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U.S. Department of Justice

Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D.C. 20535

August 7, 2018

MR. JOHN GREENEWALD JR.
THE BLACK VAULT
SUITE 1203
27305 WEST LIVE OAK ROAD
CASTAIC, CA 91384-4520

FOIPA Request No.: 1352986-000
Subject: RESTON, JAMES BARRETT

Dear Mr. Greenewald:

You were previously advised we were consulting with other agencies concerning information related to your Freedom of Information/Privacy Acts (FOIPA) request.

A portion of that information has been returned to the FBI and is enclosed. The documents were reviewed under the FOIA/FOIPA, Title 5, United States Code, Sections (s) 552/552a. Below you will find check boxes under the appropriate statute headings which indicate the types of exemptions asserted to protect information which is exempt from disclosure. The appropriate exemptions are noted on the enclosed pages next to redacted information. The checked exemptions used to withhold information are further explained in the enclosed Explanation of Exemptions.

Section 552

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| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> (b)(1) | <input type="checkbox"/> (b)(7)(A) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> (b)(2) | <input type="checkbox"/> (b)(7)(B) |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> (b)(3) | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> (b)(7)(C) |
| 50 USC 3024(i)(1) | <input type="checkbox"/> (b)(7)(D) |
| CIA Act of 1949, Section 6 | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> (b)(7)(E) |
| National Security Act of 1947,
Section 102A(i)(1) | <input type="checkbox"/> (b)(7)(F) |
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Section 552a

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| <input type="checkbox"/> (d)(5) |
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27 pages were reviewed and 24 pages are being released.

Below you will also find additional informational paragraphs about your request. Where applicable, check boxes are used to provide you with more information about the processing of your request. Please read each item carefully.

☒ Deletions were made by the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA). Enclosed is a copy of the CIA's Explanation of Exemptions.

For your information, Congress excluded three discrete categories of law enforcement and national security records from the requirements of the Freedom of Information Act (FOIA). See 5 U.S.C. § 552(c) (2006 & Supp. IV (2010)). This response is limited to those records 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.

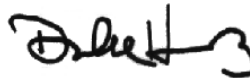
You may file an appeal by writing to the Director, Office of Information Policy (OIP), United States Department of Justice, Suite 11050, 1425 New York Avenue, NW, Washington, D.C. 20530-0001, or you may submit an appeal through OIP's FOIA online portal by creating an account on the following web site: <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 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@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 it may be easily identified.



See additional information which follows.

Sincerely,



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

Enclosures

The enclosed documents represent the second interim release of information responsive to your FOIPA request. This material is being provided to you at no charge.

We are still consulting with other agencies and are awaiting their response. Our office has processed all other information currently in our possession. Upon completion of the outstanding consultations by our office, the FBI will correspond further with you regarding those documents.

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.

CIA EXPLANATION OF EXEMPTIONS

FREEDOM OF INFORMATION ACT:

- (b)(1)** applies to material which is properly classified pursuant to an Executive order in the interest of national defense or foreign policy;
- (b)(2)** applies to information which pertains solely to the internal rules and practices of the Agency;
- (b)(3)** applies to the Director's statutory obligations to protect from disclosure intelligence sources and methods, as well as the organization, functions, names, official titles, salaries or numbers of personnel employed by the Agency, in accord with the National Security Act of 1947 and the CIA Act of 1949, respectively;
- (b)(4)** applies to information such as trade secrets and commercial or financial information obtained from a person on a privileged or confidential basis;
- (b)(5)** applies to inter- and intra-agency memoranda which are advisory in nature;
- (b)(6)** applies to information release of which would constitute an unwarranted invasion of personal privacy of other individuals; and
- (b)(7)** applies to investigatory records, release of which could (C) constitute an unwarranted invasion of the personal privacy of others, (D) disclose the identity of a confidential source, (E) disclose investigative techniques and procedures, or (F) endanger the life or physical safety of law enforcement personnel.

PRIVACY ACT:

- (b)** applies to information concerning other individuals which may not be released without their written consent;
- (j)(1)** applies to polygraph records; documents or segregable portions of documents, release of which would disclose intelligence sources and methods, including names of certain Agency employees and organizational components; and, documents or information provided by foreign governments;
- (k)(1)** applies to information and material properly classified pursuant to and Executive order in the interest of national defense or foreign policy;
- (k)(5)** applies to investigatory material compiled solely for the purpose of determining suitability, eligibility, or qualifications for Federal civilian employment, or access to classified information, release of which would disclose a confidential source; and
- (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.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOI/PA
DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET
FOI/PA# 1352986-0

Total Deleted Page(s) = 3
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Page 2 ~ b1 - Per CIA; b3;
Page 3 ~ b1 - Per CIA; b3;

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MR. A. H. BELMONT

W. C. Sullivan

314057

March 8, 1957

APPROVED
DATE 8/3/90 INITIALS [redacted]

ALLEGATIONS OF GENERAL ARTHUR S. TRUDEAU
RE INFILTRATION OF FABIAN SOCIALISTS INTO HIGH
POLICY-MAKING AREAS OF THE UNITED STATES
GOVERNMENT
INTERNAL SECURITY - ~~X~~

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SYNOPSIS:

Reference is made to allegations of General Arthur S. Trudeau, former Assistant Chief of Staff, U. S. Army, and former G-2 (Army Intelligence) chief, concerning possible infiltration of Fabian socialists and communists into high policy-making areas of Government service. This matter has required very detailed and extensive file review on names submitted by General Trudeau. As there was no urgency, this has been done from time to time by the Central Research Section, other work permitting. Background on Fabian socialism and General Trudeau's feud with Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) set forth.

The Results

1. Over 5,500 references were reviewed in Bureau files on 122 names listed on charts and memoranda left with the Bureau by General Trudeau.
2. Three names were not identified in Bureau files, making a total of 119 names which were identified.
3. Identifiable derogatory information was found on 105 of the 119 individuals identified and is set forth in enclosure under separate captions.
4. Of the 105 individuals on whom identifiable derogatory information was found, 94 have been investigated by the Bureau under classifications of Atomic Energy Act, Voice of America, Loyalty of Government Employees, Security of Government Employees, CIA-Applicant, Special Inquiry-White House, Security Matter-C, Internal Security-R, and others. Results of investigations have been disseminated.

Enclosure

JMS:mjh

(3)

- 1 - Section tickler
- 1 - Mr. Belmont

CLASSIFIED DECISIONS FINALIZED
BY DEPARTMENT REVIEW COMMITTEE (DRC)
DATE: DRC 11-19-82
R: Herbert Abner Fierst

NOT RECORDED
170 MAR 20 1957

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE

66 MAR 21 1957

ORIGINAL COPY FILED

CLASSIFIED BY: [redacted]
DECLASSIFY ON: [redacted]
190-53280-19
8/3/90

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Fabian Socialists into High Policy-making Areas of the
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Internal Security - ~~C~~

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5. Proper dissemination has been made of identifiable derogatory information on the remaining individuals not investigated.
6. Cases are pending on three subjects not now in Government employment. Cases on other individuals have been closed.
7. No attempt was made to verify present number of individuals still in Government because of the Director's instructions to remain out of G-2 and CIA feud. It was correctly assumed that inquiry would have aroused curiosity and questions in high policy-making Government circles.

Conclusions

1. FBI files do not contain any specific, concrete, and conclusive proof that the subjects are Fabian socialists as charged by General Trudeau.
2. FBI files do not contain any similar conclusive proof that these subjects have been and, in some instances, are influencing Government policy along Fabian socialist lines as charged by General Trudeau.
3. FBI files do show, however, that a considerable amount of "smoke" surrounds these subjects in that many have been charged by associates and acquaintances with the following:
 - a. Describing Chinese communists as being harmless "agrarian reformers" when they should have known that they were actually communists
 - b. Suppressing information unfavorable to communists and communism
 - c. Issuing slanted reports favoring communism
 - d. Minimizing the threat of Soviet Russia to peace and democracy
 - e. Manifesting thinking which coincides with socialist thinking in different instances

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f. Lacking, from a loyalty standpoint, in qualifications desired in strategic or sensitive Government positions

4. Others have been named by Louis Budenz, former official of the Communist Party, USA, as being communist or under communist discipline.

To sum up: While the evidence is not present to prove the validity of General Trudeau's charges, it must be admitted that the persons singled out by General Trudeau do not, in the main, have altogether clean, sound, and unquestionable security backgrounds. However, the FBI has investigated 94 of the 105 subjects on whom there is derogatory information. Proper dissemination of available derogatory information has also been made on those persons not investigated. Therefore, there appears to be no more to do at this time.

It is interesting to note that this study does show the FBI was already aware of these subjects and had information on them long before General Trudeau submitted their names.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

(1) That no dissemination be made of allegations by General Trudeau in accordance with Director's indication that Bureau should not in any way become involved in the dispute between G-2 and CIA.

(2) That no dissemination be made of information set forth in enclosure under individual captions inasmuch as information of a derogatory nature in Bureau files has received proper dissemination.

(3) That no new cases be opened on individuals named by General Trudeau since charges do not constitute sufficient basis for opening new investigations.

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(4) That this cover memorandum and enclosure containing information be filed in 100-420468, the file for material furnished by General Trudeau.

(5) That a copy of this cover memorandum be placed in case file of subjects, along with a copy of the summary of information on each particular individual.

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DETAILS:

General Trudeau Material

General Trudeau furnished the Director with charts and memoranda purporting to substantiate charges that certain individuals in and out of Government were influencing the United States to take a soft policy against Soviet Russia and world communism. General Trudeau furnished the names of individuals, some allegedly with Fabian socialist leanings and possibly some with communist leanings, who, he stated, had penetrated certain policy-forming organs of our Government, including State Department, CIA, Operations Coordinating Board, Planning Control Group, and Planning Board, as well as academic research units at Harvard, Princeton, and Johns Hopkins Universities, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and the Ford and Rockefeller Foundations which do research work for the Government.

Trudeau material furnished last names only on majority of individuals. Later, Colonel Earle L. Lerette, G-2, furnished limited additional identifying data.

Bureau files reflect that Colonel Lerette and a Lieutenant Colonel Phillip J. Corso, Operations Coordinating Board, associates of General Trudeau, disseminated information regarding Fabian socialist charges outside the Executive Branch and that G-2 did not handle the matter of Fabian socialists in a secure and prudent manner. (62-9798; 100-420468-5, 10, 11) As a result, Colonel Lerette was accused by CIA of releasing false and derogatory information about that agency.

Fabian Socialism

Fabian socialism had its origin with the Fabian Society in England in 1884, largely as the result of influence and teaching of an American, Professor Thomas Davidson. The end of Fabian socialism is the elimination of private ownership as an exclusive means of production and the substitution of state or social ownership of the means of production; hence, socialism. The name Fabian was derived from a Roman general, Quintus Fabius Maximus Verrucosus, who became famous by his military tactics of avoiding direct battles, resorting to deliberate procrastination, and using delaying procedures

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during his defense of Rome against the attacks of Hannibal. The aim of Fabian socialism is to permeate every segment of society with socialistic ideas, words, attitudes, tendencies, and modes of thinking in order to gradually lay the foundation of a slow, steady, peaceful transformation of the social order from capitalism to socialism. The tactics of Fabian socialism include concessions, compromises, advances, avoidance of conflict, all of which are to be made with great patience.

CIA - G-2 Feud

General Trudeau was relieved in August, 1955, of his duties as Assistant Chief of Staff, U. S. Army, and as head of Army G-2, and was transferred to the Far East Command. General Trudeau's removal stemmed from charges by Allen Dulles, Director of CIA, who claimed that General Trudeau's dealings with top West German officials, including Dr. Heinz L. Krekler, West German Ambassador to the United States, and Chancellor Konrad Adenauer, during the latter's visit to the United States in 1955, were prejudicial to United States intelligence efforts. General Trudeau was reportedly critical to Ambassador Krekler and Chancellor Adenauer regarding the West German intelligence organization headed by General Reinhard von Gehlen which had been subsidized by CIA.

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General Trudeau advised the Bureau on August 8, 1955, that in his visits with Ambassador Krekler and Chancellor Adenauer he had discussed nothing of an intelligence nature not already known. He admitted being at odds with CIA and stated that he believed CIA was attempting to gain complete control of the foreign intelligence field. He stated that if CIA accomplished its purpose, the military intelligence services might as well go out of business. (62-9798-2653, 2657, 2661, 2674, 2680)

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According to an article by John O'Donnell, newspaper columnist, in the New York Daily News, September 2, 1955, page 2, General Trudeau was "fired" by President Eisenhower at the personal request of Allen Dulles, Director of CIA. According to O'Donnell, Dulles complained that Trudeau had talked with Chancellor Adenauer, without notifying CIA, in order to lessen Adenauer's confidence in the "CIA-bankrolled setup" in Germany operated by Reinhard Gehlen.

File Reviews

An analysis of the allegations of General Trudeau required very detailed and extensive file reviews on names submitted by General Trudeau. As there was no urgency, this has been done from time to time by the Central Research Section, other work permitting.

Results

1. Over 5,500 references were reviewed in Bureau files on 122 names in charts and memoranda left with the Bureau by General Trudeau.
2. Three names were not identified in Bureau files, leaving a total of 119 names which were identified.
3. Identifiable derogatory information was found on 105 of the 119 individuals identified and is set forth in enclosure under separate captions.
4. Of the 105 individuals on whom identifiable derogatory information was found, 94 have been investigated by the Bureau under classifications of Atomic Energy Act, Voice of America, Loyalty of Government Employees, Security of Government Employees, CIA-Applicant, Special Inquiry-White House, Security Matter-C, Internal Security-R, and others. Results of investigations have been disseminated.
5. Proper dissemination has been made of identifiable derogatory information on the remaining individuals not investigated.

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6. Cases are pending on three subjects not now in Government employment. Cases on other individuals have been closed.

7. No attempt was made to verify present number of individuals still in Government because of the Director's instructions to remain out of G-2 and CIA feud. It was correctly assumed that inquiry would have aroused curiosity and questions in high policy-making Government circles.

Conclusions

1. FBI files do not contain any specific, concrete, and conclusive proof that the subjects are Fabian socialists as charged by General Trudeau.

2. FBI files do not contain any similar conclusive proof that the individuals named by General Trudeau have been and, in some instances, are influencing Government policy along Fabian socialist lines as charged by General Trudeau.

It is to be noted that Bureau files do not contain a record of day-to-day decisions of these individuals and do not set forth the part which they have played in policies formulated. There is no information in individual files regarding the decisions which General Trudeau has stated were influenced by individuals named.

3. Derogatory information is set forth in enclosure regarding individuals who appear to be identical with names on General Trudeau's list. Some reportedly regarded the Chinese communists as "agrarian reformers." Several reportedly suppressed information unfavorable to communist activities in Europe during and after World War II while serving in Office of Strategic Services (OSS) and G-2. Others reportedly minimized the Soviet threat or slanted reports in State Department. Several identified by Whittaker Chambers

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and Elizabeth T. Bentley, former self-admitted Soviet espionage agents, as participants in espionage activities in Washington, D. C., and New York, New York, in the mid 1930's and early 1940's. Several have been critical of the Bureau. Several alleged to be socialists; others "leftist" and "procommunist." Several reported as members, in the past, of organizations cited by the Attorney General under Executive Order 10450. Allegations generally name many individuals as questionable for strategic or sensitive Government employment.

4. Several were named by Louis Budenz, former Communist Party, USA, official, as being communists or under communist discipline.

Some of the sources of information used in the enclosure were closely associated with the individuals named and requested that their identities be concealed. Others expressed a willingness or unwillingness to testify in loyalty or court proceedings against individuals named. In order to indicate the desires of the source an (a) was placed after the names of sources who requested that their identities be concealed. A (b) was placed after the sources's name when he was willing to testify. A (c) was used to indicate source not willing to testify.

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Information set forth should not be disseminated outside the Bureau. ~~(S)~~ (U)

The following eight individuals, who appear to be identical with names furnished by General Trudeau, have been investigated by the Bureau with no identifiable derogatory information developed. Results of investigations have been disseminated.

1. Edgar Jarratt Applewhite, Jr.
Central Intelligence Group-Applciant, 1947
2. Richard Dale Drain
Central Intelligence Agency-Applciant, 1951
Atomic Energy Act-Applciant, 1952
3. Gerard Droller
Central Intelligence Agency-Applciant, 1949

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4. William Roscoe Kintner
Atomic Energy Act-Applicant, 1954
5. Franklin Anthony Lindsay
European Recovery Program, 1947
Special Inquiry, 1955
6. Ludwell Lee Montague
Atomic Energy Act-Applicant, 1951
7. Arnold Melvin Silver
Central Intelligence Agency-Applicant, 1949
8. William Clyde Trueheart
Atomic Energy Act-Applicant, 1947

The following six individuals, who appear to be identical with names furnished by General Trudeau have not been investigated by the Bureau. No identifiable derogatory information was found in Bureau files on these individuals.

1. Bainbridge Cowell Davis
2. Richard T. Ewing
3. John Morgan McSweeney
4. George Norman Monsma
5. David Lawrence Osborn
6. Theodore Allen Wertime

It was not possible to identify the following three names furnished by General Trudeau. No first names were given.

b3 Per CIA

1. Bolton
2. (U)
3. Vassily

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The enclosure contains an Appendix setting forth the organizations and publications which have been designated by the Attorney General pursuant to Executive Order 10450 or cited by congressional or state committees. The names of pertinent organizations and publications in the summaries have been marked by asterisks for citation in the Appendix.

It is interesting to note that this study does show the FBI was already aware of these subjects and had information on them long before General Trudeau submitted their names in connection with his charges of Fabian socialist infiltration into high policy-making areas of the Government.

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SUMMARIES OF PERTINENT INFORMATION
ON INDIVIDUALS NAMED IN GENERAL
TRUDEAU'S ALLEGATIONS RE FABIAN
SOCIALIST INFILTRATION OF HIGH
POLICY-MAKING AREAS OF UNITED STATES
GOVERNMENT

March 8, 1957

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JAMES BARRETT RESTON

James Barrett Reston appears to be identical with the Reston indicated in the material furnished by General Trudeau.

Background

Reston was born November 3, 1909, at Clydebank, Scotland, and came to the United States in 1910. He obtained derivative citizenship through his parents. Reston was graduated from the University of Illinois, Champaign, Illinois, with a B.S. degree in 1932. He was associated with Ohio State University, Columbus, Ohio, and the Cincinnati National League baseball team during 1933 and 1934 in public relations work. From 1934 to 1939, he was a reporter with the Associated Press in New York, N. Y., and London, England. Since 1939, he has been associated with The New York Times. (Who's Who in America, 1955-57; 62-96212-2)

Unfavorable Information

In 1948, the State Department advised that it was concerned with a leak of secret information to the press concerning the publication in a New York newspaper of information obtained from a secret document entitled 'Soviet Violations of Treaties and Agreements.' The State Department advised that Reston was one of those individuals suspected and asked the Bureau to attempt to develop latent fingerprints for possible identification with the fingerprints of Reston. No latent fingerprints of value were developed. (62-50301-242)

The January 16, 1953, issue of Counterattack accused The New York Times of giving aid to Stalin. It further stated that a British professor, Dr. George E. C. Catlin, had recently told a University of California group that the giving of a list of questions to Stalin for answers just before Christmas, as done by James Reston of The New York Times, was "journalistic bumbling." (100-350512-615; 62-60212-2) (S)

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b1 Per CIA
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(S)

Bureau files contain numerous references to

(U)

100-51234-1780;

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Other Information

Reston has not been investigated by the Bureau. Reston was subject of G-2 name check request which indicated no subversive derogatory information.
(62-80827-41936)

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APPENDIX

ORGANIZATIONS AND PUBLICATIONS MENTIONED IN TEXT WHICH HAVE BEEN DESIGNATED BY THE ATTORNEY GENERAL PURSUANT TO EXECUTIVE ORDER 10450 OR CITED BY CONGRESSIONAL OR STATE COMMITTEES

The names of organizations and publications in the summaries which were marked by asterisk for citation in the Appendix are listed below.

Those organizations or publications cited by congressional or state committees are listed in the Guide to Subversive Organizations and Publications prepared and released by the Committee on Un-American Activities, U. S. House of Representatives, Washington, D. C., January 2, 1957. Those cited only by the committees have been identified in the following list by the page number on which the citations appear in the Guide.

Those designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450 have been identified with the notation (Executive Order 10450).

Abraham Lincoln Brigade (Executive Order 10450)

Amerasia (Guide, p. 99)

American Committee for Democracy and Intellectual Freedom (Guide, p. 7)

American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born (Executive Order 10450)

American Friends of Spanish Democracy (Guide, p. 10)

American Friends of the Chinese People (Guide, p. 10)

American League Against War and Fascism (Executive Order 10450)

American League for Peace and Democracy (Executive Order 10450)

American Labor Party (Guide, p. 11)

American Peace Mobilization (Executive Order 10450)

American Russian Institute (Executive Order 10450)

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ENCLOSURE

American Slav Congress (Executive Order 10450)

American Student Union (Guide, p. 18)

American Youth for a Free World (Guide, p. 19)

American Youth for Democracy (Executive Order 10450)

China Aid Council (Guide, p. 24)

China Today (Guide, p. 99)

Civil Rights Congress (Executive Order 10450)

Civil Rights Federation (Guide, pp. 26, 56)

Committee for a Democratic Far Eastern Policy (Executive Order 10450)

Committee for the Care of Young Children in Wartime (Fourth Report Un-American Activities in California, 1948, Communist Front Organizations, Report of Joint Fact-Finding Committee to the 1948 Regular California Legislature, Sacramento, 1948, p. 168)

Committee of One Thousand (Guide, p. 118)

Committee to Defend America by Keeping out of War (Guide, p. 29)

Commonwealth College, Mena, Arkansas (Executive Order 10450)

Communist Party, USA (Executive Order 10450)

Communist Political Association (Executive Order 10450)

Congress of American Women (Executive Order 10450)

Consumers Union (Guide, p. 141)

Coordinating Committee to Lift the (Spanish) Embargo (Guide, p. 35)

Independent Citizens Committee of the Arts, Sciences, and Professions (Guide, p. 44)

Industrial Workers of the World (Executive Order 10450)

Institute of Pacific Relations (Guide, p. 45)

International Juridical Association (Guide, p. 46)

International Labor Defense (Executive Order 10450)

Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee (Executive Order 10450)

League of American Writers (Executive Order 10450)

League of Women Shoppers (Guide, p. 53)

Morning Freiheit (Guide, p. 104)

National Council of American-Soviet Friendship (Executive Order 10450)

National Council of the Arts, Sciences, and Professions (Guide, p. 61)

National Emergency Conference for Democratic Rights (Guide, p. 62)

National Federation for Constitutional Liberties (Executive Order 10450)

National Free Browder Congress (Guide, p. 63)

National Lawyers' Guild (Guide, p. 64)

North American Committee to Aid Spanish Democracy (Executive Order 10450)

Open Road (Fourth Report Un-American Activities in California, 1948, Communist Front Organizations, Report of Joint Fact-Finding Committee to the 1948 Regular California Legislature, Sacramento, 1948, pp. 336, 341)

Science and Society (Guide, p. 108)

Socialist Workers Party (Executive Order 10450)

Southern Conference for Human Welfare (Guide, p. 81)

Spanish Refugee Relief Campaign (Guide, p. 81)

United American Spanish Aid Committee (Executive Order 10450)

Washington Bookshop Association (Executive Order 10450)

Washington Committee for Democratic Action (Executive Order 10450)

Washington Friends of Spanish Democracy (Guide, p. 90)

Women's International Democratic Federation (Guide, p. 91)

Young Communist League (Executive Order 10450)

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

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b7C

TO : THE DIRECTOR
FROM : D. M. LADD
SUBJECT: JAMES RESTON

DATE: March 11, 1953

314057

9-1

ATTACHED

EXHIBIT A

U.S. 12357

DATE 7/31/90

100-100000

ADP

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

b3
b7E

SYNOPSIS:

James

Summary

Memorandum prepared pursuant to your request. No investigation of Reston conducted. He was born in Scotland in 1909, came to the United States in 1920 and obtained derivative citizenship through his parents. Received B.S. degree at University of Illinois, 1932, and began career of journalism the same year. Reston was employed by Associated Press before accepting position with "New York Times" London Bureau, 1939; became Washington representative with "New York Times," 1941, with title of Diplomatic Correspondent. His assignments have taken him to many world capitals. In 1942 he wrote "Prelude to Victory" and has also written articles for "Harpers," "Reader's Digest" and the "New York Times" magazine section. In 1945 Reston was awarded Pulitzer Prize for national correspondence, and in 1949 received the Overseas Press Club Award for interpretations of international news. In 1941, Reston contacted Mr. Nichols for information on an article he planned to do on "A Typical FBI Man," for his paper. A review of our files did not indicate the article was ever published. In June, 1948, Mr. Jack Neal of State Department stated that James Barrett Reston was suspected of a leak of secret information to the press and requested that the Bureau attempt to develop latent fingerprints on a document to determine if a latent print could be identified with known fingerprints of Reston. Document was chemically treated but no fingerprints of value were developed. Files revealed no further information on the allegation. Numerous references appeared in files [redacted]

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(U) In 1950, at an appearance before a Senate Committee investigating State Department employees alleged to be disloyal to the United States, Reston stated he attempted to give the background of State Department announcements rather than report the spot and news announcements. This explanatory reporting, which is anti-Communist according to our files, is borne out in various articles on major news events. Reston has been attacked by such Communist publications as "The Worker," "Narodni Glasnik" and "American-Soviet Facts." Investigation of the records of Tass News Agency showed numerous articles by Reston were forwarded to Moscow from 1948 to 1951. "Counterattack" dated January 16, 1953, stated that a British professor had criticized Reston for furnishing Stalin a list of questions for answers just before Christmas and called the incident "journalistic bumbling."

1 - Mr. Nichols
1 - Mr. Belmont

SHR:fjb

F10

RECORDED - 7

INDEXED - 7

CLASSIFIED BY: SP-7 mac/DB
DECLASSIFY ON: OADR 7/31/90

162-97212
MAR 13 1953

Memo to the Director
from D. M. Ladd

RE: JAMES RESTON

RECOMMENDATION:

None. This is for information.

~~SECRET~~

b1 Per CIA
b3

DETAILS:

(S)

No investigation of Reston has been conducted by the Bureau. However, a review of the files revealed that James Barrett Reston was born on November 3, 1909, in Clydebank, Scotland, and attended Vale of Leven Academy in Alexandria, Scotland, from 1914 until 1920 when he came to the United States. He received derivative citizenship through his parents in 1927. Reston received a B.S. degree from the University of Illinois in 1932 and began his journalistic career during the same year. In 1951 he obtained a Litt.D. degree from Colgate University. He became representative for the Associated Press in New York City in 1934. From 1939 to 1941 he worked with the "New York Times" London Bureau. Since 1941, Reston has been the Diplomatic Correspondent for the "New York Times" Washington Bureau. He wrote "Prelude to Victory" in 1942 and has contributed articles to the "New York Times" magazine section, "Harpers" and "Reader's Digest." ("Who's Who in America," 1952-53; "Current Biography," March, 1943)

~~SECRET~~

Memo to the Director
from D. M. Ladd

RE: JAMES RESTON

According to our files, James B. Reston contacted the Bureau on May 19, 1941, and wanted to talk to the Director or the proper Bureau official to secure information which he could use to work up a story on activities of the Germans in the United States. Mr. Reston was advised that the Director was out of town and upon Mr. Nichols' instruction was referred to Mr. James Allen of the Department. (94-8-51-90)

James B. Reston of the "New York Times" talked to Mr. Nichols on December 2, 1941, concerning a feature article which his Sunday Editor had suggested on the subject of "A Typical FBI Man"; however, in March, 1942, Mr. Nichols made the notation that he had seen Reston but as of that date had no further word on the article. (94-8-51-115)

In June, 1948, Mr. Jack Neal of the State Department advised that the State Department was concerned with a leak of secret information to the press and was carrying on an investigation concerning the publication in a New York newspaper of information obtained from a secret document entitled, "Soviet Violations of Treaties and Agreements." Mr. Neal stated that they suspected James Barrett Reston and asked that the Bureau attempt to develop latent prints on the document in question to determine if one of these latent prints could be identified with known fingerprint impressions of Reston. The document was chemically treated for latent fingerprints but none of value were developed. The files did not reflect any further information on the above allegation by the State Department. (62-58301-242)

The files contained numerous references to [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

(U)

[REDACTED] 100-52226- b3
1759, [REDACTED] b7E

On June 15, 1950, Mr. James B. Reston was a witness before a Subcommittee of the Committee on Foreign Relations, United States Senate, appointed to investigate whether there were employees in the State Department disloyal to the United States. The questioning of Reston centered around methods and contacts he used in obtaining news from the officials of the State Department.

Memo to the Director
from D. M. Ladd

RE: JAMES RESTON

~~SECRET~~

At that time, Reston stated that his position was Diplomatic Correspondent of the "New York Times" Washington Bureau. He said his job was not to report primarily the spot and news announcements out of the State Department, but it was a job of primarily explanatory reporting. He attempted to explain the background of some particular announcements that might have been made by the Department of State. He also stated his job was to contact persons who knew most about the area or the problem that happened to be news at the time. That person would explain, to the extent of his ability and with the limitations placed upon him by his own job, what the facts in the situation were but not for attribution to the Department of State. He also advised it was his opinion that responsible journalists deserved more co-operation on the part of the Department whose policy depends upon the consent of people if there is to be an effective foreign policy in a democracy.

In answer to questions concerning use of classified material and misuse of information given in confidence to newspapermen, Reston stated that in his opinion only a small percentage was misused. He did state that there were many so-called "scoop artists" who were making a living by trying to convey ideas that "you cannot get truth by reading the press but if you listen to me on Sunday night everything will be all right." Because of this, Reston said there is a tendency for those people to trade upon the good relations built up over the years by the responsible officials and responsible journalists. He finally stated that he felt public interest requires an interchange of background information by the officials and the public despite the risk of occasional misuse of information, which he believed to be very small. (121-23278-26X12, Enclosure page 2443)

According to articles appearing in Bureau files, it appears that Reston follows the explanatory method of reporting described above.

Reston has been attacked by such well-known Communist publications as "Narodni Glasnik," a Croatian publication cited by the House Committee on Un-American Activities in its Report No. 1951 dated April 26, 1950, as Communist initiated and controlled; "The Worker," and "American-Soviet Facts," official publication of the National Council of American-Soviet Friendship, an organization cited by the Attorney General.

Memo to the Director
from D. M. Ladd

RE: JAMES RESTON

~~SECRET~~

On April 25, 1945, the "Narodni Glasnik" described a story of James B. Reston, Correspondent of the "New York Times," concerning the fact that the Soviet Union was beginning to be cold towards the San Francisco Conference, as "blabbering."
(100-10123-144 Enclosure page 1380)

"The Worker," Sunday edition of the "Daily Worker," east coast Communist newspaper, described Reston as a "cynical insider" of the State Department and stated that he printed a table of "facts" to back up the State Department's claim that the Soviet Union is "aggressive and expanding." The publication called these facts dishonest. ()

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On March 25, 1947, "American-Soviet Facts" criticized Reston for his statement that since the beginning of World War II 260,000 square miles have been added to the Soviet Union. The article continued by stating: "It is noteworthy that Russia is the only nation in the world which has been on the winning side in two successive wars without having made any territorial gains but on the contrary has shrunk in size." (100-146964-1301)

(S)

b1 Per CIA
b3

The January 16, 1953, issue of "Counterattack," a publication which states its purpose is to present facts to combat Communism, accused the "New York Times" of giving aid to Stalin. It further stated that a British professor, Dr. George E. G. Catlin, told the University of California history honor society a week before that the giving of a list of questions to Stalin for answers

~~SECRET~~

Memo to the Director
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RE: JAMES RESTON

~~SECRET~~

just before Christmas, as "New York Times" Diplomatic Correspondent James Reston had done, was "journalistic bumbling." Professor Catlin then suggested that the State Department give guidance to the press in order to prevent more boners on such matters.
(100-350512-515)

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