

POLF50-6-118/V4

LIAISON AND EXCHANGE OF INFORMATION  
WITH THE FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION -  
GENERAL.

POLF50-6-118/V4

B07

SEE ALSO LIST INSIDE COVER

Serial No      Star Designation      Date      Serial No      Star Designation      Date      Serial No      Star Designation      Date

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S. 960 Edn2

POLF50-6-118/V4

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QUALITY

POL. F. 50 - 6 - 118.

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VOLUME 4.

LIAISON AND EXCHANGE OF INFORMATION WITH THE FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION - GENERAL.

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\*POL F 50-6-118/V4\*

10402

See Also

8 Form 575

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POL. F. 50 - 6 - 118.

FILE CLOSED

VOLUME 4.

237.

20.7.49. From Washington re: Mr. Patterson's first meeting with Mr. Hoover. 237a.

238.

~~40.8.49. SF. 50/6/175(2) B/R 5/6/50. Copy of minutes between B.2., D.D. and D.G. re D.S.I. 238a.~~

239.

1.2.50. From Brit. Embassy Washington re. statement re protecting country from spies by Mr. HOOVER. 239a.

240.

*D.C. 12/2*  
*D.D.G. 12/2*  
*D.F. 12/2*  
You may care to see serial 239A.  
DF will, I am sure, be interested in the ultimate paragraph.

*Blund*  
*D.D.*  
3.2.50

241.

~~10.2.50. *Filed in error.* Telegram from SLO Trinidad re visit to Jamaica. 241a.~~

242.

7.2.50 B.4 Note re request from GPO to establish identity of employee of US Embassy. 242a

243

2.5.50. From British Embassy Washington re Increase in Civil Service Pay. 243a

244.

~~SF. 50/6/175(2) 7/27 5/6/50  
16.5.50 R.L.C. Note re telephone message from Manchester City Police enquiry from FBI, etc. 244~~

245.

Minute 245. Transferred to SF. 50/6/175(2)

246.

~~SF. 50/6/175(2) 7/27 5/6/50  
25.5.50 To FBI re 244. 246A~~

247.

~~SF. 50/6/175(2) 7/27 5/6/50  
30.5.50 From Manchester Police re enquiries by Office of Special Investigations. 247a~~

248.

~~SF. 50/6/175(2) 7/27 5/6/50  
31.5.50 To C.C. Manchester in reply to 247a. 248a~~

21.6.50. From Washington, extract from "Washington Post" of 9.6.50, re speech made by Mr. Hoover to Congress. 248a.

MINUTE SHEET

Reference SF.50/6/118

249.

D.B., through B.1. <sup>21.6.</sup>

Please see, attached, PF.119507 for Owen LATTIMORE and PF.42397 for GURNEY, each of which contains requests from the F.B.I. for us to institute a number of positive enquiries. I should be grateful for your directions as to whether these requests are proper or practicable for us to carry out.

In the case of LATTIMORE, which is the concern of B.2, you will observe from 33a that the F.B.I. have apparently no evidence that he is or was a spy, and indeed they have really told us no more about the case than can be learned from reading the newspapers. Nevertheless, they ask us to make direct enquiries of publishing firms to find out the amount of royalties received by LATTIMORE from books published by them from 1935 to 1950. In all the circumstances I doubt if we should think it proper to make such enquiries about a suspect resident in the U.K. Secondly, they ask us to approach two Oxford Dons to ask them, on the basis of a third hand report from an unidentified source, what they have against Owen LATTIMORE.

GURNEY is a B.1. case, upon which B.1. will no doubt comment, but it is to be observed that to support what is after all only a loyalty check ~~in the U.K.~~, we are asked to make at least six direct enquiries.

I have noticed recently an increasing tendency on the part of the F.B.I. to put to us requests of this sort, and I think it is time that we fixed some limits beyond which we ~~should~~ normally speaking not prepared to go. In the first place we do not have the resources to make more than a fairly limited number of direct enquiries, and we therefore have to be satisfied, by standards which we apply to our own needs, that there is some substantial advantage to be gained by them. In the second place I think that in our own interests we ought not to embark upon overt enquiries which could not reasonably come within the public conception of what our functions are. The motives of the F.B.I. in relation to LATTIMORE may be pure enough, but the things they ask us to do are calculated, in my opinion, to give the impression that we are collaborating in his persecution.

I feel that in these sort of cases our service to the F.B.I. ought to be confined to providing information from our records, together with, if necessary, an interpretation and assessment of its significance, and that overt enquiries should only be made either when their results are likely to prove a criminal offence, or when some fairly direct British interest is involved.

*J.H. Marriott*  
J.H. Marriott.

B.2.  
27.6.50.

D.B.

Reference paragraph 3 of minute 249, please see minute 89  
in P.F.42397 for GURNEY, attached.

*G.R. Mitchell*

G.R. Mitchell.

B.1.  
29.6.50.

13.7.50. D.B. draft re enquiries on behalf of F.B.I.

250b

251.

17.7.50. From Washington enclosing copy of Mr. Hoover's report  
on F.B.I. for fiscal year 1949.

251a.

18.7.50. B.1 & B.2 comments on 250b.

251b

252.

25.7.50. To Min. of Supply with extract from 251a re Atomic  
Energy Act.

252a

253.

10.8.50. From Min. of Supply acknowledging 252a.

253a.

254.

11.8.50. To Mr. Cimperman explaining reasons for inability to  
carry out their enquiries.

254a.

255.

14.8.50. To Mr. Patterson enclosing copy of 254a etc.

255a.

MINUTE SHEET

Reference EP.50/6/118

256.

D.B.

You should see my two letters at 254a and 255a. Your earlier papers are at 250b and 251b.

So far as C. Division is concerned, and the case of GURNEY was its very direct concern, I should be satisfied if officers were told that they should carry out on behalf of the F.B.I. the type of enquiries which they would do in our own interest and that they should refer to me any enquiries which seem to go outside this. You may, however, feel that B. Division need more precise instructions.

*R.H. Hollis*  
R.H. Hollis.

D.C.  
27.8.50.

257.

*D.C. Run. 27/8*  
*B-1. 27/8*  
*B-2. 25/8*

In the light of your very excellent letter at 254a I do not think there is now a need for a further instruction on the policy of this matter. Anyone reading that letter can derive adequate instruction from it.

D.B. *D.G. White.*  
24.8.50.

- 25.8.50*
- B.2a - Mr. Robertson.
- B.2c - Mr. Martin. *asm*
- B.2d - Mr. Leggett. *smv/vm*

258.  
*B2a officers to see.*

*B2A*  
*B2C*  
*B2D* } *officers should see*  
*smv*

In B.2's absence you will wish to see 254a and 255a.

*M.B. Hanley*  
M.B. Hanley.

B.2b.  
25.8.50.



259.

20.9.50. From F.B.I. in reply to 254a.

259a.

260.

22.9.50. To Mr. Patterson enclosing copy of 259a.

260a.

261

25.9.50. From S.L.O. Washington re relations with the F.B.I.

261a

262

25.9.50. From S.L.O. Washington further to 261a

262a

263

**TOP SECRET**  
**PERSONAL**

*D.D.G.*

*cc. [unclear] 6/10*  
*OS. 2*

*pa in [unclear] 6/11 8*

You will wish to see these letters from Patterson, which you may consider the Director-General (and Directors) should read.

*A. J. Kellar*  
A. J. Kellar

O.S.  
26.9.50

264.

25.10.50 From SLO Washington forwarding cutting from the 'Daily News' re conferring of knighthood on Hoover.

264a

27.10.50. Copy of letter from SLO Washington re liaison between C.I.A. and F.B.I. regarding look-up and traces.

264b.

MINUTE SHEET

Reference SF.50/6/118

265.

Copy of Minute 95 in PF.42397.

~~B.C.~~ R.H.H. 30/10  
~~D.B.~~ D.G.W. 31/10  
~~B.I.~~ G.R.M. 1/11.

I saw Burt on 14.8.50 when I showed him a copy of 92a (255a). He agreed that we should clearly have to be very careful about the kind of enquiries we made on behalf of the Americans. I impressed upon him that if we were not careful we should be accused of extending the American loyalty test to this country, with undesirable consequences and questions in the House.

D.D.G.  
28.10.50

(sgd) G.M. Liddell.

266.

30.10.50 From FBI (Mr. Hoover) re conferring of knighthood & visit of DG. 266a

267.

30.10.50 To Mr. Hoover in reply to 266a. 267a

268

2.11.50. Minute re D.G.'s meeting with P.M. on 1.11.50. 268a

8.11.50. From British Embassy, Washington re F.B.I. offices. 268a

269.

*Handwritten notes:*  
PA/DG  
D.D.G.  
D.E. 13/11  
D.C. 15/11  
D.E.A. 15/11  
D.O. 15/11  
B. 16/11  
B. 16/11  
B. 21/11  
A. 21/11  
A. 21/11

You will wish to see folio 268a.

*D. I. A. Hamblen*  
D. I. A. Hamblen.

OS2/9. 11. 50  
DIAH/mdb

(1407) W127686/946  
425,000 9/49 JCS  
Lof Gp736/209  
(REGIMENT)  
CODE S-340

(OVER

270.

31.1.51 Copy of A. Divn Circular No. 345 re US Visitors to USSR & Satellite countries.

270a

271.

24.4.51. Ext. from letter from Brit. Embassy, Washington re liaison with G.2.

271a.

272.

26.7.51. From Mr. Cimperman, American Embassy, re. appointment of Mr. J. Phillip O'Brien.

273a.

274.

27.7.51. Draft reply to 273a to Mr. Cimperman.

274a.

*30/7/51*  
*D.B. DGA I think you will wish to put this circular out. DAW 30/7*

275.

You will wish to see the letter at 273a and my reply. Would you arrange for a suitable circular about Mr. O'Brien's appointment.

D.G.

*R.S.*

27.7.51.

276.

31.7.51. A. Division Circular No.:366 - re Mr. O'Brien's appointment.

276a

*30/7/51*  
*B.2. Mr. Martin.*

277.

Reference A. Division Circular No.366, para. 1, you should see paragraph four of Cimperman's letter to the D.G. at 273a.

*D.B. D.G. write.*  
1.8.51.

THIS IS A COPY  
ORIGINAL DOCUMENT RETAINED  
IN DEPARTMENT UNDER SECTION  
3(4) OF THE PUBLIC RECORDS  
ACT 1958 MARCH 2023

MINUTE SHEET

Reference S.F. 50-6-118.v.4.

278.

17.8.51. Letter to American Embassy forwarding letter to be forwarded to British Embassy Washington. 278a

279.

26.9.51. From British Embassy Washington re F.B.I. Representative at Frankfurt. 279a

280.

13.10.51. From British Embassy, Washington re the F.B.I. 280a

281.

~~O.S.~~

Please see 280a with reference to the new appointment of Mr. Belmont of F.B.I.

*J.W.R. Thompson*  
J.W.R. Thompson.

O.S.2.  
16.10.51.

282.

~~D.D.G.~~ *Cur 12/10*  
~~D.B.~~ *19/10*  
~~D.C.~~ *19/10*

Please see 280a. 279a may also be of interest.

*A.J. Kellar*  
A.J. Kellar

O.S.  
17.10.51

L

283.

13.11.51. From Brit. Embassy, Washington re Xmas presents for members of the F.B.I. 283a.

284.

19.11.51. To Brit. Embassy, Washington in reply to 283a. 284a.

285.

4.12.51 From SLO Washington acknowledging 284a. 285a

286.

19.11.51. Copy of letter to Mr. Hoover re D.G.'s journey across U.S.A. 286a.

26.11.51. Copy of letter to Col. Spry, A.S.I.O. re their liaison with F.B.I. 286b.

287.

29.11.51. From Mr. Hoover replying to 286a. 287a.

288.

8.4.52. From Washington re "Resignation" of Attorney General. 288x.

10.4.52. From the American Embassy, re obtaining copies of the Dollar Directories for Shanghai. 288a

289.

17.4.52. To SLO, Hong Kong copied to SIFE informing them of American request contained at 288a. 289a

**"FILE CLOSED"**

CONFIDENTIAL

289a

SF.50/6/118/OS2/ASR.

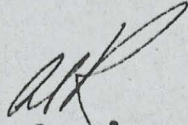
To: S.L.O. Hong Kong.

Copy: H/S.I.F.E.

You have already sent us one copy of the Hong Kong Dollar Directory for this year, and we have now been asked by the F.B.I. representative in London if we can procure a copy for them also.

The F.B.I. are also anxious, if possible, to secure the latest edition of the Dollar Directory for Shanghai, published by the Park Mercantile Company, Limited, 190 Peking Road, Shanghai.

It is not known here, however, whether this publication still continues, or whether under the prevailing conditions in China, issues have ceased. In any case it may be difficult for you to get it in Hong Kong, but if you can obtain a copy we should like to pass it on to the F.B.I.

  
Director-General.

17th April, 1952.

ASR/FG

W. E. 15/4/52  
14/5/52  
1/16.



THE FOREIGN SERVICE  
OF THE  
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

American Embassy  
1, Grosvenor Square  
London, W. 1  
April 9, 1952

ENCL                     

2860  
TO APR 1952

TO                       
REF SF 50/6/118

No. 3888

Dear Mr. Roger,

As you recall, Miss M. J. E. Bagot discussed with you several days ago the possibility of obtaining copies of the Dollar Directories for Shanghai, China, published by the Park Mercantile Company, Limited, 190 Peking Road, Shanghai, and Dollar Directories for Hong Kong, published by Enterprise, Limited, Windsor House, Hong Kong.

As requested through Miss Bagot, I would appreciate your assistance in obtaining for me copies of these Directories, either here or through your representatives abroad. I will reimburse you for any charges your office may incur in obtaining these books.

Sincerely yours,

*J.A. Cimperman*  
J.A. Cimperman  
Legal Attache

Mr. A. S. Roger, M.B.E.  
Leconfield House  
Curzon Street  
London, W. 1

TE 15/4/52  
9373  
15/4/52

03/17/54

*Piblt*  
*J.B. to me*

BRITISH EMBASSY  
WASHINGTON

*285*

Gen

*4/7 1/4*

ENCL *Patterson*

*951*

8 APR 1952

To: Director-General

TO *082*

Subject: "Resignation" of Attorney-General REF

Attorney-General McGrath "resigned" yesterday, Mr. Truman explaining that his departure from Government service was "voluntary". In fact, there seems to be little doubt that Mr. McGrath was sacked.

In view of recent disclosures of corruption and graft in the Administration the President appointed Mr. Newbold Morris to conduct a cleaning-up campaign. Mr. Morris was immediately attacked by political enemies for being none too honest himself. Having surmounted this hurdle Mr. Morris then turned his attention to Mr. McGrath. The latter evidently did not care for the idea of being investigated and promptly sacked Morris. Mr. Truman evidently considered that McGrath had been a little high-handed and decided to sack him.

The President has named Federal Judge James Patrick McGranery as the new Attorney-General and it is probable that he will take the job. However he is, of course, already being attacked in some sections of the press, his enemies crying out that it was McGranery who made a "deal" with the principal defendant, Philip Jaffe, in the notorious Amerasia case. Rumours are being revived that there has been a "fix" in the Amerasia prosecution.

The Attorney-General is, at least in name, Mr. Hoover's boss, but it does not seem to matter very much because Attorney-Generals come and go (one can hardly be surprised) but Mr. Hoover goes on forever.

April 4, 1952

*G.T.D. Patterson*  
G.T.D. Patterson



Meet the New Attorney General

# McGranery Made the Amerasia 'Deal'

By FREDERICK WOLTMAN Scripps-Howard Staff Writer

Federal Judge James P. McGranery, named Attorney General by President Truman yesterday, was the Justice Department official in charge of the ill-fated prosecution in the notorious wartime Amerasia case.

It was he who made a "deal" with the principal defendant, Philip J. Jaffe. As a result, the latter got off with a guilty plea and a nominal fine of \$2500 at a mysterious Saturday morning court session in Washington, D. C.

Thereafter, as the Amerasia debacle grew into a national scandal, a Democratic figure has since told this writer, Mr. McGranery visited Democratic congressmen and senators on Capitol Hill, telling them that party interest was involved in quieting the Amerasia case.

Later, in May, 1946, the Hobbs committee in the House began a secret investigation of rumors that there had been a "fix" in the Amerasia prosecution.

As chief assistant to the Attorney General, it was Mr. McGranery who steered the presentation of the Justice Department's case.

## GOSSIP REPORTS

In secret sessions before the committee, he and his subordinates persistently belittled the importance of the 1700 stolen wartime documents on which the Amerasia arrests had been based. Altho many of these documents were marked "Confidential," "Secret" and "Top Secret," one aide in his presence brushed them off as "top gossip reports."

And Mr. McGranery himself placed the blame for collapse of the prosecution directly on the Federal Bureau of Investigation, whose chief, J. Edgar Hoover, will now become his subordinate.

## WHITEWASH REPORT

After passing up scores of potential witnesses, the Hobbs committee majority finally issued a general report. It whitewashed just about everybody involved. The testimony itself was stowed away in the chairman's office safe.

Shortly thereafter, in August, 1946, President Truman nominated Mr. McGranery as a Federal district judge in Philadelphia.

The Senate confirmed the nomination in three hours without consideration by its Judiciary Committee.

Not until four years later, in the summer of 1950, did the suppressed testimony come to light. It was

smoked out by the Scripps-Howard Newspapers.

The suppressed Hobbs committee testimony revealed startling new facets of the case.

## CONFIDENTIAL STUFF

One involved the testimony of Frederick Lyons, the State Department's top domestic security official at the time the documents were stolen by the Amerasia ring early in 1945.

Mr. McGranery had been asked by a Republican member of the committee whether "the chances are that some damned good confidential stuff had gone into the hands of Mr. Jaffe?"

Mr. McGranery replied, "We never found it." An aide promptly followed with the remark that "the answer . . . in my opinion, sir, is 'no.'"

At another point, Myron Gurnea, FBI inspector in charge of the Amerasia case, introduced a top secret document found in the office of Jaffe's pro-Communist magazine, Amerasia. It set forth bombing targets for Japan. Mr. Gurnea described it as "more or less a digest of information from various and sundry Navy documents."

"My own personal view of it," commented Mr. McGranery, "is that it is a most innocuous document, outside of the fact that something of a top secret nature came out of the Navy Department."

*Government workers' favorite columnist, John Cramer, writes daily in The News.*

# the Swallowers



has noted that the hotter the day the busier the stomach pump with cases include aspirin chewers, anti-eaters and medicine swallowers. Left to right: Martha Snyder, 20 months; Chris Jeffries, 2 1/2 years, and Carol Peedy recoveries.

-United Press Telephoto

## Suspended

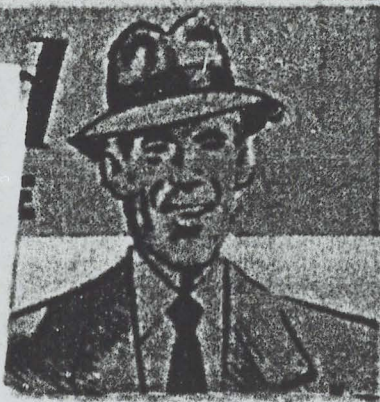
—Allied and Communist staff today to give both sides a chance to break the deadlock holding

and Moscow. Official UN spokesman, assured newsmen that the break was for

“constructive reasons,” Brig. Gen. William P. Nuckols. “This is not in the nature of a break-off in the discussions,” he said. “It was mutually agreed.”

Optimism was high at the truce site as the result of Gen. Matthew B. Ridgway’s statement Thursday at a press conference in Munsan.

“I think we’re making progress in the truce talks,” the Supreme Commander said in his most optimistic statement since the negotiations began.



FIGHT FOR THE HELM



residential race, but who regularly support the New Deal, are standing ready to join up with the six chiefs at a time when their joining can be acclaimed as a rolling tide for the general, who owes all that he is or hopes to be to the New Deal.

The six New Deal Republicans beating the bushes for the Eisenhower draft and write-in campaign are Sens. Lodge of Massachusetts, Duff of Pennsylvania, Tobey of New Hampshire, Ives of New York, Saltostall of Massachusetts and Morse of Oregon.

#### Four More Lean to Ike

Behind them, professing neutrality but making noises demonstrating "impartiality" for Ike, are Sens. Smith of New Jersey, Smith of Maine, Aiken of Vermont and Flanders of Vermont not far behind is ex-Sen. John Foster Dulles a New York Republican, and Paul Hoffman, former head of ECA, who would like to be a senator.

On 118 roll call votes in the first session of the present Congress, the six senators were in the New Deal column about as often as they were aligned with their own party in balloting. In the two sessions of the 81st Congress they were hard to distinguish from New Dealers by the voting records. On foreign policy votes they were with the New Deal most of the time.

The voting records of both Smiths, Aiken and Flanders show consistent support of New Deal foreign and domestic policy.

Lodge, who has pursued a strange course of New Deal support for the last decade, is in Paris seeking Ike's blessing on his self-assumed role of Eisenhower campaign manager. While plugging for Ike, Lodge is hopeful that the lightning might strike him.

#### Fights Hoffman Move

Lodge is in Paris working to undermine Hoffman, who is being expected to take over the

The reason for that was that the Republican party has been defeated during the last four presidential elections because their candidates, while popular, did not against the New Deal which I propose to do."

In his only reference to his resounding victory in Nebraska, Taft said: "Fifty per cent more people came to the polling places to write in my name on the ballot rather than Eisenhower's." This brought great applause

the junior high school at Cham-paign.

After a brief halt in Monticello, where he shook hands at the court house, he attended a two hour reception in Decatur and then proceeded to Springfield.

The senator dined tonight with downstate candidates for convention delegate who are pledged to him, and then addressed a mass meeting in the Springfield high school and gave a radio broadcast.

## RUSSELL SEEKS 'WINNER TAKE ALL' FLA. RACE

### Invites Kefauver To All-Out Test

BY JOSEPH HEARST

Sen. Russell of Georgia yesterday challenged Sen. Kefauver of Tennessee to put his campaign for Democratic presidential convention delegates in Florida on a winner take all basis.

Both senators were in the race for the Democratic presidential nomination before, President Truman took himself out of the race. They are entered in the Florida preferential primary—a popularity contest—May 6. Three weeks later, on May 27, in a second primary the Florida Democrats will select their delegates to the Chicago convention.

Two slates of delegates have been entered for Russell and one slate for Kefauver. No other presidential candidates are contesting for Florida's 24 convention delegates.

#### Asks Clear-Cut Decision

Russell's proposal is that the candidate who loses in the preferential primary as

## SPELLMAN ASKS FIRM STAND IN KOREA PARLEY

New York, April 3 (NY News)—Further concessions to the Communists by United Nations truce negotiators in Korea would mean "betrayed of ourselves," Cardinal Spellman declared today.

"I do not see how it is possible for our government to make other concessions in the truce talks without betrayal of ourselves and convicting ourselves of treachery before all of the Asiatics who still believe in us," the Cardinal told more than 300 businessmen at the monthly meeting of the New York State Chamber of Commerce. The Cardinal recently returned from the Korean battlefield.

"How can we permit the Communists to build airfields that can have only one purpose—to facilitate attacks on our soldiers? How can we send prisoners of war who are also refugees from tyranny back to certain slaughter by the Soviets?"

The Cardinal said that 72 per cent of the 140,000 North Koreans and Chinese in one prisoner-of-war camp he visited did not wish to return to North Korea under a prisoner exchange.

"Thousands have threatened to commit suicide if we give them back to the Communists," he said.

# The News



A SCRIPPS-HOWARD NEWSPAPER  
1013 13th St. N.W. (Zone 5)

Phone District 777

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Months, \$5.50. By the Year, \$10.00. For-  
eign Mail Rate: \$1.50 Per Month: \$18  
Per Year.

John T. O'Rourke Matt Meyer  
Editor Business Manager  
"Give light and the people will find their  
own way."

FRIDAY, APRIL 4, 1953

## EXIT MORRIS & McGRATH

THEY come and they go in Washington, but the management of the Government's affairs doesn't seem to improve any.

When a new man takes on a tough job, it has been the policy of this newspaper to welcome him, wish him well, say as many nice things as possible about him, and ask his critics to reserve their judgment until he has a chance to make good on his own. That has seemed the fair thing to do. But we must admit we have had our share of disillusionments.

When J. Howard McGrath became Attorney General we viewed the appointment with hope. The Justice Department, under Tom Clark, was not all it should have been. Mr. McGrath had a chance to make like a new broom.

But Mr. McGrath didn't sweep. He rested in the clothes closet. He left management of the department largely to the same political hacks and second-raters that Tom Clark had recruited. As the big scandals rolled across Washington, things went from worse to worst.

President Truman started to fire Mr. McGrath, then suddenly changed his mind and announced with a flourish that Mr. McGrath would be in charge of the scandal clean-up. Mr. McGrath asked Newbold Morris to come help him.

Again, with our customary hopefulness, we editorially welcomed Mr. Morris, wished him well, but in candor had to say that he had accepted restraints and conditions which made accomplishment of his job almost impossible.

Within a few days, due to that oil tanker deal in which his law firm had become involved, Mr. Morris was more investigated than investigating. He ended his usefulness the day he blew his top before the Senate committee when senators asked him questions they had a perfect right to ask.

Mr. Morris' questionnaire on net worth and income of Government officials didn't have a chance—not with the crowd now in Washington. There are too many people around the town not willing to disclose the sources of all their income. When Mr. McGrath, himself, refused to fill out the questionnaire, it was a cinch that either he or Mr. Morris had to go. In the final blow-up they both went.

But where does that leave us?

## Enter McGranery

James Patrick McGranery, nominated to be the fourth Attorney General in the Truman Administration, for the last few years has been a Federal judge in the Eastern District of Pennsylvania. We know little about his record as a judge, but hasten to add that we have heard nothing derogatory of his conduct on the bench.

Before Mr. McGranery can start on his new job, and receive our customary good wishes, he will have to be confirmed by the Senate.

We suggest the Senate Judiciary Committee comb Mr. McGranery's record in detail. He is not unknown in Washington. He served six undistinguished years in Congress. He was assistant to the Attorney General under Francis Biddle and Tom Clark. He was prominently identified with the mishandling of the infamous Amerasia case.

There are a lot of obvious questions which the Senate committee should ask about that case and about Mr. McGranery's associations with the Washington gang. And straight answers should be required before Mr. McGranery is confirmed as the nation's chief law-enforcement officer.



"You can't find another cup with a handle on it for Uncle Charlie."

## Love Is Busting Out All Over the Library

LY  
but I think I have detected a new literary  
best example of it is a novel by Donald Wet-  
zel of "Light" (Crown).

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iture: Queen  
iale Periods"

seph Downs,  
s of the Win-

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ily home of

Henry Francis Dupont, the mu-  
seum contains more than 4000  
pieces of American furniture as-  
sembled by Mr. Dupont during  
the past 25 years. Mr. Downs  
has limited himself to the two  
periods mentioned in his title  
and to 400 photographs of sig-  
nificant specimens. There are  
full-color plates showing 10 of  
the museum's rooms, with every  
last drapery and what-not se-  
dately arranged. I'll confess that  
one Queen Anne chair looks very  
like another Queen Anne chair to  
me, but the nation's antique lov-  
ers, of whom there are said to  
be vast numbers, should find  
this work a necessity.

ANDREW GARVE'S "Murder  
Thru the Looking Glass"  
(Harper) is a "suspense novel"  
with a really striking idea. It is  
Mr. Garve's notion that if a  
group of British fellow-travelers  
were allowed into the Soviet for  
propaganda purposes, and if one  
of the group were to murder an-  
other, the Russian authorities  
might very well decide to pro-  
tect the guilty party by sacrific-  
ing some blameless but expend-  
able Soviet citizen. Altogether a  
very neat piece of work.

"THE Astounding Science Fic-  
tion Anthology" (Simon and  
Schuster) contains 23 tales culled  
from the magazine of the same  
name. The range is from total  
doom (one story opens with the  
news that the Statue of Liberty,  
along with practically everything  
else, has been made radioactive  
by enemy atomic bombs) to low  
scientific comedy (a talking bear  
saves a mad scientist from his  
own experiments). There are in-  
between items like the story of  
a malignant blob from Mars  
which can turn itself into any  
conceivable shape, and mas-  
querades as a big executive and  
as a dank stretch of rubber floor-  
ing. Something here to astound  
every taste.

HIGHLY recommended: Carl J.  
Friedrich's "The Age of the  
Baroque—1610-1660" (Harper), a  
volume in a series with the over-  
all title "The Rise of Modern  
Europe." The series is designed  
to "set forth in broad lines the  
leading currents in the political,  
social, economic, military, re-  
ligious, scientific and artistic his-  
tory of Europe."

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

287a

WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

November 29, 1951

DEC 4 1951

Sir Percy J. Stittoe, K.B.E., D.L.  
Box No. 500  
Parliament Street B.O.  
London, S. W. 1, England

Dear Sir Percy:

Your thoughtful letter of November 19, 1951, has been forwarded to me by Mr. J. A. Cimperman.

I am gratified that we of the FBI could be of some small help in making your recent visit through the United States more enjoyable.

Please feel free to call upon me whenever the FBI can be of service to you.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

SF. 50/6/1178.

DB

by [signature]

PA/OS  
12/12

Copy for SF.50-6-118

2866  
(Original in SF.205-Australia)

Copy to S.L.O. Australia

PERSONAL

26th November, 1951

My dear Spry,

I met my representative in Washington, Geoffrey Patterson, when I was returning to this country and on my instructions he has had an interview with Mr. Hoover, in the course of which Patterson gave Mr. Hoover my views on the A.S.I.O. and reported on the excellent progress it was making.

You may like to know that Mr. Hoover told Patterson that he would be very happy to welcome you at any time and that he would of course offer you the facilities of the F.B.I. and generally open all doors to you.

Yours sincerely,

(sgd) Percy Sillitoe

Colonel C.C.F. Spry, D.S.O.,  
Director General, A.S.I.O.,  
MELBOURNE,  
Australia

*AS*  
28/12/51



286a

COPY. Original in SF.205/N Zealand/6.  
PERSONAL.

19th November, 1951.

Dear Mr. Hoover,

On my return to the United Kingdom I wish to thank you and your staff for the great assistance rendered to me during my recent journeys across the United States.

When, in October, I passed through New York, Chicago, San Francisco and Honolulu on my way to New Zealand, and again on my return journey last week, your representatives were always most kind and helpful and this was of the greatest value to me. I am indeed most grateful to you.

Yours sincerely,

sgd. Percy Sillitoe.

Director J. Edgar Hoover,  
Federal Bureau of Investigation,  
U.S. Dept. of Justice Building,  
9th St. and Pennsylvania Avenue,  
WASHINGTON, D.C. 25.

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✓  
P2/OG  
13/12

~~173a~~

BRITISH EMBASSY  
WASHINGTON

285A

ENCL.

CR . 4 DEC 1951

TO OS .

REF. ~~Gen 89 SF Doc USA~~ SF. 50/6/118

SF.1/3

✓  
5/11/51  
November 29, 1951

Ed. to note.

11.7.4/2.

Am

Dear Ally,

Many thanks for your OS/Gen/89 dated November 19, 1951, in which you give me your approval to my Father Christmas act with the G-Men. I wish you could be present to share in the bourbon and the candy with them!

Also many thanks for telling me about Sir Edgar and Debrett.

Yours ever

Zartun

A.J. Kellar, Esq., O.B.E.,  
O.S.

~~copy~~  
5.12.51

DY 63  
412

CONFIDENTIAL

284a

OS/GEN/89

19th November, 1951

Dear Cooper,

In Sir John's absence on tour I am replying to your SF.1(3) of 8th November on the matter of bounty for the F.B.I. You will be happy to know that Miss Constant has graciously agreed to the proposed expenditure! I need hardly say how much I envy the recipients of this shower of Bourbon and candy.

As regards Debrett and the Honorary Knights of our Empire, the publishers tell me that a list of these will appear for the first time in the 1952 edition due to be issued in the Spring of next year. I am assured that Mr. Hoover's name will appear among them.

Yours ever,

(s) Alex.

A.J. Kellar

G.T.D. Patterson, Esq.,  
c/o British Embassy,  
WASHINGTON, D.C.

AJB  
20/11/51

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

BRITISH EMBASSY  
WASHINGTON

2830

SF.1(3)

ENC

November 8, 1951

F 13 NOV 1951  
TO DOS [initials]

Dear Sir John, REF

I do not know if the custom continues, but I remember when I was stationed in London both C.I.A. and the F.B.I. representative used to give some of their contacts Christmas presents in the shape of bottles of whisky. I have returned the compliment here by giving Mr. Ladd, Assistant to Mr. Hoover, a couple of bottles of Bourbon and have also distributed one or two other small presents.

This year I think it would be a good thing if I were to give a bottle of whisky to about six or eight of the other senior F.B.I. people whom I see almost daily. It will also be necessary for me to give "candy" to Mr. Ladd's three Secretaries and to the four girls who work for Mr. Belmont, an Assistant Director, and his colleagues. As I obtain Bourbon whisky at approximately \$1.25 a bottle, and Scotch at little more than \$2.00 a bottle, my Father Christmas act will cost us between \$20 and \$30 in all. I would like to do this because these F.B.I. Officers have been most helpful and friendly during the last year and I know that they would appreciate it. However, before doing so I thought I should ask you if you have any objection to my spending this additional money on official Christmas presents.

There is another matter of public relations on which I would be grateful for your assistance. You will remember that in October, 1950 Mr. Hoover was made an Honorary Knight of the British Empire. I have heard privately that he saw in the "New York Times" that Honorary Knights had appeared this year for the first time in "Debrett". I have looked at our copy of "Debrett" in the Library here but there is certainly no mention of Sir Edgar. It would be most kind of you to ask somebody to look at the last "Debrett" and let me know what, if anything, it says about our local Honorary Knight.

Ar 12  
20/11/51

Yours sincerely,

*G. T. D. Patterson*

G. T. D. Patterson

Sir John Shaw, K.C.M.G.,  
D.O.S.

SECRET

2800  
BRITISH EMBASSY  
WASHINGTON

SF.1/3

ENCL \_\_\_\_\_

Encl 13 OCT 1951

TO OS2

To: Director-General

REF SF.50/6/118

Mr. Alan Belmont has been promoted to the rank of Assistant Director in the F.B.I. and has been confirmed as the Head of the Domestic Intelligence Division (formerly Security Division). He is thus in charge of all security and intelligence matters in the Bureau, the espionage, internal security, loyalty and correlation and liaison sections coming directly under his command. Although there are other Assistant Directors who are senior to him in the organisation, he is the only one in this division, and he will work direct to Mr. Ladd on all operational matters.

Belmont has been in the Bureau for over fifteen years and has held senior posts in many Field Offices, including the number two job in New York. He has, in fact, been carrying out his present duties for a year but it was only last week that he was given the rank that goes with the job.

Belmont is competent and experienced. He can be pretty tough (Mr. Arthur Martin has personal experience of this) but on the whole is a pleasant man to work with and a good personal friend. He was among the senior officers whom the D.D.G. met at luncheon during his recent visit to Washington.

There have, in recent weeks, been various organisational changes in the Security Division, one being that it has been renamed the Domestic Intelligence Division. However, this is not yet confirmed and I shall wait until it is officially settled before I give you final details.

October 9, 1951

*G.T.D. Patterson*  
G.T.D. Patterson

*Handwritten signature*  
423/13  
(6/10/51)

SECRET

279a  
BRITISH EMBASSY  
WASHINGTON

SF.173

ENCL  
Ca 26 SEP 1951  
TO OS 21  
REF SF 50/6/118

To: Director-General

The F.B.I. told me the other day that they have recently sent a representative to Frankfurt. Mr. Cimperman has no doubt already passed this information on to you.

*G.T.D. Patterson*

G.T.D. Patterson

September 21, 1951

*W. J. ...*

SECRET

*279a*

278.

SF. 5076/118/DX.

17th August, 195

Dear Johnny,

I should be grateful if  
you would kindly forward the attached  
letter to Washington.

Yours ever

Mr. John A. Cimperman,  
AMERICAN EMBASSY.

P.S. I hope to be in  
Washington for a couple  
of days about the  
middle of September.

20/8/51

PERSONAL.

17th August, 1951.

SF. 50/6/118/DDG.

*Dear Mickey,*

This is just to let you know that I hope to be in Washington for a couple of days about the middle of September, and I hope very much that I shall be able to see you.

I am going out via Ottawa on the 28th of this month and shall be spending about ten days with my children at San Rafael, near San Francisco.

I am looking forward to seeing you and Katherine. Meanwhile, best regards

*Yours ever,  
(Bob) Guy Liddell.*

Mr. D.M. Ladd,  
Federal Bureau of Investigation,  
U.S. Department of Justice Building,  
WASHINGTON, D.C. 25.

Copy to: G.T.D. Patterson, Esq.,  
British Embassy,  
WASHINGTON.



276a

Distribution:

HOME - Officers & Supervisors.

A DIVISION CIRCULAR No. 366.

- 1. Liaison with American Embassy - (SF.50/6/118).

Mr. J. Phillip O'Erien has been appointed Assistant to Mr. J. A. Cimperman, F.B.I. representative in London.

- 2. Correspondence with Intelligence Division, Germany, (SF.206/Germany/2).

Please amend para.II of A. Division Circular No. 354.

The address of S.6 Section is now as follows:-

S. 6. Section,  
Advanced Echelon,  
Intelligence Division,  
WAHNERHEIDE, B.A.O.R. 19.

- 3. Passports.

Will all Officers holding Passports submit them to A.3. (Room 508), who will check whether they are up to date and in order.

Will Officers not in possession of Passports submit their names to A.3.

A.1.  
31.7.51.

*E. L. Spencer*  
E. L. Spencer

*Spencer*  
*Spencer*

IDEA  
1-151

2742

SF.50/6/168/D.G.

27th July, 1951.

My dear John, <sup>27<sup>th</sup></sup>

Thank you for your letter No. 3559 of July 26th. I was interested to hear of the appointment of Mr. J. Phillip O'Brien as your Assistant and I look forward to meeting him. I mean to take a short holiday in the near future but I will get in touch with you when I come back and I hope very much that you and Mr. O'Brien will have lunch with me.

In the meantime I am arranging to have all sections of this Service informed of Mr. O'Brien's appointment and you may rest assured that he will be welcomed by us all, not only as a representative of the Bureau but as the colleague of one of our oldest friends and allies.

Yours sincerely,

MERCY SILLITON

John A. Gimperman,  
American Embassy,  
Grosvenor Square,  
LONDON, W.1.

---

M/S  
27/7/51



THE FOREIGN SERVICE  
OF THE  
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

American Embassy  
1, Grosvenor Square  
London, W. 1  
July 26, 1951

ADDRESS OFFICIAL COMMUNICATIONS TO

ENCL \_\_\_\_\_

No. 3559

Fv 26 JUL 1951

TO DG

Dear Sir Percy:

REF 8F. 50/6/118

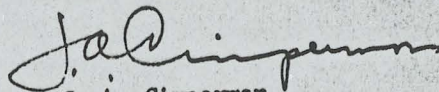
This is to advise that the Bureau has assigned Mr. J. Phillip O'Brien as my Assistant in London, England.

During your absence on July 20, 1951, I introduced Mr. O'Brien to Captain Guy Liddell, Dick White and other officials of your organization. It was not possible at this time to introduce him to other officials of your office with whom I normally have contact, but I plan to do so within the next week or two.

Mr. O'Brien was previously assigned to the Los Angeles, Seattle, Charlotte and Honolulu offices and for the past year has been in Washington, D. C.

Could you kindly alert the various sections in your office regarding O'Brien's assignment to this office and at the same time advise them that he has been cleared for discussing all "Top Secret" material. I know that your officers and you will afford Mr. O'Brien the same splendid cooperation which has continued through the years between our two organizations and which I appreciate very much.

Sincerely yours,

  
J. A. Cimperman

Sir Percy Sillitoe  
Director-General of British Security Service MI-5  
Leconfield House  
Curzon Street  
London, W. 1

662

✓  
AHC  
27757

272 ~~b~~  
272b.

THE ORIGINAL DOCUMENT  
RETAINED IN DEPARTMENT  
UNDER SECTION 3(4) OF  
THE PUBLIC RECORDS  
ACT 1958.

EXTRACT.

271a

Extract for File No.: S.F. 50/6/118.....Name:.....

Original in File No.: S.F. 50/6/181.....Serial: 17A.....Receipt Date: 24.4.51.....

Original from: Brit. Embassy, Washington... Under Ref.: SF.1/9.....Dated: 19.4.51.....

Extracted on: 3.5.51.....by: A.W.....Section: P.7.....

Extract from letter from British Embassy, Washington,  
re our liaison with G.2.

.....

I have given a certain amount of thought to the matter of establishing direct local contact between this office and G-2. It was clear to me that in my early days here it would have been folly to stray from the straight course of dealing exclusively with the F.B.I. Any overtures to G-2 might have resulted in my falling, rather heavily, between the Justice Building and the Pentagon. However, as time went by, it became clear to me that G-2 and the Bureau were on fairly good terms and that they co-operate well together as long as neither treads on the others toes. It therefore seemed to me that the F.B.I. might not object to my making overtures to G-2 on specific matters as long as the Bureau are kept informed of what I am doing. I have met General Bolling on one or two occasions and Mr. Ladd of the F.B.I. always makes a point of seeing that I spend some time with Bolling at any social gathering at which we are all present. Ladd and Bolling

Handwritten initials and date: *Handwritten*  
4-6-51

P.T.O.

R.T. Miss R

Copy

SF. 5076/118

2700

Original in -

PF. 138405. DC.

Distribution:  
Officers at Home.

A. DIVISION CIRCULAR No. 345.

U.S. VISITORS  
TO U.S.S.R. & SATELLITE COUNTRIES.

1. F.B.I. have asked to be supplied with particulars of all U.S. citizens who visit the U.S.S.R. or satellite countries. Sections should send details of any such visits to C.4.a. who will compile for S.L.O. Washington a weekly list made up from these details and from Immigration Branch reports.

2. The details required by C.4.a. are :

Name.

Passport number or other particulars of identity.

Date of visit.

Country visited.

C.4.a's list will include these details only. All additional correspondence will be the responsibility of the section concerned.

3. The lists will be compiled from information reaching us in the normal course of work and no special steps should be taken to obtain it.

D.E/A.  
31.1.51.

*R. Horrocks*

R. Horrocks

1/16/51

268a

BRITISH EMBASSY  
WASHINGTON

SF.1/3

To: Director-General

All F.B.I. offices throughout the country will now be working six full days a week. They normally closed in Washington on Fridays at 5.30 p.m. until Monday morning and the place was deserted on Saturdays except for the senior and executive officers and a few others on special duties. It is not known how long this new ruling will be enforced.

*G.T.D. Patterson*

November 3, 1950

G.T.D. Patterson

ENC

S. = 8 NOV 1950  
TO OSR 9/11  
REF SF.50/6/118

*[Handwritten signature]*  
9/11/50

Original in SF.50-24-88/Y.  
Extract for SF.50-6-118.

268-

No extracts without  
reference to the  
Director General

W/R  
1/17/54  
G.M.

1. The Director General gave an account of his meeting with the Prime Minister at 10 Downing Street on 1.11.50. There were present Mr. White, Mr. Mitchell and Mr. Serpell.

2. The Director General first reported to the Prime Minister on the results of his visit to the United States. He told him that as a result of the useful cover provided by the International Association of Chiefs of Police, there was no publicity given to his visit either in the United States or Canada. On the situation in Washington before his meeting with Mr. Hoover, he told the Prime Minister that he had no doubt of Mr. Clegg's prime responsibility for the deterioration of F.B.I./M.I.5 relations there. He considered that Mr. Clegg had misrepresented his conversation with him at the time of the FUCHS investigation and had put poison into his reports on that occasion. Nevertheless Mr. Clegg appeared to be unpopular in the F.B.I. One remarkable instance of Mr. Hoover's suspicion or hostility before his meeting with the Director General had been a week's delay in his answer to the invitation from the Embassy to attend there for his K.B.E. investiture. This invitation was only answered after their meeting. The Director General said that he had spoken very frankly with Mr. Hoover who had been pleased to say that he liked plain speaking and that what he disliked was "a liar". In asking Mr. Hoover to restore proper working relations between the F.B.I. and Mr. Patterson, the Director General had been careful not to use the word "restrictions". He had however drawn a contrast with the relations between this office and Mr. Cimperman, pointing out that Mr. Cimperman had free access to all parts of

/the

268  
2/1/50



the Security Service in London. Mr. Hoover in his reply had said that the "restrictions" - this was the first time the word had been used in the conversation - on Mr. Patterson's access to the F.B.I. would be removed immediately. The interview had proved cordial and highly successful and the subsequent investiture ceremony at the British Embassy had produced an extremely happy effect. The Director General told the Prime Minister of his admiration for the way in which Sir Oliver Franks had conducted this ceremony and bore witness to the great impression it had made on Mr. Hoover and his entourage. Speaking to Mr. Hoover after the investiture, the Director General had told him that his Prime Minister took a personal interest in the relationship between the Security Service and the F.B.I. and had mentioned that if Mr. Hoover were to visit this country next year, he felt sure the Prime Minister would wish to see him. The Prime Minister entirely approved of these remarks by the Director General. He noted with interest the letter which Mr. Hoover had sent to the Director General on the subject of their meeting and the investiture.

2. 11. 50.

Copy to G. T. D. Patterson Esq.,  
Washington - for information

30th October, 1950.

267a

Dear Mr Hoover, <sup>266a</sup>

I was delighted to receive your letter and enclosure of October 17th, which were brought to me by Mr. Cimperman immediately after my return to this country. May I say in reply that I had the greatest pleasure in our meeting in Washington and that I set much value by the occasion. It was a privilege of the most real and satisfactory kind to be present at your investiture, especially since it was with an Order to which I also have the honour to belong.

I much enjoyed my visit to the United States and I am happy to see in your letter a reference to the possibility of a return visit by yourself to this country. As I said to you in Washington, I hope very much that you may be able to make such a visit next year. May I add that we should be delighted to welcome Mr. Tolson in your company.

With best wishes,

Yours sincerely,

PERCY SILLITOE

J. Edgar Hoover,  
Director,  
Federal Bureau of Investigation.

B/R  
5/11/50

AA 19  
2.11.50

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

2660  
Shun by the  
Director General  
to the Prime  
Minister 1.xi.50

Copy to SLD Washington

WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

October 17, 1950

ury  
PM/104

30 OCT 1950

1.xi.50

Sir Percy J. Sillitoe, K.B.E., D.L.  
Director General  
British Security Service  
London, England

Dear Sir Percy:

I want to tell you how much I enjoyed the visit in my office and seeing you again last evening when the Ambassador made me a Knight of the British Empire. I was deeply touched by the simplicity of the ceremony and expressions of the Ambassador, whom I have asked to convey to His Majesty my deep appreciation for the honor, when the opportunity presents itself.

I am enclosing a copy of a communication I am sending to the Ambassador today.

I do hope that your stay in the United States was a pleasant one and that we may have the privilege of visiting with each other as the occasion arises.

With expressions of my highest esteem and admiration,

Sincerely,

J. Edgar Hoover

Enclosure

6/11/50  
7-11-50

TECH  
L. H. C.



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

IN REPLY, PLEASE REFER TO  
FILE NO. \_\_\_\_\_

October 17, 1950

*His Excellency  
The Ambassador of Great Britain  
Washington, D. C.*

*My dear Mr. Ambassador:*

*I want to again express to you my heartfelt appreciation for the honor conferred upon me last evening when you made me a Knight of the British Empire. I was deeply touched by your expressions in presenting this coveted honor.*

*I hope that when the opportunity presents itself, you will advise His Majesty of my deep appreciation for his action.*

*With expressions of my highest esteem and admiration,*

*Very sincerely yours,*

S. Form 81

EXTRACT.

264b

Extract for File No. SF.50/6/118 Name:.....  
Original in File No. SF.50/6/168 Serial: 120b Receipt Date: 27.10.50  
Original from SLO Washington Under Ref. SF.1/3 Dated: 23.10.50  
Extracted on: 9.11.50 by: JB Section: R.7

Copy of letter from S.L.O. Washington re liaison between C.I.A. and F.B.I. regarding look-up and traces.

Would you please refer to your SF.441/USA/1/B.2.c/ASM dated October 11, 1950, para. 6, and my PF.183 of October 20, 1950.

C.I.A. have now been consulted and they say that they ask the F.B.I. for look-up and traces only in special cases. In other words, a C.I.A. desk officer on receiving an enquiry from the field about a U.S. citizen in this country would, I am led to believe, only refer to the Bureau if the subject's record showed anything of particular interest.

In view of this I am afraid it is not safe for our field stations to assume that a request to C.I.A. for traces has been passed on by C.I.A. here to the F.B.I. It seems to be very cumbersome, but duplicate requests either through Gimperman or me would appear to be necessary if the field require F.B.I. clearance.

I should perhaps add that in reply to a request by us to the two agencies both C.I.A. and the F.B.I. may provide similar information. This should not be taken as confirmatory evidence because the source may be the same.

2/10  
25/11/50

PA/DG

DG being the  
to see.

Forwarded with the Compliments  
of the British Embassy,  
Washington, D. C.

264A

cutting

SH

TO

PA/DG

REF SF 50-6-118-

R. B.

PO. PA

1900  
7/11/50

2/17  
7/11/50

Daily News 18-10-50



# Now It's 'Sir J.'

## Edgar Hoover to You, Courtesy King George VI

By EVELYN PEYTON GORDON

IF you want to, you can now address one of Washington's ace bachelors as "Sir John." Since the other night when British Ambassador Sir Oliver Franks conferred the insignia of an Honorary Knight Commander of the Most Excellent Order of the British Empire on J. Edgar Hoover, our No. 1 G-Man bears that title. The order also carries the Royal Warrant of appointment signed by King George VI and Queen Mother Mary.

Probably our own government hasn't thought to decorate Edgar Hoover for 25 years of real service to his country. But the British have marked the great unity of spirit between the U. S. and Britain in the field of intelligence. A long-time friend of Mr. Hoover was in Washington in England Monday to attend the ceremony — Sir Percy Sillitoe, director general of the British Security Service. And I do hope nobody challenges J. Edgar's merits in the conferring of the honor.

18-10-51 2021 11/16/51

eruption of the waters broke the dike and destroyed the city."

5. Why did the Economic Corporation Administration announce, a month ago, that the U. S. will reduce Marshall Plan aid to Greece?

6. Is the term "passing out" to mean "death," an example of euphemism, or euphuism?

7. To what animal does the term Bruin refer?

8. What did Caesar say when he crossed the Rubicon?

9. In what war did Ethan Allen fight?

10. How many teats does a milk goat have?

Accent is on local sports in The News' sports pages.

### DANCING?

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Recd 25/9/50.

32  
Ma

TOP SECRET & PERSONAL

BRITISH EMBASSY  
WASHINGTON

SF.1/3

September 21, 1950

My Dear David, D.I.H. 26/9.

I dictated a letter to you yesterday morning but did not despatch it because something happened in the afternoon which struck a blow to my optimism.

When I visited Mickey Ladd I received a tirade against the British. The reason for this I gathered was that the U.K. had voted with the U.S.S.R. and India at Flushing Meadow for the admission of Communist China to the Assembly and to other U.N. organs. Ladd thought it outrageous that the U.K., after receiving so much help from the U.S.A., should vote against the U.S.: that in spite of Gladwyn Jebb's previous attacks on Russia it was the vote which showed the U.K.'s real sympathies: that he would not be surprised if finally the U.K. joined the U.S.S.R. against the U.S.A. in the event of war: and it was for this reason that the F.B.I. were suspicious of the British and careful of what they handed over to us because it would probably reach Moscow anyway.!!

Ladd was not being funny. The pity of it is that he was deadly serious and extremely angry. To you in London, or indeed to anyone with a degree of education and knowledge of the world, his attitude would be incomprehensible and more than ridiculous. Fortunately the State Department and the Services are more civilised, but it is our unhappy lot to have to deal with, and try to tolerate, these extraordinary dolts. The tragedy of the matter is that it is the Ladds who brief Hoover, who himself does not know any better.

D.I. Hamblen Esq.,  
O.S.2

/ . . .



Remembering Dick White's final words of advice to me before I left London - "Carry on the good work with quiet dignity!" I neither roared with laughter nor lost my temper, although I would have enjoyed hitting Ladd over the head with any available weapon. I listened to the tirade, told him he was talking nonsense and tried to change the subject. He went on. I finally retreated in a manner which I thought might possibly appear dignified and waited until I was out of the building before I began tearing my hair out.

It seemed to me to be so important at a time when the D.G.'s arrival is imminent, and I personally am emerging from the dog house, not to go into battle (we cannot educate these people and cannot win) but to take it and swallow my pride.

This kind of thing happens all the time and I am only writing to you in this instance because I think it is important for you at the receiving end to appreciate the motives behind any change in F.B.I. policy toward the British. The average simple chap like Ladd thinks the socialists are a bunch of Communists and therefore suspects everything any servant of the British Government does. It is an intolerable situation, but one which we have got to handle to the best of our ability. But I think it explains why, when negotiations between London and other U.S. agencies appear to be proceeding reasonably and satisfactorily, the F.B.I. may attempt to sabotage such negotiations. We have to contend with this unbelievably stupid, ignorant and childish attitude. A speech by Strachey, an action by Jebb, the sale of something to Russia or a false step by your grey-haired representative can make them hit the ceiling and then descend on the nearest British subject with outraged indignation.

I am not writing about this officially because it does nobody any good and if seen by the wrong person might cause anxiety and alarm. Geoffrey Gorrer explains it all very well, but I would add an interesting chapter or two.

/ . . .

-3-

The Ladds come to dinner with us tomorrow night with the Tiltmans and Win Scotts, and I will try to restore the balance and make Ladd laugh. Maybe one can attribute some of his anger to this Washington climate.

Yours *eva*,

*Leffler*

Recd 25/9/50

3395  
DIA

TOP SECRET & PERSONAL

BRITISH EMBASSY  
WASHINGTON

SF.1/3

September 20th, 1950

2 Dear Dick. <sup>PAH.</sup> 26/9

Having had three days in Washington since my return from London, during which period I have put in a lot of work on the "boys", I have had an opportunity of discovering what the current party line is towards us. I told Dick White before I left that I thought I would shortly be able to extricate myself from the doghouse, and I am happy to say that this optimism was not unfounded. Ladd told me yesterday that I am now allowed to extend my F.B.I. contacts to half a dozen or so more senior people. In fact, I now have direct access to the heads of divisions and sections and the whole arrangement is becoming more sensible. Not only my head but my ears are now showing out of the doghouse and as long as neither I nor anyone else throws a spanner in the works I think that there is every chance that my rear end will be showing soon. I asked Ladd when I was to be allowed to see all the desk officers and he said "keep your shirt on, things are working out pretty well". Everybody is as usual very affable and it looks as if, between us all, we are successfully softening up the "Boss".

Would you please tell Dick White that some progress has been made. There is no point in writing officially at this stage, and this letter is not therefore for record.

/ . . .

D.I. Hamblen Esq.,  
O.S.2.

-2-

Very many thanks to you for all your help and hospitality to me in London. I found the visit most constructive and I really do think that this briefing and annual "re-orientation" is useful - particularly for somebody like myself in a one man station. It was also refreshing to meet all my colleagues and to visit a London pub.

Yours *was,*

*Zaffin.*

Copy for PF.42397 GURNEY.

260A

SECRET & GUARD.

SF.50/6/118/D.C.

G.T.D.Patterson Esq.,  
British Embassy,  
Washington D.C.  
-----

1. With reference to our letter dated 14th August under the above reference, you may like to have a copy of the reply received from Cimperman.

2. For your own information, Cimperman told me that the details put to the GURNEYS were derived from reports supplied to the Americans by the Military Attache (this presumably refers to a verbal communication from us to [redacted] in July 1949), and by Scotland Yard at the time when the GURNEYS were first screened for atomic energy work. We have a Special Branch report in our file which was the source of a good deal of the information which we provided to the F.B.I., but we do not know what information Special Branch passed to the Americans. We are going to discuss this matter with them.

3. The above information should not of course be communicated to the Bureau.

R. H. HOLLIS

22 September 1950.

for Director General.

RHH/VH  
Enc.

Secret & Guard.

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THE FOREIGN SERVICE  
OF THE  
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

American Embassy  
1, Grosvenor Square  
London, W. 1

September 19, 1950

Copied in P.F. 42347 - GURNEY  
SF 50-6-196.

Rec'd 20.9.50.

ADDRESS OFFICIAL COMMUNICATIONS TO

259A

No. 3177

Dear Mr. Hollis,

JSA

Please refer to your letter dated August 11, 1950, concerning Owen LATTIMORE and Ronald Wilfred GURNEY and his wife, your reference SF.50/6/118/D.C.

In reporting your views on these cases I asked the Bureau to advise whether information previously furnished by you on the GURNEYS was put to them in the course of interviews. // In a reply just now received I am happy to inform that the information used in connection with their interviews was obtained by the Bureau from other sources and I have been asked to assure you that the confidential nature of the material furnished by your organization has, therefore, been maintained. You can also rest assured that the confidential aspect of information furnished by your office in the future in connection with other matters will continue to be maintained. //

In reply to the other points mentioned in your letter, the Bureau states it does not desire your organization to subject itself to criticism or unwelcome publicity as the result of its requests, nor does it desire that your office violate its investigative policy in fulfilling such requests. Your letter has done much in explaining the position of your organization in such matters to the Bureau and will be a most helpful guide in our continued relations.

Sincerely yours,

*J. A. Cimperman*  
J. A. Cimperman

Mr. R. H. Hollis  
Leconfield House  
Curzon Street  
London, W. 1

JCWH  
20.9.50

Copies on : PF.119507 (LATTIMORE)  
PF.42397 (GURNEY)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~  
SECRET

SF.50/6/118/D,C.

G.T.D.Patterson Esq.,  
British Embassy,  
Washington D.C.  
-----

1. I attach copies of correspondence between Cimperman and this office. D.B. and I have discussed this matter at length with Cimperman who, in my last talk with him, asked that he should be given a letter setting out our reasons for not undertaking the enquiries for which the F.B.I. had asked.

2. In the course of my discussions with Cimperman, I pointed out to him that the requests made to us by the Bureau had considerably changed in character in the last few years. We were previously asked in general terms what we knew of people. We were now being asked to carry out specific tasks and we were frequently being told how we were to do them. This put us in a position of some embarrassment as the methods employed by the F.B.I. were often very dissimilar from those used in this country. Cimperman told me that he understood this, but he was afraid that the Bureau did not, to which I replied that I considered it part of his job as liaison officer with us to explain such matters to the Bureau. He said that he tried to do this, but that the frequent changes of the supervising officers in the Bureau made it difficult. He hoped, therefore, that you would be informed of this position so that you could help in explaining it to the Bureau. He asked, however, that we should not let the Bureau know that he had made this suggestion.

3. I think you will find the attached correspondence self-explanatory. You can certainly assure the Bureau that we are anxious to do everything we can to help them within the limits of our powers, but that it must be left to us to decide whether any particular course of action can safely be taken in this country. We shall be making no useful contribution to the F.B.I. or to security generally if we take some ill-advised step on their behalf and this results in criticism and subsequent limitation of our range of action.

4. We attach importance to the last paragraph of my letter to Cimperman. When I mentioned this point to him, he did not of course admit that our evidence had been put to the GURNEYS, but he suggested that if this had been done, no harm would have been caused because there were many sources other than the Security Service from which such information could have been obtained. I told him that there was no force in this argument in view of the fact that the information had actually been obtained from the Security Service. If the GURNEYS were to get an M.P. to take up this matter, we could not possibly misinform a Minister on this point, nor would a Minister be prepared to mislead the House of Commons. We should thus be exposed to open embarrassment in this way while, quite apart from this, our sources might be compromised.

R. H. ...

Copy to: G.T.D. Patterson Esq.,  
Washington.  
Copy handed to Commander Burt, S.B., by D.D.G. on 14.8.50. 25  
Copies on : PF.119507 (LATTIMORE)  
PF.42397 (GURNEY)

Copy on SF 50-6-196

SF.50/6/118/D.O.

11th August, 1950.

Dear Cimperman,

We spoke about your letters concerning Owen LATTIMORE and Ronald Wilfred GURNEY and his wife, and I explained to you the reasons why requests for enquiries of this nature in these and possibly in similar cases cause us considerable embarrassment. While we are anxious to give you the fullest co-operation, public feeling in this country does not always allow us to carry out such enquiries on the lines you suggest. In order that there should be no misunderstanding in this matter, I am setting out the position in some detail.

2. In this country, the public as a whole has a traditional dislike of authority enquiring into the private life of the individual. The direct enquiry is therefore unpopular and is not the common practice, unless it is made for a good and stated reason and is in the public interest. The Security Service has no executive authority and thus has to be able to justify its actions to those Ministers who may have to answer for them to the House of Commons. For carefully considered reasons of policy, therefore, it employs the direct enquiry only in very exceptional circumstances and, for the rest, works on its own records of the products of planned investigation and of files extending over more than thirty years. This procedure enables us to avoid unwelcome publicity and criticism which would certainly follow direct enquiries. In our experience it also provides us with more factual information.

3. We have adopted this policy in order to safeguard our own position in this country and to avoid criticism which might well lead to a curtailment of our powers. We clearly cannot abandon it on your behalf without jeopardising this position. While, therefore, we are unable to follow the exact methods which the Bureau would employ in the United States, we are of course anxious to give you the fullest co-operation we can without prejudice to our own position and we are confident that the methods which we employ are the most suitable ones in this country. In order, however, that we may employ these methods efficiently, I hope that you will continue to give us the fullest reasons for your enquiries, as you have done in the past.

4. I referred above to your letter about LATTIMORE. The U.S. Senate enquiry into the allegations against LATTIMORE made by Senator McCarthy have had considerable publicity in this country, and the Security Service would quickly bring itself into grave disrepute if it were to pursue this case in these circumstances. We discussed this matter at length, and I will here repeat the Security Service view that, in present circumstances and without substantial grounds for suspicion of LATTIMORE, there is in this country a serious risk that such enquiries would bring upon

/as .....



us publicity and severe criticism, particularly from the intellectual circles - writers, publishers and university professors - in which you wish the enquiries made.

5. As regards your letter about the GURNEYS, we gave you our information about these two people in our letters of 27th May, 1947, and 10th June, 1947. We have checked this information and are satisfied that it is accurate. We can confirm Mrs. GURNEY's own statement that she came to England when four years of age and that her education here and in Germany was arranged by the Russian Missionary Society. This of course was an emigre Russian organisation and had no connection with the Communist government. We have no evidence that Mrs. GURNEY was ever a member of the Young Communist League, nor did we ever state to you that she belonged to that organisation. We know that she was associated with Quakers in connection with the German Refugee Hospitality Committee. We see no reason to doubt her story of her journey from Stockholm via Vladivostok to the United States during the war. There is also no doubt that during the 1930s Mrs. GURNEY was Honorary Secretary of the Bristol Branch of the Society for Cultural Relations with the U.S.S.R. which was an organisation used by Communists for propaganda purposes, and that she worked for the other societies mentioned in our letter of 10th June, 1947, which could properly be described as "extreme" societies. During that period she associated with Communists.

6. It seems clear from this that Mrs. GURNEY had been frank in her interviews with you about her life in this country except as regards her communist contacts. On this last point we stand by the information in our earlier letters and our evidence is conclusive. The enquiries for which you ask could only elaborate this point, and in the circumstances and for the reasons given above we should find it very embarrassing to make them. It may, however, be useful to you to know that on this record, R.W. GURNEY would not in present circumstances be given employment on atomic energy work in this country.

7. It appears from your letter that the information already transmitted by us to you has been put to Mr. and Mrs. GURNEY in the course of interviews. We have always understood that the information exchanged between our two Services has been on a confidential basis and that it should not be given public circulation without first obtaining the agreement of the originator. In this instance no such agreement was obtained and you will appreciate that, if our material was disclosed to Mr. or Mrs. GURNEY, the disclosure may have endangered our secret sources. We are most anxious that we should be consulted before any overt use is made of information derived from us.

Yours sincerely,

R. H. HOLLIS  
R.H.Hollis.

J.A. Cimperman Esq.,  
American Embassy,  
1, Grosvenor Square,  
London, W.1.



Your Ref:  
SF.50/6/118/D.C.

253a  
SHELL MEX HOUSE,  
LONDON, W.C.2.

8th August, 1950.  
Rec'd 10.8.50.

Dear Roger, 252A.

I am so sorry to find that I have never written to thank you for your letter of July 25th with the interesting extract from the annual report for 1949 of the Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

Yours sincerely,

*Michael*  
(M. W. Ferrin)

R. H. Hollis, Esq.,  
Box No. 500,  
Parliament Street B.O.,  
London, S.W.1.

Deliv  
11.8.50

CONFIDENTIAL

SF.50/6/118/D.C.

25th July, 1950.

Dear Michael,

I have been looking through the annual report for 1949 of the Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, and I think that you might be interested to have the following extract :-

"Atomic Energy Act of 1946.

This act, approved by the President on August 1, 1946, gives the F.B.I. responsibility for investigating "the character, association, and loyalty" of all Atomic Energy Commission employees and applicants, and of all other persons having access to restricted Atomic Energy data. The F.B.I. is also responsible for investigating all alleged criminal violations of the Act.

F.B.I. investigations under this Act are not made for the purpose of "clearing" or not "clearing" individuals, or passing upon the question of access to restricted data of the Atomic Energy Commission. The F.B.I. does not make recommendations as to whether the individual in question should or should not be employed. These are matters for the decision of the Atomic Energy Commission.

The F.B.I. has absolutely nothing to do with the physical protection of Atomic Energy installations or with the guarding, handling or protecting of Atomic Energy security data, materials or products or the prevention of "leaks" concerning highly restricted information. These are the responsibilities of the Atomic Energy Commission. While the misfiling and loss of secret documents are the primary responsibility of the Atomic Energy Commission, the F.B.I. will investigate where there is an allegation or evidence of theft or misappropriation of such data.

During the 1949 fiscal year, 48,696 requests for applicant and employee investigations were received by the F.B.I. from the Atomic Energy Commission."

Yours sincerely,

R. H. HOLLIS

R.H.Hollis.

M.W.Perrin Esq., O.B.E.,  
Ministry of Supply,  
Shell Mex House,  
Strand, W.C.2.

CONFIDENTIAL

V/VH

D.B. through B.2.

/ 250b

I suggest that your draft minutes goes rather too far in meeting F.B.I. demands. Could not the broad directive be that we should apply the same standards to F.B.I. cases that we do to our own? That would cover your para (2) on page 2. To assist us in applying the broad directive in practice, it might be added (1) that, in cases of pure U.S. security interest, we should take fully into account F.B.I. traces, even when we have no adverse record and should make such enquiries on them as in our judgment seem reasonable and practicable; and (2) that in cases of joint Anglo-U.S. security interest we should adopt a similar policy but interpret what is reasonable and practicable in a wide sense. I think that this puts in different words the sense of your paras. (1) and (3) on page 2, except that it does not lay on us the obligation of ourselves acting, or of asking the Police to act, on a plausible pretext by doing something which we do not really think will promote security.

If we go so far, I do not think that Cimperman is likely to sneak on us to the Boss. I agree that he may go to S.B., but does it matter much if he does?

*G.R. Mitchell*

G.R. Mitchell.

D.B.

I think that I agree with what Mitchell says, with the exception that I do not think that it is necessary or desirable to refer to cases where there is a joint

/British

N.B.

Further action on the draft circular ~~xxx~~ at 250b has been postponed pending discussions resulting in the letter at 254a and the F.B.I. answer to this.

D.C. Sec.

VH

British-U.S. interest. If there is a British security interest involved, then naturally our actions will be governed by our normal policy, and I see no reason, just because there is an American interest, why we should be led to do something which we find it difficult or undesirable to do in pursuance of our own interests. Surely the case we are trying to cater for is the one where only U.S. interests are involved, and where we have to guard against not only the dissipation of our own effort but also against the danger of being publicly identified as a mere tool of the Americans.

I particularly agree with Mitchell that the security grounds for our actions should be real and not plausible.

Finally, I must confess that the directive which I should find easiest to interpret in B.2. is the last paragraph of my minute to you of the 27th June.

B.2.  
18.7.50.

*J.H. Marriott*  
J.H. Marriott.

I think that I agree with what Mitchell says, with the exception that I do not think that it is necessary or desirable to refer to areas where there is a joint

Army Form A 1007 (10/50)

251A-7/270

BRITISH EMBASSY  
WASHINGTON

CC.01

To: Director-General (Attention D.D.G.)

I enclose a copy of Mr. J. Edgar Hoover's report to the Appropriations Committee for the fiscal year 1949. It may remind one of the annual general meeting of a large commercial company at which the Chairman submits his balance sheet and report to the shareholders.

I think that this report may possibly be of interest to Head Office because it shows what the main interests of the Bureau are and how very much the emphasis is on criminal matters rather than on security intelligence as we know it.

D.C. may care to see para A. on page 17.

*G.T.D. Patterson*

G.T.D. Patterson

July 12, 1950

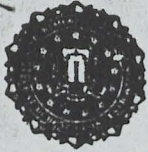
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*CHP* 17 JUL 1950  
TO DDG  
REF SF 50/6/11K -

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*L 17*

*JCH 27-7-50*



United States Department of Justice  
Federal Bureau of Investigation  
Washington, D. C.



IN REPLY, PLEASE REFER TO  
FILE NO. \_\_\_\_\_

REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR OF  
THE FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER

FOR THE FISCAL YEAR 1949

INTRODUCTION

The work of the Federal Bureau of Investigation reflects not only conditions within the United States but is subject to the impact of day to day developments upon a world-wide basis.

As the investigative agency of the Department of Justice, the FBI is responsible for the discharge of assignments imposed upon it by Congressional Enactments and Executive Directives. The increase of crime resulting from the impact of wartime disruption and the extension of Federal criminal law placed new burdens upon the FBI. The international situation was reflected in an intensification of subversive activities within the United States. This resulted in a greater consciousness for security and additional responsibilities being assigned the FBI.

In the discharge of its tasks in the field of internal security, the FBI has profited from experiences gained in World War II and a major emphasis was placed upon preventive measures and a preparedness program keyed to meet any emergency which might arise unexpectedly. Every precautionary measure possible was considered and adopted to emphasize the workability of the democratic processes which have made our nation a beacon light to freedom loving people throughout the world.

Despite the growth of the FBI, we adhere to the basic premise that the first line of defense against the lawless element is the local, county and state law enforcing agencies. Wherever possible, the developments of the FBI have been directed toward making the work of these agencies more effective through increased training and the use of the facilities of the FBI.

As in the past, numerous aggravated crimes of violence bring a local clamor for FBI intervention. This is contrary to the practice or policies of the FBI in the absence of evidence of violations of a Federal law. Even though such intervention would receive local public approval, nevertheless it would constitute an unauthorized exercise of the authority of the FBI and would be unjustified. The FBI investigates only upon the presentation of a complaint or information which, if established by legal evidence, would constitute a matter coming within our legislative or executive authority.

The basic principles governing the operations of the FBI, well known to responsible authorities in the Executive Branch of the government, have been adhered to during the past fiscal year. These include: functioning as a fact finding agency; declining to make recommendations or to arrive at conclusions as a result of our investigations; and the reporting of information in the course of an investigation. The FBI is a public agency and is open to receive complaints or information from anyone. Many of these are valueless, others unrelated and seemingly insignificant but which may later prove of value and still others which when investigated disclose violations of law. When such complaints or information pertains to another government agency, the complainant is either referred to the appropriate agency or the information is transmitted without



comment. The investigative and reporting practices of the FBI require that judgment and decision be withheld until the completion of the investigation. In cases with widespread ramifications a completed file will invariably contain numerous investigative reports. Information furnished by a citizen in one report may be proved by subsequent investigation to be incorrect, modified or corroborated as reflected in later reports.

The FBI's investigative personnel are required to report complaints and statements of witnesses in full. The FBI does not make recommendations or express conclusions. That is the responsibility of United States Attorneys, Department of Justice officials and other Government officials. The responsibility of the FBI is to investigate those matters assigned to it and report the facts. Any other procedure would make the investigator the judge and juror with respect to the information or complaint received and would be alien to the basic responsibility of the FBI as a fact gathering agency.

The FBI does not submit an evaluated report except in two instances: In involved investigations a summary will be prepared for the convenience of the United States Attorney or the Department of Justice wherein irrelevant material is deleted and only evidentiary information is included. In the second instance, in the discharge of its responsibilities as a domestic intelligence agency, summaries of situations are submitted for the information of responsible officials in the Federal Government.

Many situations arise where citizens furnish information upon condition that their identities be protected or where our own Agents or others working for the FBI have penetrated subversive organizations which make it impossible to set forth their identities in investigative reports. In the handling of loyalty investigations, for example, this problem was outlined to the Civil Service Loyalty Review Board, and rather than deprive the government of such information the FBI was requested to report the data given it without revealing the identity of the source of the information.

The value of protecting the identity of undercover Agents was proved in the trial of the 11 Communist leaders in New York. Had their

identities been revealed prematurely their usefulness would have been ended. It is well known that Communists, their fellow travelers and apologists, have utilized every stratagem to force the FBI to disclose the identity of its sources of information. Failing in that they have endeavored to confuse the issue by a program of agitation to discredit information furnished by confidential sources.

The increasing stealth and deceit employed by subversives make the work of the FBI increasingly difficult and require more manpower and ingenuity to secure the information which will prevent a breakdown of our domestic security. The difficulties can well be realized when it is considered that subversives use fictitious names, meet under the cover of darkness and operate in a clandestine manner. Until such time as a national policy can be evolved which will make clandestine and underground activities unprofitable the challenges to the FBI will continue. Suppression and outlawing subversive organizations by legislative enactment are not the answer. As a nation we need have no fears so long as actions of those residing within our shores are "open and above board."

The FBI, dealing as it does with the invariable equations of human nature, constantly finds itself in transition periods when new problems and responsibilities necessitate new approaches. If it is to continue to discharge its responsibilities it must have the support and cooperation of law-abiding citizens. It welcomes constructive, documented criticism and suggestions. As a public organization it is open to the scrutiny of Congress, our courts and a free press. It stands ready to justify its activities and if its procedures can be improved as an organization it is ever desirous of making such improvements.

The very nature of its work makes it an organization of team play. Its record, as in any organization, is the test of its accomplishments.

### SUMMARY OF INVESTIGATIVE ACCOMPLISHMENTS

The total number of convictions in cases investigated by the FBI during the 1949 fiscal year was 8,415. Sentences imposed amounted to 20,077 years, 10 months and 13 days. In addition, there were two death and eight life sentences. There were 5,812 fugitives located in all cases investigated by the FBI. Of all persons brought to court in FBI cases, 97.2 per cent were convicted, 93.9 per cent of the convictions being on pleas of guilty.

As the result of FBI investigative activity during the 1949 fiscal year, returns to the taxpayers totaling \$55,936,030 were effected in the form of fines, savings and recoveries. This figure represents a 65.4 per cent increase over the fiscal year 1948. In addition, Renegotiation Act claims adjusted in favor of the government amounted to \$44,541,305, an increase of 117.2 per cent over the previous fiscal year.

### GENERAL INVESTIGATIVE ACTIVITY

The FBI is charged with investigating violations of Federal laws and collecting evidence in cases wherein the United States is or may be a party in interest.

#### A. Federal Crime Bills of the 1930's

##### Bank Robbery

In 1934, the year the FBI was given jurisdiction, there were 417 bank robberies. A decline began immediately and continued until 1943 when there was a nationwide total of only 22 bank robberies. Through the war and postwar years an increase has been noted and during the 1949 fiscal year there were 96 robberies, 102 burglaries and 44 larcenies in banks within the FBI's investigative jurisdiction. There were 109 convictions. Sentences imposed totaled 1,049 years, 3 months and 23 days. Fines totaling \$54,643 were levied. Recoveries amounted to \$896,370. Several vicious bank robbery gangs were brought to justice.

### Kidnaping

The Federal Kidnaping Statute, passed June 22, 1932, makes unlawful the abduction, interstate transportation, and holding of a person for ransom, reward or otherwise.

Since enactment of the law, the FBI has investigated 366 cases. Of these, 364 have been solved. The two unsolved cases are still under active investigation.

In the 1949 fiscal year there were 23 convictions under the statute. One life sentence was imposed. Other sentences totaled 415 years, 6 months and 2 days.

### Extortion

The Federal Extortion Statute makes it a Federal offense to send through the mail or to transmit interstate by any means a communication threatening to kill, kidnap, or injure an individual or his property, or demanding ransom for the release of a kidnaped person. Since the Act was passed on July 8, 1932, 1,350 convictions have resulted from investigations conducted by the FBI. During the 1949 fiscal year there were 66 convictions, with sentences totaling 185 years, 1 month and 10 days.

### Interstate Transportation of Stolen Property

Aimed at interstate gangs, this Act was passed in the 1930's, making it a Federal offense to transport in interstate or foreign commerce any stolen goods valued at \$5,000 or more. It also provides punishment for the interstate transportation of any altered, falsely made, forged, or counterfeit security of any value, and it has a pledging section covering stolen property valued at \$500 or more, which is transported across state lines and pledged. Among those brought to trial in FBI cases were many professional confidence men, jewel thieves, and fraudulent check artists who were operating on a nationwide basis.

The volume of investigations and the number of convictions for violations involving this Act reached an all time high during the fiscal year. There were 346 convictions with sentences totaling 1,093 years, 1 month and 27 days. Fines totaled \$57,202, and recoveries effected amounted to \$193,590.

Unlawful Flight to Avoid Prosecution, Custody, or Confinement or to Avoid Giving Testimony

The Unlawful Flight to Avoid Prosecution Statute -- commonly known as the Fugitive Felon Act -- makes it unlawful for any person to flee from one State to another for the purpose of avoiding prosecution in cases of murder, kidnaping, burglary, robbery, mayhem, rape, assault with a dangerous weapon and extortion accompanied by threats of violence or to avoid giving testimony in any felony case.

The primary purpose of an FBI investigation under the Fugitive Felon Act is not to bring violators into Federal court but to locate dangerous fugitives so that they can be tried in State court for the vicious State offenses of which they are accused. FBI investigations in this category are often nationwide in scope.

During the 1949 fiscal year 426 fugitives were located, the highest total on record under this Act. Only one was tried and convicted in Federal court.

B. Miscellaneous Major Statutes

Antitrust Matters

The Sherman Antitrust Act, which is the basic statute under which the FBI conducts antitrust investigations, penalizes monopolies and combinations in restraint of trade. There has been a marked increase in such investigations ordered by the Antitrust Division of the Department of Justice in recent years.

During the 1949 fiscal year there were 173 convictions in all of the FBI's antitrust cases.

### Bribery

The Bribery Statute encompasses the bribery of United States officers either by inducement of the offense or by solicitation on the part of the government officer. The FBI places great significance on each case because the integrity of the government service is involved in every violation. In the 1949 fiscal year there were 18 convictions. Sentences totaled 39 years, 3 months and 4 days. Fines levied amounted to \$19,802.

### Crimes on Indian and Government Reservations

The FBI investigates all major crimes on Indian reservations as defined in Chapter 53 of Title 18, of the United States Code and all major crimes occurring on government reservations. In the past fiscal year there were 493 convictions in FBI cases under these statutes. One death sentence and 6 life sentences were imposed. Other sentences totaled 857 years, and 14 days. Fines totaled \$11,020, and recoveries amounted to \$36,944.

### Crimes on the High Seas

The FBI investigates crimes which are committed on the high seas within the maritime jurisdiction of the United States but which are not within the jurisdiction of any particular state. In the fiscal year 1949 there were 188 convictions in FBI cases under this caption. Sentences totaling 114 years, 7 months and 25 days were imposed. Fines totaled \$1,263. Recoveries effected amounted to \$3,721.

### Escaped Federal Prisoners

The FBI is responsible for locating all Federal prisoners who escape from the custody of the Attorney General or his authorized representative or from any institution in which they are confined by direction of the Attorney General, and for locating any individual who escapes from Federal custody prior to conviction and sentence, providing the offense for which he was being held at the time of escape was within the primary investigative jurisdiction of the Bureau. Similarly, the Bureau conducts investigations to locate Federal probation violator fugitives, conditional release violator fugitives, and parole violator fugitives, providing the fugitives

were originally convicted for offenses investigated by the FBI. In the three latter types of cases FBI investigations are aimed solely at locating the fugitives. The FBI collects evidence during investigations to locate escaped Federal prisoners for use in the prosecution of individuals who have violated Federal statutes by the act of escaping, or attempting to escape, as well as those persons who aid or assist the prisoners in escaping or harbor such escaped prisoners while being sought.

During the past fiscal year, 541 Federal fugitives were located in all FBI cases of this kind. There were 101 convictions in this category. Sentences totaled 151 years, 4 months and 18 days.

#### Federal Reserve Act

Under this general classification of FBI cases are two principal Federal statutes: the Federal Reserve Act and the National Bank Act, which provide penalties for embezzlement or related offenses on the part of officers or employees of national banks, state banks which are members of the Federal Reserve System, and of state or national banks which are insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation.

In the 1949 fiscal year the loot involved in such cases investigated by the FBI amounted to nearly \$6,000,000. There were 134 convictions during the year in these cases. Sentences totaled 454 years and 1 month. Fines totaled \$22,605. Recoveries effected by FBI investigations amounted to \$640,323.

#### Impersonation

The Impersonation Statute penalizes anyone who falsely represents himself as an official or employee of the United States Government to demand or obtain a thing of value, or who acts in the role of the official or employee whom he impersonates.

In the fiscal year 1949 there were 155 convictions in all FBI cases handled under the general Impersonation classification. Sentences totaled 323 years, 1 month and 17 days. Fines in the amount of \$5,350, were levied, and recoveries amounted to \$9,496.

Interstate Transportation of Stolen  
Motor Vehicles or Aircraft

Criminal activity within the purview of this statute has been particularly intense during the postwar period when automobiles have been costly and hard to get. In the year ending June 30, 1949, there were 10,005 automobiles recovered in cases in this category investigated by the FBI. There were 3,625 convictions. Sentences totaled 9,762 years, and 12 days. Fines in the amount of \$36,747 were levied, recoveries amounted to \$12,839,049, and 617 fugitives were located.

Theft From Interstate Shipment

The theft or embezzlement of any material which is moving as, or is a part of, an interstate or foreign shipment, constitutes a violation of the Theft From Interstate Shipment Statute. The act also provides penalties for any person who unlawfully breaks the seal or lock of, or enters with intent to commit larceny, any railroad car, motor truck, aircraft, vessel, or other vehicle which contains interstate or foreign shipments.

The investigation of crimes under this statute resulted in 873 convictions during the fiscal year 1949. Total sentences imposed amounted to 1,848 years, 10 months and 14 days. Fines of \$51,183 were levied, and recoveries totaled \$280,496.

Theft of Government Property

Violations under this caption include not only the theft but also the destruction, robbery, embezzlement, and illegal possession of government property. There were 505 convictions in cases investigated by the FBI under this group of Federal statutes during the 1949 fiscal year. Sentences imposed totaled 878 years, 11 months and 8 days. Fines in the amount of \$56,434 were levied, and recoveries amounted to \$244,607.



### White Slave Traffic Act

Enacted into law on June 25, 1910, the White Slave Traffic Act was designed principally to curtail commercialized vice and prostitution operating in interstate and foreign commerce. During the 1949 fiscal year there were 138 convictions, with sentences totaling 352 years, and 14 days. Fines in the amount of \$7,000 were imposed.

### C. Civil, Fraud and Other Matters

Within this category of general investigative activities are many matters closely related to or growing out of the war and postwar adjustment.

#### Court of Claims

The FBI investigates claims against the government brought by war contractors and others who sold goods or built facilities under government contract. Most of the cases are an aftermath of the second World War. They fall into two general categories: (1) those involving the construction of barracks of war workers' housing projects, and (2) those involving the government's requisitioning of vessels during hostilities. The claims in general charge the United States with having contributed to delays which resulted in increased costs or with having given inadequate compensation for property seized under emergency proclamations.

Savings to the government in the amount of \$21,805,750, resulted from decisions in Court of Claims cases investigated by the FBI during the 1949 fiscal year.

#### Deserters

The FBI, upon request, has been assisting the Armed Service in locating deserters. When apprehended by the FBI, deserters are turned over to their particular branch of the service for prosecution under military law. The only civil prosecutions which result from these FBI investigations are those involving persons who willfully harbor deserters.

During the 1949 fiscal year 4,771 deserters from the various branches of the Armed Services were located in cases investigated by the FBI. Two harboring convictions resulted.

#### Federal Tort Claims Act of 1946

This statute permits suit against the government in Federal court without individual legislative acts of Congress. The FBI investigates claims or potential claims against the government in excess of \$1,000.

Savings to the government in the amount of \$5,981,642 resulted in all Federal Tort Claims Act cases investigated by the FBI and settled in court during the 1949 fiscal year.

#### Fraud Against the Government

In all cases handled by the FBI under the Fraud Against the Government caption in the fiscal year 1949 there were 111 convictions for criminal violations. Prison sentences imposed totaled 166 years, 10 months and 25 days. Fines levied were \$137,501. Savings and recoveries effected amounted to \$1,394,026.

#### Illegal Wearing of the Uniform and Military Insignia

The FBI has primary investigative jurisdiction over a group of statutes prohibiting the illegal wearing of the United States uniform, the illegal wearing and manufacture of military insignia and decorations, and the illegal wearing of the uniform of a friendly foreign country. In the 1949 fiscal year there were 167 convictions resulting in sentences totaling 148 years, 4 months and 8 days. Fines imposed were \$2,294.

#### Renegotiation Acts

The Renegotiation Acts of 1942 and 1943 allow the government to examine books of wartime contractors and reclaim any profits which a Price Adjustment Board declares excessive. Most such

cases are settled bilaterally, but sometimes the contractor protests the decision of the Price Adjustment Board and files a petition in tax court for a redetermination of profits. When this happens the Department of Justice may request an FBI audit of the petitioner's books and records. Renegotiation Acts cases thus investigated by the FBI in the 1949 fiscal year were settled in favor of the government in amounts totaling \$44,541,305, an increase of 117.2 per cent over the previous fiscal year.

#### Selective Service

The Selective Training and Service Act of 1940, which supplied the armed forces with manpower during World War II, expired March 31, 1947. On that date, the FBI had 8,248 pending cases under the Act, and approximately 450 of these involved re-employment rights of veterans. As of June 30, 1949, there were 968 cases still pending under the 1940 Act and approximately 69 of these were re-employment cases.

On June 24, 1948, the Selective Service Act of 1948 became effective providing penalties for failure or refusal to register, report for induction as ordered, or to comply with other requirements of the Act. Induction of men into the armed forces was discontinued during the year because early inductions and voluntary enlistments brought the armed forces up to authorized strength.

During the 1949 fiscal year there were 292 convictions under both Acts resulting in sentences totaling 476 years, 3 months and 3 days. During the year 225 fugitives were apprehended. Since the inception of FBI jurisdiction under these Acts, there have been 16,465 convictions in all cases investigated by the FBI. Sentences imposed totaled 39,599 years, 5 months and 3 days. The total fines, savings and recoveries effected under the Acts amounted to \$1,498,340. In all cases investigated by the FBI up to June 30, 1949, there have been 28,626 Selective Service fugitives located.

### Veterans Administration Matters

Offenses under this caption are those in which veterans or their beneficiaries and other individuals make fraudulent claims in connection with benefits provided by the government under the various laws which Congress has passed since 1914 providing pensions, hospitalization, education, and other forms of remuneration for veterans and their dependents.

In the 1949 fiscal year there were 590 convictions in cases investigated by the FBI in the field of Veterans Administration matters. Sentences imposed totaled 980 years, 6 months and 16 days. Fines totaled \$48,115, and recoveries effected amounted to \$149,253.

#### D. Civil Rights and Related Matters

All investigations under such classifications as Civil Rights and Domestic Violence, Involuntary Servitude and Slavery, Jury Tampering, Election Laws, Intimidation of Witnesses, and Obstruction of Justice are handled by the FBI with a maximum of care and expedition.

Over the years the training given to all FBI Agents has included a study of Civil Rights matters and instructions in the techniques of handling them. A special Civil Rights school has been established in the FBI where select, experienced Special Agents receive special training in Civil Rights matters. These specialists are assigned to handle investigations under the broad classification of Civil Rights and the results of these investigations are reviewed by a special Civil Rights Section in FBI Headquarters. Periodically, the Agents in the field who handle these urgent assignments attend refresher courses and receive additional training in Civil Rights matters.

During the 1949 fiscal year there were 6 convictions under the classification of Civil Rights and Domestic Violence. There was one conviction under the classification of Involuntary Servitude

and Slavery, one under Jury Tampering, 3 under Intimidation of Witnesses and one under Obstruction of Justice. Sentences imposed in these 12 convictions totaled 39 years and 8 months.

E. Table of Investigative Accomplishments

The following table gives details of accomplishments in all investigative classifications in which statistics were tabulated during the year. Some of the classifications shown have not been specifically mentioned above.

SUMMARY OF STATISTICS FOR THE 1949 FISCAL YEAR

CLASSIFICATION	Title	CONVICTIONS	ACTUAL, SUSPENDED AND PROBATIONARY SENTENCES				FINES IMPOSED	SAVINGS and RECOVERIES	FUGITIVES LOCATED	AUTOS
			Death	Life	Years	Months				
Neutrality Matters		10			25	6	\$ 2,500	0	2	
National Firearms and Federal Firearms Acts		8			28	9	2			
Kidnaping		23		1	415	6	2			
Extortion		66			105	1	425		10	
Loaft from Interstate Shipment		873			1,848	10	51,183		26	
Veterans' Administration Matters		570			980	6	48,115	280,496	104	
Selective Training and Service Act, 1940		197			332	16	7,805	149,253	112	
Selective Service Act, 1948		95			144	2	525	10,815	153	
National Motor Vehicle Theft Act		3,625			9,763	12	36,747	12,839,049	617	10,005
Patents		1				6	100			
Copyrights		3					800	2,050		
National Bank and Federal Reserve Acts		134			454	1	22,605	640,323	18	
White Slave Traffic Act		138			352	14	7,000		70	
Mail Frauds		24			61	3	3,085	735	2	
Misrepresentation of U. S. Citizenship		9			26	9	1,000			
Passports and Visas										
Deportation; Harboring Deportees, Enticing to Desert		2			6		500		1	
Illegal Wearing of Uniform		167			148	4	2,294	40	3,113	
Civil Rights and Domestic Violence		6			13	6	50		14	
Crime on the High Seas		188			114	7	1,269	3,721	2	
Fraud Against the Government		111			166	10	137,501	1,394,086	14	
Impersonation		155			323	1	5,350	9,496	21	
National Bankruptcy Act		25			80	2	22,000	122,001	81	
Involuntary Servitude and Slavery		1			3	6	2,500		15	
Jury Tampering		1			4					
Theft, Embezzlement or Illegal Possession of Government Property		505			878	11	55,431	244,607	39	
Federal Corrupt Practice Act		5					3,850			
Bribery		18			39	3	19,802	3,200	1	
Antitrust		173				4	549,221			
Treason		5	1	1	41	6	31,000			
Miscellaneous		16			19	11	2,601	6,074,549	2	
Contempt of Court		16			4	6	100			
Government and Indian Reservation Matters		493	1	6	857	14	11,020	36,944	3	
Interstate Commerce, except Thefts From		39			104	3	10,655	7,534	35	
Intimidation of Witnesses		3			18	4	500		6	
Perjury		14			42	2	351			
Bombing and Bombs		1			3		2,000		1	
Escaped Federal Prisoners		101			151	4				
Illegal Use of Government Transportation Requests									541	
War Risk Insurance								120		
Court of Claims								204,981		
Emergency Relief Organizations		2			5			21,805,750		
Interstate Transportation of Stolen Property		346			1,093	1	57,202	193,590	1	
Unlawful Flight to Avoid Prosecution, Confinement, or the Giving of Testimony		1			2			1,660	237	
Killing or Assaulting Federal Officers		12			15	10	700	700	426	
Irregularities in Federal Penal Institutions		1			1			1,000	3	
Bank Robbery, Burglary and Larceny		109			1,049	3	54,643	896,370	29	
Antiracketeering		6			44	5	6,750			
Ascertaining Financial Ability								228,072		
Subotage		1			1	3				
Federal Train Wreck Statute		4			12			75		
Subversive Activities										
National Cattle Theft Act		10			10	1	2,000	4,046	1	
Servicemen's Dependents Allowance Act		79			204	3	1,077	32,467	7	
Allien Property Custodian Matters								3,002,621	30	
Bank Default		1			3					
Federal Tort Claims Act								5,981,642	2	
Harboring Fugitives		1				3	100		1	
Obstruction of Justice		1				4				
TOTALS		8,415	2	8	20,077	10	\$1,164,077	\$54,771,933	5,812	10,005

Renegotiation Act Claims Adjusted in favor of the Government . . . \$44,541,305

## GENERAL INTERNAL SECURITY OPERATIONS

Since the outbreak of World War II in 1939, the FBI has had primary responsibility for collecting information relating to the general security of the nation.

The FBI receives daily much data concerning internal security matters. If information is received reflecting a violation within the investigative jurisdiction of the FBI, painstaking, careful inquiries must be made to determine the truth or falsity of this information. If the data pertains to a matter over which the FBI has no jurisdiction it will be immediately referred to the interested government agency without deductive evaluations, conclusions or recommendations.

## SPECIAL SECURITY OPERATIONS

FBI activity in this category is largely in the nature of applicant and employee investigations. The bulk of the work derives from Acts of Congress or Presidential Orders in which the FBI is specially designated to make security, character, or loyalty checks.

### A. Atomic Energy Act of 1946

This act, approved by the President on August 1, 1946, gives the FBI responsibility for investigating "the character, association, and loyalty" of all Atomic Energy Commission employees and applicants, and of all other persons having access to restricted Atomic Energy data. The FBI is also responsible for investigating all alleged criminal violations of the Act.

FBI investigations under this Act are not made for the purpose of "clearing" or not "clearing" individuals, or passing upon the question of access to restricted data of the Atomic Energy Commission. The FBI does not make recommendations as to whether the individual in question should or should not be employed. These are matters for the decision of the Atomic Energy Commission.

The FBI has absolutely nothing to do with the physical protection of Atomic Energy installations or with the guarding, handling or protecting of Atomic Energy security data, materials or products or the prevention of "leaks" concerning highly restricted information. These are the responsibilities of the Atomic Energy Commission. While the misfiling and loss of secret documents are the primary responsibility of the Atomic Energy Commission, the FBI will investigate where there is an allegation or evidence of theft or misappropriation of such data.

During the 1949 fiscal year, 48,696 requests for applicant and employee investigations were received by the FBI from the Atomic Energy Commission.

**B. Federal Employees' Loyalty Program**

On March 21, 1947, the President signed Executive Order Number 9835 outlining procedures for the administration of a Loyalty Program covering all civilian employees and applicants in the Executive Branch of the government. The order was based on recommendations made by a temporary commission on employee loyalty which the President had created a few months before. It was implemented by a Congressional Act on July 24, 1947.

Under the order, the FBI is required to search through its files the names and fingerprints of all employees and applicants for positions in the Executive Branch of the government, and to report any information indicating disloyalty to the American form of government which is found. If a search discloses information of this type, the FBI conducts full field investigations and submits complete reports.

The FBI has nothing to do with the hiring or firing of employees in other agencies. In the Loyalty Program, as in its Atomic Energy investigations and all other work, the FBI is strictly a fact-finding organization. The facts collected are reported without bias, conclusions, or recommendations. It is the responsibility of the employing agencies and the Loyalty Hearing Boards to weigh the facts and take or decline administrative action.



In the 12-month period from July 1, 1948, to June 30, 1949, a total of 550,087 loyalty forms of incumbents, appointees, and applicants were processed. Full field investigations were ordered in 4,218 cases predicated upon the processing of loyalty forms, the receipt of complaints, and specific requests for investigation from the Civil Service Commission and other agencies. During the 1949 fiscal year, 6,472 investigations were closed.

Since the inception of the Loyalty Program on August 1, 1947, a total of 2,571,062 loyalty forms have been processed, 9,728 full field investigations have been initiated, and 9,104 of these investigations have been closed. As of June 30, 1949, there were 624 full field investigations pending and the FBI has returned to the Civil Service Commission 2,561,046 applicant, incumbent and appointee forms marked "No Disloyal Data." This represents 99.6 per cent of the total forms processed by the FBI.

C. Applicant Investigations

During the fiscal year 1949 pursuant to Legislative Enactments and Executive Directives the FBI was called upon to conduct a total of 7,181 applicant investigations of a security nature for other government agencies as reflected by the following tabulation:

European Recovery Program	3,149
Voice of America Program	2,544
National Security Resources Board	245
Greek-Turkey Aid and Post UNRRA Bills	108
Institute of Inter-American Affairs	90
Central Intelligence Agency	<u>934</u>
Public Law 843, Delegates to International Labor Organization	106
Public Law 643, Delegates to World Health Organization	<u>5</u>
	7,181

D. Special Applicant Investigations for  
the Department of Justice and Other  
Government Agencies

During the 1949 fiscal year the FBI completed 447 investigations for the Department of Justice of persons under consideration for judicial positions, positions as United States Attorney, Assistant United

State Attorney, and United States Marshal, and legal and technical positions in the Department.

In the same period the FBI completed 3,403 investigations of applicants for the position of Field Deputy Marshal, Office Deputy Marshal, and maintenance employees in the buildings occupied by the Department of Justice and of various applicants for clerical positions in the Department.

The FBI completed 182 investigations during the year of persons under consideration for highly important governmental positions other than in the Department of Justice.

IDENTIFICATION, LABORATORY AND  
TRAINING FACILITIES

A. Identification Division

On June 30, 1949, the close of the Identification Division's twenty-fifth year of service, there were 112,024,618 fingerprint records on file. Fingerprint cards received during the 1949 fiscal year totaled 3,508,480, a daily average of 13,867.

Below is a statistical summary of the Identification Division's accomplishments for the 1949 fiscal year.

	<u>Fiscal Year 1949</u>
Prints received and retained:	
Criminal (Incl. Suspects)	1,191,176
Alien Registration	159,673
Personal Identification	41,028
Civil Service	19
Loyalty Program	594,031
Miscellaneous (Incl. Noncriminal Dead, Eliminations)	879,697
Total number of prints received and retained	2,865,624
Number of contributors	12,138
Number of foreign countries and ter- ritories cooperating with FBI in the International Exchange of Fingerprints	79
Prints transmitted to foreign countries	1,580
Identifications made in foreign countries	170
Prints received from foreign countries	12,395
Identifications made on foreign prints	2,962
Fingerprints of dead persons received	10,504
Identifications made on dead prints	4,479
Total number of identifications answered	1,094,855

Percentage of criminal identifications	73.68
Number of fugitives identified by fingerprint searches	12,780
Number of fugitives on whom wanted notices were posted as of the end of the year (Included in this total are 10,450 parole violators and 1,272 probation violators)	83,508
Total prints in possession	112,024,618

B. FBI Laboratory

During the 1949 fiscal year 21,280 requests for assistance were made of the Laboratory, 15,235 being in connection with FBI investigations, 524 from other Federal agencies, and the remaining 5,521 from non-Federal law enforcement agencies throughout the nation in connection with the investigations of criminal matters. In connection with these requests the Laboratory received 88,435 specimens of evidence for examination, 70,503 of them in connection with FBI work, 2,241 of them from other Federal agencies and 15,691 from non-Federal agencies. These specimens required 102,327 scientific examinations of various types, the submission of written reports, testimony in 217 cases, and depositions in lieu of testimony in 1 case.

In connection with the operation of the National Fraudulent Check File the FBI Laboratory received for examination 15,524 fraudulent checks having a total face value of \$2,817,912. The writers of 4,485 of these checks were identified with signatures on fingerprint cards.

Administratively, the FBI Laboratory is divided into four sections: (1) cryptanalysis and translation, (2) document, (3) physics and chemistry, (4) radio and electrical. The figures below indicate the volume and type of work handled in each of these sections during the 1949 fiscal year.

<u>SECTION</u>	<u>1949</u>
Cryptanalysis and Translation Section:	
Cryptanalysis . . . . .	7,760
Translation . . . . .	<u>22,830</u>
TOTAL	<u>30,590</u>

Document Section:

Charred paper examinations . . . . .	8
Handwriting and handprinting . . . . .	40,355
Indented writing . . . . .	70
Ink and pencil examinations . . . . .	132
Latent treatment . . . . .	2,427
Obliterated writing . . . . .	3,703
Paper examinations . . . . .	1,564
Photographic examinations . . . . .	79
Portrait parle examinations . . . . .	29
Shoeprint examinations . . . . .	190
Tiretread examinations . . . . .	46
Typewriting and other mechanical impressions . . . . .	9,038
Miscellaneous . . . . .	<u>1,806</u>

TOTAL 59,447

Physics and Chemistry Section:

Biochemical . . . . .	1,890
Biological . . . . .	673
Explosives . . . . .	159
Fibers . . . . .	1,901
General chemical . . . . .	366
Glass fractures . . . . .	103
Gunpowder tests . . . . .	125
Guns and ammunition . . . . .	2,005
Metallurgical . . . . .	128
Number restoration . . . . .	81
Petrographic or geologic . . . . .	1,402
Pharmacological . . . . .	82
Secret writing . . . . .	183
Spectrographic analyses . . . . .	1,462
Tool marks . . . . .	831
Toxicological . . . . .	207
Miscellaneous . . . . .	<u>690</u>

TOTAL 12,288

Radio and Electrical Section:

Miscellaneous . . . . .	<u>2</u>
-------------------------	----------

TOTAL 2

GRAND TOTAL 102,327

### C. Training of FBI Personnel

During the 1949 fiscal year the FBI continued its policy of affording practical training to its personnel.

#### Training New Agents

To be eligible for appointment as a Special Agent, the applicant must be a graduate of a resident law school and a member of the bar or a graduate of a resident accounting school and a Certified Public Accountant. The FBI training program was designed on the basis of experience, need and a recognition of a higher than average educational base.

It is significant to observe that the training covers 175 subjects over a period of 12 weeks. In addition, numerous practical tests are given at frequent intervals. The instructors at the FBI Academy are required to certify to the fitness of each new Agent before he is assigned to our field service. During the course of training for new Agents emphasis is placed upon the absolute importance of protecting and preserving the rights of individuals who may be the subject of an investigation by the FBI. To this end, courses of instruction include civil rights, ethics, constitutional history and constitutional law, professionalism in law enforcement, as well as the law of arrests, searches and seizures.

#### In-Service Training

During the 1949 fiscal year the policy of affording additional training for Special Agents was continued and 19 separate classes of FBI Agents received the regular In-Service Training Courses. This program is intended to refresh experienced Agents in those basic subjects, procedures and techniques which are useful from year to year but on which constant refresher training is effective. Such training continues for two weeks and is highlighted by practical work in firearms and the solution of hypothetical problems involving both criminal and security matters.

### Specialized Schools

From time to time special schools are organized in the FBI Academy to provide higher specialized training for selected groups of experienced Agents. The operation of such schools is governed by the practical and immediate needs of the FBI and the men chosen for them are Agents who have special aptitudes or experience. The specialized courses in no way supersede or overlap the regular new Agents' training and the training afforded in the field and in In-Service courses. Specialized schools have been devoted to special training on matters such as Civil Rights and Domestic Violence, major criminal cases and espionage and sabotage problems.

### Inspections and Field Training

Conferences of Special Agents are held at periodic intervals in the 51 Field Divisions on current problems in order that at all times each Special Agent will be fully apprised of Bureau instructions and regulations.

The Headquarters staff of Inspectors review administrative and investigative operations of each field office on a definite schedule. This is a technique devised to insure uniformity as well as to insure that basic regulations and procedure are being followed. During these inspections, each Agent is examined on FBI rules, regulations and instructions.

Promotions are based solely upon merit and ability. Regardless of seniority the Special Agent is judged upon the basis of his current performance.

### Clerical Training

Clerical employees are likewise afforded training which is deemed essential to equip them for the proper performance of their duties. A series of schools is in continuous operation for the purpose of training clerical employees in typewriting and

shorthand. In-Service training is afforded to clerical employees designed to test their efficiency and to keep them abreast of developments.

D. FBI National Academy

The FBI National Academy was founded on July 29, 1935, to promote adequate training and professional standards among all law enforcement agencies. The Academy offers a 12-week course three times each year to law enforcement officers who are nominated by their local superiors and who are accepted after investigation by the FBI. No tuition or fees of any kind are charged. The faculty and facilities used in the training of FBI Agents are utilized, and, in addition, persons in highly specialized fields serve as guest lecturers. The first ten weeks of training are devoted to a general course in law enforcement. In the final two weeks the men take specialized training in subjects selected by the heads of their respective departments.

The National Academy stresses police administration and police training. It has been built around the idea that the few carefully selected men who attend will promote professional standards in administration and training in their own departments.

Three sessions of the Academy with enrollment totaling 163 officers were completed during the year. With the graduation of the 41st Session on July 1, 1949, the number of graduates totaled 2,024 representing every state in the Union, all territorial possessions and many foreign countries.

It is estimated that the training given these men has been made available locally to more than 100,000 police officers.

E. FBI Field Police Training Schools

These schools are the means by which training of the type offered in the National Academy is

made available locally to law enforcement officers. In all 51 Field Divisions of the FBI there are specially trained Agents who, in addition to their regular investigative duties, act as instructors and course planners for training schools established by municipal, county or state law enforcement agencies. The initiative in setting up schools is taken by the local agencies and the FBI participates only upon specific request. Normally most of the instruction is given by FBI Agents and FBI National Academy graduates.

In the 1949 fiscal year the FBI participated in 1,510 local police training schools with an estimated attendance of 75,500 officers. At the request of local authorities, specialized training was afforded by the FBI to approximately 19,450 officers attending 389 strategically located schools throughout the nation. These specialized schools supplement the recruit courses, basic In-Service courses and advanced In-Service courses afforded to law enforcement. Two hundred fifteen specialized schools were conducted in firearms, 98 in traffic law enforcement and 57 in fingerprint work.

As a coordinating effort, the FBI sponsors law enforcement conferences on an annual basis. At these conferences, police executives from the various law enforcement agencies discuss their common problems and prepare programs to improve the operation of law enforcement. At such conferences, the FBI is able to keep police officials throughout the nation informed on matters of mutual interest.

#### UNIFORM CRIME REPORTING

One of the prominent cooperative functions of the FBI is the Uniform Crime Reporting Program which was inaugurated in January of 1930 by the International Association of Chiefs of Police and undertaken by the FBI in September of 1930, pursuant to an act of Congress. Under this program, the FBI acts as a central clearinghouse for statistics compiled by various local law enforcement agencies throughout the country. This includes the reporting of offenses known to the police, offenses cleared by arrest, persons arrested, persons found guilty and the number of police employees.



The submission of monthly and annual reports is on a voluntary basis. Semiannually the FBI makes a tabulation of all statistics made available to it and publishes them in the form of the Uniform Crime Reports Bulletin. These bulletins are then made available to all contributors and the public.

PUBLICATIONS FURNISHED TO LAW  
ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES

The FBI Law Enforcement Bulletin, which is a monthly publication, is distributed by the FBI on a restricted basis to law enforcement officials. This Bulletin, which was begun in 1932, has established itself as the professional journal in American law enforcement. Through its pages local law enforcement is advised of the latest investigative techniques, matters pertaining to fingerprinting, the latest methods of police training, and the up-to-date services available in the field of scientific crime detection.



D.G., through D.C. and D.D.G.

Both B.1. and B.2. have asked me for a ruling on the question of the extent to which they should meet the increasingly detailed enquiries asked of us by the F.B.I. These now tend to go a long way outside normal enquiries previously put to us so that we are being asked to make a variety of direct enquiries from private persons, firms, etc. in the U.K.

I have already explained to Cimperman that with the best will in the world a great many of these enquiries are beyond our powers, that we do not make direct enquiries of the public in our own name and that if we are to ask the Police to do so we must have a good security reason for so doing. I also explained that we were able to make certain enquiries in a limited field from long-established confidential contacts and were at all times able to make direct enquiries through Government agencies. To the extent that we could operate through our own facilities we ~~would~~<sup>were</sup> very ready to give him all the help in our power.

I am sure it will be appreciated also that, if we draw too rigid a limitation round enquiries they address to us, Cimperman will:

- a) report to <sup>the</sup> Boss who is currently only too ready to believe him that M.I.5 are holding back;
- b) try to get the enquiries we reject met by Scotland Yard.

It should also be noted that the recent increase in requests for direct enquiries from the public arises mainly from the present F.B.I. programme of loyalty checks. In a great many of the cases, therefore, there is no obvious security starting point to justify exceptional measures either by ourselves or by the police.

In the above circumstances, I suggest that B.1. and B.2. should be given the following broad directive:

- 1) In general it is the policy of this office to tender every assistance to the F.B.I., but in doing this we cannot be expected to adopt measures or make enquiries that would not be justified in cases of purely British interest.
- 2) In cases coming within the above category, where the enquiries asked for go beyond our own resources, we are justified in asking the Police to make direct enquiries from the public when these are judged reasonable and applicable.
- 3) In answering F.B.I. vetting enquiries or loyalty checks, we are not justified in going beyond what we would consider reasonably in a British vetting enquiry.

- 1) In cases arising out of a common Anglo-American security interest we should do our utmost to answer F.B.I. enquiries. Where these go beyond our own facilities, and where we can fully explain the security origin, we should ask the police to make direct enquiries from the public.
- 2) We should not make direct overt enquiries or ask the police to make them for us simply in aid of the F.B.I. vetting system. In these cases we should confine ourselves to consulting our records. It would be inconsistent to make such enquiries for the U.S. authorities when we have refused to do so for our own British departments.
- 3) In order to go as far as we possibly can to aid the F.B.I. in their own loyalty programme, we should be prepared to make direct enquiries using our own facilities, or passing them on to the police, wherever a plausible security reason for so doing can be produced. This will in fact mean in cases where we already have adverse records or where the F.B.I. supply us with their own suspicions.

243a

BRITISH EMBASSY  
WASHINGTON

CC.01

Director-General (Attention D.D.G.)

*Car 2 3/5*

Mr. Ladd of the F.B.I. was the only member of the Bureau to be included in Civil Service pay increases which were made public yesterday. Formerly his ceiling was \$10,000 a year but he can now receive \$11,200 to \$12,000. Herewith the relevant newspaper cutting from today's Washington Post.

April 26, 1950

*G.T.D. Patterson*

G.T.D. Patterson

ENCL cutting  
*AP* = 2 MAY 1950  
TO DDG  
REF SF 50/6/118

*[Handwritten signature]*  
*[Handwritten initials]*  
2-5-50

## Have Gone Underground

# Reds More Active Than Nazis Were, Congress Told by Hoover

By the United Press

FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover has informed Congress that subversive Communists are much more active in the United States now than the Nazis and Fascists were during World War II, it was revealed yesterday.

"There is a larger volume of subversive activities than existed at any period during the last World War," Hoover told a closed-door meeting of Senate Appropriations subcommittee on February 3. His testimony was made public yesterday.

Hoover appeared to request increased appropriations for a larger FBI administrative and investigative staff. He said part of the

money is needed to handle "internal security" cases.

The "orbit of Communist control," he explained, has increased from one-seventh of the world's population in 1917 to one-third of the world's population today.

"The intensification of communism and underground activity in the United States has increased proportionately," he said.

Hoover said the Communists have launched an all-out drive to infiltrate heavy industry and communications. A partial breakdown of its 54,174 members reflect the party's concentration on heavy See HOOVER, Page 21, Column 7

THE WASHINGTON POST  
Friday, June 9, 1950 21

## Reds Very Busy, Hoover Says

HOOVER—From Page 1

centers of population, he said. Thus they would be able to sabotage industry in an emergency.

"Even though there are only 54,174 members of the party, the fact remains that the party leaders themselves boast that for every party member there are 10 others who follow the party line and who are ready, willing and able to do the party's work," he said.

The recent conviction of the 11 Communist leaders has driven the party into concentrated underground activity, Hoover said, and no party cards were issued in 1949 or 1950. Maintenance of membership records also has been discontinued, he said.

"To counteract the FBI's penetration of the Communist Party, its leaders have established a far-reaching and vigorous loyalty program of its own, calling for the establishment of investigating committees in each State and a thorough investigation of each member of the party as to personal history, activities, associations, contacts and length of membership," he said.

The 13-member executive committee of the Communist Party has set up a three-man subcommittee to investigate itself, he added.

Hoover said all these activities have made it more difficult for the FBI to maintain its sources of information in the party.

Party members now speak "in a jargon of double talk" and use codes for their correspondence.

In addition, he said, a courier system has been established to protect confidential communications.

"Public meetings are maintained at an absolute minimum," he said "party records have been destroyed or removed to clandestine hiding places.

"Secret printing facilities and supplies have been secreted for future underground operations. Transfers of party members from one district to another are now controlled through the use of an elaborate identification system."

Hoover said the Communists recently have stepped up their activities in the steel, heavy machinery, mining, communications, transportation, electrical and maritime industries.

But he said the "most amazing" thing to him was the way they have been able to infiltrate the legal profession. The National Lawyers Guild has been highly critical of some FBI activities.

"It is regrettable," Hoover said, "that any association of lawyers will permit itself to be used to parrot the Communist Party line."

He said the Communists also have made "special efforts" to penetrate the communications field. To this end, he said, they have established special courses in radio writing, acting and directing.

McCarthy declared.

McCarthy noted in his speech to the Senate that President Truman said Monday night there were no known Communists in the Government.

He suggested that Mr. Truman ask Senator Tydings for a transcript of the closed session with Tydings. Tydings, Maryland Democrat, is chairman of the subcommittee.

Subcommittee members, interviewed later, declined to discuss Tydings' disclosures but were pointedly undisturbed and unexcited about the latest alleged corroboration of McCarthy's charges.

Tydings Called to Floor  
About this time Democratic colleagues called Tydings from his subcommittee hearing to the Senate floor. He arrived to hear the last part of some of Jenner's remarks about him.

Mocking Jenner's windmill flailing of the arms, he suggested the Indianan not speak until he knew what he was talking about. More angry words ensued until Senator Lodge (R., Mass.), a member of the subcommittee, intervened to tell story of committee procedure that generally backed that described by Tydings.

The closed sessions, it appeared, were at his, not Tydings' instance. The ejection of McCarthy, however, appeared to be Tydings' doing, though later it was backed by a split subcommittee vote.

The debate went on to the question of homosexuals in the Government, with Jenner alluding to the "New Deal and Fair Deal and Fair Deal."

Jenner proposed a trade—Tydings' report on what has been done about the homosexual for McCarthy's names.

"I realize the great desire to lift from Communist to homosexuals," Tydings snapped.

"I don't know which is worse, you?" Jenner came back.

Still later, just before the Senate adjourned, Wherry reported that he had asked the official committee of the party, but I contacted several of members and they gave me their unanimous approval to answer 'no' (to the compromise)."

The statement from the exiled monarch was addressed to Premier-designate Van Zeeland, who conferred with him six hours yesterday in Geneva, Switzerland.

and that he pledge himself in the time to stay out of the country.



previously had knocked out a Senate-passed 8.5-million fund for the observatory move.

**Plans for Center Set**

Planners of the District's proposed 23 million dollar medical center said yesterday's legislative turn probably won't alter their plans to build at the Soldiers' Home. Originally they sought the observatory site for the center which will combine Garfield Episcopal and Emergency Hospitals.

The center backers said that though the observatory site may be geographically preferable the preference could scarcely warrant a two-year delay in start of construction. Previously, Navy spokesmen said moving of the observatory might take two years.

The observatory site, under normal procedure, remains the property of the Navy. Should the Navy declare it unneeded, it is turned over to General Services Administration, which in turn offers it available to warranted need of

**FOR WEEKEND**—President Truman boarding his plane here yesterday to Missouri. Beside him is Representative Behind them are Representatives Fmond Karst, both Democrats from Mr. Truman

**TRUMAN—From Page 1**

**Truman Home F**

Captain Truman in France in 1918, tu  
The occasion is annual reunion of the Thirty-fifth Division, of which Battery D was a part. Mr. Truman has never missed one of these reunions.

Tomorrow morning at 8:15 o'clock, Mr. Truman will leave by train for Columbia, where the University of Missouri will confer on him the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws. Afterward he will speak at the school's commencement exercises.

On the way back to St. Louis, the train will halt at Mexico, Mo.

**CHECK THIS PAGE EVERY FRIDAY**

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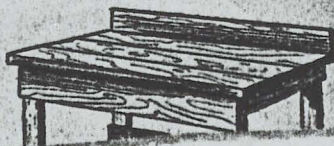
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**Civil Service Discloses 400 High-Pay Jobs**

**Log Jam of Promotions Broken; U. S. Posts in \$11,200-14,000 Range**

By Jerry Klutetz  
Post Reporter

The log jam on promotions to the Government's top-bracket jobs was finally broken yesterday when the Civil Service Commission announced the 400 classified positions to have salaries ranging from \$11,200 to \$14,000.

Congress passed the bill creating the 400 jobs last October. Hundreds of promotions have been delayed since that time until it could be determined how the 400 positions would be allocated. Besides the 400, scores of other employees will be promoted to higher salaries.

As expected, individual employees and officials alike were quick to criticize the list. Many of them had either failed to get one of the 400 jobs or they had been given a lower allocation than they expected.

Civil Service reminded its critics that more than 1000 persons were recommended by the agencies for the 400 jobs, and that disappointments had to be expected under the circumstances.

If the commission had had a free hand in classifying jobs to the three new grades, it was reported, several hundred additional employees would have been in them. However, in passing the law, Congress specified that a maximum of 25 jobs could be placed in GS-12 (\$14,000 to \$15,000), in GS-11 (\$12,500 to \$13,500) and

300 jobs in GS-10 (\$11,200 to \$12,000).

The President has asked Congress to remove the 400-man restriction on the three new grades. Otherwise, it's argued, the Government won't be in a position to pay equal salaries for equal work, the objective of the salary-fixing

**Classification Act**

A complete list of the 400 jobs follows:

AGRICULTURE: ASSISTANT ATTORNEY GENERAL, TAX DIVISION; NEWELL A. CLAPP, FIRST ASSISTANT TO ASSISTANT ATTORNEY GENERAL, CLAIMS DIVISION; RAYMOND WHEATRY, FIRST ASSISTANT TO ASSISTANT ATTORNEY GENERAL, CRIMINAL DIVISION; HAROLD BAYNTON, DEPUTY DIRECTOR, ALIEN PROPERTY; D. MILTON LADD, ASSISTANT TO THE DIRECTOR, FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION; ARNOLD RAUM, FIRST ASSISTANT TO THE SOLICITOR GENERAL; ROBERT L. STERN, TRUST ATTORNEY, OFFICE OF THE SOLICITOR GENERAL; AND A. H. MACKAY, DEPUTY COMMISSIONER, IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE.



SECRET

2421

Allan, G.P.O., rang in connection with three important criminal cases which are currently the subject of a H.O.W. in favour of the Post Office with whom the Yard are working. A recent T/C has shown that one "AUDREY" of the Publications Department of the U.S. Embassy in London is involved. Allen wished to know if we could establish her identity through our link with the U.S. Embassy.

I said that, although I was most anxious not to seem unhelpful, in view of the P.M.'s Directive I thought it wholly undesirable that the Security Service should become involved as a link with the U.S. Embassy in a matter of this sort. I said that, to the best of my belief, Special Branch were in contact with the F.B.I. representative at the Embassy and I thought it would be better that this channel should be employed.

*hwl*

B.4  
7.2.50

SECRET

*hwl*  
4.3.50

505

239c

BRITISH EMBASSY  
WASHINGTON

W.1861

ENCL .....  
1 FEB 1950

To: Director-General.

TO 082/85  
REF SF 5016/118

D.O.S. - Final  
Paragraph to be  
noted! H.F. 3/2

1 Some prominence was given in yesterday's newspaper to Mr. Hoover's statement that the job of protecting the country from spies is greater now than at the peak of World War II.

2 Asking for an enlargement of his force, Mr. J. Edgar Hoover said in a Congressional hearing that the end of the war served only to increase the work of his agents in protecting the nation's internal security.

3 His report was contained in House Appropriations Committee hearings made public on January 26th. In the same hearing, Immigration Inspector Watson B. Miller said there were about 3,000,000 aliens in the United States - some 3,500 of them deportable and free under court bond, but whom no other nation would accept.

4 Assistant Commissioner W.F. Kelly said border inspectors found it almost physically impossible to carry out required examinations at border stations. He estimated that there were thousands of aliens now in the United States unlawfully, and of whom the Immigration Service had no knowledge.

5 Mr. Hoover said internal security problems were growing steadily, with the F.B.I.'s work load "at a record high", and declared:

6 "The need, I think, is paramount to control the dangers that are inherent in communism and the subversive activities of foreign-inspired espionage groups that are operating in this country".

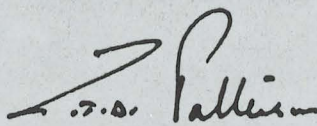
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20/123  
12-50

7 Although wire-tapping has been subjected to strong criticism, Mr. Hoover defended it as a modern technique necessary in combating subversion.

8 Mr. Hoover asked for \$57,400,000 to run the F.B.I. for the fiscal year starting on July 1st. This is an increase of \$594,859 over the current fiscal year.

January 27, 1950



G.T.D. Patterson

870  
237a

& PERSONAL

BRITISH EMBASSY  
WASHINGTON

W.1404

July 14, 1949  
Rec'd 20/7/49

B-38  
D.G. minutes

20/7

Dear Sir Percy,

I had my first meeting with Mr. Hoover this morning. He has been so preoccupied with the recent espionage trials that this was the first opportunity he had of meeting me.

Mr. Hoover gave me a cordial welcome and said that he and his organisation were here to assist me and that I was not to hesitate to use all the facilities he could offer. He told me that he held the British Security Service in high regard and that he was well aware of the importance of maintaining the closest collaboration between the two organisations.

We discussed the COPLON trial, which ended successfully for the F.B.I., and the HISS investigation in New York. As I expected, he also told me what he thought of the London magistrate who ordered EISLER's release! Mickey Ladd is also constantly quoting this case, but fortunately they are aware that M.I.5. has no control over British Judges and magistrates. However, they will certainly use this case to pull the leg of your Washington representative whenever the question of Anglo-American co-operation arises.

Mr. Hoover told me that when I next communicated with you I was to tell you how much he hopes you will be able to come to this country for the Dallas Conference in September. He added that he was looking forward to meeting you in Washington and that he would ensure that his officers would grant you every possible facility during your journeys through this country and, of course, in Dallas.

Sir Percy Sillitoe C.B.E.,  
D.G.

SECRET

20/7/49

308.

SECRET

-2-

Both Mr. Hoover and Mickey Ladd will be most disappointed should you not be able to make the journey. My house is very comfortable and I hope you will be able to stay for a few days on your way to Texas.

Yours sincerely,

*Zetter Patterson.*

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SECRET



POLF50-6-118/V4