

## 3,181 Federal Aids Disloyal, U.S. Estimates

BY WILLARD EDWARDS

(Chicago Tribune Press Service)

Washington, July 18—The administration admitted to congress today that an estimated 3,181 federal workers are disloyal to the government which pays them and should be removed from their jobs.

These Communists and subversives are in addition to 1,213 already discharged on findings of disloyalty, Civil Service Commissioner Arthur S. Flemming told the house appropriations committee.

Flemming's was a rock bottom estimate, based upon his judgment that a loyalty check of 1,667,000 employees would develop "derogatory information on loyalty" against 25,000 workers. He asserted that only about 11 per cent of these, or 3,181, would warrant "ineligibility rating."

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Six government departments yesterday informed the house that more than 800 disloyal employees had been fired in the nine month period ending last March 31. These were included in Flemming's figure of 1,213 payrollees who, he said, had been discharged from July 1, 1946, to March 31, 1947, as disloyal to the government.

Committee members noted that Flemming's figures, which they regarded as ultra-conservative, indicated that at least 4,500 enemies of the United States were in its employ during the war period. They said they believed the figure was higher.

Rep. Keefe (R., Wis.), a committee member, recalled that charges by the house un-American activities committee that thousands of communists had penetrated the government were ridiculed and denounced as Red baiting by the late President Roosevelt and his aids.

### Seeks 16 Millions

Flemming was testifying in behalf of a 16 million dollar appropriation for his commission and an additional 8.7 million fund for the federal bureau of investigation with which to finance a loyalty check under President Truman's executive order.

The committee decided not to supply the total of 24.7 millions, noting that the house had passed a bill substituting its own system of loyalty investigations for Mr. Truman's proposal. It would await senate action on the house bill before providing funds, it stated.

Flemming testified that there were 30,000 names in the commission's so-called "flag and bar files." These contain the records of persons barred from government employment because of communist or subversive records or "flagged" for attention if they ever seek employment.

The committee expressed amazement when Flemming admitted that no check ever had been made against government employment files to determine if any of those in the "flag and bar" file had been hired. The cost of such a check, Flemming said, would be prohibitive.

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