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and research of John Greenewald, Jr., creator of:

The Black Vault

The image shows a close-up of a heavy, metallic vault door. The door is partially open, revealing a complex internal mechanism with multiple locking bolts and a central handle. A bright blue light emanates from the gap between the door and the frame, creating a strong glow and casting shadows on the surrounding metal. The overall aesthetic is industrial and mysterious.

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document clearinghouse in the world. The research efforts here are
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U.S. Department of Justice

Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D.C. 20535

November 24, 2017

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

FOIPA Request No.: 1388813-000
Subject: GRAHAM, PHILIP LESLIE

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 20 pages of previously processed documents and a copy of the Explanation of Exemptions. This release is being provided to you at no charge.

Documents or information referred to other Government agencies were not included in this release.

Please be advised that additional records potentially responsive to your subject may exist. If this release of previously processed material does not satisfy your information needs for this request, you may request an additional search for records. Submit your request by mail or fax to – Work Process Unit, 170 Marcel Drive, Winchester, VA 22602, fax number (540) 868-4997. Please cite the FOIPA Request Number in your correspondence.

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 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 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.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "D. Hardy", followed by a long horizontal stroke.

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.

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Tolson

DATE: 7/13/48

FROM : L. B. Nichols

SUBJECT: ① NATION MAGAZINE

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
12/14/80 RVS/p80/ldd

With reference to the recommendations set forth in my attached memorandum of July 7th, I talked to David Karr about the incident which his wife wrote about in the May 1 issue of Nation Magazine attributing to an FBI report on the subject of a loyal investigation the statement: "He is the kind of person who permits his negro maid to come and go by the front door." I told him the facts and read him a portion of the report pertaining to Joseph Rauh. Karr said his wife should never have printed the statement she did and he apologized on her behalf and stated his wife would watch for an opportunity to correct the matter and in addition they would go after the informant.

I talked to Philip Graham, the Assistant to the Publisher of the Post who has been out of town, this morning. He said he thought that the Bureau should be commended for preparing a report in the manner in which it did because by setting forth the details it explained very carefully how much credibility should be attached to the witness who said that Rauh was Communistically inclined. He also mentioned that while he had heard the story from different persons, he thought that Wayne Coy could have been a little more objective in telling the story. He further stated he had heard numerous rumors about the FBI and he thought we should keep this incident in the back of our minds and he would like sometime as soon as the convention was over to do something in the Post to spike some of the unfounded rumors being spread about the FBI. He mentioned the Schlesinger case and the case of the writer, "B.C.B." I told him that I did not know what the Director would do but that he had been considering writing a letter to the Post on the B. C. B. incident. Graham suggested that if the Director would write a letter they would certainly give it a good play; that he frankly was convinced that "B.C.B." was lying in his letter and he apologized for the Post's having been caught off-base. He further stated he had issued orders that before any other such letters are to be published they are to be checked very carefully and are to be brought to his personal attention. I told him we would be glad in each case to check into the matter. I frankly think that some good has been accomplished in this matter.

I also talked to Robert Esterbrook who was very apologetic and who stated that the Bureau had been done an injustice and that he for one will be on the alert for such matters in the future. He incidentally invited me to have lunch with him today, which I am doing.

ADDENDUM: LBN:MP 7-13-48 - I saw Esterbrook. He is a product

LBN:MP

61 AUG 9 1948

RECORDED - 69

INDEXED - 69

EX-45

161-701-97

JUL 22 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
Mr. Nease
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

RECORDED COPY FILED IN 101-2230-23

L. B. Nichols

Memo for Mr. Tolson

7/13/48

RE: NATION MAGAZINE

of Cedar Rapids, Iowa. He formerly worked on the Cedar Rapids Gazette. He inquired of you stating he had met you on several occasions when you dropped into the office to see Verne Marshall some years ago. There was nothing of any great significance. The general conclusion on his part was that the Bureau is doing a good job but that a lot of people fear the Bureau and that something should be done to educate against it. He did not know exactly what to do but he will try to straighten out the next person who questions him about the matter.

While he invited me to lunch, he did not have enough money with him to pay for the lunch and I got stuck, much to his embarrassment.

V. M.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
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UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Belmont *BM*

DATE: January 19, 1962

FROM : C. A. Evans *h*SUBJECT: WIRE TAPPING LEGISLATION

Tolson ☒
 Belmont ☒
 Mohr ☒
 DeLoach ☒
 Evans ☒
 Malone ☒
 Rosen ☒
 Sullivan ☒
 Tavel ☒
 Trotter ☒
 Tele. Room ☒
 Ingram ☒
 Gandy ☒

Late yesterday afternoon, January 18, 1962, the Attorney General conferred with Phil Graham and Russ Wiggins of the "Washington Post." In addition, another representative of the paper by the name of Barth attended the meeting in the Attorney General's office. The purpose of this meeting, which lasted for almost an hour and was attended by Deputy Attorney General White and Assistant Attorney General Miller, was to try and convince the "Washington Post" representatives as to the desirability of the Department's proposed wire tap statute.

Assistant Attorney General Miller advised that at the conclusion of the meeting, he was instructed to confer further with the "Washington Post" representatives. He said he would really like to "hit the 'Post' hard," because of their completely unreasonable and biased viewpoint, but he didn't know whether he could get his hands on enough ammunition to do this. He said he was going to try.

"This appears to have been another example of the Attorney General's policy of talking with the enemy. How any good can come from such a conference with the "Washington Post" is beyond my comprehension.

- 1 - Mr. Mohr
- 1 - Mr. DeLoach
- 1 - Mr. Sullivan

When you get together with the [unclear] you inevitably come out the losers.

CAE:lds/lds

4-7-

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 HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

REC-4

DATE

4/11/87

BY

1024/1024

EX-107

JAN 30 1962

FEB 1 1962

FEB 1 1962

305,263

NINE

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~~SECRET~~

F B I

Date: 11/23/60

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

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI [redacted] (e)(s) (U)

FROM: SAC, WFO [redacted] (e)(s) (U)

WASHINGTON, D. C.
IS - [redacted] (e)(s)

REC-7A

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b7E

Enclosed are three copies of each of two letterhead memo dated and captioned as above containing info from [redacted] (e)(s)

The enclosed memo are classified "Confidential" since [redacted] and the info contained therein could also result in the identification of an informant of continuing value and compromise the future effectiveness thereof. (e)(s)b1
b3b1
b3

(3) - Bureau (Enc 6)

1 - WFO (e)(s) u

RCB:mbb (e)(s) u

(4)

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DECLASSIFY ON: [redacted]
DATE: 6-8-88
6/29/88 (DRC)

b7E

AGENCY Conf. responses to State
REQ. REC'D None
DATE FORW. 11-29-60
HOW FORW. Via Liaison
BY E. Hagg/94

REC-7A

EXEMPTED FROM AUTOMATIC
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AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
EXEMPTION CODE: 50X(1,6-ISM/DIPLO)
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Special Agent in Charge~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

November 23, 1960

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b7E

Mr. Tolson ✓
Mr. Mohr ✓
Mr. Parsons ✓
Mr. Belmont ✓
Mr. Callahan ✓
Mr. DeLoach ✓
Mr. Malone ✓
Mr. McGuire ✓
Mr. Rosen ✓
Mr. Tamm ✓
Mr. Trotter ✓
Mr. W.C. Sullivan ✓
Tele. Room ✓
Mr. Ingram ✓
Miss Gandy ✓

(S) [REDACTED] WASHINGTON, D. C.
INTERNAL SECURITY [REDACTED] (e)(s)

(S) [REDACTED]
Mr. Philip Graham, President and Publisher of the "Washington Post and Times Herald" newspaper, [REDACTED]

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ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE

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CONFIDENTIAL

ENCLOSURE

~~SECRET~~

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-375988)

DATE: 2/15/55

33302

FROM : SAC, WFO (74-146)

SUBJECT: UNSUBS; Harvey
Marshall Matusow, was.
SUBORNATION OF PERJURY,
PERJURY, OBSTRUCTION OF
JUSTICE

Remyairtels 2/9/55, 2/10/55, and 2/11/55 setting forth results of interviews with PAUL HAROLD HUGHES. The following is a detailed account to date of this office's contacts with HUGHES. Because of the political implications and innuendoes and because HUGHES' motives and reliability are unknown to this office at the present time, this office is setting forth this information by letter rather than report.

On 2/9/55, Inspector KEAY of the Bureau telephoned SAC L. L. LAUGHLIN concerning a wire received by the Department of Justice. Subsequent investigation at the Western Union Telegraph Company reflected that this wire was sent to the Justice Department, Attention: WILLIAM RODGERS, from Washington, D.C., on 2/7/55 at 10:47 AM. The wire read:

"Interview PAUL HUGHES, 412 Albee Building, immediately for new details pertaining to Remington and Matusow.
DUKE SIEVERS."

According to Western Union records, this telegram was sent from a pay telephone located in Peoples Drugstore, 1107 Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W., directly across the street from WFO. Investigation on 2/9/55 reflected that the Manager's Office of the Albee Building did not know HUGHES, but inquiries at the Telephone Answering Service in the Albee Building reflected that that service took calls for HUGHES but knew little about him. They knew he traveled around the country a lot and stopped in at the answering service to pick up messages. They did not know just what he did but stated he had no home phone. They stated he was evidently self-employed.

SE

N 74-1686-1

HUGHES could not be identified in the files of the Credit Bureau, the MPD, Dun and Bradstreet, the City Directory, Telephone Directory, or the White House Police who issue credentials to newspapermen covering White House press conferences.

RECORDED - 90
INDEXED - 90

7 FEB 23 1955

CEG:BT
(5)

2 - New York (100-94014) (Encls.-5) (RM)

1955

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are not classified

Generally, HUGHES furnished the following information that he recalled having refreshed his memory from his notes:

He stated that he received the impression from conversations he overheard that MATUSOW had made an out and out proposition to BISHOP OXNAM to recant his, MATUSOW's, testimony, for financial assistance from OXNAM. HUGHES felt that MATUSOW was put up to contacting OXNAM by others. HUGHES thought MATUSOW chose OXNAM on his own, because he apparently felt OXNAM's name would lend credence to his story. HUGHES also recalled that RAUH made the statement that MATUSOW saw that public opinion was shifting from those attacking to those being attacked.

HUGHES further recalled prior to September, 1954, he had been at ALFRED FRIENDLY's house on R Street, N.W., in Washington, D.C. Editor WIGGINS of the Washington Post was there, FRIENDLY was there, and FONTAINE BRADLEY, the lawyer for the Post, as well as HUGHES. According to HUGHES, it was mentioned during the conversation that "they" had seen Attorney General BROWNELL at a "hush-hush" meeting, during which they mentioned they were working on a man who was going to embarrass the Justice Department and they wanted the Attorney General to know in advance of any publicity. MATUSOW's name was not mentioned, but in light of subsequent developments, HUGHES felt that they were definitely referring to MATUSOW.

As HUGHES recalled, FRIENDLY and either WIGGINS or PHILIP L. GRAHAM, President of the Washington Post, had visited the Attorney General. HUGHES also recalls that in Denver, he has notes concerning a call or letter to RAUH from ARTHUR SCHLESINGER concerning MATUSOW. Further, he recalls someone who is or was working with Senator LEHMAN, HERBERT was either working with MATUSOW or had turned something over to WECHSLER. HUGHES also had a recollection of notes concerning a meeting in the Southwest part of the U.S. between representatives of the Washington Post and MATUSOW. Further, HUGHES recalled 3 other incidents relating to MATUSOW, but could not recall details and could not identify specifically with any person in the absence of his notes.

On 2/11/55, HUGHES furnished those of his original notes that he had in Washington, D.C.

Investigation concerning HUGHES has reflected that OSI, Fourth District, has no derogatory information concerning him. G-2 at Fort Holabird reportedly has no record. His Army service record substantiates his length of service and reflected that he was treated during March and April, 1952, for "acute situational maladjustment manifested by nervousness, headache, and weight loss."

June 7, 1948

Mr. Philip L. Graham
President and Publisher
The Washington Post
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Graham:

It has been my pleasure to read your editorial entitled "Loyalty Affirmed" which appeared in The Washington Post on June 4, and I deeply appreciate the manner in which you have focused your readers' attention on this Bureau's activities in connection with the Loyalty Program. Your observations in that regard are indeed very gratifying. I believe such editorials perform a valuable service to our loyal government workers as well as the citizens of our Nation who have indicated considerable interest in the ramifications of this Program.

With kind regards,

Sincerely yours,

G. I. R. - 3

RECEIVED-DIRECTOR
FBI
U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE

JUN 8 11 06 AM '48

CC: ~~Washington Field~~

WN:hcw

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED 3
JUN 8 1948
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

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
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EX-66
JUN 8 10 30 AM '48
U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE

94-8-6-181X

6/7/48

March 20, 1952

Mr. Philip L. Graham
President and Publisher
The Washington Post
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Graham:

I have just read your editorial entitled
"Personnel Quiz" which appeared in The Washington
Post this morning.

You have, with great clarity, pointed out
to your readers both the urgent need for the relief
afforded the FBI by S. 2077 and the dangers inherent
in the amendment to this bill adopted by the House
of Representatives.

This legislation, I believe, will be of
great assistance to the FBI in the carrying out of
its responsibilities in the investigative field,
but I sincerely trust it will not be hampered by the
restrictions imposed by the amendment.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

Tolson
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TEB:mad:lp

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EX-32

COMM - FBI

MAR 21 1952

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Personnel Quiz

Representative Bow of Ohio succeeded a week ago in tacking a most mischievous amendment onto a simple piece of legislation designed to relieve the Federal Bureau of Investigation of certain preliminary investigative chores in connection with Government personnel clearance. The legislation had been passed by the Senate in accordance with an earnest and forceful recommendation by FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover. Its effect was merely to transfer to the Civil Service Commission the responsibility for the initial inquiry into the records of applicants for jobs in those agencies where Congress has stipulated that an investigation should precede employment. The FBI itself would undertake a full field investigation into any case concerning which the CSC initial inquiry uncovered any "derogatory" information.

Mr. Bow's amendment, which must have seemed innocuous to unwary members of the House, provided that "all findings, records, and reports made or compiled by the Civil Service Commission under this act shall be made available to the committees of the Congress upon the request of such committee." Representative Miller of California expressed opposition to this proposal on the general ground that it constituted "an encroachment on the administrative branch of the Government"; he might well, we think, have argued that it violates the spirit at least of the constitutional separation of powers.

Beyond this philosophical flaw, however, lies the more practical objection that it would strip the loyalty-security program in these cases of the secrecy intended to protect innocent persons from unjust accusation. The raw files of the Civil Service Commission investigators, including all that they might pick up of malice, gossip, prejudice and other unsifted, unevaluated information from anonymous sources, could be exposed to the public at the whim of any congressional committee. It is possible, indeed, that this amendment might require the CSC to turn over to a committee the reports of FBI investigators in cases where derogatory information had required a full field investigation. And this would put in jeopardy the FBI's confidential sources of information.

If the Government is going to operate a personnel clearance system with "reasonable doubt" as a standard of judgment and with reliance upon anonymous hearsay, then the least it must do as a matter of elementary fairness is to give the individuals it investigates the protection of secrecy. These applicants for Government jobs have none of the ordinary protections of the law.

When they are accused, they do not learn the identity of their accusers, let alone confront and cross-examine them; they cannot subpoena witnesses in their own behalf; they are denied the benefit of any doubts; they are denied even findings of fact or any written determination by the tribunal judging them. If unproved charges concerning them can be made public without giving them any effective chance at refutation, an application for a Federal job will be tantamount to putting one's head in a noose.

We trust that the Senate will stand firm against this dangerous amendment when the bill goes to conference. Its effect, if it is grafted onto the legislation, will certainly be to invite a presidential veto. Thus it threatens a measure which is urgently needed to relieve the FBI of an intolerable burden. The bureau needs all the men it has available for Federal law enforcement activities and for the investigation of serious threats to the national security. It should be freed for this important work—and without any further debasement of the loyalty-security program.

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Times-Herald _____
Wash. Post 12 _____
Wash. News _____
Wash. Star _____
N.Y. Mirror _____
N.Y. Compass _____

Letter to Philip L. Graham (enc.)
3-20-52
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ENCLOSURE

4123
MAR 20 1952
Date:

202,826
ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 8/25/94 BY [signature]

February 10, 1954

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. TOLSON -
MR. NICHOLS
MR. LADD
MR. BELMONT

This morning Mr. Philip L. Graham, President and Publisher of The Washington Post, called to see me. Mr. Graham stated he had called to see me about a matter that had been giving him quite some concern and that while there was nothing in which I could be of assistance to him, he did want me to know the facts and background.

Mr. Graham stated that shortly following the Harry Dexter White matter, Alan Barth, one of the editorial writers of The Washington Post, had written a very lengthy memorandum about the use of FBI reports in the Harry Dexter White case and the defects in the same, which was justification for President Truman and others not acting upon FBI reports when they were submitted in 1945 and 1946, etc. Mr. Graham stated he glanced over this memorandum, it being a very lengthy one, and that the views expressed, in a general way, were entirely contrary to the position which The Washington Post had taken and did not coincide with their editorial policy. He stated he so advised Mr. Barth and that ended the matter so far as he, Mr. Graham, was concerned.

He said he heard nothing more from Mr. Barth about this matter until about ten days ago when he happened to pass Barth in the corridor of the Post Building and Barth told him he had written an article along the lines of the memorandum which he had sent to Mr. Graham some weeks previously. Mr. Graham stated he asked Barth what publication he had written it for as he, Graham, had, of course, no intention of allowing any such expression of view in The Washington Post. Barth told Mr. Graham he had sent the article to "Harper's Magazine." Mr. Graham stated he informed Barth that he did not desire the article to be printed as it did not conform to the views or policies of The Washington Post and since he, Barth, was an editorial writer of that paper, the article was bound to be associated with The Washington Post and would bring on criticism and controversy which was not warranted in so far as The Post was concerned. Barth stated it was too late to recall the article as it was already on the presses and that he, Barth, assumed, of course, that Mr. Graham did not wish to act as a censor of Barth's personal writings, nor would Mr. Graham want to deprive Mr. Barth of his freedom of speech.

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Mr. Graham stated he was greatly annoyed by this and debated as to whether he should immediately dismiss Barth but after thinking it over he decided that this would bring on an immediate outburst of criticism from certain ultra-liberal papers, such as the ^{NY} ~~St. Louis~~ ^{NY} Post Dispatch, ^{ST LOUIS} ~~NY~~ Newsweek, ^{NY} ~~NY~~ Time, ^{NY} etc. and would make Barth into more of a martyr than he is entitled to be. He stated, therefore, he called "Harper's Magazine" and insisted that in a foreword to the article it be clearly set forth that the views as expressed by Barth were not in accord with the views of The Washington Post's attitude in any way. Mr. Graham stated he intended to get rid of Barth in due time, either by obtaining his resignation or by dismissal, but he felt it was better, as he saw the whole problem, for it to be done gradually rather than as an issue in this particular matter.

Mr. Graham stated he wanted me to know of this situation and of his, Graham's, views about the same. I told Mr. Graham I appreciated his calling and advising me of this but that very frankly I could not in my own mind see how The Washington Post could disassociate itself from the writings of its editorial writers any more than I could disassociate myself from the writings or statements of any employee of this Bureau who might be doing it in a personal capacity and who might, in such writings, make statements supporting fascism, condemn civil liberties, and in general take a position entirely opposed to the principles for which the FBI stands.

I told Mr. Graham that I had been offered the opportunity to view the proofs of Barth's article a week or so ago but had refused to do so because I knew from Barth's previous writings and attitude that he was a fanatic in his hatred and hostility towards the FBI and that I considered him to be completely intellectually dishonest and an intellectual prostitute.

I stated I had been dismayed over the years at the extremely hostile attitude which The Washington Post had consistently taken towards my administration of the Bureau, starting as far back as 1938, and that certainly they had been absolutely consistent in their condemnation of the Bureau without obtaining the facts. I called Mr. Graham's attention to the saying which I have on my desk which was uttered by Mr. Bernard Baruch, namely: "A man is always entitled to his own opinion but he is never entitled to be mistaken in his facts." I stated that time and time again their editorial pages had carried criticism of this Bureau without being predicated, even substantively, upon a factual basis.

I called attention to their editorials at the time of the Coplon case and Mr. Graham stated he fully appreciated that at that time the Bureau was not the one to blame but, as a matter of fact, made better reports on investigative work than any other Government agency, since he himself had been in the Government and had seen copies of all types of intelligence reports.

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I also called his attention to the campaign which The Post carried last Summer in regard to the overtime allegedly required by the Bureau of its employees. I stated that in this situation, no one from The Washington Post had endeavored to seek the facts in this matter. I stated it was particularly significant to me that we have such a large number of employees in the Bureau who have been here for 20, 25, 30 and 35 years and that it was also significant that we have in the service Agents whose sons have come into the organization. I also commented upon the matter of turnover, namely, that the FBI has the lowest turnover of any organization, its turnover being 8/10 of one per cent in the group of Special Agents. I pointed out that the turnover in the rest of the Government service averaged 2.03 per cent and the turnover for private industry averaged 4 1/2 per cent.

Mr. Graham stated that he was not in town when this ~~campaign on overtime~~ was being carried on and when he returned to the city, he realized that a mistake had been made. He stated that The Post had been in receipt of a number of phone calls and letters criticizing overtime but that this type of criticism was to be expected from ex-employees or disgruntled employees. I told Mr. Graham that we had given up long ago trying to call to The Post's attention any inaccuracies because I recalled one instance where a present editorial writer of The Post by the name of Kilpatrick had written an article criticizing the loyalty program, which article was so far from the truth that I had asked Mr. Nichols of this office to talk with Kilpatrick and point out to him the mistakes which appeared in his article. I told Mr. Graham that I had assumed, erroneously, that Kilpatrick was not intentionally misrepresenting the facts but would appreciate having his mistakes called to his attention. I stated instead of that, after Mr. Nichols talked to Kilpatrick, Kilpatrick had gone about stating he had been called in and "grilled" by the FBI. Mr. Graham did not know of this incident and stated he could hardly believe that Kilpatrick would act in this manner. I told him that it was a fact nevertheless. I stated that after this sorry experience I had instructed Mr. Nichols never to bother again trying to straighten out any of the inaccuracies which appeared in The Washington Post.

I did tell Mr. Graham that so far as I had been able to observe, the news reporting of The Post had been generally accurate and objective but that the editorial pages of his paper were horribly slanted and always, whenever the FBI was involved, completely distorted and malicious.

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Mr. Graham stated that he realized the problem which he had in his organization and believed he was gradually straightening it out, repeating that he felt the best way to handle it was not by any precipitate action but in a gradual way so that martyrs would not be made of persons whom he disagreed with just as strongly as I did.

The conference was entirely cordial and I think Mr. Graham understands my opinion of The Washington Post. I personally think Mr. Graham himself may be a very earnest individual who feels that by palliation, to a certain extent he can bring about a correction of a deplorable condition. This I somehow doubt.

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

44-111-102

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Miss Gandy _____

December 31, 1958

Mr. Philip L. Graham
President and Publisher
The Washington Post
and Times Herald
1115 G Street, Northwest
Washington 25, D. C.

①
WASHINGTON, D.C. - 11/1/58
WASHINGTON, D.C.

Dear Mr. Graham:

I have just read the editorial entitled "Test for Civil Rights Bills" carried in today's edition of The Washington Post and Times Herald, and I wanted to let you know that my associates and I appreciate your favorable remarks concerning the assistance we have rendered in connection with the recent bombing incidents across the Nation.

In addition, it would appear that your paper's position as to corrective measures is well taken. As you are aware, we have maintained over the years that problems of this nature can best be handled on a local level while, at the same time, we make whatever facilities and services we have available to local and state authorities. Certainly, it is a matter which should receive meticulous consideration before any wholesale changes are made.

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DEC 31 3 28 PM '58

REC-46

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

94-1-347
2 JAN 7 1959
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b7C

- 1 - Mr. Nease
- 1 - Mr. Rosen

NOTE: Letter of same date being sent to [redacted] who was in contact with Mr. Nease regarding this matter. Copies of the editorial are being sent to the Attorney General, Deputy Attorney General Walsh, Assistant Attorney General Andersen, Assistant Attorney General Wilkey, Assistant Attorney General White and Luther A. Huston, Director of Public Information. This is being handled separately.

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February 19, 1959

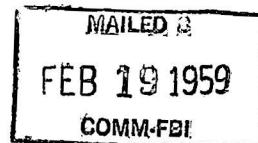
gm
Mr. Philip L. Graham
President and Publisher
The Washington Post
and Times Herald
1515 L Street, Northwest
Washington 5, D. C.

Dear Mr. Graham:

I want to write you this note of thanks in connection with the photograph of John Thomas Freeman, one of the FBI's "Ten Most Wanted Fugitives," which was carried in the February 18, 1959, edition of The Washington Post and Times Herald.

As you know, an alert citizen recognized the photograph of the fugitive and furnished information to us which materially assisted in effecting his apprehension. Needless to say, the cooperation of the Nation's press in bringing badly wanted criminals such as Freeman to justice is greatly appreciated by the FBI.

Sincerely yours,
J. Edgar Hoover, 94-8-6-355



REC-46

25 MAR 4 1959

1 - Baltimore

NOTE: We have been advised by the Baltimore Office that Mrs. [redacted] Cheltenham, Maryland, reported Freeman's whereabouts to the FBI after seeing his photograph in "The Washington Post and Times Herald."

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February 8, 1960

Mr. Philip L. ~~X~~Graham
President and Publisher
The Washington Post and Times Herald
1515 L Street, Northwest
Washington 5, D. C.

Dear Mr. Graham:

Last week, your editorial staff added another "misfire" to its growing collection of false charges aimed at J. Edgar Hoover, Director of the FBI. I refer, of course, to the grossly slanted and misleading editorial entitled "Rise or Decline?" which appeared in the February 1, 1960, issue of The Washington Post and Times Herald.

In the face of the undeniable fact that it is sheer folly to attempt to measure the threat of communism in this or any other country in terms of Communist Party membership statistics, I am amazed that your editorial staff would resort to such a dangerous "numbers game." Certainly your apparent zeal to discredit Mr. Hoover and undermine public confidence in the FBI cannot have reached such proportions as to blind you to simple truths such as this!

Balanced against the snickering, lighthearted attitude toward the Communist Party which is evidenced in your editorial are the cold facts: (1) The Communist Party remains the largest subversive organization in the United States today. (2) Never have the Party's reins been in the hands of more strongly pro-Soviet elements--and in this category I include Gus Hall, together with other veteran conspirators who now guide the destiny of their fellow communists. (3) The Party's life blood flows from the international communist movement which now holds nearly one billion of the earth's people in its clutches.

GWG:JAC (6)
1 - Mr. Tolson
1 - Mr. Mohr

1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Belmont

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Mr. Philip L. Graham

To my mind, the question posed by the title of your editorial, "Rise or Decline?", is readily answered in facts such as these.

Sincerely yours,

John P. Mohr
Assistant to the Director

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. D. M. Ladd

DATE: October 5, 1953

FROM : A. H. Belmont

SUBJECT: PREMATURE DISCLOSURE OF DATA
ON "OPERATION CANDOR" TO
COLUMNIST STEWART ALSOP

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On October 2, 1953, Mr. C. D. Jackson, Special Assistant to the President, called Mr. Bartlett of the Liaison Section and advised that he had a matter that he would like to bring to the Bureau's attention. On the afternoon of the same day, Mr. Bartlett called on Mr. Jackson in his office in the Executive Office Building. Mr. Jackson stated that he was disturbed about a premature disclosure of data concerning "Operation Candor" to columnist Stewart Alsop. By way of explanation, Mr. Jackson stated that "Operation Candor" is a plan to reveal to the American public by television and radio the problems of national survival in the nuclear age.

Mr. Jackson stated that he and his staff have been working on this plan for a long time, and that just recently the dates were set for these proposed 7 programs, and at the same time the final list of administration leaders who are to participate was formulated. Mr. Jackson stated that under date of September 16, 1953, Stewart Alsop's column, entitled "Matter of Fact," revealed the date of October 4, 1953, as the starting date and the name of Senator Alexander Wiley as one of the participants; that neither fact had been determined until 48 hours prior to this disclosure and inasmuch as these facts were known only to a small group of people and had not been made public, there must have been a "leak" on the part of someone in the inner circle.

Mr. Jackson further advised the inner circle on this project included persons from the White House, State Department, Central Intelligence Agency, Atomic Energy Commission, Civil Defense and the Defense Department. After the Alsop column appeared prematurely, Mr. Jackson stated that he learned that Mr. Philip Graham, publisher of "The Washington Post," knew the identity of Alsop's informant. Mr. Jackson stated he contacted Mr. Graham and asked him for the name of this individual and Graham refused to furnish it.

Attachment

OHB:kfc

RECORDED - 93

INDEXED - 93

OCT 21 1953

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 10-2-89 BY 20375 JDO

Liaison

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Tolson

FROM : L. B. Nichols

SUBJECT: MADELINE KARR
Loyalty Government Employees

DATE: July 2, 1948

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

I have endeavored to reach Mrs. Karr since the Philadelphia Convention. This afternoon David Karr called me. He stated that he had talked to his wife further, that his wife was pretty green as a journalist and that the only information she had was that the FBI report which allegedly stated that an employee "is the kind of person who permits his Negro maid to come and go by the front door" was the personal assistant to the head of an agency. He stated his wife does not know the name and he does not know the name, that if his wife did know it he would get it and tell us.

In this connection, while Philip Graham of the Washington Post was in the Bureau today I talked to him about the anonymous letters that have appeared in the Post. He stated he would get behind this personally and see what could be done. He agreed that the Post should not be publishing letters unless the people were prepared to stand back of them.

Early this afternoon I received a call from Robert Esterbrook, who stated he had been trying to get in touch with B.C.B. who is out of town but he knows where he can be reached and will try to reach him over the week end and let us know.

I also mentioned to Philip Graham the above mentioned item. Graham stated he had heard this for the past 9 years, that he had always heard the story in connection with Joseph Rauh, who you recall was the individual who gave out information from the War Production Board and we were called upon to investigate him. The guy was later shifted by Stettinius.

I have the file but as yet have had no chance to review it. If this is the case Graham stated that he would try to get the case identified through Esterbrook and would let me know. It is conceivably possible that the supervisors who handle loyalty or Hatch Act cases might be able to identify a loyalty or Hatch Act case on the personal assistant to the head of an agency. If we cannot do this then I think we should go ahead and write the New Republic.

LBN:hmo

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FBI
JUL 8 1948

JUL 31 1948