REPORT OF THE INVESTIGATIONS OF THE JUNIOR SENATOR OF NEBRASKA, A MEMBER OF THE SUBCOMMITTEE APPOINTED BY THE SUBCOMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, ON THE INfiltrATION OF SUBVERSIVES AND MORAL PERVERTS INTO THE EXECUTIVE BRANCH OF THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

MAY —, 1950.—Ordered to be printed

Mr. Wherry, from the subcommittee of the Appropriations Committee on appropriations for the District of Columbia, submitted the following

REPORT

Your subcommittee, composed of your chairman, the senior Senator from Alabama, Mr. Hill, and the junior Senator from Nebraska, Mr. Wherry, has inquired into matters revealed by Lt. Roy E. Blick and Sgt. James K. Hunter, of the Metropolitan Police Department, District of Columbia, before the full subcommittee in executive session on March 23, 1950.

The testimony of Lieutenant Blick, head of the vice squad of the Metropolitan Police Department, dealt chiefly with employment of homosexuals by the Government, while Sergeant Hunter’s testimony dealt chiefly with the extent and activities of subversive forces in the District of Columbia. Both witnesses were heard by the full subcommittee on District of Columbia appropriations upon request of Senator Wherry.

The activity of Senator Wherry to have eliminated from the Department of State pro-Communists, subversives, and other alien-minded radicals with low standards of morality, began when he took the oath of a United States Senator January 6, 1943.

Investigators for the Appropriations Committee in the Eightieth Congress established that admitted homosexuals and suspected perverts were at that time employed in the Department of State in both high and low positions of authority. Senator Wherry and other committee members in June 1947 brought this condition to the attention of the then Secretary of State and gave him the names of these lawbreakers in the Department. After investigation and without publicity, they were separated from the Department of State.
Information received by Senator Wherry is that they were allowed to resign without prejudicial references in their State Department employment records. In the light of evidence herewith presented on laxity in cleansing the Government rolls of moral perverts, an investigation is in order to ascertain whether any of those security risks weeded out through efforts of the Appropriations Committee gained employment in the Federal Government.

Your subcommittee consisting of Senators Hill and Wherry jointly questioned officials of the Department of State, Department of Defense, Civil Service Commission, and others regarding the testimony of Lieutenant Blick and Sergeant Hunter. Senators Hill and Wherry individually made inquiries regarding the subject matter and the junior Senator from Nebraska has kept the senior Senator from Alabama fully informed of all pertinent information obtained by the former in his official capacity. Senator Wherry, of course, believes Senator Hill has kept him fully advised of his actions in this investigation. Differences have arisen over what matters should be included in this report and regarding recommendations. Hence this separate report by the junior Senator from Nebraska.

All Government officials questioned, and there were more than a score of them, testified that moral perverts are bad national security risks; that they are dangerous persons to entrust with knowledge of security secrets or access to documents containing security secrets, because of their susceptibility to blackmail on threat of exposure of their moral weakness. Likewise, it was adduced that their abnormality is no respecter of persons high or low, and that there is intermingling of the afflicted in all categories of Government employment.

Secretary of State Dean G. Acheson, while testifying February 28, 1950, before the Senate Appropriations Subcommittee on Appropriations for the Department of State, said the Loyalty Board considers whether an employee or applicant for employment by the Government has any character defects that would make him a bad security risk.

Mr. Acheson said:

An example would be a habitual alcoholic or a person who has any physical or moral defect which could be preyed upon or which might be used by somebody who was attempting to penetrate into the Department.

Senator Bridges asked:

Such as homosexuals or a person with a criminal record?

And Secretary Acheson replied:

That would be included.

It was during the same hearing that Deputy Under Secretary of State, John E. Peurifoy, testified that 91 moral weaklings, mostly homosexuals, had been separated from the Department of State. Mr. Peurifoy said the homosexuals were asked to resign and they did so.

When Mr. Peurifoy and Mr. Samuel D. Boykin, Director, Office of Consular Affairs, were before your subcommittee, they stated that the 91 severed their connections with the Department of State over a period of 3 years, including 1947, 1948, and 1949, about evenly divided in those years. A few were eliminated this year.
Mr. Peurifoy told Senator Hill and Senator Wherry that he did not know what had become of the 91. He said he did not know whether any of them had been reemployed by any other Department of Government, including the Department of Defense.

Senator Wherry learned, after the present investigation began, that the Civil Service Commission had obtained the names of the 91 persons separated from the Department of State and was checking personnel files to ascertain whether any of them had been reemployed by the Government.

Senator Wherry on April 25, 1950, addressed the following letter to:

The Honorable HARRY B. MITCHELL,
President of Commissioners, Civil Service Commission,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR MR. MITCHELL: As a member of a subcommittee of the Senate Appropriations Committee directed to investigate procedures for detecting and separating moral perverts from Government service, I would appreciate any information you may be able to give on how many, if any, of the 91 moral weaklings separated from the Department of State in the last 3 years have been subsequently reemployed by other departments or agencies of the Government.

I am informed that Mr. Hatcher, chief investigator for the Civil Service Commission, has the names of the 91, and is making a check to ascertain whether any of them have been employed by the Government. Since Senator Hill, chairman of our subcommittee, and I are preparing to report to the full subcommittee this week, it would be helpful if you would make at least a progress report on Mr. Hatcher's examination of the records.

Cordially yours,

KENNETH S. WHERRY.

Senator Hill concurred in the importance of obtaining the information from Mr. Mitchell, and we delayed conclusion of our inquiry pending receipt of this information. On May 12, Senator Hill inquired of Mr. Mitchell by telephone regarding a reply by the latter. Senator Hill said that Mr. Mitchell told him he had replied to my letter and had sent a copy to Senator Hill, but neither of us had received any letter.

On May 15, Senator Wherry called Chairman Mitchell on the telephone and this conversation occurred:

Senator Wherry. On April 25 I asked you for some information.
Chairman Mitchell. I talked to Senator Hill about it last Friday.
Senator Wherry. I have been working with Lester Hill. I wrote you a letter on April 25. Up until last Friday neither he nor I had heard from you.
Chairman Mitchell. Well, he called me up and then I signed the letter that afternoon.
Senator Wherry. Why don't I have a copy?
Chairman Mitchell. I sent it back to the Investigation Division to send up to you. They came up with the idea that the State Department wanted to see it first.
Senator Wherry. Well, what has the State Department got to do with the correspondence between you and me?
Chairman Mitchell. Just a minute. As far as the State Department is concerned they got in contact with Hatcher, the man handling the investigations and said they would like to check on what they said. I am sorry this thing occurred. As a matter of fact, I got it on the 29th.
Senator Wherry. I sent it by messenger or special delivery on the 25th.
Chairman Mitchell. Well, you see it came in, and Saturday and Sunday came in there.
Senator Wherry. The facts are, you never acknowledged the letter from me, and it wasn't till last Friday—that was on May 12, I believe it was—when Hill was here and I told him about the fact I had written to you because I had some outside evidence that part of the 91 went back to work for the Government.
Chairman Mitchell. There were some went back.
Senator Wherry. Why do you have to go through Hill? Why do I have to wait to have the State Department approve a letter?

Chairman Mitchell. It was merely at their request.

Senator Wherry. I don't care who requested it. It seems to me that when a Senator addresses a letter to the Civil Service Commission, he should have an answer, and it shouldn't be held up for the purpose of getting the State Department to approve what you have to say.

Chairman Mitchell. I can't make any explanation about that.

Senator Wherry. What I am trying to do is—I'm trying to work out the liaison between the agencies. I wanted to know if it is true that a part of the 97 that were discharged, or rather required to resign, had gone back to work for some other department of Government.

Chairman Mitchell. The information in the letter is that 14—we found that 14 were working in other departments.

Senator Wherry. After they resigned?

Chairman Mitchell. Yes, we found that those that we had authority to do anything about—I think there were nine. That information is in the letter.

Senator Wherry. Well, all I am asking for is fair play. I took Hill at one hundred cents. I still think Hill and I are trying to do the same thing. I have got a right to have my letters answered. You haven't acknowledged the letter even to me up to today. There has been no acknowledgment to me.

Chairman Mitchell. Of course, I could have written an acknowledgment the same day I got the letter.

Senator Wherry. I think you should have acknowledged it and told me you were going to look into it.

Chairman Mitchell. Of course, my idea was that we would get the facts to you right away.

Senator Wherry. I appreciate your efforts in getting the facts. Here I am walking around in the dark.

Chairman Mitchell. Let me look it up and I'll call you back.

Senator Wherry. What I would like to have you do is to acknowledge my letter. I want it acknowledged to me. Then I want to know the names of those re-employed. I got it there were more than 14. Of course, you have a right to make your own statement, but I would like to know the names of the men who have been reemployed in the Government.

Chairman Mitchell. Most are out now.

Senator Wherry. I know, but they were reemployed and I want to know how many of them are still with the Government and when and if they resigned.

Chairman Mitchell. All right, I'll see if we can get it for you.

The next day, on May 16, Senator Wherry received a letter from Chairman Mitchell saying that "at the time of the check" 13 of the 97 homosexuals separated from the Department of State were employed by the executive branch of the Government. Mr. Mitchell wrote that in 9 of these 13 cases, the Civil Service Commission had jurisdiction to investigate and to initiate what he described as "corrective action."

Mr. Mitchell said further that in one of these nine cases, the person resigned before completion of the investigation and that in seven of the nine cases investigation had been completed with instructions for separation from the Government service.

The full text of the letter from Chairman Mitchell to Senator Wherry, dated May 16, 1950, follows:

UNITED STATES CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION,

Hon. Kenneth S. Wherry,
United States Senate,

Dear Senator Wherry: This is in reply to your letter of April 25, 1950, in which you asked to be advised as to how many of the 97 persons removed from the Department of State because of a sexual deviation have been subsequently re-employed by other Federal departments or agencies.

To protect the Federal service from reemployment of persons who have been separated or forced to resign for reasons of unsuitability the Commission's regulations provide that agencies shall report the real reasons for separations.
After obtaining the list of 91 persons from the Department of State, the Commission again called to the attention of all departments and agencies its requirement relating to the proper manner of reporting separations of persons concerning whom there are questions of suitability. Our records have now been noted in these cases to reflect the actual reasons for separations.

Check of these names against our records disclosed that, at the time of the check, 13 of these persons were employed by the executive branch of the Government. In 9 of these 13 cases, the Commission had jurisdiction to investigate and to initiate such corrective action as was necessary. In one of these nine cases, the person resigned before completion of the investigation. In seven of these nine cases, investigation has been completed and the separation of these persons has been instructed. The remaining case in which the Commission has jurisdiction is pending completion of investigation.

In the remaining case pending completion of investigation and the three cases in which the Commission has no jurisdiction, the employing agencies have been notified that unfavorable information pertaining to suitability is available to them at the Department of State. So far the Commission has not been advised of the results of the agency's consideration of the matters reported in the other three cases.

In summary, of the 91 persons concerning whom you inquired decisions have not been reached in four cases of persons now employed in the Federal service, according to our latest information. In each of these four cases the employing agencies have been notified that unfavorable information pertaining to suitability is available to them at the Department of State.

Sincerely yours,

Harry B. Mitchell, Chairman.

It is obvious from the foregoing letter that there has been dereliction to duty in the executive branch in permitting these moral perverts to obtain reemployment by the Government. It is equally obvious that an investigation should be made by the appropriate committee of the Senate to ascertain what positions were obtained by these employees and the circumstances under which they obtained their reemployment.

While this single incident emphasizes laxity in cleansing the Government rolls of moral perverts, there is much more to the sordid situation that will shock the American people when they are given the facts.

Lieutenant Blick has been a member of the police vice squad for 18 years. This squad is charged with suppression of all forms of vice, including gambling, prostitution, and moral perversion. He testified before the full subcommittee on appropriations for the District of Columbia in response to a subpoena and under oath.

Lieutenant Blick testified that he has only four men in his squad who give their full time to detecting and arresting homosexuals. He participates in much of this work himself. He testified that he is authorized to draw upon the general police force for additional help in emergency situations, but that these additional men are not specially trained in suppression of the crime of moral perversion.

Testimony was given by Lieutenant Blick that in one night alone, under his direction, arrested 65 alleged homosexuals in Lafayette Park, which comprises one square block and is directly opposite the White House. He said that all 65 admitted guilt. Lieutenant Blick said the trails of homosexuals in Washington lead to all sections and from fashionable hotels to the shabbiest of quarters.

He estimated there are 5,000 homosexuals in the District of Columbia and that three-fourths of them, 3,750, work for the Government. He also testified that he has in his possession the names of between 300 and 400 Department of State employees suspected or allegedly homosexuals.
In his testimony before the full subcommittee, Lieutenant Blick testified to the following:

Senator Wherry. Out of your 18 years' experience, how many homosexuals do you think there are in the District of Columbia?

Mr. Blick. As a very conservative estimate, I would say 5,000.

Senator Wherry. What percentage of those would you say are in Government?

Mr. Blick. Of course, this is my own judgment.

Senator Wherry. This is just your judgment.

Mr. Blick. And it is not official. Seventy-five percent.

Senator Hill questioned Lieutenant Blick on the growth of the crime of homosexuality.

Senator Hill. How much has this thing grown?

Mr. Blick. It has blossomed out; yes, sir.

At another point in the hearing, Lieutenant Blick testified as follows:

Senator Wherry. The one thing that I am particularly interested in is the national security, and, of course that gets into the Department of State; it also gets into the Department of Commerce and into the military. The other day I asked you this question: "Do you have names, through prosecutions or confessions or from whatever source you get them, that would indicate how many homosexuals you might find in a Department?"

Mr. Blick. I gave you an estimate of approximately how many. I have not figured them or broken them down.

Senator Wherry. Of course, you can't. As I remember now one was the Department of State. You had there a great file, page after page, and you said, did you not? "Here are some names. I don't say they are all homosexuals, but I do say that there have been confessions and there have been prosecutions where these names have been given to me and they would total somewhere in the neighborhood of 400." Do you remember that?

Mr. Blick. Between three and four hundred; yes, sir.

Senator Ferguson. Is that one Department?

Senator Wherry. That is in the State Department?

Mr. Blick. Yes, sir; approximately. That is a quick guess the way I answered it. Now may I speak a little broader on that?

Senator Wherry. Go right ahead.

Mr. Blick. Among those names are people who have been arrested who maybe did not belong to the State Department, but in questioning them or talking to them they might say, "Why don't you go and get so-and-so and so-and-so? They all belong to the same clique." By doing that, their names were put on the list, and they are cataloged as such, as a suspect of being such.

Senator Ferguson. You mean the names were given by this particular person saying "Here, now, why don't you get these fellows?"

Mr. Blick. Yes, sir.

Senator Ferguson. And he would name five.

Mr. Blick. Yes, sir, or one or two.

Mr. Peurifoy and Mr. Boykin of the Department of State stated that since January 1, 1947, the Department of State has accumulated a list of about 3,000 names of persons in this country and abroad who are homosexuals or alleged homosexuals. They said applicants for positions in the State Department as well as the 23,000 employees of the Department in this country and abroad are checked against this list.

Your subcommittee consisting of Senators Hill and Wherry sought to compare the names of alleged homosexuals on Lieutenant Blick's list with the official personnel list of the State Department, but when your subcommittee asked the State Department to cooperate in making the comparison, the request was rejected on the ground that President Truman's Executive order closing personnel files to Senate examination forbade such disclosure.
Your subcommittee has been informed that the Metropolitan Park Police, which is independent of the District of Columbia Police Department, has the names of some 200 Government employees who have been arrested in Capital parks on the charge of moral perversion.

When Lieutenant Blick appeared before the Subcommittee on Appropriations for the District of Columbia, his attention was called to the testimony by Secretary of State Acheson before another appropriations subcommittee that homosexuals are a bad security risk, and Lieutenant Blick testified as follows:

Senator WHERRY. Is a homosexual, because he is a moral pervert, one that is an easy prey for blackmail and conditions that might be imposed upon him?

Mr. BLICK. I would say that anything I would want from an individual who was a pervert, I could get.

Senator FERGUSON. And you knew he was a pervert?

Mr. BLICK. And knew he was a pervert. I could get it quicker by the approach of exposing him than I could by money, by offering him money.

The Eightieth Congress recognized the dangerous spread of moral perversion in the Nation's Capital and enacted Public Law 615, strengthening the law and providing for the treatment of sexual psychopaths in the District of Columbia.

Section 104 of this act reads as follows:

SODOMY

SEC. 104. (a) Every person who shall be convicted of taking into his or her mouth or anus the sexual organ of any other person or animal, or who shall be convicted of placing his or her sexual organ in the mouth or anus of any other person or animal, or who shall be convicted of having carnal copulation in an opening of the body except sexual parts with another person, shall be fined not more than $1,000 or be imprisoned for a period not exceeding ten years. Any person convicted under this section of committing such act with a person under the age of sixteen years shall be fined not more than $1,000 or be imprisoned for a period not exceeding twenty years. And in any indictment for the commission of any of the acts, hereby declared to be offenses, it shall not be necessary to set forth the particular unnatural or perverted sexual practice with the commission of which the defendant may be charged, nor to set forth the particular manner in which said unnatural or perverted sexual practice was committed, but it shall be sufficient if the indictment set forth that the defendant committed a certain unnatural and perverted sexual practice with a person or animal, as the case may be: Provided, That the accused, on motion shall be entitled to be furnished with a bill of particulars, setting forth the particular acts which constitute the offense charged.

(b) Any penetration, however slight, is sufficient to complete the crime specified in this section. Proof of emission shall not be necessary.

While there are convictions in the courts under section 104, they are few compared with the number of homosexuals who avoid court trial and public disclosure of their abnormality by posting collateral under cover of the charge of disorderly conduct and on the ground that there is no proof showing consummation of their purpose to commit sodomy.

Mr. BLICK. Not to my knowledge. It is a public record. Any arrest book is a public record.

Senator FERGUSON. Do you try them in open court?

Mr. BLICK. Yes, sir. We charge them in the precinct, and the maximum that we can make them put up, Senator, is $25.

Senator FERGUSON. That is what I am getting at. How many of them stand trial?

Mr. BLICK. None.

Senator FERGUSON. They forfeit the bond. That is what I wanted to get at.
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Senator HILL. When they jump the bond, so to speak, when they don't come in—

Mr. BLICK. You can forfeit on a misdemeanor.
Senator HILL. You can forfeit and not go to trial?
Mr. BLICK. Yes, sir.

Law enforcement officers stated that forfeiture of $25 collateral in cases involving moral perversion is scant deterrent to the eradication of this loathsome vice. It is especially serious when considered in connection with the guarding of Government secrets upon which the life of our Republic may depend. There should be a study of the penalty provisions by the appropriate committee of the Senate, with a view to amendments in the public interest.

Testimony revealed that homosexuals are charged only with disorderly conduct unless they are brought to trial. Lieutenant Blick said that for his vice squad records he notes arrests for moral perversion, but explained the general police records in homosexual cases merely show "disorderly conduct."

Your subcommittee was told by Lieutenant Blick that prior to 2 years ago there was liaison between his vice squad and the Department of State. But at that time a new man was put in charge of liaison by the State Department. Lieutenant Blick testified that he had submitted many names to this new official, but that he had not heard of any action being taken to get them out of the State Department.

In addition to the State Department officials, your subcommittee had before it officials representing other departments of the Government and Mr. Harry B. Mitchell, Chairman of the Civil Service Commission.

They included the following:
- Brig. Gen. J. F. Carroll, Director of Special Investigation, I. G. United States Air Force;
- Capt. S. W. DuBois, United States Navy;
- Tom Mullikan, special agent, ONI;
- Lt. Col. Earl L. Edwards, Chief, Provost Division, Office of Provost Marshal General;
- Capt. W. J. Curley, Commanding Officer, CID Department, Military District of Washington;
- Lt. Col. Paul G. Cramer, Intelligence Division, United States Army;
- Col. Sidney S. Rubenstein, Security Office, OSD;
- Rear Adm. H. A. Houser, Director, Office of Legislative Liaison, Secretary of Defense;
- Gen. Robert E. Eaton, Office of Legislative Liaison, Secretary of Defense;
- Col. Charles L. Carpenter, United States Air Force, Office of Investigation;
- Mr. Jacobson, Office of the Civilian Personnel Office, OSD; and
- Maj. E. J. Button, legislative liaison.

The evidence reveals there is no effective, coordinated system among the executive departments under which the Civil Service Commission necessarily receives the information to automatically put a flag or warning on the file of one who has been permitted to resign. The
only time, in some departments, there would be any record of homosexuality is when that person has been charged under a court prosecution or discharged for cause.

A degenerate eliminated from the State Department by threat of formal discharge may gain employment in another department or agency of the Government, including the National Defense Establishment, unless there happens to be some one still in the State Department who remembers the circumstances and can pass along the information.

Senator Hill, on May 15, 1950, showed Senator Wherry a copy of a letter received by Senator Hill from Chairman Mitchell, of the Civil Service Commission, dated April 5, 1950, calling attention to applicable civil-service regulations and offering suggestions for routine procedure to rid the offices of Government of moral perverts and guard against their admission.

The holes in the present system or rather lack of system are made plain not only by the way some of the 91 perverts ousted from the State Department obtained reemployment by other Government agencies, but by the way one keyman in the State Department got into a highly placed position with the Central Intelligence Agency though he was a homosexual. After your subcommittee began its investigation, orders were given for termination of this man's employment by the CIA.

Chairman Mitchell's letter to Senator Hill follows:

After giving further thought to the matters discussed in our conference with you and Senator Wherry at your office on March 29, I should like to make these comments:

If it were possible for police departments to report arrests to the Federal Bureau of Investigation in sufficient detail to show the actual charge and where possible the department or agency where the individual is employed, that information could be forwarded to the Civil Service Commission by the Federal Bureau of Investigation. Cases involving serious charges will be handled in one of two ways. If the Commission has jurisdiction to take action, it will do so; on the other hand, if the jurisdiction lies with the department or agency, the Commission will forward the information to the appropriate agency for its determination of facts and for the action required.

Civil Service Regulation 2.101 provides:

"An applicant may be denied examination and an eligible may be denied appointment for any of the following reasons * * * criminal, infamous, dishonest, immoral, or notoriously disgraceful conduct."

Regulation 9.101 likewise provides that the grounds for disqualification of an applicant quoted in part above shall be considered sufficient grounds for removal by the agency of an employee.

When persons not in the Federal service are arrested and the reports of the arresting police department are furnished to the Federal Bureau of Investigation containing the information which I have indicated, the Bureau will thereafter be enabled to furnish information as to the exact nature of the charge in the event such persons are thereafter proposed for Federal employment. If the information pertaining to arrest is furnished in this manner in cases where the persons arrested are found by the police to be in Federal employment, either the Commission or the appropriate agency having jurisdiction will then have necessary information concerning the nature of the charge.

You will recall that we also discussed the measures for preventing the reentry into the service of another department or agency of persons who are separated or permitted to resign from the Federal service while charges leading to separation are pending. The Commission's instruction to departments and agencies with reference to reporting resignations or separations reads as follows:

"If the employee was removed for cause or discharged, resigned to avoid removal or was otherwise separated under circumstances which reflect on his suitability for reemployment, give sufficient details for the Commission to determine his reemployment eligibility and retirement rights."
information must be given for persons serving in positions excepted under schedule A or B of the civil-service rules or excepted by law as well as for employees in the competitive service.

When these reports of resignations or separations are made to the Commission indicating that an individual was separated for cause or that he resigned while charges of a serious nature were under consideration against him in an agency, the Civil Service Commission is then enabled to consider this matter if the individual again comes within the Commission's jurisdiction by virtue of his proposed reemployment in the Federal service.

Further, under the requirements of the loyalty program, the Commission's instructions with reference to transfers and reinstatements provide that the gaining agency must check with the losing agency to ascertain the status of the individual's record as disclosed by the loyalty check. If the proposed reinstatement or transfer is to a position designated as "sensitive" by the head of an agency, or if the individual was discharged from his last Federal employment, agencies are instructed to submit the case to the Commission for reappointment checks. In all cases, the Commission checks its records when a report of the personnel action is received from the agency.

I am sure you will be interested to know that we now have in process of distribution a letter to the heads of departments and independent establishments asking that they emphasize to all officials in their agencies who have responsibility for passing on the resignations or separations of employees, the necessity for promptly making available to the Civil Service Commission reports showing the actual reason for separation or resignation as provided by the regulation quoted above.

I believe that existing regulations which we are reemphasizing will effectively meet the problem as it exists with respect to transfers and reinstatements. I also believe that if information pertaining to arrests is furnished to the Federal Bureau of Investigation by police departments in the manner indicated, Federal officials should be able to follow the instructions which I have outlined and that these procedures will afford protection to the Federal service against reentry of unsuitable persons.

Lieutenant Blick has stated that he furnishes to the Federal Bureau of Investigation the names and fingerprints of every person arrested in the District of Columbia for moral perversion.

Investigation by your subcommittee developed that the armed services, through their intelligence branches, are more alert to the danger of permitting moral perverts to be in the Military Establishment than are other agencies of Government in ridding their rolls of these weaklings. It was apparent that since Communists and their fellow travelers, with their loose standards of morality, began stalking the land, the Armed Forces have become more alert.

Secret-service officials of the Government—Army, Navy, and Air Force—emphasized that blackmailing of moral perverts to obtain Government defense secrets is a long-established weapon among nations plotting aggression.

Hitler is said to have amassed the names of homosexuals around the world, chiefly in capitals of countries on his now-destroyed timetable for subjugation. The Hitler list is rumored to have been acquired by Russia when the Hitler regime crashed to defeat and unconditional surrender.

Only the most naive could believe that the Communists' fifth column in the United States would neglect to propagate and use homosexuals to gain their treacherous ends in view of the resort to every conceivable form of sabotage revealed in every country infiltrated and finally taken over by the ruthless Communists.

In testimony received by your subcommittee, there was a fleeting reference to a trail of homosexuals leading to a foreign embassy in Washington, D. C.

Veteran military men recall with deep humiliation a report of the Committee on Naval Affairs of the United States Senate in the first
session of the Sixty-seventh Congress, 1921, on alleged immoral conditions at Newport (R. I.) Naval Training Station. The report shows that on orders from on high in the Naval Establishment enlisted men, some in their teens, were directed to fraternize with sex perverts for the purpose of trapping them into arrest. The practice was severely condemned by the investigating committee.

It was the testimony of intelligence officers of the National Defense Establishment that moral perversion runs the gamut of military and civilian personnel and that moral perverts are undesirable employees in any governmental department concerned with the Nation's security.

Officers and civilians in the higher echelon, who are otherwise highly intellectual and generally respected persons, were said to be encountered in this field of moral degeneracy, but there are very few of them, on a percentage basis, who have police records.

Representatives of the Office of Naval Intelligence stated that ONI has accumulated over the last 9 years a file of 7,859 known or alleged homosexuals. Acquired incidental to the investigation of Naval and Marine Corps personnel, both uniformed and civilian, all of whom have been separated from the service, this file includes names of individuals outside the Government and in other branches of Government. Approximately 95 percent of this total number resided within the continental limits of the United States. A total of 1,740 were at the time of investigation residing in the Washington, D. C., area. Routine investigation operations continue.

Army intelligence officers disclosed they have accumulated the names of 5,000 persons, in and out of the military forces, within the Military District of Washington, D. C., who are known or alleged homosexuals. These names were said to have been gathered since 1946.

The Military District of Washington, D. C., was reported to be weeding moral perverts out of the service at the rate of one every 6 days.

The consensus of the armed services' intelligence officers is that a homosexual is a risk in the service from at least three standpoints. In the first place, unlike in civilian positions, a youngster going into the service, is told with whom he is to eat and next to whom he is to sleep. A youngster being brought into the service, very often a farm boy from the Midwest, has to be protected, and it is the duty of officials to constantly keep checking. In the second place, he is a security risk, not from what he would consciously do, but because of the fact that he establishes an emotionally close attachment that makes him feel his partner is an old friend.

And in the third place, the fact that a homosexual—excluding those with constant police records—is a man leading a double life. As such, all his waking hours he is carrying out an act against detection. He is high strung, and has an accentuated sense of alertness, almost to a point of neuroticism.

It seems to Senator Wherry that this reasoning by authorities in the Armed Forces, based upon years of observation and experience, applies with equal force to other departments and agencies of the Government.

Therefore, Senator Wherry rejects the argument that the Senate and responsible officials of the executive branch will have done enough if they see that moral perverts, as bad security risks, are
kept out of sensitive positions only in government. Wherever they may be employed in a department handling defense secrets, moral perverts are a security risk, because of their proximity to persons having security secrets and documents containing such information.

Senator Hill showed to Senator Wherry a copy of a letter received by Senator Hill from Dr. R. H. Felix, Director of the National Institute of Mental Health, dated May 11, 1950. The letter has no relevancy to the investigation made by your subcommittee, though it is significant as was a remark by a high State Department official to your subcommittee that he was not much concerned by what State Department employees do after working hours. The letter to Senator Hill, in part, follows:

There are no comprehensive and reliable data upon which to base any precise statements as to the incidence of homosexuality in this country or abroad. However, several studies conducted on a statistical sampling basis indicate that perhaps as many as 4 percent of the white adult males in the country as a whole are confirmed homosexuals.

All available evidence indicates that homosexuality can be found in all parts of the country, both urban and rural, and in all walks of life. I have been unable to find any evidence whatsoever which indicates that homosexuality is more prevalent in the District of Columbia area than in other sections of the country.

From many discussions with psychiatrists and other physicians who have had considerable experience with Federal employees and from my own not too extensive experience, I am of the opinion that Federal employees are no different as a group from a comparable group of citizens not employed by the Federal Government. One would expect to find in such a group all of the ills, defects, and deviations to be found in the comparable group of non-Federal employees.

By the same reasoning one could argue, but not very intelligently, that because there are an estimated 55,000 Communists in the United States, the Federal Government, including the State Department and the Department of Defense, should have their share and because there are about a million criminals in the country, none should complain if the Government has its share.

The observation by Dr. Felix that 4 percent of the white adult males in the country, employed by the Government and in private life, are homosexuals, that is 1 out of every 25, may come as a surprise to intelligence officers of the National Defense Establishment, who have been so busy ferreting out moral perverts. And it makes Lieutenant Blick’s estimates on moral decay in the Government at Washington seem to be ultra conservative.

Your subcommittee was directed to investigate the shocking disclosures of Lieutenant Blick and Sergeant Hunter for the simple, sound reason that the American people want their Government to maintain the highest standard of morality and integrity, and especially to guard the security secrets of the Nation in these perilous times from the weak hands of moral degenerates. Such a standard has been enacted into law and that is one reason why examinations are taken for Federal employment.

Civil Service Regulation 2104 provides:

An applicant may be denied examination and an eligible may be denied appointment for any of the following reasons: * * * * criminal, infamous, dishonest, immoral, or notoriously disgraceful conduct.

A forthright order by President Truman to department heads to enforce that regulation vigorously would be helpful.

Sgt. James K. Hunter, in charge of the Missing Persons and Special Investigations Squad, Metropolitan Police Department, testified that
while his unit has 14 regular full-time employees, vigilance against
subversives in the Nation's Capital is merely one of its many duties.
He said that such vigilance is a sideline to other duties of his unit.
Not more than the time of two full-time employees is given to keep-
ing tab on activities of alleged subversives, according to Sergeant
Hunter.

Before the full Appropriations Subcommittee on District of Columbia
Appropriations, Sergeant Hunter estimated there are 1,000 bad security
risks now walking the streets of Washington, D. C. Testifying in
response to subpoena and under oath, Sergeant Hunter said:

Senator Wherry. You mentioned 1,000 that you say are dangerous. What
was the word you used? Loyalty risks?
Mr. Hunter. They are bad security risks; that is right, sir.
Senator Wherry. Are they in Government?
Mr. Hunter. I couldn't tell you.

Sergeant Hunter showed to Senator Wherry what purported to be
a plan of Communists to sabotage and damage the Capital of the
United States in event of war with Russia. Sergeant Hunter said
that with his limited staff he can do little more than observe public
meetings of Communists and their fellow travelers and this is done
with the full knowledge of those conducting the meetings that a
police observer is present. It is his duty to keep tab on prospective
Communist marches on Washington in support of some legislative
proposal to their liking. Then police are assigned to maintain order
among the marchers and to be prepared to nip riots in the bud.

When Sergeant Hunter appeared before the full Appropriations
Subcommittee on Appropriations for the District of Columbia,
Senator Ferguson asked:

Is there any tie-in between this and the previous testimony [by Lieutenant
Blick] that was given here about the degenerates?
Mr. Hunter. I would say that a pervert is very susceptible. You find quite
a few perverts attending these meetings.

He was referring to meetings of Communists and their fellow
travelers.

Later, Sergeant Hunter's estimate that there are 1,000 bad security
risks in the National Capital, was described as conservative by intelli-
gence officers of the armed services. They said strengthening of the
Antisubversive Unit of the District of Columbia Police force, would
be helpful preparedness against possible war and in protecting the
armed services against contact by subversives.

Since your subcommittee comprising Senator Hill and Senator
Wherry began their investigation on March 23, 1950, there has been
increased activity on the part of Government departments and
agencies, including the Atomic Energy Commission, to take off their
payrolls alleged moral perverts considered susceptible to blackmail for
security secrets. But information also has been received that certain
agencies of the Federal Government are not cooperating with the
Metropolitan Police Department.

Lieutenant Blick on May 11, 1950, made this statement to Senator
Wherry:

Nearly every one of the agencies of the Government have had their men down
here to see me since your investigation began. From what I can learn and by my
own personal observation, between 90 and 100 moral perverts have recently
resigned while under investigation. That covers all branches of the Government,
This activity is encouraging but much remains to be done. The subtlety and ramifications of the problem of protecting the Government services, especially departments that handle international affairs and national defense secrets, are complex and require thorough exploration, with a view to instituting corrective procedures.

Certainly if, under the threat of a thorough investigation, 90 to 100 alleged perverts, since March 23, 1950, have resigned by request of Government department officials, the urgency of having a full-fledged investigation obviously is in the public interest, and especially so for the national security.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Therefore, the junior Senator from Nebraska, Mr. Wherry, recommends:

I. A thorough investigation by the appropriate committee of the Senate into the problem of eliminating moral perverts from employment by the Government, especially departments and agencies connected with the national defense and foreign relations of the United States, with especial attention to the following:

A. Strengthening of the vice squad of the District of Columbia Police Department, so that it may become more effective in detecting moral perverts and in prosecuting them.

B. Inadequate collateral required of accused homosexuals permitting them easily to escape punishment for their crime.

C. Establishment of close liaison among the departments and agencies of the Federal Government for the exchange of information on alleged homosexuals and teamwork in ridding them from the Government rolls.

D. Establishment of close cooperation between the Metropolitan Police Department and all departments and agencies of the Federal Government in detecting and eliminating moral perverts from Government employment.

E. The extent of subversive activities in the District of Columbia and adequacy of the Metropolitan Police Department to protect the Government establishment and the people against subversive activities.

F. Asserted connection between increase in moral perverts and Communists undermining activities.

G. Security of seaports and major cities against sabotage through conspiracy of subversives and moral perverts in Government establishments.

As an emergency measure it is recommended that there be added to the pending appropriation for the Metropolitan Police Department a sum sufficient for employment of additional personnel for suppression of the crime of homosexuality and surveillance of subversive forces.

Appended is a resolution which the junior Senator from Nebraska, Mr. Wherry, recommends that the full Appropriations Subcommittee on Appropriations for the District of Columbia approve and submit to the Appropriations Committee of the Senate for its approval and submission to the Senate with a recommendation that it do pass.

These recommendations are made with a view to obtaining action by the Senate in the present session of Congress. Conditions described in this report are too grave to be left dangling uncertainly by mere
reference of this report to several committees of the Senate for such action or inaction as may ensue. Moral perversion, like other crimes against society, is caused by abnormal minds, which may be broadly classified as diseased.

The obligation upon society to eradicate this menace and to lift the minds of moral perverts from the extreme depth of depravity to which they have sunk is recognized. But while this wholesome and necessary process is fostered, there should be expeditious action to insure that departments and agencies of our Government are cleansed of moral perverts, especially to guard and protect security secrets upon which the life of our beloved country may depend.

KENNETH S. WHERRY.

MAY 17, 1950.

PROPOSED RESOLUTION

Whereas the security of the United States of America is of paramount importance and must be diligently safeguarded;

Whereas loyalty to the historically established principle and policies of the United States of America is incumbent upon all employees of the United States of America;

Whereas any unauthorized disclosure of information connected with the consideration or promulgation of foreign policies of the United States of America that should be kept secret or confidential jeopardizes the national security and impairs the efficient functioning of those departments and agencies charged with the responsibility of formulating and administering such foreign policies;

Whereas it is generally accepted that employment of moral perverts, such as homosexuals, by the Government of the United States constitutes a bad security risk in that such persons are amenable to blackmail by agents of foreign powers for security secrets under threat of exposure of their personal abnormality;

Whereas the Committee on Appropriations of the United States Senate has received testimony by a lieutenant of the Metropolitan Police force of the District of Columbia directly charged with the responsibility of detecting and preventing sexual perversion, estimating that there are approximately five thousand homosexuals in the Capital of the United States, three-fourths of whom are presently employed by the Government of the United States, including suspected or alleged perverts numbering three hundred to four hundred in the Department of State;

Whereas it is evident that the prevailing procedure, which permits persons arrested for sexual perversion to escape just punishment by merely posting small collateral security, and thereafter permitting its forfeiture without judicial proceedings, is abhorrent to the standard set for the protection of society and dangerous to the national safety;

Whereas the evidence shows laxity of effort on the part of heads of Government departments for effective enforcement of procedures to rid the Government of moral perverts;

Whereas the evidence discloses ninety-one alleged homosexuals have been separated from the Department of State in the last three years, and some of them have been reemployed by the Government;

Whereas testimony has been received by the Committee on Appropriations from the Antisubversive Unit of the Metropolitan Police Department of the District of Columbia that its records reflect an estimated one thousand persons in the District of Columbia who are considered dangerous to the security of the Nation;

Whereas it has been testified that no more time and effort is being given by the District of Columbia Police Department to the responsibility of guarding against subversive conspiracies than could be given by two employees assigned full time to such activity;

Whereas it was stated officially that the Police Department of the District of Columbia possesses what purports to be a detailed plan by Communists for sabotage of the Capital of the United States in the event of war;

Whereas, in view of the foregoing, the Committee on Appropriations has recommended that the appropriate committee of the Senate be authorized and directed by the Senate to investigate the employment of alleged sexual perverts by the Government of the United States, in the United States and abroad, in
recent years and at present, and to investigate and recommend measures for the protection of the Nation against the threat to security which results from the employment of such perverts: Therefore be it

Resolved, That the Committee on the Judiciary, or any duly authorized subcommittee thereof, is authorized and directed to make a full and complete study and investigation of (a) the alleged employment by the Department of State and other departments and agencies of the Government of homosexuals and other moral perverts, and (b) the preparedness of authorities of the District of Columbia, as well as the appropriate authorities of the Federal Government within the District of Columbia for the protection of life and property against the threat to security, inherent in the employment of such perverts by such departments and agencies. The committee shall report to the Senate at the earliest practicable date the results of its study and investigation together with such recommendations for legislation as it may deem desirable.

Sec. 2. For the purposes of this resolution, the committee or any duly authorized subcommittee thereof is authorized to employ upon a temporary basis such technical, clerical, and other assistants as it deems advisable. The expenses of the committee under this resolution, which shall not exceed $\$, shall be paid from the contingent fund of the Senate upon vouchers approved by the chairman of the committee.