

MISCELLANEOUS MATERIAL RECEIVED
FROM THE OFFICE OF SENATOR JOSEPH R. MC CARTHY -

Bureau file 100-398328

March 6, 1953

On 11/16/53 the attached material was received from the office of Senator McCarthy of Wisconsin. It should be reviewed by you.

By memorandum dated February 7, 1953, Assistant to the Director L. B. Nichols advised: "In Mr. Baumgardner's memorandum of February 3, 1953, inquiry was made as to how the Bureau may use copies of correspondence addressed to Senator McCarthy. I wish to advise that I have specifically raised this problem with Don Surine of Senator McCarthy's Office.

"Surine states that we are authorized to use this material any way we see fit and to say that the material had been referred to the Bureau by Senator McCarthy to disseminate and to conduct any investigation that is suggested by the facts. I told Surine we would do this and to avoid making inquiry in each instance, I inquired whether we could assume that this applied to anything else he might furnish us unless he specifically put a restriction on it. He stated that we could so assume and if there was anything they did not want known came from them, they would so advise us. However, Surine did state with reference to the dissemination of such letters to other Government agencies, that we not show the Senator's Office as the source but carry the source as "of unknown reliability." Surine further stated that we should use good judgment in all the letters. For example, if a writer asked the Senator to keep confidential the source of the information, we, likewise, should keep confidential the source of information and should it be necessary to interview the original complainant, we should not divulge that Senator McCarthy's Office has furnished us the information."

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Attachment

NOT RECORDED

126 MAR 20 1953

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Washington, D. C.
September 25, 1952

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

REC'D DEC 30 1952

Dear Mr. Hoover:

I have been in the United States Air Corps as a civilian off and on for several years. I served in the Army Air Corps as a 2nd Lieutenant II. I served in the Southwest Pacific. I received a letter of commendation from General Arnold.

I have been working in a period of time that the major that is Assistant Secretary of Defense was clearing my top secret clearance. I did not hear of the clearance. I was very embarrassed when I was in my office. I was informed that my final clearance was for the job which I now hold. I was cleared for top secret clearance of the Department of Defense two or three years ago.

If I have passed a background check which is necessary to hold sensitive information, I have been in Civil Service. The Air Corps is entirely controlled by the Civil Service personnel in sensitive positions. As I have been in the Air Corps for five years.

When I was in the Southwest Pacific the WCs that were there when we arrived told us that we were coming over the radio that we were coming. Tokio Rose seemed to know what to do. Everyone knows that there are a great many leaks.

I have been in Civil Service that I had been cleared but if I have not it is high time for a background check through. I wrote to Senator Johns in my report, my clearance, and he sent me a letter from General Eaton saying that Miss Johns had indicated that she had undergone the more extensive investigation for top secret clearance. Notwithstanding I have been working in the Air Corps for ten years in very sensitive positions.

I am bringing this to your attention as I think the Senators should be informed about clearance in the Air Corps. I went through many hardships serving in the military service and it is for the good and the security of this country that these clearances be necessary. I am all for more and better clearances; maybe there are too many leaks in military information to the wrong people.

Sincerely yours

Washington, D. C.

March 17, 1953

To: Chief, Office of Internal Security
Munitions Board
Department of Defense
Room 2C-835
The Pentagon
Washington 25, D. C.

From: John Edgar Hoover, Director - Federal Bureau of
Investigation

Subject: ~~SECURITY~~ IRREGULARITIES IN
WOOL STOCKPILING PROGRAM

The attached Photostat consists of a portion of a letter written by [REDACTED] Nebraska. A copy of this Photostat, which was furnished to this Bureau by a confidential source of unknown reliability, is also being furnished to Assistant Attorney General Warren Olney III.

The Photostat is being furnished for your information and any action you may desire and no further action is being taken by this Bureau.

Enclosure
100-398328
FWJ:LEF

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INDEXED-29

100-398328-22
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MISCELLANEOUS MATERIAL RECEIVED
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Attachment

INDEXED - 20

100-398328-25
NOT RECORDED

12 MAR 20 1953

50 MAR 31 1953

CHARLOTTESVILLE, VIRGINIA

REC'D JAN 2 1952 Dec 31-1952

Dear Senator McCarthy:

Enclosed is a clipping referring to a gentleman who teaches in the University where Thos. Jefferson once walked and spoke.

When you start your investigation of Subversive Influences in the University Field - you might include this one.

Any way add this to your file.

Best Wishes

Ross Valentine

An Evangelist of the Impossible

BECAUSE Stringfellow Barr is "visiting professor of political science" at the University of Virginia, I read William H. Chamberlain's review of Barr's latest book, *Citizens of the World*, with more than casual interest.

Mr. Chamberlain's critique is frankly caustic rather than "scholarly," but it leaves no doubt that this latest contribution to the literature of liberal megalomania is dangerous intellectual fare to be set before our young men by a "professor of political science."

The *New Leader's* reprint of the Chamberlain review from *Human Events* was headed "Global Mush," reminding me of what the little boy said of his teen-age sister's lofty sentimentalities, in Booth Tarkington's *Seventeen*: "Lovely Sa-lush!"

If Mr. Chamberlain's appraisal is to be believed, Mr. Barr is not a scientist, but a professional sentimentalist.

He would like to save the world with dollars, apparently forgetting in his enthusiasm, that the world is a pretty big place, of some 2.2 billion population, of which we constitute a mere 7 per cent, and that the supply of dollars is limited.

Mr. Barr is, of course, a bitter-end liberal of the New Deal stripe; the kind of liberal who gets mad when you ask him where the money is going to come from; the kind of a liberal who would save the world with dollars-we-haven't-got, and who is blissfully oblivious of the fact that any saving of the world must begin with saving *ourselves*, not with dollars, but by setting the world an example of character, integrity, and especially of *courage* in the face of the Comintern challenge.

IN OTHER WORDS, Mr. Barr, like many of his New-Dealish confreres who have achieved popularity on our campuses, is an "evangelist of the impossible."

Well intentioned, without doubt, but a deplorable influence on youthful minds who should, first of all, be guided to think straight, in order to be able to winnow falsehood from facts in a world bedeviled by clamorous propaganda.

According to Mr. Chamberlain, Mr. Barr seems to think that "communism... has a copyright on peace and justice and offers 'bread and freedom' to starving millions of Asia about whom he moans and beats his breast. He never stops to explain how communism ever brought either to any people under its control."

I am not so sure that communism—in Russia—has not improved the material lot of millions through power-improve-

ment of the tools without which material living standards cannot be improved.

But at what price?

At the price of slavery! I advise Mr. Barr to visit old St. John's Church and spend some time in meditation while seated in the pew from which Patrick Henry hurled his defiance at a king, a king who, compared to the Red Emperor of the Comintern, was a benevolent humanitarian.

*None of us should have any quarrel with communism in Russia. It is none of our business. That kind of authoritarianism may be just what the doctor ordered—for people "conditioned" to serfdom. It may, for all I know, prove to have been an intermediate stage of some benefit.

NOR DO I BELIEVE we can impose democracy and freedom upon other backward peoples who are not ready for it. As the South Koreans were not ready for it.

Surely we cannot do so by shoveling dollars—we haven't got into countries where centuries of corruption, sloth, ignorance, disease and sensual perversion have sapped the people's moral fiber—as in Iran.

Does Mr. Barr really believe that the rest of the free world, impoverished by war, would contribute much to the multi-billion dollar annual funds needed to make a dent in racial and national mores that are the result of centuries of overpopulation?

We could not do it even if we had the billions to spare, and were not at present operating at an annual deficit of \$14.4 billion, with a debt of \$267 billion, and extraordinary defense budgets anticipated for years to come.

If we are to help the world at all, it must be by remaining solvent, by opening our gates to their trade, by exporting "knowhow," by making ourselves as strong as to restore the free world's confidence and preclude further aggression by a Soviet empire that is using "bread and freedom" as a fraudulent bait with which to foster discontent and ensnare the ignorant.

Mr. Chamberlain senses a "guilt complex" in Barr's thinking—as though we were the richest nation in the world because so many others are poor.

If we have been guilty of anything, it is the panicky kind of thinking to be found in Mr. Barr's plea for beating Stalin at his own game, and in selling non-Communist governments of Asia down the river—as the New Deal liberals did, in abject surrender to the unprincipled concept that "the end justifies the means."



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Robert C. Ruark

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MAR 27 1953

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INDEXED

Nelbo



10 November 1952

NOV 17 1952

The Honorable Joseph McCarthy,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Senator McCarthy,

Since you will be Chairman of the Senate committee for investigation of government operations, the following is forwarded for such action as may be appropriate. It is not intended to get anyone into trouble, but it is felt that a situation blossoming at this installation could stand close scrutiny to discover the need therefor and the purpose behind it. It may turn out to be just a bit of "empire building;" it may be someone making a job for himself; or it may be the beginning of a grandiose scheme to get detailed information into the hands of someone who shouldn't have it and let the blame fall upon the "system" if and when it has been established.

In the past four years, it has been the impression of the writer that the Naval Ordnance Test Station, Inyokern, China Lake, Calif., and its Pasadena Annex are more or less hush-hush installations and that the fewer public relations we have, the better for the nation's security. There is a Public Relations Officer at the parent installation at China Lake. Now, a "Public Information Program" is being considered with eleven persons passing out information instead of none, or perhaps one, the Officer-in-Charge, at the Pasadena Annex.

What makes this appear to be a dangerous situation to the writer is the fact that it is being pushed by an employee who, despite having received "Q" clearance, could, in the mind of the writer, be connected with subversive elements. The reasons may appear as mere flimsy circumstantial evidence to some, but pertinent information is furnished for whatever it may be worth, as follows:

(a) The name of the employee mentioned above is . . . He was hired a year ago as an Administrative Assistant, GS-7, in the Management Branch at China Lake to work at the Pasadena Annex as a liaison man. That branch has since been liquidated. To keep from dropping the man, he was apparently sold to or forced upon the Officer in Charge at Pasadena Annex who made him his Staff Assistant, GS-7, although the previous one had been a GS-11.

(b) This employee occupies an office next to the Officer in Charge and generally keeps his desk locked. Once, however, a secretary, searching for something in his absence, found the desk drawers open and discovered a diary in which were recorded in detail the personal idiosyncrasies or characteristics of each employee in that office.

(c) At first, this individual was sickeningly patronizing to the writer apparently because of an impression that he had usurped a position which should have been filled by promotion of the writer. This was erroneous. There was a slight resentment at an attempt to absorb duties belonging to the writer, probably to make a job for himself. His patronizing manner may have been a form of attempting to gain good will, but it seemed considerably overdone. On the other hand, it may have been for other reasons. The writer has the reputation for zealously guarding the interests of the station particularly with respect to incoming and outgoing mail which has been kept under his jurisdiction for its promotions to other duties.

(d) On fairly good authority, it can be stated that there was some resistance about granting this man security clearance because of previous activity the nature of which is unknown but is available from the security files, no doubt.

(e) This employee writes voluminously and prides himself on his ability to do things exactly right. Bearing this in mind, it is difficult to believe that certain passages of enclosure (1) to the attached memorandum were permitted to be published without regard to security risks involved. The code "4556" at the top of the first page indicates that this proposed policy statement was written by a certain division head or one of his subordinates, but the memorandum was submitted by the Staff Assistant for duplication. The latter habitually corrects everything else down to unnecessary commas to make it read as he wants it to read before issuing it. In view of the nature of the activities of this installation, the mission of which is research and development of weapons of war, the passages underscored in red in the enclosure do not lend themselves convincingly to security, if carried out.

(f) It is understood that the Officer in Charge, Pasadena Annex, is scheduled for early departure and that the Assistant Officer in Charge is to take over. It is reliably reported that the latter has not been sold on the Staff Assistant and wants to be rid of him when he assumes the top post. As a result, steps have been initiated to create a new position connected with the Commander's Staff at China Lake but with duties at Pasadena Annex to permit the Staff Assistant to be "pushed upstairs," the usual Government practice to get rid of a square peg in a round hole.

Since this is a Defense establishment it is almost lese majeste for a civilian employee to question something which is planned by and looked well upon by a group of military officers and high grade Civil Service civilians. For that reason, it will be appreciated if my name is omitted in the event of an inquiry. This will not obviate cooperation, however, with properly identified investigators. If there is any concern as to the motives of the writer, be it known that as a veteran with four battle clasps from and as a Gold Star father he wishes only to alert those who can do something about a situation which doesn't seem quite proper. If the writer's instinct turns out to be wrong regarding the individual, he feels that the plan proposed is one of two things; it is

(a) Ill-conceived because of its dangerous potentialities; or

(b) Just another scheme, small though it may be, to spend public money or to condition the public to the shock of continued large unnecessary spending.

Again let it be emphasized that the intent is not to put anyone in jeopardy unnecessarily. No harm has been done so far, probably, but the "ounce of prevention" would not be more applicable in another situation where national security is concerned.

Furthermore, the writer does not believe that the military officers concerned are overwhelmed with this idea. The support seems to come chiefly from the technical departments. The scientists and engineers are the fair-haired boys today and what they want they usually get. If they don't, they just pick up their marbles and go where they can be satisfied.

An acknowledgement of receipt of this, plus an assurance that my name will not be used in the event of an investigation will be appreciated in a plain envelope marked "Personal" and forwarded to:

Pasadena 8, Calif. *

Respectfully yours,

P.S. Nov. 14th. Since writing the above, the Staff Assistant has been advanced to a GS-9 grade on the basis of a letter prepared by himself, copy of which is attached. It is believed that a post-audit of this new grade, based on actual duties rather than this letter and a position description also written by the same man would question the advisability of increasing the grade. If his actual duties are compared with those of the Administrative Assistant to the Officer in Charge, whose range of duties and knowledge requirements are far more comprehensive than those of the Staff Assistant, the grades should be reversed; viz., he should remain a GS-7 and the Administrative Assistant advanced to a GS-9 which has been refused her on at least two occasions although she has been in the same position and handled most of the work now done by the Staff Assistant before there was one, since 1918, always at the same grade. The two principal duties of the Staff Assistant in the past year have been, (a) guiding tours of visitors about the Annex, and (2) arranging for moving of organizational units from a building which is about to be relinquished. The latter should have been the work of the Public Works Department. It is reliably reported also, that he has spent his own and a secretary's time - government time - preparing a thesis leading to a Doctorate.

FIG 5/16:10

117-2

Serial 1210

17 Oct 1951

Director

Fifth U. S. Civil Service Region

Room 123 Appraisers Building

65 Sansome Street

San Francisco 11, California

Via: Head, Personnel Division

U. S. Naval Ordnance Test Station

Industrious Avenue

Gentlemen:

This is a request for approval of an exception to promotional limitations. As provided in NCPI 160, approval is requested for Robert Crider, incumbent of the position of Staff Assistant to the Ordnance Chief, from grade GS-7 to grade GS-9 in the administrative series.

This request is justified on the following grounds:

1. NCPI 160 does not provide for a regular one-step or two-step promotion for incumbents of positions in this series (series 301) but requires an exception request in each case.

2. This request contemplates advance only by the incumbent from grade GS-7 to grade GS-9. Grade GS-8 position exists within the regular line of promotion for the incumbent. Whether in grade GS-8, series 301, an employee at this activity should be advanced to this position.

3. This request arises out of the fact that the duties and responsibilities of the incumbent have advanced greatly since his entry into the position on 3 November 1951, due to his unusual educational and professional qualifications at the time of entry and to his subsequent rapid development. At the present time the incumbent is performing work equal to that required for grade GS-9 in degree of responsibility and importance and is considered fully qualified for promotion to this level.

4. The organization structure within which the incumbent position is located is shown in enclosure (2) and is such that further growth in responsibility for the position is expected.

It is requested that this approval be granted in order that the proposed advancement may be made effective as soon as possible.

Very truly yours,

Officer-in-Charge

6 November 1952

MEMORANDUM

From: Executive Secretary, Planning Board
To: Members, Planning Board

Subject: Agenda for meeting of Thursday, 13 November 1952, at 1000 in the Sunset Room, Thompson Laboratories

Agenda: (1) Proposed Policy Statement on Public Information

1. The following agenda items will be discussed:

a. Public Information Program. - - - - - H. Grider
A policy statement on public information has been prepared, and is transmitted herewith as enclosure (1). Planning Board members are requested to review this statement and give suggestions as to the direction and emphasis of the program.

b. Awards and Incentives Program. - - - - - R. Love
Some questions have arisen concerning criteria for Performance Recognition Awards. Drafts of the expanded criteria chart will be distributed so that details pertinent to these questions can be discussed:

(1) Should we reconsider standard A for Superior Accomplishment awards in view of inconsistencies observed in "O" rating justifications?

(2) Should we amend the standards for Meritorious and Distinguished Civilian Awards to enable more frequent consideration of these awards, or to stimulate more interest in them?

c. Report on JPA-JTA Recruitment. - - - - - P. Buchanan
Personnel Representative has been requested to prepare a report on promotions and terminations for presentation at this meeting.

d. Parking at Foothill. - - - - - CDR Goodfellow
An investigation has been made of the increased need for parking at Foothill as a result of the relocation of groups from Green Street. A summary of this investigation will be presented in order to determine if there is sufficient space for parking at Foothill at the present time.

6 November 1954

e. Performance Budget Program. - - - - - R. Love

The performance budget staff is holding orientation meetings with operating groups as planned, beginning with the service groups. Beginning next week, meetings will be held in each of the technical departments. The following questions are those presently of most concern to the Planning Board staff:

- (1) Are operating divisions sufficiently aware of the importance of this program, particularly within the technical groups? The Planning Board staff recommends that the heads of operating groups assist in clarifying this question by ensuring it of their full and complete support, particularly in the initial meetings.
- (2) Should primary intra-departmental coordination be exercised by the departmental staff, or by the Planning Board staff? The Planning Board staff recommends that a number of the staff of each operating group be given this responsibility, and that within the technical departments an additional member of each division be designated to assist the departmental staff.

Approved:

24 October 1952

PROPOSED PASADENA ANNEX PUBLIC RELATIONS POLICY STATEMENT

The following material comprises a proposed policy statement intended to provide guide lines for the NOTS Pasadena Annex public relations program. Five separate subdivisions of the problem are recognized and discussed below. These subdivisions are (1) proper representation of the Station, (2) areas of activity, (3) media, (4) mechanics, and (5) employee relations.

(1) Proper Representation of the Station. The goal of any public relations program should be to represent accurately the Station, its purpose, its performance, and its place in the strengthening of the national defense. Presentation must be made in terms which the general public understands. Attention should be given to the Station's technical and management achievements in making NOTS an effective and efficient organization pre-eminent in the field of naval ordnance research and development.

In order to present the Station in terms the public can easily understand, it appears advisable to list subject matter categories in such a way that any single public relations effort will deal only with one category. This approach is based on the well-established principle that any communication achieves optimum effectiveness when it deals with a single subject.

Review of the Station's published mission indicates that the overall concept of the Station may be broken down into the following components:

1. Science (Technology)
2. Management (Administration)
3. Economy (Careful stewardship of the tax dollar)
4. Safety (Proper concern for welfare of employees and community at large)

5. Training
 - a. Development of NOTS personnel
 - b. Training of operating forces in use of NOTS-developed ordnances
6. Pilot Production -- Contracting (The Station does not compete with, but rather assists, private industry in assuming a full productive role in national defense)
7. Civilian Defense (Station participation in community life, particularly in quasi-military matters)

The central theme of each communication on any of the subjects listed above should be that "NOTS is a strong factor in the Nation's defense" and discharges its responsibility, in part, by this (any one of the seven subject matter categories above) method."

A precaution should be noted against featuring the fact that NOTS is the largest employer in the Pasadena area. Although the fact is true as of the date of this memorandum, the current public-opinion climate, opposed as it is to "big government" and without very much appreciation for those situations in which a certain size is functionally appropriate to the task at hand, makes it inadvisable to feature size for its own sake.

(2) Areas of Activity. By virtue of the geographical location of NOTS, because of its position in the national defense structure, and for practical reasons inherent in any public relations situation, certain audiences may be defined toward which Station public relation activities may be directed.

The first of these areas of activity is easily identified as the community of Pasadena, California. To describe this community in terms which will make it relatively easy to reach from the standpoint of public relations, it may be considered first as consisting of two major groups: the adult group and the youth group.

The adult group may again be defined as consisting of certain receptive and responsive sub-groups to which specific messages may be directed. The sub-groups listed below have been chosen in an attempt to reach both a vertical and a horizontal cross section of the adults in the community of Pasadena. These sub-groups are:

1. Service Clubs
 - a. Rotary
 - b. Kiwanis
 - c. Lions
 - d. Merchants Club
 - e. Chamber of Commerce
 - f. Advertising Club
 - g. Elks
 - h. Etc.
2. Fraternal and Social Organizations
 - a. Toastmasters
 - b. Others as appropriate
3. Armed Services Groups
 - a. Military Reserves
 - b. American Legion
 - c. Veterans of Foreign Wars
4. Professional Groups

The youth groups may also be subdivided into specific components with which NOTS will attempt to maintain contacts. These sub-groups are:

1. Summer employees from institutions of higher learning
2. Educational institutions in the Pasadena area
3. YMCA and YWCA
4. Scouts
5. Pasadena Boys Club

The second area of activity is actually a collection of several areas brought into being by distribution of NOTS activities in San Gabriel Canyon (Morris Dam), Long Beach, and San Clemente. In this group, San Gabriel Canyon operations involve the following sub-groups:

1. Metropolitan Water District of Southern California
2. Los Angeles County Flood Control District
3. Forest Service of the Department of Agriculture
4. Los Angeles County Fire Department
5. Azusa
6. Duarte
7. Monrovia
8. Arcadia

The operations at San Clemente bring the Station into contact with the following:

1. Commercial fishermen
2. Sport fishermen

Operations at Long Beach bring the Station into contact with the following:

1. Commercial shipping
2. Commercial fishermen
3. Pleasure boat enthusiasts
4. Sports fishermen

The third area of activity with which NOTS public relations should be concerned is the national community. The Station's proper concern with this national community derives from the Station's own part in the national defense effort and from the fact that national recognition of the Station has a considerable influence on the Station's local audiences in Pasadena and adjacent communities.

(3) Media. The choice of media, or channels through which public relations communications may flow to the audiences listed above is dictated by a proper concern for economy of effort and the natural opportunities for communication inherent in the situation.

The media which seem most appropriate to the present task are listed below:

1. Active participation of NOTS personnel in the sub-groups listed in Section 2 above
2. Films (motion picture) of Station activities

3. Public addresses, or other participation in public gatherings and ceremonies
4. Local press, radio, and TV
5. Displays portraying NOTS activities or products
 - a. Station display already approved and currently under construction for use at fairs, conventions, etc.
 - b. Traveling photo exhibit
6. Learned journals
7. Trade publications
8. National magazines
9. News wire and wire photo services

(4) Mechanics. To perform the desired public relations tasks with greatest economy of effort it seems appropriate to give the responsibility for dealing with certain media (as listed in Section 3 above) to specific individuals in the Pasadena Annex. This will allow each responsible person more quickly to become familiar with the needs and requirements of the media with which he is dealing, with the result that he can supply the needs of these media with the greatest economy of effort. It is believed that to each of the media groupings below a team of two people should be assigned, one to have responsibility for discharge of obligations, and the second to assist the first. The person in charge would serve for a specified term of duty and at its end would be succeeded by his assistant, who would in turn be provided with an assistant and successor. This arrangement would permit public relations matters to be handled without interruption arising from the absence of one member and would further provide for a reasonable continuity of operation over a long period of time.

The suggested media groupings are these:

1. Films, radio, and TV
2. Speakers and newspapers
3. Displays and traveling exhibits
4. National magazines and wire services

Each of the groupings listed above represents media which from a public relations operating standpoint are functionally related.

Coordination and control of the media teams and of the public relations program in general are vested in the command, represented in the Pasadena Annex by the officer-in-charge. By delegation of authority, the staff assistant to the officer-in-charge would provide day-to-day working coordination and control and would review all communications prior to release to be certain that they conform with Station policy.

(5) Employee Relations: To provide the essential liaison between the Station's internal operations and its external public relations program, another two man team should be established. This team should be thoroughly conversant with the problem of employee relations. This team would have two basic functions:

1. To take the material which becomes available through operation of the public relations program outlined above and to convert it to the problems of employee relations with special attention to orientation of personnel, development (education) of personnel, building of morale, and making employees "public relations conscious"
2. To act as the main source of subject matter raw material to be fed into the public relations apparatus described in Sections 1-4 above. This second function is to be accomplished by contact with and by working through the various formal and informal organizational units within the Station

MISCELLANEOUS MATERIAL RECEIVED
FROM THE OFFICE OF SENATOR JOSEPH R. MC CARTHY

Bureau file 100-398328

March 6, 1953

On 2-3-53 the attached material was received from the office of Senator McCarthy of Wisconsin. It should be reviewed by you.

By memorandum dated February 7, 1953, Assistant to the Director L. B. Nichols advised: "In Mr. Baumgardner's memorandum of February 3, 1953, inquiry was made as to how the Bureau may use copies of correspondence addressed to Senator McCarthy. I wish to advise that I have specifically raised this problem with Don Surine of Senator McCarthy's Office.

"Surine states that we are authorized to use this material any way we see fit and to say that the material had been referred to the Bureau by Senator McCarthy to disseminate and to conduct any investigation that is suggested by the facts. I told Surine we would do this and to avoid making inquiry in each instance, I inquired whether we could assume that this applied to anything else he might furnish us unless he specifically put a restriction on it. He stated that we could so assume and if there was anything they did not want known came from them, they would so advise us. However, Surine did state with reference to the dissemination of such letters to other Government agencies, that we not show the Senator's Office as the source but carry the source as "of unknown reliability." Surine further stated that we should use good judgment in all the letters. For example, if a writer asked the Senator to keep confidential the source of the information, we, likewise, should keep confidential the source of information and should it be necessary to interview the original complainant, we should not divulge that Senator Mc Carthy's Office has furnished us the information."

You should be guided accordingly in handling the material, taking appropriate action where necessary.

If no action is warranted, make a notation to this effect on this form and file under instant caption, marking for indexing where necessary.

If action is warranted, route a carbon copy of your initial correspondence into above file so the material can be located later with a minimum of effort. The correspondence, of course, should bear an appropriate caption suitable to the particular item.

Attachment

RECORDED - 45

INDEXED - 23

EX - 187

APR 2 1953

V.D. Harrington 5-115

Greenwich, Conn.

REC'D JAN 29 1953

January 27, 1953

Senator Joseph McCarthy
Senate Office Building
Washington, D.C.

SUBJECT:

(IPR & Amerasia)

Dear Senator McCarthy:

Attached is a letter from the President of Princeton to all alumni. Of interest to your investigators might be the last four pages which gives a listing of all the "extra-curricular" outside activities of many of the professors.

Of particular interest which I have underlined on the last page is a bit concerning Professor about whom I have written you previously.

Hoping this may be of use at least for your files, I am

Sincerely Yours

Greenwich, Conn.

P.S. You were damn good on
"meet the Press" last Sunday.

PRINCETON UNIVERSITY
PRINCETON NEW JERSEY

PRESIDENT'S ROOM



January 22, 1953

TO ALL PRINCETON ALUMNI AND PARENTS OF UNDERGRADUATES:

As a new calendar year begins it seems appropriate to send to alumni, parents and friends an informal report on campus events. Since my last letter to you, the uncertainty of the times has caused no serious interruptions in our normal campus life. The over-all soundness of undergraduate attitudes continues to be reflected in both academic performance and extra-curricular activities. Inflation continues to be a matter of grave concern to us as to all privately endowed institutions. For the first time in many years we incurred an operating deficit last year. In spite of the recent increase in tuition and the outstandingly generous support of the Annual Giving campaign, the deficit will probably be larger this year.

Admissions

The wide-spread organization of Alumni Committees on Schools and Scholarships, organized by the Graduate Council in 1946-1947, boasts approximately 90 regional committees with a total of 1,000 members. Their function is informative and advisory and their sympathetic understanding of our standards and requirements for admission has been invaluable to the director of admission and the committee with whom the decision on each applicant ultimately resides. They have become an indispensable part of the whole Princeton system of admissions, and their efforts are sincerely appreciated.

As the work of our alumni committees has expanded, information about Princeton has been spread to an increased number of schools with wider geographical distribution. A few comparative statistics tell the story. The Class of 1945 was drawn from 97 high schools, 111 preparatory schools and two foreign schools; the present freshman class comes from 218 high schools, 120 preparatory schools and twelve foreign

schools. Applications for admission increased from 1136 in 1945 to 4076 for the class of 1956.

Scholarships

We have about 180 scholarships, covering full or partial tuition charges, available for award to properly qualified candidates of the entering class who demonstrate financial need. Among these there are twenty regional scholarships ranging in amount from \$900 per year for residents of nearby states to \$1,300 for candidates from the Pacific coast. We are still seeking endowment for some of these regional scholarships, which now are supported either by current gifts or the general fund of the University.

More than one-third of the whole undergraduate body are registered this fall with the Bureau of Student Aid and Employment for aid in the form of scholarships, student loans, and university administered job opportunities, or a combination of all three. This year scholarships of a total value of \$480,000 were awarded to members of all four classes. Students were able to borrow from nine loan funds which provide \$125,000 annually for that purpose. When work opportunities are added to loans and scholarships we estimate that this year the total figure for all forms of financial aid to students will amount to \$862,000, the highest in Princeton's history.

Undergraduate Life

During the last academic year the attrition rate for academic reasons was 2.5 per cent, which is about average for the post war years but lower than the rate during the decade preceding World War II. The fact that only ten of the 803 members of last year's freshman class were dropped for academic reasons indicates that the candidates selected for admission are good scholastic risks. The casualty rate for the sophomores

(31) and the juniors (32) was about normal.

An important innovation last spring was the establishment of a Conference Committee of the Undergraduate Council. This committee, meeting with a counterpart committee appointed by the President from among representatives of the administration, is designed to facilitate communication and improve understanding between the administration and the Council, and ultimately the undergraduate body. The committee deals with those phases of University policy which affect the undergraduates. It serves to channel questions and problems which they wish to bring to the attention of the administration, and simultaneously affords the administration an excellent means of bringing to the attention of the undergraduates questions and problems which it desires them to study.

The vitality of extra-curricular activities is demonstrated by the existence of 92 non-athletic student organizations. Some of these last year were eminently successful. The Glee Club made a trip to the Pacific coast. Whig-Clio established an enviable record in intercollegiate debating, with 75 per cent winning record in over 100 debates and with three tournament championships to its credit. Professor Carl Weinrich, Director of Music in the University Chapel, has taken over the directorship of the Glee Club this year in addition to his duties as director of the choir. Richard Franko Goldman of the Juilliard School of Music, a visiting lecturer, is directing the University band.

Improved Use of Physical Facilities

During the summer there became available, through the movement of the Graphic Arts collections to the Firestone Library, the completion of Woodrow Wilson Hall, and the movement of research activities in Aeronautical Engineering to the Forrestal Center, considerable additional space for assignment. This made it possible not only to free much dormitory space which we had been obliged to allot to administrative use, but also, by careful planning of the many moves involved (there were twenty-seven in all) to arrive at an improved grouping of various offices and agencies and a more functional utilization of space. I have selected for inclusion in this letter certain parts of this plan which seem to me to be of general interest.

The Daily Princetonian, the *Tiger*, *Princeton Engineer* and *Bric-A-Brac* are now adequately

housed at 36 University Place, and derive considerable benefit from the fact that they are now under one roof.

Woodrow Wilson Hall, the new home of the Woodrow Wilson School of Public and International Affairs, was dedicated at commencement time last June, and by the opening of college this fall was fully occupied and in use. In addition to a magnificent conference room, a library, and several seminar rooms, the new building provides office space for the administrative organization of the school, for two of its important research organizations (Center for Research on World Political Institutions and Center of International Studies), and also for those faculty members in the Departments of History, Politics, and Economics who work most closely with the School. All have profited from this close association in one building which has thus become indeed a living and appropriate memorial to Woodrow Wilson.

The moves of individuals and units into Woodrow Wilson Hall freed the entire second floor of the south end of the old library, now Pyne Administration Building. Here it was possible to house the Department of Admissions, the Schools and Scholarship offices of the Graduate Council, the Bureau of Student Aid and Employment, and the offices of the Placement Services. All of these agencies are closely related and have many dealings with each other. Formerly separated in various locations, they now function without lost motion, and with improved smoothness and efficiency.

The move of aeronautical engineering research activities to the Forrestal Research Center is still in progress; but already sufficient space has been released in the temporary buildings beside the stadium to accommodate some of the research activities of the Department of Psychology. Others will be added as more space becomes available.

Other improvements made possible by the overall moving plan include suitable offices for the Dean of the Faculty on the first floor of Nassau Hall; the consolidation in Nassau Hall of all the offices of the advisers; improvement in the physical organization of the offices of the Dean of the College, relief of overcrowding of the Department of Geology in Guyot Hall, and better location and grouping of several research organizations.

Campus Center

The lack of even minimum social facilities for freshmen and sophomores continues to constitute one of the most urgent needs of the University. In these days of world tension, suitable opportunities for relaxation are as necessary for undergraduates as for older people who work. Yet a Campus Center such as we propose to create is conceived as a broader and deeper contribution to undergraduate life than merely a place for recreation. Day in and day out it can serve as a meeting place for our underclassmen. It will provide a place in which they can entertain their families and friends who come to visit Princeton, and hold informal dances and enjoy other amusements at the weekend, which youth today requires. It will also encourage students to widen the circle of their acquaintance by enabling them to meet with others in a pleasant and relaxed atmosphere, to discuss the infinitely various problems which are of interest to them, and to form those friendships which are so essential a part of a four year undergraduate career.

The plans for the conversion of the old Chancellor Green Library into such a student center are complete. They have been approved by undergraduate leaders and by the administration and trustees. A committee under the able chairmanship of Mr. Alexander Fraser is now engaged in the effort to raise the capital sum required. The committee is attempting to secure this sum in ways which will impinge least upon the Annual Giving program upon which the University is so dependent. We hope that those of our non-alumni parents who are able to make substantial contributions will bring their support to this effort to improve the educational experience which four years at Princeton can provide.

Military Training

The problems created by the continuing policy to maintain in being armed forces of approximately 3,700,000 include the national need for an uninterrupted flow of educated young men from the colleges and universities. Under the criteria of rank in class and scholastic tests, which have been employed by Selective Service, the abler students have been permitted to defer their military service and continue their education. Almost without exception our students have attained a superior grade in the test, and the privilege of deferment of military service has

til now been extended to practically the whole undergraduate body. We do not know how long this state of affairs will continue. The tightening manpower situation suggests that by next year the demands by Selective Service will require that more and more students be drafted from college campuses, including Princeton.

It must always be understood that draft deferment is a privilege and not a right, and that this privilege carries with it obligations and responsibilities. Our students are being granted deferment solely because it is in the national interest to do so. From this point of view, the fact that the student finds it also to his personal advantage is incidental. In the present state of continuing world crises, the national interest requires that each student, in addition to devoting his best effort to the completion of his academic program, consider seriously in what way he can simultaneously be preparing himself for service as and when needed. In such consideration the qualified student must include the opportunity afforded by the ROTC programs. At Princeton the Government maintains such a program for each of the three services, Army, Navy, and Air Corps. It is to such units as these that the Department of Defense looks for the large number of young officers needed annually in excess of the graduates of the Military Academy and the Naval Academy. The Air Force as yet has no such academy of its own.

Before the war the ROTC units were neither numerous nor large. Their impact on the curriculum, although of considerable proportion, was not of a critical nature. World War II provided decisive proof of the value of the system in time of war. The large number of reserve officers which the ROTC had produced over the years—from the Field Artillery unit at Princeton alone, from 1919 to 1943, approximately two thousand were graduated—were available to speed mobilization and to increase the pool of military leadership available to the large civilian army required to prosecute the war. By and large these reserve officers from the ROTC performed admirably in the course of the war. Many, including our own alumni, attained high rank and discharged important duties. Had the pool of competent reserve officers not been available, our situation at the outbreak of World War II would have been even more serious than it was.

When post-war world conditions forced us

to a national policy of a large military force in being, far beyond any earlier peace-time experience in our history, it was natural that the Government should look to the ROTC as the most suitable method for supplying the young officers it requires. Therefore the ROTC units of the three services have been expanded far beyond their pre-war counterparts. Now almost a quarter of the male undergraduates enrolled in all American colleges and universities are members of the ROTC.

Enrollment in the ROTC creates certain problems for the undergraduate. He must give up courses normal to the curriculum, and replace them with ROTC courses. In many cases he must omit courses of educational interest and value which otherwise he would be taking. He must devote most of the summer following his junior year to a period of active service. This in turn means that the student partly dependent on his summer earnings for financing his education finds that his opportunities for self-help are reduced accordingly.

The colleges also must make many adjustments to accommodate the present large scale of the ROTC program. In an effort to strengthen the military curriculum and to accomplish a closer integration of the ROTC with the academic life of the campus, our Department of History, aided by a grant from the Rockefeller Foundation, has developed a course in the broad aspects of Military History for the members of all three units and which may also be elected by non-ROTC students who will find it of general educational value. This course is being conducted by the staff of the History Department at a level of scholarship equal to any in the University, in the hope that success here will enable it to serve as a model for similar courses in other institutions. It has been welcomed by the Pentagon, where the services also are engaged in efforts to strengthen their curricula.

Faculty and Curriculum

In my last letter I listed some of the activities of our faculty in the sciences and engineering who in the national emergency were assisting the government. Much of that work was government-sponsored scientific research. I am adding as a postscript to this letter a further listing which describes the activities of other faculty members, principally in fields of the humanities and the social sciences.

Among the new developments for undergraduate education is a special program in European Civilization offered by the department of Modern Languages and Literatures and designed to create a broader understanding of the cultural traditions of western Europe.

A bequest provided under the will of the late Herbert L. Baker of Detroit, in memory of his daughter Jennie Weatherbee Baker, has enabled the University to establish a lecture program nationwide in scope. Its purpose is to make the knowledge and understanding developed in university scholarship available to adult persons outside the University community. Eight members of the Faculty will give public lectures this year in cities throughout the country, covering a wide range of subjects.

Another subject of investigation relating to the ever widening range of the activities of a modern university is an experiment which we are conducting at the suggestion and with the assistance of station WNBT, key station of the National Broadcasting Company. It is an exploration of the possibilities of the use of television in the fields of the liberal arts and applied science which we cover in the curriculum. On the basis of the findings the University will consider whether it shall enter this developing field of extra-mural education and if so in what manner and to what degree. As always, in contemplating undertakings of this nature, we shall bear in mind our immediate responsibilities for the instruction of our students and the advancement of knowledge through creative scholarship and research.

In all that I have written above I have been trying to give a few glimpses of the life of the campus which may serve to bring all of you into a little closer contact with Princeton today. It is an intense and a vital life which the members of our campus community lead. It is always open to change and experiment but it always tries to conserve the best of our long tradition. I have tried to reflect a little of this contemporary Princeton which I think is doing much to justify the generous and unfailing loyalty of her alumni and friends.

Faithfully yours,

Harvard

Professor Shirley W. Morgan, who retired last June as Director of the School of Architecture, served on the National Architectural Accrediting Board. His successor, Professor Robert W. McLaughlin, Jr., is the holder of some thirty patents for improvements in building construction. Many of the war time buildings, such as demountable housing, air borne hospitals and barracks were developed at his research laboratory at Bedford Village, N.Y. Professor Jean Labatut, architect in residence at the American Academy in Rome for the second term this year, was made a Knight of the Legion of Honor by the President of the French Republic. Professor Francis Adams Comstock brought practically to completion the manuscript of his definitive publication on phases of English domestic architecture.

Professor E. Baldwin Smith of the Department of Art and Archaeology was on leave for the first term to complete a book on the *Imperial Roman Empire Architectural Symbols* and their influence during the middle ages. Professor Erik Sjöqvist is working with material for the Swedish Cyprus Expedition with particular emphasis on the metal bronze age.

Professor Lyman Spitzer of the Department of Astronomy was elected to membership in the National Academy of Sciences.

Professor Elmer G. Butler of the Department of Biology was a member of the Executive Committee, Division of Biology and Agriculture, National Research Council, and was elected president of the Society for the Study of Development and Growth. Professor Arthur K. Parpart was elected Chairman of the Board of Review of the Biology Section of the Brookhaven National Laboratories and to the executive committee of the Marine Biological Laboratory, where Professor E. Newton Harvey continued as vice president.

Dean Hugh Stott Taylor served as national president of Sigma Xi, and was chosen president of the Faraday Society for 1952-53. Professor Nathaniel Howell Furman former president of the American Chemical Society in 1951, is on the editorial board of *Analytical Chemistry*, monthly publication of the Society. Professor John Turkevich was invited last summer by the French government to give a special series of lectures in Paris on the general subject of catalysis in the hydrocarbon field. Dr. Hubert N. Alyea is chairman of the Division of Chemical Education of the American Chemical Society.

Professor George E. Duckworth of the Department of Classics directed the 1952 summer session, School of Classical Studies, American Academy in Rome and published *The Nature of Roman Comedy*.

Professor John Van Antwerp Fine published *Honoi: Studies in Mortgage Real Security and Land Tenure in Ancient Athens*, and Professor Robert Goheen, who received a Prix de Rome Fellowship for 1952-53, was the author of *The Imagery of Sophocles' Antigone*. Professor Whitney J. Oates delivered the Carroll Lectures at Barnard College, Columbia University, and the Commencement Address at The General Theological Seminary.

In the Department of Economics and Social Institutions Dean J. Douglas Brown is president of the Industrial Relations Research Association. Professor Donald Holmes Wallace was vice-president of the American Economic Association last year, and Professor Lester Chandler is a member of the executive committee. Professor Richard A. Lester has been appointed Economist on the Committee on Social Science Research Personnel, which each year distributes some thirty fellowships offered by the Social Science Research Council to graduate students in the social sciences. Professor Frederick Franklin Stephan was chairman of an advisory committee to the Director of the Census. Professor Gardner Patterson is participating in a series of conferences on Japanese trade and investments sponsored by the Council on Foreign Relations.

Professor Joseph Elgin, Associate Dean of the School of Engineering, was elected a director of the American Institute of Chemical Engineers. Professor Richard H. Wilhelm, winner of the William H. Walker Award of the American Institute of Chemical Engineers for 1951, received the 1952 Professional Progress Award in Chemical Engineering, sponsored by Celanese Corporation of America, and administered by the American Institute of Chemical Engineers. Professor William T. Thom, Jr., continued as president of the Yellowstone-Big Horn Research Association where he made early studies thirty years ago. Dean Kenneth H. Condit continued as a Trustee of the American University of Beirut.

Professor Gerald E. Bentley, of the Department of English, is lecturing on a Fulbright Grant at Cambridge University, England. Professor Willard Thorp is Visiting Professor of American Studies at Rice Institute, Houston, Texas, where he is helping to organize a Program in American Civilization comparable to that established at Princeton under his aegis in 1942. Professor Louis A. Landa is lecturing at the University of London and at Oxford University under a Fulbright Grant. Professor Robert R. Cawley recently published *Milton and the Literature of Travel* and is currently writing a book on Spenser. Professor Lawrence Thompson has just published *Melville's Quarrel With God* and is working on

two other books: a biography of Robert Frost (with Mr. Frost's assistance) and a text of the poems of Edwin Arlington Robinson. Professor Carlos B. Baker is a member of The Editorial Board of the Modern Language Association, and the author of *Hemingway: The Writer As Artist*, recently published. Professor William Samuel Howell has brought to completion a study of Renaissance rhetorical theory. Professor E. D. H. Johnson has just published *The Alien Vision on Victorian Poetry* and is under contract to collaborate with Professor Richard P. Blackmur on a critical anthology of modern thought, due in 1953. Professor James Thorpe, Assistant Dean of the Graduate School and Master of the Graduate College, is completing a manuscript roughly titled "Morality and Literature" on the relation of moral ideas and their literary expression in 18th century England. Professor Edward Hubler has recently published *The Sense of Shakespeare's Sonnets* and has just completed a term as Chairman of the English Institute. Professor Robert G. Hallwachs is completing a study of Richard Burton's *Anatomy of Melancholy*. Professor Alan Downer is preparing a study on The Victorian Stage with special reference to the life and art of W. C. McCready, the Shakespearean tragedian. Professor Jeremiah S. Finch is working on an edition of the catalogue of Sir Thomas Browne's library. Professor Gilbert Dunklin is at work on studies in the literature of education in 19th century England. Dr. Richard Ludwig spent last summer as Dean of Men at the Harvard Summer School. He is at work on a book about American playwrights and on a new scholarly edition of Stephen Crane's *Red Badge of Courage*. Mr. Robert B. Martin spent the summer in England working on a biography of Charles Kingsley. Mr. Lawrence B. Holland is investigating the development of American historical writing in the 18th century. Dr. Howard C. Horsford has completed a critical edition of the manuscript of Journals of Herman Melville's Trip to Europe and The Near East, 1856-1857.

Professor Arthur F. Buddington, chairman of the Geological Section of the National Academy of Science, was appointed U.S. delegate to the International Geological Conference in Algiers which met last fall. He served as a member of the Advisory Committee on the Fulbright Fellowships and gave the Grant Memorial Lectures at Northwestern University. Professor Harry H. Hess was elected to the National Academy of Science, and Professor Glen H. Jepsen was elected a member of the Geological Society of America. With the cooperation of the Smithsonian Institution he is continuing digging at the early man site near Cody, Wyoming (5,000 B.C.). Professor Edward Sampson is editor and author of a considerable portion of a monographic work on the resources of Japan, expected to be com-

pleted this year. Professor John C. Maxwell has received a grant from the American Petroleum Institute to continue his high pressure experimental work. He is attending the University of Florence on a Fulbright Fellowship.

Professor Cyril E. Black of the Department of History served as consultant on U.N. affairs to the Department of State and represented the United States Government on the U.N. Subcommittee on the Protection of Minorities. He has lectured on various aspects of Soviet power and foreign policy to the Air War College, at the National War College and Armed Forces Staff College. Professor Gordon A. Craig was chairman of the 20th Century Fund Committee on Military-Civil Relations and a member of the S.S.R.C. Committee with the same title. Professor E. H. Harbison was appointed by the General Council of the Presbyterian Church of the United States to its Education Board. Professor Joseph Strayer served on the Advisory Committee on History of the Air Force. Professor Julian P. Boyd continued his work as editor of *The Papers of Thomas Jefferson*.

Professor Ralph H. Fox, on leave on a combination Guggenheim-Fulbright Fellowship, delivered lectures before the Mathematical Society of Amsterdam and the Scandinavian Mathematical Congress in Copenhagen, and in numerous other European cities. Professor Solomon Lefschetz was visiting professor at the University of Mexico and received honorary doctorates from Clark University and the National University of Mexico. Professor Solomon Bochner is a consultant to the National Science Foundation, and Professor Alonzo Church continues as editor of the *Journal of Symbolic Logic*. Professor D. C. Spencer served on the Council of the American Mathematical Society, the National Research Council, and was an editor of the *Transactions of the American Mathematical Society*. Professor Norman E. Steenrod gave a series of lectures at M.I.T., and Professor Albert William Tucker lectured at California Institute of Technology, Yale University, Brown University, and elsewhere. He served on committees of the National Research Council and the American Mathematical Society. Dr. John Tukey lectured extensively at other institutions and served on numerous statistical committees and boards throughout the country. Professor Samuel Stanley Wilks was elected to membership in the International Statistical Institute. He served on the Scientific Advisory Committee, Selective Service System; Advisory Committee, Division of Statistical Standards; Bureau of the Budget; and was a member of the Board of Directors, Social Science Research Council.

Professor Julian Bonfante of the Department of Modern Languages was a visiting professor at the University of Genova last spring and spent the

summer preparing a manuscript on the Hittite language. Professor Americo Castro is making an inquiry to determine the possibilities of extending to Mexico and the countries of South America the Special Program in Civilization which the Department is now preparing. Professor Ira O. Wade spent last summer in France exploring the possibilities of SPEC, particularly in connection with the Fulbright scholars, the International Institute of Education, the Junior Year Abroad, the Cultural Division of the Embassy and UNESCO.

Professor Milton Babbitt of the Department of Music accepted an invitation last summer from the Mozarteum in Salzburg to lecture on contemporary American music. Professor Arthur Mendel is working on a volume, *The Music of Bach in Progress*.

Dr. H. Saifpour Fatemi of the Department of Oriental Languages and Literatures addressed meetings of the Foreign Policy Association, Academy of Political Science, Council on World Affairs, and published a *Diplomatic History of Iran 1917-1923*. Dr. Henry S. Gehman continued on the editorial committee of the *Journal of Biblical Literature*, the editorial council of *Theology Today*, and edited *A Critical and Exegetical Commentary on the Book of Kings*. Professor Philip K. Hitti was chairman of a sub-committee of the American Council of Learned Societies charged with a translation program, and chairman of the Educational Policies Committee of the Trustees of the American University of Beirut. He published an enlarged edition of his *History of the Arabs* which was translated into a new language, Spanish. Professor Edward J. Jurji published the *Christian Interpretation of Religion*. Professor Lewis V. Thomas spent last summer in Turkey on a grant from the Rockefeller Foundation and lectured at a special session of the American University of Beirut for United States Government trainees. He lectured at the National War College in Washington, at the Army War College, Carlisle, Pa., and wrote the first part of a book *The United States, Turkey and Iran*. Dr. R. Bayly Winder continued his collaboration with Mr. Farhat Ziadeh on an Arabic grammar and compiled a mimeographed glossary of basic Arabic linguistic terms for student use. Dr. Tung Yiu continued his researches on a dictionary of colloquial Mandarin Chinese and did preliminary investigation of the Hsinhui dialect for the Department of State. Professor T. Cuyler Young was loaned to the State Department and served at the Embassy in Teheran. While there he bought approximately 1,600 Persian language books for the University Library and supervised a frequency word count in modern Persian running to 160,000 cards. He continued as a member of the Committee on Islamic Culture of the American Council of Learned Societies and as a member of

the Board of Advisory Editors of the *Middle East Journal*.

Professor Robert Scoon of the Department of Philosophy took a leave the second term of last year to work on a research project in the field of social philosophy, and Professor George Berry spent the entire year of his leave on his Bicentennial Preceptorship in Italy devoting himself to the writing of his two-volume work on logic.

Professor Henry DeWolf Smyth of the Department of Physics continued on leave with the Atomic Energy Commission, while Professor John A. Wheeler, also on leave, headed Project Matterhorn, brought last year to the James Forrestal Research Center. Professor Arthur S. Wightman held a National Research Council Fellowship and worked with Professor Niels Bohr in Copenhagen. In the field of experimental research Professor George T. Reynolds is continuing his experiments on cosmic rays, Professor Walker Bleakney in cosmic rays, and Professor Milton G. White in nuclear research. Professor Robert H. Dicke is experimenting with microwaves. Professor Wheeler was elected to the distinguished membership of the National Academy of Sciences.

Professors George A. Graham and Marver H. Bernstein of the Department of Politics, assisted by Professors Donald H. Wallace and William M. Beaney, Jr., are completing a study of the Government's post-war stock-pile program as part of the current administrative history program of the Government, sponsored by the Bureau of the Budget. Professor Graham's book *Morality in American Politics* was published this fall. Books published by Professor William Ebenstein are *Great Political Thinkers: Plato to the Present? Introduction to Political Philosophy*. Dr. John S. Reshetar, Jr., served as research associate with the Harvard Russian Research Center's Refugee Interview Project and as a consultant to the Ford Foundation's Research Program on the U.S.S.R. He published *The Ukrainian Revolution (1917-1920)*, a study in nationalism. Professor Alpheus Thomas Mason continued his research on the authorized biography of Chief Justice Harlan F. Stone. He was designated Bacon Lecturer at Brown University for 1952, designed for distinguished authorities in the fields of government and history. Professor H. Hubert Wilson served as consultant, Department of Interior, Study of Legislative History and Origins of Programs, and as consultant to the Division of Social Education and Action, Board of Christian Education, Presbyterian Church. Professor Joseph E. McLean was a consultant to the President's Commission on Health Needs of the Nation, Executive Office of the President, and was appointed last June by the Governor of New Jersey to a five member State Law Enforcement Council to attack crime

and corruption. Professor Richard Whitmore Van Wagenen was section chairman of the Third National Conference of the United States National Commission for UNESCO. Professor John F. Sly is chairman of the New Jersey Commission on State Tax Policy, Commissioner of the Port of New York Authority, national chairman of the Youth and Government Program, Y.M.C.A., and vice-chairman of the American Foundation for Korean Education. Professor William Seal Carpenter is the author of *Unfinished Business of Civil Service Reform* and is preparing a new book: *The President and His Appointments*.

Professor Carroll C. Pratt of the Department of Psychology is president of the Society of Aesthetics. Professor Ernest Glen Wever has finished his book on *Physiological Acoustics*.

Professor George F. Thomas of the Department of Religion has been active in the deliberations of the World Council of Churches, which is studying the theme "Christ the Hope of the World," central topic of the next meeting of the Council in 1954. He wrote the introductory essay for a new volume *Religious Perspectives in College Teaching* sponsored by the Hazen Foundation Committee on Religion in Higher Education, and has been an active member of the Commission of Approaches to Unity of the Protestant Episcopal Church. Professor Paul Ramsey is the author of *Basic Christian Ethics*, a leading book in the field of religious ethics.

The Woodrow Wilson School of Public and International Affairs is now located in Woodrow Wilson Hall, a memorial to the former President, dedicated last spring. Also housed in the building is the new Center of International Studies whose staff of scholars, headed by Professor Frederick S. Dunn, is engaged in a series of studies of major problems in international relations. The newest project of the Center, for example, is a broad appraisal of the Japanese Peace Settlement, as a notable example for peace-making in a divided world. Approaching completion is an extensive study of the Appeals of Communism. Here a number of experts are analyzing the range of psychological and social situations in which people of various countries have been recruited to militant Communist leadership. One practical purpose is to encourage the development of a sound strategy to combat such infiltration.

Another research office of the School, The Office of Population Research, published two major studies last year: *Backgrounds of Human Fertility in Puerto Rico*, by Paul K. Halt, and *Population Growth in Malaya*, by T. E. Smith.

The Woodrow Wilson School commences this year to administer the new Rockefeller Service Awards, made possible by a gift of \$250,000 by John D. Rockefeller, III. These awards will be made to outstanding officials of the Federal Government to enable them to spend 6-12 months in university study or some comparable activity which will enhance their usefulness as public officials. A committee of distinguished citizens will make the awards.

Professor Dana G. Munro, Director of the School, is active in the affairs of the Foreign Bondholders Protective Council, Inc. Professor Donald H. Wallace is Vice-Chairman of the Research Advisory Board of the Committee for Economic Development. Together with Professor Lester V. Chandler he recently published *Economic Mobilization and Stabilization*. Professor William W. Lockwood participated in organizing a Conference on Economic Growth, held last April by the Social Science Research Council, and contributed two papers on Japanese economic development for a forthcoming book on the subject. Professor Frank W. Notestein lectured before the Air War College and the National War College, and delivered addresses at the University of Pittsburgh and The Johns Hopkins University.

In connection with the study of the Japanese Peace Settlement, Professor Dunn attended the San Francisco Conference for the signing of the Japanese peace treaties. During the spring he circled the globe, visiting all of the major countries concerned in the settlement, and spending some weeks in Japan. He is a member of the U.S. National Commission for UNESCO, and a Trustee of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace and the Institute of International Education. His colleagues at the center are also widely consulted by agencies concerned with various aspects of international affairs. Professor Klaus Knorr, for example, served last year as a member of the President's Materials Policy Commission, and prepared a section of that Commission's Report to the President.

H.W.D.

INDEXED

MISCELLANEOUS MATERIAL RECEIVED
FROM THE OFFICE OF SENATOR JOSEPH R. MC CARTHY

Bureau file 100-398328

March 6, 1953

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Attachment

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RECORDED - 58

68 APR 1 1953

100-398328-26

J.R. Higgins

Monrovia, California.

Senator Joseph R. McCarthy,
United States Senate,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Senator McCarthy:

I am writing to you about Judge Stanley Mosk, his selection of Milton Katz for the Grand Jury, his interest in the jury record book, his active participation in the Anti-Defamation League and what I urge you to do about this man.

Firstly, You were at your best over TV-"MEET THE PRESS" Jan 26. I picked up your statement immediately in regard to the investigation of various problems, that you would refer to the Un-American Activities Committee, Rep. Velde, chairman, and the McCarran (Jenner) Internal Security Committee all matters of which your committee could not or would not handle to avoid over-lap. I shall relay this information to you and trust in your decision as to the proper handling of this urgent matter.

Secondly, the enclosed material on the jury record book and the Un-American stand of Superior Judge Mosk is self-explanatory. I have sat in on these jury cases. I can tell you it is difficult to reach an honest decision when one mind such as Milton Katz is included. How may any honest American citizen reach a decision in fairness to his government when we have a Superior Court Judge choosing men such as Milton Katz to sit on our Grand Jury?

Thirdly, On KFWB radio station, October 13, 1951, Judge Stanley Mosk and Mrs. Moe Cudler represented the Anti-Defamation League on "The Community Hour of the Air". They added something new to the ADL, the "RUMOR CLINIC". The Judge stressed stupidity, malice, and judiced people with misinformation as the basis of rumors. Following this radio broadcast, they (the ADL) flooded our nation with "SPECIALIST'S on RUMORS". I mention one as an example, Dr. Gordon W. Allport who spoke in Freeman Lounge, Occidental College, 4pm., July 14, 1952. Topic: "RUMOR". Dr. Allport, chairman of the psychology department at Harvard University, author of numerous books and magazine articles, besides being a "SPECIALIST" in the study of RUMOR, how they start, and how they spread, is also the organizer (during World War 2) of the famous Rumor Clinic in Boston, which traced and disclosed the sources of enemy propaganda disguised as RUMOR. So, all in all, Senator McCarthy this famous "SPECIALIST" is a MUST for you and your Committee when you investigate the schools, college and universities. CLEAN OUT THAT FOREIGN SMELL.

Last, but not the least is the matter of Judge Mosk daring to place the name of an Un-American before our best legal minds for place on the Grand Jury. My letter to Judge Mosk on this enclosed I urge action from your Committee on Katz and Mosk.

Sincerely,

Monrovia, California.

Judge Stanley Mosk,
Superior Court,
Los Angeles County,
Santa Monica, California.

Dear Judge Mosk:

On May 17, 1951 I found it necessary to write to you in regard to your attitude toward the Jury Record Service, and the excellent work of Mr. Pat A. Taylor the past fifteen years.

It now comes to my attention that you have selected the name of Mr. Milton Katz for a seat on the Grand Jury.

It is my understanding that the qualifications for a member of the Grand Jury are the following:

1. An American citizen
2. A registered voter
3. A resident of the county one year or more.

It is because of individuals as you Judge Mosk that I believe the McCarran Immigration law MUST be enforced and even made more binding if necessary. The above qualifications are not strong enough for Milton Katz and I believe we MUST legislate for this type of American citizen to prevent Superior Judges from "smuggling in" their own men.

May I look at this from the point of view of the position of Judge Clement Nye who will be drawing nineteen names out of thirty chosen names on February 6, 1953. If Judge Nye is subjected to the unpleasant task of choosing the names, and he draws the name of Milton Katz I want you to understand the public minded citizens must know that you, Judge Mosk is fully responsible for the name as well as the man, and all he stands for, including every decision he makes while serving on the Grand Jury.

You have left me only one choice and that is to oppose Milton Katz, his record as Ford Foundation Ass't. Director, former ECA official, connected with the Marshall Plan, elected to the Directorship of Harvard Alumni, opposed to loyalty oaths, named in the book "Loyalty of Free Men" and the author Allen Barth I also question. Do you believe this man could ever be elected by the American people for ANY public office? I do not. I place him in the same category as Eleanor Roosevelt and hundreds others just like him. They have written their own record and that record must guide our AMERICAN leadership.

I shall watch the outcome of the February 6, 1953 selection of our Grand Jury members. In the meantime I shall recommend to my elected representatives in California state and Washington, D. C. strict, and more binding laws to cover this type of American citizen from serving on our Grand Jury.

Yours for better decisions by Superior Judges for better jurors for the betterment of America and our Constitutional government.

Sincerely,

THIS IS A COPY OF THE PROTEST NOTE I MAILED JUDGE STANLEY
ROSK, WRITTEN ON A PENNY POST-CARD DATED MAY 17th. 1951.

From

Monrovia, California.

Dear Judge Rosk:

I served on the jury during the months of February and March, 1951. I was in your court February 13, 14, 15 and 16th. I believe you are wrong in saying the jury record book has an influence on the jurors.

I enjoyed my jury duty a great deal.

I had a job to do for my government. As a citizen I expected a record kept of this service. It made no difference to me when it came time to vote if I would be blacklisted or challenged on the next case. I voted on every case according to the right and ruled over every issue. I took notes and referred to my notes. I made my own decisions and I wrote my own record for the attorneys who should certainly have this privilege to choose the best jurors they may wish with hopes of winning a case.

My job was to answer roll call every day, and serve where and when needed. This I did.

Thanking you,

JUDGE BARS USE OF JURY RECORD BOOK BY ATTORNEY QUIZZING PANEL.

Superior Judge Stanley Mosk yesterday prohibited use of jury record book in his courtroom.

He described the book--which tells how jurors had voted in previous cases--as having an influence upon the jurors themselves.

The matter arose in a personal injury trial when Atty. Arthur Jones of Glendale and Charles H. Goebel were seeking to choose a jury.

Jones protested the use by Goebel of the jury record book and was sustained by the court.

Pat A. Taylor, of the Jury Record Service, 229 N. Broadway, which publishes the book, said his service was designed to be sold to lawyers for use in civil matters.

Judge Mosk told newsmen that the service is sold at the rate of \$25 a day to the attorneys and that it contains notations as to whether a certain juror has a voting record in favor of plaintiffs or defendants.

Taylor said the rate charged was true. He denied that the service was sold in Superior courtrooms but admitted that he delivers the books each day to attorneys in the court buildings upon previous order.

He said he has a letter from an investigating group of an association of attorneys which describes his service as serving "a proper and useful service."

"It gives a lawyer a chance to know who the people are that will serve on his jury," Taylor said. "In a small community a lawyer will know all the jurors personally. In a big city that is impossible."

"The jury record has an influence on jurors themselves," said Judge Mosk. "They know they will be blacklisted and challenged day after day if they vote certain ways. It is a nuisance for them to have to come down. It affects the way jurors vote in the jury room."

Taylor insisted there was nothing unusual in his operations. "We've been putting the jury record out for 15 years."

An Assembly bill, now pending, would prohibit use of such jury voting records while juries are being chosen, Judge Mosk said.

[REDACTED]

May 19th, 1931.

[REDACTED]

Monrovia, California.

Dear [REDACTED]

Thank you very much for your card of May 18th. It is indeed a pleasure to note your sound and fair-minded reasoning in this matter. Too many jurors have prejudice against this service principally due to a misconception of what the service intends to do. Unfortunately perhaps, some attorneys are too exacting after reading the records. Also some jurors blame the record book every time they are challenged when many times the actual reason is something else entirely. Personally I attempt to justify verdicts rather than condemn them and not be too exacting on people who are often in court for the first time.

I assure you I am trying to do a fair and impartial job but I cannot please everyone. For that reason it is very gratifying to receive a communication such as yours.

Thank you again.

Sincerely,

[REDACTED]

ENT:EF

MISCELLANEOUS MATERIAL RECEIVED
FROM THE OFFICE OF SENATOR JOSEPH R. MC CARTHY

Bureau file 100-398328

March 6, 1953

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Attachment

RECORDED-52

INDEXED-52

100-398328-27

88 APR 6 1953

V.D. Harrington

26 January 1953

Senator Joseph W. McCarthy
Senate Office Building
Washington, D.C.

Dear Sir,

Having completed 12 years Army Service without having to call for the assistance of an elected representative, I consider myself fortunate. However, there comes a time in every man's life when he must ask for help and that time has come for me.

I am in possession of information which you my favorite Senator would perhaps like to have. It concerns certain details relative to Camp Kilmer, N.J. and the subsequent trip to Bremerhaven, Germany aboard the US-3 Gen Maurice Rose. Would attempt passing it on to proper military authorities but for the possibility of censure.

Is it possible for me to furnish you this data without being implicated in military channels by name? Am sure you, as a good American, would certainly be interested in obtaining such data in order to eventually eliminate what all good Americans would look upon with shame.

Any statement I make will be corroborated by six (6) other responsible individuals presently on duty in the European Command.

Respectfully yours,

100-398328-29

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Attachment

RECORDED-52

INDEXED-52

APR 7-1953

33

MAR 11

120

5-1000

December 17, 1952

REC'D DEC 29 1952

Senator Joseph McCarthy
Senate Office Building
Washington, D. C.

Dear Senator:

Congratulations on your re-election. You certainly are being vindicated, as to New Deal smears, by recent conviction of Lattimore, etc.

I wish to call attention to a small booklet issued to G.I.'s, "Rifles and Machine Guns of the World's Armies" published by the Infantry Journal of Washington, D. C., 1944. On the back cover is a list of "propaganda booklets" for sale to armed services only, including:

"The Making of Modern China " - Lattimore ----\$.25

"The Nazi State" - Ebenstein

"Report on India" - Raman

"Abraham Lincoln and the 5th Column"

Note is made also of 24th of March 1945 issue of "Army Talk-Orientation Fact Sheet No. 64 'Fascism' ", extracts of which appear on attached sheet. I obtained this by sending to the War Department. If you wish a copy please advise.

It seems apparent that the subversive forces are already to bore into the new administration. I would appreciate receiving any copies of your speeches you may care to send me.

• With best wishes for your continued success.

Cordially yours.

Extracts from "Army Talk-Orientation"

Past Sheet No. 64

War Dept pub.
24 March 1945

"No, we do not need to fear Russia. We need to learn to work with her against our common enemy, Hitler. We need to learn to work with her in the world after the war. Russia is a dynamic country, a vital new society, a force that cannot be bypassed in any future world."

--Wendell Willkie in "One World".

"Our countries are joined together in a high cause and I fully share your confidence that the unity of purpose which binds our peoples and countries together in the prosecution of the war will be translated into a close and lasting collaboration together with other likeminded countries in the establishment of a just and enduring peace."

--President Roosevelt to Soviet Ambassador,
4 October 1943.

The Purpose of the State

"The Soviets early believed that a dictatorship "of the proletariat" was necessary in order to destroy capitalism and set up socialism; that then the dictatorship should gradually evolve into a democracy, as now provided in their Constitution. Thus although they now have a secret police and a government controlled press, their ultimate political ideals are directly opposite to the stated ideals of fascist dictatorship, and their hope is to drop the appurtenances of dictatorship in the process of democratic evolution."

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Attachment

50

no [redacted] has been opened
if [redacted] written
similar letters to
Bureau re - Quaker
Note also [redacted]
has son is SWP member
and in Security Index
JLW

5-M [signature]

RECORDED-102
INDEXED-102
100-398328-29



PARIS: 3, SQUARE du THIMERAIS

January 28, 1953

The Honorable Senator McCarthy
United States Senate
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. McCarthy:

Despite the responsibilities of my own organization, it seems important to acquaint you with a bit of post Communist activities in this area. Also, I happen to be in an authoritative on this matter.

For one fact, I personally am acquainted with a Harvard Conant who has, to me, declared himself to be a Communist. And I can name others. However, all these persons operate safely behind what used to be the generic term of pacifism. Now virtually all pacifists, Scott Nearing, if he is such, Alger Hiss, Klaus Fuchs, Henry Cadbury, Stern, Miss Balch, and many others operate under a pacifist cloak that is nothing more or less than pure Communism.

An analysis of this new pacifism discloses identical ideological relationship to Communism, both in expressed belief and practices. These pacifists support all Communist activities. Invariably it is from this group of pacifists that Communists receive full support. Of this I have evidence.

The two most prominent of these pacifist groups are the Fellowship of Reconciliation and the American Friends Service Committee, the latter literally have infiltrated into the denomination of the Society of Friends, a name that is used extensively in the development of pacifist groups under the specious heading, "Wider Quaker Fellowship Groups."

Quaker Meetings are being used regularly to carry on post-Communist propaganda, including Stern's address, "How to Become a Communist," addressed to the public in a Quaker Meeting House in Lynn, Massachusetts.

Harvard and Boston University professors lead in this propaganda to be broad-minded about Russia and Communism. Scott Nearing, who speaks for the American Friends Service Committee, said here in Boston, the Old State House, "Communism is the alternative to the American way of life." These pedagogues literally and deliberately attract young college groups to attend pacifist meetings under the guise of religious worship. I know of no better organization to over-load our country with post-Communists than this pacifist element now reaching into top circles in both this country and abroad.

I have the evidence to more than substantiate the foregoing.

Sincerely yours,

Assistant Attorney General
Warren Olney III

March 17, 1953

Director, FBI

100-398328-30
ALLEGED IRREGULARITIES IN
WOOL STOCKPILING PROGRAM

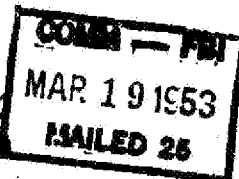
RECORDED - 16
The attached Photostat consists of a portion of a letter written by [redacted], Nebraska. A copy of this Photostat, which was furnished to the Bureau by a confidential source of unknown reliability, is also being furnished to the Chief, Office of Internal Security, Munitions Board, Department of Defense, The Pentagon, Washington 25, D. C.

No further action in this matter will be taken by the Bureau unless advice is received from you.

Tolson _____
Ladd _____
Nichols _____
Belmont _____
Clegg _____
Glavin _____
Harbo _____
Rosen _____
Tracy _____
Laughlin _____
Mohr _____
Tele. Rm. _____
Mail Rm. _____
Nease _____

2/4/1
Enclosure
100-398328
FWJ:LEP

(Bufiles contain no reference to J. A. Randle)



63 APR 7 1953

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MISCELLANEOUS MATERIAL RECEIVED
FROM THE OFFICE OF SENATOR JOSEPH R. MC CARTHY

Bureau file 100-398328

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ENCLOSURE
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Attachment

RECORDED - 15

100-398328-38

MAR 23 1953

*all information
to be maintained
in this file*

Nebr.
January 25, 1953

REC'D JAN 29 1953

Senator Joseph McCarthy
Senate Office Building
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

I was pleased to read in today's "Denver Post" that you are about to investigate, as Head of a Senate Investigations Sub-Committee, irregularities in the stockpiling programs.

I wish to point out great damage done by the planners of that program to the sheep industry. In the course of your investigation, you will no doubt come on the records of the stockpiling of wool and I would like to point out to you how ineptly they handled the wool stockpiling deal. I will do so as briefly as I can without elaborating fully.

I am a sheep dealer and broker and at times a sheep feeder. Most of my business is done in Nebraska, Wyoming, Colorado, and New Mexico, according to the season's lambs selling in those states.

As I understand the wool stockpiling deal, the stockpiling agency was authorized to stockpile wool and other commodities prior to Korea. They did not stockpile wool however, prior to Korea. When Korea started, businessmen concerned with wool all over the world had reason to think that mobilization and the threat of war would create a strong demand for wool, which was reflected in a natural bullishness in wool, and there was some evidence that the stockpilers felt their pants were down because they had chosen to neglect wool stockpiling.

As the wool markets of the world naturally strengthened, the stockpilers announced to the whole world that at that late date our government had decided definitely to stockpile an immense tonnage of wool. Users of wool, handlers of wool, and growers of wool immediately after being put on such notice scrambled to buy their requirements, speculate on an advance and withhold wool crops from sale. Figuratively speaking, they had been told by God Almighty, wool would be scarce and would advance. Such commodity bullishness naturally overtook itself on a world market and wool was soon way up in the clouds. In the early spring of 1951 I was buying fat fed lambs in the Scottsbluff Valley that were going on Eastern orders, that were figured with the heretofore undreamed of pelt credit of from \$12.50 to \$13.00 per lamb. Lambs jumped from an early January value of 31¢ per pound to 40¢ and even 42¢ at the peak of government stimulated wool prices. The meat was selling at the ceilings, as it had before the wool price rise and the ceilings weren't increased. The price of wool

Senator Joseph McCarthy
January 25, 1953

off the hides made the high live weight price. Feeders of lambs paid Uncle Sam a big income tax that season!

Then it was apparent from the newspapers, that the public felt that the wool people were rascally profiteers and the government men who had so inexpertly raised the price of wool over and above the natural demand, felt also that there were some war profiteers that they had to squelch, so they pulled the foundation out of the wool markets of the world abruptly by announcing they would not stockpile anymore wool. This caught the mills and handlers and many growers with wool they had been misled into acquiring in greater quantity than usual, or the grower encouraged to hold for higher prices that seemed certain.

When the foundation was jerked out, some mills were broke or their financial position was badly weakened by heavy inventory losses; again, as markets do, the bearish trend was to be overdone. Retailers had been induced to stock woolen goods heavily, and were caught with stock worth less than they had paid for it. Furthermore, most of the public had been induced to buy an unneeded extra suit of clothing, so they could not sell woolen goods. As they saw a skidding market, the retailers, like all buyers, were inclined to let the break run its full course before buying replacement stock, again overdoing a price trend.

All of this resulted in England's economy being seriously hurt by a financially weakened major English industry, and a stagnant wool trade. In our New England mills, labor was laid off and a major New England industry was crippled financially.

To top it off, the stockpilers and economic planners in Washington meddled with the industry further by encouraging the development of synthetics and use of synthetic fiber, thus advancing the day when the wool industry would have synthetic competition to contend with for all time ahead.

They did this when values had reached their high by requiring a 15% part of army uniforms being woven to include synthetics, thus stretching the supply of "woolen" cloth. They also encouraged chemical companies in every way possible to develop wool substitutes. They did this by allowing new synthetic manufacturing plants to amortize plant investment in income statements for tax at a much faster rate than normally allowed. I have been told, but do not know for sure, that they even loaned money for such plant expansion. It resulted in a huge building of plants and in new woolen synthetics that could

Senator Joseph McCarthy
January 26, 1953

conceivably, in the long run, cut American sheep production in half. At least the sheep and wool producers, now permanently suffer from the planners.

In a previous paragraph, I mentioned that early in 1951 pelt credits on slaughtered lambs were figured at \$12.50 to \$13.00 per head. As the market for wool went on the skids, and when I was buying lambs in the spring of 1952, the pelt credit dropped to the neighborhood of \$4.50 per lamb. Sheep feeders, because of the 1951 price, experience and a lack of understanding of what had been done to them by stockpilers in building up the price of wool and then jerking it down, paid a very high price in the fall of 1951 for their feeder lambs. As they sold them in early 1952, their losses were terrible. Lamb meat had not gone down significantly below the ceilings; but that pelt credit was at least \$8.00 per head lower. The feeder lost somewhere in the neighborhood of that difference in pelt credit! The previous years big profits had to a great extent gone for income tax, new houses and other "good times" extra expenditures; so most of them were badly hurt and some of them no longer financially strong enough to continue feeding sheep.

Then the growers of feeder lambs, with whom I deal in the summer and fall functioning as a placer of feeder lambs with feeders who buy them to fatten, got their blow between the eyes. Here last fall, 1952, they had to sell their lambs to badly burnt and bearish feeders. They sold their feeder lambs from 17¢ per pound, or less, to 23¢ per pound. The wide spread indicates the declining market during the period of trading. The season before they sold them was in the neighborhood of 32¢ per pound.

To this day the wool manufacturing industry is not out of trouble and sheep producers are weak financially and their business sick. I believe that much of this trouble was caused by government economic planning and by inept actions of the stockpilers. They made price changes quick and severe. I can't imagine how they could have better sabotaged the sheep industry.

I respect the business ability of most men in the sheep production business. However, very few of them saw at the time or even realize today, how stockpilers crippled them.

If my letter rates further consideration, I can substantiate my opinions expressed in it by figures and detail. I have no great reputation as a student of the wool business. If the letter is of significance to you, I suggest that you refer to someone qualified in the wool business to check the points I

Senator Joseph McCarthy
January 25, 1953

have made. I can refer you to outstanding men in the primary production end of the business who are qualified to support my statements as authorities.

For the next two or three months I will be at The Park Motel, Scottsbluff, Nebraska, where I am seasonally buying fat lambs. My permanent address is 1101 Avenue C, Cozad, Nebraska.

Yours truly,

JAR/dsl

Assistant Attorney General
Warren Olney III

Director, FBI

March 17,

RECORDED

311328-31
ARO, INC.
HEADQUARTERS ARNOLD ENGINEERING
DEVELOPMENT CENTER
TULLAHOMA, TENNESSEE
INFORMATION CONCERNING

The attached photostat of a petition signed by employees at the Headquarters Arnold Engineering Development Center, Tullahoma, Tennessee, was furnished to the Bureau by a source of unknown reliability. A copy of this petition is being furnished to the Office of Special Investigations, Department of the Air Force. No further action will be taken by the Bureau unless advice is received from you.

100-398328

FWJ:LEF

(Bufiles reflect no reference to Aro, Inc.)
COMM - FBI
MAR 19 1953
MAILED 28

3 APR 7 1953

[Handwritten signature]

MISCELLANEOUS MATERIAL RECEIVED
FROM THE OFFICE OF SENATOR JOSEPH R. MC CARTHY

Bureau file 100-398328

March 6, 1953

On 2/11/53 the attached material was received from the office of Senator McCarthy of Wisconsin. It should be reviewed by you.

By memorandum dated February 7, 1953, Assistant to the Director L. B. Nichols advised: "In Mr. Baumgardner's memorandum of February 3, 1953, inquiry was made as to how the Bureau may use copies of correspondence addressed to Senator McCarthy. I wish to advise that I have specifically raised this problem with Don Surine of Senator McCarthy's Office.

"Surine states that we are authorized to use this material any way we see fit and to say that the material had been referred to the Bureau by Senator McCarthy to disseminate and to conduct any investigation that is suggested by the facts. I told Surine we would do this and to avoid making inquiry in each instance, I inquired whether we could assume that this applied to anything else he might furnish us unless he specifically put a restriction on it. He stated that we could so assume and if there was anything they did not want known came from them, they would so advise us. However, Surine did state with reference to the dissemination of such letters to other Government agencies, that we not show the Senator's Office as the source but carry the source as "of unknown reliability." Surine further stated that we should use good judgment in all the letters. For example, if a writer asked the Senator to keep confidential the source of the information, we, likewise, should keep confidential the source of information and should it be necessary to interview the original complainant, we should not divulge that Senator McCarthy's Office has furnished us the information."

You should be guided accordingly in handling the material, taking appropriate action where necessary.

If no action is warranted, make a notation to this effect on this form and file under instant caption, marking for indexing where necessary.

RECORDED-8

100-398328-31

ENC. If action is warranted, route a carbon copy of your initial correspondence into above file so the material can be located later with a minimum of effort. The correspondence, of course, should bear an appropriate caption suitable to the particular item.

Attachment

all reference
to this material
deleted from
file
per [unclear]

DO NOT
[unclear]

Jan-28-1953

The Hon. Joseph McCarthy, U.S. Senator,
Washington, D.C.

RECD JAN 30 1953

Dear Senator McCarthy:

We, the following Civil Service employees of Ft. Arnold Engineering Development Center, Tullahoma, Tennessee, have been given notification of reduction in Force from their present positions due to a transfer of certain functions from the USAF to ARO, Inc., the contractor operator of Arnold Engineering Development Center.

To realize what the reduction in Force is necessary and the Air Force has notified our side as long as it is possible for them to do so under the terms of the contract with the Air Force. In fact, in 1952 such a reduction in Force was contemplated and then recalled because of the intervention of ARO, Inc., which was then being made by the Government. The Commanding Officer of this Installation at that time did everything he could to arrange for Air Force employees to be employed with ARO, Inc. at that time as they received their notices of reduction in Force, inasmuch as the Commanding Officer was a hostile to ARO, Inc. as to the people working for him. He made no attempt to get any ARO, Inc. that was working there to employ Air Force employees who were separated from their jobs because of the transfer of the functions to ARO, Inc.

We have received notices of reduction in Force from our Civil Service positions and a last day of duty with the Air Force will be February 21, 1953. Inasmuch as with the previous agreement with ARO, Inc., we have the right to secure employment with that company.

Some of us have secured in these at one time we have two relatives who were previously have been separated from the Air Force because of this.

ARO, Inc. has been employed at a good rate right now and we are not getting any notice of future employment with them is due to his notification of what is known as a notice to remain loyal to the Air Force and not work with ARO, Inc. with ARO, Inc.

We must respectfully request a complete investigation of the hiring of ARO, Inc. who has a contract with the U.S. Government to operate a Government owned Installation with Government money. We also request that favorable to us that action is being taken to insure our employment with ARO, Inc. before or immediately following the termination of our Civil Service positions.

Please address all correspondence concerning this matter to:

Tullahoma, Tennessee
[redacted] has been designated as our spokesman.

MISCELLANEOUS MATERIAL RECEIVED
FROM THE OFFICE OF SENATOR JOSEPH R. MC CARTHY

Bureau file 100-398328

March 6, 1953

On 1-10-53 the attached material was received from the office of Senator McCarthy of Wisconsin. It should be reviewed by you.

By memorandum dated February 7, 1953, Assistant to the Director L. B. Nichols advised: "In Mr. Baumgardner's memorandum of February 3, 1953, inquiry was made as to how the Bureau may use copies of correspondence addressed to Senator McCarthy. I wish to advise that I have specifically raised this problem with Don Surine of Senator McCarthy's Office.

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You should be guided accordingly in handling the material, taking appropriate action where necessary.

If no action is warranted, make a notation to this effect on this form and file under instant caption, marking for indexing where necessary.

If action is warranted, route a carbon copy of your initial correspondence into above file so the material can be located later with a minimum of effort. The correspondence, of course, should bear an appropriate caption suitable to the particular item.

Attachment

100-398328-32
MAR 10 1953
INDEXED - 58

O. E. ...
R. ...

Thorton

Chicago, Illinois.
December 20th, 1952.

Edwards

The Honorable Joseph McCarty,
House Office Bldg.,
Washington, D.C.

REC'D JAN 2 53

Dear Sir:

I note in the House Record, December 18th, 1952, that one of the first things you proposed to the House Congress is to investigate the influence of known big subversive influences.

In your investigation, how would you be organized to place the "AMERICAN BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION" in the "CATION", sponsored by the "LIVE AND LET DIE" group, on your agenda?

This organization has grown to prominence by organizing small groups in each of the 48 states, the city and suburbs of "Winton", for activities, discussion and education. Each group in each state matters are given to each member, five which are read reading, the reading and in round table discussion.

I joined one of these groups, which met in a room, and it did not take me long to discover, that if some of the members were not our right nationalists, there was a great deal of "communist" thinking, as you so well put it, in the group. Leaders as soon as I learned the tenor of the group, resigned.

for to be brought up the subject of UNESCO
United Nations Committee, and expressed the
opinion that under the present leadership, I felt
that it was necessary to influence the UNITED NATIONS
to teach "Communist thinking", after
an instruction course, in the GALT SCHOOL
program. While we got with such a tirade of
reasoning, that rather than continue the argument,
I changed the subject.

However, I am aware this educational approach
is one of the outstanding methods of feeding
Communism to an educated public, and it is
not ridiculous.

I am, of course, aware of your own course
of action, and I am,

Sincerely,

Walter D. Williams

Bureau file 100-398328

March 6, 1953

By memorandum dated February 7, 1953, Assistant to the Director L. B. Nichols advised: "In Mr. Baumgardner's memorandum of February 3, 1953, inquiry was made as to how the Bureau may use copies of correspondence addressed to Senator McCarthy. I wish to advise that I have specifically raised this problem with Don Surine of Senator McCarthy's Office."

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You should be guided accordingly in handling the material, taking appropriate action where necessary.

If no action is warranted, make a notation to this effect on this form and file under instant caption, marking for indexing where necessary.

If action is warranted, route a carbon copy of your initial correspondence into above file so the material can be located later with a minimum of effort. The correspondence, of course, should bear an appropriate caption suitable to the particular item.

Attachment

MAR 30 1953

100-398328-33
Tolson

CHICAGO, ILL.

November 11, 1952

REC'D NOV 12 1952

Hon. Joseph R. McCarthy
Appleton, Wisconsin

Dear Senator McCarthy:

I am writing you about a matter that I think is very important. It is a matter that for the present I would like to keep confidential because any publicity at the present time would do more harm than good.

I have been with you in your fight on Communism from the very start. I knew that the things that have happened as they pertain to this country and Russia during the last seven years could not have happened unless there were many traitors managing our foreign affairs. Also during the early stages of the Hiss case I was at a dinner and the national commentator, was present. In conversation after dinner was asked what he thought about the Hiss case and he replied, "Anyone who knows Chambers knows that he is a liar." My comment was that I did not need Mr. Chambers to tell me that Hiss was a Communist. His action at Yalta branded him as a Communist. This being my attitude, you can understand that I have been very thankful for the wonderful work that you have done in your fight against Communism in America.

After giving this matter very careful consideration, I feel that you are fighting results and not the cause of Communism in America. I have been a member of the High School Board of Illinois and the President of the Board for the last five or six years. I have given considerable thought to what is being taught in our schools and even more thought to what is not being taught. As a result of this study I am convinced that the teaching in our schools and the failure of teaching in our schools is the fundamental reason that, as Martin

11-11-52

Dies said, in 1941 we had 2,500 Communists, many of them in important places in our government, also as the F.B.I. estimates there are probably 500,000 American citizens who believe in Communism and would gladly do everything possible to destroy our way of life in this country.

I believe that you are the only man in the United States who can bring this situation to the attention of the people in a way that will cause the people to act.

I know that you are a man who never takes a position until you have the evidence that your position is sound. I also know that you are a very busy man and would not have the time to dig out the facts in connection with this question of what is being taught and not taught in our American schools.

I would like to make you this proposition. You choose somebody in whom you have confidence and I think that I can raise money to pay him for investigating this matter and reporting to you and giving you the evidence of what is being done and not done in our American schools. If, after the investigation is made and reported to you, you think that I am wrong in this matter, you can just forget the whole proposition.

I would like very much to have a short talk with you in regard to this matter. I will be willing to come to Appleton for a conference or to meet you sometime when you are in Milwaukee, or, of course, it would be very fine if you could spare an hour some day when you are passing through Chicago.

Hoping that we may win this terrific battle against Communism, both outside and inside America, I remain

Sincerely yours,

IEW-CT

Copy to: c/o United States Senate
Washington, D. C.

1953

On 2/13/53 the attached material was received from the office of Senator McCarthy of Wisconsin. It should be reviewed by you.

By memorandum dated February 7, 1953, Assistant to the Director L. B. Nichols advised: "In Mr. Baumgardner's memorandum of February 3, 1953, inquiry was made as to how the Bureau may use copies of correspondence addressed to Senator McCarthy. I wish to advise that I have specifically raised this problem with Don Surine of Senator McCarthy's Office.

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It should be guided accordingly, taking appropriate action where necessary.

A If no action is warranted, enter "X" in the space provided on this form and file under inactive papers, where necessary.

If action is warranted, note in the space provided initial correspondence and show in the material the location later with a minimum of effort. In some cases, should bear an appropriate action on a particular item.

ENCLOSURE
1-10-53

NOT RECORDED
100 MAR 18 1953

RECEIVED
MAR 18 1953

Date: March 10, 1953

CONFIDENTIAL

To: Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2
Department of the Army
The Pentagon
Washington 25, D. C.

From: John Edgar Hoover, Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation

Subject: UNITED STATES ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS
PROCUREMENT FROM REMINGTON RAND, INC.
MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION CONCERNING (ACCOUNTING FRAUD
CONTRACT NUMBERS GS-03S-2611, SECTION)
GS-00S-2613, DA-49-129-ENG-242

There is attached a Photostat of an anonymous note received by Senator Joseph R. McCarthy on January 30, 1953. There are also attached Photostats of the above-captioned contracts.

The afore-mentioned material has been referred to this Bureau by Senator McCarthy for purposes of dissemination and for such action as we deem appropriate. The Bureau does not contemplate taking any further action in regard to this matter and the above material is being furnished to you for information purposes. The Bureau would appreciate being informed if any information indicative of a violation within this Bureau's jurisdiction comes to your attention in connection with this matter.

Copies of the attachments are also being furnished to Assistant Attorney General Warren Olney III who is being informed of our referral of this matter to you.

Attachment

Tolson _____
Ladd _____
Nichols _____
Belmont _____
Clegg _____
Glavin _____
Harbo _____
Rosen _____
Tracy _____
Laughlin _____
Mohr _____
Winterrowd _____
Tele. Rm. _____
Holloman _____
Gandy _____

62-New
cb: 100-398328
JCS:ige

COMM - FBI
MAR 12 1953
MAILED

DUPLICATE YELLOW

116-100-398328-
NOT RECORDED
106 MAR 13

Date: March 12, 1953

CONFIDENTIAL

To: Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2
Department of the Army
The Pentagon
Washington 25, D. C.

From: John Edgar Hoover - Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation

Subject: PROCUREMENT PRACTICE - UNITED STATES
ARMY SIGNAL CORPS; [REDACTED]
WASHINGTON INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY - COMPLAINT
MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING (ACCOUNTING FRAUD)
There is attached a Photostat of a letter dated January 28, 1953, addressed to the Honorable Joe McCarthy, Senate Office Building, Washington, D. C., from [REDACTED] SECTION

There is also attached a Photostat of [REDACTED] letter dated January 26, 1953, addressed to Major General George I. Back, Chief Signal Officer, United States Army, The Pentagon, Washington, D. C., as well as a Photostat of an undated memorandum referred to in [REDACTED] letter to Major General Back.

This material has been referred to this Bureau by Senator Joseph R. McCarthy for dissemination purposes and for such action as we deem appropriate. The Bureau does not contemplate taking any action in regard to this matter and the afore-mentioned material is being furnished to you for information purposes. We would appreciate being informed if any information indicative of a violation within this Bureau's jurisdiction comes to your attention in connection with this matter. Assistant Attorney General Warren Olney III has been informed of our referral of this matter to you.

62-New
cc: 100-398328
Attachment
JBS:EAM

COMM - FBI

MAR 13 1953

MAILED

53 MAR 31 1953
DUPLICATE YELLOW

NOT RECORDED
100 MAR 13 1953

Assistant Attorney General
Warren Olney III

March 10, 1953

Director, FBI (62-New)

100-398328-✓
UNITED STATES ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS
PROCUREMENT FROM REMINGTON RAND, INC.
CONTRACT NUMBERS GS-03S-2611,
GS-00S-2613, DA-49-129-ENG-242
MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING
(ACCOUNTING FRAUD SECTION)

There is attached a Photostat of an anonymous note received by Senator Joseph R. McCarthy on January 30, 1953. There are also attached Photostats of the above-captioned contracts.

The afore-mentioned material has been referred to this Bureau by Senator McCarthy for purposes of dissemination and for such action as we deem appropriate.

Copies of the afore-mentioned material have been furnished to Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2, Department of the Army, with the request that the Bureau be informed should any information be developed in regard to this matter indicative of a violation within the Bureau's jurisdiction.

Unless advice is received to the contrary, the Bureau does not contemplate taking any further action in regard to this matter.

Attachment

cc: 100-398328
JCS:ige

Tolson _____
Ladd _____
Nichols _____
Belmont _____
Clegg _____
Glavin _____
Harbo _____
Rosen _____
Tracy _____
Laughlin _____
Mohr _____
Winterrowd _____
Tele. Rm. _____
Holloman _____
Gandy _____

77
APR 6 1953
COMM. FBI
MAR 12 1953
MAILED

DUPLICATE LETTER

ORIGINAL COPY FILED IN 62-97241

MISCELLANEOUS MATERIAL RECEIVED
FROM THE OFFICE OF SENATOR JOSEPH R. MC CARTHY

Bureau file 100-398328

March 6, 1953

On 2/11/53 the attached material was received from the office of Senator McCarthy of Wisconsin. It should be reviewed by you.

By memorandum dated February 7, 1953, Assistant to the Director L. B. Nichols advised: "In Mr. Baumgardner's memorandum of February 3, 1953, inquiry was made as to how the Bureau may use copies of correspondence addressed to Senator McCarthy. I wish to advise that I have specifically raised this problem with Don Surine of Senator McCarthy's Office."

"Surine states that we are authorized to use this material any way we see fit and to say that the material had been referred to the Bureau by Senator McCarthy to disseminate and to conduct any investigation that is suggested by the facts. I told Surine we would do this and to avoid making inquiry in each instance, I inquired whether we could assume that this applied to anything else he might furnish us unless he specifically put a restriction on it. He stated that we could so assume that if there was anything they did not want known came from them, they would so advise us. However, Surine did state with reference to the dissemination of such letters to other Government agencies, that we not show the Senator's Office as the source but carry the source as "of unknown reliability." Surine further stated that we should use good judgment in all the letters. For example, if a writer asked the Senator to keep confidential the source of the information, we, likewise, should keep confidential the source of information and should it be necessary to interview the original complainant, we should not divulge that Senator Mc Carthy's Office has furnished us the information."

You should be guided accordingly in handling the material, taking appropriate action where necessary.

If no action is warranted, make a notation to this effect on this form and file under instant caption, marking for indexing where necessary.

If action is warranted, route a carbon copy of your initial correspondence into above file so the material can be located later with a minimum of effort. The correspondence, of course, should bear an appropriate caption suitable to the particular item.

Attachment

100-398328-
NOT RECORDED

138 MAR 25 1953

INITIALS OF ORIGINAL

SAC, Los Angeles

March 12, 1953

Director, FBI (46-)

UNKNOWN SUBJECTS
DOUGLAS AIRCRAFT COMPANY
FAG

Attached is a Photostat of a letter dated January 26, 1953, addressed to Senator Joseph R. McCarthy from a [REDACTED] Venice, California.

You are instructed to contact [REDACTED] to ascertain the name of his neighbor and thereafter interview this individual. In contacting [REDACTED], you should not disclose that his letter to Senator McCarthy has been furnished to the Bureau.

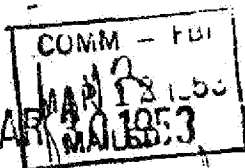
If information is developed regarding violations within our jurisdiction, the Bureau should be advised and appropriate investigation instituted; however, if facts developed are of a nonspecific nature, a blind memorandum should be submitted for appropriate dissemination at the Bureau.

Attachment

Loc: 100-398328

WAH:enm

Tolson _____
Ladd _____
Nichols _____
Belmont _____
Clegg _____
Glavin _____
Harbo _____
Rosen _____
Tracy _____
Laughlin _____
Mohr _____
Winterrowd _____
Tele. Rm. _____
Holloman _____
Gandy _____



DUPLICATE YELLOW

MISCELLANEOUS MATERIAL RECEIVED
FROM THE OFFICE OF SENATOR JOSEPH R. MC CARTHY - INPT.

Bureau file 100-398328

March 6, 1953

On 2/3/53 the attached material was received from the office of Senator McCarthy of Wisconsin. It should be reviewed by you.

By memorandum dated February 7, 1953, Assistant to the Director L.B. Nichols advised: "In Mr. Baumgardner's memorandum of February 3, 1953, inquiry was made as to how the Bureau may use copies of correspondence addressed to Senator McCarthy. I wish to advise that I have specifically raised this problem with Don Surine of Senator McCarthy's Office.

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2 ENCL.
3-27-53
If action is warranted, route a carbon copy of your initial correspondence into above file so the material can be located later with a minimum of effort. The correspondence, of course, should bear an appropriate caption suitable to the particular item.
Attachment

100-398328-1
NOT RECORDED

126 MAR 27 1953

INITIALS ON ORIGINAL - 12

ORIGINAL FILED IN 62

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

March 17, 1953

Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2
Department of the Army
The Pentagon
Washington 25, D. C.
Attention: Chief, Security Division

COMPLIMENTARY CIGARETTES TO THE
ARMED FORCES IN KOREA
MISCELLANEOUS-INFORMATION CONCERNING

A confidential source of unknown reliability
has advised the following information was furnished to
Senator Joseph McCarthy by [REDACTED]

New York:

"For the past two years we have been
purchasing through R. J. Reynolds Tobacco
Company of Winston-Salem, North Carolina,
camel cigarettes for distribution free
of charge to the soldier in Korea.

"Enclosed you will find a letter
from R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Company that
the War Department assures them that
such cigarettes will be distributed free
of charge to the front line soldier with
the donors compliments.

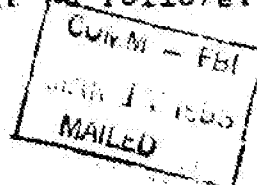
"We have evidence in our files that
such cigarettes are being sold to the
U. S. soldier in Korea by the Army Co.
Should you care to investigate these
charges we will be pleased to turn over
to you these files.

"Awaiting your valued reply, we remain."

The letter from the R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Company
mentioned in the above letter is as follows:

Re: 100-398328

RAG:njb



DUPLICATE YELLOW

62 APR 2 1953

Tolson _____
Ladd _____
Nichols _____
Belmont _____
Clegg _____
Glavin _____
Harbo _____
Rosen _____
Tracy _____
Laughlin _____
Mohr _____
Winterrowd _____
Tele. Rm. _____
Holloman _____
Gandy _____

"This will acknowledge and thank you for the order you placed with our representative for tax free CAMELS to be shipped with your compliments to our Armed Forces in Korea.

"The War Department has written us that such gift Cigarettes will be distributed through Quartermaster channels and this will permit Cigarettes to be handed out with the rations and consequently insure that the soldier in the most forward fox hole receives his deserving share. We know the boys who receive these CAMELS will greatly appreciate your thoughtfulness and generosity in making CAMELS available to them.

"A special sticker will be placed on each package showing that the CAMELS were donated by you. Shipment will be made through the Seattle, Washington, Port of Embarkation for delivery via Army Transport.

"With best wishes, we remain,"

The above is being furnished for your information and such action as you may deem necessary, and no investigation in connection with this matter is being conducted by this Bureau.

Tolson _____
Ladd _____
Nichols _____
Belmont _____
Clegg _____
Glavin _____
Harbo _____
Rosen _____
Tracy _____
Laughlin _____
Mohr _____
Winterrowd _____
Tele. Rm. _____
Holloman _____
Gandy _____

SAC, New Haven

March 17, 1953

Director, FBI (46-16909)

**FRAUD AGAINST THE GOVERNMENT
BRIBERY**

Reurlet 8-23-50.

For your information, the information which you furnished was referred to the Criminal Division of the Department which, in turn, submitted the information to the Department of the Army and the Reconstruction Finance Corporation.

Attached is a Photostat of a letter dated January 26, 1953, written by the original complainant, [REDACTED] to Senator Joseph R. McCarthy regarding this same matter. There is also attached a Photostat of an RFC investigative report dated 10-6-50 which was sent to the Bureau by that agency.

You are instructed to interview [REDACTED] at once and advise him that [REDACTED] who interviewed him previously, was a representative of the RFC rather than of the Bureau. You should ascertain whether [REDACTED] now has any specific information indicating bribery or any other violation within our jurisdiction.

A complete report on this matter should be submitted not later than 4-3-53. In accordance with a request of Senator McCarthy's office, the source of the additional information furnished by [REDACTED] should be shown as "a confidential source of unknown reliability."

Attachment

400-398328 ✓

WCH:j4

67 APR 2 1953

ORIGINAL CONTAINED IN 46-16909

SAC, New York

3/18/53

Director, FBI

✓
CONGRESSMAN [REDACTED]

BRIBERY
100-398328

There are attached two copies of a self-explanatory, undated, anonymous letter turned over to the Bureau by the office of Senator Joseph McCarthy.

You are instructed to examine the local draft board files of [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] who reportedly reside at [REDACTED], Brooklyn, New York. The information from their selective service files, a credit and criminal check and review of the files of your office concerning the [REDACTED] brother should be submitted to the Bureau in report form. The report should be predicated upon the anonymous letter and the letter should be quoted verbatim in the report.

No interviews should be conducted and your inquiry limited strictly to the foregoing. Your report should reach the Bureau by March 27, 1953. A copy of your report should not be furnished the United States Attorney. However, one extra copy should be prepared for your files in the event it is necessary to furnish the United States Attorney a copy at a later date.

Attachment

JRT:lef

cc-file 100-398328

79 APR 7 - 1953

Assistant Attorney General
Warren Olney III

March 25, 1953

Director, FBI

88697

INTERNAL SECURITY - YUGOSLAVIA

On January 10, 1953, this Bureau received from the Office of Senator Joseph R. McCarthy of Wisconsin copies of a letter dated December 20, 1952, from the above-captioned individual together with certain articles which have been published by [redacted] and which are anti-Communist and advocate a federation of the Balkan states.

Single Photostats of the above documents as received from the Office of Senator McCarthy are enclosed herewith for your information.

No action is contemplated by this Bureau in connection with this matter and no other dissemination of this material has been made by us.

Enclosure

CG - 100-398328
ETB:mh

NOT RECORDED
131 APR 2 1953

Tolson
Ladd
Nichols
Belmont
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Glavin
Harbo
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Tracy
Laughlin
Mohr
Winterrowd
Tele. Rm.
Holloman
Gandy

COMM - 1
MAILED

SECURITY INFORMATION - CONFIDENTIAL

DUPLICATE YELLOW

79 APR 9 - 1953

Mr. William P. Rogers
Deputy Attorney General

March 23, 1953

Director, FBI

PURCHASE OF CHINESE BRISTLES
MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING

JOSEPH R. MCCARTHY

Enclosed herewith are two Photostats of an undated letter from [REDACTED] Silver Spring, Maryland, to Senator Joseph R. McCarthy, which was referred to the Bureau by Senator McCarthy.

Inasmuch as it appears the paint and other brushes which are made of Chinese bristles are procured by the General Services Administration from the Federal Prison Industries, the enclosed letter is being furnished for your information and such action as you may deem necessary. No investigation in connection with this matter is being conducted by this Bureau.

In connection with this matter it is to be noted information concerning the purchase of Chinese hog bristles by the General Services Administration was previously made available to former Assistant Attorney General James M. McInerney in my memorandum of May 26, 1952 captioned, "China Trading and Industrial Development Corporation, Internal Security - Chinese." [REDACTED]

Enclosure

cc 100-398328

RAG:med:bjp:amh

ORIGINAL COPY FILED

100-398328
NOT RECORDED
138 MAR 26 1953

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79 APR 2 - 1953

MISCELLANEOUS MATERIAL RECEIVED
FROM THE OFFICE OF SENATOR JOSEPH R. MC CARTHY

Bureau file 100-398328

March 6, 1953

On 2/3/53 the attached material was received from the office of Senator McCarthy of Wisconsin. It should be reviewed by you.

By memorandum Dated February 7, 1953, Assistant to the Director L. B. Nichols advised: "In Mr. Baumgardner's memorandum of February 3, 1953, inquiry was made as to how the Bureau may use copies of correspondence addressed to Senator McCarthy. I wish to advise that I have specifically raised this problem with Don Surine of Senator McCarthy's Office.

"Surine states that we are authorized to use this material any way we see fit and to say that the material had been referred to the Bureau by Senator McCarthy to disseminate and to conduct any investigation that is suggested by the facts. I told Surine we would do this and to avoid making inquiry in each instance, I inquired whether we could assume that this applied to anything else he might furnish us unless he specifically put a restriction on it. He stated that we could so assume and if there was anything they did not want known came from the, they would so advise us. However, Surine did state with reference to the dissemination of such letters to other Government agencies, that we not show the Senator's Office as the source but carry the source as of unknown reliability." Surine further stated that we should use good judgment in all the letters. For example, if a writer asked the Senator to keep confidential the source of information and should it be necessary to interview the original complainant, we should not divulge that Senator McCarthy's Office has furnished us the information."

You should be guided accordingly in handling the material, taking appropriate action where necessary.

If no action is warranted, make a notation to this effect on this form and file under instant caption, marking for indexing where necessary.

If action is warranted, route a carbon copy of your initial correspondence into above file so the material can be located later with a minimum of effort. The correspondence, of course, should bear an appropriate caption suitable to the particular item.

Attachment

1 ENCL

INITIALS ON ORIGINAL
MAR 31 1953

Dear Sir

Congressman [redacted]
of Brooklyn received a couple
of thousand dollars to keep
from being drafted [redacted]
[redacted] and [redacted]
of [redacted] and [redacted]
h.y.

These fellows were supposed
to be drafted 2 years ago.

I investigate this matter, as
this Congressman has been in
a lot of shady deals

ENCLOSURE

March 25, 1953

RECORDED - 102
 INDEXED - 90
 Assistant Attorney General
 Warren Olney III
 Director, FBI

100-398328-34
 UNITED STATES AID TO BRAZIL
 FOREIGN MISCELLANEOUS - BRAZIL

There is transmitted herewith a Photostat of a letter dated October 9, 1952, sent by one [REDACTED] to Senator Joseph McCarthy concerning United States aid to Brazil and its effect.

No information identifiable with [REDACTED] was located in this Bureau's files. No dissemination of this material has been made and we do not contemplate taking any action in this matter.

100-398328

Attachment

EOJ:rmc

SECURITY INFORMATION - CONFIDENTIAL

RECEIVED
 MAR 25 5 07 PM '53
 FBI BUREAU

Tolson _____
 Ladd _____
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 Clegg _____
 Glavin _____
 Harbo _____
 Rosen _____
 Tracy _____
 Gearty _____
 Mohr _____
 Winterrowd _____
 Tele. Room _____
 Holloman _____
 Sizoo _____
 Miss Gandy _____

COMM - FBI
 MAR 26 1953
 MAILED 30

MISCELLANEOUS MATERIAL RECEIVED
FROM THE OFFICE OF SENATOR JOSEPH R. MC CARTHY

Bureau file 100-398328

March 6, 1953

On 1/10/53 the attached material was received from the office of Senator McCarthy of Wisconsin. It should be reviewed by you.

By memorandum dated February 7, 1953, Assistant to the Director L. B. Nichols advised: "In Mr. Baumgardner's memorandum of February 3, 1953, inquiry was made as to how the Bureau may use copies of correspondence addressed to Senator McCarthy. I wish to advise that I have specifically raised this problem with Don Surine of Senator McCarthy's Office.

"Surine states that we are authorized to use this material any way we see fit and to say that the material had been referred to the Bureau by Senator McCarthy to disseminate and to conduct any investigation that is suggested by the facts. I told Surine we would do this and to avoid making inquiry in each instance, I inquired whether we could assume that this applied to anything else he might furnish us unless he specifically put a restriction on it. He stated that we could so assume and if there was anything they did not want known came from them, they would so advise us. However, Surine did state with reference to the dissemination of such letters to other Government agencies, that we not show the Senator's Office as the source but carry the source as "of unknown reliability." Surine further stated that we should use good judgment in all the letters. For example, if a writer asked the Senator to keep confidential the source of the information, we, likewise, should keep confidential the source of information and should it be necessary to interview the original complainant, we should not divulge that Senator Mc Carthy's Office has furnished us the information."

You should be guided accordingly in handling the material, taking appropriate action where necessary.

If no action is warranted, make a notation to this effect on this form and file under instant caption, marking for indexing where necessary.

If action is warranted, route a carbon copy of your initial correspondence into above file so the material can be located later with a minimum of effort. The correspondence, of course, should bear an appropriate caption suitable to the particular item.

Attachment

EX-107

INDEXED - 90

Johnson

McCarthy

October 9, 1952

Dear Senator McCarthy:

In view of your record in handling matters pertaining to the spreading of Communism I believe you will appreciate being informed of conditions being fostered here in Brazil by the Truman Administration.

American money is being supplied to Brazilian governmental or private agencies in the amount of nearly \$500,000,000.00. This money is ostensibly in the form of loans through the World Bank and the Export-Import Bank but actually is a gift. The money for the most part comes from the pockets of the heavily taxed American citizen.

Theoretically, supplying monetary aid to Brazil is supposed to help check the spread of Communism, but in practice it has exactly the opposite effect. Here's Why: The U. S. money relieves the fabulously wealthy, almost tax-free Brazilians from investing in basic, low interest projects and permits them to reap fantastic profits from investments in apartment houses, factories, processing plants and etc. In this way the difference between the standard of living of the very wealthy few and the poverty ridden masses is still further magnified. As you may know Brazil has a per capita income of 1/3 that of Russia according to a U. N. report. So here a perfect breeding ground for Communism is being provided by the bumbling policies of the Democratic Administration.

I have been down here for two years, have travelled over much of the richer parts of the country, and have talked to Brazilians of all classes. Everywhere the same condition exists: a few very wealthy, the huge majority indescribably poor and almost no middle class.

Please feel free to use all or any part of this letter to uproot the present, apparently Communist inspired, policies in our United States Government.

Sincerely,