



FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

JOSEPH McCARTHY

PART 8- OF 28

BUFILE NUMBER: 100-398328

SUBJECT Joseph McCarthy
FILE NUMBER 100-398320
SECTION NUMBER 1

Office Memorandum

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

GOVERNMENT

TO :

Mr. Tolson

DATE: January 12, 1953

FROM :

L. B. Nichols

SUBJECT:

Correspondence received from

Senator McCarthy's Office - C

On Saturday, January 10, 1953, Mr. Don Surine of Senator McCarthy's Office came by my office and among other things advised that the Senator had received a number of pieces of correspondence which he thought the Bureau might be interested in seeing and which he would make available to the Bureau for review and photostating.

Mr. Surine accompanied Surine to his office and picked up a number of items which were photostated and which returned to Surine on January 12th. The items furnished consisted of some fifty-one pieces of correspondence relating to security matters of general interest. Many of the pieces of correspondence contained newspaper clippings.

The material has not been reviewed in my office. It is suggested it be forwarded to the Domestic Intelligence Division for review and such action as they deem appropriate.

cc: Domestic Intelligence Division

FEC:arm

Addendum:

The material was actually returned by S.A. [redacted] 1-12-53

SE 27

RECORDED - 3

EX-134

398328

JAN 26 1953

79 MAR 10 1953

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : A. H. Belmont

DATE: February 3, 1953

FROM : F. J. Baumgardner

SUBJECT: CORRESPONDENCE RECEIVED FROM
 SENATOR JOSEPH R. MCCARTHY'S OFFICE
 January 10, 1953
 INTERNAL SECURITY - C

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

PURPOSE:

The material mentioned in the attached memo dated January 12, 1953, has been divided into 49 exhibits. Prior to taking any action it is recommended the Records and Communications Division advise whether: (1) the original complainants can be interviewed, in the event investigations are instituted, and told that Senator McCarthy's office referred their correspondence to the FBI; (2) the contents can be disseminated to other interested agencies when necessary; (3) in the event such dissemination is authorized, can mention be made of the fact that the material came from Senator McCarthy's office; (4) the material was furnished for confidential Bureau use only with no dissemination necessary on our part.

DETAILS:

If this material had come to the FBI through routine sources dissemination to other agencies or FBI investigations would follow in some instances. For example Item Number 14 is a letter from Madrid, Spain, alleging homosexuality and pro-Communism on the part of U. S. Embassy personnel.

RECOMMENDATION:

That the Records and Communications Division advise as to whether there are any restrictions regarding FBI use of this material. In the event that follow-up communications are sent Senator McCarthy by his constituents or other inquiries arise, he might well take the position he furnished the material to the FBI. Therefore, it would appear incumbent upon us to initiate action wherever necessary knowing beforehand any restrictions involved in our handling of the information.

Attachment

RECORDED - 44

100-398328-2

ED:glg

memo
 Mr. Tolson
 2-9-53
 M. W.

100-398328-2
 500

53 MAR 13 1953

100-398328

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.

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Attachment

RECORDED-20

MAR 12 1953

MAR 18 1953

5-7000
file 100-398328

Brownsville, Texas.
December 11, 1952.

REC'D DEC 13 1952

Hon. Frank L. Chelf, Chairman,
Sub-Committee Investigating the Department of Justice,
Hon. Robert A. Collier, Chief Counsel,
Washington, D.C.

Dear Sirs:

I desire to hand you herewith excerpts from two letters emanating from and signed by the Hon. John E. Tobin, Chief Counsel for the King Committee Investigating Frauds. The excerpt follows: "Date, November 12, 1952, Pursuant to your authorization, the material you have sent us has been referred to the Bureau of Internal Revenue for appropriate action.

No further action by the sub committee will be taken pending a review of this matter by the Bureau.

Thanking you for your interest in our work,
Sincerely

signed,

John E. Tobin, Counsel.

Now, I wish to call your attention to Copy my telegram, which I sent you a copy, to The Hon. Bill R. King, Chairman dated November 17, 1952

On November 17, 1952. The Hon John E. Tobin, Counsel King committee wrote me as follows: "We informed you in our letter to you November 12 that we had forwarded your material to the Bureau of Internal Revenue, whereas we had forwarded it to the Celf Committee, as you requested, for its consideration. Please disregard our earlier letter.

Sincerely

Signed

John E. Tobin, Counsel

I am. Now this leaves me somewhat at a loss to know where you will please furnish me a copy of your receipt to the Hon. John E. Tobin for this data. If you please, and too you have never said as to whether you would ask that at case 830 U.S. Court Brownsville Texas. Condemning our land A dupe for McGranery, A Mr. Underhill was directed by McGranery to write me that McGranery would not take up this case, notwithstanding that Newbold Morris had already demanded that this case be brought up. Now, the Constitutional rights of and we have been denied us. We will ask that McGranery be indicted for perjury "On his oath of office if he don't take this case to the supreme Court.

Thanking you past favors, I am

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Bureau file 100-398328

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Attachment

32 MAR 23 1953

RECORDED - 16
INDEXED - 16
MAR 11 1953
action *file* 100-398328
MR. *BH*

Dallas, Texas

December 9, 1952

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

REC'D DEC 13 1952

Dear Senator McCarthy:

There is a strong rumor in Dallas that Chance Vought & Corporation here is a hot bed of Communist nests. From the fact that they employ 9000 people and have spent \$400,000,000 annually for the five years they have been here, and produced very little, makes it a disgrace to the nation. Where does the money go? People here feel it also needs investigation.

Good luck in your new administration.

Sincerely,

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Attachment

RECORDED - 16

MAR 11 1953

INDEXED - 16

EX-130

MAR 11 1953

5-McCarthy

SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS

Dec. 19, 1957.

Senator Joe McCarthy,
United States Senate Bldg.
Washington, D.C.

REC'D DEC 22 1957

Dear Senator:

Of course, I am very happy over your re-election to the Senate and what little aid I could give to you from this distance, was not very much, but we are all hopeful that conditions will improve somewhat for you, especially your health, since some of those interfering with you in the past will certainly not be around to harass you in the future, especially Benton.

One of the students graduating next spring at Texas Univ. at Austin, Texas, was down to our home here the other evening. He is studying Socialogy and is planning on his Masters by, maybe, going to India.

Well this boy formerly lived in San Antonio and is from a good family who now lives in Houston, Texas. The parents were strong for the Republican Party in this election. He said, if he had voted it would have been for Stevenson. However, ever since his first year at Texas U. at Austin in our opinion this boy radical ideas, as he visited our home then and again the other night during Thanksgiving vacation. He made one remark, after we had several heated talks about communism, that sounded like to us that he has been "taken in" by the reds that is quote: "It is about time that we begin to separate the liberal thinkers from the bomb throwing Communist".

This boy spoke of the Fulbright bill or resolution what ever it is. He said that India owed us money and was going to school some of our boys later of repayment of the money. Well, you can see what is coming off. These boys selected from Schools for their grades (though they may have been handed down by radical teachers, who they as they do) and we will end up with a bunch of propagandists going all over the World at our expense spreading the wrong doctrine. If these are sent out at all they should all be screened to ascertain if they are good Americans first of all, so that what they learn will do us some good and not use a manner of propagandizing the rest of the World, so that "China" will show up even.

I notice that Homer P. Rainey is under consideration by the State Department to handle this student exchange situation. Well, I know you are familiar with him. He was fired as Pres. of Texas Univ. on account of his radical views. He was then defeated for Governor of Texas. Later he went to Stephens College in Mo.

Why should we be called upon to spend money to send out a bunch of radical propagandists to do us harm in the end?

With kindest regards for a Merry Christmas and very successful New Year getting rid of the Communists in Washington and elsewhere in good old USA.

Very Respectfully,

Rainey Considered For Federal Position

BY ASSOCIATED PRESS

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19.—The State Department said Thursday that Homer P. Rainey, one-time president of the University of Texas, is being considered for a job in the exchange student program.

The department said that Rainey is being considered for a job involving liaison between various educational institutions in the United States and abroad in connection with the educational exchange program."

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Tolson ✓
FROM : L. B. Nichols
SUBJECT: CORRESPONDENCE RECEIVED FROM
SENATOR JOSEPH R. MC-CARTHY'S OFFICE
JANUARY 10, 1953
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

DATE: February 7, 1953

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cc - Mr. Belmont

cc - Mr. Baumgardner

LBN:ptm

*7th Philadel
are routed & index
surine 3-6-53
Lundberg*

RECORDED-102

100 318 328-6

100-398328

1953 MAR 2 1953

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. TOLSON
FROM : L. B. NICHOLS

DATE: Feb. 11, 1953

SUBJECT:

I am attaching hereto photostats of correspondence which was received by Senator McCarthy and which Don Surine thought might be of interest to us.

Surine is in New York and I will hold the originals until his return next week and return them to him.

It is suggested these be reviewed by the Security Division for any possible investigative action.

LBN:FML

Attachment

CC - Mr. Ladd

Mr. Belmont

*Items
noted
Surine
intended handling
from record in handling
AD 3-6-53*

*ad
102*

100-398328-7
13 MAR 10 1953

60 MAR 24 1953

100-398328

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Attachment

100-398328-7

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. TOLSON *Vm*
FROM : L. B. NICHOLS
SUBJECT:

DATE: Feb. 3, 1953

67-100-1-7-17

Don Surine made available a batch of correspondence received by Senator McCarthy which he thought would be of some interest to the Bureau.

I had photostats made and returned the originals to Surine.

It is suggested they be reviewed for any leads and to determine any pertinency to the Bureau.

LBN:FML
Attachment

CC - Mr. Ladd

*These
routed to
Surine
for inclusion
3-6-53*

RECORDED-100

100-398328-8

174
60 MAR 24 1953

MISCELLANEOUS MATERIAL RECEIVED
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Bureau file 100-398328

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Attachment

RECORDED-10
INDEXED-12

MAR 11 1953

50 MAR 23 1953

INT SEC

Houston, Texas.
December 18, 1952.

Hon. Joe McCarthy,
U.S. Senator,
Washington, D.C.

RECEIVED

Dear Senator:

I am enclosing an editorial and cartoon taking from today's "Houston Chronicle", which is self-explanatory.

Truman and his paid agents must feel cheap since your charges are now coming to the front so the whole World can see that our Government was run by a bunch of TRAITORS.

Do you think you will be able to call Truman on the carpet to tell why he has been protecting all these Communist. You know he will be just another citizen after Jan. 20th. So call him in--he had no pity for you.

Will you pick up your phone and call the accounting office and ascertain just how much money is being paid to one Mr A.J. Hayes, International President of the International Association of Machinist. This Mr Hayes sets across the leak from Ann Rosenberg in the Defence Department. This so called Union Leader has been very critical of you and other good Republicans. I want to find out how my Union President can carry water on both shoulders. In other words how much is he getting to support Truman and Acheson--and he is doing just that.

I am a member of the Machinist Union but I am getting fed up on this man Hayes and have told him so in Nov. 1950 when he was giving Taft hell in Ohio. My motto is: Union for the Union and Politics for the Politicians.

In closing I want to wish you a VERY MERRY XMAS and a HAPPY NEW YEAR and that you will be able to rid the Government of all Communist.

Respectfully

Houston 3, Texas.

association with Communists.

Vincent and Lattimore accompanied the then Vice-President Henry Wallace on that fateful China mission in 1944. Service was a career diplomat attached to the late Gen. Joseph Stillwell's staff in China at the time. All three were close to Wallace on the China mission. The vice-president returned to the United States with a blissful attitude toward the Chinese Communists—they were merely agrarian land reformers and harmless, he said—and a hostile attitude toward Chiang Kai-shek. It was the beginning of Chiang's downfall and our hopeless Far Eastern muddle that led us into the Korean war.

On March 14, 1950, Senator McCarthy charged that Service was a security risk. Service was United States consul at Calcutta, India, at the time, a dangerous spot for this country to keep a security risk. After much testimony from various persons before the senate subcommittee cast doubt on Service's loyalty to this country, the loyalty review board placed him in the category of "reasonable doubt" and he was fired on December 13, 1951. McCarthy also charged Lattimore with being the chief Soviet spy in the United States.

Early this year the former Communist, Louis Budenz, testified he had heard in official party circles in 1944 that Vincent and Lattimore were sympathetic to the Communists and would influence Wallace in that direction. That Wallace was influenced is a matter of history. Who did it has not been proved in any court, but the senate subcommittee has heard numerous witnesses name Vincent, Lattimore and Service as the guilty parties.

Although the evidence has been closely linked against all three, the loyalty review board seems to have been inconceivably slow in taking action and even then, it took each case individually and waited a year after Service's dismissal to get around to Vincent. Lattimore still has not been classed as a security risk by the board, although the State Department has indicated a loss of faith in him, particularly during the episode where he was reported planning a trip abroad and the department announced it would refuse him a passport.

It appears that if the loyalty board had enough time before President Truman leaves office, it would substantiate most of the charges made by Senator McCarthy of disloyalty among State Department employees. Yet, the Truman administration and even some of McCarthy's own fellow Republicans have continued to vilify him for his crusade.

THE HOUSTON CHRONICLE AND HERALD

PUBLISHED DAILY BY THE HOUSTON CHRONICLE PUBLISHING COMPANY
(REG. U. S. PATENT) 515-520 TRAVIS STREET, HOUSTON 2, TEXAS

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Entered July 25, 1902, at Houston, Texas, as Second-Class Matter Under Act of Congress March 3, 1979.

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Vincent Suspended, Lattimore Indicted

The President's loyalty review board has finally got around to branding the career diplomat, John Carter Vincent, a loyalty risk. This is a reversal of the board's stand on last February 19, when it cleared Vincent despite the charges by Republican Senator Joseph McCarthy of Wisconsin and a wealth of evidence unearthed by the senate internal security subcommittee that the career diplomat was a doubtful case. In the meantime, Vincent has served for nearly a year as minister to Tangier in Africa. The fact that the State Department has suspended and recalled the minister does not mean that he is fired, however. The firing is up to President Truman and Secretary of State Dean Acheson.

The board's action means that two of the three American diplomats charged by Senator McCarthy and others with undermining Chiang Kai-shek in favor of the Chinese Communists have now been officially declared security risks. The three were Vincent, John Stewart Service and Owen Lattimore. Lattimore has now been indicted for seven charges of perjury in connection with his

Coming Home to Roost?



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Bureau file 100-398328

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Attachment

RECORDED-12

100-398328-10

50 MAR 20 1953

5- Wapall

JOHN S. WOOD, GA., CHAIRMAN

FRANCIS E. WALTER, PA.
MORGAN M. MOULDER, MO.
CLYDE DOYLE, CALIF.
JAMES B. FRAZIER, JR., TENN.

HAROLD H. VELDE,
BERNARD W. KEARNEY, N. Y.
DONALD L. JACKSON, CALIF.
CHARLES E. POTTER, MICH.

FRANK S. TAVENNER, JR., COUNSEL
LOUIS J. RUSSELL, SENIOR INVESTIGATOR
JOHN W. CARRINGTON, CLERK OF COMMITTEE

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
COMMITTEE ON UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES
WASHINGTON

January 24, 1953.

REC'D JAN 29 1953

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

Dear Senator McCarthy:

In response to your recent request, we are enclosing herewith a report which contains information from the public records, files and publications of the Committee on Un-American Activities concerning Clark Foreman.

Sincerely yours,

Richard M. Nixon
Richard M. Nixon
Director of Research

Enclosure

INFORMATION FROM THE FILES OF THE COMMITTEE ON UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES
U. S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

DATE: January 24, 1953.

FOR: Honorable Joseph R. McCarthy.....

SUBJECT: Clark Foreman.....

The public records, files and publications of the Committee on Un-American Activities contain the following information concerning Clark Foreman:

The name of Clark Foreman appears on the following pages of the enclosed Report on the Southern Conference for Human Welfare, released by this Committee, June 12, 1947: pages 1, 7, 11 and 14.

"The Southern Patriot," official organ of the Southern Conference for Human Welfare, in the issue of December 1946 (page 8) listed Clark Foreman as President of that organization during 1947-1948; he was further identified as president of the Southern Conference . . . on a letterhead of the organization dated June 4, 1947; an undated leaflet, "The South is Closer Than You Think," published by the New York Office (received about February 1947); a News Release of the organization dated November 15, 1947; and the "Daily Worker" of June 24, 1947 (page 3).

Paul Crouch, in sworn testimony before the Committee on Un-American Activities on May 6, 1949, had the following to say concerning Clark Foreman and the Southern Conference for Human Welfare:

"Mr. Mandel: Was there any indication of subsidy for the work of the Southern Conference for Human Welfare?"

"Mr. Crouch: Yes. The district in Alabama at all times received varying degrees of subsidy from the central committee in New York. In 1938 additional grants were made * * * because of the expenses incurred by the Alabama district in its organizational work to build the Southern Conference for Human Welfare. Prior to the Southern Conference, there was a small committee with headquarters in Birmingham, which included as its leading members Joseph S. Galders, Communist Party leader in Birmingham * * *.

"Mr. Mandel: Was Clark Howell Foreman in that group?"

"Mr. Crouch: He came into it later.

"Mr. Wheeler: Do you have evidence regarding the membership of Clark Howell Foreman in the Communist Party?"

"Mr. Crouch: I have no evidence of his membership in the Communist Party. I have spoken to him frequently. He

knew I was an official in the Communist Party, and he was very anxious to discuss policy and so on, and he impressed me as being anxious to carry out the policies of the party. * * * (Testimony of Mr. Crouch, former member of the Communist Party, public hearings, page 190.)

The American Slav Congress was cited as subversive and Communist by the United States Attorney General in letters furnished the Loyalty Review Board and released to the press by the U. S. Civil Service Commission, June 1 and September 21, 1948. The organization was the subject of a report by the Committee on Un-American Activities released June 26, 1949 in which it was cited as "a Moscow-inspired and directed federation of Communist-dominated organizations seeking by methods of propaganda and pressure to subvert the 10,000,000 people in this country of Slavic birth or descent." Clark Foreman was a sponsor of a Testimonial Dinner held at the Hotel Pennsylvania, New York, October 12, 1947, under the auspices of the American Slav Congress, as shown on the program dated October 12, 1947 (page 2).

Clark Foreman was a member of the initiating committee of the Civil Rights Congress, as disclosed in a Report on the Civil Rights Congress released by this Committee September 2, 1947 (see page 21). It was pointed out in this report that "it is worthy of note that subsequent to the formation of the Civil Rights Congress in Detroit on April 27-28, 1946, and the enlistment of additional sponsors, the names of a number of members of the initiating committee, having served their decoy purposes, disappeared from the organization's letterhead, among them being * * * Clark Foreman * * *. This seems to be a favorite device of Communist-front organizations" (page 19).

Dr. Clark Foreman signed an Open Letter to Congress issued by the Civil Rights Congress urging defeat of the Mundt anti-Communist bill, as shown on a letterhead dated May 7, 1948. He was one of the additional sponsors of the Bill of Rights Conference of the Civil Rights Congress, as shown in the "Call" to the Conference, New York City, July 16-17, 1949 (page 5); his address was shown as Washington, D. C. It was reported in the "Daily Worker" of January 13, 1949 (page 2) that he was to be a speaker at the Freedom Crusade of the Civil Rights Congress in Washington, January 17. He has spoken under auspices of the Civil Rights Congress, as shown in the "Daily Worker" (issues of December 13, 1948, page 6 and January 18, 1949, page 11).

In its report on the organization, the Committee on Un-American Activities cited the Civil Rights Congress as "dedicated not to the broader issues of civil liberties, but specifically to the defense of individual Communists and the Communist Party" and "controlled by individuals who are either members of the Communist Party or openly loyal to it" (Report 1115, September 2, 1947). The United States Attorney General cited the Civil Rights Congress as subversive and Communist (letters released December 4, 1947 and September 21, 1948).

The "Daily People's World," in its September 10, 1948 issue (page 3), named Clark Foreman as a supporter of the National Council of the Arts, Sciences and Professions. A letterhead of the organization (received January 1949) listed

him as regional chairman as did a letterhead of the organization's Southern California Chapter dated April 24, 1950 (a photostat). It was reported in the "Daily Worker" of October 21, 1949 (page 13), that Clark Foreman was a speaker for the National Council. The Conference Program (page 14) shows that he was a sponsor of the Cultural and Scientific Conference for World Peace, held in New York City, March 25-27, 1949, under auspices of the National Council of the Arts, Sciences and Professions.

On April 19, 1949, the Committee on Un-American Activities released a report on the Cultural and Scientific Conference for World Peace in which the sponsoring organization, the National Council of the Arts, Sciences and Professions, was cited as a Communist front and the Conference as a "supermobilization of the inveterate wheelhorses and supporters of the Communist Party and its auxiliary organizations."

The National Committee to Win the Peace was formed at a Win-the-Peace Conference held in Washington, D. C., April 5-7, 1946. Clark Foreman was a sponsor of the Win-the-Peace Conference (Letterhead of February 28, 1946; "A Call to a Win-the-Peace Conference"; and "Daily Worker," March 5, 1946); he presided and spoke at the Conference, as reported in the "Daily Worker" of April 8, 1946 (page 3); and was Chairman of the Sunday Morning Session of the Conference (Summary of Proceedings, page 6). Mr. Foreman was listed as a Vice-Chairman of the National Committee to Win the Peace on a letterhead of the New York Committee dated June 1, 1946 and on the "New York Committee Call to a Win the Peace Conference, June 28 and 29, 1946." The same information was reported in the "Daily Worker" of May 9, 1946 (page 3) which listed him among the National Committee's Vice-Chairmen who backed the "drive for signatures to petitions calling for the enforcement of Potsdam decisions" launched by the organization.

The National Committee to Win the Peace was cited as subversive and Communist by the United States Attorney General (letters furnished the Loyalty Review Board, release December 4, 1947 and September 21, 1948).

Clark Foreman was listed as a sponsor of the National Committee to Defeat the Mundt Bill in a pamphlet, "Hey, Brother . . . there's a law against You!" (page 2) and was so listed in a release of the organization dated June 15, 1949 (page 2). He signed a statement against the Mundt (anti-Communist) bill, as shown in an advertisement which appeared in the Washington "Post" of May 18, 1948 (page 15).

The National Committee to Defeat the Mundt Bill was cited by this Committee as "a registered lobbying organization which has carried out the objectives of the Communist Party in its fight against anti-subversive legislation." (Report on the National Committee to Defeat . . ., released December 7, 1950 and made House Report 3248, January 2, 1951.)

A statement attached to a Press Release of the Committee for Peaceful Alternatives to the Atlantic Pact dated December 14, 1949 (page 12) contains the name of Clark Foreman among those who signed a statement released by the Committee which called for International Agreement to Ban Use of Atomic Weapons; he was identified in this source as former Federal Power Commissioner, New York City.

He signed an Open Letter urging defeat of President Truman's arms program which was addressed to Senators and Congressmen by the Conference on Peaceful Alternatives to the Atlantic Pact and was identified as Director, National Council of the Arts, Sciences and Professions, New York (letterhead of August 21, 1949).

In a Report on the Communist "Peace" Offensive, released April 1, 1951, the Committee on Un-American Activities cited the Conference on Peaceful Alternatives to the Atlantic Pact as a meeting called by the Daily Worker in July 1949 which formed the Committee for Peaceful Alternatives . . . to further the cause of "Communists in the United States" doing "their part in the Moscow campaign" (pages 56 and 54).

The American Continental Congress for Peace was cited in the report mentioned above (page 21) as "another phase in the Communist 'peace' campaign, aimed at consolidating anti-American forces throughout the Western Hemisphere." The "Call" to the American Continental Congress for Peace, Mexico City, September 5-10, 1949, listed Clark Foreman as a United States Sponsor.

In a letter to Elizabeth Gurley Flynn concerning coordination of various activities on his behalf, Steve Nelson made the following reference to Clark Foreman: "I heard of Clark Foreman's Committee and that they are ready to do something." (Letter quoted in Elizabeth Gurley Flynn's column in the "Daily Worker," July 24, 1952, page 5.) Nelson is presently serving a 20 year jail sentence in the Allegheny County Workhouse at Blawnox, Pa., having been convicted of sedition.

250 Riverside Drive
New York 25, N.Y.
December 14, 1951.

Dear Verda,

We had a wonderful trip to Europe but have taken a little time to get settled back to living in this country. Now I am just about to take a job with the newly organized Emergency Committee for Civil Liberties. It is not even absolutely definite yet but in thinking about it I naturally thought about you. If I get into it I will certainly need your help and advice in some form.

Some finances are assured but a good part of the work will have to be fund-raising and we will have to start modestly. About the only position now planned except my own is that of an all-around assistant, which means writing the letters and keeping the books and doing all the other things that go with making an office function. I don't suppose you would be interested in that, but I would expect to pay about a hundred a week.

The new group in case you haven't heard of it is to be limited to a couple of hundred non-CPs with an executive committee of about nine and a director. The idea is to try to broaden the interest in civil liberties a little so that it won't be identified completely with the far left and yet will be a little more militantly than the A.C.L.U. is.

Let me hear from you anyway and make any suggestions you like.

Mairi joins me in best regards,

Carl Foreman

REPORT ON
**SOUTHERN CONFERENCE FOR
HUMAN WELFARE**

INVESTIGATION OF
UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES IN THE
UNITED STATES

COMMITTEE ON UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
EIGHTIETH CONGRESS
FIRST SESSION

Public Law 601
(Section 121, Subsection Q (2))



JUNE 16, 1947.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on
the State of the Union and ordered to be printed

UNITED STATES
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE
WASHINGTON : 1947

INVESTIGATION OF UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES IN THE UNITED STATES

JUNE 16, 1947.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the
State of the Union and ordered to be printed

Mr. THOMAS of New Jersey, from the Committee on Un-American
Activities, submitted the following

REPORT

SOUTHERN CONFERENCE FOR HUMAN WELFARE

(Formerly)

2124 UNION STREET, NASHVILLE, TENN.

(Now)

808 PERDIDO STREET, NEW ORLEANS, LA.

1947-48 OFFICERS

Frank P. Graham, honorary president	Frank C. Bancroft and Mrs. Edmonia
Clark Howell Foreman, president	Grant, assistant administrators
James A. Dombrowski, administrator	

VICE PRESIDENTS

Paul R. Christopher
Roscoe Dunjee
Virginia Durr

Lewis W. Jones
William Mitch
Harry W. Schacter

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Joseph L. Johnson
Lee C. Sheppard
Aubrey Williams

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Mrs. Marshall Field
Kenneth DeP. Hughes

Michael M. Nisselson
Channing H. Tobias
Henry A. Wallace

Palmer Weber

Tarleton Collier, secretary
J. Daniel Weitsman, treasurer²

¹ See p. 10.

² The Southern Patriot, December 1944.

The Southern Conference for Human Welfare is an organization which seeks to attract southern liberals on the basis of its seeming interest in the problems of the South. In the early history of the organization, some well-intentioned persons were misled into joining. Many of them have since severed their connections on learning its true character.

Careful examination of its official publication and its activities will disclose that the conference actually is being used in devious ways to further basic Soviet and Communist policy. Decisive and key posts are in most instances controlled by persons whose record is faithful to the line of the Communist Party and the Soviet Union.

ORIGIN

In reporting to its constituents, the conference is extraordinarily vague as to the exact origin of the organization. "It was born in the hearts and minds of a large group of devoted southerners known as the Southern Policy Committee." No names are given. This non-descript group met several times early in 1938 in Birmingham, Ala. "Several other persons were asked to attend a meeting on July 21, and the idea of a Southern Conference was presented to them." The report does not say who presented the idea or who was present. "The persons present voted themselves in as sponsors and members of the arrangements committee" and subsequently a permanent organization meeting was called at Birmingham on September 6, 1938. (Report of the Proceedings of the Southern Conference for Human Welfare, November 22, 23, 1938, pp. 3 and 4.) Its claim to represent any significant proportion of southern opinion is, therefore, entirely self-assumed.

While the conference has succeeded in confusing certain elements in the North by its pretensions, representative southerners harbor no illusions as to its real character. The Democratic Women's Club, of Alabama, an organization of long standing in the South, publicly demanded the disclosure of the names of the initiators of the conference, who provided the necessary finances and who appointed the delegates. They charged that the conference was of "questionable origin and purpose" (Birmingham News, November 25, 1938).

In their own inner circles the Communists were not nearly so reticent in claiming responsibility for the Southern Conference for Human Welfare. In his article in the Communist of January 1939, official monthly organ of the Communist Party, Robert Fowler Hall, then secretary of the Communist Party, of Alabama, and speaker at the April 1940 session of the conference, reveals the moves behind the scenes. Referring to an earlier speech of Earl Browder, at that time general secretary of the Communist Party, Mr. Hall wrote:

Comrade Browder's remarks thus anticipated the Southern Conference for Human Welfare, held in Birmingham, November 20-23. * * * Let us estimate the Southern Conference in the light of Comrade Browder's remarks at the tenth convention of the Communist Party. * * * In this sense, we can say that the Southern Conference was a brilliant confirmation of the line of the democratic front advanced by Comrade Browder at the tenth convention. * * * Our comrades * * * naturally watched the conference preparations closely and helped wherever possible. * * * Southern State organizations of the Communist Party were represented at the conference by five southern Communist delegates. Our party contributed in a modest but constructive manner to the

success of the conference. * * * In strengthening this movement, our party has before it a great task. On this basis, our party can and must proceed to recruit from the progressive ranks many hundreds of members (pp. 57, 60, 61, and 63).

In other words, the Communists were using the conference as a specific application of the so-called popular-front policy in the South. This line had been adopted by the Communist International at its seventh congress in Moscow in 1935 and was being applied by the Communist Parties throughout the world prior to the signing of the Stalin-Hitler pact. The honest liberals drawn into the conference were merely the most convenient guinea pigs.

While the Communist Party as such boasted of few delegates, it must be remembered that the bulk of the Communist supporters came from front organizations under their control, which participated in the conference. This was ultimately proven by test votes on various controversial issues.

Communist Party writers made every effort to emphasize the significance of the Conference for Human Welfare. Robert F. Hall, who today is Washington correspondent for the Daily Worker, called it a "representative of the new forces" in the South, working for the "development of a powerful movement of the southern masses for peace, democratic rights, and security" (Communist, August 1940, pp. 690 to 702). Thus the conference supplemented the activity of the American League for Peace and Democracy, the chief Communist front during this period.

James W. Ford, Negro Communist candidate for Vice President, speaking of the Southern Conference for Human Welfare and the Southern Negro Youth Conference, declared, with considerable pride that—

The Communists, through their pioneering work in the South, may justly claim to have laid the foundation for these great social movements (Communist, September 1938, p. 828).

In a radio address delivered on November 27, 1938, over Station WOL, Earl Browder expressed the opinion that the Southern Conference for Human Welfare was one of the signs of the awakening of the American people. In a public hearing before the Special Committee on Un-American Activities he identified it as one of his party's "transmission belts."

Evidence before our committee indicates that the central committee of the Communist Party was intimately concerned with the affairs of the conference from its very inception. William Weiner, former treasurer of the Communist Party, testified that a subsidy of \$2,000 had been paid to the Communist Party of Alabama in 1938, when the Southern Conference for Human Welfare was founded, that this conference had been discussed with Robert F. Hall, when he was in New York, and that it had also been discussed by the central committee of the Communist Party. Mr. Browder publicly admitted that the Communist Party had "suffered great hardships to maintain the growing southern movement."

COMMUNIST MANIPULATION

Not only do the Communists claim the conference as their own product, but they even disclose how they pulled the strings. Mr.

Hall, apparently the chief moving spirit, points out that the main work of the conference was carried out through sections or panels and that resolutions adopted in the panels were usually adopted by the conference as a whole (Communist, January 1939, p. 58). Here is how this plan actually operated.

A resolution on education was presented by Paul Crouch for the Communist Party of Alabama and unanimously adopted (Daily Worker, November 22, 1938, p. 6). Crouch was a member of the editorial staff of the Southern Worker, official organ of the Communist Party in the South. Associated with him on this board were Robert F. Hall and Ted Wellman, Communist Party State secretary for Tennessee. Crouch was convicted for treasonable activities within the armed forces of the United States in Hawaii on June 8, 1925. He subsequently made a pilgrimage to Moscow where he paraded in a Red Army uniform (Daily Worker, May 1, 1928, p. 5).

Members of the resolutions committee of the November 20-23, 1938, conference were:

Chairman, Clyde M. Mills, Georgia	Myles Horton, Tennessee
Prentiss M. Terry, Alabama	Roy Lawrence, North Carolina
William Mitch, Alabama	Julia F. Allen, Kentucky
George Googe, Georgia	Berry Bingham, Kentucky
R. R. Moore, Alabama	Elizabeth Hawes, South Carolina
Lucy Randolph Mason, Virginia	W. C. Kelley, Florida
Father Ramboute, Louisiana	Edwin A. Elliott, Texas
Donald Comer, Alabama	F. D. Patterson, Alabama
Stanton E. Smith, Tennessee	Leonard Logan, Oklahoma
Virginia Henry Mayfield, Alabama	Mrs. D. D. Terry, Arkansas
Dr. Arthur Raper, Georgia	George McLean, Mississippi

There is no record in the proceedings or elsewhere of their opposition to the activities within the conference of such outstanding Communists as Paul Crouch, Robert F. Hall, Ted Wellman, John P. Davis, and Edward E. Strong. The committee adopted the following Communist Party line resolutions: Demand for the release of the Scottsboro boys, endorsement of the Communist-dominated Congress of Mexican and Spanish-American Peoples, and condemnation of the Dies Committee.

Joseph Gelders was active in the conference's committee on plans for a permanent organization. Representing the Southern Conference for Human Welfare, Gelders was also the secretary of the strategy committee in the campaign for the Geyer anti-poll-tax bill. He was formerly secretary of the National Committee for Defense of Political Prisoners, which has been cited as subversive by Attorney General Biddle. Gelders personally accompanied Earl Browder on a visit to the Scottsboro boys (convicted of rape in Alabama) (Daily Worker, September 15, 1936, p. 3). He raised his voice in protest against the arrest of Communists in Chattanooga (Daily Worker, April 6, 1938, p. 3). He was also leader of a lobby for the American Peace Mobilization which conducted a picket line about the White House and denounced President Roosevelt as a "war-monger" (Sunday Worker, September 8, 1940, p. 3).

John P. Davis, identified as a leading member of the Communist Party by testimony before our committee and former secretary of the National Negro Congress, cited as a subversive organization by the Attorney General, was a leading speaker in the panel on constitutional rights of the first conference in 1938 and the 500 delegates applauded

his report. He was also vice president of the conference (Daily Worker, November 22, 1938, p. 6; April 17, 1940, p. 4).

Yelverton Cowherd, signer of a resolution against the Dies committee in 1939, who appeared before the La Follette committee in 1937 to defend the case of Joseph Gelders, was a member of the nominating committee at the first conference, according to its official proceedings.

Edward E. Strong, described by James W. Ford, Communist Vice Presidential candidate, as "a coming leader of the Negro people," present secretary of the National Negro Congress, contributor to the Communist youth magazine, The Champion, and signer of a statement in March 1941 defending the Communist Party, was a prominent speaker in the panel on youth problems in the 1938 conference, together with Howard Lee, attorney for Oscar Wheeler, Communist candidate for Governor of West Virginia. Strong was elected a member of the executive committee of the Council of Young Southerners, described on its letterhead as having "its origin at the Youth Commission of the Southern Conference for Human Welfare." He has been cited as a member of the "special branch" of the Young Communist League.

Dr. Herman C. Nixon was elected executive secretary of the Southern Conference for Human Welfare in 1938. He had been forced out of Tulane University for his social views. He had been cochairman of the Citizens Committee to Investigate Vigilantism in Gadsden, Ala., an offshoot of the International Labor Defense, and a member of the National Committee for People's Rights and the provisional committee of the National Conference on Constitutional Liberties. The International Labor Defense, as well as the last two committees named, have been cited as subversive by the Attorney General. Nixon's book Forty Acres and Steel Mules, has been highly praised by Robert F. Hall, then Communist secretary for Alabama, in the New South of February 1939 (p. 10).

Two known Communist Party members who have supported the conference in recent years are Don West, poet and professor; Langston Hughes, writer. Paul Robeson, who has frequently defended the Communist Party and attended its meetings, voiced an appeal for the release of Earl Browder at the conference's meeting in 1942. His appeal was echoed by Frank P. Graham in a statement sent to the President.

JAMES DOMBROWSKI

At the April 1942 sessions of the Southern Conference for Human Welfare, James Dombrowski was elected executive secretary. He was the signer of a statement defending the Communist Party in March 1941 and a speaker for the National Conference for Constitutional Liberties in 1940. The latter organization has been cited as subversive by the Attorney General.

Dombrowski, together with Myles Horton, a member of the present board of representatives of the conference, helped launch a joint Socialist-Communist united-front movement in the South in 1935. As Socialist Party leaders in Tennessee, the two men endorsed a united-front plan of action which included campaigns against the AAA and for a "rank and file" movement in the American Federation

of Labor (Chattanooga Times, January 28, 1935, p. 5). They have both been charged with operating as stooges for the Communist Party within Socialist circles.

A clue to Dombrowski's political views is given in his book, *The Early Days of Christian Socialism in America* (1936). Dombrowski asserts that the Rev. George D. Herron, whom he considers "by far the most able man" in the early days of the Christian Socialist movement, pointed out in the last decade of the nineteenth century:

... that class lines were becoming more sharply defined, that the logic of the inherent contradictions within capitalism was leading inevitably to more and more concentration of wealth, to the enrichment of the few at the expense of the masses (p. 30).

Dombrowski goes on to defend Herron's views on violence. Herron, he says:

... did not think that violence was inimical to a religious approach to social change. Peace at the expense of justice was not a religious solution to social problems. And resorting to his social interpretation of the cross, according to which all moral progress is made at the expense of suffering and sacrifice, he looked upon a revolution by violence, provided it promised a more just society, as a possible technique for social change worthy of the sanction of religion (p. 193).

In his acceptance of the fact of the class struggle went the implicit recognition of the necessity for coercion (p. 192).

Frank P. Graham, head of the University of North Carolina, was the first chairman of the Southern Conference for Human Welfare and today remains as its honorary president. He is not a Communist and no doubt on occasion has had some differences with the Communist Party. He is, however, one of those liberals who show a predilection for affiliation to various Communist-inspired front organizations.

Graham urged freedom for Earl Browder and served as sponsor for a dinner which the publication, *Soviet Russia Today*, held to celebrate the 25th anniversary of the Red Army. He also was associated with the International Labor Defense, legal arm of the Communist Party; American League for Peace and Democracy; American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born; American Committee for Democracy and Intellectual Freedom; American Friends of Spanish Democracy; China Aid Council; China Aid Council of the American League for Peace and Democracy; Committee for Boycott Against Japanese Aggression; Conference to Lift the Embargo; Coordinating Committee to Lift the Embargo; Medical Bureau; and North American Committee to Aid Spanish Democracy.

OTHER OFFICERS

The roster of conference officers for 1947-48 shows that pro-Communists and fellow travelers still hold the reins of the organization. James Dombrowski continues to occupy his same key position under the new title of administrator. Serving as his associate and also as editor of the conference organ, the *Southern Patriot*, is Frank C. Bancroft, who has a lengthy record of Communist Party front activity.

Bancroft defended the Communist Party on March 5, 1941, and April 26, 1947, and also defended Sam Darcy, a Communist Party candidate for Governor of California, who was convicted of perjury. Bancroft signed an open letter calling for closer cooperation with the Soviet Union and held the responsible post of managing editor with

Social Work Today, a publication which promulgated Communist propaganda among social workers.

His other Communist front associations include the American Peace Mobilization, which picketed the White House during the Stalin-Hitler pact; the National Federation for Constitutional Liberties, which defended Communist cases; the American Committee for Democracy and Intellectual Freedom, which defended Communist teachers; People's Institute of Applied Religion, headed by Claude C. Williams, a Communist Party member; and the Social Workers Committee for Russian War Relief.

Rounding out the administrative staff of the conference is Mrs. Edmonia Grant, also an associate to Dombrowski. A member of the conference since its inception, she defended the Communist Party on April 26, 1947, and supported the front organization, National Negro Congress.

CLARK HOWELL FOREMAN

Clark Howell Foreman, president of the Southern Conference for Human Welfare, has no open affiliation with the Communist Party. He has frequently denied any such affiliations or connections. He has been most successful in confusing the people as to the Communist-front character of the Southern Conference for Human Welfare.

Foreman has written a book entitled "The New Internationalism" in which his understanding of the international Communist movement and his sympathies with it are reflected on almost every page. The book displays marked contempt for European democratic Socialists and reformists, who are equivalent in this country to liberals who prefer democratic rather than revolutionary methods. Foreman does not hesitate, however, to exploit and deceive such liberals to the limit in the Southern Conference for Human Welfare. And although he ventures certain mild criticisms of Soviet policy, he has not recently expressed any such strictures toward either the Soviet Government or the American Communists.

We cite certain passages from Foreman's book to illustrate his views:

Karl Marx arose as the great philosopher for the laboring man (p. 26). Lenin correctly described the Russian bourgeoisie as the weakest link in the capitalist chain (p. 44).

After showing the break-down of capitalist internationalism, Foreman quotes G. M. Stekloff, well-known Russian Communist writer, as follows:

But whereas the internationalism of the bourgeoisie is continually frustrated by the mutual competition of national capitalism, the internationalism of the proletariat is nourished and strengthened by the active solidarity of the interests of all the workers, regardless of their dwelling place or nationality (p. 74). * * * The Paris Commune stands next to the Russian revolution as an achievement of the Socialist theory (p. 77).

Criticizing the reformist Socialist leaders, Foreman quotes J. Lenz, a leading Communist writer:

The overwhelming majority of the party and trade-union leaders drew from the experiences of the Russian revolution the opposite conclusion—that of retreat from decisive conflicts with the class enemy, of avoiding struggles which demanded sacrifice as the struggles in Russia had done, of adaptation to the bourgeois order of society, of limiting the movement to parliamentary methods of struggle (p. 79).

In an appeal to the Socialists of all countries, the Petrograd Soviet said: "war is a monstrous crime on the part of the imperialists, of all countries who, by their lust for annexations, by their mad race for armaments, have prepared and made inevitable the world conflagration" (p. 83).

The militant leaders of the Marxian bolshheviks, under the cry of "Peace, Bread, and Land," appealed to the popular desires of the masses (p. 84).

To all the colonial and semicolonial peoples, however, Russia's successful break from the capitalist system was a great inspiration (p. 88).

* * * the more powerful Stalin had banished Trotsky and his friends and had eloquently announced to the world his Five-Year Plan of industrialization (p. 90).

Internally, the Russians, despite their liberality to the minorities in the U. S. S. R., were almost inevitably bound to consider their success in nationalist terms (p. 90).

With such a set-up it is patent that the U. S. S. R. is potentially capable of being both self-sufficient in case of war and prosperous in times of peace (p. 139).

Foreman is associated with the Progressive Citizens of America, an allegedly liberal organization which believes in cooperating with Communists. He has also been affiliated with the following Communist-front groups: The Win-the-Peace Conference; the Washington Committee for Democratic Action, which defended Communist cases before the United States Civil Service Commission; and the National Citizens Political Action Committee.

FOREIGN POLICY

The most conclusive proof of the Communist domination of the Southern Conference for Human Welfare is to be found in the organization's strict and unvarying conformance to the line of the Communist Party in the field of foreign policy. It is also a clear indication of the fact that the real purpose of the organization was not "human welfare" in the South, but rather to serve as a convenient vehicle in support of the current Communist Party line.

In 1938, when the Communist Party was advocating collective security of the democracies against the Fascist aggressors, a letter of greeting from President Roosevelt brought 2,000 conference delegates to their feet cheering (Daily Worker, November 22, 1938, p. 1). The conference voted to endorse—

* * * an American peace policy, such as proposed by President Roosevelt and Secretary of State Hull, to promote the national security of our country, to curb aggression and assist the democratic peoples of the world to preserve peace, liberty, and freedom.

The change of the Communist line resulting from the signing of the Stalin-Hitler pact invoked a bitter struggle in the Southern Conference for Human Welfare at its meeting in April 1940. Robert F. Hall, secretary of the Communist Party of Alabama, acting as the Communist whip, presented an eight-point program which demanded "an uncompromising peace policy." The liberals led by Frank P. Graham and W. R. Couch, of the University of North Carolina, supported the policy of the Roosevelt administration. At one stage in the battle there was a threat of fisticuffs. But the liberals were no match for the Communist steam roller, which castigated them with the high crime of being "anti-Soviet." The thousand delegates denounced war and "pro-Allied propaganda," as threatening America with war. They declared themselves "unalterably opposed to loans to the Allies and other belligerents" and denounced war appropriations "at the expense of the welfare of the American people at home." The only consolation which the liberals salvaged from the fracas was a mild resolution

condemning aggression by "Nazis, Communists, or imperialists." The Communists could grant their opponents this convenient sop since in their eyes the Soviet invasion of Finland and Poland was not aggression but liberation (Daily Worker, April 17, 1940, p. 4).

The rift between the Communists and the liberals was quickly healed as soon as Hitler invaded the Soviet fatherland and the Communists suddenly relinquished their "unalterable" opposition to the war. Wholehearted agreement marked the sessions of the conference held on April 19, 20, 21, 1942 devoted to "the South's part in winning the war for democracy." The convention demanded that all "join in a great offensive now, to work, to produce, to sacrifice, to win" (Daily Worker, April 23, 1942, p. 3).

With the end of World War II, the attitude of the conference on foreign policy veered once more in line with the new policy of the Communist Party. A resolution supported by the Southern Conference for Human Welfare and several other organizations, in April 1947, declared:

Monopoly corporations' profits are draining dry the Nation's purchasing power; and this lust for profits is not only threatening our Nation with early economic disaster but is leading, behind the smoke screen of the false issue of communism, to imperialist adventures and more profit hunting abroad, and may yet pile a war on our heads as well as an economic depression (Daily Worker, May 6, 1947, p. 5).

Eugene Dennis, general secretary of the Communist Party in America, voiced exactly the same idea in his pamphlet, *What America Faces*, March 1946 (p. 14):

* * * we are witnessing how the monopolists and their reactionary congressional coalition, aided by the administration, are reconverting. There is a reconversion * * * as they hope, to union busting and the open shop, to soaring profits and prices and sinking wages and living standards, to aggression upon the democratic rights of the people here and upon the democracies abroad; there is a reconversion which, if they are permitted to pursue their course, is the road to the Hoover years of the great crisis, and to a new world war as the "way out" of capitalist crisis.

The new Communist Party doctrine is critical of any American "interference" in foreign politics but entirely favorable toward Russian expansionism. The conference organ, the *Southern Patriot*, clings closely to this line in its April 1946 issue. It quotes a leading conference spokesman as saying:

* * * It was easy to gang up on the Russians * * * while the Czars were fighting the people of the country with their perfidious policies and police. It was easy to gang up on the Russians during the days of the Russian revolution. It has been easy for the rest of us to gang up ever since. I do not want to be a party to such a process (p. 3).

* * * It comes with ill grace from certain world powers whose troops are stationed in every nation from Egypt to Singapore to make a world conflagration out of the movement of a few troops a few miles into a neighboring territory to resist an oil monopoly which they enjoy. And if American foreign policy is made the scapegoat for such imperialism it is more stupid than I thought it possible for it to be * * * (p. 5).

* * * Before us then is the choice, war or peace, poverty or plenty, hopelessness or hope. If this decision were left to a free choice of the people of America, to the people of the Big Three, to the Russians whose faces are wreathed in smiles and friendship when one said "Amerikanski" to them, I know what the decision would be (p. 5).

The *Southern Patriot* editor suggested that readers could get full copies of this "strong and brilliant" appeal from the National Council for American-Soviet Friendship—and went on to recommend the

council's biweekly propaganda sheet, *Reports on American Soviet Relations*, as presenting "many facts not often available in the daily press."

President Truman's foreign policy in Greece and Turkey came in for abuse at the annual meeting of the conference's Washington committee in Washington, D. C., on April 7, 1947.

J. Raymond Walsh, a "frank apologist for the Communist line" according to Prof. John H. Childs of Columbia University, speaking for the Southern Conference in Washington, flayed President Truman's foreign policy in Greece and Turkey.

Insisting that America is a "radical nation," Walsh called upon the members to "defy fear and defy the forces who made the empty tables here tonight." "Some were afraid to come," he admitted.

Entertainer at the Washington meeting was Susan Reed, employed by Cafe Society, a night club owned by Barney Josephson, brother of Leon Josephson, leading Communist, Soviet Secret Service operative, charged with passport frauds. Mrs. Leon Josephson also owns an interest in this enterprise. Barney Josephson has been a supporter of the New York branch of the Southern Conference.

Conference President Clark Foreman, as toastmaster at the Washington meeting, denied that "anyone is afraid of communism."

The Washington committee of the conference obtained Henry Wallace, foremost critic of President Truman's foreign policy, for a public speech in the Nation's Capital, June 18, 1947. The committee scheduled on the same program, Zero Mostel, a favorite entertainer at Communist affairs and member of the American Youth for Democracy, formerly the Young Communist League.

The Washington committee's executive secretary is Robert Ware Straus, information director for the Office of Emergency Management who tried to get an OEM job for Ruth McKenney, well-known writer for the Communist publications, the *Daily Worker* and *New Masses*. Sponsors of the Washington group include Morris and Samuel Rodman, brothers associated with the pro-Communist Metropolitan Broadcasting Co.; and Mrs. Gifford Pinchot, a delegate to the Communist-controlled Women's International Democratic Federation in Paris in 1945.

At the South-wide fourth biennial convention of the Southern Conference for Human Welfare, held in New Orleans, November 23-30, 1946, the chief speaker devoted most of his talk to a defense of Russia as a "misunderstood" government which will continue to remain at peace with the United States (*Washington Daily News*, November 29, 1946, p. 3, and *New York Daily Worker*, November 30, 1946, p. 4).

In January of that year, the *Southern Patriot* listed a Senator who calls for a strong Germany as one of the "representatives of the South in Congress, whose abandonment of the program the people voted for in 1944 should be remembered by their constituents when they come up for reelection" (p. 7). This position is in line with the discredited Morgenthau plan which has received enthusiastic Communist support.

The stand of the Southern Conference for Human Welfare on various other issues in which the Communist Party has been primarily concerned, serves to clinch the charge that the organization is merely a pliable instrument in the hands of pro-Communist wirepullers behind the scenes.

Public record fails to reveal that the conference has ever officially denounced communism or opposed Soviet policies.

The chairman of the committee for Virginia, Mr. Henry H. Fowler,² after seeing the preliminary press announcement of the committee's report, requested the committee to include by any mention of his name in the report, a notation that he had resigned from all affiliations with the southern conference as of April 15, 1947, after a membership of 1 year. His letter of resignation was duly acknowledged on April 28, 1947, by James A. Dombrowski, administrator. The reason he assigned for his resignation was stated in his letter as follows:

The decisive factor in my present decision is the absence in the southern conference of any clear and positive stand against communism and the inclusion of Communists in the working organization and the unwillingness of my own State committee to initiate steps which would require a facing of this issue.

Elsewhere in his letter of resignation it appears that the State committee had rejected a resolution proposed by Mr. Fowler which expressed opposition to totalitarianism, be it Fascist or Communist, and would require each applicant for membership to assert by written pledge that he or she was—

not a member of the Communist Party, or the Ku Klux Klan, or any other group or organization which to his knowledge, is opposed to the purposes and ideals of the organization as stated in this pledge.

JOINT ACTIVITY WITH COMMUNIST FRONTS

The Southern Conference for Human Welfare has further revealed itself as a Communist front organization by its cooperation with other Communist-dominated front groups.

Among these groups following the lead of the Communist Party in support of the Southern Conference for Human Welfare are the University of Virginia Chapter of the American Student Union (Student Almanac, p. 44), International Labor Defense (Yearbook 1939-41, p. 25), New South (October 1938, p. 15), Workers Alliance (Daily Worker, November 21, 1938, p. 1), Labor Research Association (pamphlet, Southern Labor in Wartime, p. 22) and the American Federation of Teachers at that time under Communist control (American Teacher, December 1938, p. 7).

In recent years, cooperation has also come from these Communist-controlled organizations: National Federation for Constitutional Liberties (April 4, 1946); United Office and Professional Workers of America, CIO (April 4, 1946); International Workers Order (February 1, 1947); League of Women Shoppers (September 8, 1946); United Public Workers of America, CIO (February 1, 1947); United Negro and Allied Veterans (September 8, 1946).

Samuel Neuburger, attorney for the Communist Party and for Leon Josephson, Soviet Secret Service operative charged with passport frauds, was one of the chief speakers at a mass meeting sponsored in Washington, D. C., April 4, 1946, by the local organizations of the Southern Conference, National Federation for Constitutional Liberties, and United Office and Professional Workers of America.

The president of the Southern Conference for Human Welfare (Clark H. Foreman) was a member of the initiating committee of the

² Referred to on p. 1.

Congress on Civil Rights, which met in Detroit, April 27-28, 1946, and which is now defending Gerhart Eisler, Comintern agent.

When the New York committee of the Southern Conference for Human Welfare held a 3-day street collection called Lend a Hand to Dixie Land September 19-21, 1946, the Communist-controlled American Labor Party of New York announced that its Bronx County clubs would hold street rallies in support of the drive. (Daily Worker, September 21, 1946, p. 5.)

The Daily Worker of May 27, 1947, publicized with approval the stand taken on southern issues by the Southern Conference for Human Welfare, the New Jersey State secretariat of the Communist Party, Civil Rights Congress, and the Progressive Citizens of America. Activities of the Southern Conference are generally featured prominently in the Daily Worker.

It is also interesting that funds totaling \$1,500 were received by the conference in 1942 from the Robert Marshall Foundation—an organization which has donated heavily to the support of Communist front groups.

The Southern Patriot gives publicity to activities of such other front organizations as the Southern Negro Youth Congress and the National Committee to Abolish the Poll Tax.

In June 1947 the conference organ also urged readers to demand local radio station outlets for a new weekly union radio broadcast, sponsored by the Communist-controlled United Electrical, Radio, and Machine Workers of America, CIO (p. 7).

Other publications recommended to Southern Patriot readers significantly include Facts and Fascism, by George Seldes, who edits the pro-Communist gossip and scandal sheet known as In Fact. Seldes' views have received high commendation from the Soviet press.

The Southern Patriot editor also has offered as reading suggestions: We Have Seen America, a collection of addresses by three Soviet journalists who toured America and bitterly criticized it, appropriately published by the National Council of American-Soviet Friendship; The Races of Mankind, a eulogy of Russia's treatment of minority groups that was condemned by the War Department; All Brave Sailors, a eulogy of the leftist National Maritime Union, written by John Beecher; and How Is Your Health? published by the Physicians Forum, a Communist front.

The conference publication in addition has defended the book, Our Good Neighbors in Soviet Russia, which was taken off the Texas school textbook list because of its pro-Soviet bias. The Southern Patriot has printed quotations from War Department orientation fact sheet No. 64—a fact sheet so suited to the Communist cause that the International Labor Defense, legal arm of the Communist Party, had it reprinted. The War Department subsequently withdrew this pamphlet from circulation.

NEGROES

In allying themselves with the Communists and in permitting the Communists to control policy and strategic positions, the non-Communists in the Southern Conference for Human Welfare are

wittingly or unwittingly promoting the following fundamental principles of the Communist Party in dealing with the Negro question:

1. The Communists are not interested in the long-range welfare of the Negro. They are interested rather in using the issue as explosive and revolutionary tinder in destroying American democracy.

2. They have placed themselves on record as favoring an independent Negro Soviet Republic in the southern Black Belt which in essence is a call to civil war in which the Negro population would be the unhappy victims and in which all their social gains made in recent years would be sacrificed.

DENOUNCED BY SOUTHERNERS

The pro-Communist bias of the Southern Conference for Human Welfare has been publicly attacked on several occasions. This committee formally cited the organization as a Communist front on March 29, 1944.

CIO leaders in April 1946 renounced the aid of the Southern Conference for Human Welfare in the union's southern organizational campaign, declaring: "No crowd, whether Communist, Socialists, or anybody else, is going to mix up in this organizing drive" (Baltimore Sun, April 19, 1946, p. 17).

The *Daily Worker* quickly sprang to the defense of the conference and denounced the CIO for a "red baiting" attack (Daily Worker, April 20, 1946, p. 5).

The Young Men's Business Club of New Orleans adopted the following resolution on November 14, 1946:

Be it resolved, That the Young Men's Business Club of New Orleans go on record as being opposed to the activities of the organization known as the Southern Conference for Human Welfare, that the press and city officials be notified that many of the national officers of this group have definite communistic tendencies

INTERLOCKING WITH COMMUNIST CAUSES

One could reasonably conceive of a group of individuals motivated by a desire to form an organization to promote human welfare in the South and with no trace of Communist sympathy or affiliation. One could even conceive of a group of well-intentioned but non-Communist individuals being enticed by camouflaged Communists into an enterprise strictly limited to this humanitarian cause. In the light of the fact that a significant number of the leading lights of the Southern Conference for Human Welfare are associated with organizations or campaigns for the defense of the Communist Party or individual Communists, or with organizations defending the Soviet Union, or its policies—issues which have nothing to do with the South—one is forced to the conclusion that, by and large, the common bond among its supporters is a certain degree of sympathy for the Soviet Union and/or the Communist Party, rather than any primary interest in human welfare in the South. One is further forced to conclude that the professed interest in southern welfare is simply an expedient for larger aims serving the Soviet Union and its subservient Communist Party in the United States.

Table showing connections with Communist front organizations or Communist activities

Southern Conference for Human Welfare (name and position)	Statement defending Communist Party	Support or defense of individual Communists	Organizations defending Communists	Pro Soviet relief or propaganda organizations	Organizations defending Soviet foreign policy
Ameringer, Oscar, sponsor			NFCL		ALWF, APM, CDAKOW.
Bancroft, Frank C., editor	Mar. 4, 1941	Darcy	ACDIF, NFCL	RWR	APM.
Bethune, Mary McLeod, member, board of representatives		F. Smith, Herndon	ACFPB, NFCL	NCASF	ALPD.
Blanchard, Myles D., speaker			NFCL		ALPD.
Brown, Charlotte Hawkins, member, board of representatives	Apr. 26, 1947	Mar. 18, 1945, Schappes	NFCL		WPC.
Buckmaster, Henrietta, member, New York executive board		Dimitrov, Schappes	JARC, WCDA	NCASF	
Burham, Louis, member board of rep- resentatives		Browder	NFCL, ILD		APM.
Clement, Rufus E., member, executive board			ACDIF, ACPFB	ACSR	
Coffey, John M., sponsor		Bloor	NFCL, NYCIR, ILD, JARC, WCDA, WTMC.	NCASF	ALPD.
Davis, Joseph E., sponsor		Herndon	JARC	NCASF	ALPD, APM.
Davis, John P., sponsor, vice president			NFCL, NYCIR, IJA, ILD, JCDBP, CRF, NLO, WCDA	NCASF	APM.
DeLacy, Hugh, sponsor		Browder, Bridges, Schappes	NFCL, ACPFB, ILD, ACDIF		APM, CDAKOW.
DeLaney, Hubert T., sponsor		F. Smith, Herndon	NFCL		
Dinwiddie, Courtenay, sponsor		Browder	NFCL		ALPD.
Dubba, Malcolm Cotton, Alabama execu- tive secretary	Mar. 4, 1941		NFCL		
Dombrowski, James, executive secretary, administrator					
Douglas, Melvyn, advisory associate	Apr. 26, 1947	Schappes, Herndon	NCPR		
Dunjee, Roscoe, vice president			NLO, IJA		
Durr, Virginia Foster, vice president			WCDA, WTMC.		
Emerson, Thomas I., sponsor		Dimitrov	JARO	RWR	WPC.
Ezekiel, Lucille, supporter			WCDA		APM.
Felberg, William, member New York executive board		Browder	WCDA		ALPD.
Foreman, Clark H., president	Apr. 6, 1938		NCDFP, ILD, NFCL	NCASF	
Fraser, P. Franklin, sponsor	Apr. 26, 1947	Browder, a	ACDIF, ACPFB, ILD		
Gelders, Joseph			ILD		
Graham, Frank P., honorary president		Prestes	JARC	ASCR, NCASF	APM, CDAKOW.
Grant, Edmonia, associate administrator			NFCL	ACASF	
Granger, Lester, sponsor					
Hall, Robert F., congress delegate, 1940					
Harriman, Mrs. J. Borden, supporter					
Harris, Gerald, member, executive board					

Hastie, William H., sponsor		Bloor, Flynn	NFCL, ILD, WCDA	ACSR, NOASF	
Hawes, Elizabeth, sponsor		Schappes, Herndon	NECDR	NCASF	
Houston, Charles H., sponsor	(Mar. 3, 1941) (Apr. 26, 1947)	Browder, Foster, Schappes	ACPF, WCDA, NFCL	FSU, NCASF	ALWF, APM.
Hughes, Langston, sponsor			NCDPP, NFCL	NCASF	ASC.
Ickes, Harold L., speaker			NFCL, WCDA, WTMC		ALPD.
Jernagin, William H., sponsor		Schappes	NFCL	ARI	
Jones, David D., sponsor	Apr. 26, 1947	Browder	ACDIF, NFCL	RWR	AAAIL
Joseph, Robert, sponsor		Schappes, Stamm, Bloor	ACDIF, LDC, NFCL		APM
Kirchwey, Freda, sponsor		Schappes, F. Smith	ACPF, ILD, SLDC	ACSR	ALPD.
Lee, Canada, sponsor		Browder	JARC, NYCIR		
Lindeman, Edward C., member, New York executive board				NCASF	
Mays, Benjamin, member, nominating committee, 1947-48	(Mar. 18, 1945) (Apr. 27, 1947)	Bridges		ACSR, NCASF	ALPD, CDAKOW.
McAvoy, Clifford, supporter	Mar. 5, 1941	Bridges, Browder, Darcy, Schappes	ACDIF, NFCL, ACPF, ILD		(ALPD, APM, CDAKOW,
McMichael, Jack, member, New York executive board	do		NFCL		WPC,
Mollegan, Albert T., sponsor	Apr. 29, 1947	Browder	NFCL, WTMC		ALPD.
Nixon, Herman O., executive secretary	Mar. 19, 1940		NFCL, ILD, NCFR	ACSR	ALPD.
Parker, Dorothy, member, New York executive board			ACPF, NYTMC, ILDA, JARC, CRC	ACSR, NCASF	
Peters, E. C., sponsor			ILD		
Pressman, Lee, sponsor	Apr. 26, 1947	Browder	JA, NFCL, WCDA, NLO		ALWF.
Reid, Ira DeA., speaker	(July 23, 1940) (Sept. 23, 1945) (Mar. 5, 1941) (Apr. 26, 1947)	Bridges, Browder, Schappes, F. Smith	ACPF, NFCL	RWR, NCASF	APM, WPC.
Robeson, Paul, member, New York executive board			ACDIF, NFCL, ACPF, JARC		
Smith, Lillian, sponsor		Browder			APM.
Smith, Mason, speaker		Browder, Schappes			APM, CDAKOW.
Spottswood, Stephen G., sponsor	Apr. 26, 1947				ALPD, APM, CDAKOW.
Strong, Edward E., sponsor	Mar. 5, 1941	Schappes, Bridges		ACSR	
Taylor, Alvan W., member, board of representatives	Mar. 18, 1945		ACPF		APM, CDAKOW.
Thompson, John B., member, board of representatives				NCASF	ALPD, WPC.
Tobias, Channing, advisory associate		Dimitrov	NFCL	ARI	
Wallace, Henry A., advisory associate	May 29, 1947		ACPF, ACDIF	ACSR	ALWF.
Walsh, J. Raymond, speaker	Dec. 14, 1939	Bridges	ACPF, NFCL		
Webber, Charles G., member, nominating committee, 1947-48			ACSR, JARC, NFCL		

* Member, national committee, Communist Party, USA.

See table of symbols at end of table, page 15

TABLE OF SYMBOLS

AAAIL..... All American Anti-Imperialist League.
 ACDIF..... American Committee for Democracy and Intellectual Freedom.
 ACPFB..... American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born.
 ACSE..... American Committee for Soviet Relations.
 ALPD..... American League for Peace and Democracy.
 ALWP..... American League Against War and Fascism.
 APM..... American Peace Mobilization.
 ARI..... American Russian Institute.
 ASO..... American Slave Congress.
 ASORE..... American Society for Cultural Relations with Russia.
 CDAKOW..... Committee to Defend America by Keeping Out of War.
 CRO..... Civil Rights Congress.
 CRF..... Civil Rights Federation.
 FSU..... Friends of the Soviet Union.
 HLDA..... Hollywood League for Democratic Action.
 IJA..... International Juridical Association.

ILD..... International Labor Defense.
 JARO..... Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee.
 JCDBP..... Joint Committee for the Defense of Brazilian People (Prestes).
 LDC..... Labor Defense Council.
 NCASP..... National Council of American-Soviet Friendship.
 NCDPP..... National Committee for Defense of Political Prisoners.
 NCPB..... National Committee for People's Rights.
 NECDR..... National Emergency Conference for Democratic Rights.
 NLO..... National Lawyers Guild.
 NYCIR..... New York Conference for Inalienable Rights.
 NYTMO..... New York Tom Mooney Committee.
 RWR..... Russian War Relief.
 SLDG..... Sleepy Lagoon Defense Committee.
 WCDCA..... Washington Committee for Democratic Action.
 WPC..... Win-the-Peace Conference.
 WTMO..... Washington Tom Mooney Committee.

CONCLUSION

The Southern Conference for Human Welfare is perhaps the most deviously camouflaged Communist-front organization. When put to the following acid test it reveals its true character:

1. It shows unswerving loyalty to the basic principles of Soviet foreign policy.
 2. It has consistently refused to take sharp issue with the activities and policies of either the Communist Party, USA, or the Soviet Union.
 3. It has maintained in decisive posts persons who have the confidence of the Communist press.
 4. It has displayed consistent anti-American bias and pro-Soviet bias, despite professions, in generalities, of love for America.
-

COMMITTEE ON UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES

J. PARNELL THOMAS, New Jersey, Chairman

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BENJAMIN MANDEL, Director of Research

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 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

RECORDED - 32

MAR 11 1953

INDEXED - 32

MAR 11 1953

5- J. J. [Signature]

FRESH MEADOWS 65, NEW YORK

November 16th 1952

REC'D NOV 24 1952

Senator Joseph McCarthy
Appleton
Wisconsin

Dear Sir:

I am one out of so many
millions Americans who are very happy
about your last victory in Wisconsin.

I want to bring this to your attention.
We have, as neighbour, a communist by
the name of William Popper, a lawyer,
member of the A.D.A. He has been very

FRESH MEADOWS 65, NEW YORK

active during the last campaign, in favor of Adlai Stevenson, and, if my information is correct, he also has a brother in the State Department, who is actually in France organizing "labor unions".

I want to wish you success in all of your future attempts to weed communists out of this great country of ours.

I sincerely wish I could do something in order to help you out.

Sincerely yours,

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Attachment

63 MAR 19 1953

100-398328-12
MAR 16 1953
J T Harington

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Bureau file 100-398328

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Attachment

RECORDED-102

INDEXED-102

53 MAR 19 1953

100-398328-13
JT Harding

h,ettsville, Maryland
December 4, 1952

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

REC'D DEC 6 1952

Dear Senator:

In reading the Times-Herald some time ago, I saw that a Neil J. Staebler, Chairman of the Michigan Democratic Committee complained that there were "irregularities" by Representative Potter in defeating Senator Blair Moody.

Unless there are two men of the same name in Michigan, this is the same Neil J. Staebler under whom I served for several months in 1942-1943, when he was Head of the Building Materials Division of the Office of Price Administration in Washington, D. C.

Here is the information given to me at that time.

Neil J. Staebler had never had a job in his life. He had, however, been on his father's payroll at \$300.00 per month. His father had a string of gas stations in Michigan as I recall it. Neil had gone to the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor for some nine (9) years, studying various sociological courses, advanced economics, etc, after graduation and lecturing occasionally at the University.

It was alleged (and never contradicted) that he was "Head of the Communist Party in Ann Arbor".

While with the O. P. A., he associated with the extreme left wing element. One of his specialties was promoting "discussion groups" in his home. I was belatedly invited to one but failed to attend. However, I was told that the subjects talked about were with a distinct Communistic slant.

To help verify that this man is the same, he was suddenly commissioned a lieutenant in the United States Navy in 1943 when the draft board was about to induct him as a private. From that date, I lost track of him until seeing his name in the Times-Herald.

Since it was popular to be a Communist and/or extremely left wing in the O. P. A. during its existence, I have no doubt that Mr. Staebler qualified handsomely. Needless to say, he knew nothing about building materials.

I pass this on to you for what it is worth and for use as you see fit.

Sincerely,
Lvi

COPY

December 8, 1952

Washington, D.C.

Dear Sir:

Although Senator McCarthy is not now in the office, I am taking the liberty of acknowledging receipt of your letter of December 6.

This will be called to the Senator's attention immediately upon his return to the office and he will appreciate your taking the time to write him. He will also appreciate having the information contained in your letter. The matter will be given immediate appropriate attention.

Sincerely yours,

Ray Kiermas
Administrative Assistant to
Senator McCarthy

RK/ls

Returned
1/2/53

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

Bureau file 100-398328

March 6, 1953

On 11/15/53 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.

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Attachment

68 MAR 23 1953

EX-1140
5-
RECORDED-68
INDEXED-68
MAR 11 1953
100-398328-14
McCarthy

LOS Angeles, 40
Dec. 13, 1952

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

DEC 17 1952

Dear Senator McCarthy,

I am enclosing herewith a clipping from the L.A. Daily News -- an article by Senator Margaret Chase Smith -- which I feel needs some very thorough analysis and a vigorous reply in the public press. The attempt to smear the patriotic groups with the implication of "fascism" and the accusation that those who have resented the heavy Jewish percentage among communists are now "fellow-travellers", is more than a decent minded American can stomach.

We had had a warning that the left-wing would attempt this kind of smear for purposes which are clearer to themselves than they can possibly be to people with honest minds. The entire Czech "grand-stand play" is much too obvious and contrived to be convincing. It is evident that the "Master-Writers" are now at work trying to form the public mind into their own pattern of propaganda. Smith, Hans Habe, even Sokolsky, have taken their cue from a central office and are doing their utmost to prove that the evil-doers are but innocent victims.

I would like to answer Mrs. M.C.S., but in order to do so I must have a full report on her voting record in the Senate and in the House. Would it be possible for you to obtain this for me? It is my impression that she has travelled consistently with some pretty flagrant left-wing policies, but I would like to be sure.

My rebuttal to her accusations is that in fact, all those who have travelled leftward and Stalinward are now the real "anti-semites" and should be recognized as such. That would include herself.

The "lady" certainly doth protest too much.

With devoted admiration always,

L.A. 46, Calif.
Dec. 14, 1952

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

Dear Senator McCarthy:

The shocking assassination of the hysterical citizen in New York City for refusing to go into the bomb shelter has an implication which should certainly not be overlooked by our good Senators and Congressmen.

It has been common knowledge that a very insidious military machine has been slowly set up under the guise of "civil defense", and the shooting of Flores in New York gives an indication of how ruthless its operation can be.

I am writing to you about this because you are one of the few men in the Senate we can absolutely trust to see things as they are and take action that is uncompromisingly honest and American.

The New York incident has frightened those of us who have been aware of what Mrs. Rosenberg has been building up during her tenure of office. The Huntington Park take-over by the "Military Government" forces here in California was a similar demonstration of "Our Growing Prussian Staff" at work.

If a man refused to conform to the drill, for reasons which he had every right to express as an American citizen, was it necessary to shoot him down? Even if he had a lethal weapon, which meant that he had lost his head, perhaps, and was not responsible -- could he not have been overcome with tear gas and taken into custody? This shooting down of a man in a "bombing drill" is like killing a child because it becomes hysterical in a fire-drill. It is much more serious than it may seem on the surface.

Please do something! We are growing desperate with anxiety for our country.

★ Margaret Chase Smith

WASHINGTON.—Perhaps the most interesting development in the Czech Communist "trial"—and I put the word "trial" in quotes because such a proceeding in a Communist country should not be confused with the fine sense of the word we hold here under our American system of justice—is not in the poetic justice that came to these formerly trusted slaves of Stalin and the highest-ranking Communists of Czechoslovakia but rather in the fact that for the first time openly the Communist party line has embraced anti-Semitism.



SMITH

What a blow this must be to the anti-Semites—the Jew haters and Jew baiters throughout the world, who have masked their evil intent under false claims of patriotism. They are now practicing the Communist Party line in preaching hatred against and persecution of Jews. They are now, in effect, fellow travelers. They are now vulnerable to the accusations of acting like Communist-front organizations.

The anti-Jewish tone of the "trial" in Prague was heavy.

There was no attempt to cover it up. It came out blatantly in the open. Eleven of the 14 sentenced are Jews and the crime they were convicted of was "Zionism." They were charged with a vast "Jewish conspiracy" to make Czechoslovakia a "capitalistic tool" of the western "imperialists" and of conspiring to bring about Anglo-American domination of the whole world.

It should now be crystal clear to even the most cynical that there is really no basic difference between those two foremost forms of totalitarianism—communism and fascism. It should be crystal clear that both Stalin and Hitler have had the same basic desire and objective and that they have used much the same tactics.

It should be clear to all people now that totalitarianism whether it be communism, fascism or nazism, is completely cannibalistic. It should be crystal clear that communism can lead only to self-destruction. First, it destroys the soul and dignity of the individual man—the moral, spiritual and mental side of life. The Czech "trial" should make it clear that ultimately communism wreaks physical destruction of the individual man.

There is a great need for millions of Americans to wake up to this danger. We should profit by what we still read in a free press of the ghastly things that

are happening in countries behind the Iron Curtain, and under the heel of Stalin.

But there is equally a great need for millions of Americans to wake up to the danger of fascism in this country. It is growing. It is just as dangerous as communism—perhaps even more dangerous because fewer people have been alerted to its danger.

There is no real difference between the two. If you are an extremist on the left you call those who challenge you Fascists. If you are an extremist on the right you call those who challenge you Communists.

Hitler and the Fascists and Nazis whipped up emotional frenzies in Germany and Italy against the Jews just to further their own evil desires for power. Little Hitlerites are doing the same thing in this country now. The Czech "trial" shows that they are now joined by the Communists in the basic policy of Jew-baiting.

How long will it be before the Hitlerites and the Communists here openly join each other? They have already secretly joined forces in trying to discredit all patriotic, effective American moderates of all faiths—Jew, Catholic and Protestant alike.

(Continued on United Press page 2)

60 SUNDAY NEWS, Los Angeles • SUNDAY, DEC. 7, 1952

Still tough to bridge the gap



Important!

(The author, Hans Habe, had a distinguished career as a newspaper editor and correspondent in Europe before World War II. After his arrival in the United States he enlisted in the American Army, rising from private to major and earning the Bronze Star with Oak Leaf Cluster and seven battle stars. He is the author of the best-seller *A Thousand Shall Fall*. His new novel *Black Earth* has just been published and soon will be followed by *Our Love Affair With Germany*. Habe has traveled extensively in postwar Europe. His column is a regular feature in the *Sunday News*.)

By HANS HABE

Of the eleven men hanged in Prague's Pankrac prison eight were Jews. While Rudolf Slansky, Otto Fischl, Andre Simone and other former Czech Communist officials strummed off—the usual confessions and self-accusations, in neighboring Hungary the government dispensed with even the formality of a trial. There, five military men were simply executed in the courtyard of the Buda Military Prison. Two of them—Major Laszlo Balint and his brother Gyorgy—were also Jews.

It is hard to believe that this is pure coincidence. What then prompts the Soviets to follow in the anti-Semitic footsteps of Adolf

leave the Communist ruled territory; from Czechoslovakia's 18,000 Jews over 17,000 are potential emigrants. The suspicion that people like Slansky in Prague or Ana Pauker in Bucharest would sympathize with such a desire, is an obvious one. To counteract the distrust of himself, Premier Matyas Rakosi of Hungary, a Jew, has arrested over 15,000 Jews within a year, all accused of having attempted to escape from the blessings of a country "without anti-Semitism."

Fifth, Zionism is in direct contradiction to Marxism, and it is no accident that men like Slansky were not only accused of "coun-



Hitler, whom they had fought so valiantly and whom they now so slavishly imitate?

First, there is the widely overlooked resemblance between Communists and Fascists—they both hate intellectuals. Dictatorship and totalitarianism in all countries are based, in part, on the twin assumption that people are stupid and can be kept that way. While in the Western world intellectualism is by no means either a Jewish characteristic or privilege, in Eastern Europe the intelligentsia was primarily Jewish. Although the Jews in countries like Hungary and Czechoslovakia were the first to salute the Russians, who had liberated them from the gas-chambers of Hitler, they were also the first to realize that the Red terror and the Brown terror were closely related. Soviet anti-Semitism, like Hitler's, represents the know-nothing fight against the thinking man.

Second, the Jews of Eastern Europe in their majority belonged to the middle class. If communism would merely be a struggle against the rich, it would have

ter-revolutionary" ideas but of Zionism as well. According to Karl Marx and his followers from Lenin to Stalin, Communist world revolution is a medicine which not only heals the wounds suffered in the fight of classes but any and all wounds of society. The ideological charlatanry of communism, like medical quackery, prescribes one dose for all ills. The Zionist claim that the Jewish problem is solved by the establishment of a natural home subverts the Marxist idea that no problem can be solved without communism and that, by implication, the Soviet world solves all problems anyhow.

Sixth, the Zionists have always been a great disappointment to the Soviets. The fact that Russian prices and big land owners fled from Soviet Russia in the '19-'20s is a well known and much publicized fact. The Jews, not having as excellent a publicity machinery as the "White Russians," are less known as exiles. It is, however, a fact that innumerable Jews were involved in the Karsensky government, and that the exodus of Jews from So-

communism is directed against the "little man," the individual and the individualist. Anti-Semitism, as preached by Stalin's satellites at the moment, is not racial: under the mask of persecuting the Jews it oppresses all those who represent a non-proletarian form of living.

Third, the Communists have, under the flag of the Third International, always fought internationalism. Here, too, the similarity between them and our own reactionaries is striking. From the beginning, the Soviet Union has brutally sabotaged the UN: compared with them our own saboteurs are mere dilettantes. It is a fact that most Jews, due to their historic dispersion, have an understanding of international movements. Countries whose very existence is based on the perversion of an Iron Curtain, cannot tolerate people who, practically from their cradle, feel a certain solidarity with others outside the borders of their own homeland or ideology.

Fourth, the longing of the Jews for the promised land constitutes a serious problem for the satellite governments. From the 150,000 Jews living in Hungary 135,000 have applied for permission to

visit Russia was considerably greater than the corresponding movement of almost any other national group. In Israel, Jews from Russia and from satellite territories like Poland, Hungary and Czechoslovakia play a dominant role. They are considered hopeless cases by the Soviet rulers.

Seventh, during the Jewish-Arab war the Russians, who permitted the Czechs to furnish arms to Israel, felt that they could woe away from the Western world the all-important strategic stronghold near the Suez Canal. Their help for Israel arose from the assumption that the conflict between Britain and the Jews could be exploited to the best advantage of the Soviet Union. By now, however, the Jewish leaders have come to believe that Israel is part of the Western world—a feeling strongly supported by those numerous Jews who arrived in Israel after 1945 and owed their lives to the liberating armies of America, France and Great Britain.

Although these reasons might in themselves sufficiently explain Jewish persecution in Soviet-governed countries, the eighth and last reason is the most cogent. We must realize that anti-Semitism has always been a matter of expediency. Slumbering feelings of intolerance and prejudice are invariably awakened when a government believes that it can attain political advantages by attacking the Jews. Even Hitler's anti-Semitism was originally a means to lull to sleep the questions about economic depression; later it was used as a sort of "Esperanto," a common language of the reactionaries of Europe.

At this moment, East and West are competing for the favor of Arabs. The traditions of democracy of decency and considerations for their Jewish electors prevent countries like America or England from supporting this courtship through persecution of Jews at home. The Communists have neither decency nor elections. Even the official mouthpiece of Egypt's General Mohammed Naguib, otherwise anti-Communist, published last week a most favorable editorial analyzing the Prague trials. This, then, is exactly what the Soviets are aiming for. Or to put it as bluntly as it is cruel: Hitler made soap from the bodies of murdered Jews. Stalin, more subtle but not less cynical, will pump oil from their blood.

speed of the government's legal machine.

In the past week, for example, he announced the indictment of former Internal Revenue Commissioner Joseph E. Nunan; ordered Grand Jury investigations of allegations that Far Eastern expert Owen Lattimore lied to senators and of the lucrative surplus tanker deal which involved former Rep. Joseph Casey and ex-corruption hunter Newbold Morris.

McGranery's friends attribute this activity to his stated desire to turn over to his successor "a good and going law office."

Aides also say the post-election developments are due to the fact that some of the programs begun earlier this year when McGranery took over from J. Howard McGrath, who was fired by President Truman, are just reaching their climax.

Besides the events of the past week, McGranery also has:

1—Ordered the Immigration Service to bar British-born actor Charles Chaplin from re-entering the United States until he satisfies an Immigration hearing officer he is admissible under U. S. Immigration laws.

2—Began a program of denaturalizing and deporting some 100 racketeers and gamblers. Ten denaturalization suits have been filed, including suits against such underworld characters as Frank Costello and Thomas (Three Finger Brown) Luchane.

3—Obtained perjury indictments against former Communist leader Earl Browder and his wife. They must be tried.

4—Rounded up a score of second-string Communist leaders on charges they conspired to teach and advocate violent overthrow of the government.

5—Cracked down on several U. S. attorneys for outside activities incompatible with government duties.

6—Ordered a completely new FBI investigation into the 1947 paroles of four former associates of the late Al Capone. Rumors of bribery and influence have figured in the paroles.

7—Started grand jury hearings into allegations by Chicago Atty. Abraham Tellebaum that two men attempted to shake him down for \$500,000 to fix his tax troubles.

In addition McGranery has launched a series of big anti-trust actions, among them a grand jury

Save E SAVE \$15



West Germany votes to ratify

BONN, Germany, Saturday, Dec. 6. (UP)—The West German Parliament voted overwhelmingly today to ratify the German-Allied peace treaty and the European army pact which grant West Germany near-sovereignty in return for participation in a 600,000-man western defense army.

The approval for the twin pacts came on a second reading of the ratification bill in the Bundestag (lower house). Government parties easily overrode the opposition Socialists and Communists after knocking out Socialist delaying amendments.

The drawn-out voting came after Chancellor Konrad Adenauer told the Bundestag the United States had pledged to furnish \$10,000,000,000 worth of arms and equipment for the German army.

The third and last reading of the ratification bill has been delayed until late January, but Adenauer made it clear he regarded this vote as a real political showdown on the peace treaty and

the six-nation European army pact.

Adenauer considers the last reading a mere formality.

The vote was taken after three days' debate. Voting began at 1 a. m., article by article, paragraph by paragraph, at insistence of the Social Democrats who opposed the peace treaty, the European army treaty, and a taxation treaty.

Including voting on amendments, more than 40 ballots were taken. On the first article the vote was

McGranery leaving Ike plenty trouble

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6. (UP)—Attorney General James P. McGranery will leave the Eisenhower administration a Pandora's box of possible trouble for the Republicans, a check showed today.

McGranery's gift to his successor Herbert Brownell Jr., is the product of work begun in May when the former Philadelphia federal judge took over the scandal-ridden Justice Department.

The attorney general seems to have anticipated all possible Republican moves to crack down on communism, corruption, and crime. His burst of activity even has stepped up since Dwight D. Eisenhower was elected president.

Announcements of indictments, investigations and grand jury inquiries have been pouring from McGranery's office. It will be up to Attorney General Designate Brownell to carry them through.

If the cases are carried out successfully, McGranery—and the Democrats—will be able to take some measure of the credit for instituting them.

Should the Justice Department—under the gap—fall down, the

Silto



MAIL OR

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

Bureau file 100-398328

March 6, 1953

On 4/10/53 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.

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

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Attachment

50 MAR 23 1953

100-398328-15
MAR 11 1953

EX-115

McCarthy
L. B. Nichols
Don Surine
P. W. ...

DEPARTMENT OF

Hon. Joseph McCarthy
United States Senate
Washington 25, D. C.

28 November 1953

REC'D DEC 2 1953

Dear Senator McCarthy:

I am engaged in research on the political parties and the recent elections held in the Republic of India which will be used for my Ph. D. dissertation in Political Science. It is necessary for me to obtain information and publications from the Communist Party of India. I would greatly appreciate if your office could advise me as to the best means of doing this without (a) having the material impounded by the Post Office Department; (b) having my name added to those suspected of Communist sympathy. It is absolutely essential that I procure such documents. I write to you for this information, even though you are not my representative in the Senate, but because of your prominent connection with the work of removing Communists and Communist sympathizers from places of public influence. Thank you very much for whatever attention you give my request.

Sincerely yours,

(S.S.)



Hon. Joseph McCarthy
United States Senate
Washington 25, D. C.

DEPARTMENT OF POLITICAL SCIENCE

December 16, 1952

Mr. Ray Kiermas, Administrative Assistant
Office of Senator McCarthy
United States Senate
Washington 25, D. C.

Dear Mr. Kiermas:

Thank you very much for your letter of December 10 and the enclosed material on the Communist Party of India which is very useful. However, if you will refer again to my original letter you will note that what I requested was information on how best I could communicate with the Communist Party of India without running afoul of the postal authorities and without getting my name on someone's list of subversives which might later demand my proving that it was there erroneously. If you will give this matter your thought I will greatly appreciate it.

Sincerely yours,

LEGISLATIVE REFERENCE SERVICE

December 16, 1952

Honorable Joseph R. McCarthy
Room 254 Senate Office Building

Attention: Mr. Surine
The attached information is forwarded
in response to the inquiry from your office
noted below.

Respectfully,

Ernest A. Hoff
Legislative Reference Service

Information pertaining to the Communist
Party in India.

COPY

December 10, 1952

Notre Dame, Indiana

Dear

Inasmuch as Senator McCarthy is out of the office for a few days, I am taking the liberty of answering your letter of recent date.

In accordance with your request, I am forwarding herewith material just received from the Library of Congress in regard to the Communist Party in India. I trust the enclosed will be helpful.

Sincerely yours,

Ray Klemas,
Administrative Assistant
to Senator McCarthy

RK:lr

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 b7c
from the office of Senator McCarthy of Wisconsin. It should be
reviewed by you. Let from [redacted] dated 2-4-53 to McCarthy submission
of a copy of Flight, F. [redacted] Jan. 1953, Dennis [redacted] [redacted]

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particular item.

Attachment

50 MAR 20 1953

EX-115

no action use 3-23-53 P.B. -

Photostat dated 3-30-53
- file in 100-398328-16

13-5

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

Bureau file 100-398328

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RECORDED - 26

100-398328-17

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Attachment

60 MAR 23 1953

H.P. Haggard

SENATOR:

Why not investigate the salary of one of your Russians, . . . street, who never goes to an office, but stays at home and draws a salary of \$5,600.00. What American would be allowed to do this?

This has gone on for years under the Democratic Administration. He has worked at an office for only two days for years.

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

Bureau file 100-398328

March 6, 1953

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RECORDED-20

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Attachment

MAR 20 1953

100-398328 18
H. J. Stander
J. E. [unclear]

BY AIRMAIL
PAR AVION
MIT FLUGPOST

To Senator Joseph R. McCarthy
5157 33d Street,
~~Ambassador~~ USA

*State Affairs Building
Washington D.C.*

To the Attention of Mr. McCarthy's Secretary :

Please don't throw this away, although it is
unsigned. Sen. McCarthy will probably find that
it is ~~xxx~~ interesting and useful.

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

Dear Mr. Director,

When, on November 18th, the results of the presidential election were announced, there was satisfaction and rejoicing among the American people, at least, the honest part of American people who were not in Austria. This feeling of satisfaction derived from the conviction that the rough, unrefined new man was about to sweep clean the Augean stable of the U. S. Administration here.

It is not known whether certain elements of the non-leftist population here have come to your notice, or not. However, it is only a matter of time before the fact that certain elements of the population here are in charge of most key positions within the U. S. Administration here, especially those extending from State Dept. and MCA. Non-leftist Austrian Government officials have repeatedly voiced complaints about interference of these American "inkies" into Austrian domestic politics.

However, apart from such political considerations, which have caused a good deal of bad feelings in Austria, there is another side of the picture which should be brought to the notice of the American tax-paying public: the appalling standard of mediocrity among the ranks of American Government Employees working here, a fact which leads Austrians often to ponder over the problem as to how the U. S. could be able to attain such great achievements in the field of industrial organization, enterprise etc. when they cannot find better people to look after American interests in such hot spots as Austria and Germany. When - as we do - you get to know these American officials in the occupation agencies, you would find very soon that, being themselves aware of their insufficiency, they are following only one major line of policy in all their dealings and decisions: to cling to their jobs by all means. Therefore they usually avoid any, even the most urgent, decisions which

A group of Austrian employees
of US Administration agencies
in Austria.

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Ladd

DATE: March 14, 1953

FROM : Mr. Rosen

SUBJECT: CHARLES DAVIS AND JOHN E. FARRAND,
CORRESPONDENCE WITH SENATOR JOSEPH R. MC CARTHY

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

PURPOSE:

To advise you of the request from Senator Mc Carthy for correspondence between Davis, Farrand, and Senator Mc Carthy, which had been furnished to the Bureau by Senator Mc Carthy.

DETAILS:

By reference from the Office of the Director, Supervisor [redacted] accepted a telephone call at 9:35 a.m., from [redacted] of Senator Mc Carthy's office. She said that in connection with the pending suit between Senator Mc Carthy and the Syracuse Post Standard, the Senator desired to have returned to him, correspondence between himself and Charles Davis and John E. Farrand, which he had previously furnished to this Bureau.

At 10:00 a.m., the information concerning the above request was furnished to the Director by Supervisor [redacted]. The Director advised that Mr. Nichols should be requested to handle this matter. He stated that the material which had been furnished to the Bureau by Senator Mc Carthy should be returned to him after copies had been made for Bureau files.

Immediately after talking to the Director, Supervisor [redacted] transmitted the instructions given him by the Director to Mr. Nichols who stated that he would handle the matter on the morning of March 14.

ACTION:

None. For your information.

JLF:mcb

RECORDED-29

MAR 17 1953

INDEXED-29

53 MAR 26 1953

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

NO MAIN FILE (See SHIPANNA) - DECEMBER 24
58 MAR 26 1953
PHILA is in possession of data on [redacted]

101 - INDEXED

MAR 19 1953

100-398328-20
RECORDED
J. Edgar Hoover

Dear Sir:

Enclosed for you are two copies of a letter from the
United States Department of Justice, dated May 1, 1945,
which is being forwarded to you for your information.

I am sure that you will find the letter of interest.
Very truly yours,
[Signature]
[Title]
[Address]

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.

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

INDEXED

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-29

100-398328-21

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

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67 MAR 27 1953

NEW YORK 36, N. Y.

REC'D JAN 27 1953


CONFIDENTIAL

January 24, 1953

Hon. William Mc Carthy,
U.S. Senate,
Washington, D.C.

Dear Senator:

I understand that the State Department has a practise of letting out contracts for investigating applicants for passports or for other reasons. One of the organizations enjoying this "nice" racket (and which has often been criticized because it has been accused of partiality in its credit reporting), is Greater New York Credit Clearing Bureau of 350 West 4th Street, N.Y. I do not know just what their fee is for investigating this or that applicant, or other service rendered, but it appears to me that certainly the FBI or State Department agents in each city have facilities for checking. I came across this bit of information in a very odd way. I happened to question the accuracy of a certain report issued in connection with a matter, and incidentally, stated that I had returned from a European trip. I was then told that their organization made a good profit checking for State. If this is so, and there must be innumerable other such agencies throughout the country, it would appear to me that this might properly be the subject of inquiry. Subsequently, I addressed an inquiry to the Bureau asking for specified information which went unanswered. I now feel that it is your turn



100-398328-21