MARSHALL, Geo. C.
1945-52

Marshall

ADDRESS OFFICIAL COMMUNICATIONS TO
THE SECRETARY OF STATE
WASHINGTON, D. C.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
WASHINGTON

May 28, 1947

In reply refer to
CA 893.00/4-2847

Dear Mrs. Roosevelt:

I have received your letter of April 28, 1947, with which were enclosed letters from the Congress of American Women and Mrs. Tsai Chang, Chairman of the Women's Federation in the Liberated Areas of China (actually in Paris), in regard to certain aspects of United States policy toward China. In your letter you requested advice regarding the answering of Mrs. Tsai's letter.

As you doubtless know, the so-called "liberated areas" of China are the areas under Chinese Communist control. Mrs. Tsai has described herself as the chairman of a federation which she says represents twenty million Chinese women in those areas. The Department has no knowledge of such a federation.

Since Mrs. Tsai's letter contains the identical charges levelled continually against the United States by the Chinese Communist Party, you may wish completely to ignore making a reply. Should you desire, however, to answer

Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt,
Apartment Six A,
29 Washington Square West,
New York 11, New York.

FOR VICTORY BUY UNITED STATES DEFENSE BONDS AND STAMPS

Original with attachments filed: TSA1

to answer her letter, I shall be pleased to furnish pertinent information.

The letters which you enclosed are returned herewith.

Faithfully yours,

Enclosures:

Letters from Congress
of American Women and
Mrs. Tsai Chang.

G. Marshall

THE SECRETARY OF STATE

WASHINGTON

Gill

June 20, 1947

Dear Mrs. Roosevelt:

I have read your letter of May 26, 1947, with which you enclosed excerpts from the Palestine Post relative to the current situation in Palestine.

Referring to your comment on the present administration of Palestine, Great Britain is responsible for the administration of the Mandate and, acting in this capacity, bears the responsibility for the maintenance of law and order.

I was sorry to read your comment on the policy of our Government during the recent session of the General Assembly of the United Nations. It was our view that this session had been called for the procedural purpose of constituting and instructing a special committee to prepare the Palestine question for consideration at the regular session of the General Assembly in September, and that substantive matters should therefore not be considered by the General Assembly until the Special Committee had completed its work. This opinion was based on the belief that the United Nations would not be in a position to reach conclusions with regard to the substantive issues involved until all of the members had had an opportunity of studying this complicated problem in an objective and impartial manner. Unless the United Nations proceeded in this manner we felt that its conclusions would probably be subject to charges of haste or as having been formulated without sufficient investigation.

You

Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt,
Apartment 15-A,
29 Washington Square West,
New York 11, New York.

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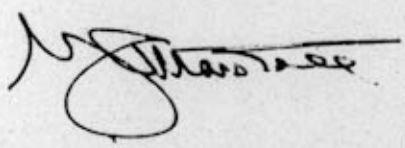
You will agree, I am certain, that it is important that the conclusions reached by the United Nations with respect to the Palestine question should command the widest possible support of world opinion. Our position at the special session of the General Assembly was intended to create a feeling of confidence in the work of the United Nations on this problem.

I very much hope my view of this matter will be in accord with you.

Faithfully yours,



ORIGINAL RETIRED

Marshall, G

THE SECRETARY OF STATE
WASHINGTON

May 18, 1948

Dear Mrs. Roosevelt:

I have just read your note of May 16 regarding the recognition of Palestine. All I can say in reply is that in relation to the United Nations, Ambassador Austin was advised shortly before the recognition was to be made public, but unfortunately he was not present with the Delegation at the time the public announcement became known, and Mr. Sayre had not been advised of the situation by Mr. Austin.

We were aware here of the unfortunate effect on our situation with the United Nations, which is much to be regretted. More than this, I am not free to say.

With my thanks for your letter,

Faithfully yours,

G. C. Marshall

Mrs. F. D. Roosevelt,
Apartment 15-A,
29 Washington Square, West,
New York 11, New York.

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MRS. F. D. ROOSEVELT

G. Marshall

THE SECRETARY OF STATE
DEPARTMENT OF STATE
WASHINGTON, D.C.

I AM DISTURBED BY SENATOR AUSTINS STATEMENT ON PALESTINE AND HOPE YOU WILL HAVE NO OBJECTION TO MY STATING SO PUBLICLY.

ELEANOR ROOSEVELT

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Marshall

My dear Mr. Secretary:

I had hoped to see you or talk with you over the telephone before you left for Europe, however, I am afraid now you will be off before I have the chance to do so. I wish you well on your trip! ~~Although~~ It looks to me as though the Russians had reached the point where they wanted to come to terms. I certainly hope so.

There is one thing which has troubled me very greatly. Being on the delegation, I have felt that I could not write about it in my column but I shall do so as soon as the Assembly comes to an end, and before doing so I want to tell you what my feeling is. From every side, from all my Liberal, Democratic & Republican, friends, I am getting protests on the State Departments attitude towards the people which it has dismissed. I know it was not a policy initiated by you, but evidently Mr. Lovett felt that he had to go along with it and you felt that you had to back him up. The story in the Herald Tribune has made a deep impression on a lot of people. Enclosed copy of Rec. letter of June 20 1948

There is a lesson in this story that ~~I understand~~ you had to dismiss these people because Mr. Tabor ~~published~~ Lay on the list and refused any further appropriations unless they were dismissed ~~you did~~. I know what pressure Congress can bring to bear. I do not know whether this story is true or not but it seems to me that even Congress would have to recognize that in peacetime, things which might be condoned in wartime, take on a different aspect. People are entitled to a hearing or else resigning without ~~protest~~ prejudice. The situation will soon be that a person who leaves the State Department unless he is offered a job before leaving, is going to find it hard to get another job as people will think there is something against him. I am not very happy about the Presidents Loyalty test because any communist would sign to it and the rest of us ~~would~~ feel a little besmirched as we sign, and not quite sure that our country is a strong enough

(over)

Democracy not to fear Communism.

I have written the President a letter and I enclosed a copy of it, ~~and~~ As I go to the Humzn Rights Commission meetings I am not q uite sure that I think our country is preserving its freedoms ~~as highly as I would like~~ carefully as I would like. Democracy is facing the greatest challenge.

I hope to leave for home on the 18th of Dec. ~~and return home~~. I hope that you too will be coming home ~~at this time~~ then for an entirely successful meeting —

Sincerely yours,

Eleanor Roosevelt

~~Thank you for this my letter~~

I read in the press of the action taken by the Dept. I was very glad. I am grateful to you for your letter & for the sense of security it gives me to know that you are watching out for the preservation of certain fundamental democratic procedures.

One of the other rumors which has come to me is that the accusation primarily urged against one of the people under suspicion was that he was

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an active member of
the PCA. It happens
that I have given up
any activities which
PCA because I am
convinced that there
are people in the top
level in that organization
that still are closely
connected with the
Communist party in
this country, or who are
too chicken hearted &
afraid of being called
red-baiters. Therefore, ~~so~~ they
serve the purposes of

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the party, nevertheless, I do know a great many people who are active in PCA who are just straight liberals and are sincerely horrified by the hysteria in communism which is sweeping the country at the present time as well as by certain governmental actions which rightly or wrongly they feel tend to

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Create an atmosphere
which may bring
about war. I do
not think that any
man can just be
condemned because he
is a member of PCJ
unless one finded some-
thing on which to
question his loyalty.
Of course I am so
familiar with rumors
I sometimes descount
too much sometimes I had

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not thought about this too much very seriously but when 2 or 3 people spoke to me about it I decided it was worth mentioning it

I do not doubt that some of these people have questionable things on their record, but I remember when my husband and I heard about ~~[illegible]~~ a list the FBI had of organizations that were considered subversive & anyone who had contributed to these organizations was automatically considered by the Dies Com to be questionable. My husband

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tion we I could ask to
see it & we spent an
evening going through
it & believe it or not,
my husband's mother was
one of the first people
named because she had
contributed to a Chinese
relief organ & talk say
Stimson & Gen Knox were
listed as having contributed
to several organizations.
Of course it is ~~evident~~ evident
that they could stand
up under these
accusations but little
people would be
condemned for as flimsy

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a reason.

Forgive me for writing ~~this~~ a long letter again but I have been troubled by what looks like a real chance that some of the methods of the Russians might be coming our way

V. Cordy yrs

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Sec'y Marshall
Forrestal's
letters
file

THE UNDER SECRETARY OF STATE
WASHINGTON

November 22, 1947

Personal and Confidential

Dear Mrs. Roosevelt:

The Secretary of State, just prior to his departure, gave me your personal note of November 13 and asked me to reply to it in his behalf.

With respect to the dismissal by the State Department in June of ten employees as "security risks", I believe you will find that the enclosed press release dated November 17 answers one part of your question. It represents a reversal of the State Department's earlier position. In view of the fact that the State Department procedure throughout was based on the assumption that an impartial appeal would be available to these employees, I felt this reversal should be ordered unless appeal was granted. At the first meeting of the newly appointed Loyalty Board, it was decided on technical grounds that this appeal was not available. Accordingly, the only decent thing to do was to let these former employees resign without prejudice since they had not had a fair opportunity to clear themselves because the classified character of the material received by the State Department from other agencies could not be made public except on appeal. And without knowing the charges, obviously the men could not clear themselves. We had been assured that the appeal mechanism would provide such an opportunity.

Now that the Loyalty Board is formally set up, I hope that appeal procedures will be rapidly established, because there is nothing more destructive of morale than this type of uncertainty, even where actual injustice may not result.

My connection with the matter is of relatively recent date, as the action took place before I assumed office. It has, therefore, been necessary for me to question the various personnel and administrative officers in the Department in order to reply to the second part of your inquiry, which relates to a rumor that Mr. Taber imposed

Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt,
Apartment 15-A,
29 Washington Square, West,
New York 11, New York.

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these dismissals in connection with appropriations. I can find no evidence of this. There were, of course, general accusations made by several Senators and Congressmen that the Department was a hotbed of fellow travellers. I do not think this is so, although I must say that, among the seven dismissed employees, if the intelligence agencies' reports are to be believed, certain incidents are most disturbing.

I do not believe that the Government has yet found a satisfactory solution to this problem. I am equally sure that the extra-sensitive agencies have similarly not found an adequate answer. None of us who feel strongly about certain of our basic rights are happy about the present procedures but I hope that, as the Loyalty Board gets to work, we will get rulings which should clarify the matter and protect the employees and administrators to a greater degree than has been possible in the past.

I have learned from the Secretary of your very real contribution to the American Delegation and of the superb handling of the Human Rights matters in particular. We are deeply indebted to you and I send you warm thanks for your help and your guidance.

With kindest regards, I am

Very sincerely yours,

Robert A. Lovett

Robert A. Lovett

ORIGINAL RETIRED FOR

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

FOR THE PRESS

NOVEMBER 17, 1947
NO. 909

On June 23, 1947, the Department of State dismissed 10 employees on the grounds that their continued employment constituted a security risk.

The Department's action was based upon highly classified material which it could not reveal in detail to the employees. The employees were, however, permitted to make whatever statements they wished for their records.

The files on the employees were reviewed by the Department's Personnel Security Board after that Board was established on July 9, 1947. On the basis of this review, the Board recommended to the Secretary that three of the ~~eleven~~ employees should be permitted to resign without prejudice. The Board's recommendation was followed.

In its order establishing the Board, the Department stated that employees dismissed for security reasons were to have the right of appeal. The Department has reiterated that this right of appeal is fundamental; that without this right the employee cannot be safeguarded from possible injustice.

The statute under which the Department dismissed the employees provided one channel of appeal. The Civil Service Commission was specifically charged with reviewing the cases of employees who sought employment elsewhere in the Federal Government. A number of the dismissed employees have pointed out that this remedy is not available to them because they do not seek employment elsewhere in the Government.

The Department requested informally the Loyalty Review Board to accept jurisdiction on appeal of the former employees dismissed by the Department. On November 15, 1947, the Department ascertained that the newly appointed Loyalty Review Board in the Civil Service Commission would have jurisdiction only in those cases arising under procedures specified in Executive Order 9835, which established the Board. The Department of State, together with several other highly sensitive agencies, is specifically exempted from these procedures and they were not followed in the cases at issue.

In view of that determination, the dismissed employees have no way to appeal the Department's findings in their cases.

Seven of the former employees have requested that they be permitted to resign if no appeal is possible.

Inasmuch as the only remedy presently available to them (that of obtaining clearance for employment elsewhere in the Federal Government) is not effective because they do not intend to seek such employment, the Department has concluded that in order to avoid a possible injustice to them, they should be permitted to resign without prejudice.

Furthermore, in view of the great importance which the [illegible] of appeal in the [illegible]

Marshall
~~Lehman~~

THE SECRETARY OF STATE
WASHINGTON

January 28, 1947

My dear Mrs. Roosevelt:

Thank you for your letter of January 15, 1947 concerning the appointment of Herbert Lehman to the vacancy on the Economic and Social Council. I will have in mind his interest in continuing his activities in the international field.

I appreciate very much your good wishes on my appointment, and was particularly appreciative of your call Thursday evening.

Faithfully yours,

G. C. Marshall

Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt,
Apartment 15-A,
29 Washington Square, West,
New York 11, New York.

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Marshall

June 12, 1947

Dear Mr. Secretary:

I have no idea whether anything should be done about this, but I enclose these letters for your information.

Very sincerely yours,

letter from:
Mrs. William W. Chase
1813 Parkside Drive, N.W.
Wash.

re:
Dr. August Wingler
Leverkusen am Rhein, Germany
von Bottingerstr. 11

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ADDRESS OFFICIAL COMMUNICATIONS TO
THE SECRETARY OF STATE
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
WASHINGTON

In reply refer to
PL

July 8, 1947

Dear Mrs. Roosevelt:

I have received your letter and enclosures of June 12, 1947 concerning the detention at Nuremburg, Germany, of Professor Heinrich Horlein and Professor Carl Lautenschlager.

Dr. Wingler's letters, together with the newspaper and magazine clippings which he enclosed, are being forwarded to Nuremburg for consideration by General Telford Taylor, Chief of Counsel for War Crimes.

Faithfully yours,

Dean Acheson

Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt,
Apartment Six A,
Washington Square West,
New York 11, New York.

ORIGINAL RETIRED F

Marshall, G. C.

~~Fotitch~~

I forwarded your letter to the Secretary & they tell me that they feel having all they can in the matter of displaced persons be a peaceable state zone to be returned to their own countries unless prima facie clearly shown

THE SECRETARY OF STATE
WASHINGTON

November 10, 1947

Dear Mrs. Roosevelt:

I have received your letter of October 22, 1947 forwarding a letter dated October 11, 1947 and enclosures sent you by Mr. Constantin Fotitch, former Royal Yugoslav Ambassador in Washington, regarding certain Yugoslav displaced persons said to be in the British Zone in Germany. Mr. Fotitch, has communicated with the Department on this subject, and his views have been given careful consideration.

The British and United States Governments have collaborated closely in respect to the problems connected with Yugoslav displaced persons within their jurisdiction, and our views on the matter are very similar. The ultimate disposal of persons said to be within British jurisdiction is primarily a British responsibility, just as the final decision in respect to persons found within United States jurisdiction is a matter for the American authorities to determine.

The position of the United States Government regarding the surrender of persons whom the Yugoslav authorities have requested for trial as war criminals or quislings was, as you know, recently set forth in detail before the General Assembly of the United Nations when this question was raised by the Yugoslav delegates. The resolution introduced by the British delegation and adopted by a large majority on October 31 in the Plenary Session of the General Assembly recommended that such surrender requests be supported with sufficient evidence to establish a reasonable prima facie case of identity and guilt and reasserted that trials should be governed by

the principles

Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt,
Apartment 15-A,
29 Washington Square West,
New York 11, New York,

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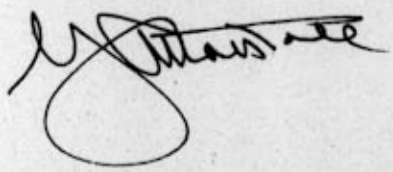
Original filed: Fotitch

the principles of justice, law, and evidence. This resolution, it may be stated, embodies the principles which this Government has consistently maintained in dealing with this problem. In view of Mr. Fotitch's interest in this subject, it is believed that he is fully cognizant of the statements made on this matter by the United States and British Representatives in the General Assembly.

As for the suggestion that an inter-Allied or an Anglo-American group hear the cases of Yugoslavs who are accused by the Yugoslav Government of crimes committed in or against the Yugoslav state, there are a number of considerations which render such a proposal impracticable. The existing procedure, however, whereby the United States Government determines on the basis of all evidence available to it whether the Yugoslav Government has established a prima facie case of guilt is believed to provide due safeguards against the surrender of persons improperly accused.

Faithfully yours,



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