



DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY
HEADQUARTERS
NAVAL CRIMINAL INVESTIGATIVE SERVICE
27130 TELEGRAPH ROAD
QUANTICO VA 22134-2253

5720 F12-681
SEROOLJF/13U2327

30 AUG 2013

[REDACTED]

The processing of your request for information pertaining to "FBI file number 66- HQ-8603" which was forwarded to this office by the Federal Bureau of Investigation has been completed. Our review of the documents reveals they contain personal identifiers (such as the name) of a third party, the release of which would constitute an unwarranted invasion of personal privacy. Accordingly, we must partially deny your request and withhold this information pursuant to the Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) provisions 5 U.S.C. § 552(b)(6) and (b)(7)(C). All releasable information is provided to you at enclosure (1).

As the official responsible for the partial denial of your request, I am advising you of your right to appeal this determination. Your appeal must be postmarked within 60 calendar days from the date of this letter and should be addressed to the Secretary of the Navy's designee: Office of the Judge Advocate General, (Code 14), 1322 Patterson Avenue, S.E., Suite 3000, Washington Navy Yard, D.C. 20374-5066. The envelope and letter should bear the annotation "FOIA Appeal." Please include a copy of your original request with your appeal letter.

The FBI has taken an exemption pursuant to 5 U.S.C. § 552(b)(7)(D). You may appeal any denial cited by writing within 60 calendar days from the date of this letter to the Director, Office of Information Policy, U.S. Department of Justice, 1425 New York Avenue, NW, Suite 11050, Washington, D.C. 20530-0001. The letter and the envelope should be clearly marked "Freedom of Information Appeal" and cite FBI FOI/PA # [REDACTED] the number assigned to your request so that it may be easily identified.

There are no assessable fees associated with the processing of your request.

Sincerely,

CARIN M. COZZA
LT, JAGC, USN

Encl:
(1) Documents

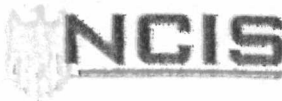
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document clearinghouse in the world. The research efforts here are
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Explanation of FOIA/PA Exemptions

Subsections of Title 5, United States Code, Section 552

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

Subsections of Title 15, United States Code, Section 552a

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

UNCLASSIFIED

(COPY)

Headquarters of the
Commandant Third Naval District
Federal Office Building, 90 Church Street
New York, N. Y.

Serial 2744-41

declassified
CONFIDENTIAL

June 27, 1941

From: The Conference of Investigating Agencies, New York Area
To: Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2
Director of Naval Intelligence
Director of Federal Bureau of Investigation

Subject: Investigation of Crew Lists

Reference: (a) C. of I. A. letter of June 6, 1941, Serial No. 2631-41

1. As a result of a further study of the mechanics needed to check the crew lists of ships engaged in foreign trade, the following is submitted.

Immediately prior to the sailing of a ship, a representative of the Shipping Commissioner is given the final crew list by the master. It is our suggestion that the pertinent portions of this list should then be forwarded with all dispatch to F.B.I., Naval Intelligence and Military Intelligence for the purpose of checking any undesirable elements in the personnel. It is believed that this check can be completed and forwarded to the Commandant of the Naval District concerned within about twenty-four hours.

The data considered pertinent consists only of the individual's name and, in addition, his "Z" number. This "Z" number is a number carried on the Continuous Discharge Book or Certificate of Identification, which is carried by each member of the crew. This never changes.

2. A case in point which perhaps indicates the present need of such a procedure is illustrated by the following:

Officials of the Alcoa Line brought the following to the writer's attention through Lt. Col. Sharp, M.I.D. They state that almost two-thirds of the bauxite refined in the United States comes from Surinam, Dutch Guiana. These bauxite mines are located about sixty miles up a narrow winding channel in which there is a strong current. This channel would probably be blocked in the event of a ship grounding in consequence of sabotage. This channel is the only route of supply to the mine, as there is no overland route. The Governor of Surinam has protested on several occasions to the Alcoa Line concerning the type of crew on their ships. Officials of the company point out that with the present shortage of tonnage they are forced to pick up anything they can get, and that they are now operating approximately fifty vessels under charter, comprising vessels under American, Yugoslav, Norwegian, Panamanian, Latvian, Swedish and Finnish registry. The situation was brought to a head recently when a Norwegian vessel, the Marpesia, put in about a month ago and the Governor of Surinam had a Rumanian and a Bulgarian removed.

- Mr. Tolson _____
- Mr. E. A. Tamm _____
- Mr. Clegg _____
- Mr. Glavin _____
- Mr. Ladd _____
- Mr. Nichols _____
- Mr. Rosen _____
- Mr. Carson _____
- Mr. Drayton _____
- Mr. Quinn Tamm _____
- Mr. Hendon _____
- Mr. Tracy _____
- Miss Gandy _____

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In such a case as this where elements in a ship's crew were suspected of having subversive tendencies, the Governor of Surinam could be notified by cable and be thereby placed in a position to take appropriate action.

Signed - Vincent Astor
Commander, U.S.N.R.
Area Controller

Copies to:

- M.I.D., Second Army Corps Area, New York
- F.B.I., New York
- F.B.I., Newark
- D.I.O., Third Naval District, New York

- Mr. Tolson _____
- Mr. E. A. Tamm _____
- Mr. Clegg _____
- Mr. Fenwick _____
- Mr. Glavin _____
- Mr. Ladd _____
- Mr. Nichols _____
- Mr. Rosen _____
- Mr. Carson _____
- Mr. Dwyer _____
- Mr. Quinn Tamm _____
- Mr. Nease _____
- Mr. Tracy _____
- Miss Gandy _____

NAVY DEPARTMENT
Office of the Chief of Naval Operations
OFFICE OF NAVAL INTELLIGENCE

In reply refer to No.

16-B

WASHINGTON

July 31, 1941

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UNCLASSIFIED
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Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Foxworth
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Carson	.....
Mr. Drayton	.....
Mr. Quinn Tamm	.....
Mr. Hendon	.....
Mr. Tracy	.....
Miss Gandy	.....

My dear Mr. Hoover:

For your information, there is transmitted herewith a copy of the minutes of the discussion at the Interdepartmental Intelligence Conference held in my Office on the afternoon of July 30, 1941.

Sincerely yours,

A. J. Kirk

Enclosure

Mr. John Edgar Hoover
Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

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SIRS/NCIS Code 22
declassified on 18 Jun 13

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

4 AUG 6 1941

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FOURSON
TAMM
FOXWORTH
NICHOLS
CARSON
MISS GANDY
DRAYTON

Reviewed by [redacted]
SIRS/NCIS Code 22
Reviewed on 18 Jun 13

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MINUTES OF THE
INTERDEPARTMENTAL INTELLIGENCE CONFERENCE
HELD IN THE OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR OF
NAVAL INTELLIGENCE
JULY 30, 1941

The conference assembled at 2:30 P.M. on Wednesday, July 30, 1941, in the Office of Captain Alan G. Kirk, Director of Naval Intelligence, being attended as follows:

For the War Department: General Sherman Miles
Colonel John T. Bissell

For the F.B.I.: Mr. John Edgar Hoover
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. P. E. Foxworth

For the Navy Department: Captain Alan G. Kirk
Captain Sherwood Fisking
Captain H. F. Kingman

Captain Kirk, in opening the meeting, announced that he had nothing on his agenda for today's conference. He then commented on, and expressed his appreciation of, the successful outcome of the conference held in the State Department yesterday, Tuesday, July 29th, for the purpose of discussing technical assistance contracts between Agencies of the Soviet Government and the R.C.A. Mfg. Co. and the Wright Aeronautical Co.

Mr. Hoover stated that he had received a letter from his Special Agent in Charge in Honolulu, T.H., commenting on the fact that he, the Agent, had been receiving numerous requests from the Naval authorities in the Hawaiian Islands to assist in prosecuting investigations and other matters relating to sabotage. The Special Agent requested authority from Mr. Hoover to proceed with the rendering of assistance in these cases without first obtaining specific approval from the Washington Office of the FBI. Mr. Hoover then remarked that he would grant this authority if it met with the approval of Captain Kirk; the latter replying that such action would be not only acceptable to, but appreciated by the Navy Department.

General Miles stated that he had nothing on his agenda for today's conference.

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The conference then turned to a general discussion of the probable organizational structure and set-up of Colonel Donovan's intelligence organization. Captain Kirk remarked that he had lunched with Colonel Donovan, during the course of which Colonel Donovan had discussed this matter with Captain Kirk. Captain Kirk then read a memorandum which he had prepared for the Chief of Naval Operations subsequently to his luncheon and conversation with Colonel Donovan.

Captain Kirk inquired of Mr. Hoover if there had been any new developments in the domestic Japanese situation. Mr. Hoover replied that there had been no new developments but that the F.B.I. was proceeding to expand and perfect its organization to deal with this problem.

Mr. Hoover then commented on the Counter Fifth Column plan previously proposed by General Miles, and stated that the F.B.I. was wholly in accord with the plan for conducting an exercise of this character and that he, Mr. Hoover, had issued the necessary instructions to his organization for cooperating therewith.

Captain Kirk remarked that he had been receiving troublesome reports regarding the insecurity of Iceland insofar as security of information was concerned, and that owing to the leakage of information from Iceland, warnings in regard to this matter were in order.

Captain Kirk then asked if anyone had received any later information in regard to the current reports that 2,000 Japanese were in the Peruvian army.

Captain Kirk then commented on the report concerning safety of the bauxite mines in Dutch Guiana (Surinam) from sabotage, and remarked to Mr. Hoover that it would be helpful if the F.B.I. agents operating in this area could investigate this matter and make a report thereon.

There being no further business, the conference adjourned at 3:05 P.M. to reassemble at 2:30 P.M. on Wednesday, August 6th, in the Office of Mr. John Edgar Hoover of the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

NAVY DEPARTMENT
Office of the Chief of Naval Operations
OFFICE OF NAVAL INTELLIGENCE

In reply refer to No.

Dp-16-B

WASHINGTON

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August 21, 1941

My dear Mr. Hoover:

For your information, there is transmitted herewith a copy of the minutes of the discussion at the Interdepartmental Intelligence Conference held in my Office on the afternoon of August 20, 1941.

Sincerely yours,

A. G. Kirk

A. G. Kirk
Captain, USN
Director of Naval Intelligence

Enclosure

Mr. John Edgar Hoover
Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

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declassified on 18 Jun 13*

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MINUTES OF THE
INTERDEPARTMENTAL INTELLIGENCE CONFERENCE
HELD IN THE OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR OF
NAVAL INTELLIGENCE
AUGUST 20, 1941

The conference assembled at 2:30 P.M. on Wednesday, August 20, 1941, in the Office of Captain Alan G. Kirk, Director of Naval Intelligence. Those present were:

War Department: General Sherman Miles
Lt. Col. John T. Bissell

F. B. I.: Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. G. E. Carson

Navy Department: Captain Alan G. Kirk
Captain H. F. Kingman

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Captain Kirk, in opening the meeting, stated that arrangements for the trip of [REDACTED] were in the final stages and would be sent to the FBI tomorrow. It was reported that [REDACTED] would be accompanied by [REDACTED] of [REDACTED] who would also make the trip with him to Anacostia. Captain Kirk commented that he was designating an officer to represent him for the tour, etc.

General Miles discussed a letter recently received from the Commanding General, Territory of Hawaii, in which questions were raised as to the right ONI agents might have to make arrests in Japanese cases in the Territory. Mr. Tamm stated that the letter obviously referred to a recent agreement entered into between the Attorney General and the Secretary of War and would prevail only upon the declaration of martial law in the Islands. The answer to whether ONI agents in Hawaii had any special powers of arrest was "No".

Lt. Col. Bissell presented the case of one Paul August Nitte, which had been referred to him by his visa control representatives. After much discussion by all those present, it was agreed that the visa control committees should be instructed that each case must be decided upon the merits of the individual case involved and a careful review of all information available.

General Miles mentioned that in connection with the proposed survey of airfields, etc., and facilities of the CAA, which the Army expected to undertake, no objection would be raised as to any informants that any other agency might already have in such places. It was understood that such informants would continue to make their reports to their usual superiors.

Reviewed by [REDACTED]
SIRS/NCIS Code 22

64-81-257 Reviewed on 18 Jun 13

Mr. Tamm mentioned the fact that the F.B.I. representative in Moscow had recently returned and would make a report which would be available to W.I. and MID. It was stated that the ideological theories of Communism in Russia had been abolished and that there was nothing of that nature in the present government - that it was an outright dictatorship. Mr. Tamm stated further that this representative had been in Finland and that the Finns were definitely anti-American at the present time due to very subtle German propaganda which was being spread there. It was commented that this feeling did not prevail at the State Department. Captain Kirk and General Miles thought it might be advisable to see if the Naval and Military Attaches there could secure any information regarding this matter.

There being no further business, the conference adjourned at 3:30 P.M. to reassemble at 2:30 P.M. on Wednesday, August 27th, in the Office of Mr. John Edgar Hoover of the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

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Mr. Tolson	✓
Mr. E. A. Tamm	✓
Mr. Clegg	✓
Mr. Glavin	✓
Mr. Ladd	✓
Mr. Nichols	✓
Mr. Tracy	✓
Mr. Carson	✓
Mr. Coffey	✓
Mr. Hendon	✓
Mr. Holloman	✓
Mr. Quinn Tamm	✓
Mr. Nease	✓
Miss Gandy	✓

October 1, 1941

All information contained herein is UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

MINUTES
INTERDEPARTMENTAL INTELLIGENCE CONFERENCE
HELD IN THE OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR OF THE FBI
OCTOBER 1, 1941

The conference assembled at 2:30 P. M., Wednesday, October 1, 1941, in the office of Mr. John Edgar Hoover, Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation, being attended as follows:

- For the War Department: Colonel John T. Bissell
Colonel Willard A. Holbrook;
- For the Navy Department: Captain T. S. Wilkinson
Captain Alan G. Kirk
Captain H. F. Kingman
- For the FBI: Mr. John Edgar Hoover
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. P. E. Foxworth
Mr. D. M. Ladd

3/25/99
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Declassify on: OADR

Captain Kingman mentioned the memorandum from Mr. L. M. C. Smith of the Department of Justice, dated September 26, 1941, concerning a proposed plan to obtain the cooperation of labor officials in properly dealing with employees suspected of subversive activities in national defense plants. Captain Kingman stated that a conference has been called by Mr. Smith concerning this matter, to be held on Thursday, October 9, 1941.

During the discussion with regard to this matter, it was pointed out that the formation of such a committee as proposed by Mr. Smith in his memorandum might present difficulties, inasmuch as highly confidential information obtained from very confidential sources by the intelligence services (G-2, ONI, and FBI) might be demanded by the committee and be handled in such a way by the committee as to embarrass the intelligence services by disclosing the sources of the information.

It was agreed that ONI and G-2 will obtain from the appropriate officials of the Navy and War Departments, respectively, the views of such officials concerning this committee.

RECORDED

66-8603-268

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

7 OCT 8 1941

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

SECRET

NELSON CARSON

CH-13 ^{b6} ^{b7c}

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SIRS/NCIS Code 22
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Confers ONI, G-2 & FBI

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The question arose during the discussion as to the nature of the Federal statutes now in existence which would enable such a plan as the one proposed by Mr. Smith to be put into operation. The question also arose as to what, if any, steps have been taken with regard to the possibility that the members of such committee may be guilty of violation of the Wagner Act as interpreted by various rulings of the National Labor Relations Board. It was agreed that the FBI will transmit to Mr. L. M. C. Smith of the Department of Justice a memorandum making inquiry in the above regard.

Captain Kingman mentioned a letter received by ONI from the Personnel Director of the United Transformer Company relative to certain demands of the United Electric and Radio Workers Union of the CIO. Captain Kingman explained that the Secretary of the Navy previously gave blanket consent for some four hundred aliens to work in defense industries, and subsequently, by directive, requested that these aliens be re-examined prior to October 1st in order to determine whether they should be permitted to continue to be employed on materials being constructed for the Navy under contract. The letter from the United Transformer Company pointed out that objection has been raised to this re-examination procedure by the shop committee of the above mentioned local in the plant, for which reason the company does not intend proceeding with the re-examination, but suggests that the Navy Department establish direct contact with appropriate officials of the union and explain the matter thereto if the re-examination is desired by the Navy Department. Captain Kingman pointed out that the Navy Department takes the position that if the company desires to employ these aliens, it will be necessary to proceed with the requested re-examination.

Mr. Hoover mentioned a request voiced at the previous Inter-departmental Intelligence Conference for an opinion as to the agency having investigative jurisdiction with respect to acts of sabotage committed on ships on the high seas. Mr. Hoover read to the conference an opinion received by the FBI from the office of the Attorney General to the effect that the FBI has exclusive jurisdiction with regard to the investigation of these cases. It was agreed that copies of this

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opinion will be furnished to ONI and that it will be permissible for a copy thereof to be furnished to Assistant Secretary Herbert E. Gaston of the Treasury Department.

Mr. Hoover mentioned the matter discussed at a recent conference in San Juan, Puerto Rico, attended by representatives of the FBI and the War and Navy Departments, at which time the Special Agent in Charge of the San Juan office of the FBI was requested for assistance in surveying certain vital facilities on the island of Puerto Rico. Colonel Bissell and Captain Kirk stated that ONI and G-2 would like to have the FBI make surveys with regard to such vital facilities and furnish copies of reports in connection with this matter to G-2 and ONI in Washington, D. C. It was indicated that the FBI will undertake this action.

Captain Kirk inquired whether Senator Gillette discussed with any representative of the FBI the resolution which the Senator intends to introduce in connection with the investigation of Japanese societies and the Japanese-American dual citizenship problem in certain portions of this country. Mr. Hoover indicated that the Senator has discussed this matter with the FBI and that a memorandum was sent by the FBI to the Attorney General indicating that no objection will be interposed by the FBI to the Senator's proposed resolution. It was pointed out that some time ago Congressman Dies had written the Attorney General requesting authorization to investigate the Japanese in San Francisco and vicinity, which request for authorization was declined by the Attorney General. It was indicated that the FBI will request the office of the Attorney General for a ruling with regard to the inquiry of Senator Gillette. Captain Kirk stated he has informed Senator Gillette that the Navy Department will interpose no objections to the introduction of such a resolution.

Captain Kirk mentioned a recent agreement of the Inter-departmental Intelligence Conference providing that ONI will have jurisdiction in connection with national defense matters on the Aleutian Islands. He stated that the Aleutian Islands have been

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placed under the jurisdiction of the Thirteenth Naval District, to be handled from Bremerton, Washington. Captain Kirk mentioned that inasmuch as military interests now appear to be paramount on the Aleutian Islands, it might be desirable for G-2 to assume jurisdiction with regard to this territory. Colonel Bissell stated that he will discuss this with General Miles in order to see what view the War Department will take in connection with this matter. Captain Kingman pointed out that this information should be available immediately, since a conference is to be held on Thursday, October 2, 1941, in the office of Mr. L. M. C. Smith of the Department of Justice with regard to the proper agency to handle alien control in the islands and territories.

● Captain Kingman stated that the War Department has indicated it will exercise jurisdiction in handling alien control in the Hawaiian Islands, but that Mr. Smith is now concerned, as to what agency will exercise jurisdiction with respect to alien control in Alaska, the Aleutian Islands, and the islands of the Pacific as well as the West Indies. He stated that the Navy intends taking the position that jurisdiction on the Virgin Islands belongs to the FBI; jurisdiction on the Aleutian Islands jointly to the FBI and the War Department; and jurisdiction on the islands of Guam and Samoa to the Navy Department.

● Colonel Holbrook inquired as to whether the same arrangements should not be assumed concerning the Aleutian Islands as with regard to the rest of Alaska. Mr. Hoover pointed out that the Navy had been given complete jurisdiction with respect to the Aleutian Islands and Peninsula as a matter of convenience, inasmuch as the FBI does not have access to appropriate means of water transportation, et cetera.

● Mr. Hoover inquired relative to the conference to be held by Mr. L. M. C. Smith of the Department of Justice, particularly as to the jurisdiction thereof. Captain Kingman pointed out that the conference will decide what agency should feed, house, and police the alien enemies on M-day. Mr. Tamm pointed out that the original draft prepared by Mr. Smith with regard to the procedure of alien enemy control had failed to cover the problem presented by the islands and territories and that this conference is apparently intended to

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properly adjust this problem previously overlooked. It was pointed out that apparently the Special Defense Unit of the Department of Justice has not completed proper arrangements for the registration of aliens on M-day, as well as with regard to other problems in connection with the matter of alien enemy control.

● Captain Kingman inquired whether the Judge Advocate's office of the Navy should represent the Navy Department in connection with these matters, and Mr. Hoover stated that this would probably be a good idea if ONI is also represented.

● Colonel Bissell pointed out that Mr. L. M. C. Smith is apparently functioning on an additional committee which has contacted Army representatives on a number of occasions with regard to the matter of the leakage of information through brokerage houses, magazines, et cetera. IM

● Captain Kirk pointed out to the conference a letter received by Secretary Knox from New York indicating that a lady had proceeded to Newfoundland for the purpose of visiting her son who is ill and that while this lady was in Newfoundland she heard a German short-wave radio broadcast announcing that President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill were engaged in a conference aboard vessels in the bay at Newfoundland. Captain Kirk stated that he sent a copy of this letter to the Attorney General under date of September 30, 1941, and inquired whether the FBI has seen it. Mr. Hoover stated that this letter has not been received. It was indicated that the office of Mr. L. M. C. Smith will be contacted in an effort to obtain the letter, so that efforts might be made to determine the identity of the radio station whose facilities were used in connection with this broadcast. [Mr. Tamm pointed out that are monitoring all short-wave broadcasts from Europe and that the desired information can probably be obtained by inquiry of the appropriate (S) b7D per FBI

● There being no further matters for discussion, the conference was adjourned, to reassemble at 2:30 P. M. on Wednesday, October 8, 1941, in the office of General Miles of the War Department.

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MEMORANDUM FOR CAPTAIN KINGMAN

October 1, 1941
1110

Subject: Mr. L. M. C. Smith's informal proposal with reference to the disposition of subversives.

Enclosure: (A) Memorandum re Procedure for Dealing with Subversive Elements in Defense Industries.

1. Commander Bratton, of the Judge Advocate General's office, advises that a conference is to be held at the Department of Justice at 1030 on Thursday, October 9, for the purpose (among others) of discussing the problem, or problems, referred to in the attached memorandum.

2. Mr. L. M. C. Smith, Chief of the National Defense Unit of the Department of Justice, prepared the attached memorandum.

3. For your information, at 1710 on September 26, Mr. L. M. C. Smith called on the telephone. Mr. Smith over the telephone stated that he desired information as to who had been nominated by the Navy Department to discuss the problem of subversives.

(a) Mr. Smith was informed that Commander Bratton, of the Judge Advocate General's office, had been nominated by the Navy Department to discuss the problem of enemy aliens.

(b) Mr. Smith suggested that there were three problems that the Navy Department and the Department of Justice had a joint interest in and they were (1) subversives (2) the problem of discrimination against aliens employed on National Defense contracts and (3) enemy aliens.

(c) Mr. Smith was informed that Commander Bratton probably would be the logical person to discuss all of these problems with.

(d) Mr. Smith stated that as a result of a previous conference had with representatives of the Army and the Navy, at which the writer was present, a memorandum had been prepared by Mr. Smith which he was submitting to Commander Bratton, of the Judge Advocate General's office, via Mr. Helmer Johnson.

(e) At approximately 1600 on September 29 a copy of the attached memorandum was left on the writer's desk by Mr. Helmer Johnson, Mr. Smith's assistant.

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*Declassified by [redacted]
SIRS/NCIS Code 22
Declassified on 18 Jun 13*

Serial 268

4. At 1010, this date, in a telephone discussion, Commander Bratton confirmed the fact that Mr. Helmer Johnson stated that Mr. Smith would want to discuss the contents of the attached memorandum at the conference to be held Thursday.

Respectfully,

Elliott Earl

September 25, 1941.

MEMORANDUM RE PROCEDURE FOR DEALING WITH
SUBVERSIVE ELEMENTS IN DEFENSE INDUSTRIES

The records of the Government's investigative agencies show that there are employed in certain positions in defense industries a number of persons who are engaged in subversive activities of a kind not amenable to criminal prosecution, or whose record of affiliation with foreign countries or foreign political organizations is so definite as to make dangerous their employment in important defense positions. While these cases do not appear to be numerous they constitute a serious impediment to our defense effort which the Government cannot permit to remain. In some flagrant cases, action has already been taken. In others, it will be necessary to act in the near future.

It is not believed to be desirable to leave the investigative agencies of the Government to determine against whom action is to be taken and what action to take. It is rather desirable that they should present information in their possession to officials who are not directly concerned with investigative or prosecutive duties and that these officials working in conjunction with the intelligence officers, should decide whether action is necessary and, if so, what action should be taken. In this manner it will be possible to surround the procedure with safeguards which are not otherwise available.

It is also desirable to secure the cooperation of labor in this program in so far as possible. Responsible leaders of labor and friends of labor in the Government realize, of course, that relatively small amounts of subversive activities, while having little or no connection with the labor movement may cause reactions which would work great injury to the cause of labor. Labor, therefore, has a real interest in cooperating in this matter. If an informal procedure for handling the problem can be worked out it should go a long way toward avoiding legislation of the drastic kind which has been proposed recently and which will probably be proposed again if serious trouble develops. By preventing malicious action by a few persons it may be possible to avoid a public reaction against labor which would operate to wipe out many of the gains of recent years. The problem is basically a labor problem and labor, by cooperating to handle it in such a way as to serve its best interests, can reduce Governmental action to a minimum.

The action which should be taken in these cases varies with the individual case. In some, the difficulty might be removed by transferring the employee concerned to work of a different type or in a different locality. In some instances, a policy of careful watchfulness may be sufficient, while in other cases the only safe procedure will be the outright discharge of the employee. Although it is necessary that some action be taken, it is vitally important that the rights of men to earn a living should not be taken away without the careful procedure and consideration which protects against careless or biased

Reviewed by [redacted]

SIRS/NCIS Code 22

Reviewed on 18 Jan 13

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action. Any action taken should be limited also to cases of actual subversive activities. Labor disputes, or conflicts growing out of labor disputes should not be mixed up with this problem. In the category of subversive activities would be definite activities on behalf of the German, Italian, or Japanese Governments or political parties in those countries or on behalf of certain countries controlled by Axis countries. Membership in foreign policy dominated organizations, such as the German-American Bund and the Italian War Veterans, would be a matter to be taken into consideration. Action should not be taken, however, against persons merely because of radical tendencies or leanings, and it is important that any action should be based on substantive evidence.

The type of job affected by any procedure established to deal with disloyal persons should also be strictly limited. It is not considered desirable to interfere with the employment of persons in industries which are not directly identified with the defense effort and a person should not be considered to be in an important defense job unless he is working in a defense industry, utility or facility as defined in the Federal Sabotage Act, and is in a position in such industry to do damage. These jobs will normally involve work on secret, confidential or restricted contracts with the Army and the Navy.

A careful consideration of the whole problem by interested Government officials has led to the conclusion that it would be impractical to hold public hearings in every case in which a person is to be transferred or discharged. Such a procedure necessarily involves a great deal of time, the expenditure of which cannot be allowed because of the imminent danger to the Government. The confidential nature also of the Government's information and its sources make impossible its public disclosure. In view of these considerations, and balancing the interests of the individual with the interests of the Government, the protection of the individual must come primarily through the establishment of careful standards by which to evaluate the charges and the selection of fair-minded groups of persons to decide what action should be taken.

Many proposals for handling the problem have been presented. After considering the numerous factors involved the following four alternatives appear as possible solutions:

1. The problem could be left in the hands of the War and Navy Departments for their exclusive determination and order as to persons who are not to be permitted to work on the contracts set by these departments. This proposal has the objections of failing to give voice and consideration to interests and viewpoints other than the military. It makes no effort to enlist the cooperation of organized labor and its effectiveness would be limited for this reason and because of lack of complete information and facilities for handling. If no other affirmative action is taken, however, this will necessarily be the ultimate disposition of the problem.

2. An informal panel, consisting of one representative from each

of the War, Navy, Justice and Labor Departments, could be organized to consider the individual cases. These departments each have a particular interest in the problem, the War and Navy Departments because of their responsibility for defense procurement and the safeguarding of military information, the Department of Justice because of its interest in the enforcement of laws relating to our internal security and the preservation of civil liberties, and the Department of Labor as a governmental representative of labor.

The names of the persons chosen to be members of this panel and their alternates, if any, could be submitted to the national head of the major labor unions in order to be certain of obtaining men who command the confidence of organized labor as well as men upon whom reliance could be had. This panel would take the place of any separate action of this kind which might otherwise be taken by any of the individual departments. Each case would be given further consideration by the panel after investigation and decision, including recommendations for removal, would depend upon the facts developed. Decisions would be made upon the basis of previously agreed standards of subversive conduct indicating dangerousness by reason of affiliation with or service to a foreign government, and decisions would be unanimous in so far as possible. This would be no entrance whatever into the field of labor dispute or controversies.

This plan sacrifices the participation and possibly the cooperation of organized labor but it does inject the viewpoint of two other interested departments in addition to the military. It likewise makes available the more complete fact-finding and general facilities of the four departments.

3. An informal panel of the type described in proposal number two, and to function in the same manner, could be set up, but in cooperation with labor unions and to enable them to assist in clearing from the ranks of organized labor individuals whose activities are dangerous to the defense effort. The labor union whose member was involved in any proceeding would be notified of the substance of the recommendation of the panel and in the event the recommendation was for removal the labor union could itself take steps to see that the dangerous person was removed. If the action recommended was taken no further action would be taken by the Government; otherwise the procurement agencies involved would ask the employer to take the necessary action.

Where an organizer or leader of a union was involved the union could be given an opportunity to deal with the person and, if necessary, charges could be brought by the panel before the executive committee of the union.

This plan seeks the cooperation of labor unions but it relieves them of responsibility except to the extent of giving effect to the Government's recommendations.

4. Where the panel had decided that some action was necessary, a thoroughly reliable representative of the union whose name was involved could be selected to go over the charges and the proposed action with the panel. In so far as the confidential nature of the information would permit, the union representative would be allowed to examine the record in the case, to satisfy himself that the evidence was sufficient to support the proposed action, and, if he desired, to suggest other or different action than that proposed.

This plan would allow responsible unions to be informed in some details of the nature of charges against their members and to have some voice in determining what action should be taken. It would also help to assure the union that the action taken was necessary.

NAVY DEPARTMENT
Office of the Chief of Naval Operations
OFFICE OF NAVAL INTELLIGENCE

WASHINGTON

In reply refer to No.

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Mr. Tolson	✓
Mr. E.A. Tamm	✓
Mr. Clegg	✓
Mr. Glavin	✓
Mr. Ladd	✓
Mr. Nichols	✓
Mr. Tracy	✓
Mr. Rosen	✓
Mr. Carson	✓
Mr. Coffey	✓
Mr. Hendon	✓
Mr. Holloway	✓
Mr. Quinn Tamm	✓
Mr. Nease	✓
Miss Gandy	✓

October 25, 1941

My dear Mr. Hoover:

For your information, there is transmitted herewith a copy of the minutes of the discussion at the Interdepartmental Intelligence Conference held in my Office on the afternoon of October 23, 1941.

Sincerely yours,

H. J. Kingman

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Enclosure

Mr. John Edgar Hoover
Director, Federal Bureau
of Investigation
Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

Reviewed by [redacted]
SIRS/NCIS Code 22
Reviewed on 18 Jun 13

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
3 NOV 10 1941
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
TOLSON Tamm Ladd Carson

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INTERDEPARTMENTAL INTELLIGENCE CONFERENCE
HELD IN THE OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR OF
NAVAL INTELLIGENCE
October 23, 1941

The conference assembled at 2:30 P.M. on Thursday, October 23, 1941, in the office of Capt. T. S. Wilkinson, Director of Naval Intelligence. Those present were:

- War Department: Gen. Sherman Miles
Lt. Col. John T. Bissell
- F. B. I.: Mr. John Edgar Hoover
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. D. M. Ladd.
- Navy Department: Capt. T. S. Wilkinson
Capt. H. F. Kingman.
Capt. J. W. B. Waller
Lt. Comdr. E. A. Hayes

Capt. Wilkinson opened the meeting. Gen. Miles and Mr. Hoover discussed conditions at the Boeing Plant. RECORDED

Mr. Hoover reported to Gen. Miles relative to plant protection surveys in the Ninth Corps Area, stating that of 126 plants listed, 121 have been surveyed. Of that 121, 104 recommendations have been forwarded, in 8 instances the reports are complete and the letters are in process of dictation, and the remaining 9 surveys are

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
OCT 31 1941
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Mr. Hoover further reported that conditions regarding cooperation with G-2 had been checked at Seattle, Portland and Salt Lake City; that Portland and Salt Lake City reported 100 percent cooperation, and that the only rough spot was at Seattle, where at one time an Agent desiring to examine personnel records at Fort Lewis had gone into the Fort without clearing through G-2; that this is now cleared up.

LADD
FIVE
CUNNINGHAM

Capt. Wilkinson asked what progress was being made in the preparation of material for use in Radio Code work, discussed in last week's meeting. Mr. Tamm stated that Mr. Thurston is preparing the desired material and that it would be ready within a day or two.

Capt. Wilkinson called attention to reports that men who had received either Bad Conduct or Dishonorable Discharges from the Navy were finding no difficulty, under present conditions, in obtaining private employment. He commented that under ordinary conditions employers are prejudiced against such an individual, but that now rumors are

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extant in the fleet that men need not fear being discharged from private employment even if it is learned that they do have a Dishonorable Discharge; that employers will now be glad to have such men because neither the draft nor the Navy will have them. Mr. Hoover stated that he knew of no instances of that kind; that it was his experience that private industry would not employ such men. Capt. Wilkinson commented that under ordinary circumstances such men would have difficulty obtaining employment, but now that the labor market is getting strained, employers feeling that such men will not be taken in the draft, are not doing much investigating of them.

Capt. Kingman suggested that since the Secretary of the Navy is authorized by the terms of certain contracts to bring about the discharge of employees "for cause", some rule might be set up providing that any person who had received a Bad Conduct or Dishonorable Discharge from the Navy would be considered as being subject to discharge "for cause", in the event of employment under such a contract.

Gen. Miles asked whether such a rule could be made applicable to all of the Navy contracts, to which Capt. Kingman replied that it should apply only to all "classified" contracts, i.e., those designated secret, confidential or restricted.

Mr. Hoover suggested the inclusion of a clause in such contracts providing that the Secretary of the Navy should have the right to pass upon whether a dishonorably discharged person could be employed thereunder. Mr. Hoover also suggested that it might be better to handle such a matter through the medium of moral suasion of the employer rather than through the actual contractual relations. Capt. Wilkinson stated that he felt the moral suasion method would have a much better effect.

Capt. Kingman recalled the experience of the Navy Department wherein a certain firm would have been glad to discharge an individual working for them, but found they could not do so without violating the contract which they had with the labor union. He further commented that under the conditions the firm involved declined to take any action which would bring about any argument with the labor unions unless and until they were sure the Navy Department would back them up.

Capt. Kingman asked whether the War Department had any such experiences, to which Col. Bissell replied the only instance brought to their attention involved a firm which would not employ a man, who, it was believed, had been dishonorably discharged, but that later they found that he had been discharged for physical disability, and was given immediate employment.

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● Capt. Wilkinson stated that the real concern is in the possible lessening of the effect of the Dishonorable Discharge. He called attention to the fact that heretofore it was a mark that would make employment difficult, and expressed the belief that it might be a bad influence upon the morale of the men if they were given cause to believe that a Dishonorable Discharge would no longer cause them difficulty in obtaining private employment.

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● Capt. Wilkinson asked whether anyone had heard anything about the legislation designed to supplement the Espionage Act by allowing any Department to decree that certain matters were confidential and to penalize anyone who disclosed such matters. Gen. Miles commented that at one time the Army felt that the language was too broad, but that he was not familiar with the present status of the proposed legislation.

● Mr. Tamm asked whether the Army had anything to do with control of Dutch Harbor or whether it was entirely under Navy control. Capt. Wilkinson stated his belief that it was entirely under Navy control, but Gen. Miles stated his understanding that the Army is placing or had placed a garrison there.

● Mr. Tamm asked that F.B.I. be advised in due course whether the Army or the Navy has control of Dutch Harbor.

● There being no further business, the conference adjourned at 3:30 P.M. to reassemble at 2:30 P.M. on Wednesday, October 29, 1941, in the office of Mr. John Edgar Hoover at the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

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NAVY DEPARTMENT
Office of the Chief of Naval Operations
OFFICE OF NAVAL INTELLIGENCE

In reply refer to No.

WASHINGTON

Op-16-B-3 (mc)

Mr. Tolson	✓
Mr. E. A. Tamm	✓
Mr. Clegg	✓
Mr. Glavin	✓
Mr. Ladd	✓
Mr. Nichols	✓
Mr. Rosen	✓
Mr. Carson	✓
Mr. Coffey	✓
Mr. Hendon	✓
Mr. Holloman	✓
Mr. Quinn Tamm	✓
Mr. Nease	✓
Mr. Gandy	✓

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November 27, 1941

My dear Mr. Hoover:

For your information, there is transmitted herewith a copy of the minutes of the discussion at the Interdepartmental Intelligence Conference held in my office on the afternoon of November 26, 1941.

Sincerely yours,

W. L. Rorer

Mr. John Edgar Hoover
Director, Federal Bureau
of Investigation
Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

Enclosure

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
6 DEC 4 1941
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
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Reviewed by [redacted]
SRS/INIS Code 22
Reviewed on 18 June 13

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Enclosure

Mr. John Edgar Hoover
Director, Federal Bureau
of Investigation
Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

Sincerely yours,

For your information, there is
transmitted herewith a copy of the minutes
of the discussion at the interdepartmental
intelligence conference held in my office
on the afternoon of November 26, 1941.

My dear Mr. Hoover:

November 27, 1941

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OP-16-B-3 (mc)

Office of the Chief of Naval Operations



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INTERDEPARTMENTAL INTELLIGENCE CONFERENCE
HELD IN THE OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR OF
NAVAL INTELLIGENCE
November 26, 1941

The meeting was called to order at 2:30 P.M. by Capt. Wilkinson, Director of Naval Intelligence. Those present were:

War Department: Gen. Sherman Miles
Lt. Col. John T. Bissell

F. B. I.: Mr. John Edgar Hoover
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. D. M. Ladd

Navy Department: Capt. T. S. Wilkinson
Capt. H. F. Kingman
Capt. J. B. W. Waller

Mr. Hoover reported that the FBI had sent out a teletype recently to all of their field divisions on the Japanese matter and instructed representatives of the FBI to work with MID and ONI to pool their assets. As a result of this teletype, Mr. Hoover said, some additional names to be considered for custodial detention had been forwarded to the Bureau. Mr. Hoover wondered whether the same situation might not exist as regards the German and Italian suspects in that additional names might need to be forwarded at this time. Cpts. Wilkinson and Waller advised that the Navy Department despatch, which had gone forward to the District Intelligence Officers on this same matter, had been general in nature and would be interpreted as applying to all suspects regardless of whether Japanese, German, or Italian. This despatch, it was stated advised that the FBI was engaged in the revision of the custodial detention list and that the District Intelligence Officers should cooperate in any requests for information. Mr. Hoover and Mr. Tamm observed that at the present time, the legal division of the Department of Justice had the facts on approximately 2,000 individuals scheduled for custodial detention, but that no decision had been forthcoming from that division as yet.

Gen. Miles requested information regarding a Mr. Munson. Mr. Hoover furnished the conference with the background of this individual as known to him. Mr. Hoover stated that some months ago, he was called by Mr. J. Franklin Carter, attached to the White House, in Mr. Munson's behalf. A meeting was arranged for Mr. Munson with Mr. Hoover as a result of which it was ascertained that the former was to study refugee problems in and around New York City. The FBI was instructed to give Mr. Munson such assistance as was consistent with established practice

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and policy. As a result of Mr. Munson's survey, there were recommendations that the refugee question be removed from the control of any Governmental agency and placed under the jurisdiction of the American Red Cross. Mr. Hoover stated that he next heard of Mr. Munson when he was going to the West Coast, apparently on the same type of mission, and that his knowledge of the gentleman was limited to speaking with him on two occasions. Mr. Hoover remarked that Mr. Munson seemed to be a somewhat nebulous individual. Gen. Miles stated that this man's name had come up in connection with the request to furnish information to Col. Donovan's office on West Coast matters and that Col. Donovan had called Mr. McCloy, of the War Department, about the matter. Later the same afternoon, Gen. Miles continued, the Munson report arrived to which was appended a note by the President stating that one point therein needed attention. Gen. Miles stated that the War Department had drafted a reply, which has not as yet been sent, to the effect that the Intelligence Services were aware of the suspects and prepared to deal effectively with the situation, but that the machinery for handling the same was not in readiness and that the time element involved would hinder immediate action. Mr. Hoover stated that doubtless the main point with which this report was concerned had to do with the physical protection of facilities rather than with individuals. Gen. Miles agreed with this statement, but observed that the War Department had deemed it advisable and opportune to indicate that the several Intelligence Services had knowledge of the suspect situation. Gen. Miles further observed that the reason the tentative War Department reply had not been sent was that the Department was much concerned over this report and had called in the G-2 from the Ninth Corps Area for a conference.

Mr. Hoover requested Gen. Miles to urge the establishment of an MID office at Los Angeles, stating that such a move would be quite wholesome and would undoubtedly raise the prestige of MID in that area. Gen. Miles acknowledged that MID had been behind in the creation of offices, but that they had been hampered by a lack of funds. It was further stated that they were now prepared to recommend the establishment of 22 offices, including San Diego, Los Angeles, Denver, Seattle, Etc. Mr. Hoover offered the facilities of the FBI office in Los Angeles until MID could organize and stated that they would be willing to afford space to MID if funds were not immediately available. Gen. Miles thanked Mr. Hoover for his offer and stated that it might be necessary to call upon the FBI.

Handley
Gen. Miles requested the FBI to instruct their SAC at Miami to deal through MID when requesting information about the Panama Canal, and referred to the delimitation agreement whereby the Army was given control of the Canal. Gen. Miles cited the instance of the FBI SAC at Miami having written direct to a Mr. McIntire of the Panama Canal rather than sending the correspondence through G-2.

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¶ Lt. Col. Bissell opened discussion on correspondence received from the Defense Communication Board concerning employees of American communication companies. Mr. Tamm called attention to the fact that the Federal Communications Commission had informed the FBI that under Section 605 of the Communications Act, information which had been furnished to the FBI by the Federal Communications Commission concerning individuals in communication with suspected individuals or groups, could no longer be submitted as such was a violation of the Act. The FBI has referred this letter to the Attorney General with the thought that the Attorney General might speak to the President about this situation and have the same corrected. The question of individuals employed by manufacturing companies in the radio equipment field was also opened, and it was ascertained that the FBI had already replied to a letter from the Advisory Committee of the Defense Communication Board, by stating that names and records would be checked through the FBI if fingerprints were submitted and that this would be the better practice because a name check would not be conclusive. Capt. Wilkinson suggested that ONI and MID reply to their copies of this letter in the same vein, stating that they will be glad to check their files for records and suggesting that possibly more conclusive information may be obtained if fingerprints are forwarded to the proper agency (FBI).

¶ Gen. Miles presented a letter which MID had received from the State Department criticizing the accuracy of information furnished by MID and desired to know whether there had been any feeling of extreme liberalism observed in the attitude of the State Department. Mr. Hoover remarked that fundamentally the attitude appeared to be sound, but that care should be used in the use of the word "Communist" as applied to any individual as the same was hard to prove legally. Gen. Miles stated that the State Department letter took issue with the facts as presented by MID, but after a review of the case, MID was inclined to stand on their original contention.

¶ Capt. Wilkinson asked Gen. Miles about the cases of the individuals in the Hawaiian Islands who had been recommended for arrest by ONI for acting as paid agents of the Japanese. These had been referred to the Department of Justice, but the War Department urged that prosecution be abated. Mr. Tamm remarked that these were the cases of the 208 honorary consular agents in the Islands which had been referred to Mr. L. M. C. Smith's office in the Department of Justice. Mr. Hoover requested that Mr. Tamm follow up the status of these cases with Mr. Smith.

¶ Capt. Wilkinson announced that Mr. Bard, Assistant Secretary of the Navy, had been placed in charge of labor relations for the Navy Department. In connection with the serious situation regarding welders on the West Coast, Mr. Bard had requested that the FBI check their files

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for any information on a Mr. Heber J. Brown, attorney, 1924 Broadway, Oakland, California. Mr. Brown has been agitating against the settlement of this strike although an agreement had almost been reached by conferees presently meeting in Washington.

✓ Capt. Wilkinson requested information about the handling of the National Bureau of Industrial Protection which had sought an endorsement of its organization. Capt. Waller stated that the War Department had already committed themselves on this subject and for that reason had requested that the Navy Department answer be consistent therewith. The consensus of opinion, as expressed by Mr. Hoover and Capt. Kingman, was that this organization was seeking testimonials to further their own interests and that any reply should be non-committal.

✓ At the request of Capt. Waller, Capt. Wilkinson mentioned the question of priorities of investigations by the FBI and stated that under a new plan of operation for security purposes in the plants, it was wondered whether a geographical arrangement of strategic plants, etc., would be of assistance to the FBI in making investigations which had been requested by the Army and Navy. Mr. Hoover believed that such would be very helpful. Capt. Waller mentioned that under the new set-up, the same would be handled much the same as the alien matters and that the plants would be requested to submit information on all questionable employees regardless of whether aliens or citizens. Capt. Kingman mentioned that when this was placed into effect, it might result in certain preliminary inquiries regarding plant personnel which would properly be under the investigative jurisdiction of the FBI, but that no outside investigation would be undertaken by the ONI. Mr. Hoover requested that the FBI be furnished with copies of whatever directives or instructions might be issued to the District Intelligence Officers in the handling of these cases in order that their field offices might know of the procedure. MID and ONI were to endeavor to locate the plants and areas where the most vital and secret manufacturing was being carried out in order to form a guide for the FBI and some possible yardstick whereby the priority of an investigation request might be determined.

✓ Mr. Hoover referred to a memorandum handed him in connection with the transfer of certain functions from MID to the office of the Provost Marshal General in the War Department. Mr. Hoover requested that all name check requests to be made for the office of the Provost Marshal General be handled through MID in order that the FBI would still have but one agency with which to deal in the War Department. Gen. Miles remarked that passport control work and investigation of scientists working on defense matters had been allocated to the Provost Marshal General's office, but that instructions would go forward for name checks to FBI and ONI to be made through MID.

✓ The conference was adjourned at 1545.

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September 10, 1941

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INFORMAL MINUTES
INTERDEPARTMENTAL INTELLIGENCE CONFERENCE
HELD IN THE OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR OF THE FBI
September 10, 1941

The conference assembled at 2:30 P.M., Wednesday, September 10, 1941, in the office of Mr. John Edgar Hoover, Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, at which there were present:

For the War Department:

General Sherman Miles
Colonel John T. Bissell

For the Navy Department:

Captain H. F. Kingman

For the FBI:

Mr. John Edgar Hoover
Mr. P. E. Foxworth

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Mr. Hoover mentioned to the conference the Duquesne Case, outlining briefly the progress that was being made and explained that the United States Attorney might desire that representatives of the War and Navy Departments testify as to the confidential character of certain items secured by the espionage agents for transmittal abroad. Mr. Hoover pointed out that we would advise ONI and G-2 in sufficient time of any such request.

b7D per FBI

Mr. Hoover then inquired as to the progress being made on the ship observers plan and whether any decision had yet been reached as to the demarcation and fixing of responsibility. He referred briefly to an incident which occurred in New York recently in which officers from ONI and [redacted] ship observers representatives had gone down to the S. S. Brazilian and located certain "butterfly trays" in possession of the various seamen. Mr. Hoover advised that arrangements had been made with FBI and ONI whereby these trays were to be examined by the FBI Laboratory for possible secret messages; however, apparently [redacted] wanted to examine the trays and went to the Area Controller who felt that we were withholding material from [redacted].

Mr. Hoover advised that the Area Controller in this instance was being told that he might do whatever he desired with the trays, that it was entirely up to him and that if they were given to [redacted] it would be his responsibility and he would have to make arrangements for them.

Both General Miles and Captain Kingman stated that a final decision had been made on this matter. [General Miles furnished certain memoranda, covering conversations between Astor and [redacted] representatives with reference to this scheme.] He furnished these to [redacted] photostatic copies are attached. General Miles stated that there were two or three different things to be accomplished, that as he understood the scheme would involve: First, the determination of the loyalty of the crew.

Conference on 9/10/41

- Mr. Tolson _____
- Mr. E. A. Tamm _____
- Mr. Clegg _____
- Mr. Foxworth _____
- Mr. Glavin _____
- Mr. Ladd _____
- Mr. Nichols _____
- Mr. Rosen _____
- Mr. Carson _____
- Mr. Drayton _____
- Mr. Quinn Tamm _____
- Mr. Hendon _____
- Mr. Tracy _____
- Miss Gandy _____

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and whether any of them were engaged in subversive activities. He felt that this was a matter of interest to FBI and ONI. Secondly, there would be determined from the observers information as to the passengers, as to the dangerous ones and also those who might be interviewed concerning conditions abroad. He felt that the Military Intelligence Division would be interested in interviewing these persons who knew of conditions abroad.

General Miles stated that Colonel Sharp had suggested that his only interest in the whole scheme was being informed of the identity of passengers and crew members who might give them information concerning foreign activities and that he, Sharp, did not envision an organization upon his part which would be large enough to handle the crews and passengers of 400 or 500 vessels arriving in New York each month.

b7D per FBI

Mr. Hoover asked if it were not felt that we should endeavor to expedite the reaching of a final decision in this matter, as he now understands Astor is still carrying on negotiations with [redacted]. Mr. Hoover stated that he felt there was a matter of policy which should be fixed and that was who should be responsible for the initiation of establishing ship observers, pointing out that while [redacted] were allowed to assume such responsibility, the record should be clear and for this purpose he felt there was need for the immediate determination of just where the jurisdiction of [redacted] lay in this matter. (S)

b7D per FBI

(S) (E) General Miles stated that the Area Controller had informed him that [redacted] came to him and asked that he present the plan to the American authorities, that Astor felt the American Intelligence organizations should participate in the plan and also that [redacted] be allowed to continue. General Miles did not know whether Astor, Donovan or who would handle it. [He asked if such activities upon the part of [redacted] would involve any violation of American law, that is whether it was a violation of law for [redacted] to contact and make informants out of American seamen. Mr. Hoover stated that he did not feel it was a violation, but he felt it was definitely a matter of policy and something which was loaded with dynamite. Mr. Hoover stated that if any aspect of the matter involved the Federal Bureau of Investigation, he wanted to immediately get the approval of the State Department or other appropriate department, and he wanted to take such action as to prevent any alibis upon the part of [redacted] that the plan had been laid before the FBI and approved. He pointed out the potential dangers for participating with [redacted] in any such plan or even having knowledge of what they were doing. (S)

Mr. Tolson _____

Mr. E. A. Tamm _____

Mr. Clegg _____

Mr. Foxworth _____

Mr. Glavin _____

Mr. Ladd _____

Mr. Nichols _____

Mr. Rosen _____

Mr. Carson _____

Mr. Drayton _____

Mr. Quinn Tamm _____

Mr. Nease _____

Mr. Tracy _____

Miss Gandy _____

General Miles then asked if he should write a letter to the Area Controller, asking the status of the plan at this time, stating that Astor

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Navy info bracketed in yellow
Reviewed by Kim Warrick
SIRS/NCB Code 22
Reviewed on 18 Jun 13

had requested that G-2 and ONI "lay off" until he could thrash the matter out and he felt that the next move was upon Astor's part, but that he, Astor, had been too slow in reaching a decision.

General Miles then advised the conference of a letter which he had received from Colonel Sharp to the effect that Mr. G. E. Burton connected with Colonel Donovan's Office in New York had appeared at the meeting held by the Area Controller on Tuesday, at which time he had stated that Donovan's office in New York was interested in two matters — first, a study of foreign short-wave propaganda; and, second, oral intelligence, meaning that they were to secure intelligence from abroad, asking the assistance of ONI and MID as to which crew members they should interview. He furnished certain information as to their personnel and stated that they would have certain women who would conduct some of the interviews for them. From this, General Miles felt that Colonel Donovan was very much interested in the ship observers plan.

NCIS

It was finally agreed that Captain Kingman would direct a letter to the Area Controller, asking the present status of the plan and when it was expected the final decision would be reached, pointing out that it was felt that action should be expedited because it was felt that he, Astor, having knowledge of the scheme, was condoning activities and would desire to see that the matter was finally settled. (S)(2)(C)

b7D per FBI

Captain Kingman mentioned, off the record, that he was very leery of this whole problem. He pointed out that some time ago, they had attempted to obtain ONI's black list. Having failed, they then brought up the Baukite proposition and he felt that this was just another attempt to secure the black list and accordingly we should go forward very advisedly. Captain Kingman pointed out the undesirability of a large number of agencies being interested in such matters and the desirability from a standpoint of secrecy and discretion of having such matters handled by one agency alone.

Mr. Hoover pointed out that he very definitely felt that the Area Controller should submit any plan proposed for study by the intelligence conference before any commitments were made which would involve any one of the intelligence agencies. Captain Kingman stated that the only action which Naval Intelligence had taken on the matter was that Captain Kirk had sent a directive to Captain McFall in New York City, instructing him not to block the proposal, but that they had not entered into any agreement and so far as he, Kingman, was concerned he was opposed to the whole scheme.

- Mr. Tolson _____
- Mr. E. A. Tamm _____
- Mr. Clegg _____
- Mr. Foxworth _____
- Mr. Glavin _____
- Mr. Ladd _____
- Mr. Nichols _____
- Mr. Rosen _____
- Mr. Carson _____
- Mr. Drayton _____
- Mr. Quinn Tamm _____
- Mr. Hendon _____
- Mr. Tracy _____
- Miss Gandy _____

There being no further business, the conference adjourned to Reassemble at 2:30 P.M. on Wednesday, September 17, 1941, in the office of General Miles of the War Department.

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Attachments

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CHC:LL

September 10, 1941

**MINUTES
INTERDEPARTMENTAL INTELLIGENCE CONFERENCE
HELD IN THE OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR OF THE FBI
SEPTEMBER 10, 1941**

3/29/89 Mulholland
Classified by *[Signature]*

Declassify on: OADR

The conference assembled at 2:30 P. M., Wednesday, September 10, 1941, in the office of Mr. John Edgar Hoover, Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, the following being present:

- For the War Department: General Sherman Miles
Colonel John T. Bissell
- For the Navy Department: Captain H. F. Kingman
- For the FBI: Mr. John Edgar Hoover
Mr. P. E. Foxworth

Mr. Hoover mentioned to the conference the DeQuez Case, outlining briefly the progress that was being made and explained that the United States Attorney might desire that representatives of the War and Navy Departments testify as to the confidential character of certain items secured by the espionage agents for transmittal abroad. Mr. Hoover pointed out that the FBI would advise ONI and G-2 in sufficient time of any such request.

b7D per FBI

Mr. Hoover then inquired as to the progress being made on the ship observers plan and whether any decision had yet been reached as to the demarcation and fixing of responsibility. He referred briefly to an incident which occurred in New York recently in which officers from ONI and [redacted] ship observers representatives had gone down to the S. S. Brazilian and located certain "butterfly trays" in possession of the various seamen. Mr. Hoover advised that arrangements had been made with FBI and ONI whereby these trays were to be examined by the FBI Laboratory for possible secret messages; however, apparently [redacted] wanted to examine the trays and went to the Area Controller who felt that the FBI was withholding material from [redacted]. Mr. Hoover advised that the Area Controller in this

Mr. Tolson _____ instance was being told that he might do whatever he desired with the trays;
 Mr. E. A. Tamm _____ that it was entirely up to him, and that if they were given to [redacted]
 Mr. Clegg _____ it would be his responsibility and he would have to make arrangements for them. (5)

Mr. Foxworth _____
 Mr. Glavin _____ Both General Miles and Captain Kingman stated that no final
 Mr. Ladd _____ decision had been made on this matter. [General Miles had copies of certain
 Mr. Nichols _____ memoranda, covering conversations between Astor and [redacted] representatives
 Mr. Rosen _____ with reference to this scheme.] He furnished these to Mr. Tamm to be photostated,
 Mr. Carson _____ and photostatic copies are attached. General Miles stated that there were two or
 Mr. Drayton _____ three different things to be accomplished, that as he understood the scheme

- Mr. Quinn Tamm _____
- Mr. Hendon _____
- Mr. Tracy _____
- Miss Gandy _____

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[Stamp: 222]

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- 2 -

would involve. First, the determination of the loyalty of the crew and whether any of them were engaged in subversive activities. He felt that this was a matter of interest to FBI and ONI. Secondly, there would be determined from the observers information as to the passengers, as to the dangerous ones and also those who might be interviewed concerning conditions abroad. He felt that the Military Intelligence Division would be interested in interviewing those persons who know of conditions abroad.

General Miles stated Colonel Sharp had suggested that his only interest in the whole scheme was being informed of the identity of passengers and crew members who might give them information concerning foreign activities and that he, Colonel Sharp, did not envision an organization upon his part which would be large enough to handle the crews and passengers of 400 or 500 vessels arriving in New York each month.

b7D per FBI

Mr. Hoover asked if it were not felt that we should endeavor to expedite the reaching of a final decision in this matter, as he now understands Acker is still carrying on negotiations with [redacted] Mr. Hoover stated he felt there was a matter of policy which should be fixed and that was who should be responsible for the initiation of establishing ship observers, pointing out that while [redacted] were allowed to assume such responsibility, the record should be clear and for this purpose he felt there was need for the immediate determination of just where the jurisdiction of [redacted] lay in this matter. (S)

General Miles stated that according to the Area Controller, the letter was approached by [redacted] and asked to present the plan to the American authorities, and the Area Controller feels that the American intelligence organizations should participate in the plan but that [redacted] should be allowed to continue with it. General Miles indicated that he does not know whether the Area Controller, Colonel Donovan, or who will actually handle the plan. (S) (A) (C)

Some discussion was undertaken as to whether it would be a violation of American law for [redacted] to proceed with this plan; that is, contact and make informants of American seamen. It was pointed out that probably it is not a violation of any American law, although it is a matter of policy and somewhat delicate. Mr. Hoover pointed out that in so far as the matter might involve the FBI, he particularly desired to get the approval of the State Department or any other Governmental department that might be interested, in order that there would be no basis (S)

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b7D per FBI

for a claim that such a plan, committing the Government, was improperly approved. It was pointed out that potential danger exists in participating with the British in such a plan or in having knowledge of British operations in matters of this kind. (S)

General Miles advised the conference of a letter received by him from Colonel Sharp to the effect that Mr. G. E. Burton, connected with Colonel Donovan's office in New York, appeared at the meeting held by the Area Controller on Tuesday, at which time Mr. Burton stated that Colonel Donovan's office in New York is interested in two matters; first, a study of foreign short-wave propaganda, and, second, oral intelligence. In connection with the latter matter, he indicated that Colonel Donovan would desire the assistance of ONI and MID as to which crew members should be interviewed. Mr. Burton furnished further information as to the plans of Colonel Donovan, indicating that Colonel Donovan's organization would be very much interested in the ship observers plan.

(U) NCIS It was decided that Captain Kingman will direct a letter to the Area Controller, inquiring as to the present status of the plan and making specific inquiry as to when a final decision can be expected. [It was agreed it should be pointed out in this letter that action in connection with this matter should be expedited, inasmuch as the Area Controller might be placed in the position of having knowledge of the scheme and thus be, in a manner of speaking, condoning certain unapproved activities, for which reason the Area Controller might desire to obtain a final decision in connection with the matter.] (S-2)(C) (U)

b7D per FBI

Mr. Hoover stated he feels that the Area Controller should submit any proposed plan of action in connection with this matter for careful study by the Interdepartmental Intelligence Conference at Washington, D. C., before any final commitments are made.

There being no further business, the conference adjourned, to reassemble at 2:30 P. M. on Wednesday, September 17, 1941, in the office of General Miles of the War Department.

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Attachments

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Reviewed by [redacted]
SIRS / NCIS Code 22
Reviewed on 18 Jun 13
NCIS 66
b7C 35

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

CHC:LL

August 20, 1941

**INFORMAL MINUTES OF THE
INTERDEPARTMENTAL INTELLIGENCE CONFERENCE
HELD IN THE OFFICE OF CAPTAIN KIRK OF THE
NAVY DEPARTMENT
AUGUST 20, 1941**

Classified by [signature]
Declassify on: OADR

The conference convened in the office of Captain Kirk of the Navy Department at 2:30 P. M. on August 20, 1941, being attended as follows:

- For the War Department: General Sherman Miles
Colonel John T. Bissell
- For the Navy Department: Captain Alan G. Kirk
Captain H. F. Kingman
Lieutenant Richard Wilson
- For the FBI: Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. C. H. Carson

b7D per FBI

Captain Kirk mentioned that he is working on the program itinerary with regard to the [redacted] visit to this country and stated that this would be completed, at which time the program will be furnished to the FBI. He stated that he has heard from the Naval Intelligence at Norfolk, Virginia, and has been informed that the District Intelligence Officer at Norfolk is in close touch with Special Agent in Charge C. E. Henrich of the Richmond office concerning this matter. Captain Kirk stated that the [redacted] will be accompanied by [redacted] by the name of [redacted]

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DECLASSIFY ON: 25X

RECORDED

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

SEP 10 1941

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

ACTION

- Mr. Tolson _____
- Mr. E. A. Tamm _____
- Mr. Clegg _____
- Mr. Glavin _____
- Mr. Ladd _____
- Mr. Nichols _____
- Mr. Rosen _____
- Mr. Carson _____
- Mr. Grayson _____
- Mr. Quinn Tamm _____
- Mr. Hendon _____
- Mr. Tracy _____
- Miss Gandy _____

cc removed for [signature] 8/30/41

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General Miles mentioned a letter received by him from the Military Intelligence Officer in Honolulu, Hawaii, which refers to the modification of the delimitation agreement with regard to the FBI and ONI having concurrent jurisdiction and responsibility in connection with certain Japanese espionage, sabotage, subversive activities, et cetera. The MID Officer at Honolulu inquired whether Naval Intelligence would have authority to make arrests of Japanese individuals suspected

It was pointed out that Captain James Roosevelt is the Liaison man for Colonel Donovan.

Mr. Tamm, in response to inquiry, stated that he has talked with the Director and that the Director is of the opinion that if Colonel Donovan is taking over SIS in the Eastern Hemisphere he should take the whole show; that is, take over SIS in both the Eastern and Western Hemispheres.

General Miles stated he lunched with Colonel Donovan yesterday and that Colonel Donovan told him he has a directive from the President which will necessitate his going into the SIS field, at least to some extent, inasmuch as Colonel Donovan is charged with the responsibility, in the President's directive, of determining points in enemy countries for subversive work, Colonel Donovan being also charged with the responsibility of operating subversive activities in enemy countries. General Miles stated that in his opinion Colonel Donovan cannot carry out this mandate without entering the SIS field.

Captain Kingman interjected that he is of the opinion the Navy, in turning SIS over, should reserve the right of Naval commanders, admirals, et cetera, in the event of actual Naval operations, utilizing any means at their disposal to obtain strategic intelligence.

pointed out that while information of a purely Naval interest could probably best be obtained by someone with a Naval background, he is not of the opinion that the Army or Navy should be identified with the SIS program in either the Western or the Eastern Hemisphere. He indicated that the people being used by the Navy on SIS at the present time do not necessarily have Naval backgrounds and that the information received from them cannot be evaluated in the same manner as though it were received from men trained in the Navy.

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- 3 -

of subversive activities, and require the War Department to intern same. Mr. Tamm pointed out that in accordance with the agreement with regard to Hawaii, drawn up by Mr. L. M. C. Smith of the Department of Justice and a representative of the War Department (which agreement was drawn up without any consultation with the FBI), no provision was made for arrests in the Territory of Hawaii, it apparently being contemplated that this territory will be under military jurisdiction by the invoking of martial law. It was agreed that prior to the invoking of martial law, Naval Intelligence will not have the jurisdiction to arrest alien enemies or others suspected of subversive activities in Hawaii for interning.

b7D per FBI

General Miles stated he has received word from Major Sharpe in New York that Area Controller Vincent Aster held a conference on August 18, 1941, which was attended [redacted] at which time discussion was undertaken concerning the proposed plan to have the [redacted] vessels entering American ports, for intelligence purposes. Major Sharpe stated that the Area Controller will consider this matter further on Friday, August 22nd, and that it is contemplated a definite recommendation will be made by Monday, August 25, 1941. (S) (C)

Mr. Tamm stated that possibly Colonel Donovan, in the event he wishes to take over SIS, would also like to take over this project, inasmuch as it would involve, to some extent, the matter of spotting individuals for interview who possess information concerning foreign countries. Captain Kingman stated that in his opinion this project would be primarily one relating to domestic intelligence. Mr. Tamm pointed out that, nevertheless, this was one of the projects that Colonel Donovan first expressed interest concerning.

General Miles mentioned a memorandum prepared for Colonel Bissell by the MID representative on the Alien Immigrant Visa Control Committee with regard to a visa applicant by the name of Wittek. He stated that the State Department has requested the War Department for an expression of opinion relative to the admission of this particular applicant, it appearing that his name was previously submitted to the committee and recommended against. It was indicated that the applicant is sponsored strongly by Mr. Archibald MacLeish, Librarian of Congress, Library of Congress, and by Colonel William Donovan. The applicant is reported to be an outstanding expert on Islamic culture.

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- 4 -

Captain Kingman stated that he had reviewed the evidence concerning this applicant, at the request of the ONI representative on the committee; that in Captain Kingman's opinion, the "case" against this applicant was too weak to warrant making an issue and firm stand in favor of excluding the applicant, for which reason Captain Kingman is of the opinion that the committee should reverse its stand and recommend favorably with respect to admission.

Mr. Tamm pointed out that Assistant Secretary of State Brackinridge Long mentioned to him a visa applicant case of a very "delicate" nature that had come before the committee, indicating that the applicant in question, originally sponsored by Mr. Archibald MacLeish of the Congressional Library, was now being backed by Colonel Donovan; further, that the applicant, in earlier correspondence with Mr. MacLeish, had indicated that he is first, last, and always a German, with all that implies. Mr. Long indicated that Mr. MacLeish proceeded to sell Colonel Donovan the idea of admitting this applicant, even though Colonel Donovan knows nothing about him. Mr. Long stated that in the event the applicant is admitted, the State Department records will show that he was admitted against the advice and best judgment of the State Department. Mr. Tamm pointed out that in any event action by the committee is merely advisory and that the final decision in each instance rests, of course, with the State Department.

General Miles suggested that this is not a proper matter for the Interdepartmental Intelligence Conference, in his opinion, since the matter is one for proper decision by the Alien Immigrant Visa Control Committee, and that so far as he is concerned the War Department's position would be to back the MID representative's judgment on that committee. It was agreed that this is not a proper matter for the Interdepartmental Intelligence Conference

General Miles stated that MID is arranging a conference on the question of furnishing adequate protection to Civil Aeronautics Administration facilities, et cetera, and that it had occurred to him the best way to handle it would be to let the FBI continue with any informant coverage the FBI might have concerning such facilities, et cetera. Mr. Tamm stated that this would be all right.

There being no further business, the conference adjourned, being scheduled to assemble at 2:30 P. M. on Wednesday, August 27, 1941, in the office of Mr. Hoover, Director of the FBI.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 09-23-2011



MCS:AB

Federal Bureau of Investigation

United States Department of Justice

Washington, D. C.

September 2, 1941

- Mr. E. A. Tamm
- Mr. Clegg
- Mr. Foxworth
- Mr. Glavin
- Mr. Ladd
- Mr. Nichols
- Mr. Rosen
- Mr. Carson
- Mr. Coffey
- Mr. Harbo
- Tele. Room
- Mr. Nease
- Mr. Tracy
- Miss Gandy

MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR

Navy information bracketed in yellow
 Reviewed by [redacted] NCS b7C
 SIRSI NCIS Code 22
 Reviewed on 18 Jun 13
 Classified by [redacted]
 Declassify on: OADR

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
 HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
 EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
 OTHERWISE

Conf of [redacted] 8-2, + FBI
 Conf of [redacted] 206
 (u)

The following is submitted to you with reference to the plan of [redacted] to place observers on American ships. At the Intelligence Conference at New York City on August 9, 1941, Commander Vincent Astor, the Area Controller, reported on a contact he had with [redacted] of the [redacted] during the previous week regarding the activities of that organization in having representatives contact officers and members of crews of vessels in order to obtain information concerning espionage, sabotage and subversive activities. From Mr. Astor's remarks it appears that the [redacted] or [redacted] has established organizations in New York, New Orleans and San Francisco known as ship observers' organizations. According to information received from Special Agent in Charge Sackett, this organization in New York is set up as follows: (S-1) (C)

b7D per FBI

1. Ship Observers. Representatives of the [redacted] or [redacted] have contacted the marine port captains of merchant vessel companies here in New York and arranged to secure the cooperation of such individuals in having them pick out members of the ships' crews and officers who may be utilized as observers. In this way they have already placed observers on sixty vessels and are proceeding with plans to cover four hundred other vessels. It is the duty of these observers to report to [redacted] any information that they might learn as to the movements of belligerent vessels, as to the reliability or unreliability of certain members of the crew, passengers, etc. (S-1) (C)

2. The Free Norwegian Organization. [redacted] has secured the cooperation or is attempting to do so of all captains of Free Norwegian vessels to report to [redacted] (S-1) (C)

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U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

TOLSON

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Memo for the Director

- 2 -

b7D per FBI

all information gathered in all parts of the world concerning any matters that might be of interest to [redacted] in the same manner as the ship observers mentioned above. (S)(A)(C)

3) ~~Basque Group~~. [redacted] are making attempts to organize Basque seamen and vessels operated by Basque officers for the purpose of anti-sabotage and espionage activities generally. (S)(A)(C)

[redacted] outlined the purposes of the ship observers' organization as follows to Commander Astor: (S)(A)(C)

b7D per FBI

(U) NCS (U)
(a) Counter espionage. The observers are to look over the passengers, crew and persons contacting them for evidence of espionage activities in order to furnish this information to [redacted] so that a check may be made in the situation. They are especially instructed to be on the alert for these activities in all parts of the world, not only when the vessel is in the continental United States waters. [redacted] claimed to the Area Controller that of the 641 names now on the American seamen suspect list, a large number of those names, together with the background and information concerning the individuals, have been furnished by [redacted] to the American authorities, presumably the FBI, and that this alone demonstrates the value of such a service. (S)(A)(C)

(b) Counter sabotage. The ship observers are to act in cooperation with [redacted] in order to detect plans or activities on the part of Nazis to commit sabotage, either on vessels or on shore in the neutral or belligerent countries. (S)(A)(C)

(c) Suspicious ships. The observers are to report immediately all ships which may be observed in any parts of the world being fitted out to operate as raiders or as supply ships for raiders or submarines, etc. (S)(A)(C)

(d) Future plans. [redacted] informed the Area Controller that arrangements are proceeding to place observers on about four hundred additional ships so that [redacted] will have as complete coverage as possible over the entire world; that the heads of the steamship companies here in the United States have been contacted by [redacted] and their cooperation has been and is being secured. (S)(A)(C)

b7D per FBI

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Memo for the Director

- 3 -

(u)

Commander Astor reported at the conference on August 8 that he had informed [redacted] that such activities might be in conflict with the activities of the American agencies and [redacted] stated he would discontinue all arrangements to carry further these plans if the Area Controller so desired, that is, until the matter of possible conflict had been straightened out. [redacted] NCLB remarked he would be willing to work with the American authorities in any possible way for the consummation of such plans to obtain information which would assist in preventing sabotage, espionage and subversive activities. To Mr. Sackett's inquiry as to whether the plans of [redacted] (u) had been submitted or approved by the Inter-Departmental Committee in Washington, Commander Astor remarked that it was his impression that [redacted] in Washington had taken these plans up with someone in Washington and had received complete approval. However, Astor indicated that he had not specifically asked [redacted] regarding this point. (S-1) (C) b7D per FBI

Commander Astor suggested that the Intelligence Committee at New York or persons designated from the respective offices meet with Astor and [redacted] in order to work out ways and means of the three agencies, FBI, G-2 and ONI, working with [redacted] in carrying out these plans or making other arrangements to accomplish the same purpose. Mr. Sackett advised he tactfully opposed the suggestion of Commander Astor, being joined in his opposition by Captain R. C. MacFall of ONI, Sackett suggesting that before taking any action in the matter, the Committee should be certain that the Inter-Departmental Committee in Washington is aware of and approves [redacted] activities in this ship observers' plan. (C) b7D per FBI

Commander Astor stated that he would again talk to [redacted] to ascertain whether [redacted] objected to referring the details of the plan and a chart showing the organization of the plan to the Inter-Departmental Committee in Washington for its opinion and instruction in the premises. Mr. Astor said that if [redacted] had no objection, Astor would write a letter to the ONI, G-2 and FBI for submitting all pertinent information for consideration of the Committee at Washington, prior to taking any action at New York City. (C)

Mr. Sackett's letter of August 9 reporting the conference at New York City on August 8, from which letter the above information has been taken, was read by Assistant Director Tamm at the Intelligence Conference on August 13. Upon conclusion of the reading of that letter by Mr. Tamm, Captain Kirk of ONI remarked that Commander

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Memo for the Director

- 4 -

Astor had called on Kirk Monday (August 11) and had presented the plans and specifications of that project which material was being reviewed by Naval Intelligence preparatory to presenting it to the Intelligence Conference.

(u)

[At the Inter-Departmental Conference held in the office of Captain Kirk at Washington August 20, 1941, General Miles stated he had received word from Major Sharpe in New York City that Commander Astor held a conference on August 18, 1941, which was attended by [redacted] representatives, at which time discussion was undertaken concerning the proposed plan to have [redacted] place observers on vessels entering American ports for intelligence purposes.] Major Sharpe stated that the Area Controller would consider the matter further August 22, 1941, and it was contemplated a definite recommendation would be made by Monday, August 25, 1941. Assistant Director Tamm suggested at this conference on August 20 that possibly Colonel Donovan, in the event he desires to take over SIS, would also like to take over this project since it would involve, to some extent, the matter of spotting individuals for interview who possess information concerning foreign countries. Captain Kingman of the ONI remarked that in his opinion this project would be primarily one relating to domestic intelligence. Mr. Tamm pointed out that, nevertheless, this was one of the projects that Colonel Donovan first expressed interest concerning.

b7D per FBI
(S-1)(C)
(u)
NCL

At the weekly conference at New York City on August 22, 1941, the Area Controller informed that he, together with Captain MacFall of ONI, Major Sharpe and one of the latter's assistants of G-2 had conferred with [redacted] Assistant to the Director of the [redacted] the Monday before the meeting (August 18) concerning operations of [redacted] in placing individuals on ships. Mr. Astor stated he was not prepared to discuss the matter in detail at that particular conference, August 22, but was going to have a further conference during that afternoon with [redacted] at which time Captain MacFall of ONI would be present. Commander Astor at this time on August 22 advised that [redacted] claimed the plans of [redacted] had the approval of Washington officials in principal.

(S-1)(C)

At the conference Captain MacFall pointed out that [redacted] would not contact people on American vessels in this country without the specific knowledge and approval of the American authorities, that being his objection to the operations of [redacted] in their [redacted]

(S-1)(C)

b7D per FBI

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Memo for the Director

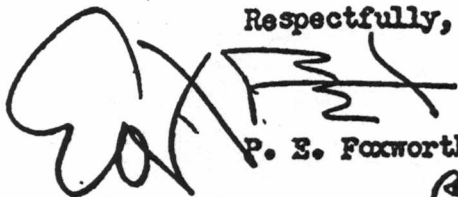
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b7D per FBI

(u) plans. Commander Astor stated that after he secured all the facts from [redacted] concerning the scope and operation of the ship observers plan he would confer at Washington with General Miles and Captain Kirk to see if they approved of the arrangements perfected. Thereupon at this conference on August 22 Mr. Sackett pointed out to Mr. Astor that the FBI also had an interest in the ship observers plan since we were interested in the detection of saboteurs and espionage agents and such a service as planned by [redacted] might conflict with our activities. It is noted that Commander Astor did not have a representative of the FBI to attend these conferences with [redacted] in New York or with officials in Washington, D. C., regarding [redacted] ship observers plan. (S-1)(C) N C I S (u)

At the Inter-Departmental Intelligence Conference held in your office on August 27 Assistant Director Tamm inquired whether any further action had been taken with reference to [redacted] ship observers plan. General Miles and Captain Kirk indicated that they knew of no further action. It was stated, however, that the Area Controller would visit Washington, D. C., August 28, 1941, at which time he intended to confer with General Miles and Captain Kirk. I understand that Astor did confer with General Miles and Captain Kirk on August 28. However, no information has been received with reference to the results of that conference and no further information has been obtained regarding the status of [redacted] ship observers plan. (S-1)(C)

Respectfully,



P. E. Foxworth
eye

The 641 names of suspicious seamen on American ships mentioned on page two, paragraph (a) of this memorandum have been received and are being checked against the files of the Bureau. These names have also been furnished by us to General Miles, Captain Kirk and Rear Admiral Land of the United States Maritime Commission.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~SECRET~~

October 23, 1941

- Mr. Tolson.....
- Mr. F. A. Tamm.....
- Mr. Clegg.....
- Mr. Glavin.....
- Mr. Ladd.....
- Mr. Nichols.....
- Mr. Tracy.....
- Mr. Rosen.....
- Mr. Carson.....
- Mr. Coffey.....
- Mr. Hendon.....
- Mr. Holloman.....
- Mr. Quinn Tamm.....
- Mr. Nease.....
- Miss Gandy.....

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE

INFORMAL MINUTES
INTERDEPARTMENTAL INTELLIGENCE CONFERENCE
HELD IN THE OFFICE OF CAPTAIN WILKINSON OF
THE NAVY DEPARTMENT
October 23, 1941

The conference assembled at 2:30 P.M., Thursday, October 23, 1941, in the office of Captain T. S. Wilkinson, Director, Naval Intelligence, Navy Department, at which there were present:

- For the War Department:
 - General Sherman Miles
 - Colonel John T. Bissell
- For the Navy Department:
 - Captain T. S. Wilkinson
 - Captain H. F. Kingman
 - Captain J. B. W. Waller
 - Lieutenant Commander E. A. Hayes
- For the FBI:
 - Mr. John Edgar Hoover
 - Mr. E. A. Tamm
 - Mr. P. E. Foxworth
 - Mr. D. M. Ladd

3/29/89
Classified by [signature]
Declassify on: OADR

Captain Wilkinson opened the meeting by commenting to General Miles that the case involving the suspected sabotage of eight planes at the Boeing Plant had been found to be merely one of bad maintenance rather than sabotage.

Mr. Hoover referred to the question of the number of plants in the Ninth Corps Area pending survey, this matter having been discussed at the conference on October 16, 1941, and pointed out to General Miles that only 126 plants were on the list for survey, of which number 121 plants had been surveyed; that letters of recommendation have been forwarded in 104 of those cases; nine surveys have been completed and reports not as yet received, and eight letters of recommendation are in dictation, leaving only a total of five plants to be surveyed, that of these five, only two were of interest to the Air Corps and surveys would be started within the next few days in connection with these two plants. A copy of the tabulation concerning the status of plant surveys in the Ninth Corps Area was furnished to General Miles by Mr. Hoover. General Miles stated that he was glad to obtain this information, that he would forward it to Colonel Branshaw who apparently had been misinformed with reference to the status of this project.

Conf. Div. - N 2 + F.B.I.

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
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TAMM
LADD
CARSON
HOLLAND

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Mr. Hoover then referred to the matter concerning the alleged lack of cooperation on the part of the FBI Field Divisions at Seattle, Portland and Salt Lake City, which had been the subject of discussion at last week's meeting. Mr. Hoover informed General Miles that a survey had been made, that the Special Agents in Charge of these offices had contacted the representatives of Military Intelligence in those respective divisions and MID officers had stated they knew of no instance wherein the fullest cooperation was not received from the FBI. Reference was made by Mr. Hoover to one instance in the Seattle district where an agent of the Seattle Office had examined personnel records without the approval of the sergeant in charge of the records, and another instance where Special Agents had conducted investigations at Fort Lewis without notifying the Military Intelligence Office of their presence on the reservation, but these were administrative matters and had been ironed out and appropriate instructions issued so that contact would be had with the intelligence officers prior to the conducting of such investigations.

General Miles requested abstracts of the comments concerning the contacts had by the Special Agents in Charge with the Military Intelligence representatives, stating that he would like to send this to San Francisco. (A letter was forwarded to General Miles under the Director's signature on October 23, 1941, transmitting this information).

Captain Wilkinson inquired concerning the status of the request for the furnishing of counterespionage material from the Navy for the FBI in connection with the Popov and other cases. Mr. Hoover informed Captain Wilkinson that Mr. Thurston would contact him on October 24, 1941 with specific requests for information. (Mr. Thurston advises that he has been contacting Captain Davis of the Navy Department for the past week with reference to this material. He has been instructed to contact Captain Wilkinson or Captain Kingham and so advise them.)

Captain Wilkinson inquired concerning a policy which might forbid a Navy Department employee who has been given a dishonorable discharge from obtaining outside employment. He stated that formerly a dishonorable discharge was usually a bar to employment outside, but lately, due to the demand for skilled workers, word had been circulated among the Navy personnel that a dishonorable discharge would not bar them from outside employment. Captain Wilkinson desired assistance and suggestions with reference to the manner of coping with this problem.

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- 3 -

Mr. Hoover stated that the FBI had had very few people who had been fired with prejudice, but it had been his experience that those employees fired with prejudice from the FBI had not obtained jobs in private industry, that private industry would not accept them.

Captain Wilkinson pointed out that the Navy men were good mechanics, radio technicians, et cetera and thus were badly needed in private industry and so they usually had no trouble at the present time in securing employment.

Mr. Hoover suggested that if the various national defense plants took the fingerprints of employees, the FBI would be able to locate and advise ONI as to the employment of any dishonorably discharged Navy personnel.

Captain Kingman offered the suggestion made by Mr. Tamm that inasmuch as the Secretary of Navy was authorized to discharge any employee, for cause, in factories holding defense and Navy contracts, undoubtedly the Secretary could also set up a ruling that no one with a dishonorable discharge from the Navy could work in such factories. Mr. Hoover suggested that an effort be made to include in such classified contracts, a suggestion that before an employee with a dishonorable discharge from the Navy could be hired, his name must be cleared by the Navy.

Captain Wilkinson inquired whether any of those present had heard of any developments in connection with the Secret Communication Bill. General Miles stated that he had not heard of any action by the Army.

Mr. E. A. Tamm then inquired whether the Army had taken over Dutch Harbor in Alaska, stating that [REDACTED] had inquired inasmuch as the official boat of [REDACTED] had previously docked there. (S)

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Captain Wilkinson stated that he had no knowledge of this harbor being restricted, that he believed it was still under the jurisdiction of the Navy.

The conference adjourned at 3:10 P.M. to reassemble at 2:30 P.M. on Wednesday, October 29, 1941 in the office of Mr. John Edgar Hoover, Director of the FBI.

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Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Carson
Mr. Coffey	.....
Mr. Hendon	.....
Mr. Holloman	.....
Mr. Quinn Tamm	.....
Mr. Nease	.....
Miss Gandy	.....

November 27, 1941

**INFORMAL MINUTES
INTERDEPARTMENTAL INTELLIGENCE CONFERENCE
HELD IN THE OFFICE OF CAPTAIN WILKINSON OF
THE NAVY DEPARTMENT
November 26, 1941**

The conference assembled at 2:30 P.M., Wednesday, November 26, 1941, in the office of Captain T. S. Wilkinson, Director, Naval Intelligence, Navy Department, at which there were present:

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|--------------------------|---|
| For the Navy Department: | Captain T. S. Wilkinson
Captain H. F. Kingman
Captain J. B. W. Waller |
| For the War Department: | General Sherman Miles
Colonel John T. Bissell |
| For the FBI: | Mr. John Edgar Hoover
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. D. M. Ladd |

Mr. Hoover opened the meeting by calling attention to the fact that at the last meeting it had been agreed that the FBI would send a teletype to the field with reference to the Japanese. He stated that as a result of this teletype, there had been several interesting developments. A number of districts were found where names of persons who should be considered for custodial detention were in the possession of Military Intelligence and Naval Intelligence and had not yet been submitted to the Bureau. Mr. Hoover pointed out that if the same situation existed with reference to the Germans, Italians and Russians, some effort should be made to clear those names through the FBI in order that they might be submitted to the Department for consideration. Mr. Hoover pointed out that he had therefore instructed all of the Bureau field divisions by teletype to contact local officers of Naval and Military Intelligence for the purpose of obtaining any additional information they might have with reference to these nationals.

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Captain Wilkinson stated that his wire had been general and covered all nationals. General Miles stated that his wire went only to the Ninth Corps Area, and accordingly another wire would go forward to the remaining offices.

Mr. Hoover then pointed out that Mr. Munson was in Honolulu and that Munson had expressed the belief that all the Japanese should be picked up, that out of ten picked up one would probably be wanted and the mass arrest would be justified.

Conference on 17K162
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 DATE 3/1/82 BY SP4/STW/STW/STW

CH-23

General Miles inquired as to the status of Munson. Mr. Hoover pointed out that he was apparently the "leg man" for J. Franklin Carter who was an attache of the White House, that Carter had introduced him to Mr. Hoover sometime ago and asked the cooperation of the FBI inasmuch as Munson was at that time studying the refugee problem in New York, that at that time Munson had recommended that the refugee problem be divorced from Government agencies and put under the Red Cross and other groups interested in refugees, that this plan had not been adopted, that subsequently Munson started for the West Coast presumably to study the same problem and had then gone to Honolulu, that Munson was sailing from Honolulu on November 24th to return to the United States and on his return he expected to go to Mexico.

General Miles then called attention to the telephone calls which he had made to Mr. Hoover and Captain Wilkinson about a week ago and advised that Donovan had called McCloy and had said that the President had ordered that all information in their possession be furnished to Donovan with reference to the Japanese problem. General Miles stated that he refused to furnish this information unless it were furnished through the Interdepartmental Defense Committee. Later on the same day, the War Department received Munson's reports on the Japanese situation on the West Coast, to which was penned a note signed "FDR". This note stated that one point needed attention and that was the Japanese menace. Miles stated that he drafted a reply for the Secretary of War, which reply has not been sent out inasmuch as the Secretary of War had called for the head of G-2 from the Ninth Corps Area and wanted a conference with him in Washington prior to replying. General Miles stated that in the letter that he had prepared he had pointed out that the Department had to act on all of these cases and further pointed out that the speed of arrests was very vital to the national defense.

Mr. Hoover pointed out that Munson had not appeared particularly concerned with reference to the Japanese spying menace, but more concerned about the protection of physical facilities on the West Coast.

Mr. Hoover at this point stated that he again wanted to urge General Miles to establish an office of Military Intelligence at Los Angeles in order that Military Intelligence might retain their prestige on the West Coast.

General Miles admitted that the Military Intelligence Division

was not pulling "their own weight in the boat" on the West Coast and that he was very much concerned about it, and as a result he had recommended the establishment of twenty-two district offices for Military Intelligence, one at San Diego, one at Los Angeles, one at Seattle, one at Salt Lake City and on East.

Mr. Hoover pointed out to General Miles that he did not want to indicate any lack of confidence in the representative of Military Intelligence in Los Angeles, but that he thought Military Intelligence should have an office there for the prestige which it would furnish them. Mr. Hoover offered some office space in the FBI's office at Los Angeles to Military Intelligence. General Miles thanked him and stated that he might have to accept this offer, but that he was still trying to get money to establish an office in Los Angeles.

Captain Wilkinson mentioned to General Miles that he had written General Miles with reference to General Van Diemer's status on the West Coast, and General Miles stated that Van Diemer had done a lot of valuable work, but was a "touchy old individual".

General Miles then called attention to the fact that Danner at Miami appeared to have forgotten the delimitation agreement in that he had written to McIntire, Chief of the Civilian Intelligence Section at Panama rather than to take matters up through Military Intelligence. Mr. Hoover stated that this matter would be looked into.

Colonel Bissell called attention to a letter which had been received from the Federal Communications Commission with reference to their desire to check on radio operators in Central and South America.

Mr. Hoover pointed out that this letter had been answered by the Bureau by suggesting to Commissioner Fly of the Federal Communications Commission that the fingerprints of those radio operators, in the possession of the FCC be forwarded to the FBI for check.

Captain Waller pointed out that the Defense Communications Board

had submitted a suggestion to the FCC, and that it was this suggestion that the FCC had in turn submitted to the Army, Navy and the FBI, that they were asking in this letter if any of these agencies had any reason to believe that these radio operators should be investigated, and if so, requesting that material concerning these operators be furnished to the FCC. Captain Waller stated that the Navy had indexed the names under the communication companies with which they were employed.

Captain Wilkinson stated that they would answer the letter from the FCC by stating that they had a number of radio operators who should be investigated by the FCC and that they would recommend such an investigation and would supply the names which they were familiar with. Captain Wilkinson stated that they would also suggest that if the fingerprints of all radio operators and communication men were submitted for a search that the information obtained as a result thereof would be much more complete.

General Miles stated that the Army would answer this inquiry in much the same manner.

General Miles stated that the Army had received a request from Mr. Berle of the State Department to check a list of names of foreign language organizations, which they had done and they had furnished considerable information to the State Department. As a result, General Miles had received a letter from the State Department, signed by Mr. Berle, pointing out that the State Department had much different information than that possessed by the Army, and indicated in the letter that they did not believe the Army's investigators were doing so well. One of the individuals referred to was Alex Rose, alias Alex Royz, of the Rand School of Social Science who was listed by the Army as a Communist, and who, according to Mr. Berle's letter, was known by the State Department to be definitely opposed to Communism, that there were five names referred to in this manner in Berle's letter. General Miles stated that they had rechecked on these names and the Military Intelligence Division still believed that they were correct. General Miles stated that the purpose in bringing this question up was that he was desirous of ascertaining whether there was any change in views of the State Department, and particularly as to whether the State Department would back up the Intelligence agencies in connection with alien control work.

Mr. Hoover pointed out that he had received no such reaction from Mr. Berle, that some Government agencies were now swinging over to

the left side, that, however, he had found that the State Department has been strongly urging the continued participation of the Intelligence agencies in the visa control work.

At this point, Captain Wilkinson stated that he had a difficult job keeping Joseph Lash out of the Navy, that a lot of pressure had been brought to bear for his appointment, but the Secretary of Navy had finally turned him down.

Captain Wilkinson called attention to the fact that he had a letter from Admiral Block with reference to the prosecution of Japanese who had not registered as agents of a foreign power. He stated that Admiral Block had pointed out that the FBI and the District Attorney were anxious to prosecute these Japanese, but that the War Department had urged no prosecution in order that the relationship between Japan and the United States might be enhanced.

Mr. Tamm pointed out that there were over 200 complimentary Japanese Consuls in Hawaii, working as agents of the Japanese who were not registered, that these names were in the hands of the Department, but that no action had been taken as yet. (Mr. Hoover instructed that the status of this matter be checked, and a letter has already gone forward to Berge with reference to this matter)

General Miles stated that he did not know that the War Department had opposed this, but that he would check into this. (Bureau files reflect this to be the case, and an appropriate memorandum setting forth the background of this matter is being prepared)

Captain Wilkinson stated that the Welders Union was presently holding a conference in Washington and that their attorney, Heber J. Brown had been with them for awhile, that he had left and was now on the West Coast urging the locals to wire the convention and bring enough pressure to bear to cause dissension. He stated that Heber J. Brown resided at 1941 Broadway, Oakland, California, and Captain Wilkinson inquired as to whether the FBI had anything on Brown. (In accordance with Mr. Hoover's instructions, a memorandum outlining the information in the

Bureau's possession with reference to Brown was sent to Captain Wilkinson on November 27, 1941)

Captain Waller called attention to the fact that the Central Bureau of Industrial Protection had written to the Navy, requesting that they write a strong letter of recommendation or testimonial for that organization, that they were informed that the Secretary of War had written such a letter of endorsement. Captain Waller pointed out that there was a memorandum in the file indicating that General Miles had written a recommendation that care should be exercised in dealing with this group, that subsequently the Secretary of War had written a letter of endorsement. Captain Waller stated that the Central Bureau of Industrial Protection had furnished considerable information to the Navy, but that the bulk of the information was already in the possession of the Navy.

Captain Wilkinson instructed Captain Waller to answer this inquiry by giving them a non-committal letter.

Captain Kingman pointed out that this organization had gotten in bad with the officials of the Bureau of the Budget and was trying to get letters from the Army and Navy in order to strengthen them there.

Captain Wilkinson called attention to the proposed new field which the Naval Intelligence was going to follow, pointing out that there was a clause in the Confidential and Secret Contracts, providing for the dismissal of any employee suspected of subversive activities, that in the past they had investigated all aliens on such work, that they felt, however, it would be better to investigate those aliens as well as citizens whom they suspected, that they would desire the assistance of the FBI in the investigation of civilians in the same manner as the FBI was investigating aliens in such plants. He suggested that the Navy might advise the Bureau of what investigations to expect by furnishing a list arranged geographically showing the location of the plants where they had secret and confidential contracts in order that the FBI might know where to concentrate its forces and would thus be in a position to give priority to those cases involving the most delicate and secret work of the Navy.

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Mr. Hoover pointed out that this would be very helpful in that it would give the FBI an idea of where the pressure would be placed.

General Miles stated that the War Department would likewise furnish such a list to the FBI.

Captain Kingman stated that in connection with this project, he would suggest that they pursue the preliminary work of the project the same as they are now doing with reference to aliens in factories, that is, the Navy would contact the personnel man for the names of the suspects, that these suspects would then be turned over to the FBI for investigation, that the Navy would not conduct investigations of civilians outside of the plant.

Mr. Tamm suggested to Captain Kingman that when the instructions are prepared by the Navy Department, that these instructions be furnished to the FBI in order that similar instructions might be sent to the FBI field offices.

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Mr. Hoover at this time took up the matter of the transfer of some of the functions from Military Intelligence to the Provost Marshal's office, calling attention to the fact that as a result thereof the Provost Marshal would have a large number of names which they would desire to have checked through the FBI files. Mr. Hoover pointed out that it would be his desire that these names continue to clear through Military Intelligence, that if exceptions were made for the Provost Marshal it would set a very bad precedent, in that the other branches of the War Department would expect and desire a similar exception and that soon the Military Intelligence Division would lose its position as coordinating agency. General Miles stated that he would look into this, that it was their plan to transfer only such functions as the operations conducted by the Visa and Passport Control Section, the investigations of scientists for the National Defense Committee, et cetera.

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The conference adjourned at 4:00 P.M. to reassemble at 2:30 P.M. on Wednesday, December 3, 1941, in the office of Mr. John Edgar Hoover, Director of the FBI.

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