

94-37708-66,67,68

CHANGED TO

62-96332-14X, 14X1, 14X2

APR 8 1953

Paul

C

RECORDED - 41

94-37708-69

April 22, 1952

EX-83

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

und 7-1

Dear Joe:

Your letter dated April 18, 1952, together with enclosure, has been received, and I have taken the liberty of forwarding the letter addressed to [redacted] to the Post Office Department.

b7c

I am enclosing a copy of my reply to [redacted] for completion of your files.

With expression of my highest esteem and best regards,

Sincerely,

Edgar

G. I. R. - 3

Enclosure

[redacted]

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

RECEIVED READING ROOM
F B I
APR 22 6 24 PM '52

COMM - FBI
APR 23 1952
MAILED 20

APR 22 7 23 PM '52
U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE
DIRECTOR

b7c

[redacted] b7c [redacted]

69 (3) 10 1952

JOHN L. MCCLELLAN, ARK., CHAIRMAN
CLYDE R. MOYER, N. C.
HERBERT W. BISHOP, MD.
HUBERT H. HUMPHREY, MINN.
MIKE MONRONEY, OKLA.
THOMAS R. UNDERWOOD, KY.
BLAIR MOODY, MICH.
JOSEPH R. MCCART
KARL E. MUNDT, S. DAK.
MARGARET CHASE SMITH, MAINE
ANDREW F. SCHOEFFEL, KANS.
HENRY C. DWORKIN, IDAHO
RICHARD M. NIXON, CALIF.
WALTER L. REYNOLDS, CHIEF CLERK

04/22

United States Senate

COMMITTEE ON
EXPENDITURES IN THE EXECUTIVE
DEPARTMENTS

April 18, 1952

7-1

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Department of Justice
Washington 25, D. C.

Dear Edgar:

I am enclosing herewith a letter which
has just been forwarded to me by [REDACTED]

b7c

I do not know anything about this except
what is contained in the letter but thought you
might be interested in seeing it.

With kindest regards, I am

Sincerely yours,

[Signature]
JOE McCARTHY

McC:dt
Enclosures

*ack. 4-22-52
(encl) ref. only
Hpd
Letter to
#-22-52
HFL*

*encl sent to P.C. [unclear]
4-22-52*

RECORDED - 41

INDEXED - 41

94-37708-69

APR 28 1952

EX-23

b7c

[REDACTED]

94-37768-70

CHANGED TO

62-76332-14A3

 APR 8 1953

May 29, 1952

RECORDED - 134
EX-115

77-3776-71

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

FILE

ELI 2

My dear Senator:

el 7-1

Your letter of May 26, 1952, with enclosure, has been received.

I thought you might want to suggest to your correspondent that data in the files of the FBI is confidential. Accordingly, it will not be possible to be of assistance in connection with his request. No conclusion, of course, should be drawn that we do or do not have the desired data in view of our inability to be of assistance in this matter.

I am returning your enclosure to you.

With expressions of my highest esteem and best regards,

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

Enclosure

✓

[Redacted]

[Redacted]

[Redacted]

b7c

[Redacted]

- Tolson _____
- Ladd _____
- Malone _____
- Belmont _____
- Clegg _____
- Glavin _____
- Nichols _____
- Rosen _____
- Tracy _____
- Laughlin _____
- Ryan _____
- Tele. Rm. _____
- Holloman _____
- Gandy _____

MAILED 3
JUN 27 1952

BA 17 (1) JUN 27 1952

EDMUND MCKELLAR, TENN., CHAIRMAN
 CARL HAYDEN, ARIZ.
 RICHARD B. RUSSELL, GA.
 PAT MCCARRAN, NEV.
 JOSEPH C. O'MAHONEY, WYO.
 DENNIS CHAVEZ, N. MEX.
 BURNET R. MAYBANK, S. C.
 ALLEN J. ELLENDER, LA.
 LISTER HILL, ALA.
 HARLEY M. KILBORE, W. VA.
 JOHN L. MCCLELLAN, ARK.
 A. WILLIS ROBERTSON, VA.

STYLES BRIDGES, N. H.
 HOMER FERGUSON, MICH.
 GUY CORDON, OREG.
 LEVERETT SALTONSTALL, MASS.
 MILTON R. YOUNG, N. DAK.
 WILLIAM F. KNOWLAND, CALIF.
 EDWARD J. THYE, MINN.
 ZALES N. ECTON, MONT.
 JOSEPH R. MCCARTHY, WIS.

EVERARD H. SMITH, CLERK
 THOMAS J. SCOTT, ASST. CLERK

United States Senate

COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS

May 26, 1952

Mr. Tolson	✓
Mr. Ladd	✓
Mr. Nichols	✓
Mr. Belmont	✓
Mr. Clegg	_____
Mr. Glavin	_____
Mr. Harbo	_____
Mr. Rosen	_____
Mr. Tracy	_____
Mr. Laughlin	_____
Mr. Mohr	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Mr. E. Heman	_____
Miss Gandy	_____

(Y) ✓

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

b7c [REDACTED]

Dear Mr. Hoover:

I have received a request from one of my good friends for any information available on the persons in the enclosed list.

J.P.

In view of the fact that 57 are listed, it seems like an unreasonable request to make of the Bureau and also I do not know what your practice is. I understand that at times you make available to Senators, information which they need officially. However, this information would not be for my own use but for a man who happens to be a friend of mine. I have reason to believe that some of the information might be used publicly. I thought you should know this before deciding whether or not you could supply this information.

11 MAY 27 1952

With kindest regards, I am

Sincerely yours,

Joe McCarthy
 JOE MCCARTHY U.S.

McC:dt
 Enclosure

Let to McCarthy
5-29-52
 [REDACTED] b7c

RECORDED - 134
 EX-115
 127-37708-71
 20 JUN 12 1952

b7c [REDACTED]

July 17, 1952

12

47-1

Honorable Joseph R. McCarthy
National Naval Medical Center
Bethesda, Maryland

61R-2

Dear Joe:

I am very sorry to learn of your illness and want to extend to you my sincere best wishes that your operation was a complete success. I do hope you will exercise every precaution to insure your speedy recovery and that you will let me know if there is anything I can do to help.

With best wishes and kind regards,

Sincerely,

J. Edgar

NOTE: Salutation per Bureau Mailing List. Senator McCarthy is presently confined to the National Naval Medical Center and was operated on yesterday.

[Redacted]

Wife

RECEIVED HIAL
F B I
JUL 17 2 20 PM '52

94-37708-71X

RECORDED - 51 63-96332

JUL 24 11 52 AM '52

JUL 17 2 59 PM '52

U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE
DIRECTOR

- Tolson
- Ladd
- Nichols
- Belmont
- Clegg
- Glavin
- Harbo
- Rosen
- Tracy
- Egan
- Gurnea
- Harbo
- Mohr
- Winterrowd

COMM - FBI
JUL 17 1952
MAILED 20

JUL 31 1952

August 6, 1952

94-37708-71X1

RECORDED - 104 7-23-52

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

Dear Joe:

Thank you for your letter of July 30, 1952, extending congratulations on my Thirty-fifth Anniversary with the Department of Justice.

It was indeed thoughtful of you to think of me on this occasion, and I want you to know that I sincerely appreciate your kind remarks. Any success the FBI has had, however, is due in no small measure to the wholehearted support and cooperation which we have always received from such fine friends as you.

I am very happy to learn that you have been able to leave the hospital, and I do hope that you will take every precaution to insure your complete recovery.

With best wishes and kind regards

Sincerely,

J. Edgar Hoover

RECEIVED
AUG 6 2 36 PM '52
FBI
COMM. DIV.

NOTE: It was telephonically ascertained from Senator McCarthy office that he has now left the Naval Hospital at Bethesda, Maryland, and that mail could be sent to him at his office. Salutation per Bureau's mailing list, closing per letter written to Senator McCarthy 7-17-52 extending best wishes for a speedy recovery.

- Mr. Tolson
- Mr. E. A. Tamm
- Mr. Clegg
- Mr. Glavin
- Mr. Ladd
- Mr. Nichols
- Mr. Rosen
- Mr. Tracy
- Mr. Harbo
- Mr. Mohr
- Mr. Winterrowd
- Miss Gandy

[Redacted]

b7c

[Redacted]

b7c

MAILED 2
AUG - 6 1952

KENNETH McKELLAR, TENN., CHAIRMAN

CARL HAYDEN, ARIZ.
RICHARD B. RUSSELL, GA.
PAT McCARRAK, NEV.
JOSEPH C. O MAHONEY, WYO.
DENNIS CHAVEZ, N. MEX.
BURNET R. MAYSANK, S. C.
ALLEN J. ELLENDER, LA.
LISTER HILL, ALA.
HARLEY M. KILGORE, W. VA.
JOHN L. McCLELLAN, ARK.
A. WILLIS ROBERTSON, VA.

STYLES BRIDGES, N. H.
HOMER FERROUSON, MICH.
GUY CORDON, OREG.
LEVERETT BALTONSTALL, MASS.
MILTON R. YOUNG, N. DAK.
WILLIAM F. KNOWLAND, CALIF.
EDWARD J. THYE, MINN.
ZALE N. ECTON, MONT.
JOSEPH R. McCARTHY, WIS.

EVERARD H. SMITH, CLERK
THOMAS J. SCOTT, ASST. CLERK

United States Senate

COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS

July 30, 1952

Mr. Tolson	✓
Mr. Ladd	✓
Mr. Nichols	✓
Mr. Belmont	✓
Mr. Clegg	✓
Mr. Glavin	✓
Mr. Harbo	✓
Mr. Rosen	✓
Mr. Tracy	✓
Mr. Egan	✓
Mr. Gurnea	✓
Mr. Harbo	✓
Mr. Mohr	✓
Mr. Winterrowd	✓
Tele. Room	✓
Mr. Holloman	✓
Miss Gandy	✓

Dear Edgar:

The first few days after my operation I was somewhat incommunicado and so just learned that July 26th marked your 35th year with the Department of Justice. My congratulations are a little late, but none the less warm and sincere.

Actually, I feel that the congratulations should go to the American people for their good fortune in having J. Edgar Hoover as the head of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. They are to be congratulated on the fact that you have devoted your life to this most difficult and important task and have never in any way been influenced by politics but have kept above and beyond politics throughout your leadership of the Bureau.

No one need ever erect a monument to you. You have built your own monument in the form of the FBI -- for the FBI is J. Edgar Hoover and I think we can rest assured that it will always be.

With warmest personal regards, I am

Sincerely yours,

Joe McCarthy
JOE McCARTHY

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

~~EXPEDITE PROCESSING~~
AUG 4 1952

EX - 3
RECORDED - 152

AUG 13 1952

94-37708-71
9633

8-6-52
[Redacted]

b7c
[Redacted]

94-37708-72,73

CHANGED TO

63-96332-21X, 24X

APR 8 1953

15-1

OFFICE OF DIRECTOR
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Mr. Tolson	✓
Mr. Ladd	_____
Mr. Nichols	_____
Mr. Belmont	_____
Mr. Clegg	_____
Mr. Glavin	_____
Mr. Harbo	_____
Mr. Rosen	_____
Mr. Tracy	_____
Mr. Laughlin	_____
Mr. Jones	_____
Mr. Mohr	_____
Mr. Winterrowd	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Mr. Holloman	_____
Miss Holmes	_____
Miss Gandy	_____

Date Sept. 29, 19 52 Time 1:22PM

Senator Joseph McCarthy (R-Wisconsin) tele thru secretary

Phone No. _____

REMARKS

Mr. Hoover's absence from Washington was explained but the Senator declined to speak with anyone else.

The Secretary stated that it was a personal matter and she was assured the Director would be advised of the Senator's call immediately upon his return to the city.

1:50PM Mr. Ladd was advised of the above and he stated that the Senator had called his office also and that upon returning the Senator's call the Senator's secretary stated that Senator McCarthy had just left town. She further advised that he wanted to talk with the Director on a matter of a personal nature but she advised Mr. Ladd that the Senator would call him upon his return.

CC: Mr. Ladd

wfc

J

94-37708-73X

RECORDED - 76

OCT 6 1952

5-155

67 OCT 13 1952



C

b7c

November 5, 1952

PERSONAL

Honorable Joseph E. McCarthy
United States Senator
Appleton, Wisconsin

G. I. R. - 8

ac 7-1

Dear Joe:

I wanted to take this opportunity of dropping you a personal note and congratulating you upon your re-election to the United States Senate and to wish you a most successful term. The vote of confidence given by the people of your state must be a great satisfaction to you.

With expressions of my highest esteem and best regards,

RECORDED - 46

Sincerely,
Edgar
EX-106

44-37708-714

NOV 7 1952
137

NOV 5 6 15 PM '52
RECEIVED READING ROOM
FBI

NOTE: Letter per instructions of Mr. Nichols

NOV 5 6 15 PM '52
RECEIVED READING ROOM
FBI
DIRECTOR

- Mr. Tolson _____
- Mr. Ladd _____
- Mr. Nichols _____
- Mr. Belmont _____
- Mr. Clegg _____
- Mr. Glavin _____
- Mr. Harbo _____
- Mr. Rosen _____
- Mr. Tracy _____
- Mr. Egan _____
- Mr. Gurnea _____
- Mr. Hendon _____
- Mr. Pennington _____
- Mr. Quinn Tamm _____
- Mr. Nease _____
- Miss Gandy _____

MAILED 8
NOV 14 1952
COMM. FBI
ACK. 106

94-37708-75

CHANGED TO

62-96332-34X

APR 8 1953

BW

C

KENNETH MC KELLAR, TENN., CH.
 WIL. HAYDEN, ARIZ.
 RICHARD B. RUSSELL, GA.
 PAT MC CARRAN, NEV.
 JOSEPH C. O'MAHONEY, WYO.
 DENNIS CHAVEZ, N. MEX.
 BURNET R. MAYSANK, S. C.
 ALLEN J. ELLENDER, LA.
 LISTER HILL, ALA.
 HARLEY M. KILBORE, W. VA.
 JOHN L. McCLELLAN, ARK.
 A. WILLIS ROBERTSON, VA.

ETHEL B.
 HOMER FERGUSON, CH.
 GUY CORDON, GREEN.
 LEVERETT SALTONSTALL, MASS.
 MILTON R. YOUNG, N. DAK.
 WILLIAM F. KNOWLAND, CALIF.
 EDWARD J. THYE, MISSI.
 ZALES N. ECTON, MONT.
 JOSEPH R. MC CARTHY, WIS.

United States Senate
 COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS

November 14, 1952

EVERARD H. SMITH, CLERK
 THOMAS J. SCOTT, ASST. CLERK

- Mr. Tolson ✓
- Mr. Ladd ✓
- Mr. Nichols ✓
- Mr. Belmont ✓
- Mr. Clegg _____
- Mr. Glavin _____
- Mr. Harbo _____
- Mr. Rosen _____
- Mr. Tracy _____
- Mr. Laughlin _____
- Mr. Mohr _____
- Mr. Winterrowd _____
- Tele. Room _____
- Mr. Holloman _____
- Miss Gandy _____

The Hon. J. Edgar Hoover, Director
 Federal Bureau of Investigation
 Washington 25, D. C.

Joseph R. McCarthy

Dear Mr. Hoover:

Inasmuch as Senator McCarthy is not now in Washington, I am taking the liberty of acknowledging receipt of your letter of November 5, which has been forwarded to us from Appleton.

We do not expect the Senator back in the office until the latter part of this month. However, your letter will be called to his attention immediately upon his return. He will greatly appreciate your taking the time to write him, and will be deeply grateful for your good wishes.

Sincerely yours,

Ray Kiernan

Ray Kiernan,
 Administrative Assistant
 to Senator McCarthy

RK:dr

EXPEDITE PROCESSING
 NOV 19 1952

*No letter
 All
 [Redacted]*

94-37708-76

DEC 2 1952

RECORDED - 22
 EX-112

70 DEC 8 1952

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

- Mr. Tolson _____
- Mr. Ladd _____
- Mr. Nichols _____
- Mr. Belmont _____
- Mr. Glavin _____
- Mr. Harbo _____
- Mr. Rosen _____
- Mr. Tracy _____
- Mr. Laughlin _____
- Mr. Mohr _____
- Mr. Winterrowd _____
- Tele. Room _____
- Mr. Holloman _____
- Miss Gandy _____

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM : SAC, WFO

SUBJECT: U. S. SENATOR JOSEPH R. McCARTHY
INFORMATION CONCERNING

DATE: November 20, 1952

During a recent interview with United States Senator JOSEPH R. McCARTHY, Wisconsin, by Special Agent [redacted] in the Special Inquiry investigation of [redacted] Senator McCARTHY indicated he anticipated closer cooperation with and more extended use of the FBI and its facilities following the beginning of the new Congress. He said he realized that in the past it was not always to ones advantage to be seen talking to or associating with McCARTHY, but that he felt all this would be changed now with his re-election and the new Congress.

Senator McCARTHY advised Special Agent [redacted] that he was planning to confer with the Director of the FBI in the not too distant future relative to obtaining suggestions for prospective investigative personnel for his investigative committee.

The above is being furnished for your information.

b7c

b7c

[redacted]

Mr. Tolson
 Mr. Ladd
 Mr. Nichols
 Mr. Belmont
 Mr. Glavin
 Mr. Harbo
 Mr. Rosen
 Mr. Tracy
 Mr. Laughlin
 Mr. Mohr
 Mr. Winterrowd
 Tele. Room
 Mr. Holloman
 Miss Gandy

RECORDED - 79

94-37708-76X

~~162-96332-40~~

DEC 16 1952

EX-105
 DEC 17 1952
 10 11 35
 U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE

DEC 17 1952
 b7c
 DEC 17 1952
 U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE

NOV 28 1952

60 DEC 30 1952

RECORDED - FBI

December 1, 1952

copy sent

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. TOLSON

On November 28, 1952, Senator Joseph McCarthy called and stated he would become Chairman of the Senate Committee Investigating Governmental Operations and Expenditures. He stated he would be in need of a good staff and asked that I give some thought to recommending to him a number of competent investigators that he might consider for appointment to this staff. I would like to have this given prompt attention.

Very truly yours,

J. E. H.

Ne

John Edgar Hoover
Director

JEH:mpd

SENT FROM D. O.
TIME 12:30 PM
DATE 12-2-52
BY <i>wfe</i>

RECORDED - 28

INDEXED - 28

94-37708-77
DEC 5 1952

- Mr. Tolson _____
- Mr. Boardman _____
- Mr. Nichols _____
- Mr. Belmont _____
- Mr. Ladd _____
- Mr. Clegg _____
- Mr. Glavin _____
- Mr. Harbo _____
- Mr. Rosen _____
- Mr. Tracy _____
- Mr. Egan _____
- Mr. Gurnea _____
- Mr. Hendon _____
- Mr. Pennington _____
- Mr. Quinn Tamm _____
- Mr. Nease _____
- Miss Gandy _____

79 DEC 9 - 1952 286

REC 412

C

D

December 29, 1952

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

Dear Joe:

I want to extend to you my
heartiest congratulations for the belated
honors which the Marine Corps bestowed upon
you yesterday in the form of a Distinguished
Flying Cross and an Air Medal with four gold
stars for "heroism and extraordinary achieve-
ment."

Even though nine years have
elapsed since the deeds took place, never-
theless this is a much deserved recognition
and I know it is one which heartens many
of your friends.

With every good wish,

Sincerely,

(s) J. Edgar Hoover
Mailed by the Director

LBN:FML

gib

DEC 30 11 39 AM '52
U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE

RECEIVED
DEC 30 10 29 AM '52

RECORDED 120

94-37708-78

RECORDED-140

24 JAN 6 1953

8168

JAN 14 1953

- Mr. Tolson
- Mr. E. A. Tamm
- Mr. Clegg
- Mr. Glavin
- Mr. Ladd
- Mr. Nichols
- Mr. Rosen
- Mr. Tracy
- Mr. Harbo
- Mr. Mohr
- Mr. Winterrowd
- Miss Gandy

January 13, 1953

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. TOLSON

Yesterday afternoon, Senator Joseph McCarthy called to see me. The Senator stated that he wanted me to feel free at any time to contact him whenever I saw any activity of any member of his staff on the new committee of which he will be chairman, which I did not feel was in the best interests of good administration.

The Senator discussed generally the over-all plans which he has for carrying on the work of his committee and will, no doubt, be in contact with us from time to time.

Very truly yours,

J E H
John Edgar Hoover
Director

J E H:mpd

SENT FROM D. O.
TIME 10:27 AM
DATE 1-14-53
BY *jeh*

RECORDED - 32

JAN 19 1953
137

94-37708-79X
~~162-963324~~

- Mr. Tolson _____
- Mr. Boardman _____
- Mr. Nichols _____
- Mr. Belmont _____
- Mr. Ladd _____
- Mr. Clegg _____
- Mr. Glavin _____
- Mr. Harbo _____
- Mr. Rosen _____
- Mr. Tracy _____
- Mr. Egan _____
- Mr. Gurnea _____
- Mr. Hendon _____
- Mr. Pennington _____
- Mr. Quinn Tamm _____
- Mr. Nease _____
- Miss Gandy _____

60 JAN 28 1953 *fcf*

awk

W-1

u L R - 8

jk

FROM

DO-7

OFFICE OF DIRECTOR, FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

TO

OFFICIAL INDICATED BELOW BY CHECK MARK

Mr. Tolson _____
 Mr. Ladd _____
 Mr. Nichols _____
 Mr. Belmont _____
 Mr. Clegg _____
 Mr. Glavin _____
 Mr. Harbo _____
 Mr. Rosen _____
 Mr. Tracy _____
 Mr. Mohr _____
 Mr. Winterrowd _____
 Mr. Holloman _____
 Mr. Sizoo _____
 Miss Gandy _____

[Handwritten initials/signature]

[Handwritten initials/signature]



b7c

See Me _____
 Note and Return _____
 For Your Recommendation _____
 What are the facts? _____
 Remarks: _____

[Handwritten initials/signature]

RECORDED *[Handwritten]* 94-37703-79
 JAN 13 1953
[Redacted] *b7c*

53 FEB 4 1953

February 10, 1953

To: The Justice Department, D. C.
The FBI, D. C.

Joseph McCarthy 207-16

John
Since you are investigating so-called smear charges against Richard Nixon has not entirely too much time elapsed without your thoroughly investigating Nixon as well as his family's amazing income ability during the short time he was senator. I am sure millions like myself would like to know, for instance:

1. Where he got \$20,000 cash for the house in D.C.
2. Where he got the money for the Whittier house.
3. Where he got the money for expensive furnishings.
4. How his "poor" family was able to buy a farm and a house in Florida.
5. How his brother obtained a fabulous restaurant.

(all this in addition to living well and having all the comforts of life)

It was also brought out that Sen. McCarthy had in the neighborhood of \$100,000 in unidentified bank deposits. Just what, if anything, are your departments doing about these situations?

It is difficult to believe all this had the stamp of approval of Mr. Eisenhower but in fairness to all honest citizens and taxpayers these two, who condemn the loudest, should be immediately and thoroughly investigated.

Let's have some justice Justice Departments! ! !

cc: Associated Press

194-37708-✓
NOT RECORDED
86 FEB 18 1953
INITIALS ON ORIGINAL



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

23846

McCarthy Given 4 Medals For Heroic Deeds

WASHINGTON, Dec. 29—Senator Joseph R. McCarthy, Republican of Wisconsin, received today a Distinguished Flying Cross and an Air Medal with four gold stars for "heroism and extraordinary achievement" as a Marine Corps officer in the Pacific during World War II.

Col. John R. Lanigan, commander of the Fifth Marine Reserve District, presented the awards in the Senator's office. Mr. McCarthy, who is a reserve major in the colonel's command, got the medals for aerial combat missions he made as an air intelligence officer attached to a Marine bombing squadron during the Solomon Islands campaign in late 1943 and early 1944.

The six citations accompanying the medals were signed by Secretary of the Navy Dan S. Kimball in the name of President Truman. Senator McCarthy was a captain during the Solomons campaign.

He and Colonel Lanigan said that there was nothing unusual in the delay because records had to be checked thoroughly and each flight verified. The Senator added that he had made thirty combat flights during the period. The four gold stars were in lieu of additional Air Medals.

DEC 30 1952

N. Y. TIMES

COASTAL SECTION
RECEIVED

DEC 28 1952

U. S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE
F. B. I.

ENCLOSURE

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : THE DIRECTOR

FROM : D. M. Ladd *DL*

SUBJECT: ~~JEAN KERR~~,
Miscellaneous -
Information Concerning

DATE: February 27, 1953

Tolson	✓
E. A. Tamm	
Clegg	
Glavin	
Ladd	
Nichols	
Tracy	
Harbo	
Belmont	
Mohr	
Tele. Room	
Holloman	
Gandy	

C
C

b7
(c)

Reference is made to my memorandum of 2/24/53 reflecting a call from Senator Joseph McCarthy asking us to ascertain the whereabouts of [redacted] a wealthy man who was said to reside in Detroit and who owned the home in Honolulu where Jean Kerr suffered an accident about 2 years ago.

Mich. ILL. IL

The background on the Jean Kerr matter does not reflect further identification of [redacted] in so far as I could determine. I, therefore, called ~~Mr. Don Moore~~ at Detroit and asked him to attempt to identify this individual and discreetly ascertain his present whereabouts. Mr. Moore called back on 2/26 to advise that this is apparently [redacted] also known as [redacted] a [redacted] who lived in Detroit in 1936 and again in 1938, but left Detroit in the fall of 1951 for Chicago. This

[redacted]

I called Senator McCarthy on the afternoon of 2/26 and furnished him the above information, but pointed out to him that inasmuch as we did not have identification on the [redacted] in whom he is interested, we could not be sure this is the same man. Senator McCarthy said he would arrange to call [redacted] at Evanston, and there would be no problem as [redacted] is not attempting to evade service. The Senator said he would bear in mind that this may not be the same man and if there is any further problem he would get in touch with us.

This is for your information.

DL

AHB:CSH

DL

RECORDED - 18
INDEXED - 18

194-37709-80

MAR 2 1953

68 MAR 10 1953

b7c

[redacted]

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : The Director

DATE: February 24, 1953

FROM : D. M. Ladd

HONOLULU

SUBJECT:

JEAN KERR
MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION CONCERNING

Tolson	
Ladd	
Clegg	
Glavin	
Nichols	
Belmont	
Mohr	
Tele. Room	
Nease	
Gandy	

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(C)

At 4:40 P.M. on February 24, 1953, Senator Joe McCarthy called Belmont in the absence of Mr. Ladd.

He said that about two years ago in Honolulu Jean Kerr fell in an unlighted hallway and broke her hip and at that time Agents of the Bureau were very helpful to Miss Kerr and to the Senator. He said that the man who owned the premises is [redacted] a wealthy man who resides in Detroit and who also has the house at [redacted] (phonetic) Boulevard in Honolulu. He also has a residence in Florida.

Senator McCarthy said that he is endeavoring to locate [redacted] in order that he may be served with process in connection with this accident prior to the running of the three-year Statute of Limitations. He said that [redacted] is not evading process as he was fully covered by insurance.

Senator McCarthy wondered if our Detroit Office would be so kind as to ascertain the whereabouts of [redacted] and advise the Senator so that he could be appropriately served. I told the Senator we would see what we could do on this.

RECOMMENDATION:

It is recommended that I call Detroit and have them discreetly ascertain where [redacted] is at this time and advise the Bureau in order that Senator McCarthy may be informed.

AHB:WMJ

old
G.

b7C

[redacted]

RECORDED - 18
INDEXED - 18

194-37708-81

MAR 2 1953

68 MAR 10 1953

b7

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Nichols

DATE: March 18, 1953

FROM : M. [redacted]

SUBJECT: REQUEST FROM OFFICE OF SENATOR
JOE McCARTHY

Tolson	
Ladd	
Clegg	
Glavin	
Nichols	
Belmont	
Mohr	
Tele. Room	
Nease	
Gandy	

b7c

[redacted] of Senator McCarthy's office called on 3-16-53, to ask if the Director would suggest the name of some college which the daughter of a friend of Senator McCarthy might attend. The college must be "completely American" and non-denominational. The Senator is going to suggest the University of Houston, Houston, Texas.

UNIVERSITY OF HOUSTON: Not accredited by any nation-wide or regional accrediting association.

Controlled by District government - public control. Coeducational. Doctor of philosophy or equivalent degrees. Liberal arts and general with three or more professional schools. Enrollment 10,469. Bureau files reflect memo from SAC Houston 3-4-49, stating Communist Party in Texas was attempting to infiltrate University of Houston and organize a students branch on the campus.

[redacted] of the University told SAC about this. Nothing further on it. (100-3-39-337) Crime survey from SAC Houston, 11-21-47, listed University of Houston "Uptown Club" as a notorious place of amusement. (82-75147-19-37, page 33) University of Houston has had a Police Training School for many years and in 1945 the Bureau warned all Texas officers to make certain [redacted]

[redacted] "does not again" gain any foothold in his effort to conduct police training. (1-16-sub 121-3)

MARY WASHINGTON COLLEGE, Fredericksburg, Virginia:

G I. R. - 8

Accredited by Southern Association of Colleges and Secondary schools. Controlled by State government - public control. Undergraduate student body composed of women. Only the bachelor's and/or first professional degree. Liberal arts and general, terminal-occupational and teacher preparatory. Enrollment 1,159. Established in 1908 as a state, normal and industrial school for women. Actually began instruction in 1911. Bureau files contain no derogatory information on this college. Agent [redacted] wife graduated from this school. He says the school is now a part of the University of Virginia, it is non-denominational, has a beautiful campus, nice dormitories, excellent faculty and is located in a very historic old town. The graduates [redacted] has met are extremely well mannered and refined young ladies. The tuition is reasonable. [redacted] feels it is the best all-around college for girls in the East.

[redacted]

RECORDED-88

94-37108-82
MAR 24 1953

INDEXED-88

EX-112

68 APR 8 1953

b7c

b7c

March 18, 1953

THE GEORGE WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY, Washington, D. C.:

Accredited by Middle States Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools. Private; independent of church or state - private control. Coeducational. Doctor of philosophy and equivalent degrees. Liberal arts and general with three or more professional schools. Enrollment 9,541. (Education Directory, 1952-53) Bureau files reflect only one mention in subversive files. On 2-16-47, a Communist sponsored conference on Negroes was held on Georgia Avenue in Washington, D. C. There were 27 Communists present, mostly Negroes. One of the speakers, Bill Taylor, said the AYD and "veterans" had helped break down discrimination and segregation at George Washington University and emphasized the Negro should not lose the significance of these victories. The Afro American on 3-8-47, in a news item reported Negroes had been barred from the Lisner auditorium when the play "Ladies in Hades" opened under the auspices of the George Washington University Drama Group. (100-135-53-257X, pages 5, 13)

RECOMMENDATION:

That [redacted] in Senator McCarthy's office be called and advised that Mr. Hoover would be glad to recommend George Washington University as a coeducational school and Mary Washington College at Fredericksburg as a girls' school. Further data on each school can be furnished [redacted] from the information in this memo, if she desires it.

67

Miss [redacted]
advised
3/19/53

over

OK
H.

W

23548

94-39704-83

April 27, 1953

RECORDED-86

INDEXED-86

[Redacted]

b7(c)

Boulder, Colorado

Dear [Redacted]

I have your letter of April 15, 1953, and appreciate your kind comments concerning the efforts of the FBI.

While I would like to be of service, I am unable to comply with your request inasmuch as information in FBI files is confidential and available for official use only.

I thought you might like to know that Harvey Latuser was never employed as a Special Agent of the FBI. He did, however, assist this Bureau as an informant from June, 1950, until December, 1950, and was compensated for information furnished by him during that time.

Sincerely yours,
J. Edgar Hoover

John Edgar Hoover
Director

APR 27 4 11 PM '53

S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE

ADMITTED DIRECTOR

APR 27 4 01 PM '53

NOTE: Security Informant Desk advised that Harvey Latuser was a former confidential informant of this Bureau. That desk advised that the information which correspondent desires to verify has appeared in numerous newspapers throughout the country. FBI

- Tolson
- Ladd
- Nichols
- Belmont
- Clegg
- Glavin
- Harbo
- Rosen
- Tracy
- Gearty
- Mohr
- Tele. Rm.
- Mr. Holloman
- Miss Gandy

MAY 12 1953
 MAILED 16
 APR 28 1953
 COMM. FBI

REC'D BEHNSON

[Handwritten signature]

[Redacted]

b7c

23549

April 15, 1953.
Boulder, Colorado.

b7c

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

Dear Mr. Hoover:

Joseph P. McCarthy

I am a supporter of Senator McCarthy and am interested in
obtained your cooperation in documenting something which I have
read recently.

The Milwaukee Sentinel, on Aug. 20, 1952, published an
article entitled "Smear of McCarthy Plotted by 40 Reds". It
was located on Part 1, page 2, of that paper.

This article reported that Harvey Matusow, an undercover
agent of the F.B.I. until Jan., 1951, said that "the propaganda
phrase "McCarthyism" and the nationwide smear of Sen. McCarthy
was born in a secret meeting of 40 Communist Party leaders on
leading New York City newspapers back in March, 1950."

Of course, I wish to check with the F.B.I. to determine
whether this article is correct. I hope that you will send me
information as to whether the above statement from the Sentinel
is correct and whether such a meeting was ever attended by
Mr. Matusow or any other F.B.I. agent.

This article in the Sentinel has recently been denounced
as untrue by a student here at the University of Colorado.
Because I oppose Communist subversion, I feel that the article
might easily have a great deal of truth to it. I am writing
you to find out.

I wish to congratulate you and the F.B.I. for your fine
work in behalf of this country.

Sincerely yours,

[Redacted signature]

b7c

[Redacted address]
Boulder, Colorado.

b7c

RECORDED-86

94-39708-83

APR 30 1953

b7c

ack 4-21-53

[Redacted]

b7c

[Redacted]

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

FROM : Legal Attache, Havana, Cuba

SUBJECT: Senator JOSEPH McCARTHY
FOREIGN MISCELLANEOUS

DATE: May 11, 1953
Havana, Cuba

Mr. Harbo _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Tracy _____
Mr. Gearty _____
Mr. Mohr _____
Mr. Winterrowd _____
Tele. Room _____
Mr. Nease _____
Miss Gandy _____

(ja) 7-1

Information was received on 5-10-53 from [redacted] the Hotel Nacional, Havana, that Senator McCARTHY accompanied by his two investigators, SCHINE and COHN, was scheduled to arrive in Havana from Miami on that date on PAA Flight 454.

While checking passenger lists on another matter on 5-11-53, it was noted that the full wing arrived in Havana from Miami on PAA Flight 456 on 5-10-53:

[redacted]

ROY SOHN
JOE McCARTHY

G.I.R.-5
b7c

All the above gave the address of the Hotel Nacional.

On 5-11-53 [redacted], Associated Press correspondent in Havana, advised that he had interviewed Senator McCARTHY at the Hotel Nacional on that date. He said the latter indicated that he was in Havana largely for pleasure and also to handle a few "small matters." He said that he had seen some close friends of President BATISTA, and [redacted] said he also left the inference that he may have seen BATISTA himself. According to [redacted] the Senator was scheduled to return to Miami at 1:40 P.M. on 5-11-53.

In conversations with [redacted] on 5-11-53, he said that he had heard that Senator McCARTHY was in town but indicated that the Senator had had no contact with the Embassy.

The above is for the Bureau's information.

[redacted]

RECORDED-45

INDEXED-45

191-37700-24 [redacted] b7c
MAY 20 1953

51 MAY 29 1953

Piru, California
May 15th 1953.

u:

FBI:-

Gentlemen:-

I have written a note to Senator McCarthy and here is a copy:

Joseph R. [redacted]

It would be a damn good thing for you and the country if you would shut your mouth, quit spewing the rat gut stuff --go home and stay there. How the Senate can stand your stuff day in and day out is the wonder of this time. Surely the Senate has lost all respect for itself--when one of their number can base all his efforts on false accusations--half baked truths etc.

We have enough trouble in this world without your efforts, at least the kind you belch out about innocent people.

I agree with all that Atlee says about our government- he is good enough to say you are not the standard by which Britain judges us.

RECORDED - 91
INDEXED - 91

[redacted]

b7c

Age: 65

Piru-Calif.

44-3270

19 MAY 27 1953

I am not a person of importance--but McCarthy might take it upon himself-- to have his friends remove me from my job--- I am 65 years old and need the money. But if you want to investigate me -- I have lived here nearly 32 years--and I am damned if I will swallow the stuff McCarthy puked without protest.

70 JUN 22 1953

[redacted]
b7c

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. TOLSON

DATE: June 22, 1953

FROM : L. B. NICHOLS

SUBJECT: JOSEPH D. MAZZEI
Internal Security - C

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

Reference is made to the Director's statement "If this is not true, we should get someone like [redacted] or [redacted] to nail it as untrue" in regard to testimony by the above-captioned that he reported a plot to kill McCarthy to the FBI. b7c

At 10:45 this morning, [redacted] after Inspector McGuire had been in touch with him, called Wick in my office and said that on the TV program "Ask Washington" this morning at 11 a.m., on Channel 4, NBC, WNBW, he will use the statement not attributed to the FBI that there is no evidence to indicate that Mazzei ever reported this to the FBI.

[redacted] said he did not know quite how to handle the authority for this statement but he would by some means lead around to the fact of the apparent unreliability of Mazzei and state the question somewhat in this manner "Does the panel think this may be a publicity stunt?"

b7c [redacted]

CC - Mr. Ladd
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Jones

JUN 22 1953
21

b7c [redacted]

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR
FROM : CLYDE TOLSON
SUBJECT:

DATE: June 18, 1953

[redacted] called concerning the testimony of Joseph Mazzei. He wanted me to know that before they brought Mazzei before the committee they cleared with the Jenner and the Velde Committees and that these committees understand the situation and do not plan to call Mazzei.

[redacted] then stated that Senator McCarthy was somewhat concerned about his personal safety in view of the developments. I told him that I could not give him any advice in this matter except to state that I thought it was most undesirable to publicize threats of this kind because to do so will merely put in the mind of some moron to personally attack Senator McCarthy. He asked whether I thought he should have an armed guard and I told him that was a matter they would have to decide but, frankly, it is almost impossible to protect anyone by guards if someone really wants to instigate such an attack. He indicated the publicity in this matter was not his idea and he clearly indicated that it was more or less of a publicity stunt to bring this information out in the form of testimony before the committee.

CT:DSS

cc hadd
Nichols

M
b7
c1

[redacted]

✓

JUN 19 3 00 PM '53

JUN 22 1953

b7c
[redacted]

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Tolson
FROM : L. B. Nichols

DATE: June 20, 1953

SUBJECT: JOSEPH D. MAZZEI
TESTIMONY JUNE 18, 1953
BEFORE SENATE INVESTIGATING SUBCOMMITTEE

pl
Name _____
Date _____
Time _____
Initials _____

At 11:55 a.m. today [redacted] of the McCarthy Committee called long-distance from Coraopolis, Pennsylvania and talked with [redacted] in my office. He stated McCarthy had sent him to Pennsylvania for the purpose of subpoenaing [redacted] and the wife of Mazzei to appear before the Subcommittee next week as witnesses.

[redacted] Surine explained he understands that [redacted] and [redacted], and others known to these two men, Mazzei and [redacted] attended a second party meeting at which the plot to kill McCarthy was discussed. Efforts will be made by the Subcommittee to subpoena all persons present at the second meeting.

[redacted] said he received a call last night, 6-19-53, from Mazzei in which the latter said he had been interviewed by SAC Hallford yesterday afternoon. He told [redacted] that on refreshing his recollection on the date the initial meeting took place, he now believes he testified incorrectly. Mazzei's testimony reflects this meeting took place in December, 1952; [redacted] said [redacted] now feels it took place in December, 1951. The Committee said [redacted] is much concerned lest this discrepancy in date will open attacks upon Mazzei's creditability as a witness in the Pittsburgh Smith Act case.

[redacted] said that Senator McCarthy undoubtedly would talk to either you or me about this matter on Mazzei's testimony early in the week.

[redacted] suggested he give a copy of Mazzei's testimony to SAC Hallford today, and [redacted] told him this would not be necessary. Arrangements were made through [redacted] to pick up a copy of the testimony at Room 101 of the Senate Office Building today, and this was done and furnished to [redacted]

CC - Mr. [redacted]
CC - Mr. [redacted]
(2) CC - [redacted]

V. JBZ

JUL 22 1953

b7c

b7c

[Handwritten mark]

[redacted]

[redacted]

TO: MR. TOLSON

June 24, 1953

FROM: L.B. NICHOLS

SUBJECT: [REDACTED]

I ran into Senator McCarthy at dinner on the evening of June 23. The Senator stated that he was going to call the Director. He thinks he has now made a lot of progress in building up the Committee Staff, that he is easing [REDACTED] out and, in fact, is getting some of the Texas oil men to get up a job for [REDACTED] to get him out of the Committee completely.

He stated that he will make [REDACTED] the Staff Director, that [REDACTED] is very experienced, has a dominant personality and will be able to control the situation so far as the Committee is concerned, and he knows this will be highly pleasing to the Director.

JOSEPH P. MCCARTHY

It told the Senator that, quite frankly, while we had never expressed ourselves publicly, it was difficult for us to forget some of the activities of [REDACTED] during the days of the Dies Committee when we were fighting with our backs to the wall, and further there had been instances wherein we had contacted [REDACTED] and shortly thereafter seen items in the papers.

McCarthy was very much taken back by this and stated he had been led to believe by [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] that [REDACTED] was close to the Bureau and the Bureau held [REDACTED] in high regard.

I told the Senator that we had never expressed ourselves on the point, that naturally we would subordinate our feelings on those fighting Communism but that he, McCarthy, should be cautious about [REDACTED] issuing press releases, as during his period with the Dies Committee he was issuing them with great frequency.

McCarthy said that he certainly was sorry to get this reaction and that he would be very cautious.

I do know that [REDACTED] is close to [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] in fact, has been a bulwark for the anti-Communist writers in New York City. I think that we should give [REDACTED] a chance and when he does take over as Staff Director, I think we should keep our guard up but at the same time, see if he has changed his ways.

cc: Mr. Ladd
Mr. Belmont

(Let me see what we have on [REDACTED] first. H.)

LEN:erm

94-37708-
NOT RECORDED
148 JUL 20 1953

57
C

Vertical line and markings on the left margin.

Vertical text on the right margin.

10

THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

July 31, 1953

Director

94-37705 ✓

HENRY GREENSPUN

This is to advise that Senator Joseph McCarthy contacted the Bureau on July 28, 1953, and requested that he be furnished with any public information which could be made available concerning the editor of the newspaper in Las Vegas, Nevada, namely, Henry Greenspun.

[REDACTED] was furnished to Senator McCarthy on July 29, 1953.

Attachment:

- 1 - Mr. William P. Rogers
Deputy Attorney General (With attachment)

[REDACTED]

ORIGINAL FILED IN

63 AUG 12 1953

TO: MR. BELMONT
FROM: D.M. LADD
SUBJECT: HENRY GREENSPUN

July 28, 1953

Senator Joseph McCarthy called and requested that he be furnished with any public information which could be made available concerning the editor of the newspaper in Las Vegas, Nevada, namely, Henry Greenspun. He stated he had been convicted of smuggling, as best he could find out.

[REDACTED] It is suggested a copy of this be furnished to Senator McCarthy and that a memorandum be prepared to the Attorney General, with a copy to Mr. Rogers, telling them of the request and of the action taken.

Attachment

DML:CSH

194-37708-✓
NOT RECORDED
8 AUG 4 1953

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Boardman
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn
Mr. Nease
Tele. Room
Mr. Holloman
Miss Gandy

TO : MR. NICHOLS

DATE: Aug. 24 1953

FROM : M. A. Jones

Joseph P. McCarthy

SUBJECT: DIRECTOR'S STATEMENT re
SENATOR MCCARTHY, WRC NEWS

Co

An employee of this Section noted that Three-Star Extra News, Ray Henle reporting, carried the Director's statement re Senator McCarthy.

There was a reference to major news items, returning prisoners, etc., and "What J. Edgar Hoover says about Senator McCarthy." The commercial followed, major news was expanded upon, and the question "What does J. Edgar Hoover say about Senator McCarthy?" The answer, in substance, was as follows: The No. 1 G-man today told a reporter of a San Diego paper that McCarthy was an ex-Marine, an amateur boxer, and Irish, and that he couldn't be pushed around. The Director was not passing judgment on any committees, but said that investigative committees do a good job. He was asked how long he had known McCarthy and said only since he has been a Senator. He has come to know him officially and personally. He considers the Senator a friend and believes the Senator so considers him. He said McCarthy was earnest and honest and had many enemies, because when you attack subversives you are going to be the victim of extreme criticisms. The Director said he knew, and added that when that type of criticism ceased coming his way, he'd consider that he was slipping.

RECORDED - 58

INDEXED - 58

194-21118-86
AUG 27 1953

EX-130

79 SEP 2 - 1953

b7c

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

AIR MAIL

Mr. Tolson	
Mr. Ladd	
Mr. Nichols	
Mr. Belmont	
Mr. Clegg	
Mr. Glavin	
Mr. Harbo	
Mr. Rosen	
Mr. Tracy	
Mr. Egan	
Mr. Gurnea	
Mr. Hendon	
Mr. Pennington	
Mr. Quinn	
Mr. Nease	
Mr. Gandy	

SAC, SAN FRANCISCO

8/21/53

Transmit the following Teletype message to:

DIRECTOR, FBI

AIRTEL

AM-REG

DAILEY PEOPLE'S WORLD, IS-C. [REDACTED] THE PACIFIC PUBLISHING FOUNDATION, 590 [REDACTED] FOLSOM ST., SF, PUBLISHERS OF THE DPW NEWSPAPER, HAS ISSUED A THIRTY-ONE PAGE PAMPHLET ENTITLED "MC CARTHY . THE MAN . AND THE ISM," BY JOSEPH MORTON. THIS PAMPHLET IS A CRITICISM OF THE METHODS, TECHNIQUES AND POLITICAL ASPECTS OF SENATOR MC CARTHY. THE PAMPHLET FURTHER DEALS WITH BUSINESS TRANSACTIONS OF SEN. MC CARTHY. THE LAST PAGE OF THE PAMPHLET INDICATES THE TRUTH CAN BE OBTAINED ABOUT SEN. MC CARTHY BY DISTRIBUTING COPIES OF THIS PAMPHLET TO FRIENDS, NEIGHBORS AND UNION BROTHERS. PAMPHLET ATTACHED.

WHELAN

Encl.-1

97-27

cc: 100-34166 [REDACTED]

cc: LOS ANGELES, SAN DIEGO, HONOLULU (ALL AM-REG.)

RECORDED & INDEXED - 94-37708-87

81 AUG 24 1953

101-103

AIR MAIL

Mr. Belmont

DO: MR. BELMONT AND SUPERVISOR [REDACTED] DOM. INTEL. DIVISION

JOSEPH R. MC CARTHY

memo Director
sent 8/27/53

W
OR

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

79 SEP 17 1953

44-37108-87

P.S. You can help spread the truth about McCarthy and his Ism by distributing copies of this pamphlet, and by getting your friend or neighbor or union brother to do the same. Better yet, any organization you belong to can order the pamphlet in quantity.

The price range is:

- Up to 50 copies—5 cents per copy post-paid.
- From 50 to 500—4 cents per copy post-paid.
- From 500 up—3 cents per copy plus shipping charges.



Send your order, with money enclosed, to:

PACIFIC PUBLISHING FOUNDATION

500 Polson Street

San Francisco, 5, Calif.

McCARTHY

•
the
Man
•



and the Ism

PRICE 5c

By Joseph Morton

PUBLISHED BY
The Pacific Publishing Foundation
222 Fulton Street
San Francisco, 5, California



I. Saint or sinner

A new word has been added to the language of American politics—McCarthyism. A new figure has emerged on the political scene, with seemingly vast powers, equal to, some say, or greater than the President's. It's Joseph Raymond McCarthy, junior United States Senator from Wisconsin, depression Democrat turned Republican.

A jet-propelled politician who gives the appearance of leaving a chain of atomic explosions in his wake, McCarthy's rise has been swift and spectacular. Elected to the Senate in 1946 at the age of 37 he gained momentary prominence as the man who beat the aging Young Bob LaFollette, since a suicide. Then McCarthy sank into that peculiar oblivion reserved for freshmen Senators. In 1950 he emerged from obscurity with the loudest anti-Communist whoop and holler of them all, and he has been going ever since.

Where is McCarthy running? What is this ism that has been joined to his name?

The answers have been many—and varied and conflicting. With its special judgment day finality, Time Magazine (Oct. 22, 1951) pronounced him a demagogue. "Joe, like all



GERALD L. K. SMITH

"Every patriotic American should pray for Sen. McCarthy . . ."

effective demagogues, found an area of emotion and exploited it," said Time. "No regard for fair play, no scruple for exact truth hampers Joe's political course."

Equally certain, but contrary, was Look Magazine's expert on McCarthy, William S. White, who wrote (June 16, 1953): "Of all, he is no demagogue, and it is a great and common mistake to so consider him."

Two writers for The New York Post (September, 1950) described McCarthyism as "a . . . discernible condition—an atmosphere of suspicion in which men become willing to sacrifice traditional American Constitutional safeguards . . . a kind of Political Murder Inc.—or, better, Smear Inc.—run by a cynical and calculating operative."

But Gerald L. K. Smith, anti-Semitic hate merchant who has been working at it longer than most, exclaimed in his publication, The Cross and the Flag (November, 1952): "God

bless Sen. Joseph McCarthy. Every patriotic American should pray for and work with and encourage Sen. Joseph McCarthy."

Conde McGinley, a lesser Smith imitator, also invoked God in his sheet, Common Sense (April 1, 1952): "Those Americans who wish to . . . enjoy Christian worship as they see best should thank our good Lord for . . . Joe McCarthy."

But the Rev. Adam Clayton Powell of New York's Abyssinian Baptist Church offered no thanksgiving. In a sermon on July 5, 1953, he warned that McCarthy's activity should be a reminder that "this is the hour of the antichrist."

A method and a spearhead

A comprehensive definition of McCarthyism was attempted in Political Affairs (June, 1953), "A Theoretical and Political Magazine of Scientific Socialism," which said:

"It is a technique of the Big Lie . . . which seeks to effect a state of national paralysis by a . . . mounting stream of fantastic lies revolving around the central lie that our country is endangered by an 'internal and external red menace' . . ."

"McCarthyism is a method . . . of terror and frameup, of character assassination and guilt by association. Its victims are bullied and smeared. And those who refuse to be brow-beaten, it seeks to destroy. . . ."

"It is a spearhead . . . a fascist detachment . . . an instrument of compulsion and pressure, designed to counter and paralyze popular resistance, to . . . prepare the ground for fascism and to force the nation along this path . . . Within the framework of the present situation, it seeks to propel the Eisenhower government ever more to the right and transform it into a fascist regime. It strives to create a mass base without which fascism cannot come to power. . . ."

At the opposite end of the political spectrum is Rebecca West, British writer whose defense of McCarthyism originally written for British consumption was reprinted by the big business U.S. News & World Report (May 22, 1953). She wrote: "He (McCarthy) is a lawyer . . . endowed with enormous ambition and considerable ability, who has not the faintest idea how to use his gifts in harmony with the established practices of civilization. . . ."

Just an exuberant boy, it would appear, with slightly over-active anti-Communist glands.

Let's take a closer look at McCarthy and his lam, and see which of the conflicting judgments is closest to the truth.

II. The man

A typical McCarthy anecdote concerns his appearance at Badger Village, housing project for married veterans enrolled at the University of Wisconsin.

His speech over, McCarthy invited questions. One veteran asked, "Why do you wear built-up shoes?"

After a moment's hesitation, McCarthy swiftly reached down, took off a shoe, and held it aloft so that the audience could see its strange shape and metal frame.

"TB tell you why I wear this shoe," he shouted. "It's because I carry 10 pounds of shrapnel in this leg!"

An embarrassed silence hushed the audience. The dramatic display stunned his listeners, and for the moment it probably occurred to none that 10 pounds of shrapnel might be more than any human leg could contain, and still perform its function even with built-up shoes.

As a matter of cold record there isn't an apothecary's weight of shrapnel in either of McCarthy's legs.

One foot was slightly injured while he was with the Marine Corps during World War II. But it was far from the smoke of battle and the burst of shrapnel. The injury was incurred aboard the Navy seaplane tender *Chandeleur* during a "King Neptune" initiation for someone crossing the equator for the first time. Even McCarthy couldn't wangle a Purple Heart for that although he tried.

McCarthy's war record is a thing of wonder—and dispute.

In his first official autobiography for the Congressional Directory (1947), the Senator wrote:

"In June of 1942 applied for enlistment in Marine Corps as buck private and was later commissioned; was assigned to Marine aviation as a ground officer, and later qualified as a tail gunner and had 17 official missions in the South Pacific, participating in strikes over Rabaul, Kahlia, Suva, Munda,

Raisina, and other Jap airfields; served 30 months of active duty. . . ."

By 1949, he grew more modest and the total entry in the Congressional Directory about his war record read:

"In June of 1942 enlisted in the Marine Corps, and was assigned to Marine aviation; served 30 months of active duty."

(No more mention of being a buck private or tail gunner; no more listing of air missions.)

By 1950, the war record was dropped completely, and his three-line autobiography was confined to two incontrovertible facts: he was born, he was elected to the U.S. Senate.

There was reason for this self effacement. By 1950, facts about McCarthy's war record had leaked out.

McCarthy, then a circuit court judge in Wisconsin, did apply for enlistment in the Marine Corps on June 2, 1942—but not as a buck private; he requested a commission. On Aug. 12, he was accepted into the Marine Corps—but not as a buck private; he was sworn in as a first lieutenant.

He did ship overseas to the South Pacific, but not as a tail gunner. He was an intelligence officer with a scout-bombing squadron. In that capacity he went along on air missions occasionally and occupied the rear gunner's seat.

Whatever else he might have done on those missions, he did get his picture taken, and sent back to the states for extensive exploitation in his unsuccessful bid for a U.S. Senate seat in 1944. The photo was used to glamorize McCarthy as "Tail-Gunner Joe."

A medal for "Tail-Gunner" Joe

McCarthy's belated receipt of the Distinguished Flying Cross on Dec. 29, 1952, almost eight years after he was mustered out, created a minor uproar. Again the available facts are conflicting.

Ostensibly anyone who had flown 20 missions was eligible for the medal. But McCarthy's autobiography in the 1947 Congressional Directory mentioned no more than 17 missions. According to Drew Pearson, who said he examined the Navy's files, McCarthy claimed 32 missions in his formal application for the medal, but the records show only nine.

Still citing official files, Pearson said McCarthy originally applied for the award on mustering out, but was turned down.

A reapplication in 1952, when McCarthy had become a political power, was approved in August of that year, but for some unexplained reason the actual award was held up until December.

There is no dispute, however, that McCarthy found politics more to his liking than Marine Corps service—especially when the war reached the critical stage in the Pacific.

In the spring of 1944, after only eight months in the South Pacific, McCarthy arranged for a "leave of absence" to return to Wisconsin as "Tail-Gunner Joe" and run against incumbent Republican Senator Alexander Wiley.

He lost the primary, but somehow never found his way back to the war front. He knocked about Marine bases in California, and in October, 1944, again asked for a political "indefinite leave"—this time to run for re-election as circuit judge.

The Marine Corps decided it was time McCarthy made up his mind whether he wanted to be a politician or a Marine officer. As a public official, he could resign from the Corps. He did. On Feb. 20, 1945, he was relieved from "active duty," and on March 29, 1945, he "resigned under honorable conditions."

Early in 1945, it should be remembered, the European phase of the war was drawing to a close, and a grim, bloody conflict was expected in the Pacific. Actually, when McCarthy quit the war in October, 1944, after eight months in the combat zone, the general belief was that the REAL war in the Pacific was still to come.

Out of such stuff, McCarthy and his colleagues have tried to create the legend of the Senator as a "War Hero."

The case of the missing records

McCarthy's lack of scruple was evidenced when he served as circuit judge at Appleton, Wis. from 1939 to 1942, before joining the Marines.

His judicial career was climaxed in a suit of the Wisconsin department of agriculture against the Quaker Dairy Co. for alleged violation of the state milk marketing law.

Judge McCarthy ruled for the dairy company and dismissed the suit. When the state's attorneys appealed to the state supreme court, it was discovered the record was incomplete. Judge McCarthy's comments in dismissing the suit were missing.

The search was on, and Judge McCarthy hopefully sug-

gested that missing portions of the record would turn up. But they didn't, and after several days McCarthy filed an affidavit admitting he had directed the court stenographer to destroy the stenographic notes of his opinion.

In its reversal of McCarthy's decision, the state supreme court severely reprimanded him.

"Ordering destruction of these notes was highly improper," the state court held. ". . . The destruction of evidence under these circumstances could only be open to the inference that the evidence destroyed contained statements of fact contrary to the position taken by the person destroying the evidence."

In less pompous language, the court drew the inference that McCarthy was lying, and had destroyed evidence that could prove it.

Oddly enough, this is the man who is supposed to be leading a crusade for the moral regeneration of America.

The buck is quicker than the eye

McCarthy's ways with money are a bookkeeper's nightmare. An inveterate stock market gambler, a juggler of bank accounts, reticent about divulging sources of his income, not too particular about where he gets the stuff so long as it's money, the Senator seems to regard an income tax return as a battle of wits with the tax collector, and the stakes being whatever he can get away with.

With McCarthy refusing to cooperate and throwing brickbats every step of the way, a Senate Elections Subcommittee worked for 14 months through the maze of the Senator's financial affairs, and finally issued a 400 page report, filled with facts, dates, figures.

Among choice items uncovered were:

- While a member of the Senate Banking Committee and its subcommittee on sugar, McCarthy received the endorsement of a \$20,000 note from Russell M. Arundel, Washington lobbyist for the Pepsi-Cola Company. This was in 1947, when sugar was subject to rationing and price controls, and Pepsi-Cola was striving to end controls. The Senate committee observed:

"His acceptance of a \$20,000 favor from the Washington representative of the Pepsi-Cola company at the very time he was attacking the government for its manner of handling sugar control makes it difficult to determine whether some-

for McCarthy was working for the best interest of the government, as he saw it, or for Pepsi-Cola."

• While a member of the Senate Banking Committee, which had jurisdiction over RFC and federal housing agencies, and after a stint on a Joint Congressional Committee on Housing, McCarthy received a \$10,000 "fee" from Lustron Corp., pre-fabricated housing concerns financed by RFC loans.

McCarthy received the \$10,000 for 7,000 ghost written words to which he affixed his signature. That's about \$1.45 a word, which is better, as some have pointed out, than the \$1 a word Winston Churchill got for his war memoirs. Significantly, Lustron, so generous in subsidizing McCarthy's literary venture, was in turn generously subsidized by the RFC, which McCarthy could influence by virtue of his membership on the Senate Banking Committee.

Lustron received seven RFC loans, totaling \$37.5 million between June 30, 1947, and August 29, 1949, and then it went broke. When its affairs were liquidated in 1950, the reputed loss to the government (and the taxpayers) was a cool \$30 million.

Explanation and a question

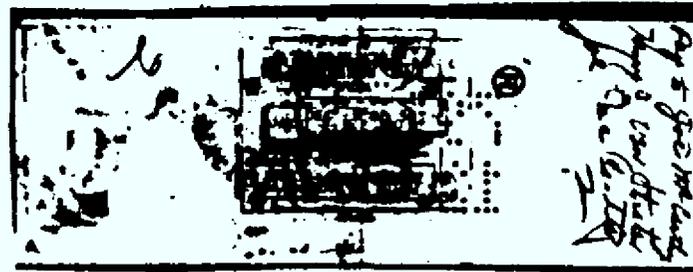
McCarthy's explanation of the Lustron deal was that he wrote his costly literary work for the unselfish purpose of acquainting veterans with housing regulations. However, selfish publishing houses wouldn't print the work because they didn't think it would sell. Finally, he turned to Lustron which proved public spirited enough to pay him \$10,000 for the enlightenment of home-seeking veterans.

You may accept that explanation, or wonder as the Senate committee wondered:

"How can Senator McCarthy justify acceptance of a \$10,000 fee from Lustron, which in effect, was a fee being paid out of public funds, at a time when Lustron's continued operations and financing depended entirely upon the RFC, and which agency, in turn, was dependent upon the Congress and, more particularly, the Senate Banking and Currency Committee, of which he was a member, for its continued operation and authority?"

• There is evidence that McCarthy used money, given him to fight "communism," for profitable speculation on the soy bean market through a dummy "front."

The facts are: Early in September, 1950, McCarthy received a \$7,000 check from Mrs. Arvilla Bentley and a \$3,000



Tell-tale check endorsed over to Sen. McCarthy by Henry J. Van Straten returns \$10,000 of "anti-Communist" money used to clean up \$17,500 in less than a month in soy bean speculation.

check from Alvin M. Bentley. Both checks, together with \$500 in cash, were used to open a savings account in McCarthy's name with the National Savings & Trust Co., Washington, D.C.

The Senate Committee said it had "reason to believe that the special account was opened . . . as a depository of funds received for anti-Communist activities." This belief received confirmation from Bentley who said he offered his \$3,000 to the Senator to fight Communism.

However, on Sept. 29, 1950, about three weeks after the special account was opened, \$10,000 was withdrawn at McCarthy's direction, and transmitted to Henry J. Van Straten, a long-time friend of McCarthy. Van Straten, in turn, deposited the \$10,000 with Wayne Hummer & Co., brokers, and began to speculate in soy bean futures.

In less than a month, Van Straten cleaned up \$17,500 on McCarthy's \$10,000.

The Senate Committee was impelled to inquire:

"Was the \$10,000 Van Straten commodity speculation ac-

trally for the benefit of Senator McCarthy, or a partnership account?

"Why would Senator McCarthy speculate with funds advanced to him for his anti-Communist drive, or loan such funds to a friend for speculative purposes . . . ?

"Did Senator McCarthy have confidential information with respect to the trend of the soy bean future market?"

(This latter question was prompted by the fact that the Commodity Exchange Authority of the Department of Agriculture had just concluded an investigation of the soy bean market, and presumably any knowledge secured through the investigation would give a speculator the inside track.)

The Senator is secretive

• So brusque and bluff in other matters, McCarthy's shy reticence about the source of his funds reached a point that apparently violated state and federal income tax laws.

The Senate committee found that between Jan. 1, 1948 and Nov. 12, 1952, \$172,623.18 was deposited by McCarthy (whose Senate salary was \$12,500 a year). Of the sum deposited, a total of \$59,592.52 was not identified as to source, including approximately \$19,000 deposited in cash.

During the same period, Ray Kiermas, McCarthy's administrative assistant and landlord, banked \$96,921.26, of which \$44,908.43 (including \$29,230 in cash) was not identified as to source.

In addition, the subcommittee found that a total of \$39,900.80 was paid off on a bank loan from funds of unknown origin.

Adding it all, \$144,501.84 in income by McCarthy and Kiermas is unaccounted for as to source. Since the Senate committee had access to income tax returns of both gentlemen, the only inference is that they did not report the source, and such concealment violates the letter of state and federal income tax laws.

• McCarthy's relatives are financial magicians, as wonderfully generous as they are unaccountably rich.

In 1944, when McCarthy made his unsuccessful bid for a U.S. Senate seat, his campaign committee reported income of \$19,808.95. Of this \$17,600 was listed as having come from three relatives—Howard McCarthy, a brother; Tim McCarthy, father, and Roman Kornely, brother-in-law.

Brother Howard, a farm auctioneer, was down for \$10,600, although his gross income for that year was \$4,412. Brother-in-law Kornely was credited with \$3,000, and he was a store clerk making about \$2,000 a year. Father Timothy was listed for \$4,000, and he had filed a state income tax return just once in his life, and then only for \$2.62.

The Senate committee noted a curious sequence of facts. Every time a relative made a generous contribution to the 1944 campaign, it turned out that shortly before McCarthy had withdrawn sums approximating that amount from his profits on stock market speculation.

"It might appear possible that the \$17,600 allegedly contributed by Senator McCarthy's relatives were, in fact, personal expenditures of Senator McCarthy," the committee suggested cautiously.

This cautious suggestion was reinforced by the remarkable change when McCarthy made his successful race for the Senate in 1948. Either McCarthy had become more discreet, or his relatives had grown terribly poorer, or they simply lost interest in his political fortunes.

At any rate, contributions listed from relatives totaled only \$703.74 in 1946 as contrasted with \$17,600 two years earlier. Brother Howard, who was supposed to have coughed up \$10,600 in 1944, tossed in a mere \$49.50 in 1946.

(It is not totally irrelevant that Wisconsin law places a limit of \$5,000 on what a candidate may personally expend to further his election.)

The sum of the man

McCarthy's military record and his claims to being a war hero simply prove him to be a four-flusher. His record on the bench shows he's not above dealing from the bottom of the deck. His financial manipulations reveal that he is prone to mix politics with profitable business, and is not one to look for the pedigree of a fast buck.

To all unpleasant disclosures about him, McCarthy has one stock answer: "Communist smear." This answer breaks down into two parts: (1) the Communists have announced their opposition to McCarthy and McCarthyism; (2) anyone who speaks unkindly about McCarthy or the lam is, therefore, paralleling the Communist party line, and hence is, at worst, a traitor, or at best, a dope.

Although McCarthy has declared that refusal to testify

before his committee is an admission of guilt, he himself turned down offer after offer to explain his financial manipulations before the Senate committee investigating charges filed against him by Senator William Benton. Instead, he sent a series of poison pen notes, each with the same refrain. Typical samples of his replies to the committee's painstaking collection of factual data follow:

(Oct. 4, 1951): "I am sure you realize that the Benton type of material can be found in The Daily Worker almost any day of the week and will continue to flow from the mouths and pens of the camp-followers as long as I continue my fight against Communists in government."

(May 11, 1952): "The Communist party, which is also doing an excellent job of exposing the evils of McCarthyism, has repeatedly proclaimed that no stone be left unturned in the effort to remove McCarthy from public life."

It's a handy little item

How does that explain the \$10,000 "fee" from Lastron or the \$20,000 "favor" from Pepsi-Cola or those wonderful relatives, so convenient for bookkeeping purposes? It doesn't explain those manipulations, and that's what makes McCarthy's brand of "anti-Communism" so remarkable. Behind its facade anything goes.

Others have tried the racket, but McCarthy has been its most successful practitioner. Rep. J. Parnell Thomas was a potent "anti-Communist" but went to jail for shaking down his office staff for kickbacks. Rep. Andrew J. May was a consistent "anti-Communist," too, but he went to jail for taking bribes.

Shrewder than the others, more ruthless, and emerging at more opportune time, McCarthy has come closest to realizing the full potential of "anti-Communism," and has thus not only advanced his own fortunes, but given his name to a sinister political power that he did not create, but which he has managed to exploit with the greatest adroitness.

III. The political power

McCarthy likes to tell this story about himself. After a violent broadside against the State Department, he was greeted in the Senate cloakroom by Senator John W. Bricker (R-O.) who said:

"Joe, you're a real a.s.b. But sometimes it's useful to have a.s.b.s around to do the dirty work."

The anecdote is essentially more revealing than tons of stuff published about McCarthy. The Senator's fondness of the story might indicate that he has a keener insight into his own power than most of his critics. McCarthy became a power because influential people needed an S.O.B. around "to do the dirty work."

This explains McCarthy's relation with the Eisenhower Administration. In some of its aspects, this relationship brings to mind the refrain of an old-time popular song:

*"You made me love you,
I didn't wanna do it."*

That is an especially apt theme song for Gen. Eisenhower's performance during the 1952 election campaign. Some of the chronology is instructive.

On Aug. 22, interviewed at Denver, Eisenhower said he is "not going to campaign for or give blanket endorsement to anyone" who proceeds in a manner that is "not decent, right, just or fair." But, added the general, if McCarthy won the Republican primary in Wisconsin he would be supported "as a member of the Republican organization."

He did not approve of "character assassination," said Eisenhower, and reporters noted he rose from his chair, his face flushed, and stepped from behind his desk when someone mentioned the name of Gen. George Marshall. McCarthy had, in effect, accused Marshall of treason.

"George Marshall," Eisenhower intoned, "is one of the patriots of this country."

On Sept. 10, the day after McCarthy carried the Republican primary, Eisenhower replied with a terse "no comment" when asked if he would support McCarthy.

In early October, less than a month later, the coy reserve was gone. Eisenhower campaigned through Wisconsin, and Time magazine reported: "As the train rolled across Wisconsin, McCarthy was very much in evidence." Eisenhower and McCarthy shared the train platform and the plaudits.

The harshest words the general could find for the former Marine captain were: "The purposes that (McCarthy) and I have in mind of ridding the government of the incompetents, the incompetents, and, above all, the subversive and disloyal are one and the same. Our differences, therefore, have nothing to do with the end result we are seeking. The differences apply to method."

Having won, McCarthy could afford to be condescending. "I thought General Eisenhower handled the situation pretty well," he told reporters.

Later, McCarthy introduced Eisenhower at the Milwaukee Arena as "a great American who'll make a great President." Eisenhower responded by making his major "anti-Communist" campaign speech. Deleted from an early draft of the speech was a reference to McCarthy's attack on Gen. Marshall.

The former Chief of Staff had surrendered to "Tail-Gunner" Joe. The Republican high command had decided that McCarthy's "dirty work" was useful in a campaign year.

How "undermine" became "infringe"

More ignominious was the battle of the Greek ships. Again the sequence of events is instructive.

MARCH 28 (1953) — By-passing the Eisenhower Administration, Sen. McCarthy announced that Greek owners of 242 merchant ships had concluded an agreement with him to break off all trade with North Korea and the China mainland.

MARCH 30—Mutual Security Director Harold E. Stassen angrily accused McCarthy of interfering with the nation's foreign policy and "undermining" the Administration's efforts to curb shipments to "iron curtain" countries.

APRIL 1.—Secretary of State John Foster Dulles had lunch with McCarthy. According to United Press, Dulles

warned McCarthy of the dangers of meddling in foreign affairs and McCarthy promised to cooperate "in the future."

APRIL 2—President Eisenhower, Associated Press reported, "scoffed at any idea that Sen. McCarthy's dealings with Greek shipowners are a threat to U. S. foreign policy."

APRIL 3—A penitent Stassen said he was "happy" about the way President Eisenhower had handled the ruckus over McCarthy's deal. Stassen agreed "cheerfully." Associated Press observed, that Mr. Eisenhower was right in suggesting "infringe" might have been a happier word than "undermine" in describing effects of McCarthy's deal on foreign policy.

Burn books—who, me?

McCarthy fared better yet in the furor over book-burning.

On June 14, President Eisenhower denounced the "book burners" in a speech at Dartmouth College. It was generally assumed the jab was aimed at McCarthy, but drawing on his college boxing experience and feeling a little more sure of his footing, McCarthy counter-punched.

"He couldn't very well have been referring to me," McCarthy told reporters. "I have burned no books." He said he had read Eisenhower's speech and that "it's impossible to know to whom he was referring."

Then McCarthy landed the haymaker. He pointed out that removal or destruction of any books in U. S. overseas libraries was ordered and executed by the State Department.

"Obviously he (Mr. Eisenhower) agrees with what his Cabinet officers are doing, or he would countermand their orders," McCarthy went on.

"I'm happy that the Administration apparently agrees with me and is removing them (the books)."

McCarthy could afford to be happy. He had instigated the book-burning but it was the Administration that supinely carried it out in practice.

Small wonder that New York Times Correspondent William S. White can report from Washington: "Highly placed and sophisticated men arriving in Washington from abroad—not excepting cabinet ministers—often ask anxiously about McCarthy before inquiring about the President of the United States."

Or, that a prominent British statesman, former Prime Minister Clement R. Attlee can say on the floor of Parlia-

ment: "Sometimes one wonders which is the most powerful, the President or Senator McCarthy."

Yet, constitutionally and politically, there is no doubt that the President commands vastly greater power than McCarthy. Why then does the Administration put up with these apparent humiliations? An answer that makes sense is the classroom remark, "But sometimes it's useful to have S.O.B.'s around to do the dirty work." It's also useful to have an "S.O.B." as a lightning rod to deflect popular indignation from the things the Administration is doing, at a somewhat slower pace than McCarthy would like to see them done.

McCarthy's dirty work serves to browbeat and confuse potential sources of effective opposition to the Eisenhower Administration. It serves to create an atmosphere in which disagreement with the most reckless, the most warlike foreign policy can be branded treason. It serves to impose intellectual conformity and sterility, and thus choke off any challenge to the wisdom of Big Business or its apostles.

Picture of a method

A vivid description of the McCarthyite technique, as it might affect schools, was given by Mrs. Agnes Meyer, a director for the National Citizens Commission for the Public Schools and wife of the publisher of The Washington Post, in an address to the 79th convention of the American Assn. of School Administrators on Feb. 17, 1953. She said:

"The plan is to expose any teachers who look suspicious and may even be guilty of Communist affiliations. Then with the support of an aroused public opinion behind them, our Congressional inquisitors will attack any or all professors whose opinions they dislike.

"That will be the moment when McCarthy will move into the building to do his stuff. As in the past, he will produce his professional ex-Communists such as Budenz to say that Professor X was known to them as a fellow-Communist. Before the poor man can recover from the shock, his name will flame in every headline, his college branded as harboring Communists and encouraging communism. Financial contributions will fall off at once. Faculty morale will be shot to pieces. . . ."

Mrs. Meyer's account is terrifying, but it's only hypothetical, some might say. A real case in point, however, is the experience of James Wechsler, editor of The New York Post.

Long, long ago, when he was young, Wechsler was for a short time a member of the Young Communist League. He quit the league, and from that time on became an "anti-Communist" with all the special venom of the apostate. Indeed, Wechsler complains that he was an "anti-Communist" long before McCarthy, and even now is more effective at it.

That's an argument Wechsler and McCarthy can resolve themselves, but the pertinent fact here is that The New York Post has also gunned for McCarthy, and this got under the Senator's skin. So, he summoned Wechsler before his Senate committee for the McCarthy treatment.

Shadow over the press

The performance was so raw that Editor & Publisher, ultra-conservative mouthpiece of the newspaper industry, protested:

"The line of questioning (of Wechsler by McCarthy) leaves the impression that any newspaperman whose opinions do not happen to coincide with the Senator's, or who happens to criticize an anti-Communist, may be called before his committee for a grilling on his editorial views or those of his paper. He might even be labelled a Communist by the committee chairman. . . ."

"The Senator has every right to attack The Post, its editor, or any other newspaper or newspaperman. But we think it is an abuse of his position, and a dangerous precedent, to use the forum of his investigating committee to accuse an editor of subservience to the Communist cause because that editor's writings are not to his liking. . . ."

Freedom of the press might be a sensitive spot to some, but McCarthy has employed the same blackmail technique in every field he has invaded, and with particular success in electioneering. He is justly credited with "red-baiting" Millard E. Tydings, an ultra-conservative Maryland Democrat, out of the U. S. Senate. And a Look magazine article estimated: "It can be said of him, as it can be said of no other Senator, that (he) had at least some direct hand in the election, since 1950, of eight to 10 members of the U. S. Senate."

In each instance he was the S.O.B. called in to do the "dirty work," and he did it with ruthless effectiveness, thus enhancing his own power and capacity for intimidation.

IV. Charity for some

Some represent McCarthy as cynical and ruthless, devoid of compassion. But McCarthy has shown himself a humanitarian on occasion. Somehow, the occasion has always been *an* some fascist enemy of the U.S. in World War II was in able.

McCarthy's bitterness toward our Allies in World War II seems to be balanced by his sweetness toward Nazis and their agents in the U.S.

Thus, in December, 1949, McCarthy wrote a letter urging a parole for William Dudley Pelley, pro-Nazi propagandist convicted of sedition during World War II.

Pelley was head of the Silver Shirts, which derived its inspiration from Adolf Hitler's Brown Shirts, and paid the Nazi masters the compliment of distributing their hate-the-Jews tracts in the U.S.

McCarthy was not concerned just with an imitator; he came to the rescue of the original when he interceded in behalf of 43 Nazi SS troops, found guilty of murdering American GI's taken prisoner at Malmedy during the Battle of the Bulge, the last, desperate offensive Nazi action in December, 1944. American GI's who survived testified that the Nazis took the prisoners out in the snow and machine-gunned them death. One GI testified that "during the killing the SS *ops* seemed to be in a hilarious mood and seemed to be enjoying their work."

Somehow, McCarthy's compassion and concern for fair play were aroused when these Nazi killers were sentenced to die for their crimes. He barged into a Senate Armed Services Committee investigation of the military trials given the Nazis, virtually took over the probe although he was not a committee member; made sly insinuations against Jewish ef-

ficers involved in the original inquiry into the Malmedy massacre, and generally acted as defense attorney for the Nazis.

When Kenneth F. Ahrens, one of the 13 survivors of the Malmedy massacre, was called to testify, McCarthy cried out that this was an attempt "to inflame the public" and create "a Roman holiday."

McCarthy's crowning performance was a demand that American military personnel who testified be subjected to a "lie detector" test. Former Sen. Raymond E. Baldwin (R-Conn.), chairman of the probe, turned down the demand, declaring that McCarthy "has apparently accepted the unsupported affidavits of German SS troopers, some of whom were unquestionably guilty of the cold-blooded murder of numerous American prisoners of war and helpless civilians, as against the sworn testimony of American officers and military personnel."

The committee completed its inquiry, wrote a report rejecting McCarthy's charges of foul play against the Nazis, but the Nazi killers escaped execution; their death sentences were commuted.

No wonder McCarthy is the darling of the unreconstructed Nazis in the country, the pro-fascist hate groups, the professional anti-Semites, that so-called lunatic fringe that operates in the shadows of American politics.

Some of his best friends . . .

McCarthy's intervention in behalf of the Malmedy Nazis was secured by Walter Harnischfeger, wealthy president of a Milwaukee corporation that bears his name. Harnischfeger was described by The New York Post as "the sort of man who was impressed by Hitler before the war, advocated a negotiated peace with Germany during the war, played a major role in a national German relief society as soon as the war ended."

Harnischfeger, on the record, is also the sort of man who denounced the U.S. denazification program in Germany as worse than "anything Hitler ever did . . . even . . . Dachau," notorious concentration camp.

Harnischfeger was a generous contributor to Merwin K. Hart, notorious anti-Semite, and through Hart the thread leads to that whole coterie of hate mongers who crucified the late Franklin D. Roosevelt, and play on every base prejudice in American life.

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

DATE: August 27, 1953

FROM : Mr. D. M. Ladd *DL*

SUBJECT: SENATOR JOSEPH R. McCARTHY
INFORMATION CONCERNING

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

✓
NR

SYNOPSIS:

Publishers of "Daily People's World" have issued 32-page pamphlet entitled "McCarthyism: the Man and the Ism," which is highly critical of McCarthy's previous record, his methods, and his motivations. Pamphlet follows Communist line re McCarthy.

RECOMMENDATION:

None. For your information.

RECORDED-14 **94-37708-88**

DETAILS:

By airtel dated August 21, 1953, captioned "Daily People's World; Internal Security - C," the San Francisco Office forwarded to the Bureau a copy of a 32-page paper-bound pamphlet entitled "McCarthy: the Man and the Ism," written by Joseph Morton and published by the Pacific Publishing Foundation, 590 Folsom Street, San Francisco, California. This firm publishes the "Daily People's World," west coast Communist daily newspaper.

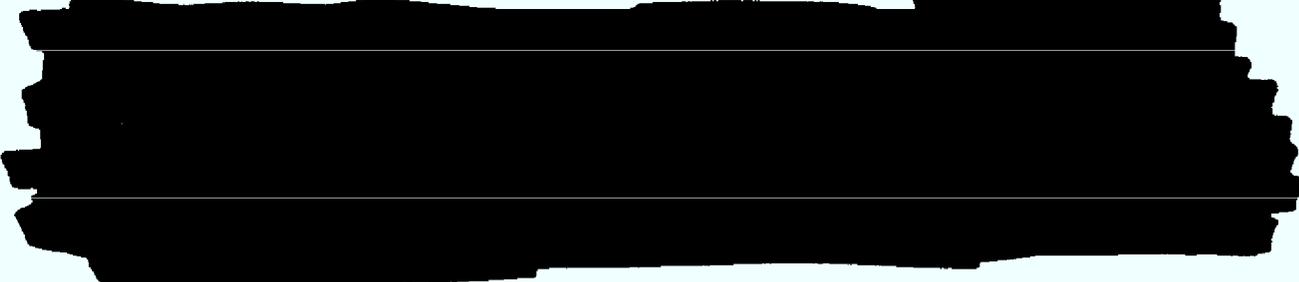
cc: Mr. Nichols
cc: Internal Security Section

cc: [REDACTED]

65 SEP 10 1953

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 94-37708-88

The author of this pamphlet, Joseph Morton, 



The pamphlet written by Morton, which is evidently being printed in quantity since it is advertised at 3 cents per copy in orders "from 500 up," consists of a strenuous attack upon Senator McCarthy personally as well as upon his methods and motivations.

The pamphlet deals in some detail with McCarthy's wartime military service, his record as a circuit court judge in Wisconsin, and his allegedly dishonest financial dealings and stock market speculations following his election to the Senate in 1946. The report of the Senate Elections Subcommittee, which investigated charges against McCarthy filed by former Senator William Benton of Connecticut, is quoted extensively. It is concluded, among other things, that McCarthy has been shown to be a "four-flusher" as regards his military record, a judge who is "not above dealing from the bottom of the deck," and a senator who is prone "to mix politics with profitable business, and is not one to look for the pedigree of a fast buck."

McCarthy's anti-Communist investigations, the pamphlet declares, are aimed at imposing "intellectual conformity and sterility" on the American people, creating an atmosphere "in which disagreement with the . . . most warlike foreign policy can be branded treason," and choking off any challenge to "the wisdom of Big Business. . ." The pamphlet compares McCarthy with Hitler and condemns McCarthy's methods as "an affront to democracy, an expression of impatience with the democratic method, and an attempt to stifle free discussion. . ."

At the same time, it is asserted that "McCarthyism" is not an "individual" or isolated trend, but a "social phenomenon" which is a logical outgrowth of such "repressive" laws as the Smith Act, the Taft-Hartley Law, the McCarran-Walter immigration act, the Internal Security Act of 1950, etc.

The pamphlet concludes by citing the growing opposition to McCarthy on the part of American labor unions, church leaders, educators, and minority groups. "A united, militant crusade of democratic Americans can stop McCarthyism in its tracks," the pamphlet declares. "The stakes are big -- democracy or fascism." However, it is strongly suggested that the success of the anti-McCarthy forces depends upon the ability of these forces to recognize the "gimmick" of anti-Communism employed by McCarthy and to "cut through the fog of McCarthyite 'anti-Communism'."

In effect, the pamphlet, which is in accord with the present Communist Party, USA, propaganda line, endeavors to discredit all anti-Communist efforts by discrediting Senator McCarthy.

A copy of this memo is designated for the Internal Security Section for information.

F.2. S

9

RECORDED-52

94-37707-99

INDEXED-52

EX-125

August 26, 1953

[Redacted]

Ludlow, Massachusetts

Dear [Redacted]

May I take this opportunity to express my appreciation for your kind letter of August 25, 1953.

Your generous comments are most gratifying and encouraging. I sincerely hope that we in the FBI may always merit your confidence.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

MAILED 2
SEP 1 1953
COMM - FBI

RECEIVED - DIRECTOR
FBI
U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE
AUG 31 10 54 AM '53

~~cc Boston with copy of incoming~~

NOTE: No data in Bufiles could be identified with [Redacted] No street number is given for respondent in directories.

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

RECEIVED READING ROOM
FBI
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58 SEP 14 1953

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RECEIVED DIRECTOR

U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE

AUG 31 10 54 AM '53

RECEIVED - NICHOLS
U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE

AUG 26 3 11 PM '53

RECEIVED DIRECTOR

U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE

AUG 26 1 35 PM '53

MR. JONES
1 57 PM '53

AUG 26 9 27 AM '53

RECEIVED DIRECTOR

U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE

Mr. John E. Howard
Head of F.B.I.
Washington, D.C.

Dear Sir,

I wish to express my deep

gratitude for your kind

friendly expressions of confidence

and interest in the investigation

of the case and especially the

changes you made in the

McCarthy RECORD-5274-37708-89

copy of your letter. Please and

thank you very much.

EX-135
SEP 1 1953

[Handwritten signature]

Aug 25 '53

MAIL ROOM
TELETYPE UNIT
RECORDS SECTION
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
TRAINING SECTION
GENERAL INVESTIGATIVE DIVISION
IDENTIFICATION DIVISION
LABORATORY
LEGAL COUNSEL
PLANNING AND ADMINISTRATION
PROPERTY SECTION
RECORDS SECTION
TRAINING SECTION

Millions of Americans, I'm sure
will feel grateful and heartened
by your statements - coming as
it does from one of our most
admired, respected and outstanding
citizens.

Thank you again from the
bottom of my heart and God bless you.

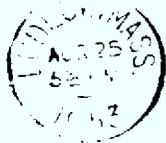
I've hoped and prayed that you
would openly make some statement
in support of Senator McCarthy, for
some time. Now I am satisfied
Respectfully yours

Alden St. Ludlow, Mass.

expressions of confidence for what
he is trying so hard to do, in the
face of such great odds and terrible
smears and criticism directed toward
him by his enemies and critics, -
will go a long way in encouraging
him not to give up.

The open support given the
several committees and their
chairmen, including Senator McCarthy
by you, Mr. Hoover, will go a
long way to encourage the fight
against the communists and subversives
in the government and elsewhere

RECORDS
CHECKED
ES. 11/17/55
AUG 26 1955
[Signature]



J. Edgar Hoover
F. B. I. Director.
Ninth and Pennsylvania Ave.,
N. W.
Washington 25.
D. C.

RECORDED-52

INDEXED-52

100-377-1-71

EX - 112

August 28, 1953

[Redacted]
Englewood, New Jersey

Dear [Redacted]

Thank you very much for your kind letter of August 24, 1953.

I was highly pleased to read your generous comments, and I sincerely appreciate your thoughtfulness in writing in this regard. Your expression of confidence is most gratifying.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

RECEIVED
U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE
AUG 31 9 50 AM '53

~~cc - Newark, with copy of incoming~~

NOTE: No data in Bufiles could be identified with [Redacted]

[Redacted] h
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- Tolson _____
- Ladd _____
- Nichols _____
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- Clegg _____
- Glavin _____
- Harbo _____
- Rosen _____
- Tracy _____
- Gearty _____
- Mohr _____
- Winterrowd _____
- Tele. Room _____
- Holloman _____
- Sizoo _____
- Miss Gandy _____

MAILED 2
SEP 1 1953
COMM - FBI

53 SEP 14 1953

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FBI
AUG 28 6 42 PM '53
[Redacted] 670
[Redacted]

TRUE COPY

b7c

[REDACTED]
Aug. 24, 1953

Dear Mr. Hoover,

Speaking for my family, many relatives & friends, we want to congratulate you most heartily for your support of Senator McCarthy in the wonderful job he is doing to rid our country of subversives.

We have been amazed & often dejected by many reports from Washington concerning the good Senator & have realized that the "political hide" of many individuals was far more important than the welfare of their country.

Thank God you had the great courage to come out in his defence! It was good to hear a high public official - held in high esteem by his fellow countrymen - voice the same sentiments which have been felt right along by most loyal Americans.

May God grant you many more years of outstanding service to your country.

Respectfully,

/s/ [REDACTED]

b7c

[REDACTED]
Englewood, N.J.
Aug. 24, 1953

Dear Mr. Hoover,

Speaking for my family, many relatives & friends we want to congratulate you most heartily for your support of Senator McCarthy in the wonderful job he is doing to rid our country of subversives.

We have been amazed & often dejected by many reports from Washington concerning the good senator. We have realized that the "political hide" of many individuals was far more important than the welfare of their country.

Thank God you had the great courage to come out in his defence! It was good to hear a high public official - held in high esteem by his fellow countrymen - voice the same sentiments which have been felt right along by most loyal Americans.

May God grant you many more years of outstanding service to your country.

Respectfully,
[REDACTED]

9/28/53
b7
C

RECORDED-52 194-37708-90

EX-112 12 SEP 4 1953

RECORDED-52

INDEXED-52

94-37747-71

EX-125

August 28, 1953

[Redacted]

New York, New York

Dear [Redacted]

I have received your letter of August 24, 1953, and want to take this opportunity to let you know that I appreciate the interest which prompted you to write me.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

NOTE: The only information in Bufiles which might be identifiable with correspondent reflects that in 1949 a [Redacted] wrote the Director from Montreal, Canada, inquiring about the International Exchange Club. He was given a files confidential reply. (62-60527-32698)

b7c

[Redacted]

- Tolson _____
- Ladd _____
- Nichols _____
- Belmont _____
- Clegg _____
- Glavin _____
- Harbo _____
- Roare _____
- Tracy _____
- Gearty _____
- Mohr _____
- Winterrowd _____
- Tele. Room _____
- Holloman _____
- Sizoo _____
- Miss Gandy _____

MAILED 2
SEP 1 1953
COMM - FBI

58 SEP 16 1953

SEARCHED
SERIALIZED
INDEXED
FILED
VIM

RECEIVED DIRECTOR
AUG 31 10 53 AM '53
U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE
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AUG 28 6 41 PM '53
RECEIVED READING ROOM
U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE

b7c [Redacted]

TRUE COPY

August 24, 1953

b7c

[REDACTED]
New York City,
N.Y.

Mr. John Edgar Hoover,
The Federal Bureau of Investigation,
The United States Dept. of Justice,
Washington,
D.C.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

Although I have long felt that Senator Joseph McCarthy has been doing this nation and its people a great public service in the face of seemingly unjust criticism, I have been one of the many "sheep" who have failed to say so in a loud voice because of timidity in the face of public opinion.

Therefore, it was gratifying to read your endorsement of him in today's New York Herald Tribune.

I thank you, Sir.

Respectfully yours,

b7c

/s/ [REDACTED]

August 24, 1953,

NEW YORK CITY,
N.Y.

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

MR. JOHN EDGAR HOOVER,
THE FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION,
THE UNITED STATES DEPT. OF JUSTICE,
WASHINGTON,
D.C.

DEAR MR. HOOVER:

ALTHOUGH I HAVE LONG FELT THAT SENATOR JOSEPH P. McCARTHY HAS BEEN DOING THIS NATION AND ITS PEOPLE A GREAT PUBLIC SERVICE IN THE FACE OF SEEMINGLY UNJUST CRITICISM, I HAVE BEEN ONE OF THE MANY "SHEEP" WHO HAVE FAILED TO SAY SO IN A LOUD VOICE BECAUSE OF TIMIDNESS IN THE FACE OF PUBLIC OPINION

THEREFORE, IT WAS GRATIFYING TO READ YOUR ENDORSEMENT OF HIM IN TODAY'S NEW YORK HERALD TRIBUNE.

I THANK YOU, SIR.

RESPECTFULLY YOURS,

[Redacted Signature]

mail
8-28-53
[Redacted]

RECORDED-52

EX-125

104-37708-71

37 SEP 4 1953

SEP 26 1953

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

JOSEPH R. Mc CARTHY

Dear Mr. Hoover; Congratulations
to you on your honest and
upright praise of
Senator Joseph R. McCarthy.
We can always count on you to
know and appreciate a good

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

RECORDED-19 794-37708-92
EX-125 SEP 4 1953

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incomplete signature.
[Redacted]
b7c

58 SEP 14 1953

Copy by asd

OFFICE OF DIRECTOR
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

- Mr. Tolson ✓
- Mr. Ladd ✓
- Mr. Nichols ✓
- Mr. Belmont
- Mr. Clegg
- Mr. Glavin
- Mr. Harbo
- Mr. Rosen
- Mr. Tracy
- Mr. Gearty
- Mr. Jones
- Mr. Mohr
- Mr. Winterrowd
- Tele. Room
- Mr. Holloman
- Mr. Sizoo
- Miss Holmes
- Miss Gandy

Dear Mr. Hoover: Congratulations to you on your honest and upright praise of Senator Joseph R. McCarty.

We can always count on you to know and appreciate a good honest upright American patriot when you meet and see them.

Keep up your good work
Blessing and Good Luck follow you always.

[Redacted]
Brooklyn, N. Y.

b7c

Who is the file
To be filed
signature
[Redacted]

b7c

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Nichols

DATE: August 21, 1953

FROM : ~~M. A. Jones~~

Joseph R. McCarthy

SUBJECT: Book Review
~~"McCarthy - THE MAN, THE SENATOR, THE 'ISM'"~~
by Jack Anderson and Ronald ~~Man~~

- Tolson _____
- Belmont _____
- Mohr _____
- Nease _____
- Glavin _____
- Harbo _____
- Rosen _____
- Tracy _____
- Gandy _____
- Winters _____
- Tele. Room _____
- Holloman _____
- Sizoo _____
- Miss Gandy _____

SYNOPSIS

This book would appear to be a hatchet job on Senator McCarthy. From the first paragraph "where a dark figure suddenly appears" the authors strive to depict the Wisconsin Senator as a sinister figure--a man obsessed by personal ambition; a man "too preoccupied with hunting headlines to spend much time on the Senate floor;" a man "worst Senator of all 96," whose power has frightened and silenced many of his colleagues.

A comprehensive review of the book is attached.

RECOMMENDATION:

None. For information only.

ENCL

Attachment

~~_____~~ b7c

RECORDED-19
INDEXED-19

94-37708-93

b7c ~~_____~~

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Nichols

DATE: August 21, 1953

FROM : M. *Wagner*SUBJECT: Book Review
"McCARTHY - THE MAN, THE SENATOR, THE 'ISM'"
by Jack Anderson and Ronald W. MayTolson _____
Ladd _____
Nichols _____
Belmont _____
Clegg _____
Glavin _____
Harbo _____
Rosen _____
Tracy _____
Gandy _____
Winterrowd _____
Tele. Room _____
Holloman _____
 Sizoo _____
Miss Gandy _____DETAILS

"McCarthy - The Man, The Senator, The 'IsM'" is bitterly anti-McCarthy. The job done on the Senator would appear to parallel the type of thing which Lowenthal did to the FBI. It is a compendium of truth, falsehood and innuendo linked so subtly that it is almost impossible to separate one from the other.

REFERENCES MADE TO MR. HOOVER AND THE FBI:Page 73:

The authors state that "real, live Communists in government were hard to find." The Eightieth Congress had already dragged the river bottom of the Democratic administration. "The FBI had also maintained a constant vigilance against Communists infiltrating into the government; and every federal department and bureau had sifted its employees through a loyalty screen." . . . "But of all the government departments, probably the most security-conscious had been the State Department."

Page 189:

With reference to 108 State Department cases on which there was prejudicial information, the authors say: "The hostile GOP committee bloodhounded all 108 cases, searching for tracks of Communism that might embarrass the Democratic administration. But only 57 of the original 108 persons were still employed in the Department; and most of those had been pronounced loyal after FBI investigations."

Page 191:

In attempting to show how unreliable McCarthy is, the authors say: "For example, Joe said of another case: 'He was recommended for the position by an individual who is listed by the FBI as a principal in a Soviet espionage case,' though the 1948 report had identified the person who made the recommendation as a 'suspect' in an espionage case."

Page 198:

In discussing McCarthy's "private Gestapo" the authors says: "Heading up this far-flung organization was Don Surine, a former FBI investigator. Surine was fired from the FBI in 1950, after it was learned that he was consorting with a buxom Baltimore

Attachment

LIR:mbk

ENCLOSURE

94-37708-93

Memorandum to Mr. Nichols

August 21, 1953

Page 198 continued:

beauty, whom he was supposed to be investigating on a white-slavery charge. It was only a dispute, Surine testified, 'over the question of the development of an informant which involved my taking a practical means to a desired end.' A few weeks later, he turned up as Joe McCarthy's chief operative."

Page 200:

The Swiss Court, in accusing the American Negro, Charles Davis, of maintaining a political intelligence service, states that information secured was turned over to Senator McCarthy. "McCarthy transmitted a part of the information to the United States Federal Bureau of Investigation."

Page 204:

"Of McCarthy's controversial list of 204, only 46 were on the State Department payroll in February, 1950, when he addressed the worried ladies of Wheeling. All 46 had survived full field investigations by the FBI and had been cleared by State's own loyalty and security board."

Page 210:

With regard to Senator McCarthy's charges against Edward Posniak, the authors say: "After Senators McMahon and Morse took sides with Posniak, Joe came up with a document which he said was a secret FBI report showing Posniak to be a Red agent. This was news to the FBI, which investigated and found the document to be an out-and-out forgery. Disturbed over this, G-man J. Edgar Hoover sent two agents around to talk it over with McCarthy; but the Senator declined to discuss the matter and ordered his staff not to answer the FBI's questions. It struck the authors of this book that forging an FBI document ought to be against the law; so one of them asked J. Howard McGrath, then the Attorney General why the Justice Department did not prosecute the case. 'We don't want to take a party out of McCarthy' was the answer."

Page 213-214:

Regarding proof of his charges against Lattimore, "Joe said it could all be found in the FBI files. Ordinarily, this would have been a safe gambit, because the FBI files had always been shut tight to outsiders. It had been the announced policy of President Harry Truman and FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover not to open the files, even to snooping, subpoena-armed Senators.

Memorandum to Mr. Nichols

August 21, 1953

Page 213-214 continued:

"But there was nothing in the rules to prevent G-man Hoover from examining his own files and reporting back to Congress. On the witness stand, he repeated the warning that opening his dossiers would result in 'complete collapse' of FBI procedures and would dry up its sources; besides, he said, the files contained unchecked rumors and idle gossip. But he testified that he had gone over the Lattimore file himself and could state that it contained no evidence to back up McCarthy's charges. And he made available to members of the Tydings sub-committee a summary of all the information the FBI possessed on Lattimore.

"Badly shaken, Joe recovered in time to issue a statement saying that Hoover's testimony meant only that he, McCarthy, knew things even the FBI didn't know. But with all his heavy artillery, he couldn't drown out the effect of Hoover's bomb burst; so Joe made a strategic retreat. . ."

Page 215:

"Yet in all his years of informing the FBI, Budenz was forced to admit, he had never happened to mention the name of Owen Lattimore."

Page 222:

Re the alleged planned departure of Lattimore from the United States. "The only trouble was that the tip was a sheer fabrication. Jarvinen admitted this to FBI agents; and by the end of the week, he was indicted by a Seattle grand jury for knowingly giving the government false information."

Page 243:

The authors use a statement of the Director's in an effort to prove that the people who say McCarthy does more good than harm are wrong.

"But the real experts, the men who have made a lifetime of exposing Communists, have a different opinion of Joe's crusade, against Red will-o'-the-wisps. FBI Chief J. Edgar Hoover, the nation's top authority on ferreting out Reds, wrote in the June 9, 1947, issue of Newsweek:

"We can successfully defeat the Communist attempt to capture the United States by fighting it with truth and justice, implemented with a few Don'ts:

"Don't label anyone as a Communist unless you have the fact.
Don't confuse liberals and progressives with Communists.
Don't take the law into your own hands.

Memorandum to Mr. Nichols

August 21, 1953

Page 243 continued:

"If Communists violate the law, report such facts to your law-enforcement agency.

"Don't be a party to a violation of the civil rights of anyone. When this is done, you are playing right into the hands of the Communists.

"Don't let up on the fight against Fascists, the KKK, and other dangerous groups."

Page 244:

The authors contend that the more McCarthy has attacked the Communists "in his noisy but harmless way, the more they have secretly smiled and rubbed their hands."

"This was confirmed in January, 1952, by Herbert Philbrick, who had spent nine years in the Communist Party as a volunteer counter-spy for the FBI. He came out of hiding, after rising higher in the Communist hierarchy than any other revealed FBI agent, to appear as the government's ace witness against the eleven top Communists."

Page 245:

"Philbrick also warned that McCarthy's habit of baring his breast and denouncing Communists from the housetops jeopardized the secret under-cover work of FBI informants. J. Edgar Hoover himself said as much on March 27, 1950, when he refused to open the loyalty files for McCarthy's benefit--when he warned that if the 'raw' files were made public, it might wreck the entire loyalty program, cut off sources of information, smear innocent persons, and cast adrift dangerous 'half-truths' about Communism. But at Janesville, Wisconsin, on May 7, 1950, Joe demanded that he be turned loose in the secret files not only of the FBI, but also of the Central Intelligence Agency, Civil Service Commission, Naval Intelligence, and Secret Service."

Page 246:

Even the House Un-American Activities Committee displayed a strong hostility toward Joe. Committee investigators claimed that McCarthy's work was bombastic, irresponsible, inaccurate, and detrimental to the cause of anti-Communism. This attitude of the responsible Communist-hunters was perhaps best summed up by J. Edgar Hoover, who declared: "We shall contribute to our internal security by protecting the innocent as well as by identifying the enemies within our midst. Witch-hunting weakens internal security."

August 21, 1953

Page 247:

Authors quote FBI statistics indicating a decline in number of Communists in the U. S., but indicate a great boost of Communist membership in Wisconsin. This is quoted to show that McCarthy aided the Communists.

Page 304-305:

"The sub-committee had good reason to question the word of Surine, leader of the three-man squad, against that of Fedder. In an effort to test truthfulness, the sub-committee questioned Surine further, especially about his previous employment with the FBI. The McCarthy lieutenant testified that he quit the FBI on his volition; but this didn't agree with J. Edgar Hoover's records. The FBI chief set forth the facts in a letter to the sub-committee chairman, Senator Mike Monroney of Oklahoma, on April 9, 1951. Hoover wrote:

'With reference to the inquiry directed to this Bureau regarding the service record of former Special Agent Donald A. Surine, I wish to advise that he entered on duty as a clerk on June 12, 1939, and was appointed a special agent on January 13, 1941. On February 9, 1950, Mr. Surine was advised by a communication emanating from the Bureau's headquarters that he was being dropped from the rolls of the FBI effective at the close of business on February 8, 1950.

'In this connection, Mr. Surine did submit his resignation dated February 7, 1950, which was not accepted. Under date of March 6, 1950, Mr. Surine was advised by communication that it would not be possible to change the manner in which he was separated from the Bureau's rolls.

'In this communication Mr. Surine was advised that the Bureau's action was based upon his disregard of Bureau rules and regulations, and no facts had been submitted to him to warrant altering the original action in this case.'

"The sub-committee concluded that Surine's testimony contained 'an apparent willful and knowing misstatement of a material fact relating to the circumstances of the termination of his services with the Federal Bureau of Investigation prior to his employment by Senator McCarthy.' As a result, the sub-committee recommended that Surine's apparent perjury 'should be transmitted to the Department of Justice for such action as it deems appropriate.' As Surine thus tripped over his own testimony and landed in a puddle of trouble, his boss, Joe McCarthy, stood by in the hearing room, walked up to him and as he left the witness stand, wrapped a husky arm around his shoulder--and the two strolled out together arm in arm."

August 21, 1953

Page 313:

Re the charges against Anna Rosenberg:

"Then, gradually, the case began to fall apart. DeSola was proved a liar. A parade of witnesses, who he had promised would confirm his story, instead denied it. James McGraw, identified by DeSola as the ex-Communist who had introduced him to Mrs. Rosenberg, stormed into the committee room and angrily denied it all. William Harris, an 'ex-FBI agent' who was supposed to have told Ted Kirkpatrick, publisher of Counterattack, of Mrs. Rosenberg's alleged Communist affiliations, swore he had never said any such thing, and--what was more--had never been an FBI man. Kirkpatrick also contradicted DeSola's story and confirmed Harris' testimony. George Starr, a retired FBI agent, to whom DeSola said he had told everything about Anna Rosenberg, denied that DeSola had done anything of the sort."

"The crusher came when the FBI discovered that the 'Anna Rosenberg' who had indeed been a member of the Communist John Reed Club was another Anna Rosenberg living on the West Coast. The loyal Mrs. Rosenberg, by now nearly a nervous wreck over the false accusation, was confirmed as Assistant Secretary of Defense."

Page 315:

Among Senator Benton's "bill of particulars" against Senator McCarthy was the statement that he, McCarthy "had practiced 'deliberate deception' in claiming to possess an FBI chart which J. Edgar Hoover later disclaimed;"

Page 322:

"Failing to persuade Gillette, Joe turned his attention to the other committee members. He set his pack of investigators loose on the trail of Senator Hennings of Missouri, with their noses to the ground for Communists. They reported that they had picked up the scent in Hennings' office, and Joe raced in with his shotgun for the kill. But before Joe could trigger the first barrel, FBI Chief Hoover took a look around and assured Hennings his office was free of Reds."

Page 346:

With regard to the Institute of Pacific Relations files found in the New England Barn, the authors say: "Nothing was said about bringing charges against Surine for his premature--and totally illegal--seizure. But the most ironic fact didn't come out until several months later: that a dozen FBI agents, at the invitation of IPR officials, had been quietly sifting through the files all during the summer of 1950--long before Surine ever 'discovered' them."

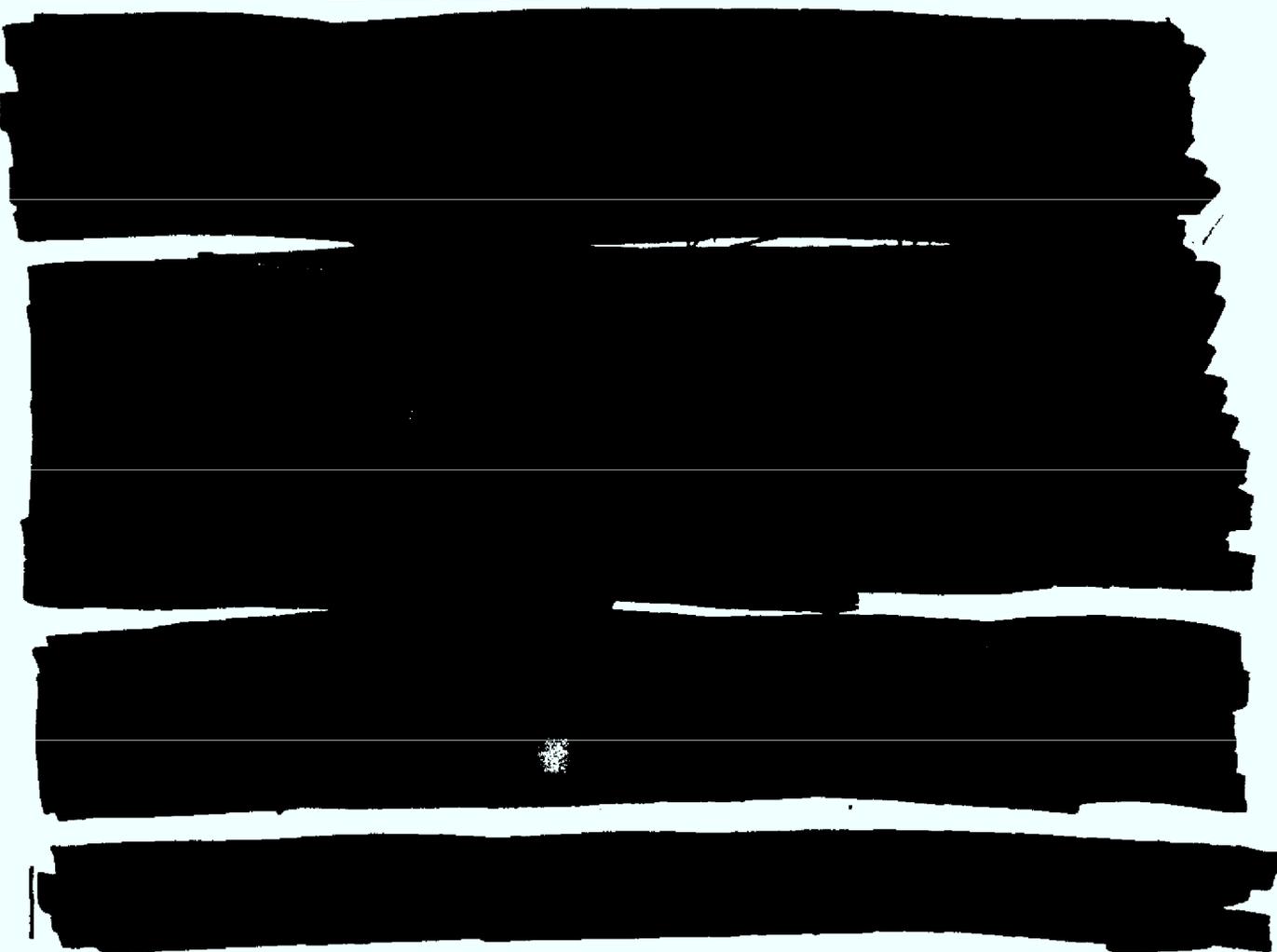
Memorandum to Mr. Nichols

August 21, 1953

Page 411:

Quoting Senator Kefauver: "I think McCarthyism is one of the greatest problems facing America today . . . We, of course, must be vigilant and uncompromising to ferret out and destroy any subversive elements in our Government, and we have loyalty boards and the FBI to do that job." (March 20, 1952)

THE AUTHORS: JACK ANDERSON



According to the inside, back cover of the book, Anderson is a member of the White House Correspondents Association, began newspaper work at the age of 12, has served as a missionary for Mormon Church, in World War II, served first in the Merchant Marine in the South Pacific, as war correspondent in China, was inducted into the Army and assigned to the Shanghai edition of Stars and Stripes

Memorandum to Mr. Nichols

August 21, 1953

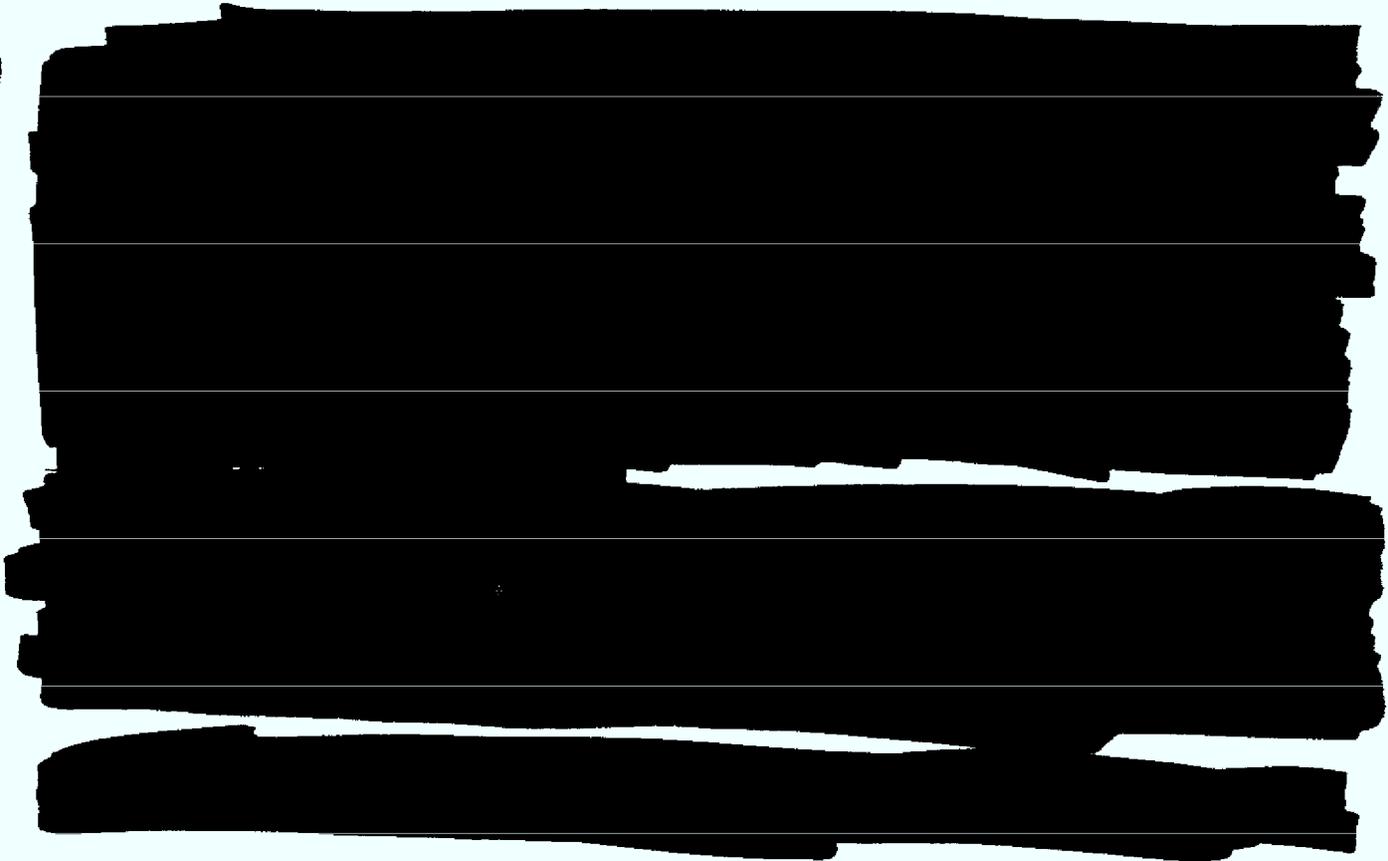
JACK ANDERSON continued:

Since 1947 he has been employed by Drew Pearson. Says Anderson, "In case McCarthy should ask where I was when the war ended, I was with a band of Nationalist guerrillas fighting the Chinese Communists. Later, in Shanghai, U. S. Army G-2 asked me to do some intelligence work for them. My assignments: to report on what the Communists were up to in Shanghai."

RONALD W. MAY:

According to the brief personal note on the inside, back cover of the book, Ronald W. May is an ex-Navy veteran from Wisconsin. He says "My vocational history includes seven months as a radio news writer for the United Press in Madison, Wisconsin, and ten months as the Chief Record Clerk of the Wisconsin State Senate. He adds that the research on the book took fourteen months and included the interviewing of at least 150 persons."

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(c)



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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

_____ Page(s) withheld entirely at this location in the file. One or more of the following statements, where indicated, explain this deletion.

- Deleted under exemption(s) b1, b7(c) with no segregable material available for release to you.
- Information pertained only to a third party with no reference to you or the subject of your request.
- Information pertained only to a third party. Your name is listed in the title only.
- Document(s) originating with the following government agency(ies) _____, was/were forwarded to them for direct response to you.

_____ Page(s) referred for consultation to the following government agency(ies); _____ as the information originated with them. You will be advised of availability upon return of the material to the FBI.

_____ Page(s) withheld for the following reason(s):

For your information: _____

The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:

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BOOK REVIEW

The authors attempt to "explain" Senator McCarthy by picturing him as a morose, cry-baby-run-home-to-mother type, bullied by his father and brothers, babied by his mother, and who shunned the company of his schoolmates.

No matter how laudable any action of Senator McCarthy, the authors see something devious in it and turn it against him. Thus, the fact that as a boy of fourteen, Senator McCarthy rented an acre of land from his father and developed a highly successful chicken farm by the time he was sixteen merely indicates "over ambition."

The fact that, at the age of twenty, Senator McCarthy enrolled in high school and completed a four-year course in one year merely indicates the parallel between him and Huey Long.

The fact that Senator McCarthy was elected president of his class at Marquette University was simply because he developed a reputation as a "card" and because of his ability to make others "feel important."

The tone of the book is set by one paragraph describing his attendance at Marquette University: "From the first, Joe had inclined toward the company of law students--boisterous, congenial, garrulous individuals with a flair for the bizarre and a taste for politics. The boarding house where they lived was run by John Kuhn, a stocky German with a thick accent, who wore boots and admired Prussian ways."

The authors, by the most subtle type of innuendo, portray Senator McCarthy as a sinister, Nazi-type individual. His rise to political power in Wisconsin, according to the writers, was accomplished over the bodies of scores of friends and acquaintances who were simply used and then shoved aside when their usefulness to him was at an end. The book is full of instances of McCarthy's alleged duplicity and tales of purported double crosses.

The authenticity of many of the stories may be judged by the fact that the alleged teller may be introduced as "A grizzled old farmer, who prefers to be known as 'Bill Cummings' in these pages ..." or a similar device may be utilized to give the color of authority to the story.

With regard to allegations that Senator McCarthy spent too much money and misrepresented his elderly opponent's age, thereby violating the State's corrupt practices law in his campaign for a circuit judgeship, the authors feel the matter is still open to question, despite the fact that after a year of investigation the Governor reported there were no material allegations.

The authors criticize the fact that Senator McCarthy cleared up a backlog of 250 cases and never got behind in his court calendar even if it meant keeping court in session until past midnight. The alleged motivation was determination "to establish new records."

The Senator is accused by innuendo of ruining the "promising law career" of one Gilbert Lappley, a lawyer for the Agriculture Department. The latter had filed suit against Quaker Dairy which "had been making life difficult for Appleton-area farmers, who found their profits squeezed by the company's pricing practices," after it found Quaker Dairy "was violating laws put on the books to protect the farmers from price undercutting." Lappley, angered by a McCarthy decision, went to the state Supreme Court to seek an order forcing McCarthy to try the case. The authors allege that political pressure was put on the "supersensitive" Lappley to keep his mouth shut, presumably about his side of the story, and his superiors, "unhappy over being placed on the political hot seat, fired him."

Senator McCarthy entered the Marine Corps, according to the authors, because a political rival, the Mayor of Milwaukee, was cutting a handsome figure as a Naval Ensign, and Joe had to make a smarter move--ergo, the Marine Corps. McCarthy, say the authors, "was sworn in as a first lieutenant" and they accuse him of duping the Milwaukee Journal into running a story reporting McCarthy's offer to enlist "as a private, an officer or anything else ... for the duration."

McCarthy's service record in the Marine Corps is dissected--disparagingly, under the title "Tail-Gunner Joe." "From that date (April, 1943) until he parted company with the Marines at the height of the Pacific war, he served on islands in the Pacific--but always after the islands were well under the control of friendly forces."

"He served in the New Hebrides--never in enemy hands--In July and August, 1943. Then a "tour that enabled him to add the heroic word 'Guadalcanal' to his war record " ...

a year after the Americans had captured its air strip, and six months after all organized resistance had ended."

"McCarthy knew that when an airman returned home, he would be judged largely by the number of missions he had flown--not by the number of briefing sessions he had held. So Joe cast about for an opportunity to fly."

The Senator's Purple Heart, say the authors, was awarded for a foot injury incurred in the course of an initiation crossing the equator. With regard to a citation signed by Nimitz, the authors say: "How the fabulous McCarthy promoted this citation is a mystery that has never been fully solved."

The Senator is charged with granting quickie divorces in return for political favors. His "trap for La Follette" in the Senate campaign is outlined. He is charged with "smearing La Follette" and "winning the Communist vote." His election and La Follette defeat in the primary is attributed to the Communists "reckoned, correctly, that the surface abuse of Communism would be much less deadly in the long run than the sincere, well-documented approach of La Follette." So they "rallied the workers behind McCarthy." "The Communists and Democrats were out for La Follette's hide; and the exhaust explosion of their negativism blew Joe McCarthy right into the United States Senate."

The battle for the Senate between "the scholarly McMurray and the earthy McCarthy" is set forth. Joe succeeded, say the authors, in convincing a mass of voters that McMurray was indeed a "pinko." According to the authors, his chief backers were largely America Firsters, Lamont Dupont, Upton Close, and Colonel McCormick. McCarthy for the second time was taken to task for running for office without resigning his judgeship, an alleged violation of state law.

Senator McCarthy's first days in Washington are picked over. He "was building up a close friendship with the ill-fated John Maragon." He is labeled the "Pepsi-Cola Kid" for alleged efforts to get sugar controls removed for the benefit of the Pepsi-Cola Company. A chapter titled "Housing Expert" is devoted to Senator McCarthy's antipathy to public housing. One is entitled Ginsberg and Gypsum; another, Lustron: Bankruptcy and Profits; still another: The Malmedy Massacre.

McCarthy is also charged with scuttling Francis Matthews, Secretary of the Navy.

According to the authors, McCarthy's attack on Communism came as the result of a "desperately needed issue on which to base his 1952 campaign." Choice of the "issue" was discussed with three Catholic friends and the alleged "numbers game" at Wheeling followed. Senator McCarthy is labeled "Witch-finder General." "The Men Behind the Charges" are discussed.

The authors lash at the China Lobby, the men and papers who support McCarthy, Miriam DeHaas, etc.

Senator McCarthy, say the authors, attempted to frame John Carter Vincent through an American Negro with Communist leanings, one Charles Davis. "And thus Joe, who had been searching high and low for someone with a Communist record in the State Department, discovered one had been on his own staff."

One chapter is devoted to L'affaire Lattimore; another to Philip Jessup, "The Harassed Professor." In "Tarnishing the Brass," the Senator is accused of unfairly attacking Generals McArthur, Marshall and Eisenhower. A chapter is devoted to telling in detail how McCarthy allegedly has "helped the Communists." Senator McCarthy's finances are raked over. His attacks on portions of the press are set forth. Editorials from these papers attacking McCarthy are quoted. Sokolsky, Pegler, McCormick and Hearst are blasted. The purge of Senator Tydings, "a gentleman of refinement," is outlined in detail. The Maryland campaign of Senator Butler is covered, as is the alleged "plot against Anna Rosenberg," the Benton-McCarthy feud, and the Senate investigation of McCarthy.

Senator Pat McCarran, who offered "a helping hand," is characterized as a little Napoleon devoted to four causes: gambling, silver, Spain, and anti-Communism.

Space is devoted to "The McCarthy Methods," "the multiple lie," and McCarthy's alleged presidential ambitions. The book concludes with a chapter entitled "The Age of Accusation." The appendix professes to give a measure of public opinion on Senator McCarthy by what appears to be a grossly biased selection of pros and cons.

COPY: [redacted]

Los Angeles, California
August 25, 1953

b7c

MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR:

Re: PRESS INQUIRY

At 7:30 P. M. on August 24, 1953, [redacted] reporter for the Associated Press, telephonically contacted this office and made inquiry as to whether you were in Los Angeles at that time and were available for interview. He stated that he had received a specific request from the "Denver Post," which desired that the Associated Press in Los Angeles contact you directly for confirmation of a quotation attributed to you by unknown reporter of the "San Diego Tribune." The quotation reads as follows:

"McCarthy is an ex-Medine. He was an amateur boxer. He's Irish. Combine these and you're going to have a vicious individual who is not going to be pushed around."

[redacted] was advised that your exact location as of last night was not known. He was further advised that in the event it was possible to confirm the foregoing quotation, it would be done.

[redacted] requested that his associate, [redacted] of Associated Press, telephone Richmond be contacted.

Respectfully,

194-37708-1
NOT RECORDED
IN 62 13164

John F. Malone
Special Agent in Charge

EXC.
L-101

NOT RECORDED
199 OCT 13 1954

NOT RECORDED
46 OCT 11 1954

4339
51 OCT 19 1954

ORIGINAL COPY FILED IN
ORIGINAL COPY FILED IN

September 1, 1953

RECORDED-48
INDEXED-48
EX-112

94-37708-94

[REDACTED]

Dongan Hills
Staten Island 4, New York

Dear [REDACTED]

The letter which Mrs. Edwards and you sent me under postmark of August 26, 1953, has been received.

I certainly do appreciate the interest which prompted you to write me and your very favorable comments. I hope that the efforts of all of us in the FBI will always merit your approval.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

Note: Bufiles contain no information identifiable with correspondent.

[REDACTED]

b7c

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

MAILED 4
SEP 2 1953
COMM - FBI

RECEIVED DIRECTOR
SEP 2 9 33 AM '53
U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE
FBI

[Handwritten signature]

[Handwritten initials]

SEP 1 3 18 PM '53
CEN

TRUE COPY

b7c

[REDACTED]
Dongan Hills
Staten Island 4, N Y

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

Dear Mr. Hoover:

We wish to congratulate you heartely on your backing
of Senator McCarthy's investigation of "Commie" infiltra-
tion into our Government.

Anything that you real Americans can do to combat
this terrible infiltration will be deeply appreciated
by us.

Sincerely yours,

/s/

[REDACTED]

b7c

b7c

[Redacted]

Dongan Hills
Staten Island 4, NY

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

Dear Mr. Hoover:

We wish to congratulate
you heartily on your backing of
Senator McCarthy's investigation
of "Commie" infiltration into
our Government.

Anything that you real Americans
can do to help us keep

our country free of
traitors is appreciated by us.
Sincerely yours,

[Redacted Signature]

b7c

Joseph P. McCarthy

RECORDED-48
EX-112
SEP 9 1953

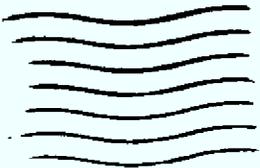
[Redacted]

10

Staten



N.Y.



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

August 28, 1953

RECORDED-1
INDEXED-1

94-37708-95

EX-126

[Redacted]

Englewood, New Jersey

b7c

G. I. R. -7

Dear [Redacted]

I want to take this opportunity to express my deep appreciation for your generous letter of August 24, 1953.

Your kind remarks are most gratifying, and I am highly pleased to learn of your confidence. I sincerely hope the manner in which we in the FBI discharge our responsibilities will always merit your support.

Sincerely yours,
J. Edgar Hoover

~~cc Hoover, with copy of incoming~~

NOTE: No data in Bufiles could be identified with

[Redacted]

b7c

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

MAILED 2
SEP 1 1953
COMM-FBI

Vim

RECEIVED HEADQUARTERS
F B I
AUG 28 1953
[Redacted]

201-1-2551
112 DEPT. OF JUSTICE
L E T
201-1-1272

b7c

SEP 18 1953

TRUE COPY

August 24, 1953

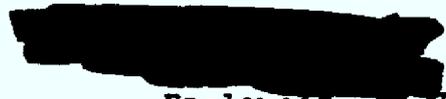
J. Edgar Hoover
Chief - B. of I.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

Heard your comments on that great American Joe McCarthy & investigating committees. Thank God! You had the Courage to defend him in his great work, namely, pointing out the "great" Communist conspiracy within the govt. of this country to millions of every day Americans like myself. I hardly expected a man of your stature to say anything else but some of the Comments Coming out of Washington from men you think know better are rather startling to say the least.

Yours for many more years of devoted service to your Country.

Sincerely



Englewood, N. J.

b7c

nl Buffalo
in series 9/1

7-1

August 4 1953

J. Edgar Hoover
Chief - B. of I.
Washington, DC

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

Dear Sir:

Heard your comments on that great American Joe McCarthy & investigating committees. Thank God you had the courage to defend him in his great work, namely, pointing out the "great" Communist conspiracy within the govt. of this country to millions of everyday Americans like myself. I hardly expect

Joe McCarthy

nmf
ack 8/28/53
b7c

RECORDED-1
EX-126

194-37708-95
31 SEP 9 1953
b7c

RECEIVED
AUG 28 1953
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

pected a man of your
stature to say anything
else but some of the
Comments coming out
of Washington from men
you think know better
are rather startling to
say the least.

Yours for many more
years of devoted service
to your country.

Sincerely

[Redacted signature]

Englewood, N.J.

5710

RECEIVED DIRECTOR
U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE
AUG 31 10 16 AM '53

AUG 26 1 36 PM '53

RECORDED & INDEXED
U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE

RECEIVED DIRECTOR

[Redacted]

670
AUG 26

12/5/53
[illegible]

RECORDED - 82
INDEXED - 82

71-37408-96

September 4, 1953 7

[Redacted]

Parrottsville, Tennessee

Dear [Redacted]

I was pleased to receive your letter of August 25, 1953, and want to thank you for your kind comments.

It is my sincere hope that our efforts will always inspire your confidence and support.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

MAILED 2
SEP 8 1953
COMM - FBI

RECEIVED READING ROOM
F B I
SEP 4 6 09 PM '53

RECEIVED - DIRECTOR
F B I
U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE
SEP 8 9 24 AM '53

NOTE: Bufiles contain no derogatory information concerning correspondent.

- Tolson _____
- Ladd _____
- Nichols _____
- Belmont _____
- Clegg _____
- Glavin _____
- Harbo _____
- Rosen _____
- Tracy _____
- Winterrowd _____
- Tele. Room _____
- Holloman _____
- Sizoo _____
- Miss Gandy _____

b7c [Redacted]

[Redacted] b7c

SEP 18 1953

[Redacted]

Barroffsville, Tennessee

August 25, 1953

J. Edgar Hoover,
FBI
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

I have just read in my daily paper something of your bold statement on Joe McCarthy and with special reference to the value of Congressional committees' investigations and their right and duty to make them. I am writing to commend you most heartily for speaking out.

The cry of "intimidation" has been working the other way lately and it has seemed that the forces opposed to ferreting out communist influences have been getting the better of the argument. At least they have been the loudest and most strident in their propaganda, and those of us who see the danger have been afraid to speak.

Let me commend you most highly for this open statement.

Most sincerely,

[Redacted Signature]

*none
ack. 9-4-53*

b7c [Redacted]

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

Joseph E. McCarthy

RECORDED - 82 194-37708-96
INDEXED - 82 25 SEP 11 1953

b7c

August 31, 1953

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

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

My dear Sir,

The enclosed editorial appeared in the August 27, 1953 issue of the New Orleans Standard-Times. It seems to me to be an attempt to indicate that you agree with the Standard-Times in its practically unqualified support of Mr.Carthy.

Readers of the news and editorial pages of this newspaper might well conclude that critics of the senator are for the most part either communist sympathizers or, at best, sadly confused individuals. However, there are many in this area who feel that Mr. McCarthy's honesty is open to question and that he himself has been guilty of subversion - - subversion of American standards of justice.

I would appreciate a statement

b2c

b7c

(over)

RECORDED - 43

94-31108-97

SEP 2 1953

STANDARD TIME PROCESSING

from you regarding this editorial.
Since the Standard-Times is using
your name and reputation for integrity
to support their point of view, it is
of real interest to me to learn
whether the editorial accurately
reports your opinion.

Sincerely yours,

[Redacted signature]

[Redacted address]

Fairhaven, Mass.

b7c

[Redacted text]

9-2-53
Lester

SEP 2 4 23 PM '53

79

REC'D. RECORDS SEC.

SEP 2 4 05 PM '53

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

[Redacted]

Fairhaven, Mass.
August 31, 1953

b7
(c)

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

My dear Sir,

b7c

The enclosed editorial appeared in the August 27, 1953 issue of the New Bedford Standard-Times. It seems to me to be an attempt to indicate that you agree with the Standard-Times in its practically unqualified support of McCarthy.

Readers of the news and editorial pages of this newspaper might well conclude that critics of the senator are for the most part either Communist sympathizers or, at best, sadly confused individuals. However, there are many in this area who feel that McCarthy's honesty is open to question and that he himself has been guilty of subversion---subversion of American standards of justice.

I would appreciate a statement from you regarding this editorial. Since the Standard-Times is using your name and reputation for integrity to support their point of view, it is of real interest to me to learn whether the editorial accurately reports your opinion.

Sincerely yours,

[Redacted Signature]

b7c1

Fairhaven, Mass.

COPY-eff

my statement speaks for itself.

H.

*recd
2-9-53*
[Redacted]
b7c

b7c [Redacted]

No identifiable record in Bureau files on [Redacted]

PRAISE FOR McCARTHY

We know of no person better qualified to appraise the character of Senator McCarthy than J. Edgar Hoover. The head of the Federal Bureau of Investigation says he never came to know the chairman of the Senate Permanent Investigating Committee until McCarthy became a member of the Senate.

"Since then," Mr. Hoover continued, "I have come to know him well, officially and personally. Certainly he is a controversial man. He is earnest and he is honest."

Senator McCarthy has enemies. Mr. Hoover concedes that, but speaking from experience he says that "whenever you attack subversives of any kind—Communists, Fascists, members of the Ku Klux Klan—you are going to be the victim of extremely vicious criticism." Mr. Hoover knows that from experience, but, he adds, "a knock often is a boost, and when certain elements cease their attacks on me, I'll know I'm slipping."

Praise from Mr. Hoover is praise indeed, and when bestowed on Senator McCarthy it is well deserved.

97-37700-77
ENCLOSURE

INDEXED-48

September 3, 1953

94-37708-97

[Redacted]

Fairhaven, Massachusetts

Dear [Redacted]

Thank you for the interest which prompted your letter of August 31, 1953, with enclosure.

I am taking the liberty of enclosing a copy of a recent newspaper account of my interview with the press concerning Senator McCarthy. The statement which I made at that time speaks for itself on this matter.

Sincerely yours,
J. Edgar Hoover

John Edgar Hoover
Director

Enclosure

Newspaper clipping entitled "FBI Chief Calls McCarthy Man Who Won't Be Pushed Around" in Evening Star, Washington, D. C. August 26, 1953.

cc - Boston, with copy of info.

ATTENTION SAC: The clipping which [Redacted] enclosed was captioned "Praise for McCarthy."

NOTE: Files reflect no data identifiable with [Redacted]

- Tolson _____
- Ladd _____
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- Glavin _____
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- Rosen _____
- Tracy _____
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- Mohr _____
- Winterrowd _____
- Tele. Room _____
- Holloman _____
- Sizoo _____
- Miss Gandy _____

[Redacted] b7c

✓

[Redacted] b7c

MAILED 4
SEP 4 1953
COMM: FBI

SEP 18 1953

RECEIVED... ROOM

SECTION

Aug 28



Mr Hoover

Dear Sir

In reading John O'Donnell
 Column Aug 24 in the N.Y. Daily
 news, I saw where you refer
 to Senator McCarthy as Irish.
 I had always thought him
 to be an American. However,
 after reading the article I can
 readily see why he has so
 many enemies.

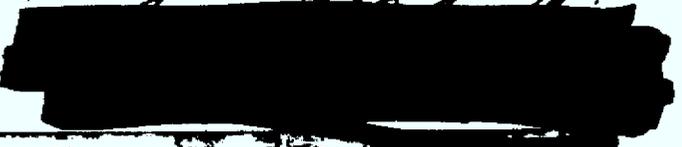
RECORDED - 58
 INDEXED - 58

194-37708-98

SEP 10 1951

It is a sad commentary on
 American life, when, with 160 million
 people in U.S., we must have
 a foreigner as chairman of the
 committee investigating un-
 americanism.

Disgustingly yours



no file
 7/15/51

Aug. 28, 1953

Mr. Tolson	✓
Mr. Ladd	
Mr. Nichols	✓
Mr. Belmont	
Mr. Clegg	
Mr. Glavin	
Mr. Harbo	
Mr. Rosen	
Mr. Tracy	
Mr. Egan	
Mr. Winterrowd	
Tele. Room	
Mr. Holloman	
Miss Gandy	

Mr. Hoover

Dear Sir:

In reading John O'Donnell's column Aug. 24 in the N.Y. Daily News, I saw where you refer to Senator McCarthy as Irish. I had always thought him to be an American. However, after reading the article I can readily see why he has so many enemies.

It is a sad commentary on American life, when, with 160 million people in U. S., we must have a foreigner as chairman of the committee investigating un-Americanism.

Disgustingly yours

[Redacted signature]

Elmhurst 73, N.Y.

G. I. R. -7

COPY mpd

*no
ack*
[Redacted]
b7c

*Check positively identity in Elmhurst -
Since cannot determine if respondent
is Native or domestic, suggest*

no ACK -

[Redacted] b7c

[Redacted block]