58

FROM : G. A. Nease

SUBJECT:

| | |
|------------|-------|
| Tolson | _____ |
| Boardman | _____ |
| Belmont | _____ |
| Mohr | _____ |
| Nease | _____ |
| Parsons | _____ |
| Rosen | _____ |
| Tamm | _____ |
| Trotter | _____ |
| Clayton | _____ |
| Tele. Room | _____ |
| Holloman | _____ |
| Gandy | _____ |

Under date of May 28 it will be recalled Luther Huston sent a memorandum to the Director indicating that the Justice Department, with the approval of the Attorney General, had agreed to do a program this week before June 4, 1958, for Voice of America entitled "Government in the Service of the People." He sent along five questions which it was proposed to ask the Director and get his reply for a tape recording. The Director declined to do this in view of his congested schedule.

Huston told me this morning that he had received the Director's reply and wanted to know if it meant the Director simply did not want the FBI to participate or if it would be permissible for someone else in the Bureau to ask the questions. He stated the FBI's participation might make a difference in Voice of America's desire to do a program on the Department of Justice. Therefore, he is anxious to find out if anyone else in the Bureau can participate. I told him that it seemed to me that it would be rather ineffectual if the Director could not personally participate, but that I would take the matter up with the Director.

RECOMMENDATION:

That I call Luther back and tell him that due to the pressure of work this week there is simply no one else available to make this recording, even though it does take only a few minutes time.

GAN:hpf
(3)

1 - Mr. Jones

REC-28

100-346628-211

20 JUN 9 1958

EX-140

CRIME REC.

52 JUN 14 1958

Mr. Nease

July 8, 1958

M. A. Jones

HELEN ALEXANDER SHENITZ, NEE NIKONOVICH
 AKA, MRS. VLADIMIR VLADELAV SHENITZ,
 MRS. HERMAN GARFINKEL
 POST OFFICE BOX 2051
 JUNEAU, ALASKA

SYNOPSIS:

Jay Sourwine called Mr. Nease re Mrs. Shenitz who is employed by the Alaska Historical Library and Museum. Mrs. Shenitz has been monitoring Voice of America (VOA) broadcasts to Russia and believes VOA personnel are sabotaging the broadcasts by using words not easily understood or of current usage in Russia. Senator Eastland is considering calling Mrs. Shenitz and VOA officials in closed session to air the matter. Sourwine desired to know if Mrs. Shenitz is all right. You desired Bufiles be checked to see if any guidance could be given. Mrs. Shenitz was born 5-9-1895 in Kursk, Russia, and entered the United States in 1923. Her first husband, Vladimir Vladislav Shenitz reportedly died in Russia in 1919. She was married to Herman Garfinkel in Constantinople, Turkey, in 1922 and received a divorce from him in 1932. She was employed by the New York Public Library from 1923 to 1924. She served in the United States Army from 1944 to 1945. She was employed by the United States Engineers Corp, Saint Paul, Minnesota, from 1945 to 1946 and for Army Intelligence, Tokyo, Japan, from 1947 to 1948. She was naturalized in New York City on December 7, 1936.

A preliminary inquiry/^{loyalty} investigation was conducted in 1950 and 1951 upon the request of the Civil Service Commission. Shenitz was then employed by United States Naval Ordnance Station, Inyokern, California. Investigation was predicated upon information in ONI files reflecting that during World War II information was developed indicating Shenitz appeared "very anxious to get into United States Intelligence Organization with special interest in Army or Navy. A statement also appeared in ONI files that Mrs. Shenitz was a strong Communist Party suspect. ONI files were reviewed and failed to reflect source of or basis for allegation Shenitz strong Communist Party suspect. No other adverse loyalty information developed.

Shenitz has voluntarily vurnished information on several occasions including that concerning Wolf Ladejinsky. Mrs. Shenitz has previously brought her current complaints concerning the VOA to the

1 - Mr. Nease
 1 - 121-25330
 1 - 100-344385

MAIL ROOM ☐
 HEH:mjo (8)

100-346628-212
 (SEE ADDENDUM PAGE 2)

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

la
 HEB

M. A. Jones to Mr. Nease Memorandum

attention of the Bureau. In June, 1957, she voluntarily furnished a detailed report concerning this matter, a copy of which was forwarded to United States Information Agency on 7-5-57.

RECOMMENDATION:

None. For your information.

ADDENDUM: (GAN:jmr) 7-8-58 - I called Jay Sourwine and furnished him with the biographical data set forth above concerning Shenitz. I also suggested to him that he might want to check with ONI for whatever information it might have.

M. A. Jones to Mr. Nease Memorandum

DETAILS

BACKGROUND:

Reurmemorandum of 7-7-58 to Mr. Tolson advising of a call by Jay Sourwine re Mrs. Shenitz who is employed by the Alaska Historical Library and Museum. Mrs. Shenitz has been monitoring Voice of America (VOA) broadcasts to Russia and believes VOA personnel are sabotaging the broadcasts by using words not easily understood or of current usage in Russia. Senator Eastland is considering calling Mrs. Shenitz and VOA officials in closed session to air the matter. Sourwine desired to know if Mrs. Shenitz is all right. You desired Bufiles be checked to see if any guidance could be given.

PERSONAL HISTORY:

The June 1, 1952, issue of "Library Journal" contains an article by Helen A. Shenitz, Assistant to Curator and Librarian, Alaska Historical Museum and Library, Juneau. This article concerned the building of the Juneau Public Library.

Mrs. Shenitz was born 5-9-1895 in Kursk, Russia, and entered the United States in 1923. Her first husband, Vladimir Vladislav Shenitz reportedly died in Russia in 1919. She was married to Herman Garfinkel in Constantinople, Turkey, in 1922 and received a divorce from him in 1932. She was employed by the New York Public Library from 1923 to 1924. She served in the United States Army from 1944 to 1945. She was employed by the United States Engineers Corp, Saint Paul, Minnesota, from 1945 to 1946 and by Army Intelligence, Tokyo, Japan, from 1947 to 1948. She was naturalized in New York City on December 7, 1936, with Certificate Number 4131279.

INFORMATION IN BUFILES:

A preliminary inquiry was conducted re Shenitz in 1950 and 1951 in view of her employment at that time with the United States Naval Ordnance Test Station, Inyokern, California. This inquiry was predicated upon a request by the Civil Service Commission based upon information in ONI files reflecting that during World War II information was developed indicating she appeared "very anxious to get into United States Intelligence Organization with special interest in Army or Navy." A statement appeared in ONI files that Mrs. Shenitz was a strong Communist Party suspect. During the preliminary inquiry ONI files were reviewed but failed to reflect the source of or the basis for the allegation that Mrs. Shenitz was a strong Communist Party suspect.

M. A. Jones to Mr. N. J. Memorandum

No additional information reflecting adversely upon her loyalty to the United States was developed. Several individuals who were well acquainted with Mrs. Shenitz advised that they have had no reason to question her loyalty and consider her to be a loyal American citizen. A former co-worker described her as being "at opposite poles from a leftist." This information was furnished to the Civil Service Commission on 3-5-51 and no full field investigation was conducted. (121-25359)

Bufiles reflect frequent voluntary contacts by Mrs. Shenitz with Agents of the Bureau in various parts of the country. She had worked as a Russian translator while in the Army. During these contacts she has expressed herself as being opposed to communism. In August, 1952, she was Chairman of the Un-American Activities Committee of The American Legion, Department of Alaska. (66-9330-22-82)

In April, 1954, she wrote Senator Jenner concerning a former Sergeant, Alexander Svenchansky, who was a Security Index Subject of the Bureau. Ben Mandel of the Senate Committee on the Judiciary wrote requesting any information concerning Shenitz. Mrs. Shenitz claimed that Svenchansky had committed perjury while testifying that his orientation lectures were based on material sent from the Orientation Office in Washington. She claimed that Svenchansky actually varied his material and praised Russia and its institutions. This information was furnished to Deputy Attorney General Rogers and it was noted no dissemination would be made to Mandel absent specific instructions. (100-219710-84, 86)

Mrs. Shenitz also furnished information in February, 1955, re Wolf Ladejinsky to the effect that she believed Ladejinsky to have been a Communist Party member in view of his employment with Amtorg Trading Corporation. Ladejinsky is the controversial land reform advisor who was hired by the Foreign Operations Administration. (121-6977-115)

Mrs. Shenitz has previously brought her current complaints concerning the VOA to the attention of the Bureau. In June, 1957, she voluntarily furnished a detailed report concerning a representative number of errors, inaccuracies and misrepresentations which she claims occur on radio programs beamed to the USSR by the VOA. In this report she set forth examples of vocabulary, subject matter and timing of programs which she feels objectionable and which she claims serve no useful purpose and have no meaning to Soviet citizens. They thus foster a feeling of ill will on the part of Soviet citizens against the United States. She then set forth some specific recommendations to correct and aid the VOA programs in obtaining their true objectives. She stated that she has pointed out the ill timing of various VOA programs and broadcasts to the former Governor of Alaska, B. Frank Heintzleman, who at her request spoke to the Director of VOA in Washington. The above information and a copy of Mrs. Shenitz's report was furnished on 7-5-57 to Joseph C. Walsh, Director, Office of Security, United States Information Agency. (100-344385)

It is noted there is no substantiated derogatory information re Shenitz. The above data is not from public sources, however, the personal history items would most likely be available to the public.

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Nease

DATE: July 8, 1958

FROM : M. A. Jones

SUBJECT: HELEN ALEXANDER SHENITZ, NEE NIKONOVICH
 AKA, MRS. VLADIMIR VLADISLAV SHENITZ,
 MRS. HERMAN GARFINKEL
 POST OFFICE BOX 2051
 JUNEAU, ALASKA

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

W. C. Sullivan

SYNOPSIS:

Jay Sourwine called Mr. Nease re Mrs. Shenitz who is employed by the Alaska Historical Library and Museum. Mrs. Shenitz has been monitoring Voice of America (VOA) broadcasts to Russia and believes VOA personnel are sabotaging the broadcasts by using words not easily understood or of current usage in Russia. Senator Eastland is considering calling Mrs. Shenitz and VOA officials in closed session to air the matter. Sourwine desired to know if Mrs. Shenitz is all right. You desired Bufiles be checked to see if any guidance could be given. Mrs. Shenitz was born 5-9-1895 in Kursk, Russia, and entered the United States in 1923. Her first husband, Vladimir Vladislav Shenitz, reportedly died in Russia in 1919. She was married to Herman Garfinkel in Constantinople, Turkey, in 1922 and received a divorce from him in 1932. She was employed by the New York Public Library from 1923 to 1924. She served in the United States Army from 1944 to 1945. She was employed by the United States Engineers Corp, Saint Paul, Minnesota, from 1945 to 1946 and for Army Intelligence, Tokyo, Japan, from 1947 to 1948. She was naturalized in New York City on December 7, 1936.

loyalty

A preliminary inquiry/investigation was conducted in 1950 and 1951 upon the request of the Civil Service Commission. Shenitz was then employed by United States Naval Ordnance Station, Inyokern, California. Investigation was predicated upon information in ONI files reflecting that during World War II information was developed indicating Shenitz appeared "very anxious to get into United States Intelligence Organization with special interest in Army or Navy." A statement also appeared in ONI files that Mrs. Shenitz was a strong Communist Party suspect. ONI files were reviewed and failed to reflect source of or basis for allegation Shenitz strong Communist Party suspect. No other adverse loyalty information developed.

Shenitz has voluntarily furnished information on several occasions including that concerning Wolf Ladejinsky. Mrs. Shenitz has previously brought her current complaints concerning the VOA to the

- 1 - Mr. Nease
 1 - 121-25339
 1 - 100-344385

REC-8

100-346628-212 (SEE ADDENDUM PAGE 54)

70 JUL 16 1958

HEH:mjo (8)

CRIME REC.

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

M. A. Jones to Mr. Nease Memorandum

attention of the Bureau. In June, 1957, she voluntarily furnished a detailed report concerning this matter, a copy of which was forwarded to United States Information Agency on 7-5-57.

RECOMMENDATION:

None. For your information.

ADDENDUM: (GAN:jmr) 7-8-58 - I called Jay Sourwine and furnished him with the biographical data set forth above concerning Shenitz. I also suggested to him that he might want to check with ONI for whatever information it might have.

✓

pm

M. A. Jones to Mr. Nease Memorandum

DETAILS

BACKGROUND:

Reurmemorandum of 7-7-58 to Mr. Tolson advising of a call by Jay Sourwine re Mrs. Shenitz who is employed by the Alaska Historical Library and Museum. Mrs. Shenitz has been monitoring Voice of America (VOA) broadcasts to Russia and believes VOA personnel are sabotaging the broadcasts by using words not easily understood or of current usage in Russia. Senator Eastland is considering calling Mrs. Shenitz and VOA officials in closed session to air the matter. Sourwine desired to know if Mrs. Shenitz is all right. You desired Bufiles be checked to see if any guidance could be given.

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INFORMATION IN BUFILES:

A preliminary inquiry was conducted re Shenitz in 1950 and 1951 in view of her employment at that time with the United States Naval Ordnance Test Station, Inyokern, California. This inquiry was predicated upon a request by the Civil Service Commission based upon information in ONI files reflecting that during World War II information was developed indicating she appeared "very anxious to get into United States Intelligence Organization with special interest in Army or Navy." A statement appeared in ONI files that Mrs. Shenitz was a strong Communist Party suspect. During the preliminary inquiry ONI files were reviewed but failed to reflect the source of or the basis for the allegation that Mrs. Shenitz was a strong Communist Party suspect.

M. A. Jones to Mr. Nease Memorandum

No additional information reflecting adversely upon her loyalty to the United States was developed. Several individuals who were well acquainted with Mrs. Shenitz advised that they have had no reason to question her loyalty and consider her to be a loyal American citizen. A former co-worker described her as being "at opposite poles from a leftist." This information was furnished to the Civil Service Commission on 3-5-51 and no full field investigation was conducted. (121-25339)

Bufiles reflect frequent voluntary contacts by Mrs. Shenitz with Agents of the Bureau in various parts of the country. She had worked as a Russian translator while in the Army. During these contacts she has expressed herself as being opposed to communism. In August, 1952, she was Chairman of the Un-American Activities Committee of The American Legion, Department of Alaska. (66-9330-22-82)

In April, 1954, she wrote Senator Jenner concerning a former Sergeant, Alexander Svenchansky, who was a Security Index Subject of the Bureau. Ben Mandel of the Senate Committee on the Judiciary wrote requesting any information concerning Shenitz. Mrs. Shenitz claimed that Svenchansky had committed perjury while testifying that his orientation lectures were based on material sent from the Orientation Office in Washington. She claimed that Svenchansky actually varied his material and praised Russia and its institutions. This information was furnished to Deputy Attorney General Rogers and it was noted no dissemination would be made to Mandel absent specific instructions. (100-219710-84,86)

Mrs. Shenitz also furnished information in February, 1955, re Wolf Ladejinsky to the effect that she believed Ladejinsky to have been a Communist Party member in view of his employment with Amtorg Trading Corporation. Ladejinsky is the controversial land reform advisor who was hired by the Foreign Operations Administration. (121-6977-115)

Mrs. Shenitz has previously brought her current complaints concerning the VOA to the attention of the Bureau. In June, 1957, she voluntarily furnished a detailed report concerning a representative number of errors, inaccuracies and misrepresentations which she claims occur on radio programs beamed to the USSR by the VOA. In this report she set forth examples of vocabulary, subject matter and timing of programs which she feels objectionable and which she claims serve no useful purpose and have no meaning to Soviet citizens. They thus foster a feeling of ill will on the part of Soviet citizens against the United States. She then set forth some specific recommendations to correct and aid the VOA programs in obtaining their true objectives. She stated that she has pointed out the ill timing of various VOA programs and broadcasts to the former Governor of Alaska, B. Frank Heintzleman, who at her request spoke to the Director of VOA in Washington. The above information and a copy of Mrs. Shenitz's report was furnished on 7-5-57 to Joseph C. Walsh, Director, Office of Security, United States Information Agency. (100-344385)

It is noted there is no substantiated derogatory information re Shenitz. The above data is not from public sources, however, the personal history items would most likely be available to the public.

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. TOLSON

DATE: January 6, 1959

FROM : G. A. NEASE *gan*SUBJECT: *scuy*

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

5145

George Todd, code 181, extension 4145, called advising he is with Voice of America. He stated that their Japanese service has requested that they record an FBI tour and a brief interview with the tour leader at the conclusion of the tour as to the purpose of the tours. He advised that this recording will be an English language program broadcast through various radio stations in Japan. ~~It will, of course, be an English language broadcast.~~ They are hopeful of doing this sometime this week.

I told Mr. Todd that we generally did not have the room or the facilities for this sort of thing and that it was doubtful if we could help him. In any event, he asked us to consider it and let him know.

RECOMMENDATION:

I do not see anything to gain by us in participating in such a program and we have turned down similar requests in the past; therefore, I propose to call Todd back and tell him that we simply cannot help him.

1 - Mr. Jones

GAN:ejp *gan*
(3)

*I think OK to do this.
I suggest DeLoach
handle it*

Handled 1/8/59

2/1/8

53 JAN 15 1959

87-128

REC-91

100-346628-213

14 JAN 9 1959

CREATED REC.

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. DeLoach

DATE: January 29, 1959

FROM : M. A. Jones

"ANALYST TO F.B.I." - SCRIPTSUBJECT: TOUR FOR JAPANESE
VOICE OF AMERICA PROGRAMVoice of America ✓

There is attached a translation from the Japanese of the tape recorded tour which you made of the Bureau to be used by Voice of America.

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

DeLoach _____
Belmont _____
W.C. Sullivan _____

We looked over the translation and found some small inaccuracies which were made by the Voice of America people when they translated the tour into the Japanese language. We called Mr. Frank S. Baba at Voice of America and pointed out these inconsistencies to him which he said he would be most happy to straighten out. DC

It is believed that this gives a very good picture of our activities for consumption in Japan, and it is felt we should go ahead and call Mr. Baba back and tell him to go ahead with his plans for broadcasting it this Sunday which he said he would like to do. REC-133

RECOMMENDATION:

That we call Mr. Baba and tell him that this tape is satisfactory.

Enclosures

CEM:cag:blj
(3)

100-346628-214

16 FEB 4 1959

Done
4-com

ENCLOSURE ON BUREAU
Destroyed per memo Short to
McGuire 12-18-59 pma
one autostat copy
made 2/11/59
CFB - F118

Original script in Japanese
returned to Baba 2-3-59;
copy made & attached.
Tape also attached
for file. 2-3-59
4-com

67 FEB 9 - 1959

TRANSLATION FROM JAPANESE

Today we will introduce you to the FBI, the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

The Federal Bureau of Investigation is the Investigative Bureau established within the Justice Department in 1908. Since that time it has been renamed the Federal Bureau of Investigation. The investigative agents are referred to as, as you know, the G-men. G-men is the abbreviated word referred to as Government Men. The following story marks the origin of the use of the abbreviated word in identifying the agents.

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The Agent entered the house with his pistol in his hand and called out, "Put your hands up and come out. We are FBI Agents." The notorious Machine Gun KELLEY, astonished and in fear, cried, "Do not shoot, G-men, please do not shoot."

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"I would like very much to welcome you to the FBI Headquarters." As you see upon the wall of our room which you have entered, is a message from the Director of the FBI, Mr. J. EDGAR HOOVER. Mr. HOOVER explains in the message that the tours are designed to explain the responsibility of the FBI to the citizens. He also welcomes questions to the tour leaders. He sets forth the fact that, to safely safeguard the public from the criminal element and to protect our internal security, we definitely need the cooperation of the general public. He also

~~COPIES DESTROYED~~

ENCLOSURE 100-346628-214

points out very graphically that in view of the modern methods, trends and advancements made by the law enforcement agencies today, certainly, crime does not pay. We hope that the tour illustrates that to you.

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(Sound of firing in the background)

Mr. DE LOACH led us to the firing range. In the firing range room, surrounded on three sides by thick concrete walls, a G-man was firing a pistol.

First of all, this range is used by our Agents only during the winter months. Most of our training is conducted at the outdoor range in Quantico, Virginia. On this range, our men receive training with the 38 revolver. Other weapons such as pistols, light machine guns, as well as hunting rifles are also utilized.

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First of all, we would like to explain the organizational structure of the FBI.

✓ The FBI is the investigative arm of the United States Department of Justice. The FBI was initiated about 50 years ago, in 1908. Mr. HOOVER assumed the directorship in 1924 and has been its director for the past 34 years. The Headquarters of the FBI is located in the Capitol and is divided into seven separate divisions.

Division I is the Identification Division. Here, fingerprints of more than 150,000,000 people are categorized and retained as was seen during the tour.

Division II is the Training and Inspection Division. Here, the investigation officers, since their appointments, receive training constantly, while, on the other hand, on important matters, even the police from various areas, mostly through their own choosing, receive training. The administration of the FBI Training School is also under its jurisdiction. This school was established in 1935, 24 years ago, with the view that the FBI should maintain close cooperation with the local police and should train them. This was a decision brought about by Director HOOVER. Thus, the standard of constitutional law practiced by the area police and administrative organizations throughout the nation have been elevated. And, it has also greatly influenced foreign countries.

inspections
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Division III is the Administrative Division.

Division IV is the Records and Communications Division. It is responsible for the maintenance of all types of records and ~~correspondence~~ *communications*.

Division V is responsible for domestic intelligence and is divided into ~~Counter Espionage~~ *Internal Security* Section, Central Investigation Section, and other investigation sections, ~~investigating personnel engaged in federal employment.~~ *nation and as*

Division VI is the Investigative Division. It is responsible for the investigation of kidnapping cases, maritime crimes, desertion, etc. *Crime investigative matter*

Division VII, as you have noticed during our tour, is the Laboratory Division which conducts all types of scientific ~~experiments~~ *examinations*.

Would you be able to explain to us as to how and what prodded the establishment of the FBI?

Yes, the FBI is the investigative arm of the U. S. Department of Justice. The FBI does not evaluate nor does it determine whether an individual or a group of individuals, or even an organization, should be prosecuted or not. The FBI merely investigates the facts and submits its report to the Justice Department. The FBI was established in view of the fact that the Justice Department realized the need for an investigative organization to seek the evidence necessary in the prosecution of a case.

How many FBI field offices do you have, and what is the total number employed by the FBI at the present time?

We have 53 field offices throughout the United States, including the new state of Alaska, Honolulu, Hawaii, and San Juan, Puerto Rico. We have a total of 14,000 employees, of which 6000 are Special Agents.

We know that there are efficient police headquarters throughout the country and in every state, but will you be able to explain to us as to how the FBI maintains liaison with the local police in crimes committed (inter state), and how jurisdiction of the FBI is established?

✓ We have excellent cooperation from local law enforcement agencies. There must be cooperation between federal and local law enforcement agencies in order for the law enforcement agencies to attain maximum achievement. We are cooperating in providing the same type of training, exchanging of ideas, and mutually ~~cooperating~~ ^{cooperating} for jurisdictional cases. Furthermore, evidence submitted to us by local police is scientifically identified. Because the FBI maintains a central fingerprinting recording file, contact maintained with the local police is very close. In this respect, the FBI provides the local police invaluable assistance.

Is there overlapping of authority in the FBI such as that authorized the Secret Police and the Special Police?

^{could refer} The FBI can never become a Secret Police. We are often accused by those individuals who advocate the overthrow of the United States Government by force or violence that we can become a Secret Police; but, ~~on~~ this is certainly not true. The checks and balances in the government will never allow this to happen. Director HOOVER, in his conviction, ~~will not~~ allow the FBI to become a secret police. In review, let me explain that the FBI does not make any determination on individual or ~~group~~ ^{groups}. It will not make any decision as to whether or not charges are to be lodged. It simply collects evidence. The FBI is not a policy-making office. It reports the results it has found to the Justice Department so that the Justice Department can determine as to whether or not it should file charges.

What facilities do you have in handling great numbers of fingerprints, and what problems do you confront daily?

no- ✓
33
114

Q We receive, as I have indicated before during the tour, an average of 20,000 fingerprints per day from law enforcement and federal agencies, and from our own agents throughout the country. Those prints are checked merely for previous records. In the FBI central fingerprint file there are over 150,000,000 fingerprints recorded. Not only does the Bureau record contain fingerprints for those with previous convictions but also fingerprints for identification purposes. For instance, a child's fingerprint is placed in the file by the request of the child's parents for immediate identification in the event the child is involved in an accident. Fingerprints of all servicemen in service and servicemen ^{who} had served in any branch of service, are kept here. Of course, the bulk of the fingerprints kept here are those of criminals; however, this does not mean that there are many criminals. It means that there are criminals who had committed many crimes. ~~Each time~~ ^{when} a crime is committed, ^{us} fingerprints are taken. Seventy-five percent of the fingerprints in the files consist of fingerprints of offenders, but this does not mean that each and every one of them is a criminal. The reason is because a criminal's fingerprints have been included in this file many times. all sources

Q The fingerprint files are maintained by the Identification Division of the FBI. The fingerprints referred to the FBI by ~~the other agencies~~ are categorized by the HENRY System, then they are checked against the files to determine whether or not there are similar fingerprints within the files. Although there are over 150,000,000 fingerprints in the files at the present time, it is possible to find, within three minutes, whether there are other similar types of fingerprints in the files.

Q Depending on the country, the public seems to have the feeling that fingerprinting makes an individual feel like a criminal; therefore, they are against it. What is your opinion concerning it, Inspector?

Q That could be true, but there is nothing wrong with fingerprinting insofar as identification is concerned. This is for a very good purpose. For instance, in the case of an airplane disaster, it is possible to identify the

otherwise unidentifiable individual through fingerprints. Not only will it serve to positively identify the person for the family of the deceased, but also will serve as an important means to identify the individual for the airline and the life insurance company. It also plays an important role in settling legal matters. Not only is this true in the case of airplane disasters but it can also be true in many other accidents.

Does the FBI have something which it can take pride in as compared with the world police system, such as scientific investigative techniques?

Yes, very much so, particularly in the famous WEINBERGER Kidnapping Case which you have seen upstairs. The role played by the Laboratory Division proves, as it did in many other cases, the actual solving of the case. For instance, from the handwriting on the ransom note sent by the abductor, ANGEL DEMARCA (phonetic), it was possible to detect the criminal after comparing more than 1,974,544 writing specimens. This is how many of the criminal cases are being solved by the Crime Detection Laboratory.

✓ When we hear of the FBI and the G-men, we get the impressions of their brilliant performances, but behind it all, there must be hardships. Does the Inspector have some opinion concerning this matter?

First, the FBI Agent, when he comes into the FBI after undergoing a rigorous and thorough investigation and is determined to be fit both mentally and physically for the job, undergoes at least three months of training at the FBI Academy at Quantico, Virginia. He receives training in legal procedures, self-defense, investigative techniques, firing techniques, etc. After acquiring all these trainings, he will be tested on all phases of courses taken. If he passes the examination, he will be assigned to a supervisor, usually an experienced agent, for two weeks to about a month, as his understudy. Thereafter, he will operate as a full-fledged FBI Agent. However, although operating by himself, he will constantly be under the supervision and guidance of the FBI

Headquarters, thereby improving himself and is compelled to better himself. Thus, it is necessary, in order to perform his duties to the fullest, to continue devoting himself to his duties as does any devoted employee in this firm.

We observed many ^{visitors} downstairs today. Just about how many visitors do you have each day? Do you conduct tours for individuals also?

yes, all
~~and many~~ people are very welcome at the FBI. Mr. J. EDGAR HOOVER, our Director, definitely feels that we owe ~~an~~ obligation to the public and therefore, we should let them know exactly what we are doing in the field of law enforcement. The operating fund for the FBI is established by the Congress, and because of it, Congress is concerned about the FBI and is constantly watching its activities. On the other hand, because the fund is made possible by the taxes paid by the American taxpayers, the public has the right to know the role ~~that~~ the FBI plays and what result it attains. Therefore, the FBI welcomes the public to visit the FBI. *350,000* There are over ~~25,000~~ visitors visiting the FBI annually, but because of the limitation of facilities, when we have too many visitors, we sometimes refuse appointments. *find it necessary* However, if anyone wishes to come to visit the FBI, provided that he shows up at the Justice Building located at Pennsylvania Avenue and 9th Street, between 9 A.M. and 4 P.M., or makes an appointment beforehand, we will try to accommodate him anytime at his convenience.

I feel that respecting human rights is a major problem in the operation of the FBI. Even in Japan, there were problems arising pertaining to the police authority recently. How is the FBI coping with this problem?

That would depend entirely on the type of investigation being conducted. But, let me first say that the FBI had been commended, in many occasions, by the entire general public of the U.S.; not by the subversive organizations, of course. However, the FBI will not infringe upon the rights of the people. This is regulated by the law of the United States which the FBI observes very closely. This, as we explained before, is protected by the governmental system of checks and balances. For example, before a man is arrested

U.S. Atty. as a result of investigation, a warrant for his arrest must be obtained through the Department of Justice or from a ~~public prosecutor~~. The same applies to home search. A search warrant or a warrant for arrest must be obtained from the Department of Justice. Thus, there is no justification for criticism of the FBI as infringing upon human rights or as being a secret police organization.

Is there something that the FBI is directly concerned about?

We have noticed, on our tour, that bank robberies were highest in 1955 and 1957. Again, we have noticed that crime and juvenile delinquency rates are also increasing. Director HOOVER and the members of the FBI are very much concerned about this trend. In order to cope with these problems as well as with the subversive elements that advocate the overthrow of the United States Government, we must continue to increase ~~the number of personnel receiving superior~~ training and, at the same time, continue to provide superior training. In the year 1959, we hope to devote more effort in training, especially in establishing new investigative techniques and scientific criminal investigation methods, so that the laws of the United States of America can be enforced effectively. In order to see that this goal is reached, we must devote our utmost efforts to the ~~improving~~ ^{continuous} ~~continuing~~ of an efficient organization.

We asked Mr. DE LOACH if he has anything he wishes to relate. He modestly stated that the performances of the past were made possible through the efforts of all the members of the FBI rallying under the leadership of Director HOOVER.

The foregoing was today's report of our visit to the FBI.

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TRANSLATED BY: (1-6)
MICHAEL MIYATAKE:en
January 23, 1959

(7-10)
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Division V is responsible for domestic intelligence and is divided into Counterespionage Section, Central Investigation Section, and other investigation sections investigating personnel engaged in federal employment.

Division VI is the Investigative Division. It is responsible for the investigation of kidnapping cases, maritime crimes, desertion, etc.

Division VII, as you have noticed during our tour, is the Laboratory Division which conducts all types of scientific experiments.

Would you be able to explain to us as to how and what prodded the establishment of the FBI?

Yes, the FBI is the investigative arm of the U. S. Department of Justice. The FBI does not evaluate nor does it determine whether an individual or a group of individuals, or even an organization, should be prosecuted or not. The FBI merely investigates the facts and submits its report to the Justice Department. The FBI was established in view of the fact that the Justice Department realized the need for an investigative organization to seek the evidence necessary in the prosecution of a case.

How many FBI field offices do you have, and what is the total number employed by the FBI at the present time?

We have 53 field offices throughout the United States, including the new state of Alaska, Honolulu, Hawaii, and San Juan, Puerto Rico. We have a total of 14,000 employees, of which 6000 are Special Agents.

Q We know that there are efficient police headquarters throughout the country and in every state, but will you be able to explain to us as to how the FBI maintains liaison with the local police in crimes committed interstate, and how jurisdiction of the FBI is established?

A We have excellent cooperation from local law enforcement agencies. There must be cooperation between federal and local law enforcement agencies in order for the law enforcement agencies to attain maximum achievement. We are cooperating in providing the same type of training, exchanging of ideas, and mutually yielding ground for jurisdictional cases. Furthermore, evidence submitted to us by local police is scientifically identified. Because the FBI maintains a central fingerprinting recording file, contact maintained with the local police is very close. In this respect, the FBI provides the local police invaluable assistance.

Q Is there overlapping of authority in the FBI such as that authorized the Secret Police and the Special Police?

A The FBI can never become a Secret Police. We are often accused by those individuals who advocate the overthrow of the United States Government by force or violence; that we can become a Secret Police; but, all this is certainly not true. The checks and balances in the Government will never allow this to happen. Director HOOVER, in his conviction, will not allow the FBI to become a secret police. In review, let me explain that the FBI does not make any determination on individual or group values. It will not make any decision as to whether or not charges are to be lodged. It simply collects evidence. The FBI is not a policy-making office. It reports the results it has found to the Justice Department so that the Justice Department can determine as to whether or not it should file charges.

Q What facilities do you have in handling great numbers of fingerprints, and what problems do you confront daily?

We receive, as I have indicated before during the tour, an average of 20,000 fingerprints per day from law enforcement and federal agencies, and from our own agents throughout the country. Those prints are checked merely for previous records. In the FBI central fingerprint file there are over 150,000,000 fingerprints recorded. Not only does the Bureau record contain fingerprints for those with previous convictions but also fingerprints for identification purposes. For instance, a child's fingerprint is placed in the file by the request of the child's parents for immediate identification in the event the child is involved in an accident. Fingerprints of all servicemen in service and servicemen who had served in any branch of service, are kept here. Of course, the bulk of the fingerprints kept here are those of criminals; however, this does not mean that there are many criminals. It means that there are criminals who had committed many crimes. Each time a crime is committed, fingerprints are taken. Seventy-five percent of the fingerprints in the files consist of fingerprints of offenders, but this does not mean that each and every one of them is a criminal. The reason is because a criminal's fingerprints have been included in this file many times.

The fingerprint files are maintained by the Identification Division of the FBI. The fingerprints referred to the FBI by the other agencies are categorized by the HENRY System, then they are checked against the files to determine whether or not there are similar fingerprints within the files. Although there are over 150,000,000 fingerprints in the files at the present time, it is possible to find, within three minutes, whether there are other similar types of fingerprints in the files."

Depending on the country, the public seems to have the feeling that fingerprinting makes an individual feel like a criminal; therefore, they are against it. What is your opinion concerning it, Inspector?

That could be true, but there is nothing wrong with fingerprinting insofar as identification is concerned. This is for a very good purpose. For instance, in the case of an airplane disaster, it is possible to identify the

otherwise unidentifiable individual through fingerprints. Not only will it serve to positively identify the person for the family of the deceased, but also will serve as an important means to identify the individual for the airline and the life insurance company. It also plays an important role in settling legal matters. Not only is this true in the case of airplane disasters but it can also be true in many other accidents.

Does the FBI have something which it can take pride in as compared with the world police system, such as scientific investigative techniques?

Yes, very much so, particularly in the famous WEINBERGER Kidnapping Case which you have seen upstairs. The role played by the Laboratory Division proves, as it did in many other cases, the actual solving of the case. For instance, from the handwriting on the ransom note sent by the abductor, ANGEL DEMARCA (phonetic), it was possible to detect the criminal after comparing more than 1,974,544 writing specimens. This is how many of the criminal cases are being solved by the Crime Detection Laboratory.

Then we hear of the FBI and the G-men, we get the impressions of their brilliant performances, but behind it all, there must be hardships. Does the Inspector have some opinion concerning this matter?

First, the FBI Agent, when he comes into the FBI after undergoing a rigorous and thorough investigation and is determined to be fit both mentally and physically for the job, undergoes at least three months of training at the FBI Academy at Quantico, Virginia. He receives training in legal procedures, self-defense, investigative techniques, firing techniques, etc. After acquiring all these trainings, he will be tested on all phases of courses taken. If he passes the examination, he will be assigned to a supervisor, usually an experienced agent, for two weeks to about a month, as his understudy. Thereafter, he will operate as a full-fledged FBI Agent. However, although operating by himself, he will constantly be under the supervision and guidance of the FBI

Headquarters, thereby improving himself and is compelled to better himself. Thus, it is necessary, in order to perform his duties to the fullest, to continue devoting himself to his duties as does any devoted employee in this firm.

^{visitors}
We observed many ^{visitors} downstairs today. Just about how many visitors do you have each day? Do you conduct tours for individuals also?

Ordinarily, people are very welcome at the FBI. Mr. J. EDGAR HOOVER, our Director, definitely feels that we owe our obligation to the public and therefore, we should let them know exactly what we are doing in the field of law enforcement. The operating fund for the FBI is established by the Congress, and because of it, Congress is concerned about the FBI and is constantly watching its activities. On the other hand, because the fund is made possible by the taxes paid by the American taxpayers, the public has the right to know the role that the FBI plays and what result it attains. Therefore, the FBI welcomes the public to visit the FBI. There are over 40,000 visitors visiting the FBI annually, but because of the limitation of facilities, when we have too many visitors, we sometimes refuse appointments. However, if anyone wishes to come to visit the FBI, provided that he shows up at the Justice Building located at Pennsylvania Avenue and 9th Street, between 9 A.M. and 4 P.M., or makes an appointment beforehand, we will try to accommodate him anytime at his convenience.

I feel that respecting human rights is a major problem in the operation of the FBI. Even in Japan, there were problems arising pertaining to the police authority recently. How is the FBI coping with this problem?

That would depend entirely on the type of investigation being conducted. But, let me first say that the FBI had been commended, in many occasions, by the entire general public of the U.S.; not by the subversive organizations, of course. However, the FBI will not infringe upon the rights of the people. This is regulated by the law of the United States which the FBI observes very closely. This, as we explained before, is protected by the governmental system of checks and balances. For example, before a man is arrested

as a result of investigation, a warrant for his arrest must be obtained through the Department of Justice or from a public prosecutor. The same applies to home search. A search warrant or a warrant for arrest must be obtained from the Department of Justice. Thus, there is no justification for criticism of the FBI as infringing upon human rights or as being a secret police organization.

Is there something that the FBI is directly concerned about?

We have noticed, on our tour, that bank robberies were highest in 1955 and 1957. Again, we have noticed that crime and juvenile delinquency rates are also increasing. Director HOOVER and the members of the FBI are very much concerned about this trend. In order to cope with these problems as well as with the subversive elements that advocate the overthrow of the United States Government, we must continue to increase the number of personnel receiving superior training and, at the same time, continue to provide superior training. In the year 1959, we hope to devote more effort in training, especially in establishing new investigative techniques and scientific criminal investigation methods, so that the laws of the United States of America can be enforced effectively. In order to see that this goal is reached, we must devote our utmost efforts to the building of an efficient organization.

We asked Mr. DE LOACH if he has anything he wishes to relate. He modestly stated that the performances of the past were made possible through the efforts of all the members of the FBI rallying under the leadership of Director HOOVER.

The foregoing was today's report of our visit to the FBI.

Voice of America
Japanese Service
Program

"A Visit to FBI"

by: Frank S. Baba
Taiji Nomura

Interviewee:
Inspector C.D. DeLoach
Tech. Lab. Personnel

Recorded: 1/8/59
Date of Edst: Not set

検察局に御案内するに依りて

連邦検察局とは一九〇八年法務省内に設けられた検察局かその修設

されしよりその~~調査~~調査官をGメンと呼ぶことは皆極よく御存知のことと思

ます。Gメンとはカバートメン即ち政府の人と云うべき言葉の略であ

何故この呼ばれ方になつたかと云うと次の如き故であります。

一九三三年九月二十六日の朝のニュースに、かねて誘拐事件の容疑者ニ

指令を配る受けていた横岡銃ケリイが、テネシー州メンフィスのかくれ家

これは ジョージ・エドガー・フーバー FBI 長官のサイン入りの見学者歓迎の横断幕です。今日この横断幕を本館に飾る。インスペクターのデビッド・
マートン 説明と頂きたいよう
えん 謝る事柄のつもりです

Tapu Cut ① 45" Full

インスペクター 今日 FBI の本部に着荷をせんで歓迎を致す。この部屋には御願の
板に壁にフーバー長官の書簡が掲げられております。その中で長官は、この巡回

見学者は FBI の責務を市民に了解してもらうために計画している。見学者
案内者への質問を歓迎し、吾々が一般市民を犯罪から守り、口内の治安を保つには
一般市民の協力が必要であることも述べています。更に近代法律執行機関の利便
と最新の科手手段の前には「犯罪は決して利益にならない」と云々とか一目で
わかる板になっています。この見学者でそう云った点も理解していただければ幸いです。

卷之八

世に名を著し、子に傳へし御意の秘記

一五七

市面日趨平穩

各部分には犯罪の統計や資料の解を

陳列室

例之は一九三〇年代の兇悪犯人の個人史である。

並へら収まると一緒に、現在指令中の十人の軍兵を並へら収め

その中の
つに、通稱を水取と兼い
字で善からあるの
折にふれ

民衆の協力と
と奏する。と云う解境と共に印象記

又、指紋に因する履糸は上の方に刻々変る回紋式の数字盤の所より

ホーという命。でも、そのうち之の護照に係るのは一日平均二万枚の
箱紋照会が、全通から下B-Iにといっているそうなんです。

貝子のコースは更に進んで下B-Iの護る料を研究家にお移り
する。廊下に並んだ研究家はすべてガラス張りです。中で係官の

こんな事をしている。一般の人々にも判るおとなつています。

筆跡やタイプライターの文書鑑定家の次に血液の検査者があり

ます。係のオに付てみますよう。

X cut (2)

X



の格

とてその体液の判明のものと其の性質を種別するとい

あり、人間の血の性質の異なる動植物の血の性質の異なる

血液の種類を決定する、観察の指し示す



判明の血液の性質を決定する、観察の指し示す

観察者の手と目により、か否かを決める、わりのあり

X



又 人間の體格や、セインの研究客では、血のついで上を核並一
いより、それから次に、毒物の研究客から取り出す
保官の境を南にみずより。

✕
cut
(3)

✕

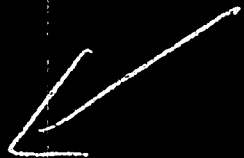
10. 5

參觀者の目も驚かすほどの音に銃器の研究を促されてゐる。
 かたはち銃にみえと壁には拳銃小銃長筒銃のズラリと掲げ
 られてあり、その数は一三五の如に達する。

X
CMT
(4)

係官「こゝは下B-1の銃器庫でありまして、被害者の身体から摘出された

彈丸とか
殺入現場で
発見された
葉莖など
松並木





容

二五

疑者乃十之五也

箭器から射止むものか、どうか

愛國魂

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1998

其次以各種鏡類之性能上性質之調查

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ある一殺人被害者の体験から摘出されたもの

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馬子建

結果

調査中

報告家 田 益 宜 以 嫌 疑 者 凡 出 上 場 今 日 之 故 在

この機軸鏡果を操すいさへ
 この機軸鏡果を操すいさへ
 この機軸鏡果を操すいさへ

この機軸鏡果を操すいさへ
 この機軸鏡果を操すいさへ
 この機軸鏡果を操すいさへ

の品種性能や特徴を
 の品種性能や特徴を
 の品種性能や特徴を

cut 5

ストローク

ストローク

先づ此の射撃場はFBIの調査官冬の肉を

利用し主として訓練はアンニア州のクワンタラ

訓練所へ移して行

此處は主として拳銃の練習に利用する等

クワンタラ屋外訓練所は拳銃はとりより

次にテロリチアは射撃を以て室内にて行なう。二万五厘の口径の

トテ固より射撃を以て、又同口径の射撃は、練習に用いる。

丁度今一人のGメンの拳銃を射つて、いさゝか必の標に流れていく。

cut ⑥ X

係官の射撃場はFBIの調査官が冬の間だけ利用するが、主な訓

練はウーリシニア州のクワンチコにある訓練所で行なう。

ここは主として拳銃の練習に利用されるが、クワンチコの屋外

訓練所では拳銃はもとより小銃、軽機銃、それに機銃等も

使用します。

Cut 7
スーフ

次に訪ねた室内係員場には五六人のGメンが汗をいっぱいかきどろどろに汗にまみれた服を着てあつた。知人のタイボ術を初めとする各種の運動は長官の命令で一週一時間は誰の義務づけられたいとされて、週一回は週一回の練習も、一歩の前進もなしで、陳と云う沢と云う

その他色んなものがある。この間、家内もして、
ティローチエに、お湯も同じ。インスピレーターと云うもの、
日本式に云えば、銃、即ち、と云う。あつた。もう十七年、FBIに
つとめて、いゝ。カ、現任は記録と通信関係の、あはるを、あつた。

以上、今日は、FBI、本部、松本局、も、尋ねて、金、目、を、と、る、が、、
あつた。

一 七 八 二 七 三 七

第一は、鑑定に
あつて、此處には一億五千万の人々が
指紋の別、別、あつて、見学の途上、所
覧、いふ、大、區、り、な、る、

第二回は訓練と監査部
の
出、
この
此處では調査官の
佐官の
訓練
の
重要を
地方の

警察官 千々川 穂花 氏 リーダー
いしかわ 千々川 穂花 氏
FBI 千々川 穂花 氏

行政管理局
令
責任
以
長
三
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年
即
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月
二十日
前

7-1-1 長官以地方警察官の訓練に協力した7月12

決定 1-2 現在 1-7 2-1 才 成

その為、地方警察、行政機関の経済水準が
全日給の向上により、その外に延びる。

① 今一つの重要問題は、FBI機構の設置について
調査官の職務を定めて、調査員を置くこと。

第三部は、^{管理}行政、第四は、^部記録と通信部、

② 各種記録の管理や通信機能と運営について
第五部は、~~行政~~ 口内通報に関係する。

防衛課、中央調査課、その他口内の人員調査等、
端々に分かる。

18 ④

第六部はFBIの調査部であり、
海上^{犯罪}脱走事件を取り扱っている。

第七部は見字が読えない人、
科学^{調査}研究

歴々の科学史、歴史について

9月

cut 9

FBIは先づ中絶して、
各々の法務者の調査^{共同}

七、FBIは決して資料の価値判断を下す

この人、個人よりも団体が発見する、
また、個人よりもFBIに調査して、
公表する

また、個人よりもFBIに調査して、
公表する

法務者の報告

法務省は事件と見做すに必要を證據を擧げ

調査理由の必要を感ぜしことFRJの創設も必要あり

①
フナ
フナ
Cmt (10)

FRJには五十三の所に支店があるといふ

新三州州アラスカ、ヒュムハワイヤ、オハトリコ、サンフランシスコ

支店があり、FRJの職員数は一万四千八百人

その中、三千人が特別調査官

②
フナ
Cmt (11)

長い期間に亘って地方警察と親密な協力を得て

そのうち、連邦政府と地方警察の協力から

卷之二 龍 卒 物 任 一 公 王 王 王 王

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協力して、地方警察の送迎業務に協力する。

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北紋の中兵馬録は凡日工本印、乙未丁酉係築城方整家

どの協力は親密に
此の音に於て

連
即政方、FBI
此地之醫、密
查獲物、得

面以張帶い柳'の'う'方

(21)
(12)

の付

CMT
(12)

この日以後に秘密警察に任じられた者について

先づよくアメリカ政府と協力し顔面をせよと計った

この命令から四つは秘密警察の命令と秘密警察の命令

現在のアメリカの三権命令はFBIが秘密警察の命令

をい得るに依りてある。FBIは長官は彼らの命令を

しFBIも秘密警察の命令をいはいとありませう

総じて申しよる。FBIは秘密警察の命令は

いふ。又先ずいふ。否か。否。ない。す。

早に證據物件を調査蒐集すだけだ。す。

F B 1 は政案決定官庁、及びその調査、調査、
 事實、と法務省に提出し、法務省の之と
 合致する、否、と決定するの事、

70 cut (13)

生程 市んちうな様い 百平均 三千程の指紋と

全口の警察署や 政府機関 FBI 支那等から送って来す

句論 ~~科~~ のあるところを 押へる ~~科~~ のところ

FBI の 中央指紋 保存目録に 総数 一億五千万程の

指紋が登録されていす。 一ヶ月 罪に 関係がある

ものだけではなく 身分 證明 例えに 子供が 事故に 会った 場合 金等に

すぐ 財元 ~~が~~ 解る 様い ~~也~~ 西親の 希望に する ~~を~~ 登録 ~~した~~

ものや 兵役に 服している 人や 服した 人の 記録として 保存されて

います 句論 一番 多いのは 犯罪者の 指紋で すか ー れけ

指紋を保存する目的は、犯罪者の身元を特定し、
犯罪の証拠として利用するためである。指紋は、
犯罪現場に残る指紋と、犯罪者の指紋とを比較し、
一致する場合は、犯罪者の指紋であると判断される。
指紋は、犯罪者の身元を特定するための重要な証拠である。

指紋の保存方法は、FBIの身分監定部に管理されている。
また、送られてくる指紋は、FBIの身分監定部に送られてくる。
指紋は、犯罪者の身元を特定するための重要な証拠である。
指紋は、犯罪者の身元を特定するための重要な証拠である。

指紋の保存方法は、FBIの身分監定部に管理されている。
また、送られてくる指紋は、FBIの身分監定部に送られてくる。
指紋は、犯罪者の身元を特定するための重要な証拠である。
指紋は、犯罪者の身元を特定するための重要な証拠である。

(25)

あるかも 同一 現在 一億五千万の指紋が保存されて
いますか 僅か 三台の同一に指紋のあるところも 同一
下が出来るはず

(1) (1) (1) cont (14)

「命命」そのこと感もありそうところが 身分証明として
指紋も登録する時 別問題で 重要な目的がある

わけです すでに大まかに役割を演じています

例として 飛行事故の場合 他の手段では 識別出来ない

機内者でも F B I の調査班のように 指紋で 身元を判明する
すめが出来るはず 又 確からず 身元判明の 至る 遺族に

下に行く

航空会社や生命保険会社は法律上でも非常に重要な
問題です。又飛行事故をいふべく他の多くの事例の
場合も同様ですが申さずして

千一七〇 cut (15)

先程二階から下へ落ちた南島村のワイニールカウの児童誘拐
事件やその他多くの事件も解決していきま

例えは誘拐者アンセル・デマーカが送った身代金を

請木の千紙の筆蹟を一九九七年四月五日四十四の

筆蹟と比べて遂に犯人と一致といふことができます。これ様々

犯罪調査研究部の仰さいように物々々の犯罪を解決

していきま

(71-70) CWT (16)

○ FBIで就職するに先づ審査も身元調査が行われ
 上人身の健康診断をつけよう。これに合格した人は

フアイナルプログラムにあるFBIの訓練は概して法律上の
 手続とか護身術 調査技術 ~~射撃~~ 術等に就いて勉強した後
 再び訓練の結果を試験します。これにパスすると

次に所居を定められ、この経験のつらさに慣れるまで

二週間ほど一日目習いごとで物です。

その後 ~~一人前~~ 一人前のFBI官として働けるまでが一人前の
 ところでも必ずFBI本部の監督官と指導するにすぎない。

最善の能力を以てし得る者を選び又要求される

それ以外の人は同じく職業と同様の地位に役目と果すは
常に必要とする人ばかりで必要はわけてある

（下、加） cut (17)

フーパー長官を始め下B-I関係者達は一般の人の法律を
実施する。下B-Iの何と一連の管に就いて皆下は知らせる（きん）と

考えておられる。下B-Iの連立其方は議合はもう一定められ
議合は下B-Iの位置に對して常に良心を定めて ~~議合は~~

超正していきなり ~~一~~ これらの其用はアメリカの納税者に
おまわられてゐるが、一般市民は下B-Iの役割とか

29
25

成果はいつに
知る権利が
ある。小町は
ふたて下
り

一般の
大衆の
參觀を
常に
歓迎し
ておる
事
毎年

平均四十万人以上の巨物人を乗せ、あちこちが設備等、

南條が金り夏朝の時
新しうて来りて大陽

ペンシルニア
州の希望者は

才九街入口か
あ、泣き聲が
午前九時
午後四時

下に来るか又口元で笑
顔向て予約されしは
何時で

生まる
限りの
便宜を
計つて
歎息を
する

18

乙
下
B
一
学
修
者
の
一
部
は
人
々
に
勤
務
時
間
を
拘
束
し

（調査）
FBI官の仕す 振や 又どの様な人が FBI官として

採用されているか等について 生程の案内 した様な実地に

見ていって いかんとして 政府の法律実施 並びに 犯罪の調査に

なす、さけるという人々について 詳しく知つていなくては いかん

（FBI）
Cmt (18)

行つて 調査の種類もより多し、 FBI 役割や

此の意義の意義と矢に理解して 人々が 獲れた成果について

ある 必要 浸透 つけ つけ つけ つけ つけ つけ つけ つけ

けれ共 FBI どの様な 場合に 人権を 侵す つけ つけ つけ

これ FBI が 違 違 違 違 違 違 違 違 違 違 違 違 違 違 違 違

31

起る人様にすといとらきめ 一れて いるか、ですかこれけ
先程も 述べた三権分立に 制度、とい 人権の保障が 保たれ
いうか、です 例え、 調査の結果 逮捕する場合でも

法務省は 検事の 許可を経るものと

逮捕状を受けるところから 行います

又家宅搜索の場合も同様で逮捕状又は家宅搜索許可

証書者から 受けつけられ 行えたりするおろす

つまり F B I は 人権を侵害する 機構であるとか 秘密数言察
等と非難される 正当な理由を 与えなければ

19-10-1 CWT 19

之程の参考中に、ある付くところと書いてある。

十九百五十五年と五十七年以後、銀行泥棒の数が倍じ

つて、かつた年です。又十九百三十四年以來、一般の犯罪や

青少年犯罪の数は増加しています。

そこで、フーバー長官を始め、FBI関係の人は非常に

憂慮しているのですが、これ等の問題やアメリカ政府の顔面を

計る分子等に対処するには、常に優れた訓練を受けた人々を

増すと共に、常に優れた訓練を受ける必要がありそうです。

十九百五十九年以降、特に新しい調査技術や科学的な

犯罪調査手続の訓練に力を入れて、アメリカの法律が実施される

つとめ、私共の責任と義務を力一杯に果たさなければなりません。

標本

テイローチエ ~~今~~ 今迄の事は、何か思ひ出に残る事なことはありませう。

と、いつか、思ひ出すほどの業績は、すばるフリーバー長官のト。

同結い下Bの全果樹もめいめいと謙きものに、なつてゐるらしい。

以上今日は下Bの(正)邦松客局を介し。

いろくとおはえしうい。

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

FROM : Legat, Tokyo (66-36)

SUBJECT: VOICE OF AMERICA PROGRAM
"VISIT TO FBI HEADQUARTERS"

DATE: 3/6/59

| | |
|--------------|---|
| Mr. Tolson | ✓ |
| Mr. Belmont | ✓ |
| Mr. DeLoach | ✓ |
| Mr. McGuire | ✓ |
| Mr. Mohr | ✓ |
| Mr. Parsons | ✓ |
| Mr. Rosen | ✓ |
| Mr. Sullivan | ✓ |
| Tele. Room | ✓ |
| Mr. Holloman | ✓ |
| Miss Gandy | ✓ |

The Bureau may be interested to know that through arrangements by U. S. Information Service, American Embassy, Tokyo, the 30-minute Japanese language program, "A Visit to FBI Headquarters", prepared by Voice of America, was broadcast over a network of 65 radio stations in Japan on 2/15/59.

RECEIVED
FBI
MAR 13 1959
HHS: vuv
(3) 336628

Handwritten notes and stamps:
Rondly
EX-132
EX-132
EX-132

EX-132

REC-93 107-346628-215

MAR 23 1959

MAR 25 1959

CRIME RECORDS

MAR 13 1959

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. DeLoach

DATE: May 26, 1959

FROM : M. A. Jones

SUBJECT: MRS. MARIE-THERESE SAGNIER
VOICE OF AMERICA

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

France

Captioned individual visited the Bureau on May 25, 1959, and was interviewed by SA Krant, Crime Research Section, upon referral from the Tour Room. Mrs. Sagnier stated that she is a contract employee of the Voice of America and that her husband, Jean Sagnier, is employed full time as a political reporter for the organization. Mrs. Sagnier has tape recorded a series of interviews with U. S. Government employees and officials at various government establishments in the Washington area concerning the origin, activities and accomplishments of these establishments. The interviews are edited by the Voice of America and later sent to France for broadcast over French radio stations. She has made such broadcasts from the Bureau of Printing and Engraving, The Library of Congress, The Smithsonian Institute, The National Gallery of Art and from the Capitol.

Mrs. Sagnier stated that she firmly believes that such a broadcast emanating from the FBI would be a high point in this series. She feels that the French people know the FBI's reputation and would be tremendously interested in details concerning the FBI's efforts to protect the rights of the individual as well as to apprehend perpetrators of crimes. Mrs. Sagnier believes that an important story could be told defining the FBI's role, not as a secret police organization, but as a bulwark of our Democracy.

Mrs. Sagnier advised that the interviews would be recorded at the Bureau. However, if it were preferred that the interviews take place in a studio, she felt that this would be acceptable. Her broadcasts run approximately 20 minutes; however, only about 13 1/2 minutes of this time would be used for the actual interview. The remaining portion would be used for introductory and closing remarks and other material. Mrs. Sagnier stated that it would be desirable that a French speaking Agent be available for her interview and she emphasized that the possession of an accent would not be considered a hindrance by her.

Mrs. Sagnier stated that these interviews are to be of the extemporaneous type and that naturally no script will be used; however, a general outline of the talk will be prepared and she would be agreeable to our direction in this matter.

- 1 - Mr. DeLoach
- 1 - Mr. Parsons

RWK:jg

(4)

JUL 23 1959

REC-114 58 012-346628-2116

JUL 22 1959

CRIME REC.

Jones to DeLoach

Re: MARIE THERESE SAGNIER
VOICE OF AMERICA

Mrs. Sagnier was informed that a decision regarding her request would be made in the next few days and that she would be advised. She requested SA Krant to contact her through the French Desk of the Voice of America, RE 7-7500, Extension 8471.

Both Mrs. Sagnier and her husband are French citizens. Bufiles contain no derogatory information concerning them.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

1. That the French Desk of Voice of America be advised that the Bureau is favorably inclined toward these interviews and that an outline concerning them, in English, be prepared under the direction of the Crime Records Division.

2. That Mr. Parsons be requested to furnish a French speaking Agent for participation in these interviews.

let me know
who will be used
in the interviews -
with photograph

↑ Sagnier
J.

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. DeLoach

DATE: June 1, 1959

FROM : M. A. Jones

SUBJECT: MRS. MARIE THERESE SAGNIER
VOICE OF AMERICA

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

Re my memo May 25, 1959, which reflected that captioned individual, a contract employee of the Voice of America (VOA), requested that she be given permission to tape record interviews at the Bureau. These interviews are to be in the French language and Mrs. Sagnier requested that a French-speaking Agent be made available for the interview. The recordings are later to be broadcast through VOA sponsorship, over the French radio stations. It was recommended that the VOA be advised that the Bureau is favorably inclined toward these interviews and that an outline concerning them, in English, be prepared under the direction of the Crime Records Division. The Director indicated "OK. H." A second recommendation was that Mr. Parsons furnish a French-speaking Agent for participation in the interviews. The Director indicated "OK. H." Mr. Tolson indicated "Let me know who will be used in the interviews - with photograph." The Director noted "I agree. H." On 6-1-59 Mr. Conrad of the Laboratory Division advised SA Krant, Crime Research Section, that SA Howard Peter Winter had been selected for the interview.

SA Winter's personnel file reflects that he entered on duty on 12-16-40. He is presently in Grade GS-13. SA Winter is age 44, is married and has four children. He has previously served as Assistant Legal Attache at Paris, France. He speaks French, Spanish, and German. (67-106-029)

In view of Winter's previous tour of duty in Paris, Mr. Conrad feels that Winter is eminently qualified to handle this assignment. Winter presently assigned WFO.

RECOMMENDATION:

That SA Winter be approved for the VOA interviews.
Photograph attached.

1 - Mr. Parsons

Enclosure

RWK:td (3)

JUL 3 1959

CRIME

PERS. FILES

V.O.A. contacted 6-3-59
On 6-4-59 Mr. A. GARDNER, Dir.
Trans. Dept. VOA advised
SA Krant that SA J.T. Hunter
would be tape recording
the interview.

REC-1
100-331662-217
JUL 22 1959
CRIME

HOWARD P. WINTER 7/1/58

Picture
returned
to Personnel file
ATM ⑧
7-20-58

100-346628-217
ENCLOSURE

Legal Attache, Paris

July 13, 1959

Director, FBI

RADIO PROGRAM FOR VOICE OF AMERICA

160 - 346628 - 218

REC- For your information, the Bureau cooperated with Mrs. Marie Therese Sagnier of the Voice of America in the preparation of two 15-minute tapes for broadcast by the Voice of America over the French radio. Mrs. Sagnier stated that she believed that these programs will be carried in early August, and they will be on at 7:00 p.m. in France. Upon receipt of definite dates of these broadcasts, you will be promptly advised.

Mrs. Sagnier's program is based on the Bureau's general jurisdiction and a tour of the Bureau. The Bureau was represented by Special Agent Howard P. Winter of the Washington Field Office.

Foreign Liaison

LEGAT

30 JUL 1959

COMM-FBI

NOTE: Letter of same date sent to SA Howard P. Winter.

See Jones to DeLoach memo dated 7-10-59 entitled "Mrs. Marie Therese Sagnier, Voice of America." JTM:td

JTM:mbb

(4)

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

30 JUL 23 1959

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. DeLoach

DATE: June 25, 1959

FROM : M. A. Jones

SUBJECT: MRS. MARIE THERESE SAGNIER
VOICE OF AMERICA

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

You will recall my memos dated May 26, and June 1, 1959, which reflected that captioned individual, a contract employee of the Voice of America (VOA) requested that she be given permission to tape record interviews at the Bureau. This request was approved by the Director and SA Howard P. Winter of the Washington Field Office was designated to make these tape recordings.

Mr. A. Bardos, Chief, French Desk, VOA, was advised of our action in this matter on June 3, 1959, and he informed us that Mrs. Sagnier would contact SA Krant, Crime Research Section when she completed her current assignments and a vacation.

On June 24, 1959, Mrs. Sagnier advised SA Krant that she had just returned from her vacation and that she was anxious to begin the preliminary work on these tape recordings. An appointment was set for 11:00 a.m. on June 29, 1959. Mrs. Sagnier will report to Room 4244 at that time.

RECOMMENDATION:

That an Agent of the Crime Research Section be designated to co-ordinate the planning of an outline to be used in connection with these interviews. It is noted that these interviews will be restricted to the jurisdiction and activities of the FBI.

1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Parsons
1 - Mr. J. T. Murphy

RWK:glj
(5)

JUL 23 1959

let Mr. Sacc, Paris
7-13-59
JTM

CRIME REC.

CRIME REC.

CRIME REC.

100-346628-219
CHANGED TO

100-432806-1X

MAR 26 1962

BW / JH

C

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. MC GUIRE *McGuire*

FROM : L. E. SHORT *Short*

SUBJECT: VOICE OF AMERICA

DATE: DEC 18 1959

allb
ll

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

Bulky Exhibit File Number: 100-346628-214

We are in the process of reviewing all bulky exhibits in order that we may dispose of those which serve no further purpose. Inasmuch as many of the bulky exhibits pertain to inactive cases and are occupying badly needed space, it is requested that the appropriate substantive supervisor review the above-listed bulky exhibit and render a decision as to its retention or disposition. A notation as to the decision reached may be placed on this memorandum. The memorandum should be returned to the Filing Unit of the Records Branch, Room 1113, Identification Building, for filing in the case file.

RECOMMENDATION:

That captioned bulky exhibit be reviewed and a decision rendered as to the retention or disposition of the material.

11b/b

Done 12-30-59 pma

100-346628-

NOT RECORDED

23 DEC 31 1959

1/60
ADDENDUM:HFT:jcs

12-22-59

A review was made of the bulky exhibit identified as 100-346628-214 which is a tape recorded tour of FBI facilities in Japanese, and used on the Voice of America program. An English translation of this recording is in the files.

RECOMMENDATION:

That the bulky exhibit be destroyed.

1-61
50 JAN 4 1960

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. McGuire
FROM : L. E. Short
SUBJECT: VOICE OF AMERICA

DATE: DEC 18 1959

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

Bulky Exhibit File Number: 100-346628-104

We are in the process of reviewing all bulky exhibits in order that we may dispose of those which serve no further purpose. Inasmuch as many of the bulky exhibits pertain to inactive cases and are occupying badly needed space, it is requested that the appropriate substantive supervisor review the above-listed bulky exhibit and render a decision as to its retention or disposition. A notation as to the decision reached may be placed on this memorandum. The memorandum should be returned to the Filing Unit of the Records Branch, Room 1113, Identification Building, for filing in the case file.

RECOMMENDATION:

That captioned bulky exhibit be reviewed and a decision rendered as to the retention or disposition of the material.

WFM:1160

Dene 7/23/59

100-346628-
NOT RECORDED
16 DEC 31 1959

ADDENDUM:HFT:jcs

12-22-59

A review was made of the bulky exhibit identified as 100-346628-104 which is a recording used by the Voice of America on June 13, 1950. The recording is in German, and is a report of the activities of the FBI as portrayed by FBI employee before the microphone.

RECOMMENDATION:

That this recording be destroyed.

53 JAN 4 1960

FBI
JAN 10 1960

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. DeLoach

DATE: April 21, 1960

FROM : D. C. Morrell

SUBJECT: SPECIAL TOUR OF BUREAU
GROUP OF 30-40 TOUR LEADERS
VOICE OF AMERICA
WEDNESDAY, MAY 4, 1960, 8:30 A.M.

Tolson _____
Mohr _____
Parsons _____
Belmont _____
Callahan _____
DeLoach _____
Malone _____
McGuire _____
Rosen _____
Tamm _____
Trotter _____
W.C. Sullivan _____
Tele. Room _____
Ingram _____
Gandy _____

BACKGROUND:

On April 8, 1960, Mr. Jack Flanagan, a Foreign Service Officer with the Voice of America, was conducted on a special tour of our facilities and generally discussed tour matters with SA Stapleton. Mr. Flanagan is presently acting as a Public Information Officer with this agency and has supervisory responsibility of their tour service. He was very impressed with our operation and was most commendatory concerning the efficiency and orderly manner in which our tours are conducted. He was very much impressed with the ability, appearance and presentation of our tour leaders and upon the completion of his visit stated he would like to have his group of tour leaders visit us and be conducted on one of our tours. He stated he thought this would not only be very instructive but would have a beneficial effect on the morale of his people.

RECENT DEVELOPMENT:

On April 20, 1960, Mr. Flanagan telephoned Stapleton and requested that we arrange a special tour for a group of about 30 or 40 of his agency's tour leaders. He explained that this group would be young women all of whom are most interested in seeing our facilities. He further requested that following their tour that Stapleton speak to this group and generally outline our tour operation and discuss tour matters with them.

During the course of his conversation with Stapleton, Flanagan mentioned that his "boss," Mr. Erwin Van Swol, had recently met the Director on the street, introduced himself to Mr. Hoover, and spoke briefly with him concerning their tour service. According to Flanagan, the Director told Mr. Van Swol that we would be very glad to be of whatever assistance we could.

- 1 - Mr. DeLoach
- 1 - Training and Inspection Division (Attention Mr. Moran)
- 1 - Liaison Section (Attention Mr. Fields)

WHS:mmh

(6)

52 APR 29 1960

18 APR 26 1960

April 21, 1960

It is being noted that the Training and Inspection Division advises that a classroom will be available on the morning of May 4, 1960, for this purpose.

Bufiles fail to contain any derogatory information concerning Mr. Flanagan. The "Official Register of the United States" indicates that Mr. Van Swol is the Chief, News and Features Section, United States Information Agency. Files reflect that Erwin Van Swol of Alexandria, Virginia, submitted a story entitled "Giant Jackpot: One Million Dollars Paid Every Year" to Coronet Magazine in March 1958. The story concerned itself with the amount of money paid by various government agencies to informers. It mentioned the FBI as well as certain other Federal investigative agencies. Van Swol's article contained certain minor discrepancies regarding our annual appropriations, the number of arrests made by other law enforcement agencies as a result of information from FBI informants passed on to them, and a quotation attributed to the Director. The New York Office was instructed to take up these discrepancies with a representative of Coronet Magazine pointing out our observations and that this should not be construed as representing the Bureau's approval or endorsement of the article. Bufiles failed to reflect any information indicating that Van Swol ever met the Director. DC

That the captioned group be given a special tour of the Bureau at the time and date indicated above following which SA Stapleton briefly discuss tour matters with them.

✓ *gph*

March 6, 1961
722 Napoleon Avenue
New Orleans 15, La.

Callahan
F.H.
W.C.
Spina

BAUMGARDNER
12/12

Senetor A. Ellender, of Louisiana: Washington, D.C.
Senator R. Long of Louisiana: Washington, D.C.
Voice of America Radio: Washington, D.C.
Federal Bureau Investigation: Washington, D.C.

Gentlemen:

Monday morning, March 6th, 1:15 AM CST (in New Orleans) I was listening to "Report to Africa" transmitted in the vicinity of 12 megacycles by the Voice of America Radio. This was a "newsy" and not a commentary type of program in the English language.

Before it was announced who was transmitting the program I indeed believe I was listening to Radio Moscow or one of their satellites.

The news items, as follows:

1. Tito participating in electrification ^{plant} ceremony.
2. Socialists rise in Belgium.
3. Soviet trawler eyes American missile submarine.
4. Racial segnegation "big shots" arrive in England to seek British help in segregation.
5. Lamumba (Patrice) followers bemoan his death by beating drums.
6. Soon the last French sailor will evacuate the five (closing) French naval bases in Morroco.

No doubt all the above is true, but my Lord (please help us) why must we flavor the ~~news~~ the news in such a way as to make people think we ~~are~~ of the "West" are working for the Soviets. We certainly must be infiltrated by the communists to have such "news" items. We are singing the praises of the communists. Please ask the editors who they are working for by running down the "West" and much more their own country (presuming they still call themselves American). 100-346628-221

REC-44

The whole tone of the program was P I N K !!!

5 MAR 14 1961

Sincerely,

F. J. Tabary, Jr.
Fernand J. Tabary, Jr.

(F.J.)

to pay
no exp

P.S. NO REPLY TO ME IS NECESSARY, DO NOT BOTHER, JUST KEEP AN EYE ON THE "VOICE" THEY'RE DOING MORE HARM THAN GOOD WITH SUCH LIKE THE ABOVE.

63 MAR 16 1961

W.C.
12/11/61

FILE

MOORE

CORRESPONDENCE

1 - Mr. Baker

SAC, Philadelphia

June 30, 1961

EX 100

REC-80

Director, FBI

100-346628-222

RICHARD WESTON
INFORMATION CONCERNING
(SUBVERSIVE CONTROL)

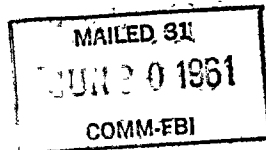
Enclosed is one Photostat of a letter from
the above-captioned subject to Mr. Willis Conover, c/o
Voice of America, Washington, D. C. Conover is
directly responsible for the program "Music, USA."

This individual may be identical to the
individual referred to in Philadelphia teletype dated
5-6-59 captioned "Richard Weston, Threats Against the
President."

En The enclosed is for your information.
Enclosure
NOTE ON YELLOW:

No reference to Richard Weston of Philadelphia
in Bureau files in addition to the above. Enclosure
critiques Voice of America and the US.

JVB:gjk
(4)



Tolson _____
Belmont _____
Mohr _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
DeLoach _____
Evans _____
Malone _____
Rosen _____
Sullivan _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Ingram _____
Gandy _____

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

56 JUL 10 1961

Federal Bureau of Investigation
Records Branch6/28, 1961

| | |
|-------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Name Searching Unit - Room 6527 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Service Unit - Room 6524 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Forward to File Review |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | Attention <u>Van Fleet</u> |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | Return to <u>Born</u> <u>1254</u> |
| | Supervisor Room Ext. |

Type of References Requested:

| | |
|-------------------------------------|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Regular Request (Analytical Search) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | All References (Subversive & Nonsubversive) |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | Subversive References Only |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Nonsubversive References Only |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Main _____ References Only |

Type of Search Requested:

| | |
|-------------------------------------|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Restricted to Locality of _____ |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | Exact Name Only (On the Nose) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Buildup <input type="checkbox"/> Variations |

Subject Richard Weston
 Birthdate & Place _____
 Address _____

Localities _____

R# _____ Date 6/28 Searcher Initials B

Prod. _____

FILE NUMBER

SERIAL

62-98800-277

100-346628-223

CHANGED TO

65-67337-1

MAR 21 1962

Bw / NB

U

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: 3/9/62

FROM : SAC, RICHMOND (65-2017) (C)

SUBJECT: UNKNOWN SUBJECT;
Memorandum Pad Containing
Information re Voice of
America found Richmond,
Virginia, 2/20/62
ESPIONAGE

ReBulet, 3/9/62.

In accordance with Bureau request there is forwarded herewith one Autostat of Richmond airtel to Bureau, 2/26/62, together with one copy of letterhead memorandum which was an enclosure to Richmond airtel.

ENCLOSURE

2 - Bureau (Enc. 2) (REGISTERED MAIL)
1 - Richmond
EEB/gsl
(3)

REC- 23

100-346628-224

22 MAR 12 1962

ESP. SEC.

51 MAR 22 1962

2/26/62

Plain Text

Airtel

REGISTERED MAIL

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI
FROM: SAC, RICHMOND (65-New)

UNKNOWN SUBJECT;
Memorandum Pad Containing
Information re Voice of
America found Richmond,
Virginia 2/20/62
ESPIONAGE

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are five copies of a letterhead memorandum containing data concerning the captioned matter. Also enclosed is the memorandum pad.

It is requested that the FBI Laboratory examine the contents of this pad to determine if the data appearing therein pertains to classified and restricted data. It is further requested that through liaison with Voice of America, the Bureau attempt to determine whether the information contained in the memorandum pad pertains to classified and restricted data. Richmond indices contain no information identifiable with [redacted] East Carolina College or [redacted] mentioned therein.

b6
b7c

Charlotte is requested to check their indices concerning [redacted] of the above address and [redacted] and advise Richmond and the Bureau.

No further action is being taken at this time by the Richmond Office pending receipt of information from the Bureau as to whether this information pertains to classified and restricted data.

291776
767
3 - Bureau (Encl. 6) (Registered Mail)
1 - Charlotte (Encl. 2) (Registered Mail)
1 - Richmond

DELIVERED TO POST OFFICE

DATE 2/26/62

open & close
65-2017-2
CS

RH 65-New

b6
b7C
b7D

Confidential Source mentioned is [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] concealed due to position.

BEST AVAILABLE
COPY

Richmond, Virginia
February 23, 1952

Re: UNKNOWN SUBJECT; Memorandum Pad
Containing Information re Voice
of America Found Richmond, Virginia,
2/20/62

On February 23, 1952, M. B. MARSH, 109th Intelligence Corps Group, Richmond, Virginia, made available a memorandum pad which contained data concerning the Voice of America which had been made available to his office on February 21, 1952, by Lieutenant Colonel ROBERT G. URBACH, Virginia National Guard, Glen Allen, Virginia, who is owner and operator of Automatic Merchandise Company, 608 East Main Street, Richmond, Virginia. URBACH advised that he had found the memorandum pad on the corner of 6th and Cary Streets, Richmond, Virginia, on February 20, 1952, and he felt that the material should be made available to proper authorities. The memorandum pad carried the advertisement of "HURST ANNALCO SUPPLY COMPANY, 750 Erass Boulevard, Fayetteville, North Carolina." The material appearing in this memorandum is set forth as follows:

"Mr. Thorpe, Site C., Dolanthon, N. C.
Site C. Rocky Mount, N. C. Highway 43 Pitt Memorial Hospital
Road about 5 miles then look for V.O.A. sign, which is on
your left hand side of the road. Be sure
Brad Wood Engwood Dr., Greenville, N. C. Gov't Agency.
Earle King, Bob Krohn, Jr. Thorpe, Tom _____, Electronics
Engineer, Dallas Monday morning 2/19/62.
Earle _____, Electronics Tech through John Eea.
Jr. Allagha _____ Been in touch with Bob Harper,
Virginia Beach, let Jr. know.
Jr. ---- Jack Korgan is in Orlando, Fla. will leave on notice.
Tom ---- Albert said to be at Ocala, Fla. on the 17th but
would see you next month if you did not make it.
Durt Wood, Gov't Agency. see Jr. Durt will be at Site B
Greenville, next week - Jr. will be at site C Monday don't
forget.
DuPont Construction - go out U. S. #1 about 7 miles just as
you cross the city limits. See Mr. Decencece.

5 - Bureau
2 - Charlotte
(2) - Richmond
CRH/eml
(9)

65-2017-1

Re: UNKNOWN SUBJECT; Memorandum Pad
Containing Information re Voice
of America found Richmond, Virginia
2/23/52

"My plan is to alter all shipment of these condensers as well as all _____ of the Thirites with in as important, if not more important than these condensers. I will let you have all knowledge that I possess if you will let me control this angle - meaning the country of the United States of America."

On February 23, 1952, Mr. ROBERT HUMALIX, Vice-President, Langchild Brothers, Inc., Richmond, Virginia, advised that J. CURTIS BLANCHARD is not known to his company.

A confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised on February 23, 1952, that _____ is an employee of the Virginia Employment Commission, Richmond, Virginia, and _____ does not recall J. CURTIS BLANCHARD and has no information concerning him.

b6
b7c

THIS IS LOANED TO YOU BY THE FBI AND NOT TO BE
REPRODUCED OR ITS CONTENTS ARE TO BE DISCLOSED
OUTSIDE THE AGENCY TO WHICH LOANED.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. DeLoach

DATE: 9-24-62

FROM : M. A. Jones

SUBJECT: MISS SYLVIA HALPERN P.C.
VOICE OF AMERICA
WASHINGTON, D. C.

| | |
|------------|-------|
| Tolson | _____ |
| Belmont | _____ |
| Mohr | _____ |
| Callahan | _____ |
| Conrad | _____ |
| DeLoach | _____ |
| Evans | _____ |
| Malone | _____ |
| Rosen | _____ |
| Sullivan | _____ |
| Tavel | _____ |
| Trotter | _____ |
| Tele. Room | _____ |
| Holmes | _____ |
| Gandy | _____ |

On September 21 Miss Halpern, following a tour of Bureau Headquarters, advised the tour leader she desired to refer to the Bureau in a radio broadcast she is writing and requested that she speak to a Special Agent in this regard. She was interviewed by SA John W. O'Beirne of the Crime Research Section.

Miss Halpern stated that she is a writer for the Voice of America and is preparing a radio program to be broadcast in the Middle East and to African Nations. She desired information about the FBI to picture it in its true light and to counter disparaging attacks on the Bureau contained in communist propaganda. She asked about Bureau jurisdiction and the authority under which it operates. She inquired regarding the degree of cooperation received from American citizens.

The source of the Bureau authority was explained in detail to her, and the role of Federal Law Enforcement in relation to the authorities of the states in this regard was detailed for her. She was furnished with literature regarding the Bureau and in particular the booklet "Cooperation, the Backbone of Effective Law Enforcement" was furnished to her for her use. She was referred to "The FBI Story" for information regarding the Bureau history.

Miss Halpern was friendly toward the Bureau and appeared sincerely interested in portraying the high regard in which the Bureau is

1 - Mr. DeLoach

1 - Mr. Jones

JWOB:sas/blm

(5)

Address Room 2753 NEW Bldg
Code 13 EXT. 3-3133
S1-116

REC-63

100-346628-226
(Continued on next page.)

OCT 8 1962

OCT 16 1962

M. A. Jones to DeLoach Memo
Re: MISS SYLVIA HALPERN
VOICE OF AMERICA
WASHINGTON, D. C.

held by Americans for her foreign listeners. She promised that after preparing her script she would refer it to the Bureau for review and approval to insure that it is completely accurate in every detail.

Bufiles contain no information identifiable with Miss Halpern.

RECOMMENDATION:

Miss Halpern's script be reviewed upon its receipt.

ack

PH

7/9/65

OK ✓
H

SW
EAC

gib

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

| | |
|------------|-------|
| Tolson | _____ |
| Belmont | _____ |
| Mohr | _____ |
| Casper | _____ |
| Callahan | _____ |
| Conrad | _____ |
| DeLoach | _____ |
| Evans | _____ |
| Gale | _____ |
| Rosen | _____ |
| Sullivan | _____ |
| Tavel | _____ |
| Trotter | _____ |
| Tele. Room | _____ |
| Holmes | _____ |
| Gandy | _____ |

TO : Mr. DeLoach

DATE: 1-7-63

FROM : Mr. A. Jones

SUBJECT: "VOICE OF AMERICA"
INTERVIEW OF FBI AGENT

D.C. Mr. Wayne Hyde, Special Events Officer, Voice of America (VOA) in Washington, has advised of his desire to conduct a 15-minute interview of an FBI Agent for presentation on a VOA series entitled "Serving the Public."

Mr. Hyde has presented 11 questions which he proposes to ask. These questions and suggested answers are attached. Mr. Hyde indicates that during the interview, additional questions might come to mind but that he will stay closely to the questions proposed. He points out any questions he might present which would be contrary to security regulations or Bureau policy will be eliminated.

Mr. Hyde further proposes that this interview will be taped at Bureau Headquarters at our convenience, but that VOA would like to complete the project by the 4th week in January. He indicates the completed tape will be made available to us for review and that only those portions which we approve will be used.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

(1) A review of the proposed questions indicates this would be a noncontroversial type of interview and it is recommended that we do it.

(2) It is recommended that Special Agent Carl J. Hall of this Section, who has had prior professional radio experience, be designated to handle this assignment.

(3) If approved, we will contact Mr. Hyde and proceed with the recording.

TFM:mas

(3)

63 JAN 4 1963

100-346628-228
12 JAN 17 1963

CRIMINAL RECORDS

January 7, 1963

QUESTION (1): Why did you decide to become a Special Agent of the FBI?

ANSWER: I suppose that every American boy gives some thought to becoming an FBI Agent at one time or another. During my school years, even as a very small boy, the accomplishments of the FBI were very much in the news--from the smashing of the gangster rings of the 1930's to the combating of espionage and the menace of the Communist Party. After I graduated from law school and began the practice of law, I developed a very deep interest in criminal law and law enforcement in particular. This is what caused me to take the first step to seek a career in the FBI.

I might add that this is a decision I never regretted. It didn't take me long to realize the complete truth in the statement ^{J. Edgar} Mr. Hoover made when he was appointed Director of the FBI in 1924. At that time, he said that he would accept the appointment with the understanding that the FBI would be a career service in which ability and good character would be the requirements for appointment, and performance and achievement the sole bases for promotion. I can assure you that political influences and pressures have no place in the FBI.

100-346628-228
ENCLOSURE

QUESTION (2): How does one apply for the position of Special Agent?

ANSWER: In my case, I contacted the local office of the FBI and obtained an application form. Incidentally, you may be interested in the basic requirements for consideration for appointment as a Special Agent. An applicant must have reached his 23rd but not his 41st birthday on the date that the application is filed. He must be a male citizen of the United States and willing and available to serve in any part of the United States or its territorial possessions, determined by the needs of the service. The applicant must be a graduate of a state-accredited resident law school or a graduate of a resident 4-year college with a major in accounting and three years of practical accounting or auditing experience.

The work of the Bureau is such that any Agent may be needed in any part of the continental or territorial United States to work on matters which arise many times without advance notice. Therefore, all Agents, from the very first day they enter on duty in the FBI and throughout their Bureau careers, must be available for special or general assignment anywhere at any time. Unless an applicant completely agrees with this requirement and is willing to adhere

to it, he should not pursue his application further. Then, too, the Bureau's experience has shown the necessity of having its men well seasoned by working in a number of field offices in different parts of the country under different environmental conditions. This, of course, is an additional reason for the necessity of being available for transfer.

QUESTION (3):

What tests, examinations, etc., must be passed before being selected?

ANSWER:

After an application is received, arrangements are made for the applicant having the necessary basic qualities to call at our field office nearest his home. At this time, the prospective Agent is given an examination designed to test his ability to analyze a set of facts and Federal Statutes and his ability to express himself adequately. Applicants having legal training and those with accounting training are afforded examinations to test their backgrounds and ability in their particular fields. In a subsequent interview with an official of the FBI, the applicant will be observed for personal qualities such as ease of approach, personality, poise, tact, judgment and resourcefulness.

If the applicant obtains a satisfactory rating on the examination and interview, an extensive background investigation is immediately undertaken to verify the information

detailed in his application and to determine his character and reputation, as well as his loyalty to the United States. A check is made of his hobbies, avocations and leisure time activities. At the same time, he is required to undergo a rigorous physical examination. If the results of the investigation and the examination show him to be outstanding, he is offered an appointment, if there are any Special Agent vacancies at that time, and instructed to report for duty in Washington, D. C., on a certain date.

QUESTION (4): How long is the new Agent training program and what is taught?

ANSWER: Although the new Agent is already a college graduate, a career of additional and continuous study and training is just beginning. The new Agent undergoes a 14-week training course at FBI Headquarters in Washington, and at Quantico, Virginia. This course of study includes a complete analysis of the more than 168 investigative matters for which the FBI has investigative jurisdiction. New Agents are taught the rules and regulations of the FBI, the classification of fingerprints, the services offered by the FBI Laboratory, the handling and preserving of evidence for scientific examination, defensive tactics, disarming

methods, practical firearms training, Federal procedure, and numerous other subjects.

Among the interesting training techniques used at the FBI Academy are the practical problems. For example, we have a replica of a small bank. All the props are included--tellers' cages, desks, safe and so forth. It provides realistic background for training, as the instructors play the parts of bank employees, bank customers, and even the bank robbers themselves. With a prearranged script, known only to the instructors, a crime is perpetrated, and the Agents in the training class are called upon to do the actual investigating. One Agent is appointed as the Agent in Charge, while the others assist him. The trainees are guided in their work by an instructor who points out the items overlooked or the problems improperly approached during the investigation. For example, they are taught to handle the crime scene with caution.

Several logical clues are placed at the scene of the crime. The new Agents are expected to locate them, preserve them, and properly evaluate them. There might be, for example, a footprint in the dirt outside the back window of the bank. The new Agent knows it should be photographed and a plaster cast made. Pertinent areas are dusted for fingerprints. All witnesses are thoroughly interviewed and descriptions of

the subjects and the car used are obtained. Persons along the getaway route are contacted. When the criminals are finally located, another Agent is placed in charge of the arrest. He must plan the raid, making sure the criminals do not escape and, at the same time, he must be sure that the personal safety of the other Agents is provided for.

And the problem is not finished at this point. The criminals, as played by the instruction staff, are brought before a United States Commissioner for a hearing. Later on, moot court is held. An instructor with considerable experience in criminal law cross examines

the Agents and endeavors to tear their testimony to shreds.

CONSTANT TRAINING THROUGHOUT CAREER - IN SERVICE, ETC.

QUESTION (5)

Do you specialize in any one phase of the work of the FBI?

If so, what?

ANSWER:

All FBI Agents are trained to handle the more than 168 matters for which the FBI has investigative responsibility. Special Agents in our smaller offices, of course, usually work on a wide variety of different cases. In the larger offices, we have found it more practical and economical to have Agents assigned to squads where they are specialized in one type of violation, or perhaps a group of similar or related violations.

In my case, I am assigned as a supervisor at FBI Headquarters in Washington, where I am responsible for supervising various functions of our field offices.

QUESTION (6): How are Agents assigned to various cases?

ANSWER: Each field office has a Special Agent in Charge, an Assistant Special Agent in Charge and, depending on the size of the office, a number of supervisors. These are the persons who are responsible for assigning cases to the Agents in the office.

QUESTION (7): How is proficiency maintained? By periodic tests, examinations, briefings, etc., ?

ANSWER: As I indicated before, training continues throughout the Agent's career. New court decisions, new legislation and constantly improving investigative techniques make it imperative that the Special Agent keep abreast of these developments.

For example, when the new Agent arrives in his first office, he starts a series of regular conferences with his Special Agent in Charge. Quizzes are frequently given. For all Agents in our field offices, there is a semi-annual training conference, as well as a semi-annual technical training session, covering matters such as fingerprinting,

radio and photography. There are several firearms training sessions given each year at which time all Agents must re-qualify in the basic weapons. The Agents' progress is continually measured by efficiency reports, and periodically, they return to FBI Headquarters in Washington, D. C., for two-week refresher courses.

QUESTION (8): Can you cite a typical case in which you were involved and which was completed with a satisfactory conclusion?

ANSWER: Well, Mr. Hyde, one of the cases which comes to my mind involved a kidnaping which occurred on Long Island, New York, when I was assigned to our New York Office. A baby was kidnaped from his home on July 4, 1956. Direct contact with the kidnaper was unsuccessful and when the FBI entered the case, no logical investigative leads existed with the exception of a ransom note. It was decided that the only practical investigative approach was an examination of available handwriting specimens to see if the writer of the ransom note could be identified.

Consequently, a team of handwriting experts from the FBI Laboratory in Washington was dispatched to New York, where they gave us a short course of instruction in handwriting identification. Armed with this briefing and,

with copies of the ransom note, we began an extensive examination of handwriting at various sources: drivers' license Bureau, automobile registrations, etc. After approximately 6 weeks , during which time almost 2 million pieces of handwriting had been examined, one of our Agents, checking records at the office of the United States Probation Officer, found a probation report bearing handwriting similar to that which appeared on the ransom note. This finding was verified by one of our Laboratory experts, and it led to the arrest of the kidnaper by the FBI. The kidnaper was subsequently turned over to state authorities. He was prosecuted in state court and was given a death sentence.

I think this case is especially interesting, for it illustrates the success of a rather unique investigative technique which was used when all other more obvious investigative approaches had been closed. It was a case where patience, persistence and plain hard work paid off.

QUESTION (9): If you are married and have a family, what are your family's feelings concerning your work and the possibility of danger in your work?

ANSWER: Yes, Mr. Hyde, I have been married for 9 years and we have three healthy growing children. As far as my children are concerned, they know I'm a "G-man" and that is enough for them, although I'm not sure they fully realize what I do.

In fact, the other day, one of my neighbors, the parent of my 7-year-old daughter's playmate, told me that long before he even knew my name, my daughter told him that I was a "G-man" and arrested all the bad men who do the wrong things. A little exaggerated perhaps, but I think it reflects the basic pride of all of us--we who do the work and those who stay home and wait--in being part of the FBI family.

My wife learned long ago not to ask questions about my particular assignments and especially not "to talk shop with the neighbors." She knows I am happy in my assignment and proud of the badge and credentials. She is equally happy and proud.

Insofar as the danger element is concerned, I think that has been overworked on television and radio and in the movies. The FBI Agent, of course, is not the machine gun rattling, shoot 'em up character depicted on television. On the contrary, he ^{is} a highly-trained professional investigator--trained to shoot only in defense of his life. There is, of course, an element of danger--there always is when you are taking away any man's freedom--but we in the FBI are confident of our ability to handle any situation. We know that the men with whom we are working have received the finest firearms training in the world. We know them as friends and

respect them as fellow officers. Our arrests, wherever possible, are planned so that we have the advantage of surprise and fire power. The success of this theory is demonstrated by the fact that over the years in the course of countless thousands of arrests of desperate heavily-armed criminals, only 19 Agents lost their lives in the line of duty, and not all of these fell before criminal guns. My wife is aware of all this and we give very little thought to the element of danger.

QUESTION (10): What is your attitude toward your job? What do you like most about it? Is it rewarding and, if so, in what ways?

ANSWER: Well, Mr. Hyde, let us take that question part by part. First of all, I like my job or I wouldn't still be in it after 9 years. I can assure you that I fully intend to remain at it as long as Mr. Hoover and my superiors feel that I can competently handle my assignments.

As for what I like most about it, I believe I would have to settle for the feeling of accomplishment I have at the successful conclusion of a particular assignment--whether it be the arrest and incarceration of a criminal menace to society or, equally important, the development of facts which prove the innocence of an unjustly accused man.

Lastly, I find my position as an FBI Special Agent rewarding in many ways. Financially, I'll never be

rich, but the salary is more than adequate. Even more rewarding, though, in my eyes, is the knowledge that I am an integral part of a closely knit team doing a necessary essential job in protecting the safety and security of the free men of this country while operating within the framework of our laws and ever zealous of the basic rights of all our citizens.

QUESTION (11): Does cooperation exist between the FBI and law enforcement agencies of other countries? If so, how good is it and how important is it?

ANSWER: Mr. Hoover has always advocated close cooperation between different law enforcement agencies. Crime today is big business and, to keep pace with it, law enforcement agencies must exchange information promptly and continuously about all phases of illegal activities. The FBI offers many cooperative services to many other law enforcement agencies such as training programs, scientific laboratory examinations, fingerprint examinations, and so forth.

Another service offered is the FBI National Academy, which was established in 1935 for the purpose of training career law enforcement officers to serve as administrators and instructors in their respective agencies. This training is offered by the FBI without cost and has contributed

immeasurably to the closer cooperation which exists today among law enforcement agencies at all levels. Students from foreign countries frequently are invited to attend sessions of the National Academy.

We are always glad to extend cooperation to all police agencies, both domestic and foreign. While we do not, of course, conduct investigations in these countries, we do maintain contact with police agencies in many of these countries. They are frequently of great assistance to us, and we are always ready to be of any possible service to them.

UNITED STATES

MENT

Memorandum

BEST AVAILABLE COPY

TO : The Director

DATE: *Sept. 23, 1963*

FROM : N. P. Callahan

SUBJECT: The Congressional Record

Voice of America

DC

Pages 10008 - 10009. Senator Eastland, (D) Mississippi, spoke concerning operations of the Voice of America (VOA). He pointed out that Mr. Morris Cunningham, chief of the Memphis Commercial Appeal's Washington bureau, has recently completed a study of the VOA. The result of this research appeared in a series of six articles in the Memphis Commercial Appeal. Mr. Eastland recommended that Members of Congress give serious attention to Mr. Cunningham's series. He stated, "I also suggest that both the Foreign Relations Committee of the Senate and the Senate Appropriations Subcommittee for the Departments of State, Justice, and Commerce carefully review the detailed study of transgressions that has been perpetrated by this agency." Mr. Eastland included the articles with his remarks. This series included an article entitled "Government Ears Closed as Voice of America Talks." The article points out that VOA is the radio arm of the U. S. Information Agency (USIA) and its program manager is Alex Klieforth. A *DC* question was posed to Mr. Klieforth as to how VOA went about correcting a factual error once it was discovered. "Who monitors VOA programs? The FBI? CIA? State Department? A congressional committee? How does the American system of checks-and-balances operate in respect to VOA? The answer was that it does not operate at all. VOA, other than its ties to USIA, operates independently."

EX-116

REC-24

NOT RECORDED

46 OCT 8 1963

In the original of a memorandum captioned and dated as above, the Congressional Record for *Sept. 20, 1963* 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.

64 OCT 15 1963

ORIGINAL FILED IN 66-1731-2283

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Javel (mat)

FROM : Short (mat)

SUBJECT: VOICE OF AMERICA

DATE:

*pl
encl
A*

The attached UNITED STATES INFORMATION REPORT <sup>R-177-65
RECEIVED, 1965</sup> has been received in the Records Branch, appropriately initialed, and indicated for file. By use of instant transmittal memorandum, all necessary recording and indexing will be accomplished. It is to be noted this form is for internal use only within the Records Branch, principally by the Routing Unit where bulky material not accompanied by memorandum is usually received.

The enclosure, if bulky and not usually filed with other papers in file, may be detached but this action should be clearly noted under the word "Enclosure."

Enc.

ENCLOSURE ATTACHED

REC-48: 100-346628-230

NOT RECORDED

5 JAN 10 1966

ENCLOSURE

53 JAN 13 1966

File-5

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED

HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 10-07-2010 BY 60324 UC Day/SHYD

ENCLOSURE

100-346628-230

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Wick

DATE: 1-14-66

FROM : M. A. Jones

SUBJECT: BALDWIN HARPER
VOICE OF AMERICA

REQUEST FOR INTERVIEW WITH FRENCH-SPEAKING AGENT

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

Captioned individual called your office on 1-13-66, stating that he is in charge of arranging interviews which are beamed abroad to foreign countries. Mr. Harper stated he would like to do one of approximately 15 to 20 minutes in length regarding the general jurisdiction of the FBI. In this instance, he desires to do the interview in French using a French-speaking FBI Agent and one of their own employees.

Mr. Harper stated that this program would then be utilized for broadcast in French-speaking countries, primarily France.

INFORMATION IN BUREAU FILES:

Bureau files reflect that in March 1960, Harper contacted the Bureau requesting the Director to record his article entitled "One Nation's Response to Communism" which was issued in February 1960. According to Mr. Harper he felt that this article was excellent. Mr. Hoover accepted Mr. Harper's invitation and the recording was made on 4-1-60.

OBSERVATIONS:

REC-23

16 MAY 4 1966

It is felt that this would be an excellent opportunity to present the Bureau in a very favorable light to our French allies to better acquaint them with our jurisdiction and accomplishments.

It is noted that SA Daniel J. Brennan, Jr., Chief of the Liaison Section, Domestic Intelligence Division speaks French fluently and could be made available for this commitment.

1 - Mr. Wick

1 - Mr. Brennan

1 - Mr. Sullivan

CRIME RESEARCH

50 RLR:ljc
MAY 12 1966

(over)

M. A. Jones to Wick Memo
RE: BALDWIN HARPER

RECOMMENDATIONS:

1. That SA Daniel J. Brennan, Jr. be authorized to participate with Mr. Harper in this interview for the Voice of America.

2. If approved, that this memorandum be returned to the Crime Records Division so that a suitable script can be prepared, after which it will be submitted for approval and final arrangements made for recording.

WJ

V

P

WJ

JS

EMC

OK
H

Harper did not
follow through
on arrangements.
CHH.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. DeLoach

DATE: 5-25-66

FROM : R. E. Wick

SUBJECT: RUSSELL BLACK
VOICE OF AMERICA
REQUEST FOR TAPE

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

Mr. Russell Black of the Voice of America called my office and said that he had received a letter from one of their listeners in Nigeria asking the question, "When and for what purpose was the FBI established in the U.S.?" He said they would very much like to have someone come over next week and tape a four or five-minute response to this query.

We have handled similar requests from Voice of America previously and it is felt that SA Stapleton who has handled such assignments previously should handle this request. Attached are suggested remarks to be used by Stapleton. These were taken from the Bureau pamphlet, "The Story of the Federal Bureau of Investigation."

RECOMMENDATION:

If approved, we will advise Mr. Black that Stapleton will handle preparations of this tape and Stapleton will get in touch with him regarding arrangements. Black can be reached at 13-35145.

Enclosure

ENCLOSURE

- 1 - Mr. DeLoach - Enclosure
- 1 - Mr. Jones - Enclosure
- 1 - Mr. Morrell - Enclosure
- 1 - Mr. Stapleton - Enclosure

HPL:slr

(5)

5 JUN 2 1966

663
H.A. Wick
Black
JUN 2 1966
H.A. Wick
Black
JUN 2 1966

100-346628-232
JUN 2 1966
H.A. Wick
Black
JUN 2 1966

8 8

PROPOSED REMARKS TO BE RECORDED
FOR VOICE OF AMERICA
IN ANSWER TO THE QUESTION,
"WHEN AND FOR WHAT PURPOSE WAS THE
FBI ESTABLISHED IN THE UNITED STATES.?"

The Federal Bureau of Investigation was originated in 1908, when Attorney General Charles Bonaparte directed that Department of Justice investigations be handled by a small group of special investigators. The following year the name "Bureau of Investigation" was given to this group and in 1935 the official name was changed to the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

The FBI is charged with the duty of investigating violations of the laws of the United States and collecting evidence in cases in which the United States is or may be a party in interest. The FBI functions as a purely fact-gathering agency and does not evaluate, adjudicate or prosecute cases. The facts in a case, determined through investigation, are presented to the Government's lawyer, called the United States Attorney, who is charged with the responsibility of determining whether prosecutive action is warranted. The FBI also conducts many applicant-type inquiries concerning individuals who are being considered for Government positions. This is a service function and the information is reported without opinions and with no recommendations of any kind. The FBI is not empowered to issue any type of clearances for either public or private employment.

The FBI under the able leadership of its Director, J. Edgar Hoover, has developed into the most respected law enforcement agency in the world. Mr. Hoover, who was appointed Director of the FBI in 1924, by Attorney General Harlan F. Stone, accepted the position with the understanding that the organization was to be a career service in which ability and good character were to be the requirements for appointment, and performance and achievement the sole basis for promotion. To these ideals he has steadfastly held.

mc
JR JS

ENCLOSURE

100-346528-232

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. DeLoach

DATE: August 14, 1967

FROM : T. E. Bishop

SUBJECT: VOICE OF AMERICA (-VOA)
REQUEST TO TAPE RECORD
FBI TOUR FOR OVERSEAS
BROADCAST

Tolson _____
DeLoach _____
Mohr _____
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Stepleton

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33457
D.C.*

Mr. Michael J. McKeogh, Chief, Special Events Section, Broadcasting Division, Voice of America, telephoned on August 11, 1967, and spoke with Leinbaugh in my office. He first expressed deep appreciation for the splendid cooperation they received from the FBI in the past and commented that our participation in various VOA broadcasts beamed overseas had earned much favorable comment. He said that VOA had received numerous requests recently for a broadcast based on the popular FBI tour. McKeogh said he recognized that this was probably our heaviest season of the year, but that if it were possible to do this he would be glad to work with us in setting up a date and time at our convenience. McKeogh was advised that a check of our commitments would have to be made and that we would be back in touch with him.

Files reflect that with the Director's approval, we have taped a number of broadcasts for VOA, some of which consisted of portions of our tour set up, and others in question and answer form concerning phases of the Bureau's work and responsibilities. SA Stapleton of the Tour Unit has handled several of these VOA commitments in the past, as well as other similar assignments for radio and television. It is believed that this would be an excellent vehicle for getting the Bureau's message across, but that it would be desirable to set it up sometime after Labor Day when Bureau visitors have thinned out somewhat. Bufiles contain no derogatory data concerning McKeogh.

RECOMMENDATION:

REC 54 100-346628-233

That approval be granted for SA Stapleton to tape a portion of the Bureau tour for VOA and that Mr. McKeogh be contacted so that a date convenient to the Bureau for doing this might be worked out.

- 1 - Mr. DeLoach
- 1 - Mr. Morrell
- 1 - Mr. Jones
- 1 - Mr. Stapleton

HPL:jdb (6)

OCT 4 1967

FEB 10/3/67
Handled by Miss A. Turner, VOA

66 00

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Bishop

DATE: 8-20-68

FROM : M. A. Jones

SUBJECT: MISS SHIRLEY SHANAHAN
VOICE OF AMERICA (VOA)
REQUEST FOR RADIO INTERVIEW
WITH ASSISTANT TO THE DIRECTOR DE LOACH

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DeLoach _____
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Gandy _____

By memorandum dated 8-16-68, which is attached, it was recommended and approved that Mr. DeLoach participate in a 5-minute taped Voice of America radio show with captioned individual.

Attached is a proposed series of questions and answers which will be used for this interview.

RECOMMENDATION:

That the attached material be routed through for approval and returned to your (Mr. Bishop's) office promptly for appropriate action.



Enclosure

- 1 - Mr. DeLoach - Enclosure
- 1 - Mr. Bishop - Enclosure

GTQ:nls (6)

nls

EX-114

REC-51
Voc 51

Mr. DeLoach Monday
Attached per [unclear]
VOA - Miss Shanahan
+ Mr. Bishop
10:00 8/23/68
[unclear]

54 SEP 17 1968

14 SEP 10 1968

CRIME RESEARCH

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. DeLoach

DATE: 8-16-68

FROM : T. E. Bishop

SUBJECT: ~~MISS SHIRLEY SHANAHAN~~
VOICE OF AMERICA (VOA)
REQUEST FOR RADIO INTERVIEW
WITH BUREAU OFFICIAL

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DeLoach _____
Mohr _____
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Gandy _____

On 8-16-68 Miss Juanita Daniel of Voice of America (VOA) advised that Miss Shirley Shanahan of VOA is very much interested in doing a 5-minute taped radio ^{show} with a Bureau official on the subject of the relationship between the FBI and local police forces in the U.S. The show, after taping, would be beamed by VOA facilities throughout the world. Miss Shanahan is desirous of taping this show sometime during the week of August 19-23, 1968. There is nothing derogatory in Bureau files on Shirley Shanahan.

Miss Daniel advised that Miss Shanahan would very much like to interview the Director on this show but she realizes that Mr. Hoover's schedule is such that it would be impossible for him to do the show with her. She stated that Miss Shanahan has, however, heard some of the shows done by Mr. DeLoach over the American Broadcasting Company facilities and she would like her show to be similar in nature. Accordingly, she stated she would very much like to make this show with Mr. DeLoach in the event it would not be possible to do so with the Director.

OBSERVATIONS

It is felt that a show of this nature, to be beamed overseas by VOA, would offer an excellent opportunity to stress the Bureau's cooperative functions and the training which is afforded by the Bureau to local police agencies. We have on hand previously approved material on this topic which could be utilized in making this tape.

- 1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Jones

TEB:mel (4)

ENCLOSURE

57 SEP 16 1968

CONTINUED - OVER

REC- 51

SEP 10 1968
FBI
RECEIVED DEPT OF JUSTICE

SEP 13 1968

NOTED

CRIME RESEARCH

T. E. Bishop to Mr. DeLoach Memorandum
RE: Miss Shirley Shanahan

RECOMMENDATIONS:

1. That Miss Shanahan be advised that Mr. Hoover's schedule makes it impossible for him to tape the 5-minute interview with her but Mr. DeLoach would be available to do so.

2. Upon approval, that this memorandum be returned to the Crime Records Division so that suitable arrangements can be worked out with Miss Shanahan, who can be reached on Government code 13-22827.

8
August 20, 1968

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS
FOR RADIO INTERVIEW
- VOICE OF AMERICA

ANNOUNCER: (Appropriate introductory remarks.)

QUESTION: A short time ago the Director of the FBI, Mr. J. Edgar Hoover, issued a report outlining some of the high lights of FBI activities during Fiscal Year 1968. He not only spelled out in detail some of the achievements of the FBI during the twelve-month period, but also made reference to the assistance that the FBI furnished to local law enforcement agencies. I wonder if you could give our Voice of America listeners some idea of the scope of the FBI's cooperation with local law enforcement.

ANSWER: I would be delighted to. Over the years Mr. Hoover has emphasized the need for cooperation among the various law enforcement organizations in the United States... whether they be Federal, state, or local. This cooperation is considered a necessity if we are to cope with the complexities of modern crime. Information on crime and criminals must not only be furnished and exchanged on a continuing basis... but police officers must know how to use information they receive in order to provide the greatest possible service to our citizens.

QUESTION: What you are saying then is that for a police officer to be effective he must be well trained.

100-346628-235
ENCLOSURE

8

8

ANSWER: Right... and extending assistance in training to our associates in law enforcement is an important phase of the FBI's operations. During the last year, FBI training schools were attended by more than 184, 000 local law enforcement officers. Special teams from our Training Staff here in Washington, D. C., traveled to every section of the country conducting courses dealing with law enforcement management. More than 4, 500 police executives and supervisory personnel were in attendance. In addition, the Bureau sponsored 275 law enforcement conferences throughout the United States. These conferences dealt with the FBI's National Crime Information Center, as well as seminars on legal decisions affecting our profession... Some 6, 700 police agencies participated.

QUESTION: What role does the FBI National Academy play in the training you afford local law enforcement?

ANSWER: The FBI National Academy, often referred to as "The West Point of Law Enforcement," afforded training to 199 officers during the fiscal year. The men who attend the National Academy are considered the cream of law enforcement and are selected for attendance based on their ability and potential for advancement in the law enforcement field. You might be interested in knowing that since it was

8 8

founded in 1935, the FBI National Academy has graduated 5,335 career police officers. These include 153 men from 38 foreign countries.

You can appreciate the kind of school the FBI National Academy is and the type of men who are invited to attend when you realize that of those graduates still in the law enforcement profession, more than 27 percent presently head the organization they are serving with.

QUESTION: You mentioned the National Crime Information Center. Just what kind of a facility is this?

ANSWER: The National Crime Information Center is probably the best illustration of the close relationship that exists between the FBI and law enforcement agencies throughout the United States. Briefly, it is a computerized index of criminal information that has been designed for the rapid interchange of information among law enforcement agencies. The idea of NCIC, as it has come to be known, was conceived as a result of law enforcement's growing need for vital information in a hurry. For the first time in history information concerning fugitives, stolen cars, and other identifiable stolen property has been placed in a repository where it is instantly available to any agency that is part of the system. The NCIC went into operation in January, 1967, with 15 terminals in 11 states and the District of Columbia. As of this moment, the system has grown to 64 terminals in 44 states,

3 8

the District of Columbia, and in Canada with the Royal Canadian Mounted Police. Our computer is capable of storing approximately two million individual records, and it is expected that eventually every law enforcement agency in the country will have access to it. NCIC has been called "the most revolutionary crime-fighting instrument to come to the hand of law enforcement in many decades."

QUESTION: Can you tell our listeners about any other significant areas in which the FBI and local law enforcement work closely on a day to day basis?

ANSWER: I think the drive on organized crime significantly points up the benefits of close cooperation between the FBI and local law enforcement. For example, during Fiscal Year 1968, more than 280 hoodlum, gambling, and vice figures were convicted of violating various laws within the FBI's jurisdiction and another 700 were awaiting trial in Federal court. Local law enforcement agencies provided invaluable assistance in connection with many of these cases. On the other side of the coin, the FBI often comes up with information concerning violations of laws not within our jurisdiction. When this occurs, we pass on the information to interested agencies. Last year we furnished more than 300,000 items of criminal intelligence information to other law enforcement agencies. Based on this information, more than 750 raids were

8 8

conducted and some 4, 000 arrests were made. Most of these arrests involved gambling, narcotics, illicit alcohol, and prostitution.

QUESTION: Does the FBI ever participate in the investigation of local crimes?

ANSWER: No, indeed... To do so would in effect place the Bureau in the role of a national police force. The FBI is unalterably opposed to any movement or organization which would infringe on the sovereignty of local law enforcement and serve as a precedent for a national police agency... Of course there is no restriction against Federal, state, and local law enforcement officers working together in matters of mutual interest. Local and state officers who are sworn to uphold the laws of the United States as well as state and local laws have often accompanied FBI Agents to assist in the apprehension of dangerous criminals. It is not uncommon for an FBI Agent working alone to locate a wanted man far from where he could easily seek the assistance of his fellow Agents. In such instances, the task of making an arrest would be most hazardous if not impossible without the cooperation of the local police. FBI Agents and police officers have often worked side by side for hours, even days and weeks, in order to bring about the solution of a vicious crime or to apprehend persons who pose a threat to the safety of all of our citizens.

ANNOUNCER: (Appropriate closing remarks.)

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Tolson _____
DeLoach _____
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Tele. Room _____
Holmes _____
Gandy _____

TO : Mr. Bishop

DATE: 2-4-69

FROM : M. A. Jones

SUBJECT: BILL BARNES
VOICE OF AMERICA

You will recall that Bill Barnes, Voice of America, telephonically contacted your office today giving several questions about the FBI for which he wanted answers. Barnes explained that he had received some inquiries from the country of Ghana and he would like very brief answers.

We have answered similar-type inquiries from the Voice of America. Barnes would like to be telephonically called at 962-6617 as soon as possible.

We have worked up brief answers to Barnes' questions.

RECOMMENDATION:

That upon approval your office telephonically contact Barnes with the answers.

Enclosure

- 1 - Mr. DeLoach - Enclosure
- 1 - Mr. Bishop - Enclosure

FCS:ccm/pls (5)

REC-64 100-34662A-237

15 FEB 5 1969

ENCLOSURE

53 FEB 12 1969

CRIME RESEARCH

ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS SUBMITTED BY
MR. BILL BARNES, VOICE OF AMERICA

Wash. DC

1. When was the FBI founded?

The FBI was founded in 1908 as a Federal investigative agency in the Department of Justice by Attorney General Bonaparte for the purpose of investigating violations of Federal law. Prior to that time, there was no permanent investigative agency. The modern-day FBI dates from 1924 when its present head, Mr. J. Edgar Hoover, became Director. Mr. Hoover reorganized the agency, basing it on merit and raising its investigative and personnel standards.

2. What are the aims of the FBI?

The FBI is basically an investigative agency, having jurisdiction over more than 180 different investigative matters. It is not a national police agency since its powers are limited by Federal law.

3. Can aliens be employed by the FBI?

All FBI employees, including Special Agents, must be citizens, either by birth or through naturalization.

4. Are there women in the FBI?

Yes. The FBI has a large number of women employees, who perform many valuable services. However, because of the hazardous nature of its investigative work, no women are employed as Special Agents.

NOTE: See M. A. Jones to Bishop memo dated 2/4/69, captioned: "Bill Barnes, Voice of America."

FCS:ccm (6)

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

ENCLOSURE

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100-346628-237

ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS SUBMITTED BY
MR. BILL BARNES, VOICE OF AMERICA

1. When was the FBI founded?

The FBI was founded in 1908 as a Federal investigative agency in the Department of Justice by Attorney General Bonaparte for the purpose of investigating violations of Federal law. Prior to that time, there was no permanent investigative agency. The modern-day FBI dates from 1924 when its present head, Mr. J. Edgar Hoover, became Director. Mr. Hoover reorganized the agency, basing it on merit and raising its investigative and personnel standards.

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Yes. The FBI has a large number of women employees, who perform many valuable services. However, because of the hazardous nature of its investigative work, no women are employed as Special Agents.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Bishop

DATE: 2-5-69

FROM : M. A. Jones ✓

SUBJECT: VOICE OF AMERICA
REQUEST FOR TAPED INTERVIEW
OF BUREAU REPRESENTATIVE

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It has been previously approved that Mr. DeLoach be authorized to appear on a taped Voice of America radio interview on the subject of communism, with Miss Martis Harden of the Voice of America staff.

The interview is now scheduled for 10:30 a.m. on 2-11-69. A proposed series of questions and answers, in line with the above, has been prepared and is attached herewith.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

1) That the attached material be approved.

2. That following approval this material be returned to the Crime Records Division for appropriate handling.

Enclosure

1 - Mr. DeLoach - Enclosure
1 - Mr. Bishop - Enclosure
1 - Mr. Sullivan - Enclosure
GTQ:mes (6)

54 FEB 25 1969

REC 11

100-346628-238

12 FEB 12 1969

Tape Kinkade
with Mrs.
Lucille Holmes VOA
2/11/69
gtr

gtr

February 5, 1969

INTERVIEW OF MR. C. D. DE LOACH,
ASSISTANT TO THE DIRECTOR, FBI
BY MARTIS HARDEN
VOICE OF AMERICA STAFF
FEBRUARY 11, 1969

MISS HARDEN: (Appropriate introductory remarks.)

MR. DE LOACH: Thank you very much, Miss Harden. It is a pleasure to participate in this Voice of America broadcast.

MISS HARDEN: If I remember correctly, in a recent statement, Mr. J. Edgar Hoover, Director of the FBI, said that the Communist Party, USA, could look back on 1968 with mixed feelings. Would you care to clarify this remark for our listeners and brief them regarding developments in the Party...particularly with respect to its activities during the past year.

MR. DE LOACH: I'd be delighted to. The Communist Party, USA, did score a few pluses in 1968. Its Special Convention was held in July. The publication of its long-awaited daily newspaper finally began...also in July. And then it was able to put up candidates for the offices of President and Vice President in the national elections.

MISS HARDEN: You've covered the positive side of the ledger, Mr. DeLoach... now what about the minuses?

MR. DE LOACH: For one thing, communist leaders fell down badly in efforts to substantially increase the Party's membership. They also had

ENCLOSURE

100-346628-228

to decide what course they would follow as a result of the Czechoslovakian crisis last August. This brought on plenty of problems.

MISS HARDEN: What was that Special Convention you mentioned?

MR. DE LOACH: This Convention was held in lieu of the regularly scheduled National Convention. And much of the membership was unhappy with it...because it was limited to a discussion of the Party program...and the 1968 elections. Gus Hall, the General Secretary of the Communist Party, USA, found himself in trouble ...when there were some pretty serious attacks on his leadership. But, nimble politician that he is, Hall maneuvered and made concessions enabling him to maintain his grip on the Party.

MISS HARDEN: What happened in connection with the Czechoslovakian invasion?

MR. DE LOACH: That brought on a real crisis in the Party. In two major districts, Party leaders issued press releases strongly condemning the invasion as unwarranted intervention. Hall immediately called a Special National Committee meeting. There was more behind-the-scenes maneuvering. Once again Hall was able to gather the support he needed. A statement was issued denouncing the position taken by the two district leaders...and asserting that the Communist Party, USA, endorsed the invasion as a blow for "freedom."

MISS HARDEN: Just what kind of "freedom" can this be?

MR. DE LOACH: It's certainly not the kind we know, Miss Harden. You know, the communists are great advocates of freedom...the kind of freedom which does not endanger the advancement of communism. Through the years, the Communist Party, USA, has been a steadfast supporter of Russian communism. And Hall has succeeded in making himself a big hero in the Soviet Union. His statements regarding the position of the Communist Party, USA, insofar as the Czechoslovakian invasion was concerned were printed in a variety of Soviet publications...and characterized as an example of high-level Marxist-Leninist thinking.

MISS HARDEN: You mentioned that last year also saw the Party actively participating in the Presidential campaign. What was behind that?

MR. DE LOACH: For one thing...some more pretty fancy political footwork by Gus Hall. At first, he had visions of the Party selecting him as its candidate for the Nation's highest office. But again, the need to preserve Party harmony prevailed...and Hall realized he would have to step aside. Charlene Mitchell was chosen to be the Presidential nominee. This was a concession to the Negro faction within the Party. Then, as a concession to the Party's youth, Michael Zagarell was chosen at its Vice Presidential nominee.



MISS HARDEN: And, as I recall, someone pointed out that Zagarell had not even reached the legal age required to hold the office.

MR. DE LOACH: That's right, Miss Harden. And it's true that the Party was able to place its candidates on the ballots in several states. But in spite of this, the Party's campaigning efforts had little or no effect on the outcome of the elections...the Party's claims to the contrary notwithstanding. And finally, I must point out that 1968...believe it or not...was the year when at least two leaders of the atheistic Communist Party had to fall back on the existence of a deity. On one occasion, Gus Hall spoke to a Party gathering and referred to Russia's abundance of natural resources. He described how they were being used to assist the satellite countries, and concluded by saying, "The Russians should thank God...or, at least...someone!" And then there was the Party's National Chairman, Henry Winston, who declared he "was constantly thanking God" that troops of the Warsaw Pact nations invaded Czechoslovakia.

MISS HARDEN: And that's proof that wonders never cease, Mr. DeLoach. Many thanks for this most interesting report concerning the Communist Party, USA.

(Other appropriate closing remarks.)

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Bishop

DATE: 1-24-69

FROM : M. A. Jones

SUBJECT: VOICE OF AMERICA
REQUEST FOR TAPED INTERVIEW
OF BUREAU REPRESENTATIVE

Tolson _____
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Miss Juanita Daniel, Voice of America, telephone number 133-3456, has telephonically requested permission for a 5-minute interview of a Bureau representative on the subject of communism to be taped for replay over Voice of America, whose radio programs are, of course, beamed outside the United States.

She indicated that, if approved, the interview itself would be conducted by Miss Martis Harden of the Voice of America staff. It should be here noted that the type of interview being requested would be similar in format to that of the ABC radio programs which are taped by Mr. DeLoach.

INFORMATION IN BUFILES:

Our files reflect that we have cooperated with Voice of America in similar broadcasts in the past, and our files contain no information identifiable with Daniel or Harden.

OBSERVATION:

It is believed that this is an opportunity for some very worthwhile exposure for the FBI and we, of course, could prepare and submit for approval the script to be used in connection with this interview.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

(1) That the Director may wish to approve Mr. DeLoach's participation in the interview requested by Miss Daniel.

12 FEB 12 1969

(2) That this memorandum be returned to the Crime Research Section in order that Miss Daniel may be advised of the Director's wishes in this matter.

54 FEB 25 1969

- 1 - Mr. Tolson
- 1 - Mr. DeLoach
- 1 - Mr. Bishop
- 1 - Mr. Sullivan

GTQ:nls (7)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOI/PA
DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET
FOI/PA# 1354208-0

Total Deleted Page(s) = 2
Page 34 ~ Referral/Direct;
Page 35 ~ Referral/Direct;

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X Deleted Page(s) X
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X For this Page X
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UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Bishop *RLA*

DATE: June 25, 1970

FROM : M. A. Jones *MAJ*

SUBJECT: RADIO PROGRAM
VOICE OF AMERICA
CONCERNING FBI LABORATORY

Tolson _____
DeLoach _____
Walters _____
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VR
Reference is made to my memorandum dated 6/12/70 (copy attached) wherein it was recommended and approved that we cooperate with the Voice of America in a taped interview concerning the FBI Laboratory for airing in various foreign countries.

Accordingly, there is attached a proposed radio script concerning the Laboratory.

RECOMMENDATION:

That the attached script be approved after which it will be recorded by Assistant Director Bishop and a representative of Voice of America.

Enclosures (2)

FBI
RECEIVED - TECH
ENCLOSURE

- 1 - Mr. DeLoach - enclosure
- 1 - Mr. Mohr - enclosure
- 1 - Mr. Bishop - enclosure
- 1 - Mr. Conrad - enclosure
- 1 - M. A. Jones - enclosure

TBC:mjj (8)

EX-105

JUL 13 1970

FBI
REC'D - TECH

59 JUL 20 1970

NOTED

GENERAL INVESTIGATIVE DIVISION

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Tolson _____
DeLoach _____
Walters _____
Mohr _____
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Tele. Room _____
Holmes _____
Gandy _____

TO : Mr. Bishop *TJB*

FROM : M. A. Jones *M.A. Jones*

SUBJECT: IRVING LIND
DIRECTOR OF SPECIAL EVENTS
VOICE OF AMERICA
REQUEST FOR TAPED INTERVIEW
CONCERNING FBI LABORATORY

DATE: 6-12-70

On the afternoon of June 11, 1970, captioned individual telephonically contacted the Bureau and advised that he was interested in preparing an eight to ten minute taped interview concerning the FBI Laboratory.

Mr. Lind advised that his office has received several inquiries from their representatives overseas concerning the FBI Laboratory. He advised that, if the Bureau could assist him in this matter, the tape would be broadcast in various foreign countries. He commented that they would prefer to have the interview conducted in a nontechnical layman's language so that it would be easily understood in the countries where it is aired. The program should briefly trace the history of the Laboratory with explanations of its purposes and the services which it renders to law enforcement.

Such a tape could be very easily prepared and it is felt that it would be in the best interests of the Bureau to cooperate with Mr. Lind in this matter. If approved, an appropriate script will be prepared and routed through for review.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

1) The Director may desire to designate Assistant Director Bishop to handle this recording.

2) If approved, an appropriate script will be prepared and a mutual agreeable time for the recording will be arranged with Mr. Lind.

1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Mohr
1 - Mr. Bishop

1 - Mr. Conrad
1 - M. A. Jones

TBC:paa (8)

ENCLOSURE

VOICE OF AMERICA
RADIO PROGRAM
FBI LABORATORY

ANNOUNCER: (Appropriate introductory remarks.)

MR. BISHOP: Thank you, Mr. _____. It is indeed a pleasure to be with you today and to discuss for our listeners around the world the FBI Laboratory which is located in FBI Headquarters in Washington, D. C. The founding of the FBI Laboratory back on November 24, 1932, is certainly a memorable date for the FBI--and probably law enforcement in general. Each year, the over 500,000 persons who take guided tours of our FBI Headquarters see at first hand the finest scientific crime laboratory in the world today. It is a vast improvement over the three or four pieces of equipment that made up the original FBI Laboratory.

ANNOUNCER: Mr. Bishop, I doubt that many of the thousands and thousands of visitors to the FBI are aware of just how the FBI Laboratory was formed and I am sure that our foreign listeners would enjoy hearing about the history of this vital phase of modern-day law enforcement.

100-346628-240
ENCLOSURE

MR. BISHOP:

Well, Mr. _____, it is a story that we could actually talk about for hours, but I think that your vast radio audience will be able to see the tremendous advances that have been made over the past 37 and a half years by comparing a few statistics. First of all, at the time Mr. J. Edgar Hoover assumed the Directorship of the FBI in 1924, science in law enforcement, as we know it today, was virtually unheard of. Around that time, a scientist would occasionally be called on to make a specific examination but this left much to be desired as these men were not schooled in law enforcement and did not have the necessary training to adequately present their finding before a jury or were not available when needed. Director Hoover noted these inadequacies and started a program of locating sources of information and talking to certain types of scientists who would be able to assist us in the setting up of our own laboratory. Eventually, some equipment was purchased and, together with a few trained personnel, the "Crime Laboratory" or "Criminological Laboratory," as it was then called, was officially established on November 24, 1932. With the gradual addition

of new technical personnel, the Laboratory was able to handle nearly all of its technical and training problems, but it continued to keep an ear to the ground for any new developments from outside sources. In December, 1937, Mr. Hoover sent the chief of the Laboratory on an extended survey of the scientific laboratories and technical facilities of the European police to review their methods and procedures and seek collateral technical information. During this survey, laboratories in eighteen cities located in thirteen countries were visited. Even today, the FBI Laboratory has daily contact with leading scientists from all parts of the United States and many other countries. As I mentioned previously, the Laboratory was originally known as the "Crime Laboratory" until August, 1943, when it was officially designated as the "FBI Laboratory." As you can well imagine during the period 1932 through 1943, it saw many changes. During the first fiscal year, the newly established Laboratory conducted only 963 examinations; however, the value of such a laboratory was quickly realized and during the second fiscal year, 2,337 examinations were made. To show you how the

work of the FBI Laboratory has increased over the ensuing years, during last fiscal year, the Laboratory conducted a total of over 380,000 examinations. You might be interested to know that at the present time, the FBI Laboratory has conducted over four million examinations during its existence.

ANNOUNCER:

You conduct some of these examinations for other law enforcement organizations, don't you?

MR. BISHOP:

Yes, we do, Mr. . Approximately thirty percent of the examinations conducted last year were for state and local law enforcement agencies, including some examinations for other Federal organizations. FBI Director Hoover long ago realized that most law enforcement organizations would be unable to establish an adequate scientific laboratory to help them in their work, so he made available, without any charge whatsoever, the facilities of the FBI Laboratory to these law enforcement agencies in connection with any official investigation of a criminal matter. This service also includes the furnishing, for trial or other court presentation, of the actual Laboratory expert who did the various examinations on the evidence.

ANNOUNCER: Could you tell us something about the various types of examinations which are conducted and how they are applied to an investigation?

MR. BISHOP: Well, first of all, Mr. _____, the field of scientific criminal investigation is very broad--and getting broader every day. There are no two cases which are exactly alike and therefore, from the very beginning of the FBI Laboratory, new techniques have had to be devised to handle these problems with the result that we now have a wide variety of scientific examinations. These include examination of such things as handwriting, handprinting, typewriting, indented writing, and the study of inks, paper and rubber stamps, all of which are conducted in the Document Section of the Laboratory. It is here that the men attempt to prove or disprove who was the writer of a particular piece of paper or document. An outstanding example of the vast importance of the work of this particular section was exemplified by the handwriting comparison in the investigation of the kidnapping of Peter Weinberger from his baby carriage on the patio of his parents' home several years ago. A ransom

note demanding \$2,000 for the safe return of the child was found, and a second note was received. Since there were no witnesses, and no logical suspects were located, the FBI believed that the apprehension of the kidnaper rested with his handwriting. Accordingly, it began the gigantic task of examining the voluminous handwriting specimens in Federal, State and municipal records. Finally after almost 2,000,000 records were examined, the search ended when it was observed that Angelo John LaMarca's handwriting, found in his probation files, contained striking similarities to the ransom notes. LaMarca had been arrested and was on probation for "bootlegging." Handwriting experts from the FBI Laboratory compared LaMarca's handwriting with that of the ransom notes and concluded that he prepared both. LaMarca confessed that he kidnaped the child for ransom to meet his creditors' pressing demands. The decomposed remains of the child were found in the general area where the kidnaper said he abandoned the victim. LaMarca was subsequently convicted and sentenced to death for kidnaping and murder. Then there is the Physics

and Chemistry Section which handles such things as firearms identification; metallurgy; hairs and fibers; toxicology, which concerns the study of poisons; serology, which handles the all important study of blood and other body fluids; petrography, which is the analysis of such things as soils, safe insulation, glass, plaster and similar items which frequently figure in bank robbery investigations.

ANNOUNCER: Mr. Bishop, I found the case concerning the Document Section most interesting and I am sure our listeners would enjoy hearing of some examples of the cases handled by the Physics and Chemistry Section.

MR. BISHOP: Yes,--one examination which comes to mind--although not a criminal matter, I think would be of interest to our foreign listeners. This concerned the examination of certain historical documents and in accordance with FBI policy of making its Laboratory facilities available to other government agencies, the Laboratory examined five handwritten documents relating to the Philippine Insurrection of 1899 which had been submitted by the Archivist of the United States. The Laboratory was requested to determine whether signatures

appearing on the documents had been written in human blood. Despite the age of the documents, Laboratory experts were able to prove the presence of blood on two signatures. Although the remaining signatures contained an insufficient amount of encrustation to allow an individual analysis, a composite sample gave a positive result. Additional tests gave definite indications that the blood was of human origin. Another case which comes to mind involved the disappearance a few years back, of a wealthy Colorado industrialist. After his disappearance the family received a typewritten ransom note demanding \$500,000 payable in \$10 and \$20 bills. An extensive investigation in this matter developed a suspect, an escapee from a penal institution whose car had been burned on the East Coast of the United States, after which he fled to Canada where he was later arrested and returned to Colorado to face trial for the kidnap-murder. In the meantime, the FBI Laboratory had examined hundreds of pieces of physical evidence, and a number of experts testified to their findings in State court. They testified relative to the typewriting on the ransom note,

the handwriting on money orders used to buy handcuffs and leg irons, the condition of the suspect's automobile when found, the similarity of the soil under the automobile with soil in the kidnap area, bullet holes found in the victim's jacket, and bloodstains found at the scene of the kidnaping. The suspect was found guilty and sentenced to life imprisonment.

ANNOUNCER:

When a person thinks of the FBI, he almost always ties it in with the investigation of spies and saboteurs. Does the work of the FBI Laboratory do much work on such things?

MR. BISHOP:

Yes, it does, Mr. _____. The study of codes and ciphers is handled by the Cryptanalysis and Translation Section of the Laboratory which frequently receives requests from local officials in connection with some apparently coded messages they uncover in a routine investigation. One such case was the now infamous Colonel Rudolf Abel spy case. A New York newspaper boy found a hollowed nickel which had a piece of microfilm in it. This piece of microfilm had a coded message on it which the youngster turned over to a New York Policeman who, in turn, referred

it to our office. The only other part of the Laboratory which I have not mentioned is our Radio Engineering Section. This very important section, as you can well imagine, keeps the FBI's radio network, which permits us to communicate with our offices throughout the country, in top flight condition.

ANNOUNCER: One final question, Mr. Bishop. What do you think the future of scientific law enforcement will be in our world?

MR. BISHOP: There is no doubt that science will continue to play a bigger part in the work of law enforcement. We in the FBI are doing everything possible to meet the increasing challenges of crime and subversion and the role of the FBI Laboratory, in this never-ending fight, is of major importance.

ANNOUNCER: Thank you, Mr. Bishop, for telling our "Voice of America" listeners about one of the major contributions to law enforcement--the FBI Laboratory.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Franck *ppp*

DATE: 1-31-74

FROM : Mr. Heim *WJH*

SUBJECT: VOICE OF AMERICA
REQUEST FOR FBI REPRESENTATIVE TO
TAPE RECORD A BRIEF MESSAGE

Assoc. Dir. _____
Asst. Dir.: _____
Admin. _____
Comp. Syst. _____
Ext. Affairs _____
Files & Com. _____
Gen. Inv. _____
Ident. _____
Inspection _____
Intell. _____
Laboratory _____
Plan. & Eval. _____
Spec. Inv. _____
Training _____
Legal Coun. _____
Telephone Rm. _____
Director Sec'y _____

re On 1-28-74, your office received a telephone call from [redacted] Voice of America (VOA), Washington, D. C., requesting a representative at FBI Headquarters to tape record a brief message for their use. She stated that they have a program that allows listeners to call and ask questions which the VOA answers after conducting appropriate research. She further stated that they had a call from West Germany from a listener, "Please tell me something about the FBI Academy in Quantico."

[redacted] indicated VOA would like to have an FBI representative make a 5-6 minute tape in connection with the request about the FBI Academy in Quantico.

D.C.
Additional details were obtained from [redacted] on 1-30-74. The format for this program will include an interviewer, [redacted] of VOA, who will ask leading questions about the FBI Academy. The recording time and date is flexible and can be scheduled at the convenience of the FBI. It was determined that the taping of this program could be accomplished in the office of the FBI official involved.

[redacted] preferred there be no script prepared, indicating these programs sounded better with the informal format rather than a prepared script.

REC-64

100-346628-241

FEB 5 1974

1 Mr. Franck
1 Mr. Jamieson

DLD:vag (6)

SIR vag
93

51 FEB 22 1974

EX-109

Thurs. 2/14/74 - 3 PM

Taped by Jenkins
2/14/74

CORRESPONDENCE
CONTINUED OVER

Heim to Franck Memo
RE: VOA, REQ TO TAPE RECORD BRIEF MESSAGE

INFORMATION IN BUFILES:

The accomplishments of the VOA are well-known since they have, for years, through their extensive radio network, furnished information to the so-called "Iron Curtain" countries. We have always had friendly relations with VOA and in July, 1970, we cooperated with them in recording a feature on the FBI Laboratory.

Bufiles do not reflect any information regarding [redacted] and [redacted]

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OBSERVATIONS:

Fulfilling this request by VOA will not be difficult nor time consuming. VOA enjoys an excellent reputation in reaching freedom-loving persons throughout the world. It is difficult to establish listenership statistics, but because of the VOA reputation, we should take advantage of the opportunity to be heard through their facilities.

You, Mr. Franck, are involved in radio programs of the FBI and would best represent the FBI for this request. Since VOA only wants 5 or 6 minutes, the only problem here is to be able to adequately synopsise information about the FBI Academy in order that it be complete. The Research Section will furnish you statistical data in outline form for possible reference, and Mr. Noble will be briefed on questions to ask prior to the taping.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

(1) That we agree to participate in the VOA program and that Assistant Director Franck be the FBI official to appear.

(2) That upon approval, this memorandum be returned to the Research Section in order that final details with VOA be arranged.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. McDermott

DATE: November 12, 1974

FROM : Mr. Heim

SUBJECT: VOICE OF AMERICA
REQUEST FOR BUREAU REPRESENTATIVE
TO RECORD BRIEF MESSAGE ON THE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Assoc. Dir. _____
Dep. AD Adm. _____
Dep. AD Inv. _____
Asst. Dir.: _____
Admin. _____
Comp. Syst. _____
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Files & Com. _____
Gen. Inv. _____
Ident. _____
Inspection _____
Intell. _____
Laboratory _____
Plan. & Eval. _____
Spec. Inv. _____
Training _____
Legal Coun. _____
Telephone Rm. _____
Director Sec'y _____

Reurmemo to Mr. Jenkins, 11/7/74.

Attached for approval is a script on the history
and jurisdiction of the FBI to be used in connection with
your interview with Irving Lind of Voice of America.

RECOMMENDATION:

That the attached script be approved for recording
by Mr. McDermott..

Enclosure

1 - Mr. McDermott - Enclosure

RBD:mrw (7)

ENCLOSURE

57 DEC 31 1974

EX-112

22 DEC 10 1974

REC-62
976-100-346628242Mr. Deind
advised 12:35 PM
12-5-74at Voice of America
330 Indep. Ave. S.W.
HEW. Wash. Bldg.
2nd floor.
T.D. H. File

Gene E. Kishill

VOICE OF AMERICA RADIO SCRIPT
ON HISTORY AND JURISDICTION
OF THE FBI

ANNOUNCER:

(Opening remarks)

Mr. McDermott, the Federal Bureau of Investigation has a long and illustrious history. The "Bureau," as it is frequently called in America, is widely known as one of the world's foremost investigative agencies, and it is held in high esteem by the American people. How did the FBI really begin?

MR. MCDERMOTT:

In 1908, a small group of special investigators was established to conduct investigations for the United States Department of Justice...which is responsible for enforcing the laws of the U. S. Government. A year later, in 1909, the Bureau of Investigation was formed. Before this time, the Justice Department "borrowed" investigators from other Government agencies, or hired private detectives to perform necessary investigations.

ANNOUNCER:

Wasn't the Bureau plagued by politics, corruption, and inefficiency in those early days?

MR. MCDERMOTT:

Yes, unfortunately, many of the early Special Agents were political appointees. There was little regard for standards of training, experience, or personal conduct. But in 1924, Attorney General Harlan Fiske

100-346628-242

ENCLOSURE

Stone recognized the problems and did something about them. He named a young Justice Department Attorney, 29-year-old J. Edgar Hoover, to serve as Director of the Bureau of Investigation.

Mr. Hoover's first actions were to rid the Bureau of political ^{apparatus} "hacks" and to hire competent, well-trained Agents.

ANNOUNCER:

And when was the name changed to Federal Bureau of Investigation...the FBI...as we know it today?

MR. MCDERMOTT:

That was in 1935, after the Bureau had established its reputation by apprehending notorious criminals of the 1930s...the era of such gangsters as John Dillinger..."Machine Gun" Kelly...and "Pretty Boy" Floyd....Mr. Hoover became a legend in his own time. ^{His name came to be regarded by many} He ~~established the~~ FBI as the world's finest investigative agency...and he kept the FBI free of politics and corruption while serving under eight Presidents and 16 Attorneys General.

ANNOUNCER:

But the leadership of J. Edgar Hoover could not last forever.

MR. MCDERMOTT:

No, it could not. Mr. Hoover died May 2, 1972, at the age of 77 after nearly 50 years of FBI service. After Mr. Hoover's

death, the FBI underwent a period of readjustment under two Acting Directors. More than a year passed before the FBI again had permanent leadership. On July 9, 1973, Clarence M. Kelley, a retired FBI ~~Agent~~ ^{officer} and former Kansas City, Missouri, Police Chief, became FBI Director and holds that position today.

ANNOUNCER: Has Mr. Kelley made many changes in the FBI since he became Director?

MR. MCDERMOTT: Director Kelley has said that he does not plan to change the FBI just for the sake of change, but to revitalize the FBI...make it more responsive to the public it serves. One way of doing this has been to make the FBI more available to the news media...television, radio, and newspapers. Mr. Kelley wants the American citizens to know what the FBI is and what it does...and he wants them to know that the FBI strives to protect the rights of all citizens, without bias or favoritism.

ANNOUNCER: Mr. McDermott, can you explain briefly the FBI's role today in Federal law enforcement?

MR. MCDERMOTT: First of all, the FBI is not a Federal Police Force. We are a fact-finding agency, and we investigate violations of certain Federal laws designated by Congress...or as directed by the President or the Attorney General of the United

States. Today, we have a wide range of responsibilities in the criminal, civil, and security fields. The FBI does not investigate drug and narcotics violations. These matters are under the jurisdiction of the Drug Enforcement Administration, another branch of the Justice Department. Additionally, the FBI should not be confused with the Secret Service...a branch of the U. S. Treasury Department...or with the Central Intelligence Agency...the CIA, which is an independent Agency under the Executive Branch of the Government.

ANNOUNCER:

Does the FBI operate in foreign countries?

MR. MCDERMOTT:

We do not have authority to investigate in ^{limited} foreign countries...but we do have a ^{small} number of FBI Agents called "Legal Attaches" ^{Attaches to our embassies} who cooperate ^{with} foreign ^{country} ~~police agencies~~ in exchanging information to solve international crimes...we ~~have~~ a ~~Legal Attache in London, for example.~~

ANNOUNCER:

What happens when the FBI receives a complaint that a Federal law under its jurisdiction has been violated?

MR. MCDERMOTT:

We begin an investigation to determine the facts of the case...and to develop suspects. These facts are presented to the ^{Fed prosecutor known as the} United States Attorney who decides whether prosecution is warranted. If there is sufficient evidence, we obtain a

warrant and arrest the suspect. The Federal courts take over from there. We do not make recommendations or draw conclusions concerning our investigations. Some of our better known ^{violations which} ~~cases~~ ^{and many of} include kidnappings, bank robberies, aircraft hijackings, civil rights investigations, counter-espionage, and tracking down fugitives who have fled from one state to another ^{to avoid prosecution}. In fact, many of our cases are based upon some interstate violation... crimes which break state as well as Federal laws. But we actually have well ^{almost} ~~over~~ 200 Federal violations under our jurisdiction. In addition to criminal investigations, one of our primary responsibilities is to protect the internal security of the United States through investigation of sabotage and espionage activities.

ANNOUNCER: How large is the FBI today? With such widespread responsibilities, you must have thousands of employees.

MR. MCDERMOTT: We have nearly 20,000 employees throughout the United States. More than 8,500 of these are Special Agents, who are authorized to conduct investigations and make arrests. The remainder of our employees are clerical, stenographic, and technical personnel. In addition to FBI Headquarters in Washington, D. C., we have 59 Field Offices and over 460 smaller offices called Resident Agencies located in smaller cities

and towns. The FBI also provides many services to state and local law enforcement agencies throughout the United States. The FBI Laboratory conducts thousands of scientific examinations of evidence each year...the Identification Division is the National repository for millions of fingerprints... and our training facilities at the FBI Academy in Quantico, Virginia, are second to none.

ANNOUNCER:

FBI Headquarters is presently located in the Department of Justice Building in Washington, D. C., but a new Headquarters building is nearing completion.

MR. MCDERMOTT:

That's right. In a few months, FBI Headquarters will move across Pennsylvania Avenue into the new, modern J. Edgar Hoover FBI Building, named for our former Director. It will be one of the largest buildings in Washington, housing ^{some} ~~about~~ 7,400 FBI employees.

ANNOUNCER:

Thank you, Mr. McDermott, for an interesting discussion on the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

(Closing remarks)

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Assoc. Dir. ☒
Dep. AD Adm. ☒
Dep. AD Inv. ☒
Asst. Dir.: ☒
Admin. ☒
Comp. Syst. ☒
Ext. Affairs ☒
Files & Com. ☒
Gen. Inv. ☒
Ident. ☒
Inspection ☒
Intell. ☒
Laboratory ☒
Plan. & Eval. ☒
Spec. Inv. ☒
Training ☒
Legal Coun. ☒
Telephone Rm. ☒
Director Sec'y ☒

TO : Mr. Jenkins

DATE: 11/7/74

FROM : J. J. McDermott

SUBJECT: VOICE OF AMERICA

~~REQUEST FOR BUREAU REPRESENTATIVE TO~~
TAPE RECORD A BRIEF MESSAGE ON THE FBI

Irving Lind, Voice of America (VOA), Washington, D. C., telephone number 755-4671, contacted my office and requested a representative at Bureau Headquarters to tape record a brief message on the history and jurisdiction of the FBI for their worldwide audience. He advised that he desired that this recording be approximately 5 - 7 minutes in duration. He further stated that they receive questions on the United States from people around the world and that they have received the above question from a woman in England. He advised that he would like to have a conversation like interview with a Bureau official for this recording covering the following points:

The history of the FBI from its beginning to the present time.

What is the role of the FBI, and how it fits into the criminal justice system.

He stated it was important to remember that this recording was for an audience other than the United States.

He advised that since this recording will be aired around the world and to obtain the best quality possible he would like to tape the recording in their studio at 330 Independence Avenue, Washington, D. C. He stated that normally they do not encourage scripts for such recordings, however he would be pleased to accept a suitable script prepared by the Bureau.

Our files reveal that we have cooperated with VOA in similar broadcasts in the past and there was no information identifiable with Irving Lind.

- 1 - Mr. McDermott
- 1 -
- 1 - Mr. Heim

CONTINUED - OVER

RESEARCH SECTION

51 DEC 10 1974

DEC 10 1974

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Mr. McDermott to Mr. Jenkins Memorandum
RE: Voice of America

RECOMMENDATION

1. That I be permitted to participate in this taped interview requested of VOA. A suitable script would be prepared by the Research Section.

2. That this memorandum be returned to the External Affairs Division so that Mr. Irving Lind may be so advised.

TSS
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J. G. M. R.
G. R.

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OK

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
COMMUNICATION MESSAGE FORM

149

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PAGE 1 OF 2

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8/1/88

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PROSPECTIVE INTERVIEW OF DIRECTOR WILLIAM S. SESSIONS BY WORLDNET
AND THE VOICE OF AMERICA (VOA); ADMINISTRATIVE MATTER; BUDED:

8/5/88

10

FOR THE INFORMATION OF RECEIVING LEGATS, FBI DIRECTOR
SESSIONS RECEIVED A LETTER FROM CHARLES Z. WICK, DIRECTOR, UNITED
STATES INFORMATION AGENCY, IN WHICH MR. WICK INDICATED AN
INTEREST IN ARRANGING AN INTERVIEW OF DIRECTOR SESSIONS, BY
WORLDNET AND VOA. THE OFFICE OF CONGRESSIONAL AND PUBLIC AFFAIRS
(OCPA) OPINES THAT THIS PROSPECTIVE INTERVIEW MAY PROVIDE A
WORLDWIDE FORUM FOR THE FBI TO PUBLICIZE OUR EFFORTS TO LOCATE
AND IDENTIFY STOLEN ART, REDUCE THE DEMAND FOR ILLICIT DRUGS, AND
OTHER MATTERS OF BUREAU INTEREST.

2

IN ORDER TO PROVIDE MR. WICK AN APPROPRIATE AND EXPEDITIOUS

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APPROVED

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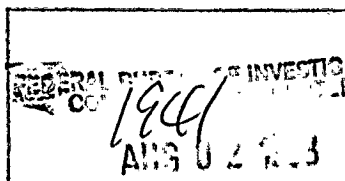
MR. REVELL

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OLIA

17 AUG 10 1988

(See Note Page 3)



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FBI/DOJ

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
COMMUNICATION MESSAGE FORM

2

CONTINUATION SHEET

RESPONSE TO HIS LETTER, RECEIVING LEGATS ARE BEING INSTRUCTED TO
SUBMIT ISSUES OR TOPICS WHICH DIRECTOR SESSIONS MAY BE
INTERVIEWED ON THAT MAY BE OF INTEREST TO FOREIGN JOURNALISTS IN
YOUR RESPECTIVE HOST COUNTRIES

SUTEL TO FBIHQ, RESPONSE TO THIS COMMUNICATION ATTENTION

OCPA, AND SSA OLIA, BY CLOSE OF

BUSINESS AUGUST 5, 1988.

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BT

DO NOT TYPE PAST THIS LINE

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NOTE:

THIS COMMUNICATION REQUESTS FROM RECEIVING LEGATS TOPICS OF INTEREST TO FOREIGN LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES THAT COULD BE USED DURING AN INTERVIEW OF DIRECTOR SESSIONS BY WORLDNET AND THE VOICE OF AMERICA.

BEST AVAILABLE COPY

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OO HQ

DE BER #0366

ZNR UUUUU

O 031240Z AUG 88

FM LEGAT BERN (66-104)

TO DIRECTOR IMMEDIATE

1. [REDACTED] OCPA;

2. SSA [REDACTED] OLIA

BT

UNCLAS

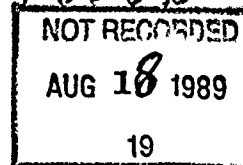
PROSPECTIVE INTERVIEW OF DIRECTOR WILLIAM S. SESSIONS BY WORLDNET
AND THE VOICE OF AMERICA (VOA); ADMINISTRATIVE MATTER; BUDED:
AUGUST 5, 1988.

REBUTEL DATED AUGUST 1, 1988.

SET FORTH BELOW IS LEGAT, BERN'S RESPONSE TO REFERENCED
BUREAU TELETYPE:

WITH REGARD TO SWITZERLAND, A TOPIC OF CONTINUING INTEREST
TO JOURNALISTS IS THE COOPERATION BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND SWITZERLAND IN MUTUAL LEGAL ASSISTANCE. THIS IS A
SOMEWHAT SENSITIVE TOPIC IN VIEW OF THE FOLLOWING FACTORS:

100-346628-

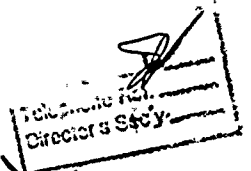


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PAGE TWO DE BER 0366 UNCLAS

1. SWITZERLAND'S NEUTRALITY - SWITZERLAND IS NOT A MEMBER OF THE UNITED NATIONS, NATO, THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITY OR ANY OTHER TREATY ALLIANCES, AND TAKES EXTREME PRIDE IN ITS NEUTRALITY, INDEPENDENCE AND SOVEREIGNTY.

2. SWISS BANK SECRECY, ECONOMIC STABILITY AND ECONOMIC PRESTIGE - THESE FACTORS HAVE MADE SWITZERLAND A MECCA FOR MONEY LAUNDERING ACTIVITIES AS WELL AS A DEPOSITORY FOR LEGALLY AND ILLEGALLY OBTAINED MONEY FROM ALL CORNERS OF THE WORLD. WHILE SWITZERLAND HAS GREATLY BENEFITED FROM THE HUGE AMOUNTS OF MONEY, BOTH LEGAL AND ILLEGAL, STASHED AWAY OR TRANSFERRED THROUGH SWISS BANKS, THE SWISS HAVE AT THE SAME TIME GONE TO GREAT LENGTHS TO AVOID BECOMING AN IRRESPONSIBLE HAVEN FOR THE FUNDS OF DRUG DEALERS AND OTHER CRIMINALS, AS EVIDENCED BY THE U.S.-SWISS MUTUAL ASSISTANCE TREATY WHICH WAS SIGNED IN 1977.

3. THE FACT THAT THE TREATY HAS UNDOUBTEDLY BEEN OF GREATER BENEFIT TO THE U.S. THAN TO THE SWISS IN TERMS OF MUTUAL ASSISTANCE REQUESTS FILED UNDER THE TREATY HAS LED TO THE VIEW BY MANY SWISS, PARTICULARLY JOURNALISTS, THAT THE MUTUAL ASSISTANCE TREATY IS BY AND LARGE AN AMERICAN INVENTION AND PRIMARILY BENEFITS THE UNITED STATES, WHICH IN TURN IS SEEN AS INIMICAL TO

PAGE THREE DE BER 0366 UNCLAS

SWISS NEUTRALITY AND INDEPENDENCE AS WELL AS HARMFUL TO SWISS ECONOMIC INTERESTS.

THE FBI-LEGAT ROLE WITH REGARD TO THE MUTUAL ASSISTANCE TREATY IS LIMITED TO THE EXTENT THAT ALTHOUGH MANY OF THE CASES IN WHICH MUTUAL ASSISTANCE REQUESTS ARE SUBMITTED TO THE SWISS ARE IN FACT FBI CASES, THESE CASES INVOLVE OBTAINING PROTECTED INFORMATION TO WHICH LEGAT HAS NO ACCESS THROUGH POLICE COOPERATION CHANNELS. ALL CASES IN WHICH THE TREATY MECHANISM IS USED ARE CASES THAT ARE AT LEAST IN THE BEGINNINGS OF PROSECUTION, AS ALL REQUESTS MUST BE INITIATED BY LOCAL U.S. ATTORNEYS AND GO THROUGH JUSTICE DEPARTMENT CHANNELS TO THE SWISS JUSTICE DEPARTMENT. LEGAT IS FREQUENTLY DIRECTLY INVOLVED IN FURNISHING FOLLOW-UP INFORMATION OR RECEIVING AND EXPEDITING THE EVIDENCE OBTAINED.

NEVERTHELESS, THE ISSUE OF SWISS COOPERATION WITH U.S. JUSTICE AND POLICE AUTHORITIES, WHICH WOULD INCLUDE LEGAT, IS A SENSITIVE ONE IN THAT

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

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PAGE FOUR DE BER 0366 UNCLAS

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[REDACTED] SEVERAL RECENT CHANGES IN SWISS LAW, SUCH AS THE ADOPTION OF AN INSIDER-TRADING LAW, HAVE ALSO GIVEN CREDENCE TO OPPONENTS OF U.S.-SWISS COOPERATION WHO IMPLY THAT THE U.S. IN EFFECT IMPOSES ITS LAWS AND LEGAL SYSTEM ON THE SWISS.

LEGAT REGULARLY PERUSES SWISS NEWSPAPERS AND NEWS MAGAZINES AND HAS SEEN VERY FEW ARTICLES DIRECTLY RELATING TO THE FBI AS AN ENTITY, ALTHOUGH THE MORE WIDELY-PUBLICIZED CRIMINAL AND ESPIONAGE CASES GENERALLY ARE MENTIONED. IN GENERAL, THE FBI IS HIGHLY REGARDED IN THE SWISS MEDIA.

THE SAME GENERAL COMMENTS AS IN THE PRECEDING PARAGRAPH APPLY TO AUSTRIA, WITH WHOM WE HAVE NO MUTUAL ASSISTANCE TREATY, ONLY AN EXTRADITION TREATY WHICH DATES BACK TO PRE-WORLD WAR II.

LEGAT, BERN BELIEVES THAT, IN GENERAL, A WORLDNET INTERVIEW BY DIRECTOR SESSIONS WOULD BE BENEFICIAL, HOWEVER, GIVEN THE ROLE OF THE LEGAT IN NEUTRAL COUNTRIES LIKE SWITZERLAND AND AUSTRIA, IT MAY NOT BE DESIRABLE TO GO INTO ANY GREAT DETAIL ON COOPERATIVE EFFORTS RELATED TO SPECIFIC CASES AND SPECIFIC COUNTRIES, BUT RATHER TO STRESS THE NEED FOR GREATER COOPERATION AND SHARING OF INFORMATION TO COMBAT INTERNATIONAL CRIMINALS OF

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ALL SORTS.

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TO DIRECTOR FBI I M M E D I A T E

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UNCLAS E F T O

ATTN: [REDACTED] OCPA;

SSA [REDACTED] OLIA

PROSPECTIVE INTERVIEW OF DIRECTOR WILLIAM S. SESSIONS BY WORLDNET

AND THE VOICE OF AMERICA (VOA); ADMINISTRATIVE MATTER; BUDED:

8/5/88

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REBUTEL 8/1/88.

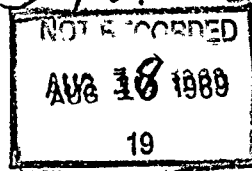
LEGAT LONDON SHARES THE VIEW THAT THE PROSPECTIVE INTERVIEW OF THE DIRECTOR WILL PROVIDE A UNIQUE FORUM TO PUBLICIZE THE MISSION OF OUR ORGANIZATION, AND PARTICULARLY HOW IT RELATES TO FOREIGN LAW ENFORCEMENT AND INTELLIGENCE AGENCIES.

FROM THE PERSPECTIVE OF THIS OFFICE, THREE AREAS MAY BE CONSIDERED BY FBIHQ FOR HIGHLIGHTING WHEN FRAMING ISSUES OR

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DEVELOPING SPEAKING POINTS FOR THE DIRECTOR.

(1) COUNTERTERRORISM COMPRISES A SIGNIFICANT PART OF LONDON'S WORKLOAD. THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE FBI AND COUNTERPART AGENCIES THROUGHOUT THE UNITED KINGDOM, REPUBLIC OF IRELAND AND SCANDANAVIAN COUNTRIES IS EXCEPTIONAL BOTH ON THE EXECUTIVE AS WELL AS WORKING LEVEL. THE TIMELY EXCHANGE OF QUALITY INFORMATION HAS BEEN INVALUABLE IN COMBATING THIS WORLD-WIDE THREAT. OUR ROLE HAS TAKEN AN ADDED IMPORTANCE SINCE THE ENACTMENT OF EXTRA-TERRITORIAL JURISDICTION IN CERTAIN TERRORISM MATTERS.

(2) WHITE COLLAR CRIME - AN INCREASEE IN INTERNATIONAL FRAUD HAS CREATED A CLOSER RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE FBI AND FOREIGN COUNTERPARTS IN THIS AREA. EXCHANGE OF INFORMATION AND THE FACILITATION OF INVESTIGATIONS AT HOME AND ABROAD IS EXPECTED TO RISE. THE WORKING RELATIONSHIP AT ALL LEVELS IN LONDON'S TERRITORY IS OUTSTANDING. THE BULK OF OUR WORKLOAD CENTERS IN THE LONDON METROPOLITAN AREA AND IN THE ISLANDS OFF THE COAST WHERE OFF-SHORE BANKING FLOURISHES. THE LAUNDERING OF ILLICIT MONIES, PARTICULARLY FROM DRUG TRAFFICKING, HAS BECOME AN INCREASING PROBLEM. THE U.S. EXPERIENCE HAS BEEN EXTREMELY

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IMPORTANT IN ASSISTING OUR FOREIGN COUNTERPARTS WITH THE
DEVELOPMENT OF SIMILAR STATUTES.

(3) TRAINING - LEGAT LONDON TAKES PRIDE IN THE NUMBERS OF
FOREIGN POLICE OFFICIALS FROM THIS TERRITORY WHO HAVE RECEIVED
TRAINING THROUGH THE FBI. FROM SPECIALTY SCHOOLS TO NATIONAL
ACADEMY, TO EXECUTIVE TRAINING, TO EXCHANGE FACULTY PROGRAMS,
THIS CROSS-FERTILIZATION HAS BEEN OF INESTIMABLE VALUE TO BOTH
THE FBI, AS WELL AS THE TRAINING RECIPIENTS.

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