FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

FREEDOM OF INFORMATION/PRIVACY ACTS SECTION

COVER SHEET

SUBJECT: HARRY S. TRUMAN

PART 1 OF 2

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
AUG 7 - 1940
TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Fitzwarth
Mr. Nathan
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Egan
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Miss Gandy

FBI ST LOUIS 8-50 AM 8-7-40 CPW

DIRECTOR

STLOUIS NEWSPAPERS CARRIED STORY YESTERDAY REGARDING SOLICITATION OF FUNDS FROM WPA WORKERS FOR CAMPAIGN OF SENATOR HARRY S TRUMAN. [redacted] SUBMITTED COMPLAINT LAST NIGHT TO THIS OFFICE INIDCATING LETTERS HAD BEEN ADDRESSED TO WPA WORKERS SOLICITING POLITICAL CONTRBUTIONS FOR SENATOR HARY S TRUMANS CAMPAIGN. [redacted] THE COMPLAINANT, REQUESTED ADVICE AS TO WHETH INVESTIGATION WOULD BE MADE AND WAS ADVISED HIS COMPLAINT WOULD BE SUBMITED BY BUREAU TO ATTORNEY GENERAL FOR DETERMINATION AS TO WHETHE ATTORNEY GENERAL DESIRED INVESTIGATION. NO INVESTIGATIVE ACTION INITIATED HERE, HOWEVER, GLOBE DEMOCRAT CARRIES STORY THIS MORNING INDICATING COMPLAINT WOULD BE SUBMITTED BY BUREU TO ATTORNEY GENERAL

NORRIS

END

OK FBU WASH DCA

RECORDED & INDEXED
62-59238-1
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
6 AUG 12 1940
U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE

TOLSON
TAMM
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67D

67C

Referred to L.A. 8/9/40 by letter

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20 5 OCT 27 1964

Expedite decision

b2c [redacted] DMP

August 7, 1940

RECORDED 62-59258-1

INDEXED

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. MATTHEW F. McGUIRE
THE ASSISTANT TO THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

Information has been received from the Saint Louis Office of this Bureau of the alleged solicitation of funds from W.P.A. workers for the senatorial campaign of Harry S. Truman.

b7D [redacted] associated with the [redacted] was alleged that letters have been addressed to W.P.A. workers soliciting political contributions for Senator Truman's campaign and [redacted] requested to be advised whether an investigation would be made. He was informed that the matter was one not coming within the determination of this Bureau and that the matter would have to be submitted to the Office of the Attorney General for his consideration.

The Saint Louis Office has not initiated any investigation with reference to the information it has received. It would be appreciated if you would advise what action, if any, you desire in the premises.

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Lad
Mr. Nichols
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Gildea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Hoover
Mr. Tracy

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED
AUG 9 1940
P. M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

RECEIVED-DIRECTOR
AUG 8 10 37 AM 1940

Federal Bureau of Investigation

United States Department of Justice

Saint Louis, Missouri
August 7, 1940

AIR MAIL - SPECIAL DELIVERY

Director,
Federal Bureau of Investigation,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

In confirmation of my teletype of today, there is transmitted herewith a clipping from the St. Louis Post-Dispatch, dated August 6, 1940, bearing the headline "WPA Gifts Sought by Truman Aid in Violation of Law - $1 Campaign Donations Solicited - Hatch Act Bars Contributions by Persons on Federal Aid."

Inquiry was made by [redacted] as to what action will be taken regarding the investigation of this matter. I advised him that I was unable to furnish him any information regarding the matter. He submitted the matter for investigative consideration. He was advised that his complaint would be submitted by the Bureau to the Attorney General for determination by the Attorney General as to whether he desired investigation. For this reason, it is respectfully requested that the Bureau advise what, if any, action is desired in the way of investigation in this matter.

67D

A clipping from the St. Louis Globe-Democrat, dated August 7, 1940, is being transmitted herewith indicating that the matter would be submitted to the Attorney General by the Bureau. No further discussion of the matter was had with [redacted] However, in view of the fact that he submitted it in the nature of a complaint and requested advice as to whether investigation would be made, he was advised of the procedure which would be followed, by submission to the Bureau and, in turn, to the Attorney General.

Very truly yours,

G. B. Morris

RECORDED & INDEXED
G. B. MORRIS, Q
Special Agent in Charge

62-54238-2

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
6 AUG 8 194
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

GBM:djh
Enclosures (2)

Teletype envelope sent to Dept

67C

ST. LOUIS POST-DISPATCH

St. Louis, Mo.

Aug. 6, 1940

WPA GIFTS SOUGHT BY TRUMAN AID IN VIOLATION OF LAW

$1 Campaign Donations Solicited — Hatch Act Bars Contributions by Persons on Federal Aid.

Letters soliciting $1 contributions from St. Louis County WPA workers to United States Senator Harry S. Truman's campaign fund have been sent out in the last few days by Harry Vaughan of St. Louis, treasurer of the Truman Finance Committee. Such solicitation is in violation of Federal law, the Hatch Act, and is punishable by one year's imprisonment, a $1000 fine or both.

Four workers on the WPA school building renovation project in Kirkwood told a Post-Dispatch reporter yesterday of having received the letters of solicitation. Three showed their copies of the letter to the reporter; the fourth had thrown away his copy. All were resentful at being solicited, and said that they and fellow-workers, who had received similar letters, would not now vote for Truman, regardless of their intentions previously.

The letters were sent out in Senator Truman's official envelopes, bearing the words "United States Senate, Committee on Interstate Commerce, Free." They were sent out postage-free, however, as each letter bore a 1½-cent stamp. Since Truman's campaign matter, as has previously, has been sent out postage-free under the frank of [illegible] Allen W. Rattler [illegible]

[illegible] letters were dated May 29, and as each recipient was asked for $1 to make up a needed total of $5000, it appeared that at least 5000 copies must have been sent out. The text of the appeal was:

"To Friends of Senator Truman:

"The Truman Campaign Committee has done all in its power to conduct a clean, dignified and vigorous campaign during the last nine weeks. We concentrated our efforts to present Senator Truman's enviable record in a fair and impartial manner.

"We poured into this campaign all the energy and all the strength of our demand. We fought vigorously, we defended fairly, we engaged in no personalities, we ignored all attacks, we refused to be drawn into controversies. The method of conducting a campaign has been called 'a new twist' in political campaigning and has attracted wide attention and received comments from all sides. We are now starting the last round and are poised for a knock-out blow.

"To accomplish this desirable result, we are in need of funds, which Senator Truman is in no position to furnish. We must go to his friends, and we are appealing to your sense of generosity to help us. All we ask is $1 from you. Please help us by remitting this amount in the enclosed envelope by check, cash or stamps, but be sure to send your name and address with the remittance so that we may forward the same to Senator Truman's office.

"We shall also appreciate a word from you commenting on the policy of this campaign. Sincere thanks and kindest regards.

"Sincerely yours,

"TRUMAN FINANCE COMMITTEE.

"Harry Vaughan, Treasurer.

"P. S.—Please excuse this 1½c postage. Our funds are limited. Our campaign is conducted on a very conservative and economical basis."

"Straw Vote" Card Enclosed.

The envelopes contained postcards of a "Truman Straw Vote," with lines for the name and address of five voters pledging themselves to vote and work for Truman's renomination. Circulars of the Truman Railroad Labor Committee were also enclosed. The return envelope was addressed to Harry Vaughan, Treasurer Truman Finance Committee, 1407 Ambassador building, St. Louis.

Several of the workers on the Kirkwood WPA project, when seen by the reporter, would not admit that they had received the letters of solicitation, but the more outspoken ones said that all, or nearly all, those on the job had received the letters, and that the effect had been unfavorable to Truman.

The Hatch Act, approved Aug. 2, 1939, contains these two sections:

"Sec. 6. It shall be unlawful for any person to solicit or receive or be in any manner concerned in soliciting or receiving any assessment, subscription, or contribution for any political purpose whatever from any person known by him to be employed in or receiving compensation, employment or other benefit provided for or made possible by any Act of Congress appropriating money for work relief or relief purposes [illegible] who violates any of the foregoing provisions of this act upon conviction thereof shall be fined not more than $1000 or imprisoned [illegible] not more than one year, or

62-39237 2

ST. LOUIS GLOBE-DEMOCRAT

St. Louis, Mo.

Aug. 7, 1940

WPA Asked To Give for Truman

FBI Investigating to Determine if Hatch Act Violated

Federal Government agents yesterday took cognisance of letters to WPA workers soliciting political contributions for Senator Harry S. Truman's Campaign Committee and they will ask the United States Attorney General in Washington to determine whether the Hatch act prohibiting such practices has been violated.

Gerald B. Norris, special agent in charge of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, said he would submit a report on the letters, some of which were received by WPA workers in Kirkwood, St. Louis County, for determination as to whether they violate the law and whether the Attorney General desires that an investigation be made of their circulation.

The letters, 15,000 of which were mailed several days before yesterday's primary election under the signature of Harry Vaughan, treasurer of the Truman Finance Committee, sought $1 each from recipients in an effort to raise $5000.

POSTAGE PAID

The Hatch act, enacted a year ago, prohibits political solicitation of persons receiving work relief funds and, if done knowingly, the violation is punishable by a year's imprisonment, $1000 fine or both.

Letters seeking the contributions were sent in Senator Truman's official envelopes but they bore 1½ cents postage stamps, not being sent free as, it has been shown, other Truman campaign matters had been sent under the frank of Senator Alben W. Barkley of Kentucky.

Vaughan was out of the city and could not be reached.

NO VIOLATION INTENDED

David Berenstein, an attorney and director of the Truman Campaign Committee, expressed the opinion the Hatch act was not transgressed because the letters were not intended for WPA workers or other government employes.

"Some could have inadvertently been sent to WPA workers whose names were among lists of voters used but this was not known to the committee when it sent the letters," he said.

Berenstein added that the committee took the precaution of enclosing in the letters a special notice of provisions of the Hatch act stating the letters were not intended to solicit contributions from federal employes and if any received by them they should be returned.

4-750 (2-7-79)

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
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1 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) _____ 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) Assistant Attorney General _____, 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.

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☒ For your information: (b)(7)(C) cited to withhold Special Agents' names

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FBI/DOJ

MATTHEW F. McGUIRE
ASSISTANT TO THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

Department of Justice
Washington

September 16, 1940

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Foxworth
Mr. Nathan
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gavin
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Tracy
Miss Gandy
[redacted]

b7c

MEMORANDUM FOR HONORABLE J. EDGAR HOOVER,
DIRECTOR, FEDERAL BUREAU OF
INVESTIGATION.

Re: Harry S. Truman, Candidate for Re-election as United States Senator, State of Missouri - Alleged solicitation of funds from W.P.A. Workers for senatorial campaign (presumably for the primary);- Possible violation of Section 5, Hatch Act (Section 61d, Title 18, U.S.C.) and/or Section 29, E.R.A. Act, 1939, 1941.

[redacted] b7c

This refers to your memorandum of August 7, reporting allegations that letters have been addressed to W. P. A. workers soliciting political contributions for Senator Truman's campaign.

No investigation is desired in this matter, as under the facts as disclosed in your memorandum, it is doubtful whether any criminal offense was committed.

Matthew F. McGuire

Matthew F. McGuire
The Assistant to the Attorney General

ec - Sac St. Louis
By letter dated
9-30-40
[redacted] b7c

RECORDED & INDEXED

62-59238-3
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
1 SEP 19 1940
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
ROOM

b7C

RECORDED [redacted] bw 62-39238-3

September 30, 1940

Special Agent in Charge
St. Louis, Missouri

Dear Sir:

Reference is made to your letter dated August 7, 1940, pertaining to the alleged solicitation of funds from W. P. A. workers for the senatorial campaign of Harry S. Truman.

For your information, there are being transmitted herewith copies of a memorandum dated September 16, 1940, received by the Bureau from Mr. Matthew F. McGuire, the Assistant to the Attorney General, the contents of which are self-explanatory. Accordingly, no investigation should be conducted by your office in this matter.

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

Enclosures

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. C. A. Tamm
Mr. Foxworth
Mr. Nathan
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnie
Mr. Hickson
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Green
Mr. Tracy
Miss Gandy

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED
★ SEP 30 1940 ★
P. M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR

al Bureau of Investigati

United States Department of Justice

Washington, D. C.

PEF:WGR

March 24, 1941

MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR

Pursuant to Mr. Tolson's instructions, I telephonically contacted Mr. Charles Clark of the Assistant Council on Senator Truman's Committee, which Committee is investigating the national defense program. Mr. Clark had called earlier today and asked for Mr. Tolson. Since Mr. Tolson was out of the building and will be out tomorrow, I contacted Mr. Clark for the purpose of seeing if I could be of assistance to him.

I informed Mr. Clark that Mr. Tolson was out and asked if I could be of assistance to him. Mr. Clark stated that this is the situation:

Mr. Matthew Connelley (phonetic), the chief investigator of the Committee, is digging up some material, and Mr. Clark was wondering if sometime back in the neighborhood of 1922 the FBI made an investigation with reference to fraud contracts after the last World War. Mr. Clark stated that he thought possibly the FBI made such investigations since it is an investigatory agency.

I told Mr. Clark that I was not connected with the FBI at that time but my recollection was that there was a War Fraud Section which was under the Attorney General and not a part of the FBI. I told him I was sure he could obtain the desired information by contacting the Attorney General's Office.

Mr. Clark stated that Mr. Connelley (phonetic) will be over sometime tomorrow and the chairman of the Committee, Senator Truman, and he, Mr. Clark, would appreciate it if I would give Mr. Connelley a few pointers in the event I would be available. I told Mr. Clark I would be glad to be of assistance in any way possible. I also told him that Mr. Hoover or his assistants would be glad to help in any way possible at any time.

RECORDED & INDEXED

Respectfully,

P. E. Foxworth

62-59238-4

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

3 APR 1 1941

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

TOLSON TAMM NICHOLS ROSEN

FEB 21 1942

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR

...l Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

[redacted]b

January 21, 1942

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. D. M. LADD

Re: TRUMAN REPORTS

There are attached hereto copies of the five parts of the reports which have been made to the Senate by the Special Committee to Investigate the National Defense Program, headed by Senator Truman of Missouri. The first four copies were obtained from the Senate Document Room in the Capitol and the fifth part was obtained through [redacted]

Respectfully,

[redacted]

b7c

Senator Harry S. Truman
Senate Resolution 71

Phone 2/12/42 received

[redacted]

CI BUREAU FILE
1 ENCLO.

5 FEB 20 1942

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62-59238-3
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
18 FEB 13 1942
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

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~~20 5 OCT 27 1964~~

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356 Page(s) withheld for the following reason(s):
Information is not of a personal nature concerning Harry S Truman. Truman was chairman of following committee.

☒ For your information: Contents are reports of Senate Special Committee Investigating National Defense Program, printed 6/26/41, 8/14/41, 11/17/41, 12/10/41, 11/15/42 Report No. 480

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

223 Page(s) withheld for the following reason(s):
Information is not of a personal nature concerning Harry S. Truman. Truman was chairman of following committee

☒ For your information: Contents are additional reports of Senate Special Committee Investigating National Defense Program printed 3/11/42 to 1/14/43

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

81 Page(s) withheld for the following reason(s):
Information is not of a personal nature concerning Harry S. Truman.

☒ For your information: Contents consist of additional copy of Additional Report of Special Committee Investigating National Defense Program, Report No. 480 Part 7 dated 5/26/42 and copy of Speech by Truman in the Senate 5/26/42

☒ The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:
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FBI/DOJ

[redacted] 67C

July 15, 1943

776a

Honorable Harry S. Truman
United States Senate
Washington, D. C.

My dear Senator:

I have received a copy of Part 17 of the Hearings on the Investigation of the National Defense Program and want you to know that I appreciate your making this report available to the FBI. It will be a valuable reference for us in the course of our work today.

With expressions of my highest esteem and best regards,

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

Human Reports

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Acers
Mr. Carson
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Mumford
Mr. Starke
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

53 AUG 1

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED 3
JUL 16 1943 P.M.
FBI BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

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DEPT OF JUSTICE

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26 JUL 19 1943

PUBLICATION UNIT

OFFICE OF THE DIRE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVE

Mr. Tole		Mr. Mohr
Mr. Tam		Mr. Nease
Mr. Walt		Mr. Laughlin
Mr. Coffe		Mr. Mumford
Mr. Glavi		Mr. Patterson
Mr. Ladd		Mr. Rennebergar
Mr. Nicho		Mr. Starke
Mr. Rosen		Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Tracy		Mr. Wacks
Mr. Acers		Mr. Wease
Mr. Carson		Miss Gandy
Mr. Harbo		
Miss Beah		Files Section
Miss Tell		Personnel Files
Mr. Clayton		Reading Room
Telephone Room		

For Your Info.	Please Initial
Note and Return	See Me
File	Call Me
Return With File	Recopy

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4-750 (2-7-79)

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417 Page(s) withheld for the following reason(s):
Information is not of a general nature concerning Harry S. Truman

☒ For your information: Contents consist of Part 17 of Report of Special Committee Investigating National Defense Program

☒ The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:
62-59238-8 enclosure

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FBI/DOJ

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SEE ATTACHED

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20 5 OCT 87 1944

WASHINGTON, D.C.
JAN 8
5-PM
1944

UNITED STATES POSTAGE
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776

Deprtment of Justice

Federal Bureau of Investigation,

Washington, D.C.

b7C

[redacted]UBL

May 1, 1944

Honorable Harry S. Truman
United States Senate
Washington, D. C.

My dear Senator

I am very grateful to Congressman Vedeworth and you for your letter of April 21, 1944, inviting me to attend the Washington premiere of "The Forgotten Front" on May 14, 1944, at the National Theatre at 8 p.m. Unfortunately, a prior commitment will deprive me of the pleasure of attending. I do want you to know, however, that I would like very much indeed to be present. Your kindness in thinking of me is heartily appreciated.

With expressions of my highest esteem and best regards,

Sincerely yours,
J. Edgar Hoover

cc - Washington Field

RECORDED
INDEXED
93

62-59238-10

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
MAY 4 1944
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Tracy

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED 8
★ MAY 2 - 1944 P.M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

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b7C

5 1944

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

[redacted]mkm

TO : MR. LADD

b7c

DATE: July 26, 1944
Call received:
11:00 P.M. 7/25/44

FROM : [redacted]

SUBJECT: ATTEMPT ON LIFE OF VICE-PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATE TRUMAN.
ANONYMOUS INFORMANT.

On the above date the writer received a telephone call from some individual in Chicago, Illinois, who refused to furnish his name. He advised that he had called the Bureau last Sunday and furnished information to an Agent whose name he did not know, to the effect that members of the Chicago Underworld planned to make an attempt on the life of Vice-Presidential Candidate Truman. I inquired as to whether he had any additional information concerning this matter but he advised that he had not. I endeavored to obtain some additional facts and specific information from him. However, he would not disclose the source of his information nor anything specific regarding his report. He advised that he was afraid to reveal his identity for fear of reprisals on the part of the individuals involved and that he just wanted the Bureau to be on the alert.

It was obvious that the informant was drunk. He was apparently calling from a night club of some sort as the strains of an orchestra and the babel of voices could be heard over the phone. From his accent I would say that he was a negro.

A check of the log in the Communications Section failed to reflect that this individual called the Bureau last Sunday. Possibly he contacted the Chicago Field Division.

ACTION:

No action is recommended in view of the fact that the informant failed to furnish any information concerning any matter over which this Bureau has jurisdiction and further because in the writer's opinion his reliability is questionable.

RECORDED [redacted] 62-59238-1
F B I
AUG 1 1944

EX-50

Fire [redacted]

b7c

Chicago 7-31-44 [redacted]

67C

[redacted]

RECORDED

62-59238-11

July 31, 1944

SAC, Chicago

John Edgar Hoover - Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation

ATTEMPT ON LIFE OF VICE PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATE TRUMAN
ANONYMOUS INFORMANT

On July 26, 1944, the Bureau received a telephone call from an individual in Chicago, Illinois, who refused to furnish his name. He stated that members of the Chicago underworld planned to make an attempt on the life of Vice Presidential Candidate Truman. This informant did not disclose the source of his information and stated that he did not have any additional information concerning this matter. He stated that he was afraid to reveal his identity for fear of reprisals on the part of the individuals involved and that he just wanted the Bureau to be on the alert. During the course of the conversation with this person, it was determined that he might possibly be a Negro and it was obvious that he had been drinking. This individual stated that he had called the Bureau on the previous Sunday but the records of this Bureau fail to indicate that this call was received. It is possible that he might have contacted your office.

This is brought to your attention for your information.

67C

[redacted]

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED 11
JUL 31 1944 P.M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

51 AUG 1 1944

hhr:jhm

February 23, 1945

Honorable Harry S. Truman
The Vice President
Washington, D. C.

My dear Mr. Vice President:

The 28th Session of the FBI National Police Academy will conclude with formal graduation exercises in Washington on April 14, 1945 at 10:30 A. M. I wish to extend to you a very cordial invitation to deliver the graduation address on this occasion.

In the class which will complete its courses on that date are carefully selected representatives of law enforcement organizations from various parts of this country and from Canada. With the graduation of the 41 men comprising the 28th Session, there will be a total of 1,049 law enforcement officers who will have completed this course of instruction which is designed to enable them to better perform their duties as law enforcement executives and instructors.

The Graduation Exercises are held in the Departmental Auditorium, located on Constitution Avenue between 12th and 14th Streets, N. W., and they are always attended by a capacity audience of more than 1,300 persons. Should you desire, I shall be pleased to have an official of this Bureau call upon you, or get in touch with your staff, to furnish additional details concerning the FBI National Academy and its purposes and to be of any other possible service which you may desire.

EX-68

RECORDED

62-59238-12

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
MAR 8 1945
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

I do hope that you can be with us on the [illegible] April and certainly the members of the graduating class will be honored in having you deliver this address. The [illegible] will be invited to be seated on the platform in [illegible] a representative of his country is in the graduating class. All of us of the FBI will be looking forward with [illegible] pleasure to a favorable response to this invitation.

With expressions of highest regards and best wishes,

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

Mr. Tolson
Mr. P. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Lester
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Egan
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED
FEB 23 1945
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

56 MAR 12 1945 134

FEB 23 11 19 AM '45
RECEIVED-DIRECTOR
F B I
U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE

OFFICE OF THE VICE PRESIDENT
WASHINGTON

February 26, 1945

Mr. Tolson
Mr. A. Tamm
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Gavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Boden
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Egan
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

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

Dear Mr. Hoover:

Replying to your letter of the Twenty-third, I shall be happy to address the graduation class of the 28th Session of the FBI National Police Academy on April Fourteenth.

I suggest that an official of your Bureau get in touch with my secretary, Matthew J. Connelly, and furnish additional details concerning the Academy.

Sincerely yours,

Harry S. Truman

HST/ro

ack. HHC 3-3-45

RECORDED

62-59238-13

MAR 9 1945

EX-50

RECORDED JD

March 3, 1945

62-59238-13

Honorable Harry S. Truman
The Vice President
Washington, D. C.

My dear Mr. Vice President:

I am more than pleased that you will be with us on April 14 to deliver the graduation address before the members of the Twenty-eighth Session of the FBI National Academy.

In keeping with your suggestion, Mr. E. E. Clegg of this Bureau will get in touch with your secretary, Mr. Matthew J. Connelly, at a very early date to furnish additional details concerning this course of training and to give any other assistance which you or Mr. Connelly may desire.

We shall look forward with a great deal of pleasure to seeing you and we shall be honored to have you with us on this occasion.

With expressions of my highest esteem and best regards,

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

MAR 3 12 30 PM 1945
RECEIVED-SUPERVISING RU
U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED 9
MAR -3 1945 P.M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Egan
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Wease
Miss Gandy

52 MAR 16 1945

THIS SERIAL IS TOO LARGE TO BE FILED IN FILE AND WILL BE FOUND BEHIND FILE

It is an investigation of the National Defense Program and contains hearings before a special committee investigating the National Defense program in the United States Senate at the Seventy-Eighth Congress.

[redacted] ENCL BEHIND FILE

(16)

162-59238-14

16 MAR 9 1945

56 MAR 16 1945 47

INDEXED IN PUBLICATION FILE

4-750 (2-7-79)

XXXXXX
XXXXXX
XXXXXX

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) _____ 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.

603 Page(s) withheld for the following reason(s):
Information is not of a personal nature concerning Harry S. Truman

☒ For your information: Contents consist of Hearings Before Special Committee Investigating National Defense Program, US. Senate 78th Congress, Part 24

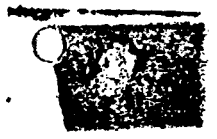
☒ The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:
62-59238-14

XXXXXX
XXXXXX
XXXXXX

XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
X DELETED PAGE(S) X
X NO DUPLICATION FEE X
X FOR THIS PAGE X
XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX

FBI/DOJ

Copy sej



OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10 OFFICE MEMORANDUM UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO: MR. TOLSON DATE: 3/16/45

FROM: H. H. CLEGG

SUBJECT: NPA GRADUATION EXERCISES
SPEECH BY VICE PRESIDENT TRUMAN

HARRY

I called at the Vice President's office this morning. I furnished the details of the NPA program and the purposes of the NPA to his Secretary, Mr. Matthew J. Connelly. We then went into the Vice President's office and had a brief and friendly chat with him and also met Colonel Vaughan, the Vice President's Military Aide.

The Vice President stated he was very glad to have the opportunity to appear before the class and Colonel Vaughan, the Military Aide, and Mr. Connelly, his Secretary, both will be present with the Vice President. Perhaps it would be well for both of them to be on the platform.

Mr. Connelly stated specifically that he used to be an investigator "on the other side" and that there were frequent complaints in past years which he received about the lack of friendliness between the FBI and the local police actuated, he believed, for the most part by local police jealousies. He was of the opinion that the NPA and these conferences held throughout the country had done a marvelous job in eliminating the feelings of hostility that formerly existed and he stated that he knew personally that a grand job had been done in cementing the friendly relations.

Mr. Connelly will furnish the Bureau about 125 copies of the Vice President's speech so that copies can be given out to press representatives at the Graduation and those covering the Department; also, so there will be a couple copies to send back to the local places represented by the 82 members of the graduating class to tie in with any local publicity about the graduation. These are his suggestions and I told him this would be splendid. He intends to give copies out to the press gallery at the Capitol. It was quite obvious that they desire the widest possible coverage from a publicity standpoint.

RECORDED & INDEXED

EX-19

62-59238-13

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
APR 10 1945
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
INITIALS ON ORIGINAL

55 APR 16 1945

April 16
1945

Dear Mr Hoover

Please please take good care of President Harry Truman. He is the first President we have had in years & years that I have liked.

Drew Pierson said over the Radio last night that they would probably delay the guard of the White House & let down people to go through. Don't think its right.

HARRY TRUMAN

RECORDED & INDEXED
191 62-59258-16
29 APR 17 1945
FBI

Mr. Hoover
Mr. Tolson
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Wick
Mr. Hendon
Tele. Room
Miss Gandy

years to come
especially while we are
at war —
Again please take good
care of Mr Truman —
Thanking you
I am
Sincerely

(Mrs) [redacted]

67C

Cambridge
Mass 02138

C
O
P
Y

April 16th
1945

Dear Mr. Hoover -

Please, please take good care of President Harry Truman. He is the first President we have had in years & years... that I have liked.

Drew Pierson said over the radio that night that they would probably relax the guard of the White House & allow people to go through. I don't think it's right to let them for years to come & especially while we are at war.

Again please take good care of Mr. Truman.

Thanking you

I am

Sincerely

b7c

[redacted]

Cambridge

Massachusetts

[redacted]

62-59238-16

April 23, 1945

67C

[redacted]

Cambridge, Massachusetts

Dear [redacted]:

This will acknowledge receipt of your letter dated April 16, 1945.

Your courtesy and interest in bringing this matter to my attention are sincerely appreciated. However, since this information is of primary interest to the Secret Service Division of the United States Treasury Department, I have taken the liberty of forwarding copies of your letter to that organization.

Sincerely yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Miss Gandy

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED 2
APR 24 1945 P.M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

RECEIVED

67C

[redacted]

56 APR 30 1945

April [illegible] 1945

[illegible] J. Wilson

Chief
Secret Service Division
United States Treasury Department
Washington, D. C.

HARRY S. TRUMAN

Letter from [redacted]
Cambridge, Massachusetts

[redacted] are attached copies of a letter from [redacted] dated [illegible] Cambridge, Massachusetts, [redacted] for your information. [redacted]

[redacted] Letter has been acknowledged by this Bureau.

Attachment

67C

RECORDED & INDEXED

62-59238-11

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
APR 27 1945
DEPT OF JUSTICE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Lack
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Edna
Mr. Egan
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Mohr
Miss Gandy

52 MAY 9 1945

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED
APR 30 1945
P. M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

[redacted]

62-59238-18

CHANGED TO

62-78680-1

6 NOV 29 1950

62-59238-19
CHANGED TO
62-28371-1307X

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON
April 23, 1945

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Laud
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Egan
Mr. Headon
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease

Dear Mr. Hoover:

The President directs me to thank you for your special communication No. 5468, as he read it with much interest.

Letter to Vaughan dated 4/18

He feels that future communications along that line would be of considerable interest to him whenever, in your opinion, they are necessary.

Sincerely yours,

H. H. Vaughan

COLONEL HARRY H. VAUGHAN
Military Aide to the President

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

RECORDED & INDEXED 62-59238-20
63
EX-38 4/26 23 MAY 4

67C

Letter forwarded Sec'y Complaints
Recd. - JEH

F 18
1945

67C

6 NOV 29 1950

62-59381-21
CHANGED TO
62-28371-1307X1

[redacted]

June 9, 1945

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover

F. B. I. Headquarters

Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

May we refresh your memory as regards the deaths of three of our presidents during the past forty-four years while they were on trips and away from the White House?

William McKinley was shot at Buffalo; Mr. Harding took sick suddenly and died while on a western trip; (we believe he was poisoned) and F. D. R. suddenly died while being sketched by some Russian ------- woman at Warm Springs, Ga.

Would suggest that you guard well the life and health of President Truman, especially while away from the White House.

Yours truly,

[redacted]

b7c

[redacted]

RECORDED & INDEXED 162-59238-22 F B I

163 36 JUN 11 1945

[redacted]

[redacted]aop/la
62-59238-22

RECORDED 62-59238-22

Date: June 15, 1945

To: Mr. Frank J. Wilson
Chief
Secret Service Division
Treasury Department
Washington, D. C.

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

Subject: Concerning death of late President Roosevelt

Attached is a copy of a letter dated June 9, 1945, received in this Bureau from [redacted]

[redacted] letter has been acknowledged, and he has been advised that this letter is being referred to your Division.

Enclosure

b7c

[redacted]

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED
JUN 15 1945
P M
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Egan
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Mease
Miss Gandy

[redacted]op/la
62-59238-22

RECORDED
EX-72

67C

June 15, 1945

[redacted]

Dear [redacted]

I have received your letter dated June 9, 1945, and want to thank you for your interest and courtesy in writing to this Bureau.

Inasmuch as protection of the person of the President is a function of the Secret Service Division, Treasury Department, I am taking the liberty of referring the content of your communication to Mr. Frank J. Wilson, Chief of that Division.

In the event you receive additional information which you believe of interest to the FBI, I want you to feel free to communicate with the Special Agent in Charge of our Springfield Field Division located at 1107 Illinois Building, Springfield, Illinois.

Sincerely yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

67C

[redacted]

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Egan
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Beaseley
Miss Gandy

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED
JUN 16 1945
P.M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

324

JUN 26 1945

Mr. Tolson
Mr. A. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Egan
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

June 8, 1945.

My dear friend:

In the President's name I wish to thank you for the kind invitation to address the Graduation Exerc[redacted] of the FBI National Academy on Saturday, April [redacted] It will be impossible for the President to be on hand at this time as other plans conflict.

I hope you will not weary of well-doing and will give us a rain check.

Very sincerely,

HARRY H. VAUGHAN
Colonel, F. A., Reserve
Military Aide to the President.

J. Edgar Hoover
Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

RECORDED 62-59238-23
EX-64
JUN 12 1945

50 JUN 20 1945

[redacted]

b7c

[redacted] June 5, 1945

Colonel Harry Hawkins Vaughan
Military Aide to the President
The White House
Washington, D. C.

BY SPECIAL MESSENGER

Dear Colonel Vaughan:

You will recall that the President accepted an invitation to speak at the Graduation Exercises of the FBI National Academy which were scheduled for Saturday, April 14, 1945, and that these exercises were cancelled due to the death of the late President Roosevelt.

The next Graduation Exercises of the Academy are scheduled for Saturday, July 21, 1945, at 10:30 A. M. This meeting will represent the Tenth Anniversary of the Academy. During the ten years of its existence, over one thousand law enforcement officers have received the benefit of our training in order that they might impart the same to their fellow officers in their home communities. Graduates of the Academy have included not only state and local law enforcement officers but also representatives from foreign departments, such as Scotland Yard, the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, and other foreign police agencies.

I realize the tremendous burdens which President Truman is facing at the present time and I do not want to add to his strenuous schedule. However, if it were possible for him to be present at the July 21 graduation and to make a few remarks to those in attendance, I know that his participation and message would be greatly appreciated by all members of the law enforcement profession throughout the entire country. I will appreciate it if you will mention this to the President with a view to ascertaining whether it might be possible for him to take part in the graduation exercises, which are held at the Departmental Auditorium, Constitution Avenue between 10th and 14th Streets, N. W.

With kindest personal regards,

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED 9
JUN 5 1945 P.M.

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Lack
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Nease
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Egan
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Miss Gandy

RECORDED
62-59238-24
F B I
32 JUN 20 1945

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

RECEIVED-DIRECTOR
JUN 5 1945

b7c

[redacted]

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED [redacted] GOVERNMENT

[redacted]

TO : Mr. Nichols

DATE: June 7, 1945

FROM : M. A. Jones

b7c

SUBJECT: Views of President Truman regarding Crime Prevention and Juvenile Delinquency Control

Harry S. Truman

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Egan
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Beahan

[redacted]

While Mr. Truman's proposed address which was to have been delivered at the graduation ceremonies of the last National Police Academy class is well known to the Bureau the following sentences are of particular interest with regard to the Bureau's juvenile delinquency work:

"It is far better and cheaper to prevent crime than to pursue the criminal and after detention try to rehabilitate him."

"Americans dare not wait until juvenile delinquency becomes more critical before combating the causes. We must act now to protect the welfare and future of our youth."

"The modern law enforcement official needs far more than a nightstick and a gun to maintain peace and order...as a progressive leader he should effectively mobilize all available agencies in his locality and throughout the country for the prevention as well as the detection of crime. This is a large order but the times call for men of large stature."

[redacted]

RECORDED & INDEXED
57

162-59238-25

JUN 22 1945

EX-20

b7c

[redacted]

51 JUN 29 1945

114

6 NOV 29 1950

62-59238-26
CHANGED TO
62-28371-1309X

COPY:das

OFFICE MEMORANDUM . UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. D. M. LADD

FROM : J. H. MUFFORD

SUBJECT:

DATE:

7:00 p.m., 7-6-45
[redacted]len

b7c

Supervisor [redacted] advised me that Agent [redacted] of the Washington Field Division called and stated it had been learned from a highly confidential source that Fred M. Vinson is to be the new Secretary of Treasury and that the President is departing for Europe either tonight or tomorrow morning.

Harry S Truman

W

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 4-26-83 BY SPSC hb

62-59238-29

EX-93

INITIALS ON ORIGINAL

39

58 JUL 16 1945

6 NOV 29 1950

62-59238-28
CHANGED TO
62-28371-1311X

C

[redacted]

b7c [redacted]

President and [redacted]

very favorably impressed with it. When the pictures

was over, Mr. Truman turned to General Lyman Lemnitzer

of the Army Pictorial Service, who [illegible]

sorgening, and stated "[illegible]

I am very glad that I saw it.

Sincerely yours,

[illegible]

6 OCT 1 2 1965

TELETYPE

OCT 25 1945

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

FBI SAN ANTONIO 10-25-45 4-07 PM EST [redacted]

DIRECTOR, FBI URGENT

ADO. VISIT OF PRESIDENT OF U. S., HARRY S. TRUMAN TO BAYLOR UNIVERSITY, DECEMBER FIVE NEXT. THIS IS TO ADVISE THAT ON OCTOBER TWENTYFIVE, NINETEEN FORTY FIVE [redacted] BAYLOR UNIVERSITY, ADVISED THAT THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES, HARRY S. TRUMAN, ACCEPTED AN INVITATION TO RECEIVE AN HONORARY DEGREE AT BAYLOR UNIVERSITY, WACO, TEXAS, ON DECEMBER FIVE, NEXT. [redacted] ADVISED THAT THE CEREMONY WOULD PROBABLY BE HELD IN AN OPEN AIR AMPHITHEATRE PROVIDING THE WEATHER PERMITS. THE DEGREE WILL BE CONFERRED UPON PRESIDENT TRUMAN AT APPROXIMATELY TEN OCLOCK AM DECEMBER FIVE AND IT IS UNDERSTOOD THAT HE WILL ALSO RECEIVE AN HONOR FROM THE MASONIC ORDER IN WACO, TEXAS, ON THE AFTERNOON OF DECEMBER FIVE. SO FAR AS IS KNOWN AT THE PRESENT TIME, PRESIDENT TRUMAN WILL BE IN WACO, TEXAS, FOR ONLY ONE DAY. THIS MATTER WILL BE FOLLOWED AND BUREAU ADVISED.

ACERS

END

b7c

RECORDED 62-57223-3
INDEXED 10 OCT 30 1945

5 PM NOV 6 1945 WASH DC GS

New York, N.Y.
October 26, 1945.

Mr. Hoover:

Miss Margaret Truman has been in New York since Wednesday awaiting the arrival of her father tomorrow.

She is stopping at the Waldorf with friends and in order to avoid publicity has not been registered there.

E. E. CONROY

RECORDED & INDEXED

62-59238-31

31 NOV 7 1945

51 NOV 21 1945

6 NOV 29 1950

62-59238-32, 33, 34
CHANGED TO
62-28371-1319X, 1319X1, 1319X2

Office Memorandum

TO: Director

FROM: Special Agent [illegible]

SUBJECT: Visit of President [illegible]
Baylor University, [illegible]

Reference is made to [illegible] this field division [illegible] of the United States Army [illegible] to receive an honorary degree [illegible] on December 3, 1943, [illegible] scheduled to receive an [illegible] Texas.

[redacted]

saying that [illegible] the labor situation, that the President will be unable to [illegible] Waco to accept the degree on December [illegible] President [illegible]

b7C
b7D

[redacted]

Waco, Texas, [illegible] Grand Lodge will be called [illegible] President [illegible] to Waco to accept the degree from Baylor University(?). [illegible] said that the Grand Lodge would [illegible] December 3 and that it would [illegible] for President [illegible].

This matter will be followed [illegible] developments.

[illegible]

57DEC 17 1943

Harry S Truman

COMMITTEE ON THE NATIONAL COMMUNITY CHRISTMAS TREE
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA RECREATION DEPARTMENT
3149 SIXTEENTH STREET NORTHWEST
WASHINGTON, D. C.

The President of the United States
will light
The National Community Christmas Tree
at five o'clock on Christmas Eve
December twenty-fourth
on the South Lawn of the White House
The National Committee
requests the honor of your presence at the ceremony

Please reply on enclosed card
before December seventeenth

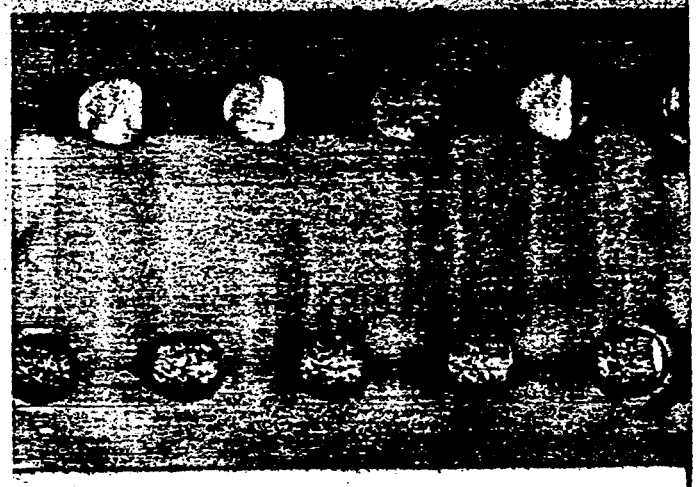
[redacted]

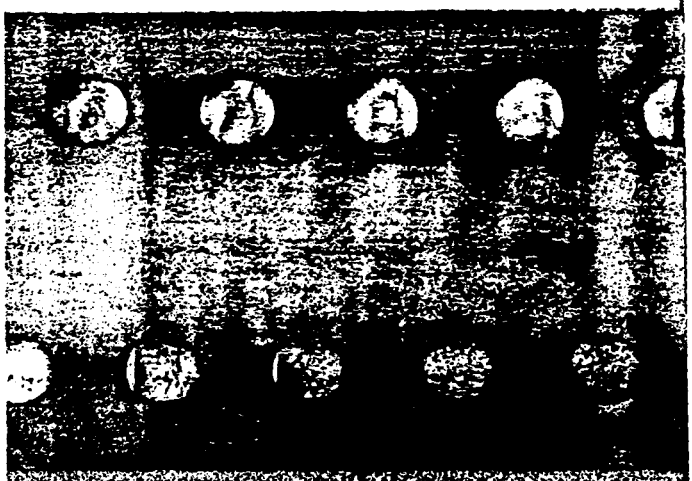
67C

12-14-45

62-57238-36

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
4936 - Thirtieth Place, N.W.
Washington - 8 - D.C.





United States Senate

Washington, D. C., January 14, 1946, 194

Respectfully referred to

Federal Bureau of Investigation
Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

ack
dup 1-25-46
letter
to Secret Service

[redacted]

57C

Respectfully,

SCOTT W. LUCAS
U. S. S.

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE 16—45169-1

b7c [redacted] January 7, 1946

Sen. Scott. Lucas:

I understand that you are fore this military training. Listen do you know what you are doing, that the worst thing that could happen to this country. Can't you see what happen to Italy and Germany, thats' what you are going to do th this country. President Truman, is from Missouri, he does not know any better.

Do you want to see him hanging by the toes like Mussonili, that is what you will see.

HARRY S. TRUMAN

I want to tell you about the sugar that is going to waste here in Illinois, At Murphysboro, Ill, there is 5100 hundred pounds in a warehouse. And another man says, his sugar is all crysiallizing They can not get rid of it.

Why let this sugar go to waste when we, can not get sugar.

I think you and Mr. Green had better get off of your can and get to work. "We need sugar."

Sincerely yours,

b7c [redacted]

RECORDED & INDEXED

162-59238-37

F B I

EX-30

30 JAN 15 1946

January 25, 1946

Honorable Scott W. Lucas
United States Senate
Washington, D. C.

My dear Senator:

Reference is made to your communication of January 14, 1946, by which you referred to this Bureau a letter received from [redacted] dated January 7, 1946.

b7c

Because of the statement in this letter which might be construed as an implied threat against the life of the President, I have taken the liberty of transmitting copies to the Secret Service in Washington, D. C.

With expressions of my highest esteem and best regards,

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

62-59238-37

RECORDED

EX-10

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED 15
JAN 25 1946 P.M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. A. H. Belmont
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Lard
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Parsons
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Jones

JAN 25 5 44 PM

[redacted]

Date: January 25, 1946

To: Mr. Frank J. Wilson
Chief, Secret Service Division
Treasury Department
Washington, D. C.

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

Subject: [redacted]

b7C

There are enclosed for your information two copies of a communication from the above-named individual referred to this office by Senator Scott W. Lucas, which communication contains a statement which might be construed as an implied threat against the life of the President.

Senator Lucas has been advised of this reference.

62-59238-37

Enclosure

RECORDED
EX-10

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
FEB 5 1946

[redacted]

b7C

FEB 6 1946

6 NOV 29 1950

62-19238-38, 39
CHANGED TO
62-28371-1322X, 1323X

Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
San Antonio, Texas
April 1, 1946

Director, FBI

Re: VISIT OF PRESIDENT TRUMAN
TO BAYLOR UNIVERSITY

Dear Sir:

Reference is made to teletype to the Bureau from San Antonio dated October 25, 1945, concerning the above-captioned matter.

To bring the Bureau's file up-to-date, I wish to advise that [redacted] had a conversation with [redacted] of Baylor.

[redacted] had written President TRUMAN, advising him that the degree is still waiting for him at his convenience, and he believes that Mr. TRUMAN will accept the invitation next fall.

b7C
b7D

Harry S. Truman

Very truly yours,

M. W. ACERS
SAC

MWA:CL

RECORDED & INDEXED 162-59238-40
EXAMINED
16 APR 1946
FBI

30
56 APR 15 1946

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

DATE: May 27, 1946

FROM : Fred Hallford - SAC, Baltimore

SUBJECT: UNKNOWN SUBJECT;
Proposed Telegram to President Harry S. Truman;
May 26, 1946
MISCELLANEOUS

On May 26, 1946 [redacted] Wilmington, Delaware, telephonically advised Special Agent [redacted] Resident Agent at Wilmington, the following information:

[redacted]

b7C,D

Race
Sex
Age
Height
Weight
Hair
Clothing

[redacted]

The message and a note to the Western Union agent requesting that the change be given to the bearer are enclosed. Since nothing of a derogatory or threatening nature is contained in the message, no further action is contemplated by this office.

Enclosures

[redacted] cc

ENC. 62-0 341

EX-23

37 JUN 10 1946

162-59138-41

F B I

37 MAY [redacted]

EX-23

To Agent:

After taking care of attached, give bearer chane from bill.

UNKNOWN SUBJECT;
Proposed Telegram to President Harry S. Truman;
May 26, 1946
MISCELLANEOUS

Enclosure with Baltimore letter to Bureau, entitled as above, dated 5-27-46.
Proposed message to President Truman and note to Western Union agent.

62-59238-41

To: Harry S. Truman, May 26, 1946.
Washington, D.C.

Advisable to make public this forecast:-

1. Santa Claus Custom Abolished.
2. Exposure of Disloyal People.
3. End of Strikes.
4. Fall of Labor Unions.
5. Aid for Underpriviledged and Oppressed.
6. Greatly Improved Working Conditions.
7. Passing of Richman in His Ways.
8. Birth of a New Era.
9. Big Changes - National and International.
10. Change in War Criminal Trials.
11. Solution of End of War Forseen.
12. A United Nations of the World.

Letter marked "Urgent" soon to reach you, will be beginning of fulfillment.

Signed:- C. Finger Marks,
Wilmington, Del.

Harry S. Truman

The President of the United States
will light
The National Community Christmas Tree
at five o'clock on Christmas Eve
December twenty-fourth
on the South Lawn of the White House
The National Committee
requests the honor of your presence at the ceremony

Please reply on enclosed card
before December seventeenth

RECORDED & INDEXED
62-59288-42
66
INDEXED

U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE
DEC 18 12 38 PM '46

58 JAN 2 1947

COMMITTEE ON THE NATIONAL COMMUNITY CHRISTMAS TREE
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA RECREATION DEPARTMENT
3149 SIXTEENTH STREET NORTHWEST
WASHINGTON 10, D. C.

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Nease
Tele. Room

b7c [redacted]

JNES
12 04 PM
JNES
E. B. I.
DEPT. OF JUSTICE

WASHINGTON, D.C.
DEC 10
8-PM
1946

SAVE THE D
BUY U.S. S
PAYROLL SAVINGS

UNITED STATES POSTAGE
3 CENTS 3

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
4936 Thirtieth Place, N.W.
Washington 8, D.C.

January 2, 1947

The President
The White House
Washington, D. C.

HARRY S. TRUMAN

My dear Mr. President:

The Graduation Exercises of the 36th Session of the FBI National Academy will be held in the Departmental Auditorium in Washington on Friday, October 3, 1947. These exercises usually begin at 10:30 AM and are usually completed before noon. There will be present approximately 100 members of the graduating class. In addition there will be in attendance on that occasion nearly 1,000 of the former graduates of the Academy from all parts of the United States who will be in Washington attending a re-training school and the first annual reunion of the graduates of this Academy since the outbreak of World War II. Others present at the graduation exercises will be state, county and municipal officials as well as relatives of the graduating class and a number of Government officials. I desire to respectfully extend to you a cordial invitation to deliver the graduation address on that occasion.

You may recall that you had planned to deliver the address before a previous graduating class of the Academy in 1945 which exercises were, of course, not held due to the death of President Roosevelt.

G.I.R.-5

On this same occasion it is planned that there will be held in numerous cities throughout the United States coordinating conferences of law enforcement officers and, if agreeable, it will be our hope to arrange for a nationwide broadcast of your address which can be heard by the thousands of law enforcement officers assembled in various sections of the country.

I feel that it will be a most important occasion in the lives of thousands of law enforcement officers throughout the United States to be able to hear your address directed specifically to the police of the nation. We of the FBI would consider it a high honor to have you accept this invitation and I shall be pleased to learn of your favorable consideration.

Respectfully submitted,

J. Edgar Hoover

62-59233

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
JAN 3 1947
hhc;hd
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Tolson
A. H. Belmont
Clegg
Glavin
Ladd
Nichols
Nease
Tracy
Carson
Egan
Gurnea
Harbo
Hendon
Pennington
Quinn Tamm
Mohr
Kim Gandy

55 FEB 19 1947

RECORDED
INDEXED
SERIALIZED
FILED
FEB 19 1947

January 31, 1947

Major General Harry Hawkins Vaughan
Military Aide to the President
The White House
Washington, D. C.

SPECIAL MESSENGER

Dear General Vaughan:

There is attached hereto a letter addressed to the President extending an invitation for him to address the graduating class and the former graduates of the FBI National Academy who will be assembled in Washington on October 3, 1947.

I am sure that you recall that the President on a previous occasion had accepted an invitation to address a similar group and the exercises were cancelled because of the death of President Roosevelt.

G.I.R.-5

In the event the President is favorably disposed toward this invitation I shall be glad to arrange to render every possible assistance to contribute to the convenience of the President and yourself in the preparation for this occasion.

I am sure that the President's address, which we would arrange to have broadcast and which would be heard by thousands of law enforcement officers assembled in FBI Law Enforcement Conferences throughout the nation, would be a source of great inspiration to those officers in their work on which special emphasis is now justified because of the rising trends in crime and the problems of juvenile delinquency.

I sincerely trust that favorable consideration of this invitation can be indicated by the President and you and if there is any additional information or any assistance desired, I shall be more than glad to make the necessary arrangements for the same.

I shall thank you very much for calling the attached invitation to the attention of the President.

With expressions of my highest esteem,

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

62-59231
F B I

RECORDED

U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE
JAN 31 11 29 AM '47

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
M FEB 5
JAN 31 P.M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEB 7 1947

FEB 18 1947

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

February 3, 1947

Dear Mr. Hoover:

I sincerely hope it will be possible for me to make the appearance on October third to which you refer in your letter of January thirty-first, but you know how it is with a President and his appointments. No matter how badly he wants to make firm appointments and keep them, he never knows from one day to the next what is coming before him, but I'll do my best.

Sincerely yours,

Harry Truman

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

RECORDED 62-59238 45

EX-8

29 FEB 1947

b7c

3/4/47

February 4, 1947

RECORDED 62-592-38-45

BY SPECIAL MESSENGER

The President
The White House
Washington, D. C.

My dear Mr. President:

I am delighted and honored by your letter of yesterday. Your willingness to address the Graduation Exercises of the FBI National Academy on October 3, 1947, is deeply appreciated. I understand, of course, the difficulty of making a firm commitment so far in advance but I did want to allow a considerable time interval to make the chances of securing favorable consideration as bright as possible. Your assurance that you will do your best to be with us on October 3rd is heartening and you may be sure that all of us in the FBI and the law enforcement officers of the Nation will keenly anticipate the honor of your presence.

Respectfully submitted,

J. Edgar Hoover

b7c

[redacted]

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mendenhall
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED 3
FEB 4 - 1947 P.M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEB 25 1947

FEB 4 12 34 PM '47
U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE

OFFICE OF D[redacted]
FEDERAL BUREAU OF [redacted]
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Jones
Mr. Pennington
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Beahm
Miss Gandy

Notation Reader

With kindest regards

/s/ J. Naragon

Harry S Truman

RECORDED
INDEXED
200

62-59238-46
F B I
29 FEB 15 1947

60 MAR 3 1947

THE GREEK ORTHODOX CHURCH
BLESSES HIS EXCELLENCY
THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES
MR. HARRY TRUMAN

ENCLOSURE 62-59238-46

✠

ΕΛΛΗΝΙΚΗ ΟΡΘΟΔΟΞΟΣ ΕΚΚΛΗΣΙΑ
ΑΓ. ΚΩΝΣΤΑΝΤΙΝΟΥ ΚΑΙ ΕΛΕΝΗΣ

SIXTH AND C STREES S. W.

Washington, D. C.

✦

Ἡ Ἑλληνικὴ Ὀρθόδοξος Ἐκκλησία Εὐλογεῖ τὸν Πρόεδρον τῶν Ἡνωμ. Πολιτειῶν Ἐξοχ. Κον HARRY TRUMAN

Ο ΣΕΒΑΣΜΙΩΤΑΤΟΣ ΑΡΧΙΕΠΙΣΚΟΠΟΣ ΘΑ ΤΕΛΕΣΗ ΘΕΙΑΝ ΛΕΙΤΟΥΡΓΙΑΝ ΥΠΕΡ ΤΟΥ ΠΡΟΕΔΡΟΥ ΤΗΣ ΑΜΕΡΙΚΗΣ

Ὁ Μακαριώτατος Πατριάρχης Ἱεροσολύμων Κύριος Κος Τιμόθεος, ὁ κλεΐζων τὸν Θρόνον τοῦ Ἀποστόλου Ἰακώβου εἰς τὴν Ἁγίαν πόλιν Ἱερουσαλήμ, ἐκτιμῶν τὸ μέγα Χριστιανικὸν ἔργον τοῦ Προέδρου μας Ἐξοχωτάτου Κυρίου Τρούμαν, καὶ τῆς Ἀμερικῆς, πρὸς τὸν κόσμον ὁλόκληρον, τὸν ὁποῖον νηστικὸν ἔθρεψαν καὶ τρέφουν, γυμνὸν ἐνέδυσαν καὶ ἐνδύουν, ἀσθενῆ ἐπεσκέφθησαν καὶ ἐπισκέπτονται, ξένον περιέθαλψαν καὶ περιθάλπουν, ἐν τῇ φυλακῇ τῆς δουλείας καὶ τοῦ σκότους ὄντα τὸν ἐλευθέρωσαν, εὐλογεῖ διὰ τῆς ἀπονομῆς τοῦ Μεγαλοσταύρου τοῦ Παναγίου Τάφου, μὲ Τίμιον Ξύλον καὶ Τεμάχιον ἐκ τοῦ Λίθου τοῦ Τάφου τοῦ Σωτῆρος ἡμῶν Χριστοῦ.

Πληροφορηθέντες περὶ τοῦ γεγονότος τούτου παρεκαλέσαμεν τὴν Αὐτοῦ Σεβασμιότητα τὸν Σεπτὸν ἡμῶν Πνευματικὸν Πατέρα καὶ Ἀρχηγὸν τῆς Ἑλληνικῆς Ὀρθοδόξου Ἐκκλησίας Βορείου καὶ Νοτίου Ἀμερικῆς Κον Κον Ἀθηναγόραν, ὅπως τελέσῃ ἐν τῇ Ἐκκλησίᾳ μας τῶν Ἁγίων Κωνσταντίνου καὶ Ἑλένης τὴν 9ην Φεβρουαρίου 1947, ἰδιαιτέραν Θείαν Λειτουργίαν ὑπὲρ ὑγείας καὶ εὐτυχίας τοῦ Προέδρου ἡμῶν Κου HARRY TRUMAN καὶ τῆς Οἰκογενείας Αὐτοῦ, καὶ ὑπὲρ τῆς εὐημερίας καὶ προόδου τῆς φιλτάτης μας Ἀμερικῆς.

Παρακαλοῦμεν καὶ προσκαλοῦμεν πάντας ὅπως προσέλθητε μετὰ τῶν οἰκογενειῶν ὑμῶν εἰς τὴν πρὸς τιμὴν τοῦ Προέδρου ἡμῶν Θ. Λειτουργίαν.

† Οἰκ. ΘΩΜΑΣ ΔΑΝΙΗΛ
Ἱερατικὸς Προϊστάμενος

Γ. ΜΑΝΤΖΟΥΡΑΝΗΣ
Πρόεδρος

Γ. ΚΑΛΑΒΡΥΤΙΝΟΣ
Γραμματεύς

GREEK ORTHODOX CHURCH
OF
STS. CONSTANTINE AND HELEN
WASHINGTON, D. C.

The Greek Orthodox Church Blesses His Excellency The President of The United States of America Mr. Harry Truman.

HIS EMINENCE THE ARCHBISHOP OF NORTH AND SOUTH AMERICA ATHENAGORAS WILL OFFICIATE AT THE HIGH MASS FOR THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

His Beatitude the Patriarch of Jerusalem Timothy, the illustrious incumbent of the Apostolic Throne of St. James in the Holy City of Jerusalem, in recognition of the great Christian work of His Excellency our President Mr. H. Truman and of America to the entire World, which they fed and feed, clothed and clothe, visited in sickness and in the prisons of slavery and darkness and liberated him, blesses him and America by the offering of the Grand Cross of the Holy Sepulchre, containing piece of the True Cross of Our Savior and pieces of stones from the Sepulchre.

Having been informed of this event, we requested His Eminence, our spiritual Father and Head of the Greek Orthodox Church of N. and S. America Most Rev. Archbishop Athenagoras, to preside at the High Mass in our Church of Sts. Constantine and Helen on the 9th day of February 1947, to pray for the health and happiness of our beloved President and His Family and for the prosperity and progress of our America.

We, therefore, take the pleasure to invite you and your families to attend this service in honor of our President.

REV. THOMAS DANIELS
Rector

G. MANTZOURIS
President

G. KALAVRITINOS
Secretary

Office Memorandum • UNITED GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

DATE: February 14, 1947

FROM : SAC, Memphis

SUBJECT: [redacted]

[redacted] that recently had visited the Delta section of Mississippi and was informed that President Harry Truman had accepted an invitation from the Delta Council to make a talk to that group at Greenville, Mississippi on May 8, 1947. The following day it is expected that the President will take a two day boat trip either south on the Mississippi or north on the Mississippi.

It is understood that the President has indicated that he desired no publicity with respect to his acceptance of this invitation at the present time. [redacted] requested that the information in question be considered confidential.

[redacted]

b7D

b7C

RECORDED 12-59238-4-113

INDEXED 63

36 FEB 24 1947

57 MAR 3 - 1947

Washington 25, D. C.

February 24, 1947

[redacted]

Washington 25, D. C.

HARRY O TRUM

Dear Mr.

In accordance with your request of Mr. Ladd, I am returning herewith the original of the pamphlet entitled "The Greek Orthodox Church Blesses His Excellency, the President of the United States, Mr. Harry Truman".

67C

Very truly yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

John Edgar Hoover
Director

Enclosure

[redacted]

URGENT - DIRECTOR
F. B. I.
U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE
FEB 25 12 53 PM '47

RECORDED & INDEXED
162-59238-
F B I
FEB 27 1947

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED 5
FEB 25 1947 P.M.

50 MAR 10 1947

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

February 28, 1947

SPECIAL MESSENGER

Honorable William H. Rosenman
Secretary to the President
The White House
Washington, D. C.

Harry S. TRUMAN

G.I.R. 5

My dear Mr. Rosenman:

I am transmitting herewith an unsigned communication which is addressed to "His Excellency, The President of the United States, White House, Washington, D. C." It was sent to the FBI without my personal attention. This referral is being made for whatever action you deem advisable.

With assurances of my highest regards,

Sincerely yours,

J. EDGAR HOOVER

Enclosure

RECORDED & INDEXED

169

67-59238-A

FEB 28 1947

U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE

FEB 28 PM '47

MAIL ROOM

MAR 5 1947

67C

MAIL ROOM

50 MAR 13 1947

6 NOV 29 1950

62-59238.50
CHANGED TO
62-28371-1330X

4-750 (2-7-79)

XXXXXX
XXXXXX
XXXXXX

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

4 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) _____ 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) Department of State _____, 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:
62-59238-51

XXXXXX
XXXXXX
XXXXXX

XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
X DELETED PAGE(S) X
X NO DUPLICATION FEE X
X FOR THIS PAGE X
XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX

FBI/DOJ

Tamm to Director
3/27/47

Harry S.

Mr. Truman has repeatedly expressed to a considerable number of people the fact that there are 4 persons who are "poison" to him with whom he will never make peace and whose views and associates he will always oppose. These 4 persons are Frank Waldrop, Tommy Corcoran, Drew Pearson and George Sokolosky.

Respectfully,

EDW. A. TAMM

EAT:ml

-2-

INITIALS ON ORIGINAL

162-59238-59

F B I

RECORDED 18 APR 9 1947

62 APR 14 1947

May 1947

Mr. Hoover:- HARRY S. TRUMAN

RE your press conference:

First I wish to say this is not an anonymous letter, I write because of the many people who express themselves after listening to the radio and reading the newspapers.

First I think President Truman is causing the American people a lot of heart aches - he is so clumsy I know lot of people who didn't have anything then acquired things but they didn't act so foolish about it.

RECORDED 62-59238-53

FBI

MAY 26 1947

G.I.R.

After President Truman punches himself to realize he is awake and has the position & gadgets that goes with it, let him take a real course in gentlemanship and then

Director - Assistant

65-129

63 JUN 4 1947

be the head of the nation he is supposed to be. Flying around in the Sacred Car & the Mayflower is not all the President entails as such.

Since the late President Roosevelt picked him as a running mate no one knows why. but now he can wake up and take advantage of education of the highest order and while it is the most trying of ~~times~~ times he has to carry on and really make come true a real America the America whose history I cherish about all.

It is not right or decent to see our off-spring crippled, deluded and sick almost to death.

Mr. Truman ought to be forced to learn real statesmanship.

BOSTON, MASS.
MAY 22
4:30 PM
1947

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

Private

ROUTING SLIP

FD-4

Date May 14, 1947 194

Memo To: MISS GANDY, BUREAU

SAC Title:

ASAC

Supervisor

Agent

Steno

Clerk

Chief Clerk File No.

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Lester
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Hardo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Neare
Miss Gandy
Attention

ACTION DESIRED

Assign to

Acknowledge

Bring File

Call Me

See Me

Correct

Delinquent

Expedite

File

Leads need

Open Case

Prepare assignment cards

Prepare Tickler

Reassign to

Recharge serials

Search and Return

Send serials

to

Submit new charge-out

Submit report by

Type

Undeveloped leads in your district awaiting attention.

The attached notes may be of interest to the Director, and I would appreciate your bringing them to his attention.

S.A.C. EDWARD SCHEIDT

Office NEW YORK CITY

57 JUN 21 1947

(In intra office use return this with notation as to action taken or explanation.)

New York, N. Y.
May 14, 1947.

HARRY S. TRUMAN

Mr. Hoover:

A Secret Service Agent attached to the White House recently advised an Agent of this office that some months ago he was alone with the President and the FBI was mentioned, whereupon the President is supposed to have said to the Agent: "That is really a great Bureau, and J. Edgar Hoover is the one man in Washington whom I can ask to do something and know that it will be done."

G. I. R. -5

EDWARD SCHEIDT

RECORDED & INDEXED

EX-22 62-59238-54

F B I

32 JUN 5 1947

6 NOV 29 1950

62-59238-55
CHANGED TO
62-28371-1331X

R. G. Leftwich file

e
1-20

FBI PREPARES FOR TRUMAN VISIT TO CANADA

Moscow, in English to Great Britain, June 7, 1947, 11:30 a.m. EST--W

(Text)

"Canadian papers, referring to American sources, announce the arrival in Ottawa of members of the United States Federal Bureau of Investigation. The Americans are carefully examining every inch of the territory which Truman will pass and places where he will stop. The agents have gone so far as to examine the residence of the Governor General Alexander and Prime Minister Mackenzie King, the Parliament Building and even to test the microphones he will use."

Foreign Radio Broadcast # 70-
6/9/47

HARRY S. TRUMAN

G.I.R.-1

RECORDED 62-59238-55X
FBI
JUN 6 1947

EX-56

Serial 55X enf
11-9-64 #16

60 SEP 15 1947

June 30, 1947

SPECIAL DELIVERY

Major General Harry Hawkins Vaughan
Military Aide to the President
The White House
Washington, D. C.

Dear General Vaughan:

I would appreciate your kindness in referring to a letter addressed to me by the President on February 3, 1947, in response to an invitation extended for the President to address the peace officers of the nation by radio, and more particularly the graduating class and a large number of former graduates of the FBI National Academy on Friday, October 3, 1947.

The exercises usually begin at 10:30 A.M. and usually are completed before noon. The President very graciously expressed hope that it would be possible for him to make the appearance on October 3, and I wanted to write to you at this time to see if it would be possible to enlist your aid in determining whether at this time it appears that the President will be able to address this graduating class.

We should be glad to render to you and your staff any and all possible assistance in making arrangements in keeping with the wishes of the President and yourself. We of the FBI and, I am sure, the police forces of the entire nation would consider it a high honor for the President to accept this invitation, and we should be pleased to learn that this matter is still receiving favorable consideration.

With expressions of my highest esteem,

Sincerely yours,

HHC:alk

Harry S. Truman

Mr. Tolson
Mr. A. H. Belmont
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Nease
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Beam
Miss Gandy

63 JUL 3 1947

RECEIVED U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE JUN 28 4 23 PM '47

RECEIVED READING ROOM JUN 28 4 05 PM '47

63-59238-56

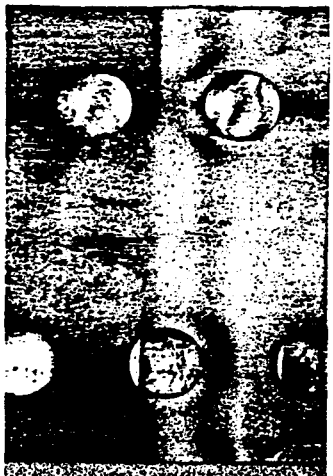
19

JUL 1 1947

SENT FROM D. O.
TIME
DATE 6-30-47
BY

6 NOV 29 1950

62-59238-57
CHANGED TO
62-28371-1332X



Harry S. Truman

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

8 July 1947

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy
Office

Dear Mr. Hoover:

This is in reply to your letter of June 30, in which you refer to previous correspondence with the President regarding his addressing the graduating class at the FBI National Academy on Friday, October 3 next.

The President has discussed this with me and directs me to advise you that he would like very much to do this if conditions at that time permit. Please contact us again about the 15th of September when we will have a clearer view of the October 3 schedule.

[redacted] b7c

Sincerely

Harry Vaughan

HARRY H. VAUGHAN
Major General, U. S. Army
Military Aide to the President

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

RECORDED 62-59237-58

37 JUL 17 1947

EX-1

63 JUL 23 1947

Mr. Spiese
Mr. R. A. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. A. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease

CONFIDENTIAL

Referred to another Agency for consultation and return to FBI

[redacted] (c)

HARRY S. [redacted]

[redacted] (c)

Be certain we assume no responsibility or leadership in this matter.

b1
b7c

[redacted] (c)

RECORDED & INDEXED

62-59238-59

[redacted] (c)

Classified by SP3 c.tms
Declassify on: OADR
4-26-83

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

[redacted] (c)

CONFIDENTIAL

[redacted] [redacted]

CC-

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

CONFIDENTIAL

JULY 25, 1947

To: COMMUNICATIONS SECTION.

URGENT CABLEGRAM

Transmit the following message to:

LEGAL ATTACHE
RIO DE JANEIRO, BRAZIL

RECORDED 62-59238-59

[redacted]

[redacted] BUREAU HAS NO OBJECTION YOUR ASSISTING SECRET SERVICE REPRESENTATIVE IN STRICTLY LIAISON CAPACITY SO THAT PROPER CONTACTS ARE ARRANGED WITH RIO DE JANEIRO POLICE. HOWEVER, IT SHOULD BE DISTINCTLY UNDERSTOOD BY ALL CONCERNED THAT YOU AS BUREAU'S REPRESENTATIVE ARE ASSUMING NO RESPONSIBILITY OR LEADERSHIP IN THIS MATTER.

[redacted]

Enc. EA 0150-0210

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

Classified by SP3CCFRB
Declassify on: OADR
4-26-83

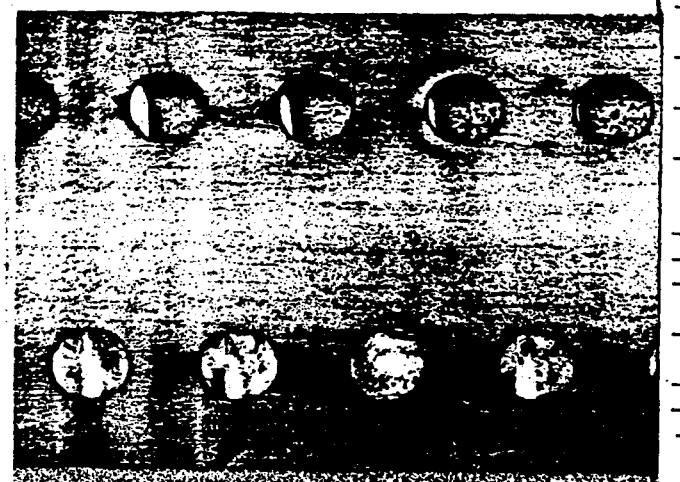
DE-INDEXED
DATE: 8/1/58

[redacted]

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Carson
Mr. Hanlon
Mr. Stanford
Mr. Jones
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Mease
Miss Gandy

CONFIDENTIAL

SENT VIA Cable 7/26/47 12:52A M Per M.W.



5-12

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

CORRELATION & LIAISON SECTION

Date 9/12/, 1951

Director	Mr. Keay
Mr. Tolson	Mr. Ammarell
Mr. Belmont	Mr.
Mr. Laughlin	Room
	Mr. Bailey
Mr. Baumgardner	Mr. Bartlett
Mr. Callan	Mr. Bates
Mr. H. L. Edwards	Mr. Blair
Mr. Hennrich	Mr. D.M. Brown
Mr. Stanley	Mr. J.W. Brown
Miss Gandy	Mr. Burke
Room	Mr. Connell
	Mr. Conroy
Miss Cuddy	Mr. DeLoach
Miss Henshaw	Mr. Desmond
Miss Reddy	Mr. Dinsmore
Mrs. Schwab	Mr. Dougherty
	Mr. Ellis
	Mr. Ferris
Mr. Bromwell	Mr. Fipp
Identification Div.	Mr. Flaherty
Miss Harrington	Mr. Foley
	Mr. Gotschall
Mail Room,	Mr. Kuhrtz
Room 5533	Mr. Landis
Reading Room	Mr. Lynch
	Mr. Martin
Records Section	Mr. Moynihan
Routing Unit	Mr. Obenshain
Send file,	Mr. Papich
up to date	Mr. Reynolds
Send reference	Mr. Roach
	Mr. Sanders
See Me	Mr. D. J. Sullivan
Phone Me	Mr. W. C. Sullivan
Please Handle	Mr. Thompson
	Mr. Torrillo
	Mr. Turner
	Mr. Ward
	Mr. Woods
	Mr. Youtz

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Laud
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Harbo
Rm. 7229
Mr. Alden
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

This is the President's speech of yesterday. Reference to the Bureau is on page 3, pp 2

L. B. ROACH

White '91

HOLD FOR RELEASE HOLD FOR RELEASE HOLD FOR RELEASE

Harry S. Truman

CONFIDENTIAL: The following address of the President at the laying of the cornerstone of the new General Accounting Office building in Washington, D. C. is for automatic release at 10:15 a.m., E.D.T., Tuesday, September 11, 1951. No portion, synopsis, or intimation may be published or broadcast before that time.

PLEASE GUARD AGAINST PREMATURE PUBLICATION OR ANNOUNCEMENT.

JOSEPH SHORT
Secretary to the President

- -

We are meeting here today to lay the cornerstone of a fine new building for the General Accounting Office. This building is of special significance, because it emphasizes the fact that our Government is constantly striving for better management of its financial affairs.

Many people in the Government have wrongly considered the General Accounting Office a sort of a bugaboo that keeps them from doing what they want to do. Many people outside the Government, when they think of the General Accounting Office at all, consider it a dry and boring subject. But the General Accounting Office is neither a bugaboo nor a bore. It is a vital part of our Government. Its work is of great benefit to all of us. The people who run the General Accounting Office certainly deserve these new and better quarters.

Under Lindsay Warren, the General Accounting Office has handled the biggest auditing job in the history of mankind and has done it well. It has continuously improved its operations so it could serve the people of this country better and more efficiently.

The General Accounting Office is an agency responsible to the Congress. But this does not mean that it works at cross purposes with the executive agencies of the Government. On the contrary, the General Accounting Office cooperates with the executive agencies, for they are working for the same great purpose, to give good government to the American people at the lowest possible cost.

One of the outstanding achievements has been the joint accounting program which the Comptroller General worked out in 1947 with the Secretary of the Treasury and the Director of the Bureau of the Budget.

As a result of this joint program, accounting improvements have been made in agency after agency of the Federal Government. These improvements have given us new machinery for tighter and more efficient control of the public funds.

The success of this accounting program can be attributed largely to teamwork -- cooperation of the highest degree among those responsible for fiscal affairs. On this team, the Comptroller General has played a leading role.

It is especially important in this day and time for the financial affairs of the Government to be prudently managed. Taxes are high, and the people who pay the taxes are entitled to see that they get a dollar's worth of value for every dollar they pay.

Nobody likes to pay taxes. That's just human nature. But we have to pay them and for very good reasons. Since this is true, we are all entitled to know what those reasons are and what is done with our money.

62-59238

NOT RECORDED
18 SEP 19 1951

52 SEP 29 1951

I wish everybody in the country could read the Budget Message of the Federal Government. I don't mean the whole big book. That's full of tables and as thick as a Sears Roebuck catalogue. But in the front of the book is a Message to Congress, about 60 or 70 pages long, that explains what the Budget is all about -- where the money goes and what the citizen gets for his tax dollar.

I am proud of the Budgets that have been prepared since I've been President. I want people to understand them. I would not want anyone to give up his time honored right to complain about paying taxes. If people couldn't blow off steam that way sometimes, they might explode. Half of the fun of being a citizen in this country comes from complaining about the way we run our governments -- Federal, State, and local.

But I don't think anyone ought to take his complaints about government spending too seriously until he has gone to the trouble of finding out what it is all about.

I suppose it is impossible for everybody to get a copy of the regular Budget Message and read that. But it is possible for you to get a copy of a little book called the "Budget in Brief." This little book gives the highlights of the budget story. Every citizen who pays taxes ought to read it. You can get a copy by sending 20 cents to the Government Printing Office in Washington and asking them to send you a copy of the "Federal Budget in Brief."

I don't get any commission for selling these little books. I will be amply repaid just by having people read them. I am proud of the way the financial affairs of the Government are handled and I want just as many people as possible to know the whole story -- the facts as they actually are.

I can't tell you the whole story here today. We don't have time. But I would like to mention part of it.

The most obvious fact about the Federal budget is that it is big. Everybody knows that, but there are many people who do not know why it has to be big and what the money is used for.

I would like to tell you something about that.

In the first place, most of the money is used to provide for the national security. In the current fiscal year, national security programs will require nearly $50 billion, or 70 percent of all Federal expenditures. That is a very large sum of money. The question is: "Is it worth it?". I think the answer will come back from most of us that it is. I think most of us will say that our national independence and our freedom are important enough for us to spend whatever is required to preserve them. That is my answer. And I am humbly thankful that this Nation is strong and powerful enough to bear this mighty program for security.

Now, what else is included in the Budget?

It includes $6 billion to pay interest on the public debt. I suppose that is non-controversial. Surely there is no one who objects to paying this.

Then there is nearly $5 billion dollars in the Budget for services and benefits to veterans. I hope that is non-controversial, too. I don't believe in economizing at the expense of the veteran.

The Budget includes more than a billion dollars for grants-in-aid to the States for assistance to the aged and the blind and other needy persons. Some people don't approve of this. I will say frankly that I welcome their criticism. I never saw any money spent for a better purpose. I think we can afford it.

Then the Budget has close to $500 million for grants to the States to help them build highways. I'm in favor of that, too. Highways cost money. But let me tell you something else: They also help to make money. I have no doubt that the money we spend on highways more than repays itself in greater prosperity for the country. Indeed, the same thing is true of many of the expenditures of the Government.

The things I have mentioned add up to more than 60 billion dollars, out of the total estimated expenditures of 68 billion. And yet some people are saying you can cut 6 billion dollars from the Budget. If you did that, there wouldn't be anything left to maintain the ordinary operations of the Government, like the Coast Guard, and the Federal Bureau of Investigation, and the Public Health Service.

I could go on down through every item in the Budget and show you that there is a vital reason for its being there.

I don't mean to claim that there is not a single dollar wasted. In an operation as big as the Federal Government, there are bound to be some cases of waste or extravagance. One of the reasons we have the General Accounting Office is to help us find those cases and put a stop to them.

But the main point I want to make is that, although Federal expenditures are very large, they are all made for purposes that are necessary to our national welfare; and our Budget is as tight and solid as we can make it. There is a great deal of misinformation circulated on this subject. Some of it is done in ignorance and some with malice aforethought. But it won't stand up under honest analysis.

Let me give you an example.

In a recent issue of a magazine which is circulated widely in this country and abroad, there appeared an article purporting to show that "waste" and "extravagance" were running wild in the Federal Government. Accompanying the article was a table of figures supposedly showing that nondefense expenditures of the Government had increased anywhere from 100 percent to 1,000 percent between 1940 and 1950. This table was a typical example of what I once heard described as "butterfly statistics" -- statistics so meaningless that they seem to have been plucked right out of the air with a butterfly net.

The fact is that the expenditures of the Government, other than those arising out of past wars or out of our efforts to prevent another world war, increased 68 percent in dollar terms from 1940 to 1950. Adjusting for changes in the price level they actually declined. During the same time, the country was growing, of course, and the Government had a bigger job to do. The total national output of goods and services rose about 50 percent in real terms. In 1940, the cost of these civilian government services not connected with our national security took about 6 percent of our total national output; in 1950, this had been reduced to about 4 percent. And this year it is going to be an even smaller percentage than it was in 1950. If people want to be fair about this, it seems to me that is the way to look at it.

Now, I would like to say a word to comfort and console those who fear that we are spending our way into national bankruptcy. This alarming thought has some currency in certain circles, and it is used to frighten voters -- particularly as visions of elections dance through the heads of gentlemen who are politically inclined.

I want to say to these gentlemen who are spreading this story, "Don't be afraid." This is something that has been worrying you for a number of years now. It's something you've been saying over and over again. It wasn't true when you began to say it, it has not been true as you have repeated it over and over since then, and now it's further from the truth than ever.

The country is stronger economically than it has ever been before. Its people are more prosperous. After paying their taxes, the people have an average per capita income that will buy 40 percent more than it did in 1939, in spite of increases in prices. Corporations are making more money than they ever did and, even after paying taxes at the new high rates, their profits are running at a higher rate than in any year except the record-breaking 1950.

I know taxes are high and I know they are burdensome, but we ought to keep this thing in the proper perspective.

The world has some great problems before it today. The United States has great responsibilities in helping to meet those problems. We must face up to these problems and do whatever is required to meet them -- and it is going to cost a lot of money.

If we want to keep the country on a sound financial basis and hold down inflation, we must pay this money as we go.

One of the benefits of using the pay-as-we-go approach is that it results in a tighter check on expenditures. It is so unpleasant to increase taxes that before doing it we try to hold down on expenditures wherever we can. That is the way it ought to be. All I ask is that we do not cut our expenditures to the point where we lose more than we gain. We must not be penny wise and pound foolish. I don't want to lose a horse through being too stingy to buy a strong enough rope to tie him with.

I believe in operating the Government's finances on a sound basis. I think the record shows that. Over the last five years, we have operated the Government with a surplus -- a surplus of nearly $8 billion altogether. That may be a surprise to most people, but it's true. That's something for us to be proud of.

It is difficult to overstate how much the whole future of the world depends upon the financial condition of the United States Government. We've got to keep it solvent. We've got to keep it sound. We've got to be sure that the Government's financial affairs are well managed.

I am sure that the General Accounting Office will be in the forefront of this effort. The Comptroller General and his staff, working in cooperation with the executive agencies, have made many notable contributions to efficiency and economy in government.

I am confident that this splendid teamwork will continue, and that in this building we dedicate today the General Accounting Office will render even greater service in the years to come.

- - - - - - - - - - -

6 NOV 29 1950

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CHANGED TO
62-28371-1333X

6 NOV 29 1950

62-59238-61,62
CHANGED TO
62-28371-1333X1, 1335X

September 20, 1947

SPECIAL MESSENGER

Major General Harry Hawkins Vaughan
Military Aide to the President
The White House
Washington, D. C.

Dear General Vaughan:

HARRY S. TRUMAN

You suggested previously that I communicate with you some time after the middle of September regarding the invitation which I have extended to the President to deliver the address at the graduation exercises of the Thirty-sixth Session of the FBI National Academy and the Annual Retraining of the FBI National Academy Associates on October 3, 1947, at 10:30 A.M.

While I realize that at the time you receive this letter the President will have just returned from South America, I do hope that you will be able to bring this matter to the President's attention at your earliest convenience in view of the imminence of the graduation. I am very hopeful that the President will be able to be with us, and I shall deeply appreciate your assistance.

With expressions of my highest esteem,

Sincerely yours,

b7c

[redacted] djb/ml

RECORDED 92-59238-63

EX-92

SENT FROM D. O.
TIME
DATE 9-20-47
BY gm

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

b7c

[redacted]

[redacted]

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

23 September 1947

27891

Dear Mr. Hoover:

I have discussed with the President your letter of 20 September inviting him to address the FBI National Academy on October 3.

The President directs me to explain the situation to you as he feels that you will understand his difficulty. He wants very much to come and, consequently, at this time will not definitely decline. However, with the terrific amount of work that is piled up on him at present, he feels that he will not be able to take the time to prepare a speech for this occasion. When October 3 arrives, if he is able to attend, he would like to do so and make a few remarks off the cuff. However, with conditions as uncertain as they are at this moment, he suggests that you get someone else for your main speaker.

Sincerely

Harry Vaughan

HARRY H. VAUGHAN
Major General, U. S. Army
Military Aide to the President

RECORDED
62-54235-1

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

29 OCT 1947

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Lardon
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

EX-41

September 25, 1947

27890

RECORDED 62-59238-64

Major General Harry H. Vaughan
Military Aide to the President
The White House
Washington, D. C.

My dear General:

I am most appreciative of your kind note of September 23, concerning the invitation to the President to address the FBI National Academy on October 3. I thoroughly understand the situation.

If the President could find time to drop in at the exercises I am sure that the law enforcement officials in attendance would be delighted to have him do so, and I know it would have a very salutary effect throughout the entire law enforcement world.

EX-41

With kindest regards,

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

FBI
SEP 25 5 49 PM '47
U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
[redacted] 8
SEP 25 1947 P.M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Bennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

OCT 1 0 1947

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : THE DIRECTOR

CONFIDENTIAL

DATE: October 16, 1947

FROM : D. M. LADD

SUBJECT: COMMUNICATION ALLEGEDLY WRITTEN BY PRESIDENT TRUMAN

CONFIDENTIAL

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Boone
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

[redacted] (c)

[redacted] (c)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

RECOMMENDATION:

[redacted] (c)

Attachment

[redacted]

b1
b7c

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31 NOV 15 1947

Classified by SP3cc 1/2B
Declassify on: OADR
4-20-83

[redacted]

COPIES DESTROYED

CONFIDENTIAL

4-750 (2-7-79)

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

4 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) (b)(1) 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:
62-59238-65

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XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
X DELETED PAGE(S) X
X NO DUPLICATION FEE X
X FOR THIS PAGE X
XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX

FBI/DOJ

November 8, 1949

CONFIDENTIAL

RECORDED 62-59238-65

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL

Major General Harry Hawkins Vaughan
Military Aide to the President
The White House
Washington, D. C.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HERE IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

Dear General Vaughan:

[redacted]

(b)

[redacted]

(c)

[redacted]

(e)

Sincerely,

Classified by Spec Ltr
Declassify on: OADR
4-20-83

Attachment

SENT FROM D. BEBI
TIME 11:2
DATE 11-2-49
BY

70 JAN 10 1950

CONFIDENTIAL

62-59238

RECEIVED
NOV 6 5 55 PM '49
FBI
U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE
WASH. D.C.

DIRECTOR

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

FEB 5 1948

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Lad
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

Harry S. Truman

FBI MOBILE 2-5-48 4.02 PM CST RLB

DIRECTOR, FBI URGENT

PRESIDENT TRUMANS WIFE AND DAUGHTER SCHEDULED ARRIVE MOBILE FOUR FIFTY PM CST TODAY WITH STEELMAN FAMILY EN ROUTE MISSISSIPPI. NO STOPOVER CONTEMPLATED. PRESS INQUIRIES BEING REFERRED TO SECRET SERVICE.

MUMFORD

RECORDED 62-59238 F B I

EX-100

19 FEB 9 1948

ACK AND HOLD

5-00 PM DESBI WA JG

0 FEB 16 1948

cc: Mr. Nichols

G.I.R. 4

6 NOV 29 1950

62-59238-67,68,69,70,71,72
CHANGED TO
62-28371-1336X,1336X1,1336X2,
1336X4,1336X5,1336X3

67C

[redacted]

Mr. Nichols

May 22, 1948

M. A. Jones

X BOOK REVIEW
"TOM'S BOY HARRY"
by GENE POWELL

HARRY S. TRUMAN

This book is a public indictment of President Harry S. Truman revealing him as a servant of Tom Pendergast to whom he looked for instructions prior to any decision he made up until the time Pendergast entered a Federal penitentiary.

The author, Gene Powell, a newspaper reporter, states in his preface that, "Every single incident in the book is from a written record. It is expected that there will be strong denials, even denunciations. For it is the truth that hurts."

The author constantly refers to Truman throughout the book as "a failure." He points out that Truman tried bookkeeping and didn't like it. He had worked as a bank clerk but soon tired of that job. Then with a friend and borrowed capital he opened a haberdashery shop in Kansas City "and once again Harry Truman was a failure. And now he was in debt, deeply in debt." The author goes on to relate that Truman's boyhood fancy was to study the lives of great men such as Washington, Napoleon and others. He admired heroes and one of his heroes at the time he failed in the haberdashery shop was Tom Pendergast. He states that in the years he had lived in Jackson County he had turned his attention to politics in a small way and after his failure in business he needed money so badly that he turned to Pendergast for a job. As Truman was a veteran of World War I he fitted into the scheme of Pendergast's political machinations and therefore Pendergast appointed Truman as an Associate Judge of the Jackson County Court. From that point on the author goes into great detail to show the sordid history of the Pendergast organization from its inception in the 1890's until its defeat through the Kansas City vote frauds of the late 30's and the eventual incarceration of Tom Pendergast in the Federal penitentiary for a violation of the Income Tax Laws. He describes Truman as being as close to Pendergast and as dependent upon him for decisions as Charlie McCarthy is to Edgar Bergen.

Mr. Hoover's name is referred to twice in the book as follows:

RECORDED - 52 62-57238-73
INDEXED - 52

Page 162: "It was stated definitely on the stand by both John Edgar Hoover, FBI chief, and even Clark himself, that the investigation had been limited on Clark's orders to interviewing the two Kansas City Star investigators and members of the Kansas City Election Commission. . . . .

JUN 24 1948

67C

EX-15

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Ibur
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

JUL 8 1948

62-91716-1

FILED IN

Memo to Mr. Nichols from M. A. Jones May 22, 1948

"The testimony of Hoover and his FBI assistants was an open indictment of the Attorney General and an open admission that the investigation had been whitewashed and limited so that Harry's "outfit" would avoid an investigation such as that conducted after the 1936 election, the result of which was the conviction of scores of Tom's workers.

"The most revealing piece of testimony produced at yesterday's hearing was the memorandum to D. M. Ladd, an assistant to Hoover, from J. M. Mumford, an assistant to Ladd, referring to the FBI report on the Kansas City primary."

The author then quotes part of the memorandum he refers to showing that the Director has instructed SAC Dwight Brantley to send a cover letter to United States Attorney Wear pointing out that the contents of the FBI report did not constitute the results of an investigation but, pursuant to the instructions of the Attorney General, are merely a summary of the data developed by the Kansas City Star and Election Board and turned over to the Bureau for consideration of the Attorney General and District Attorney.

There is no derogatory information whatsoever concerning the FBI during the course of the book but in the chapter from which the above quotations were taken which is entitled "The Whitewash Was Too Thin" the author conveys pretty clearly that the Attorney General, acting upon instructions from the President, tried to whitewash the investigation of the Kansas City vote frauds. In this same chapter the author states:

"Harry was in Kansas City the night the ballots were stolen. His mother was seriously ill at Grandview, south of the city, and Harry had been near her for 12 days. The morning after the theft of the ballots, Mrs. Truman became much better and Harry left Kansas City by plane for Washington. . . . . .

"Whether Harry had anything to do with the attempt to whitewash the whole vote fraud no one knows but Harry and Tom Clark. Naturally, neither is going to talk. But Harry had tried to use influence when he was a senator to stop the investigation that ultimately proved his friend and teacher, Tom Pendergast, was a crook, a boodler, a briber, and all the other things that go with the practical business of politics. . .

"But if Harry had ordered the whitewash, and from his past performances such an order would be along the lines of his training under Tom, he failed in that as he had failed in everything else he had undertaken on his own. He was successful when he followed the dictation of Tom. He was successful when he followed Roosevelt's commands. But Harry just can't make a success of anything that he, Harry, plans,

In the next chapter the author states that the exploits of Jesse James and his band of outlaws are a source of pride to many Missourians, "but when it comes to voting ghosts, theft of the right of sufferage, use of political machines to defeat honest men because these men will not do the bidding of a political upstart who himself got his start in politics through spirit ballots--Missourians want no part of it." He was referring not only to Truman's original election as a Senator in 1934 but also to Truman's efforts to defeat Roger C. Slaughter through his conference with Tom Pendergast's nephew, Jim, in the White House, at which time he allegedly instructed Jim Pendergast to defeat Slaughter and elect Enos A. Axtell.

On Page 2 of this book the author states:

"Thomas J. Pendergast gave Harry Truman his start in politics, and under his tutelage and guidance and influence--plus several fortunate circumstances--sent him to the White House. Since Harry Truman has assumed the Presidency of the United States, he has shown that he learned his lessons well at the figurative knee of Boss Pendergast, and is still practicing the political philosophy of the former Kansas City boss, who ruled with an iron hand.

"In order to understand this political philosophy, it is necessary to know something about the man who was Harry Truman's idol and political mentor and whose influence, although he is dead, still is perhaps the most powerful in the United States today."

The author shows that Tom Pendergast first won his spurs through rough and tumble fighting and throughout his life used thugs and bullies to intimidate and coerce voters into doing his will. He stated that Tom's brother, Jim, started the Pendergast machine and when Jim became old and weary and tired of the continual physical and mental turmoil that was necessary to keep on top as the boss of the Northside, he looked to Tom, his younger brother, to take over the leadership of the machine. The author states that Tom "had learned that political machines were built with fists and whisky, by slugging and saloons. He also learned that a little charity, a little food, some coal to needy persons bound them to the donor with steel bands of gratitude. He had learned the lessons that would permit him to boast in later years: 'We feed 'em, and we vote 'em.'"

Mr Powell shows how Pendergast expanded gradually from the saloon business into the wholesale liquor business and then into the contracting and ready mix concrete business. He became Superintendent of Streets and through this position was able to coerce contractors into using Pendergast concrete and then became

so powerful that he branched out into the oil business which he added to his "fast growing practical business of politics empire."

The author refers to Truman as one of the "small fry" in the Pendergast machine who, during his entire association with Pendergast, only earned more than a bare livlihood. He states that Pendergast's philosophy was that as long as the people who worked for him were kept poor so that they had to depend on his bounty, they would do his will whatever it might be.

The author points out that Truman's association with Pendergast goes back to 1922 when he failed in the haberdashery and on Page 5 is a photograph of a note signed by Truman in the amount of $6,800. "The note he signed after the failure of the business is shown below. You will notice this note was signed on October 18, 1922. Harry failed to settle the bill until more than 20 years had passed--20 years of rather high salaries for those Roosevelt depression days. By then, because of court costs and interest, the amount owed had increased to double that shown on the note. Harry settled the claim for $1,000."

Truman's step by step progress in the machine is cited by the author from the year 1922 to 1934 at which time Truman informed Pendergast that he would like to run for the job of County Collector but instead Pendergast told him he would have to be satisfied to run for the United States Senate as he had selected another of his henchmen for the position of County Collector, a job which was rather remunerative, or at least much more so than any position Truman had held to that date.

Chapter 6 entitled "The Obedient Servant" relates that:

"Presiding Judge Harry S. Truman of the Jackson County Court had one attribute that made him extremely valuable to Tom Pendergast. He was an advocate of the construction of paved highways to all sections of the county and state. The newspapers of that time carried many stories concerning his activities in the promotion of good roads. All this was very gratifying to Tom, whose business interests included several construction and contracting companies as well as his Ready Mixed Concrete firm. . . . . .

"During his terms he authorized the construction of $20,000,000 worth of highways and public buildings. Only the road system in New York's famed Westchester County can match the Jackson County highways threading into Kansas City. The total county expenditures during Truman's three terms as county judge amounted to more than $60,000,000. . . . . Jackson County roads that weren't paved were oiled. It just happened that the cheapest and best oil that could be obtained for this purpose came from the Pendergast owned or controlled

oil companies. It was reported that in one year alone the county court purchased enough oil from the Pendergast oil company to sprinkle the highways from Kansas City to Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania."

The author goes on to state that "Harry, the Builder" also fathered new court houses for Jackson County--one at the county seat of Independence, Missouri, and the other in Kansas City. As both of these buildings were magnificent structures, they made necessary the purchase of large quantities of concrete and the letting of many contracts. "Both were and are monuments to Harry's administration, and to the machine to whom Harry owed his complete allegiance."

The author after pointing out all of these things then mentions the dedicatory services for the new Kansas City Court House on December 27, 1934, when he quotes the words of Harry Truman in his dedication of the court house as reported in the newspapers of that time:

"I dedicate this court house to virtue and ethical conduct.

"I dedicate this court house to honor and good government.

"I dedicate this court house to law and justice."

The author points out that it was rather ironical that it was from the election commission's office in this same court house that a large part of the original evidence on which a Jackson County grand jury based 81 indictments charging election frauds, was stolen.

In the following chapter entitled "Lazia Joins The Machine" the author starts out by stating that Harry Truman was a great political success as Presiding Judge of the Jackson County Court; that his actions so pleased Tom that the boss elected him for a second four-year term in 1930. "With Harry at the helm of county affairs and McElroy handling the affairs of the city, Tom was enjoying his best period in his practical business of politics . . . . Although Harry was getting ahead politically, he was still the financial failure he had always been."

In speaking of Kansas City at this particular time, the St. Louis Post-Dispatch editorially commented that the moral and civic destitution of Kansas City was complete; that the underworld had the upper hand; that organized lawlessness was the law and that an irresponsible political machine concerned solely with spoils was in full, terrifying control.

The author then goes on to relate the history of John Lazia, a night club operator, who was skilled in organizing and handling the vice of the city and county and wielded a great deal of power in his particular little sphere. Pendergast realized the possibilities of the rackets which he controlled and felt that he

needed him in his machine. Speaking of Lazia the author states, "The organization and control of the Kansas City police naturally fell to him, since control of the police officers was necessary for the operating of his crime syndicate and for the Pendergast machine's maneuvers at the polls." Lazia was soon known throughout Missouri and the nation as the Al Capone of Kansas City.

The author next discusses the Kansas City Massacre and relates that a story at that time indicated that Lazia and Vern Miller were close personal friends and that he probably had hidden the three killers the night after the massacre and the following day. Lazia was convicted on an income tax charge in 1934 and after being sentenced to a year in the penitentiary, fell a victim to a gangland machine gun the night of July 10, 1934, while awaiting the results of his appeal. His last words were, "Tell Tom Pendergast I love him."

The author winds up this chapter by stating:

"This was the machine that was ready to nominate Harry Truman for the United States Senate the following August. Although Lazia was dead at the August primary, his body guard, Charles V. Carollo, carried on in his place--with the same results."

Chapter 9 entitled "A Link in the Machine Chair" relates how happy and proud Truman was during 1944 to be aligned with the Pendergast organization. The author states, "Harry seemed proud of his connection with the machine. Many times he has bragged about his connection with Tom, his political teacher and his political idol."

Powell relates then part of Truman's speech made when he was running for Vice-President in 1944 which he delivered before the AF of L on September 26, in Kansas City stating:

"I am a Jackson County organization Democrat and proud of it! That is the way I got to be a county judge, a senator and the candidate for vice-president."

The author then states that the machine of which Harry was so proud owed much of its success to John Lazia; to organized vice; to gang killings and gang coercion of business men; to padded registration lists; to commercialized prostitution; to the corruption of police departments and other law officials; to organized gambling--all of which made up Tom's "practical business of politics."

The author then makes one of his strongest statements in the entire book against Truman when he states on Page 53:

"While Harry, himself, may never have taken a single dime of the county's money, he did see that Tom's companies

got the county contracts. While Harry may never have taken a cent of the red money from commercialized prostitution, he never protested when such money was spent by the machine to elect him. While Harry may never have aided in the padding of registration lists, he accepted gladly the results of such padding to gain the nomination as United States Senator.

"Harry was a leader in the machine that made vice, dope peddling, gangster tactics, gambling, prostitution, vote stealing and registration padding definite parts of the "practical business of politics." . . . .

"He held a highly important post in Jackson County, just as Lazia held the chief post in Kansas City. He was the dispenser of patronage for the machine in the county. Therefore, he did just exactly as the machine told him to do. If he hadn't, he would have gone down to his political death as others did who opposed Tom. He took orders just like he did in the appointment of the "jackrabbit" justices.

"And his later statements show he was proud of his part in the building and perpetuation of the political organization that thrived on corruption of the ballot and organized crime."

In Chapter 12, Page 67, entitled "Elected By Voting Ghosts" the author describes the battle between Truman and Senator Clark's candidate, Jacob L. Milligan, during the campaign for U. S. Senator in 1934. He states on Page 72:

"An investigation by a civic committee and the Kansas City Star, started soon after the 1934 primary, disclosed that the registration rolls were replete with names of persons long dead; that thousands were registered from vacant lots, vacant buildings, boarding houses and rooming houses, and that many persons were registered for as many as 10 to 20 or 30 times.

"Soon after the election in 1936, a purge of the registration lists in Kansas City by an honest election commission caused more than 85,000 "ghosts' to be dropped. But Harry by that time was serving as United States Senator, and doing the bidding of Tom, as will be shown in his fight to dismiss the attorney who was courageous enough to lead the fight in breaking up such a wholesale disrespect for the sacred American right to a free election and an uncorrupted ballot."

The author states that Tom Pendergast visibly swelled with pride at having taken an unknown county judge like Truman and beating Senator Clark at the polls. He showed his pride when he stated, "Frankly, it was a matter of pride to me to name just any man and beat Clark's candidate."

The author in summing up this chapter states on Page 74:

"Tom had his triumph and Harry had his job as Senator --both with the help of about 85,000 voting dead men and women and vacant lots."

Mr. Powell on several occasions calls attention to the fact that Pendergast had an insatiable desire for "following the ponies" and that in one year according to reports Pendergast paid $2,000,000 on horse races and ended the year $800,000 in the hole. And to offset such losses and such an expensive hobby Pendergast was forced to reach out in all directions to obtain cash.

On Page 84 he mentions that the FBI was quietly called in on the election frauds as a result of the work done by the Kansas City Star, a powerful anti-boss newspaper, which had accumulated a large amount of evidence in the way of affidavits. The author in referring to the year 1936 stated that the grand jury working with the FBI and the district attorney's staff indicted 36 of Pendergast's workers within three weeks. He describes the many threats made against the judges who handled these cases and quotes from actual accounts of the day.

On Page 94 Powell gets into Truman's fight to defeat U. S. Attorney Milligan whose appointment came up before the Senate on February 15, 1938. "Harry waxed eloquent in his attack on the man who had sent so many of his political comrades to the penitentiary, and was at that moment seeking evidence to send more to prison."

He quotes Truman as saying:

"I have never thought and do not now think that Mr. Milligan is qualified for the position of district attorney for the Western District of Missouri. . . . My opposition to Mr. Milligan began long before vote fraud cases were brought to light in Kansas City. His moral and political thinking never appealed to me.

"A Jackson county Democrat has as much chance at a fair trial in the federal court at Kansas City as a Jew would have in a Hitler court or a Trotsky follower before Stalin.

"I say that the approval of this district attorney is an approval of the Hitler-Stalin tactics pursued by the district court of Western Missouri. I want a district attorney appointed in Kansas City who is agreeable to the Democrats of that community."

The Federal Grand Jury made a report expressing its resentment against Truman's statement and wound up its report by stating that grand juries had indicted a total of 181 persons for vote frauds. Immediately after Truman had made his statement,

Senator Styles Bridges of New Hampshire exhibited two photographs taken in Kansas City. One was a residence at 912 Tracy Street, the home of 141 persons, according to the Kansas City registration lists. The other was a vacant lot at 700 Maine Street where 112 persons lived, if the Pendergast Machine's registration rolls were correct. Bridges also pointed out that in several wards the total vote recorded as cast was well beyond the census of the wards. He also called attention to Alfred Hendrix and his conviction for padding the WPA payrolls while he was district director of that agency, a job to which Truman had him appointed. In talking of fitness and morals, the Senator called attention to the fact that Hendrix was Harry's campaign manager in Northwest Missouri in 1934.

By voice vote Milligan was confirmed to stay in office and the only dissenting voice was "Tom's Boy Harry." (Pg. 96, 97, 98.)

Chapter 17, "The Insurance Case Compromise." In this chapter the author goes into detail to describe how Lloyd C. Stark, who had used the influence of Tom Pendergast in 1936 to obtain election as governor, took things into his own hands after he became governor and failed to follow the instructions of Pendergast. One of his first moves was to fire Emmett O'Malley as the state superintendent of insurance. When he did this the author states, "Tom was in a black Irish rage over what he believed was a double-crossing he had received at the hands of Stark." The firing of O'Malley was the greatest blow the Pendergast machine ever received as it led to the investigation by the Treasury Department which disclosed that Pendergast had received $500,000 in cash as a result of his role as an "arbitrator" in the dispute between insurance companies and policy holders in a $10,000,000 fund which had been tied up for several years in legal red tape. Pendergast failed to report this $500,000 on his income tax returns and apparently the Treasury Department Agents could turn up only $447,000 of the "mystery fund" paid out to Pendergast, therefore, on this sum he was indicted on April 7, 1939, along with O'Malley who had also received part of the payoff.

On May 22, 1939, Pendergast pleaded guilty before Judge Otis in Federal Court on the charge of income tax evasion. He was sentenced to 15 months in prison, fined $10,000 and placed on probation for a period of 5 years after his prison sentence had ended. Seven days later he drove to the Federal penitentiary at Leavenworth, Kansas, to start serving his term. As a resident of Leavenworth he joined 21 of his henchmen who were serving sentences there, imposed after the vote frauds of Kansas City in 1937 and 1938. (Pg. 116.)

Concerning the Pendergast conviction the author has this to say on Pages 117 and 118:

"So ended the reign of Boss Tom, mentor and friend of Harry, the man whom he had picked up after he had made a

rank failure at everything else and had, by ghost votes, sent to the United States Senate. . . . .

"Harry had pledged not to desert a sinking ship. He didn't and although the Pendergast organization, which was inherited by Nephew Jim, almost passed from existence, Harry later was able to revive it and, using the same tactics as had Tom, was able to make it do his bidding.

"But Harry didn't have the finesse that Tom had shown in his operations. He failed in the revival of the machine, the same as he had failed in any venture he had tried on his own. And even his powerful influence as head of the greatest nation on earth could stop but for a moment the day of retribution."

Chapter 19, "Tom's Boy Is Re-Elected." This chapter deals with the re-election of Truman as Senator in the year 1940. The author states that the St. Louis Post-Dispatch and citizens of Missouri felt that with the incarceration of Tom Pendergast, the conviction and jailing of many of his lieutenants, the open conniving and frantic efforts of Truman to keep his political idol from conviction would mean a complete collapse of the Pendergast empire. But the author states they failed to take into consideration a thing that Truman had known from his boyhood.

"Harry had learned that there are certain leaders, good or evil, who have two attributes: they are the best in their line, and they have that mysterious power that makes men follow them to hell, if necessary.

"Tom had that power. Even after he was convicted and sent to the federal penitentiary, Harry, his nephew, Jim, many of the lesser lights of the machine who had escaped the dragnet of the law because the state administration refused to prosecute on vote fraud charges--all were faithful to the leader who had been proved a sucker for bookies, a cheat, a briber, and an election corruptionist. . . . .

"The political Pollyannas forgot that the disposal of the leader of a pack of wolves doesn't kill the pack. Another wolf just takes over, and if he is as wise as the deposed leader, will soon have the pack back in shape and following him to other depredations."

Truman ran against Governor Stark and U. S. Attorney Milligan. He lost the nomination in the vote in the rest of the state outside of Jackson County and Kansas City but he pulled such a tremendous vote in those two spots that he obtained a plurality of 7,976 votes out of a total of 656,501 sufficient for the nomination.

". . . the machine had started a comeback which later was to be given impetus by Harry, when he moved to

take over the vacant seat of his mentor and political idol, Tom."

In Chapter 20 entitled "The Record On Farm Loans" the author discusses the loans made on "Mother Truman's" property and states that the rumor which was circulated that Truman loaned Jackson County school funds to his mother on her farm while he was presiding judge was not true.

". . . The Jackson County school funds were not loaned on the farm until 1938 and several years after Harry had been made a senator by Tom. Whether his connection with the Pendergast machine and his faithful and loyal service to Tom had anything to do with the loan will have to be decided by the individual reader.

"The loan was for $35,000 taken from the excess of school funds over which county fiscal bodies of Missouri had control until recently. . . . . .

"The county was forced to foreclose on this mortgage on June 14, 1940. . . . . The county was forced to bid the property in to protect its interests. The county's bid was $36,500, which was $5,438, less than was against it."

Mr. Powell indicates that as the war continued things went smoothly for Truman. He was named Chairman of the sub-committee of the Senate charged with the duty of stopping waste in the construction of training camps and vast armament factories. He traveled over the nation and viewed many of these huge structures.

"He gave out statements to the press decrying inefficiency and waste of the taxpayers' money. The man who had been a personal financial failure and had been a financial failure as fiscal officer of Jackson County; the man who could not pay a $5491.65 judgment against him although he had received, for those days, an extremely large salary for more than 12 years, now was out to save money for the taxpayers." (Pg. 127)

The author has his doubts as to whether Truman saved the taxpayers huge sums as he claims but he states that Truman did get publicity--a lot of publicity--and many patriotic citizens thought he was doing a good job. "So did the New Dealers. It was nearing the time for another presidential election, and President Roosevelt already had decided that he was indispensable to the welfare and safety of the nation and the world. But he had to have a running mate, a man who would take orders and not seek to take any of the glory away from the commander-in-chief. . . . .It seemed to Roosevelt and his advisers that Harry was made to order. So, because he was such a faithful servant that wouldn't get in the hair of the commander-in-chief, he was nominated as vice-president."

Chapter 21 entitled "He Was Always My Friend" starts off with the death of Pendergast on January 26, 1945, "shortly after his boy Harry was inaugurated as vice-president of the United States."

The author says that the new vice-president flew to Kansas City as soon as he heard of his old mentor's death and quotes Truman as saying, "I am as sorry as I can be. He was always my friend and I have always been his." This is rather contrary to the statement given out by Truman at Los Angeles on October 16, 1944, while running for vice-president when he told a reporter that he never had sought the support of the Pendergast political organization in Missouri and that scandal did not involve the organization "until 3 or 4 years after he entered the Senate." (Pg. 129 and 131)

On Page 133 the author reproduces a photograph of the letter and check which Truman sent in payment of his dues to the Jackson Democratic Club, Pendergast machine front organization, of which Truman was vice-president for more than 20 years. He states that the letter and check cited are now framed and are hanging in Jim Pendergast's office. Less than three months after the death of Pendergast the death of Roosevelt boosted Truman to the highest political office in the United States, the Presidency.

The author states that Truman's popularity increased week by week and his connections with the notorious Pendergast gang were forgotten or shoved aside as among things that must be forgiven.

> "Harry had his first real taste of power; he had a chance to make a decision without having to check it with a boss. For the first time in his political life, Tom's boy could give orders without first receiving them from someone else. At first he was afraid. . . . .Very soon this attitude changed. . . . .Many persons attributed Harry's bungling and confusion to poor advice. . . . . .But Harry went his merry way, playing the Missouri Waltz on the piano and playing his favorite game of poker at every opportunity.
>
> "His power as President also was used by Harry to restore full citizenship to those henchmen and women of the Pendergast machine who had pleaded guilty or had been found guilty by a jury on charges of defrauding voters. . . . . .
>
> "Flying back and forth between Washington and Kansas City became a regular occurrence for Harry. His mother was in ill health and it was an excellent excuse for him to use to keep in close personal contact with his old political friends and teammates."

Chapter 22 entitled "Harry, Tom's Successor" relates that Truman in the spring of 1946 summoned James M. Pendergast to Washington, "and while the titular head of the Kansas City organization

was there gave him the orders that revitalized Tom's old machine and started it rolling as it had in the good old days before the Milligan-grand jury exposure of the machine's voting methods."

Mr. Powell reveals that this conference concerned Truman's opposition to Congressman Roger C. Slaughter, whom he wanted defeated and named Enos A. Axtell as his choice for the position. As a result of his efforts Slaughter was defeated but Axtell also lost out. But that part did not matter as the machine had defeated Slaughter and that was what they started out to do.

Chapter 23 discusses the primary of 1946 when Slaughter was defeated and this leads into the vote fraud investigation mentioned at the bottom of Page 148 where the author stated an announcement was made on October 18, 1946, that the Federal Bureau of Investigation had started a preliminary check of the primary and he feels that it was this announcement that caused citizens of Kansas City to become aroused and therefore they elected Albert L. Reeves, Jr., son of the federal judge who had sentenced many of the Pendergast henchmen on vote fraud conspiracy charges previously.

After this the special House Committee on Campaign Expenditures stepped into the picture and checked the Kansas City primary from all angles. On January 2, 1947, the committee turned over the evidence it had obtained to the Attorney General with the comment that the investigators had obtained sufficient evidence concerning improper methods of counting, coercion and fraudulent procedures to justify the committee's referring the report to the Attorney General. Then the author states:

> "There was dead, official silence as to the result of the FBI investigation and also as to the House committee's report. Harry's boys in Kansas City were cocky. They weren't afraid. Harry was in the saddle and all was well with them so far as investigations were concerned."

Mr. Powell then quotes an exchange of correspondence between Attorney General Clark and Senator James P. Kem as to why nothing had been done with the evidence turned over by the FBI.

Chapter 24 "The Grand Jury Reports" relates the final report of the grand jury on May 27, 1947, which urged a thorough and complete investigation of the primary election of August 6, 1946 by the FBI and a federal grand jury. This chapter sets out the full report of the grand jury.

Chapter 26 "The Power That Failed" takes the title from the author's statement that Truman even in his position of vast power could not stop the investigations of voting condition[illegible] Kansas City and Jackson County and it was due to the weigh[illegible] public indignation which is "even greater than the powers [illegible] Presidency." He completes his book with this statement:

"Tom's boy Harry revived the corrupt machine. It was his order that sent the political workers out into the highways and byways and grave yards of Kansas City and Jackson County to do his bidding and rid the party of a man whose only sin was that he refused to knuckle to Harry and Harry's desires.

"Although Harry studied biographies of the great leaders of the world and learned that all were the best in their lines and had that mysterious power that caused men to follow them to hell, if necessary, he failed to learn one vital and important lesson. He failed to learn that even if you are the best in your line, the best is not good enough if the line has been outlawed by public indignation."

Mr. Powell furnishes a chronology beginning on Page 172 of the Pendergast machine starting with the year 1870 which marked the arrival of Jim Pendergast in Kansas City in the capacity of an iron puddler, and citing in chronological sequence Truman's relationship with the machine from 1922 to 1947.

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

DATE: August 16, 1948

FROM : SAC, Indianapolis

SUBJECT: LETTERS TO PRESIDENT TRUMAN

I am enclosing herewith two letters received at the Resident Agency at Terre Haute, Indiana, on 8-11-48. The letters are apparently intended for President Harry S. Truman.

I. R. -8

In view of the fact that they are addressed to the President, they are being forwarded to the Bureau for whatever disposition is appropriate, rather than being turned over to the local Secret Service office here. They contain no threat to the President.

[redacted]BB

Encs.
9-0

ENCL. ATTACHED

RECORDED - 65
62-39238-74

37 AUG 24 1948

60 AUG 31 1948

Enclosures from Mr. Nease - No Action
Anonymous letters

62-59238-74

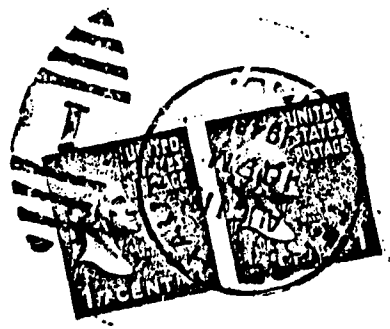
Federal Men up stairs
Post office 4th & Cherry St
Terre Haute Ind.

TERRE HAUTE
AUG 11
1948
IND.

Aug 11

62-59238-74

Federal Men up
Post office
Stairs
Terre Haute Ind
Truman Harry Washington D.C.



Thats a Cartoon counterfeit

Hi Harry Truman

your Secret agent down here is
not cooperating with me nor
her worker they damn near got
me cut up to night and also
I am broke they stole my pencil
and pen I invented and took
my perfect Speaker to run
my mouth up high like damn fools
don't know I work better with
down now without tell
her to go some place else
and work and get the hell
out of my way down here
you know what I have done these
kids are wrecking it they don't
know they are alive either tell
her to work with me or get out
of town I don't like the ways

she works She made fun of
my biblus twice now that
is enough I had my bible
on lo-night burnice
Redman 1916 Plum st
Show this to her I know
what I am talking
about send this to
Truman and will you federal
ramoaing to show her
either I get coopealion or
She goes back to washaton
bc. She is yellow
David

62-59238-74

ta Church Not is made a sanl/pile
He will not fight with Demilius who should he
not call forth my household servants let go
to might or bath my dying horour in the
blood Shall make it live again woo thou fight
well by land or sea I'll fight Tomorrow
Soldier or I will live he thinks being lwinty
times of better fortune he is lwenty men
to one why should he not III strike and
cry take all well said come on Judes I
Pulled your tree up today you can't rub your
nose at my God you Judues you for thirty
Pieces of Silver you did and you made
fun of me in those churches don't think
we aint got those camp books yet
with your finger prints on them
blow you and your Chrush right up
in the ground if you say one more
word to me when I got my bibles
you respect me do you under
land or that nose I showed you
will be put there by you own hands
I make my self clear to you
the 6th man

David
62-59238-74

CC-247

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

October 1, 1948

File

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. TOLSON

Police Association

If approved, I will hand the attached statement for the President to read at the convention of the International Chiefs of Police to Dean Schedler personally rather than send it through with a memorandum. Mr. Ladd concurs.

Respectfully,

L. B. Nichols

G. I. R. -3

LBN:FML

Attachment

ENCL.

162-59238-15

RECORDED - 86
INDEXED - 98

F B I
OCT 6 1948

33

10/4/48 Delivered to Schedler

THIS MEMORANDUM IS FOR ADMINISTRATIVE PURPOSES ONLY
~~MAY BE DESTROYED AFTER ACTION IS TAKEN AND NOT SENT TO FILES~~

71 OCT 8 1948

My interest in law enforcement is somewhat personal. As a County Judge in Missouri, I had ample opportunity to observe the priceless contribution which local police make to the well-being of their community. As an investigator myself in the United States Senate, I acquired a first-hand understanding of many of your problems; and as President of the United States during the war, I developed an enormous respect for the American system of law enforcement.

Working as a team under the leadership of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, the police departments of America, with an incredible record of efficiency, protected this nation against foreign enemies and sympathizers among us. There were no enemy-directed acts of sabotage during the war, and there were no frenzied mobs of hysteria-ridden people inflamed to violence against minority groups or political dissenters.

The smooth teamwork enabling you to function so well was made possible in large part by the Presidential Directive of September 6, 1939, ordering the Federal Bureau of Investigation to take charge of all investigative work relating to espionage, sabotage, and subversive activities.

67C I still look to law enforcement as the guardian

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

[redacted]so:ecb [redacted]mp)

62-59238-75

of our internal security and to that end all matters involving the internal security of the nation should continue to be immediately reported by law enforcement officers, both Federal and State, to the FBI for coordination and supervision as this agency of the Government has the responsibility of acting as a clearing house for information pertaining to espionage, counterespionage, and subversive activities.

In these critical days of high international tension it gives me comfort to know that the police chiefs of America are solidly behind all of the various law enforcement agencies in the executive branches of the Federal Government, determined to safeguard the liberties of our people and the security of our nation.

For the splendid work that you have done and are doing, I warmly congratulate you.

Harry S. Truman

6 - NOV 29 1950

62-59238-76
CHANGED TO
62-28371-1337X

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Tolson

DATE: September 3, 1948

FROM : L. B. Nichols

SUBJECT:

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Lad
Mr. Nich
Mr. Ros
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Gran
Mr. Quinn
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Coor
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Mohr Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Gr

With reference to [redacted]'s report on the White House press conference yesterday afternoon and particularly with reference to the statements attributed to the President on the FBI, I wish to advise that I checked with [redacted] was not there but he checked with a friend of his who was [redacted] reported back that the President made no statement about the FBI, nor did he mention any member of Congress by name. [redacted] gave me a report that was substantially the same as [redacted]'s on everything except the reference to the FBI. [redacted] thought that possibly his contact, since the reference to the FBI was allegedly off the record, did not give it to him. He said he would check further and let me know if he heard anything. I have not heard from him again.

I checked with [redacted] who covers the White House press conferences submits practically a verbatim report. He insisted that the President did not mention the name of the FBI.

I checked with [redacted] this morning. [redacted] stated that he had no recollection of the President mentioning the FBI.

[redacted] subsequently informed me he had checked with one of the wire services, which I assumed to be the United Press which is usually very faithful in reporting press conferences, and they had no reference to the FBI in their report.

[redacted] however, insists that the President did use the term "FBI." I do not think, in view of the three sources which I checked which are very reliable, that any of the others got this reference. I think we should be most cautious in making any reference to the statement.

67D

LBN:hmc

cc: Mr. Ladd

RECORDED - 98

162-59238-77

F B I

22 OCT 1948

59 NOV 8 1948

November 3, 1948

Harry S. Truman

The President
The White House
Washington, D. C.

My dear Mr. President:

I wish to extend to you my heartiest congratulations on the vote of confidence which you have received from the people of this Nation. This must be, I am sure, a source of satisfaction to you that will give you the encouragement to carry on.

I sincerely hope that you will continue to enjoy good health and that the perplexing problems of the past will be mitigated by the future. If at any time I can be of service I hope that you will not hesitate to call upon me.

With expressions of my highest esteem and admiration,

Sincerely yours,

(S) J. Edgar Hoover
Mailed by the Director

G.I.R.-7

LBN:hmc

RECORDED - 80 62-59238
F B I

EX-61

6 NOV 9 1948

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

57 NOV 24 1948

6 NOV 29 1950

62-59238-79,80,81,82
CHANGED TO
62-28371-1337X1,1338X,
1342X, 1342X1

ral Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
206 Dillingham Building
Honolulu 16, T. H.
August 15, 1949

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Tele. Room
Mr. Neese
Miss Gandy

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL

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

G. I. R. 4

Dear Mr. Hoover:

By letter dated July 28, 1949, I advised you that Admiral [redacted] had told me the President was contemplating a visit to Hawaii this Fall.

b7C
b7D

[redacted]

Respectfully,

J. K. Mumford
Special Agent in Charge

RECORDED - 110
INDEXED - 110

62-59238-83

52 AUG 31 1949

FIVE

DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL COMMITTEE
RING BUILDING
1200 EIGHTEENTH STREET, N. W.
WASHINGTON 6, D. C.

[redacted]

August 18, 1949

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

Harry S. Truman

Dear Mr. Hoover:

The enclosed letter is being referred to you for whatever action you deem appropriate.

Sincerely yours,

67D

[redacted]

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

Enclosure

62-59238-84

RECORDED - 3

67C

[redacted]

[redacted]

Five H

(ARA (Liaison rel to Just Service))

COPY

b7C [redacted]

Aug. 15, 1949

[redacted]
Senate Office Building
Washington, D. C.

Dear [redacted]

This letter is to let you know what I think of Harry S. Truman and yourself as well as all the rest of the "Red Fascists," New Dealers. You are not Democrats but would like to be "Hitler type," Dictators.

I say that all of you New Dealers are low-down, sorry Son-of-a-Bitch's.

Of course I could shoot ever New Dealer between the eyes and never bat an eye, but I wouldn't, if I was in reach, because God is suppose to be the judge of all you crooked sinners. I just hope all of you New Dealers will get a Godly feeling and turn back to God, the Bible and America and if not keep in mind God's not going to let the Devil have complete control.

It's God's way to let the Devil have control for awhile to test a person out to see where his faith is at, but he will always show he is the Master in the end.

You keep this in mind, if Washington, D. C. don't turn back to God and "also nation," you are going to see things in Washington, D. C. that will make you wonder, because God is going to strike the Devil down.

You may talk to a friend today get up in the morning and he'll be dead, you may see him defend the devil on the Senate floor and God strike him down.

Right now going on Hon. Scot Lucas will be humbled, he is going to know who is the true leader.

I wrote him a letter like this when Congress opened and he ought to have seen the "handwriting onthe walled" but the Devil has still got him blinded I guess.

COPY

65-59236-84

ENCLOSURE

I am from Turman's part of the country and just as "bullheaded" as a person can get, so I will put my time and money in tracts, papers, books, etc. to awaken the people and have a clean sweep next time.

Down near my home (Piggot, Arkansas) you new Dealers have tried to fool the people 4th of July, but I have sent 8000 samll tracts to be put out in clay, county, to show the people the true picture but this is going on all across the nation at all times and your sock is going to have a hole in it next election, wait and see.

The people are really and truly waking up.

Yours truly

b7c [redacted] (s)

RECORDED - 3
INDEXED - 3

File 62-59238-84

August 23, 1949

[redacted]
Democratic National Committee
Ring Building
1200 Eighteenth Street, Northwest
Washington 6, D. C.

Dear [redacted]

Your letter dated August 18, 1949, has been received, together with the letter addressed to the [redacted] under date of August 15, 1949.

b7C
b7D

I wish to express my appreciation for your action in bringing to my attention the letter which you enclosed and for your information, I am forwarding it to the Chief, Secret Service Division, United States Treasury Department, Washington 25, D. C., for appropriate attention as a matter relating to the protection of the President of the United States.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

NOTE: The letter from [redacted] forwarded to the Secret Service by separate memorandum.

[redacted] mcp

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED 11
AUG 23 1949 P.M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mrs. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

SEP 9 1949

NOV 15 1949

copy-ahs

OFFICE MEMORANDUM UNITED STATES GOV

DATE: 9-27-49

TO : MR. TOLSON

FROM : Mr. H. H. Clegg

SUBJECT:

Harry S.

[redacted] FBI National Academy Graduate, of Kansas City, Missouri stated that he called on the President yesterday. President Truman told him that he thought the FBI was doing a grand job and a wonderful thing in getting the peace officers together on such occasions as the one now in Washington. [redacted] invited the President to attend the reception last night. The President said, "Fine," that he would be glad to accept and that he would come over and shake hands with those who were present. He checked with one of his secretaries and found that at the same time he was scheduled to attend the wedding of some Senator's daughter and had to cancel his acceptance.

******

Former [redacted] telephoned. Earlier this week he was in Dallas, Texas, with Vice-President Barkley dedicating the opening of a new television station. The Vice-President informed Morgan that he had a keen delight for this week-end in being able to speak before the FBI National Academy Graduation. He stated the Vice-President seemed to have all the enthusiasm for this speech and opportunity that a school boy would have and he acted and talked as if he were greatly honored in being invited to be present to deliver the graduating speech.

HHC:DLG

67c

62-592338-4

NOT RECORDED

75 SEP 29 1949

INITIALS ON ORIG.

ORIGINAL FILED IN

COPY

The Sanctuary Oct. 10/49

mrg 11-1

My dear J. Edgar Hoover:

(1)

Please arrest Harry S. Truman and place against him the charge of accepting a bribe.

Also arrest all government official who got deep freezes and those who accepted 5% because of their influence.

Also arrest all those who gave the bribes. Both are guilty of a crime.

Of course permit the court to accept bond, so they won't be locked up.

Hoping I can depend on you doing your duty, I am, as ever,

Your devoted friend,

/s/ [redacted]

R.S.V.P.

RECORDED - 125 62-59238-85

F B I

3 OCT 20 1949

b7c

original & cover letter
to Secret Service Division
10-17-49
ara

October 17, 1949

Chief
Secret Service Division
United States Treasury Department
Washington 25, D. C.

RECORDED - 125
62-59238-85

INDEXED - 125

[redacted]

I am enclosing a letter addressed to me under date of October 10, 1949, by the above-captioned individual together with cover envelope postmarked at [redacted] Maryland, on October 10, 1949.

The enclosure is being brought to your attention as of possible interest in connection with the protection of the President of the United States.

Enclosure

[redacted] mrh

NOTE: No identifiable information in Bureau files concerning [redacted]

b7C

Tolson
Ladd
Clegg
Glavin
Nichols
Rosen
Tracy
Harbo
Mohr
Tele. Room
Nease
Gandy

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED 9
OCT 18 1949 P.M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

NOV

RECEIVED REAR NG ROOM
F B I
U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE
OCT 17 1949

October 24, 1949

Chief
Secret Service Division
Department of the Treasury
Washington 25, D. C.

There is attached a copy of a postal card postmarked October 16, 1949, addressed to "First Baptist, 16th @ O, Washington, D. C.," showing a return address of "[redacted] Missouri."

This card was referred to this Bureau but, since no matter within the investigative jurisdiction of the FBI appears to be involved, the original has been transmitted to the Chief Inspector, Post Office Department, Pennsylvania Avenue between 12th and 13th Streets, Northwest, Washington, D. C., and a copy is being made available to you in view of the derogatory reference to the President of the United States.

Enclosure

G. I. R. - 7

NOTE: A copy of the enclosure has been retained for our files.

1 ENCL

[redacted] 67C

INDEXED - 80

RECORDED - 80

62 - 59238 - 86

F B I

17 OCT 27 1949

Tolson
Ladd
Clegg
Glavin
Nichols
Rosen
Tracy
Harbo
Mohr
Tele. Room
Nease
Gandy

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED 14
★ OCT 25 1949 P.M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

62 NOV 10 1949

TRUMAN, HARRY S

C
O
P
Y

World Baptist Alliance Vs St Louis Baptist Ass'n, World Series Announcers, Pope of the Podunk Episcobapterians, [redacted] et al., Co-conspirators.

Personal Opinions: 276-I 'set a spell' in Portland Ore., with [redacted] pastor of 1st Sou Baptist & the only one in a city of ½ million, caused from the criminal unconcern of the Northern Baptist Convention & the unwillingness of Sou Baptists to enter Northern and World Baptist Alliance territory.-

[redacted] 277-Your "Sonna Da Beach, et al.," reminds: "I want you to meet our new deacon," said the son of a slightly deaf pappy. "O no! not a New Dealer!" said the father. "You don't understand, I said new deacon, He is a son of a Bishop!" "I know son, they all are, if you ask me, so is Th[redacted] House piano-player" drawled the old man-[redacted]

67C

Original to Post Office
Copy to Secret Service
Copy to 24-49
[redacted]

INCLOSUR[illegible] 62-59238-86

6 NOV 29 1950

62-59238-87,88
CHANGED TO
62-28371-1348X1,1348X

NOV 13 1950
Elm

62-59238-89
CHANGED TO
62-93262-1

C

[redacted]

March 12, 1950

Dear Sirs:

I have herd President Harry Truman was in prison a few years ago, what kind of record does he have, I would like to know his whole story in this line down to driving record.

If you don't keep record on all of this where can I find out?

s/ [redacted]

b7c

R

[redacted]

RECORDED - 112

62-92389-90

MAR 30 1950

12

- C O P Y -

[redacted]

March 23, 1950

Chief
Secret Service Division
United States Treasury Department
Washington 25, D. C.

62-59238-90

RECORDED - 112

INDEXED - 112

[redacted]

Enclosed is a postal card dated March 12, 1950, which is being referred to you for any action deemed appropriate. This communication is not being acknowledged by me.

Enclosure

CC: Minneapolis with copy of incoming.

This is furnished to you for informational purposes.

NOTE: [redacted] No identifiable data concerning the correspondent was contained in Bureau files.

[redacted] lch

b6
b7C

Tolson
Ladd
Clegg
Glavin
Nichols
Rosen
Tracy
Harbo
Mohr
Tele. Room
Nease
Gandy

MAILED 12
MAR 23 1950
COMM - FBI

56 APR 20 1950

April 4, 1950

The President
The White House
Washington, D. C.

Harry S. Truman

My dear Mr. President:

It is a very distinct pleasure to enclose a copy of the April, 1950, edition of the FBI Law Enforcement Bulletin, which contains on page two and three your address before the Attorney General's Conference on Law Enforcement Problems.

Your most timely and thought-provoking message will, I am certain, be read with a great deal of care by the thousands of law enforcement officers and officials throughout the Nation who receive this publication.

Respectfully submitted,

J. Edgar Hoover

RECORDED - 126 62-59238-91

APR 7 1950

80

Enclosure

67C

[redacted]

RECEIVED DIRECTOR
F B I
U. S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE
APR 4 1950 PM 5 50 PM '50

RECEIVED READING ROOM
F B I
U S DEPT OF JUSTICE

MAILED 2
APR 4 1950
COMM - FBI

SAPR 17 1950

6 NOV 29 1950

62-59238-92
CHANGED TO
62-28371-1350X

CONFIDENTIAL
BY SPECIAL MESSENGER

Date: May 4, 1950

To: Mr. U. E. Baughman, Jr.
Chief
U. S. Secret Service
Treasury Department
Washington, D. C.

DECLASSIFIED BY SP3cc/MB
ON 4-20-83

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

Subject: DEMONSTRATIONS AGAINST THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES
INFORMATION CONCERNING

On April 25, 1950 this Bureau received information [redacted] to the effect that the "Daily Worker," Communist Party publication in New York City, has received a letter from an individual furnishing the address of Post Office Box [redacted] Nebraska, and signed with the initials [redacted] In this letter the writer suggested that during the President's forthcoming cross-country tour, demonstrations should be organized to consist of groups repeatedly chanting the phrase "Hiroshima, Nagasaki." The writer states that such a symbolic demonstration can be a "most powerful weapon in its socio-psychological implications and connotations in the struggle for peace."

The above is being submitted for your information at this time.

67C
67D

INDEXED - 126
RECORDED - 126
162-59238
MAY 5 1950

cc Director of Naval Intelligence
Department of the Navy
The Pentagon
Washington 25, D. C.

Assistant Chief of Staff
Department of the Army
The Pentagon
Washington 25, D. C.

Director of Special Investigations
The Inspector General
Department of the Air Force
The Pentagon
Washington 25, D. C.

[redacted] TD

BY SPECIAL MSGR.
MAY 5 1950
COMM-FBI

53 MAY 18 1950

Nelson
Leet
Clegg
Glavin
Nichols
Rosen
Tracy
Harbo
Mohr
Tele. Room
Nease
Gandy

6 NOV 29 1950

62-59238-94,95,96
CHANGED TO
62-28371-1350X1, 1350X2,
1351X

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : THE DIRECTOR

DATE: June 30, 1950

FROM : D. M. LADD

SUBJECT: PRESIDENT TRUMAN'S VISIT
TO QUANTICO, VIRGINIA
JUNE 15, 1950

Tolson
Ladd
Clegg
Glavin
Nichols
Rosen
Tracy
Harbo
Mohr
Tele. Room
Nease
Gandy

[redacted]

You will recall that President Truman made an official visit to the Marine Base at Quantico, Virginia on June 15, 1950. In this regard, Mr. James Rowley, Secret Service Aide to the President, informed Mr. Roach on June 29, 1950, that the President was quite pleased with the reception presented by those attached to the Bureau's Academy. He stated that the President commented that the group at the Academy afforded him the best reception of anyone along the parade route and that he commented upon the appearance of the Academy and the men about it.

Mr. Rowley stated that this was quite true in view of the fact that it was only while passing in front of the Bureau's Academy that the President received an ovation that appeared to be spontaneous and showing of good will. He stated that other places along the route the reception was not what it should have been and certainly the lack of enthusiasm was quite evident.

[redacted]lae

67C

RECORDED - 50

INDEXED - 50

62-59238-97

JUL 11 1950

EX-115

37

1X PROS. FILES

55 AUG 30 1950

6 NOV 29 1950

62-59238-98, 99, 100
CHANGED TO
62-28371-1351X1, 1351X2,
1351X3

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. NICHOLS

DATE: August 23, 1950

FROM : M. A. MOHR

SUBJECT: SPECIAL TOUR

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

At 10:00 A.M. today, pursuant to your request, Agent Suttler met the President's Secretary, Miss Rose A. Conway, and the President's nieces, [redacted] and [redacted] both of Grandview, Missouri, in the Director's Reception Room. They were brought to the Reception Room by Special Agent [redacted] of the Liaison Section who met them upon their arrival.

They were shown the three exhibit rooms on the 5th floor, the Communications Section, Laboratory, Range, traffic diorama, class room, and then returned to the Director's Reception Room. It was then explained to the group that although Mr. Hoover was in another part of the country we could see his office if they so desired. They all said they would love to see it and were taken through. They seemed delighted to have this opportunity and enjoyed it.

On the Range all three of the ladies fired the Thompson sub-machine gun and retained their targets. Special Agent [redacted] demonstrated the machine gun for the group and Agent [redacted] fired the .38 Caliber revolver for them.

The ladies seemed to enjoy themselves thoroughly and were genuinely appreciative. The President's nieces appear to be 21 or 22 years old. Their husbands are farmers at Grandview, Missouri.

At the conclusion of the tour Miss Conway said she enjoyed it so much she wanted her niece [redacted] and her niece's mother, [redacted] to come to the Bureau either tomorrow, August 24, 1950, or Friday, August 25, 1950, for the same tour. She was extended a cordial invitation to do this. She said she would call the Director's Office when they were ready to come over.

It is felt we made three friends for the Bureau.

cc: [redacted]

[redacted] Room 7649

67C

[redacted]mab

RECORDED - 43 | 62-59238-101

INDEXED - 43

EX-6

485 SEP

HIGHLY SUSPICIOUS

DO-6

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

August 25, 1950

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Jones
Mr. Mohr
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

[redacted] called to advise that [redacted] the niece of Miss Conway, Administrative Assistant to the President, will arrive at the Reception Room at 2:00 P.M. today. She will be met there by [redacted] is 11 years old.

[redacted] advises that it is not expected that her mother, [redacted] will accompany her.

wfc

b7c

DO

RECORDED - 60

INDEXED - 60

62-59238-102

AUG 25 1950

5

52 SEP 12 1950

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. NICHOLS

DATE: 8-25-50

FROM : W. A. JONES

SUBJECT: SPECIAL TOUR [redacted]

G. I. R. #1

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. [illegible]
Mr. [illegible]ington
[illegible] Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

It will be recalled that after Agent [redacted] completed the White House tour several days ago consisting of the President's nieces, [redacted] and [redacted] and the President's secretary, Miss Rose Conway, he was advised by Miss Conway that she wanted her niece, [redacted] and her niece's mother to visit the FBI on either Thursday or Friday of this week.

At 1 P.M. today Miss Conway called Agent [redacted] and advised that her niece [redacted] would be in the Director's reception room at 2 P.M. and she would appreciate any courtesies extended.

At about 2:15 P.M. Miss Rose Conway appeared in the reception room with her niece and turned her over to Agent [redacted] and immediately departed.

[redacted] was very much interested in every phase of the FBI's work. She was enthusiastic and asked a lot of questions for an 11 year old child. She has picked up a lot of information about the FBI through radio programs and she asked if the scripts of the radio programs were always approved by the FBI before they went on the air. This is merely a sample of the type of questions she asked.

She was shown the fifth floor exhibit rooms, the Communications Section, the Radio Section, the Laboratory, the traffic diorama and the range. She was quite timid about firing the Thompson submachine gun but Special Agent [redacted] was extremely patient with her and finally managed to get her to fire the gun twice. She said she was "thrilled to death" at having the nerve to fire the machine gun and asked Agent [redacted] to write her name on the target and autograph it for her so she could take it back to Missouri and show her friends that she actually fired the tommy gun. She was given samples of empty shells, a fingerprint souvenir, The Story of the FBI and other appropriate pamphlets and pictures.

EX. - 83
RECORDED - 129
INDEXED - 129

62-59238-103

SEP 8 1950

[redacted]ehtcle

ORIG. & 1 PERS. FILES

When Agent [redacted] left her at the door of the White House car, she was quite exuberant about her trip through the Bureau and stated she had enjoyed every minute of it. Within a few minutes after Agent [redacted] had reached his desk, Miss Conway called from the White House to thank Agent [redacted] for the tour and stated she was bowled over by the enthusiasm of her niece who was talking "90 miles an hour about what a wonderful place the FBI is." She then stated she appreciated so much the courtesy extended and if we needed anything at the White House in the future that she could possibly do for us, we had only to give her a call and she would be more than happy to reciprocate.

67C

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : THE DIRECTOR

DATE: August 31, 1950

FROM : D. M. LADD

SUBJECT: VISIT OF THE PRESIDENT TO THE FBI

Harry S. Truman

Tolson
Ladd
Clegg
Glavin
Nichols
Rosen
Tracy
Mohr
Tele. Room
Nease
Gandy

Mr. Bill Simmons, Personal Aide to the President, and Miss Rose Conway, Secretary to the President, informed [redacted] this morning that as a result of Miss Conway's visit to the Bureau last week, she and Mr. Simmons have suggested to the President that he take a tour of the Bureau as they are sure he will find it very enlightening. Mr. Simmons suggested to the President that he leave the White House unannounced some day and come to the Bureau without fanfare and have a look around. The President told Mr. Simmons and Miss Conway that he intended to do this in the near future, but stated it would have to be an unannounced visit and would have to wait until a time when he had a few spare moments. He stated, however, he intended to do it.

Mr. Simmons stressed the fact to [redacted] that the entire matter would have to be unannounced to the press either at the White House or at the Bureau. He stated that it would serve as merely a relaxation period for the President. He also advised that it could happen today or next month, but he was sure the President was sincere and intended to do it. Mr. Simmons advised [redacted] that he could let him know in advance, which would probably be on very short notice, when the President desired to come to the Bureau.

ACTION:

None. This is for your information.

[redacted]raw

See that all our facilities are in shape so we will be fully prepared.

RECORDED - 97 162-5992-103X

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50 FEB

CRIME REC

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Tolson

FROM : Mr. Nichols

DATE: September 7, 1950

Harry S. Truman

SUBJECT: PROPOSED TOUR FOR PRESIDENT

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

In the event the President makes an unannounced call at the Bureau, in line with his indicated intention of taking a tour of the FBI, arrangements have been made with the Building Guards and with the tour leaders to immediately notify the Director's office and my office upon the President's arrival, and to thereafter see that the President is brought directly to Mr. Hoover's Reception Room where his hat and any other paraphernalia may be taken care of.

The Director's office upon notification of the arrival of the President will advise the Director if he is in. I personally will take the President on a tour and if I am not here, Special Agent [redacted] will take the tour. I have attached hereto a brief summary of the proposed tour route and exhibits to be covered on this special tour. [redacted] in the absence of [redacted] has been advised of the possibility of the President's tour, and the tour rooms have been kept in scrupulously clean and tip top shape so that all will be neat and orderly. Arrangements have also been made for sufficient tour leaders to be available on the tour route in order to see that elevators are available where required in order to eliminate any delays and waiting, and likewise to keep the corridors and elevator banks clear of the public and the curious. All tour leaders have been alerted to the possibility of the President arriving unannounced and have been acquainted with his physical description and appearance so that the President will be immediately recognized upon his arrival.

CC: Mr. Nease
Mr. English
Mr. Jones (Attention [redacted])

[redacted]:MP

b7C

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FEB 7 1952

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PROPOSED ROUTE AND EXHIBITS TO
BE COVERED ON PRESIDENTIAL TOUR

For best continuity purposes tours should start in the Tour Reception Room (5634) which is directly opposite the Director's Reception Room door. This room contains illustrations of Agent training, the background and history of the Bureau, our investigative jurisdiction, the National Academy training and the number of graduates from each state and an opportunity to cover the Dillinger case. Dillinger's personal articles are on display, along with the fingerprints and his attempts to change them.

Leaving this room by the side entrance you enter the second Exhibit Room or 5632 where it has been found the carry-over from Dillinger to the large fingerprint exhibit is ideal. In this exhibit it is pointed out the route of a fingerprint card through the Identification Division, our eight basic types of fingerprints and the total number on hand at this time. At the end of this display the Roscoe Pitts case is located, again showing the futility of attempted changes in fingerprints. Also in this room are pictures of some of the most notorious criminals the Bureau has been forced to kill and the various weapons taken from them.

One of our microdot exhibits is located in this room but it is thought best to cover this particular exhibit in Mr. Hoover's Reception Room prior to the start of the tour.

Again leaving this room by the side entrance you come into the third Exhibit Room (5346) where a carry-over from the microdot exhibit can be discussed in connection with the Duquesne case and the 32 individuals

62-59239-143X1

ENCLOSURE

apprehended in this case. In this room also in connection with wartime activities are the eight Nazi saboteur case and some of the paraphernalia confiscated from them. (This is the case where they landed from submarines in Florida and Long Island.) The continuity here should swing toward Laboratory techniques and also on display in this room is our ultraviolet light exhibit and its usefulness in Laboratory work.

Leaving this room by the main entrance you go directly into elevator bank #7. Taking this elevator to the seventh floor there is a display in the lobby depicting handwriting examinations, plaster of Paris impressions that aid in the general introduction to the Laboratory proper.

Using key #77A we enter the Laboratory directly into the 7600 corridor where the Document Section is located. In this section we have the Fraudulent Check File with about 15,000 checks and approximately 5,000 with signatures. There is also made handwriting examinations, ink examinations, the Typewriter Standard File, gambling devices and paper examinations.

Turning right at the end of the 7600 corridor we enter the 7100 corridor which takes us past the Radio Section, the Latent Fingerprints and concluding with the Serology Unit. In this unit all blood examinations are performed, sera is made and other body fluids are examined.

Turning right once more we enter the 7400 corridor which includes the major part of the Laboratory. First we see the Toxicology Unit where poisons are determined in connection with body tissues. Directly opposite this is the Hair and Fiber Section where examinations are conducted on these respective items. A little further along is seen the Spectrographic Section where the various elements are analyzed on the spectrograph in a comparative

nature to prove innocence or guilt.

Just opposite this section is our firearms reference collection where over 1000 hand weapons are on display and about 250 shoulder weapons of various makes. This section conducts examinations on projectiles in a comparative sense to determine if a certain gun could possibly fire an evidence bullet. Glass and wood fracture examinations are also performed here.

Toward the end of the 7400 corridor is our new electron microscope which cost $15,000 and is capable of magnifying evidence 20,000 times. It is possible to magnify a hair so that when it is completed a one-inch piece of hair makes an exhibit 20 some odd feet long and about eight inches in circumference.

At the end of this corridor as you enter the 7300 corridor is the Metallurgy and Petrographic Sections, the Petrography referring to the various soils throughout the country.

Left down the 7300 corridor carries you past the Photo Lab where various camera displays can be seen. At the end of this corridor is our General Index Section of the Files and immediately after entering you turn right into elevator bank #5 which will take you to the basement Indoor Firearms Range. This Range has two entrances and it is suggested that the front door to the Range be used. A firearms demonstration is put on here with the various weapons that the Bureau uses and oftentimes people are allowed to shoot one of the weapons.

Most tours are usually concluded at this point; however, it is suggested that elevator bank #5 be again taken to the fifth floor where turning sharp right will take you to the large classroom where the eight Nazi saboteurs

were tried and opposite this (Room 5246) the diorama is located, depicting a miniature city and the traffic and police problems involved in such a community.

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STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. L. B. Nichols

DATE: October 11, 1950

FROM : M. A. Jones

SUBJECT: "THE MAN OF INDEPENDENCE"
AUTHOR: JONATHAN DANIELS
BOOK REVIEW

Tolson
Ladd
Clegg
Glavin
Nichols
Rosen
Tracy
Harbo
Belmont
Mohr
Tamm
Nease
Gandy

PURPOSE: To review the book, "The Man of Independence" by Jonathan Daniels. 384 pages. Published by J. B. Lippincott Company. Price, $3.75.

AUTHOR: Jonathan Daniels is editor of the Raliegh, North Carolina, "News and Observer," a member of the Advisory Board for the Economic Cooperation Administration, and a member of the Democratic National Committee. He served the late President Roosevelt as press secretary and has been an administrative assistant to President Truman, writing speeches for him and working closely with him during his successful presidential campaign of 1948.

BRIEF RESUME OF BOOK AS WHOLE

In detail reflecting considerable research not heretofore conducted, this story tells of the life of Harry S. Truman. Written on the premise that Americans know little about Truman, the book unfolds a most readable account of the President's rise from Missouri farm life, business and local politics to the highest office in the land.

Truman's Missouri origin is chronicled by tracing the arrival of his kin to that state in 1844. The story of his early life is laid out so as to illustrate his limitations and his strength. He is shown to have desired to be a West Pointer, only to find his extremely bad eyesight made this impossible. He is depicted as possessing financial bad luck which often left him broke and optimism which always seemed to bring him to the top again. The author gives convincing evidence that Mr. Truman was a prosperous farmer, that he dabbled in oil (almost successfully), and that his haberdashery failure was the result of inflation.

Considerable importance is made of Truman's military service. He is quoted as saying "My whole political career is based on my war service and war associates."

His association with the Pendergast organization is lengthily discussed by Daniels. The latter seems obsessed with his desire to prove Truman was not the tool of the Pendergast machine in Kansas City. The author protests too much, however, and the close ties between Truman and Pendergast are clearly shown. Truman's relationship with Pendergast is described as one of personal loyalty in which the close

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OCT 16 1950

INDEXED - 58

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friendship never detracted from Truman's service as an honest politician and a creative local public official.

The circumstances surrounding Truman's entry into politics as a county judge and the factors contributing to his successful election to higher offices in later years are subject to review by the author. Even while showing Truman to be a fighter for any office for which he was running the author quotes the President as saying, "I never ran for a political job in my life that I wanted."

The formidable tasks which faced Truman upon the death of President Roosevelt are discussed in the light of Truman's humility and the nation's sympathy for him in his succession to the post of his famed predecessor. Thereafter the author deals with the problems of the President--his cabinet changes, his wartime decisions, his peace time problems, his surprising re-election campaign, and his meeting of the myriad difficulties involved in international diplomacy. Truman is shown to have met all his problems in a manner illustrating his stubborn and earthy belief in the understanding of the common man. The author is obviously fond of Mr. Truman and adopts the thesis that the President mirrors the typical American and is the embodiment of the American faith in the possibilities of democracy.

REVIEW OF PORTIONS OF PARTICULAR PERTINENCE TO THE BUREAU

KU KLUX KLAN

The article discusses in full Mr. Truman's affiliation with the Ku Klux Klan. It is stated that Truman put up ten dollars as a membership fee in the Ku Klux Klan in 1924, when he was running for county judge. He is depicted as having taken this action in an effort to garner votes. Yet, when Truman was asked to pledge that he would not hire Catholics he is reported to have said no and to have taken back the ten dollars.

The article states that Truman apparently desired to duck the Klan issue--the purpose being to get elected county judge by reason of his being neither Klan or anti-Klan. With his refusal to accept membership, however, the Klan helped to administer Mr. Truman's one and only political defeat in that year.

THE PENDERGAST MACHINE (KANSAS CITY MASSACRE; VOTE FRAUDS)

In connection with the Kansas City massacre which occurred in June 1933, the author reports that the indignation of Kansas City citizens was aroused against Pendergast due to gossip which linked Kansas City racketeers, including Pendergast's lieutenants, to the killers of Federal officers who were guarding the notorious Frank Nash. The author states that it was not true that Pendergast politicians had anything to do with the Kansas City slayers. Truman, himself, is

attributed as having indicated his belief that the massacre was an outside job which happened at Kansas City only because it was the place where a train change was necessary. In any event, the massacre had a decided effect on Pendergast's power in Kansas City as a result of public indignation.

The Pendergast machine did not come into common disrepute in Missouri until after 1932, according to the author. Pendergast himself was not found guilty of any crime until 1939 and crimes were not proved against his organization until after the elections of 1936. Although the fraud cry was standard procedure following all Missouri elections, they were not lightly dismissed in 1936 when it was definitely disclosed that between fifty and sixty thousand illegal election votes had been cast in the Kansas City election in November of that year.

Among those who conducted investigations in this fraud was U. S. District Attorney Maurice Milligan whose appointment Truman had opposed. The author states that Truman in his opposition to Milligan was made to appear to be defending the perpetrators of the vote fraud. Mr. Truman is quoted as saying his "opposition to Milligan began long before the vote frauds were brought to light in Kansas City."

The author states that the "evidence increased that Roosevelt was sympathetic with Governor Stark and District Attorney Milligan in the anti-Pendergast crusade." This statement is followed by the author's reference to insurance company officials being interviewed in connection with a $460,000 bribery payment and the implication is made that Pendergast was made the goat by these insurance men who were allowed to go free. In relating his account of this matter the author includes the statement: "By a dramatic coincidence, United States Attorney General Frank Murphy and J. Edgar Hoover arrived in Kansas city by plane on April 4." This reference is apparently made in an effort to show that the administration was out to get Pendergast.

MAX LOWENTHAL'S RELATIONS WITH THE PRESIDENT

The author leads us to believe that Max Lowenthal is an intimate of the President, often serving as his advisor and counselor in connection with matters of vital, national importance.

Lowenthal is described as a self-effacing but ubiquitous individual whose writings resulted in an investigation of railroad finances by Senator Burton K. Weeler and a Senate Subcommittee in 1936. Lowenthal served as a member of the staff of this Subcommittee which had as one of its members the then Senator Truman. Here, as in connection with subsequent matters discussed by the author, Lowenthal is depicted as the close friend and supporter of Truman.

Lowenthal's efforts to be of aid to Truman included his introducing Justice Louis D. Brandeis and Truman. This meeting blossomed into a close relationship which is shown to have had its effect on Truman's political outlook. The author states that with the help of Lowenthal and probably with the influence of Brandeis, Truman prepared an address in which he vigorously critized big business, large charitable foundations, and great accumulations of wealth in general.

Lowenthal is credited with obtaining the first contribution for Truman from A. F. Whitney, President of the Trainmen's Union. Whitney's contribution was prompted by Truman's support of labor's stand before railroad hearings of a Presidential Emergency Board in 1937, and was only an initial detail in a great labor campaign in behalf of Truman.

Lowenthal is reported to have gone to the Senate Office Building on a Sunday afternoon early in 1944 to urge Truman to run for the Vice Presidency. The discussion on the subject is briefly accounted by the author who depicts Lowenthal as one strongly desirous of furthering Truman's interests. The author quotes liberally from Lowenthal's reflections on Truman and his philosophy. After discussing his own origin in the middle west Lowenthal is quoted as saying "While there was much economic injustice at the time there was a quality of freedom--an absence of any aspect whatever of the modern police state--that some of the younger generation today may not know of except in a limited way through their reading." The author continues to quote from Lowenthal, "I would give a lot to know how Truman came to denounce so immediately the proposal made by Mundt and Nixon for a sedition law." Although Lowenthal continues in this same vein one cannot help but get the impression that Lowenthal, himself, might have been helpful in influencing the President's opinion on the subject.

The author indeed makes clear that Lowenthal has been on the scene in connection with many of the matters facing the President and it is also apparent that Lowenthal has been behind the scenes on many other occasions. He is portrayed, somewhat mysteriously, as an important figure in the "life of Truman."

CIVIL RIGHTS AND CIVIL LIBERTIES

The author devotes an entire chapter to the subject, Civil Rights and Civil Liberties. He portrays Truman as one who has over the years been highly conscious of the question of Civil Rights and the need for effective action in this field, In detail, the author describes Truman's appointment of the Committee on Civil Rights. The author refers to the controversy occasioned by the first report of the committee which proposed new safeguards for negro citizens. The author states that in the excitement of the Loyalty Program and civil rights matters Truman maintained his conservatism. "He refused to let publicity-seeking Congressman use for publicity purposes the secret files of the FBI and other

Government agencies except in one or two crucial cases. (J. Edgar Hoover of the FBI testified that such publicity would endanger the sources from which his agency systematically sought information)." The proposals made by the Civil Rights Committee are discussed and the criticism which resulted is shown not to have detracted from Truman's determination to face the issue squarely.

The matter of wiretapping is briefly dealt with in this same chapter in which Truman is described as having "been in the business of civil liberties, as well as civil rights, for a longer time than most Americans realize." Truman is described as having acquired the spirit of Brandeis whose famous dissent ~~is~~ connection with a wiretapping case which occurred in prohibition days stated that "If the Government becomes a law breaker it breeds contempt for law..." In continuation of the theme, this statement is attributed to Truman: "We are not going to turn the United States into a right-wing totalitarian country in order to deal with a left-wing totalitarian threat."

COMMENT:

This book is a skillful study of "the life of Truman" though no claim is made to its being a biography of the President. The author knows his subject well, is fond of him and uses his best writing skills to portray Truman in the best light. One cannot help but feel, however, that Truman's mistakes are glossed over and and his victories glorified. The impression is gained that the author might even have depicted the philosophy of Truman in such a manner that the President himself upon reading this account will be surprised to find he stands for so much in the history of liberal democracy based on conservative structure. This book is well written, and already has been widely acclaimed as the most thorough study of the President to date.

copy;bw

November 3, 1950

THE DIRECTOR

D. M. Ladd

PUERTO RICAN SITUATION
(Comments of the President)

Pursuant to instructions, I had [redacted] today deliver to Mr. Matthew J. Connelly at the White House a copy of the [redacted] memorandum we prepared for the Attorney General on [redacted]

While [redacted] was discussing this memorandum with Mr. Connelly, the President entered Mr. Connelly's office and after listening briefly to the conversation stated, "This sounds interesting," whereupon the President joined in the conversation concerning the Puerto Rican situation.

In response to the President's inquiries, [redacted] gave him a brief rundown on [redacted] the Nationalist Party of Puerto Rico, its present strength as against the total population of Puerto Rico, and the recent detention of [redacted] and his followers by insular police. The President was very interested in these comments and stated he enjoyed these informal chats, as the information he received during the Cabinet meeting this morning was on a formal and official plane, with many of the details missing.

He commented at this point that Secretary Chapman of Interior had paid the Bureau a very high compliment in the Cabinet meeting this morning, by stating that the information we had supplied on the Puerto Rican situation was very timely and useful and fit perfectly into the picture so far as Interior was concerned.

The President then commented upon the editorial in the Times-Herald this morning criticizing U. S. Government agencies for a lack of information on the insurrection and the assassination attempt. He stated he was not concerned about this, as he had great confidence in the FBI, and that from what Attorney General McGrath had told him we had kept the Attorney General, as well as the Secretary of Interior, informed of all developments.

The President then inquired about the Bureau's relations with Puerto Rican officials and insular police. [redacted] told him that we worked very closely with the insular police and our relations with the Governor are conducted on a very cooperative reciprocal basis.

[redacted]sh

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132 NOV 21 1950

Harry S. Truman

At one point during the conversation the President inquired about the work load of the Bureau, in response to which [redacted] told him that we have at the present time probably the heaviest work load we have had during our entire history, and so far as our activities in Puerto Rico are concerned at this time we are working around the clock to handle the urgent matters presently in existence. Interrupting at this point, Mr. Connelly inquired of [redacted] if it was not ture that we are working a six-day week. [redacted] informed him and the President that we are; that this was necessitated by the unduly heavy burden we are now carrying.

After further discussion, Mr. James Rowley, who was present, commented to the President in a joking manner that [redacted] was now working for the White House. The President smiled and stated he thought this was a good idea and has always felt that an FBI representative should be closely allied with the White House.

At the conclusion of the interview, which lasted for approximately ten minutes, the President stated he greatly enjoyed this informal chat and hoped that one could be had at frequent intervals. He asked that his respects be conveyed to you.

Mr. Connelly and the President were advised that the Director had issued instructions to the San Juan Office several days ago to interview [redacted]

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6 NOV 29 1950

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6 NOV 29 1950

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231

TRANSLATION FROM SPANISH

[redacted]

Havana

[redacted]

Havana, Cuba.
November 1, 1950

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

Esteemed Director and Friend:

Just a few lines to express my grief and my pleasure for the failure of the regrettable deed attempted against the person of your honorable President who deserves to be loved and respected because of the many merits he possesses. He has an admirer in me.

I judge you are very much occupied, therefore I will be very brief.

Affectionate regards from,

/s/ [redacted]

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ack 11-14-50

67C

TRANSLATED BY: [redacted]

November 9, 1950

RECORDED - 17

62-59238-108

NOV 22 1950

[redacted]

HABANA

[redacted]

R

La Habana 1-11-1950

Al Director John Edgar Hoover.
Washington D.C.

Estimado Director y amigo:
Unas líneas que le revelen
mi pesar y mi alegría por
no haberse realizado un
hecho muy lamentable
en la persona Honorable
de Nuestro Presidente que
tantos méritos tiene para

[illegible] y [illegible] amarradas.

Lo Siento muy ocupado
y Soy en [illegible] breve.

Remita [illegible] bueltabra
zo de [redacted]

67C

RECORDED - 17
62-59238-108

INDEXED - 17

November 14, 1950

[redacted]

Havana, Cuba

Dear [redacted]

Your note dated November 1, 1950, has been received.

I want you to know that you were most thoughtful in writing as you did and the sentiments you expressed are shared by all loyal and patriotic citizens of our country.

Sincerely yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

67C

G.I.R.-7

[redacted]

NOTE: Address per mailing list.

CC: Foreign Service Desk

[redacted]

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

5 DEC 9 1950

NOV 15 1950
COMM - FBI

5 DEC 7 1950

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Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Tolson

DATE: November 28, 1950

FROM : L. B. Nichols

SUBJECT: Harry S. Truman

Tolson
Ladd
Clegg
Coffin
Nichols
Rosen
Tracy
Harbo
Belmont
Mohr
Tamm
Nease
Gandy

[redacted] of the Liaison Section advised at 9:55 this morning that he had ascertained the President would be in the building today to attend the Attorney General's luncheon but that in view of his very short schedule it would not be possible for the President to visit the FBI.

[redacted] advised that the President still wants to visit the FBI on an unannounced visit some day but cannot make it today.

cc: Mr. Nease

b7c

G.I.R.-1

[redacted] mcq

RECORDED - 22 62-59232-109

DEC 7 1950

34

DEC 20 1950

62-59238-110, 111, 112, and N. R. dated 1,22,51

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62-28371-1367X, 1376X, 1376X1, ✓

APR 26 1951

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62-59238-113
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62-28371-1380X

NOV 15 1961

mk — mkr

[redacted]

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27889

February 22, 1951.

Dear Harry:

Please don't think me too presumptuous for my familiar salutation. From what I read in the newspapers, as well as what I've seen of you on television, I gather you're at your best when your sleeves are rolled up and you're talking from the cuff and not the script. Also in the campaign of 1948 the one thing that made you win was your down to earth manner.

I know you like to call a spade a spade. So do I. I also understand you're a pretty good poker player. I'm not. I also realize that politics makes strange bedfellows and that in your position you're very often forced to play ball with the crowd. But that's as far as I care to go with you. Your reputation for sincerity and honesty is considered second to none.

I'm sending this letter to you by registered mail (return receipt requested) and marked personal because I don't want anyone but you to get hold of it. However, since the secret service may very well feel that they should examine this before turning it over to you in order to protect you from any possible harm, I am also sending a copy of this to J. Edgar Hoover, addressed in the same manner.

Now, down to brass tacks!

What have the big racketeers got on you that you've been forced to yield to their every wish? I don't mean just the Hipsch boys, or Frank Costello, or Frank Hague, or Eddie Flynn, or the Court Jester Allen. I mean Winthrop W. Aldrich, the Morgan crowd, Dillon Read, Victor Emanuel and others of the same stripe. What makes you hold up publishing Jas. Forrestal's diary or General Wedemeyers report? What have they got on you that they can blackmail you into appointing such enemies of the common people as Dictatator Wilson, Gen. Lucius Clay, this fellow McCloy in Germany who has just let Krupp out of prison and restored all his property to him? What makes you buckle down to trouble maker (stuffed shirt) General Douglas A. Macarthur who, in bombing Manila, made sure his own properties were not damaged? Why did they force you to appoint that biggest crook of all, William O'Dwyer, as our ambassador to Mexico where all the hot money and a good deal of our gold are now going? O'Dwyer has made the late Jimmie Walker look like a cheap skate. Everybody knew that Jimmie Walker was a grafter and even Jimmie himself made no bones about it. But O'Dwyer was an honorable man. Didn't he prosecute Murder, Inc.? And then when he was elected Mayor he turned the city over to all the touts, bookies, dope peddlers and their followers?

I know that you're not responsible for the dirty Dewey deal or for the Pew crowd. But somewhere these crooks must have committed a crime against the Federal Government for which your appointees can make them stand trial. Is it possible that some of your cronies to whom you are so loyal have permitted themselves to accept gratuities from these offenders in return for which they'll go easy on them?

If I were as good a poker player as you, I'd call these crooks' bluffs and even take a chance on being impeached. I'm sure if you'd take your case to the people they'd back you up against the Dixiecrats and Senator Jos. McCarthy and Senator RATaft. I admire your sticking to Dean Acheson. If you're forced to ask for his resignation, why don't you force the crowd to accept Ralph Bunche as his successor and see that Ralph is treated as well as anyone else is treated by the people of Washington, D.C? Isn't he entitled to first class citizenship AND NOT THIRD CLASS TREATMENT?

RECORDED - 43
INDEXED - 43

62-59238-114

I'm going to watch the New York Post daily and the Times and Herald Tribune on Sundays to see what you're going to do about this.

FY 84

P.S. I'm not such a hot typist, am I?

Respectfully,

62-59238-NR 3/10/51

CHANGED TO

62-28371-NR

NOV 15 1961

mk — mkw

Mr. Ladd
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
[redacted]

The attached was sent in by Walter Winchell.

67C

[redacted]

To Hoover

According to "off the record" Secret Service scuttlebutt, pressure is being brought to bear on top Washington figures to clamp the lid on the current crime probes...

(K.C. racket chieftains, remnants of the Pendergast machine, are late callers at Blair House, as spokesmen for the organized crime syndicates. Both the mobsters and the President object to the Secret Service bodyguards searching the nocturnal hoodlum visitors for concealed weapons---which they've frequently found!...There's nothing sinister about the felons, pals of the Prexy, toting "roscoes"---they're naked and afraid without 'em!)...

Harry S Truman

RECORDED - 69

62-59238-115

MAR 28 1950

[redacted]

65 APR 10 1951

From
THE DEPUTY ATTORNEY GENERAL

Me

file

The Attorney General
The Solicitor General
Assistant Attorney General, Antitrust
Assistant Attorney General, Tax
Assistant Attorney General, Claims
Assistant Attorney General, Lands
Assistant Attorney General, Criminal
Assistant Attorney General, Mr. Harris
Assistant Attorney General, Alien Property
Administrative Assistant Attorney General
Director, Bureau of Investigation
Director, Bureau of Prisons
Director, Public Relations
Commissioner, Immig.& Naturalization
Liaison Officer, I. & N.
Pardon Attorney
Parole Board
Board of Immigration Appeals
Division of Records
Mr.
Miss

Please: Note and return
Prepare reply for my signature
For appropriate action
Phone me
See me
Attach file
For your information

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Tolson

DATE: March 28, 1951

FROM : L. B. Nichols

SUBJECT:

Tolson
Ladd
Clegg
Glavin
Nichols
Rosen
Tracy
Harbo
Belmont
Mohr
Tele. Room
Nease

[redacted] firmly believes that the President respects the Director, has never seriously given any consideration to removing the Director, and would not do so primarily because he fears public reaction. He stated he has no doubt that the President is not a warm friend of the Director's.

LBN:CMC

b7C,D

HARRY S. TRUMAN

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 4-20-83 BY SP3 c/TB

RECORDED - 133 62-59238-116
INDEXED 133 APR 5 1951

EX-135

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59 APR 12 1951

FBI

IMMEDIATE RELEASE MARCH 29, 1951

STATEMENT BY THE PRESIDENT

HARRY S. TRUMAN

Every war has left a trail of crime in its wake and the last war did too. I have been deeply concerned about it, and we have been taking positive steps to combat it.

As early as 1946, the Attorney General convened a national conference for the prevention and control of juvenile delinquency. This was an effort to eliminate crime at its roots, and the program is having good results.

In the meantime, we have been studying quietly but consistently the problems of adult crime, particularly organized crime which spills over state boundaries. About a year ago, I directed the Attorney General to call a conference of federal, state, and municipal enforcement officials. This conference produced some proposals for cooperative attack on crime which are already being used, and produced other proposals which are being carefully studied.

At my direction, the Attorney General has also during the last eighteen months convened special grand juries in Miami, Los Angeles, Kansas City, Newark, Philadelphia, and Scranton to seek out offenders against the federal tax, narcotics, white slave, and other laws. In the regular course of its work, the Justice Department filed over 36,000 criminal cases in the last fiscal year. Many notorious gangsters have been and are being prosecuted under these federal statutes.

In addition, the Treasury and Justice Departments have, under my orders, given unstinted cooperation to the present Senate Committee to Investigate Organized Crime in Interstate Commerce. The committee deserves great credit for focusing public attention on the need for ever greater efforts to stamp out crime.

The eradication of crime is a job for everyone. The Federal Government cannot evade its responsibilities any more than the states and the municipal governments. And, above all, the individual citizens cannot evade their responsibility for their patronage without which gambling, vice, and narcotics peddling could not exist.

The respective responsibilities of the Federal Government and the state governments are clear. The Constitution specifies

67C

INDEXED - 117 162-59238-117 (OVER)

NOT RECORDED 8 APR 14 1951

EX-130

55

61 APR 25 1951

that police powers within the states are for the states themselves to exercise. The Constitution clearly gives the Federal Government power to regulate interstate traffic.

It has always been and will always continue to be the policy of this administration to back up the states in their inherent police powers by every appropriate measure. We have supported legislation to prohibit the interstate shipment of slot machines in violation of state laws and to prohibit the use of interstate communications facilities to transmit gambling information. We already have laws to back up the states in the enforcement of local narcotics and alcohol laws. The postal laws forbid the use of the mails for transmitting lottery, obscene, and fraudulent material. There are many more measures which need not be catalogued here.

On the other hand, I do not want anyone to be deceived that federal action by itself can solve the problems of crime. The primary responsibility rests with state and local authorities and with individual citizens who must obey the laws enacted by their representatives in government.

It is vitally important that this nation remain strong morally, as well as economically and militarily.

I say again, the eradication of crime is a job for everyone.

- - - - - -

WU012

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

APR 11 1951

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Alden
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Lenihan
Mr. Mohr
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Mr. Quinn
Miss Gandy

WESTERN UNION

WU012 PD

CLOSTER NJER APR 11 956P

FBI

WASHDC

WHEN ARE YOU GOING TO INVESTIGATE THE HABERDASHER
HARRY S
BY THE NAME OF TRUMAN

[redacted] - me

1109P

RECORDED - 50

59238-118

APR 18 1951

INDEXED - 50

MAILED 17
APR 14 1951
COMM - FBI

EX-86

67C

No ack. desirable

Form letter to 373 Lincoln

58 APR 26 1951

4-13-51

cc: Mr. Nichols

67C [redacted] April 11, 1951.

Harry S. Truman,
President of the United States,
White House,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Truman:

There are now just 3 things you can do for the people of the United States. These are:

1. Fire Acheson.
2. Fire Marshall.
3. Resign—GET OUT!

You have played directly into the hands of Stalin thru building up the Chinese Communists, permitting Britain to supply them with war materials, and now by removing the only real leader we have in the fight against Communism, General Mac Arthur.

You have permitted the coddling of Communists in the government: Hiss, and many others.

You have permitted gangs of illegal fixers to flourish thruout the capital, even in the White House itself, dispensers of deep freezers, recipients of fur coats, 5 percenters, and RFC loans made without security on a basis of personal friendship.

Some of these things amount to criminal conspiracies. Some, no doubt, are just plain incompetence and ignorance.

I am just a humble citizen who lives in a trailer. If you care to punch me in the nose, by all means come here and attempt to do so. But if you have any slight spark of patriotism left in you—get the things done which I have recommended above.

GET OUT! GET OUT! GET OUT! We, the ordinary American citizens, are tired of your compounded crookedness, your interminable wars, and the slaughter of American boys as a sacrifice to your intolerable ignorance.

Carbon Copies:
Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Secret Service

Believe me this letter is SINCERE.

[redacted]

67C

RECORDED - 126
INDEXED - 126

59 APR 27 1951

EX-118

62-59238-119
APR 18 1951
25

Copy, Vacation File

4 RB

;;bw

Mr. Tolson

L. B. Nichols

April 27, 1951

27887

On Thursday afternoon, April 26th, Peyton Ford asked me to drop by his office. I did call there. He inquired how everything was and I told him everything was going along good. I then asked him what he had done regarding pressing the change in legislation relieving us from handling applicant type investigations. He stated he had written a letter attempting to bring this to a head and would bear down on it. He asked if we had heard anything from the Atomic Energy Commission. I told him we had heard the Commission was opposed to undertaking these investigations themselves.

I explained to Ford some of our problems in connection with investigation of individuals whom we did not think had access to restricted information. He suggested that we draft a strong letter for the Attorney General's signature, give it to him, and he would have a legal opinion prepared on exactly what our responsibility is. He thought this might be of some help. I think there is some merit to this and I suggested that Mr. Rosen's office prepare a memorandum to Ford and a draft of a letter based on his conversation with me.

Ford mentioned that he had attended ~~a meeting~~ OMAC of the National Security Council a few days previously and the President commented on the address which General Bradley had made at Chicago. Bradley stated he had written the speech six weeks previously but that he guessed the speech would be interpreted as an anti-MacArthur pronouncement. The President laughed.

Ford did not take up anything specifically and I asked him if that was all he wanted and he stated he had not seen any of us for quite a period of time and just wanted to know how everything was going.

Ford stated he had been exceedingly busy and was getting ready for the U. S. Attorney's Conference. He stated the Attorney General had given him the supervision of it. I told him the Director had received the Attorney General's memorandum regarding

LBN:CMC

cc: Mr. Ladd

his participation in the conference and that over a period of years Mr. Clegg had represented the Bureau and that Mr. Hoover had arranged for Mr. Clegg to participate in the program, and since he was going to be there all of the time Mr. Clegg could be assigned the place which would have been given to the Director as the Director also doubted he would be back in town by that time. Ford stated that the matter of the Director personally participating in the conference and speaking for a few minutes was the Attorney General's own idea, and he thought if the Director talked about internal security and the importance of everybody getting down to business, he thought this would have a good effect; that if the Director was not planning to be present he thought the Director should mention this personally to the Attorney General. I told Ford I would try to remember to tell the Director about this.

DIRECTOR'S NOTATION: "This was not handled as I directed. H."

[redacted] 0436

4/23/51.

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

Dear Mr. Hoover,--

EXPEDITE PROCESSING

There are rumors which, if true, are damaging to APR 27 1951
President Truman personally and dangerous to our country--
Harry S.
rumors about President Truman's personal use of intoxicating
liquors. Please give me the actual facts.

RECORDED - 119
INDEXED - 119
62-59238-12
APR 27 1951

b7c

Cordially, with gratitude,

[redacted]

[redacted] Voter and tax payer [redacted]

mgh 5-2-51

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 4-20-83 BY SP3cc/TB

C/335

May 2, 1951

[redacted]

RECORDED - 119 62-38728-121

Dear [redacted]

Your letter dated April 23, 1951, has been received. I have taken the liberty of forwarding a copy of your communication to the Chief, Secret Service Division, United States Treasury Department, Washington 25, D. C.

I am enclosing some material which I thought you might like to have.

Sincerely yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

Enclosure

U. S. News and World Report
Director's Statement 3-26-51

GLR 3

Copy sent by form to Secret Service Division

[redacted]

Tolson
Ladd
Clegg
Glavin
Nichols
Boardman
Tracy
Mohr
Tamm
Mintz
Tele. Room
Holloman
Gandy

712
65 JUN 4 1951

RBC

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. TOLSON

DATE: May 8, 1951

FROM : L. B. NICHOLS

SUBJECT:

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

Congressman Donald Jackson of California called. He has had three communications which strike him as being funny. In all three communications, the constituents are protesting against the assignment of five FBI Agents to guard Margaret Truman on her trip to California.

I told the Congressman that FBI Agents were not being detailed to guard Miss Truman, that if she were being guarded, it was probably by the Secret Service which has the responsibility of guarding the life of the President and his immediate family.

LBN:mb

Harry S. Truman

RECORDED - 141
INDEXED - 141

62-59238-122

MAY 12 1951

25

EX. - 25

b7C

51 JUN 1 1951

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Nichols

FROM : M. A. Jones

DATE: May 12, 1951

SUBJECT: [redacted]

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

Harry S. Truman

Attached is a copy of a letter directed by [redacted] to Senator Richard Nixon. This copy was mailed to us by [redacted] in an envelope postmarked May 8, 1951. Previously [redacted] had written us on April 23, 1951, "There are rumors which, if true, are damaging to President Truman personally and dangerous to the country--rumors about President Truman's personal use of intoxicating liquors. Please give me the actual facts."

Our letter of May 2, 1951, advised [redacted] as follows:

"Your letter dated April 23, 1951, has been received. I have taken the liberty of forwarding a copy of your communication to the Chief, Secret Service Division, United States Treasury Department, Washington 25, D. C.

"I am enclosing some material which I thought you might like to have."

The attached copy of the letter to Senator Nixon expresses [redacted] disappointment at the answer he received from us and wants to know if he is within his rights in expecting a definite reply to his previous inquiry. He wants "an unequivical answer to my inquiry re The President's personal use of intoxicating liquor."

There seems to be no appropriate answer which we can make to [redacted] particularly in view of the fact that his present letter is directed not to Mr. Hoover but to Senator Nixon.

RECOMMENDATION:

It is recommended that no acknowledgement be made to [redacted] of receipt of the copy of his letter of May 8 to Senator Nixon and that no further action be taken unless something further develops in this connection.

Attachment

[redacted] ch

b7C

[redacted]

RECORDED - 80 62-59238-123

MAY 17 1951

INDEXED - 80

5 C JUN 12 1951

Copy

[redacted] 4334

5/8/51.

b7c

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Alden
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Laughlin
Mr. Mohr
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

Senator Richard Nixon,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Senator,--

On April 23rd, I wrote The Honorable J. Edgar Hoover as follows:

> "There are rumors which, if true, are damaging to President Truman personally and dangerous to the country--rumors about President Truman's personal use of intoxicating liquors. Please give me the actual facts."

This morning's mail brought me the following reply:

> "Your letter dated April 23, 1951, has been received. I have taken the liberty of forwarding a copy of your communication to the Chief, Secret Service Division, United States Treasury Department, Washington, D. C.
> I am enclosing some material which I thought you might like to have."

Myself and friends are deeply grieved by the rumors above mentioned.

Am I within my rights in expecting a definite reply to my inquiry from Mr. Hoover himself?

Frankly, I am disappointed. I regard J. Edgar Hoover as above partisanship in his service of our Country and the world. This regard is not true of any personal serving under the present Administration of our Federal Government.

Kindly set me right where I may be wrong. And, emphatically, may I have an unequivocal answer to my inquiry re The President's personal use of intoxicating liquor.

It is understood that I am free to use the reply or replies, as may seem advisable to me.

With continued faith in You personally and in the policies you champion--

Cordially,

[redacted]

b7c

124

50 JUN 12 1951

RECORDED - 80

INDEXED - 80

MAY 18 1951

37

M 10-1

Re your article last week asking people to inform you re subversives, would refer you to one Harry S. Truman, residing at Blair House, your city. This beast sent unarmed, untrained boys into Korea in June, 1950, having them stabbed in the back to save face, because, he said, a few Koreans crossed some imaginary line, but actually to boom business, which he did for the United Nations, whom he calls our friends, who sent no men to help our kids fight, but did send plenty of supplies to the communists, for a year, which resulted in prolonging this Korean racket of Truman's, and which meant that the United Nations aided and abetted the communists in their murder of our boys, all the time Truman hypocritically proclaiming that we must fight communist aggression. For further details, see Senator O'Connor. If you dont pay attention to this act of subversion by the United Nations, shut up.

Harry S. Truman

G.I.R.-5

RECORDED - 107

62-59238-125

62 AUG 23 1951

AUG 3 1951

8

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. L. L. LAUGHLIN

DATE: August 8, 1951

FROM : V. P. KEAY

SUBJECT: PRESIDENTIAL REQUEST TO SECRETARY OF DEFENSE FOR SUMMARY REGARDING INVESTIGATIONS

Harry Truman WF 10-1

Mr. C. R. Wilson, Office of Naval Intelligence, has confidentially advised Mr. DeLoach of Liaison that the Secretary of Defense has received orders from the White House to have a summary prepared relating to investigations conducted by or involving agencies of the Executive Branch of the Government since January 1, 1948.

Mr. Wilson provided the attached memorandum from the Secretary of Defense to the various officials of military establishments, directing that the above summary be prepared. Wilson indicated that the summary in question would include all inquiries which resulted in a written report. Routine investigations, special investigations and specific matters involving security and personnel matters, criminal matters and disciplinary matters are to included in the summary. He further advised that the summary should include investigations conducted by or resulting from action of the following:

Congress
General Accounting Office
Executive Office of the President
Office of the Secretary of Defense
Secretary of a Military Department
Other Federal agencies

G. I. R. -9

Investigations concerning key officials who have been appointed by the President will also be included in the summary.

Wilson confided that it was the consensus of opinion in the Navy that the President intends using the summary in question as political material to show the public how security minded he has been since early 1948.

ACTION:

Liaison has been instructed to maintain a close watch over this matter so that any details affecting previous investigations of the FBI, which might appear in the summary, can be immediately ascertained.

Attachment

Wilson - one

1 ENCL

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INDEXED - 87

62-59238-12

AUG 22 1951

61 SEP 11 1951

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

4-750 (2-7-79)

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

4 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) _____ 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) Secretary of Defense _____, 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.

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☐ For your information: _____

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62-59238-126

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FBI/DOJ

4-750 (2-7-79)

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

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☐ 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) Assistant Attorney General _____, 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:
62-59238-127

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X DELETED PAGE(S) X
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X FOR THIS PAGE X
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FBI/DOJ

copy;bw

Director, FBI

October 15, 1951

SAC, WFO

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 4-20-83 BY SP3 C

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL

[redacted] on October 14, 1951, advised me of the following matters which may be of interest to you.

President TRUMAN, prior to his appointing General DWIGHT EISENHOWER, to head the European defense set-up, sent for the General and offered it to him and the General ignored the question and discussed other things. He was sent for a second time and again declined to acknowledge the question that the President directed to him and, on the third visit, the President reportedly told him that as Commander in Chief of EISENHOWER would not accept the appointment he would be required to order him to do so, and EISENHOWER reportedly advised that only under orders would he accept this assignment. [redacted] understanding that EISENHOWER is not at all friendly toward President TRUMAN.

67D

The President has advised some persons here in Washington that in the 1952 campaign he was definitely "out to get" Senators WILLIAM F. KNOWLAND of California and HARRY P. CAIN of Washington.

67C

[redacted] that the groups backing EISENHOWER for President have enormous funds at their disposal and are going to make it most difficult for Senator TAFT to obtain the nomination. Those favoring EISENHOWER reportedly do so for two reasons; first, because they are against TAFT and, secondly, they want a complete change, feeling that a new name and a new face in politics will enable them to be successful in the election. According [redacted] it is not that they are all so strong in favor of EISENHOWER personally, but that he is the one who can appeal to a wide section of the population.

[redacted]

62-59238-V

NOT RECORDED
126 OCT 29 1951

57 NOV 6 1951

INITIALS ON ORIGINAL

ORIGINAL FILED IN

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. TOLSON

DATE: October 17, 1951

FROM : L. B. NICHOLS

SUBJECT: PRESIDENT'S STATE OF THE UNION MESSAGE AND HIS ECONOMIC REPORT

Harry STruman

Reference is made to the memorandum dated October 9, 1951, from Ellis Lyons of the Department requesting that the Bureau furnish material not later than October 24, 1951, for inclusion in the President's State of the Union message and his Economic Report, with particular emphasis on the work of the Bureau. There is being attached herewith a memorandum which deals with two subjects; namely, the criminal situation and the internal security situation.

It will be noted that the FBI National Academy has been emphasized as one of the means whereby the local law enforcement agencies might be assisted in the crime problem which is essentially a local problem.

It is suggested it might be more desirable to personally hand Ellis Lyons the attached memorandum and explain to him that the crime problem is essentially a local one and one which should be handled on a local basis. It could then be emphasized that emphasis is being placed on the FBI National Academy in view of the President's interest.

It could also be explained that we have in this memorandum covered generally the aspects of internal security and the necessity of emphasis being placed on the individual responsibility of the citizens in not aiding or assisting the Communist conspiracy in America either directly or indirectly.

CC - Mr. Ladd

CC - Mr. Clegg

[redacted]mb

Approved by Mr Clegg + Mr Ladd

I agree 10-21

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 4-20-83 BY SP3

1-62-59238-128

67C

OCT 31 1951

RECORDED - 60

58 NOV 6 1951

EX-83

DO-5

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

Date Oct. 25, 19 51 Time 2:20pm

Miss Norment, Mr. Groner's offic

Dept. of Justice, tele

Harry S Truman

Phone No. Ext. 1156

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Laughlin
Mr. Jones
Mr. Mohr
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

REMARKS

Miss Norment stated that on October 11, 1951 Mr. Lyons while Acting A.G. wrote the Director asking for any views or suggestions to be included in the President's State of the Union message and that they wanted the answer by Oct. 24th. She asked the status of this request and she was told that she would be called back.

Mr. Holloman indicated that this memorandum was sent back to Mr. Nichols this morning from the Director with additional changes which will be made today and sent back to the Director. Mr. Holloman stated he would call Miss Norment and tell her that the memorandum would be received by tomorrow.

attached.
2 ENCL
mhm

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Ex-83

62-59238-139

OCT 31 1951

CRIME REC

58 NOV 6 1951

October 17, 1951

PRESIDENT'S STATE OF THE UNION MESSAGE
AND HIS ECONOMIC REPORT

CRIME A LOCAL RESPONSIBILITY:

Crime is as old as man and like poverty will always be with us. But like poverty it is incumbent upon us to minimize to the fullest extent possible not only the problem of crime itself but also its causes and effects. During the past several years the rate of crime has steadily increased until now we are experiencing an annual crime rate of almost two million serious crimes.

Essentially, law enforcement is a local responsibility and is only as effective as the citizens demand. Efficient and effective law enforcement on the local level constitutes the vanguard of defense against the unlawful elements that flaunt the respect and dignity of law and order. It, therefore, is incumbent upon the citizens of this nation to effect a build-up of the local law enforcement agencies, not only numerically but through increased efficiency. Actually we need Federal laws only when local, county and State forces are unable to cope with the situation. I have long felt that what we need is the will and determination to enforce the laws already in the books.

62-59238-129

ENCLOSURE

MEETING THE MENACE OF COMMUNISM

While the nation is faced with growing concern over the efforts of the criminal elements to undermine the moral structure of the country, we are actually faced with a much more sinister menace in the form of Communism in this country. We must be ever vigilant to consummate a preservation of the American way of life and the principles for which it stands. There are among us in America today approximately 37,000 members of the Communist Party which has boasted that for each member there are ten others who stand willing and ready to perform the nefarious work of undermining our democratic form of government and substituting therefor the totalitarian rule of Communism.

The Federal Bureau of Investigation has during the past year struck consternation and confusion into the ranks of the Communists of this nation, while maintaining inviolate the civil rights of the people guaranteed by the Constitution. The institution of prosecution against 67 key leaders as the result of FBI investigations has not only rendered the Communist Party impotent as an entity from a leadership standpoint, but has also wrecked it financially. However, we must never underestimate the potentialities of the hard core Communist members and those who under the cloak of respectability are every ready to assist them in

their destructive aims. It behooves me to call upon each loyal citizen of this nation to exert every effort at his command to deter the activities of this sinister conspiracy of subversion and to in no way, either by purpose or otherwise, give aid or encouragement to its advocates.

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Tolson

DATE: October 25, 1951

FROM : Mr. Nichols

SUBJECT: Harry S Truman

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

With reference to the proposed outline for the President's State of the Union message, I have deleted all references to the FBI National Academy. I felt it desirable to leave in the reference as to "Crime a Local Responsibility."

If approved, it is suggested we give this to Ellis Lyons tomorrow.

Attachment

LBN:MP

Delivered to Lyons 10/26

[redacted]

OK 10/25

OK

I.R.-5

b7C

RECORDED - 60

INDEXED - 60

62-59232-130

OCT 31 1951

EX-43

F313

65 NOV 9 1951

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. D. M. LADD

FROM : A. H. BELMONT

SUBJECT: WHITE HOUSE LIAISON

DATE: October 29, 1951

Tolson
Ladd
Clegg
Glavin
Nichols
Rosen
Tracy
Mohr
Tele. Room
Holloman
Gandy

p 10-1

I thought that you would like to know that while [redacted] was at the White House this morning handling his regular liaison assignments, he met and talked briefly with the President. This meeting occurred after the President had given a Congressional Medal of Honor award to a member of the United States Marine Corps.

G.I.R.

The President, as usual, was complimentary in his remarks about the Bureau.

[redacted]rs

b7c

Harry S. Truman

RECORDED - 27

62-159238-131

OCT 31 1951

E 27

NOV 26 1951

[redacted]

PERS. FILES

DEC 21 1951

62-59238-132
CHANGED TO
62-96095-4

HARRY S. TRUMAN

TO: MR. ROSEN

27886 11/2/51

FROM: L. R. PENNINGTON

[redacted]

He stated that he has been informed that the President is definitely going to run for re-election, that General Eisenhower will do anything the President wants him to and that the matter is being discussed as to possibly having Eisenhower as the Vice Presidential candidate.

b7C
b7D

[redacted]

All of the above information was given me on a most confidential basis.

RECORDED - 53 62-59238-133

EX - 87 NOV 3 1951

LRP:LS

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. Nease
Miss Gandy

65 DEC 11 1951

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

DEC 21 1951

62-59238-134,135
CHANGED TO
62-96095-4,2.

[redacted]

Dec. 13th 1951

b 16-1

Hon. Mr. Hoover.

Dear Sir,

HARRY TRUMAN 27884

I hope you will use your good judge and not let Pres. Truman and this awful administration ruin the good work of your Dept. the F.B.I. This Roosevelt & Truman plan for 20 yrs. has just about ruined the World. I believe he would like to get the attention of your Dept. on this new scandal to give the Communist full sway here with out any danger of being watched. You, of course know he has favored them in every way & in this way he could stop what he calls a "witch hunt" and "red Herring" memory of the average citizen. We still need to fight Communism in America. Fighting in Korea & giving our money & goods to foreign countries is not enough. While they are in our government & running full blast in our cities we are wasting the lives of our youth. Every citizen in this Country has faith in you & your judgment & my prayer & best wishes are for the Continued work & success of your Dept. With plenty of funds to carry on in your own ways. Sincerely [redacted]

RECORDED - 129 62-59238-136

JAN 14 1952

EX-8

USA

TRUE COPY

[redacted]

Dec. 13th 1951

Hon. Mr. Hoover.

Dear Sir.

27885

I hope you will use your good judgment and not let Pres. Truman and this awful administration ruin the good work of your Dept. the F.B.I. This Roosevelt & Truman plan for 20 yrs. has just about ruined the world. I belive he would like to get the attention of your Dept. on this new scandal to give the Communist full sway here with out any danger of being watched. You, of course know he has favored them in every way & in this way he could stop what he calls a "witch hunt" and "red Herring" memory of the average citizen. We still need to fight Communism in America. Fighting in Korea & giveing our money & goods to foreign countries' is not enough. While they are in our government & running full blast in our cities we are wasting the lives of our youth. Every citizen in this country has faith in you & your judgment. & my prayer & best wishes are for the continued work & success of your Dept. with plenty of funds to carry on in your own way. Sincerely [redacted]

b7C

RECORDED - 129

62-59258-136

27883

INDEXED - 129

December 26, 1951

EX. - 8

[redacted] b7c

Dear [redacted]

Your letter of December 13, 1951, has been received.

I wish to thank you for your expression of confidence in the FBI. We sincerely hope that we will continue to merit your approbation.

I am enclosing some material which I believe may be of interest to you.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

John Edgar Hoover
Director

Enclosure
Director's Statement before the House
Don't be duped by the Communists
How Communists Operate

[redacted] pac:mam

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

COMM - FBI
DEC 27 1951
MAILED 20

50 JAN 14 1952

DEC 26 6 23 PM 1951
RECEIVED READING ROOM
U. S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE
F B I

DEC 27 10 39 AM 1951
F B I

[redacted] b7c

New York, N. Y.
January 11, 1952

Mr. Hoover:

Recently I was at a social gathering of a small group which included [redacted] He mentioned that General Eisenhower once told him a story to illustrate "how nice President Truman could be if he wanted to."

Eisenhower said that he and President Truman received honorary degrees at Princeton at the same time (this was in 1947), and on that occasion President Truman told him that the people at Princeton were interested in seeing Eisenhower and not "just another politician," and that he wanted Eisenhower to take all the bows and to consider himself the "main event."

EX. - 28

EDWARD SCHEIDT

62-59238-137

RECORDED - 20

JAN 21 1952
31

CRIME REC

65 JAN 30 1952

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 62-59238

ANONYMOUS COMMUNICATION
KEEP ENVELOPE ATTACHED

NEW YORK, N.Y.
MAR 28
2 30 PM
1952

AUD
STA

UNITED STATES POSTAGE
3 CENTS

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

(Personal)

[redacted]

2/29
34

one sent to
Secret Service
43-52

[redacted]

67C

EX-164

RECORDED - 138

APR 9 1952

[redacted]

(Sec)

138-15172-38

62-59238-138

RECORDED - 138

EX-164

G.I.R.-6

April 3, 1952

Chief
United States Secret Service
Department of the Treasury
15th Street and Pennsylvania Avenue, Northwest
Washington, D. C.

SEALED ENVELOPE ADDRESSED TO "HARRY, S. TRUMAN," MARKED "PERSONAL."

I am enclosing the above-captioned envelope which was received at this Bureau in a larger envelope addressed to me and postmarked on March 28, 1952, in New York, New York. No letter of explanation was contained in the larger envelope, and neither envelope bore a return address.

This is submitted for any action you deem necessary.

Enclosure

b7C

[redacted] pa

APR 8 1952

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

FBI
U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE
RECEIVED READING ROOM
APR 3 5 36 PM '52

COMM — FBI
APR 4 1952
MAIL ROOM

APR 10 1952

FROM

OFFICE OF DIRECTOR, FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

TO

OFFICIAL INDICATED BELOW BY CHECK MARK

Mr. Tolson ( )
Mr. Clegg ( )
Mr. Glavin ( )
Mr. Ladd ( )
Mr. Nichols ( )
Mr. Rosen ( )
Mr. Tracy ( )
Mr. Harbo ( )
Mr. Alden ( )
Mr. Belmont ( )
Mr. Laughlin ( )
Mr. Mohr ( )
Mr. Nease ( )
Miss Gandy ( )
( )

Harry S. Truman

Suggest Erson give Harry & Gen. Vaughan.

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

Mem to Belmont 4-9-5

RECORDED - 118 62-59232-139

APR 23 1952

EX-99

57 APR 26 1952

F391

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. Holloman
Miss Gandy

[redacted]

April 3, 1952

DEAR EDGAR:-

Thanks for your nice note in re the Tojo bullet.

There was an item in The Herald-Tribune this morning which I am enclosing. If this is true, then you only can help Mr. Truman.

The note, in Ry Gardner's column reads:

"Word around the chicken-ala-king circuit is that lecture manager CLARK GETTS will have a new client after the Presidential election --a Mr. Harry S. Truman."

NOW: [redacted]

b7C
b7D

[redacted]. One of your New York agents can get a complete dossier on Getts merely by checking the clippings in the morgues of New York newspapers. (I think the World-Telegram and Sun has the best file.)

RECORDED - 118 62-57238-140
INDEXED - 118 APR 25 1952

118

"There is nothing malicious about this. I just don't want a nice fellow Missourian to fall into the hands of this kind of a gent. [redacted]

57 [redacted]

EX-99

[redacted]

no ack required

Best Always [redacted]

~~EXPEDITE PROCESSING~~

NEW YORK HERALD TRIBUN

Early Bird

COAST TO COAST

By HY GARDNER

New York attorney Emil K. Ellis is girding to fight an airlin carrier regulation, approved by the C. A. B., that forces the kin o victims of plane fatalities to file their claims within thirty days o the accident or forever hold their peace. It's a shocking, heart-rending situation that will make for public indignation when the test case hits the headlines.

Hy Gardner

Word around the chicken-a-la-king circuit is that lecture manager Clark Getts will have a new client after the Presidential election—a Mr. Harry Truman. . . . Perry Fears and millionaire Bob Hornestein burning up the N. Y.-Palm Beach wires. . . News Item: "Willie Sutton, facing possible sentence of 217 years, continues smiling." Why not? With time off for good behavior he could be free in ninety-seven years! . . .

• • •

a little dirty mebbe—but it must have a patriotic ending!" . . .

• • •

Benjamin Buttenwieser, former assistant High Commissioner in Germany and present consultant to the State Department, doesn't know whether to take this as a compliment or a form of criticism. Speaking before a Chamber of Commerce meeting the presiding official handed Buttenwieser a check for his lecture. Declining the honorarium he was then asked to at least endorse it. "But why?" he asked. "Because," was the explanation, "we'd be able to credit it to a little fund we have set up in order to get better speakers!" . . . .

• • •

Hollywood Newsreel: The day after M-G-M copped an Oscar, Loew's stock dropped ⅛ of a point. . . . Dennis O'Keefe has titled his first book "Behind the Glory." . . . For the first time in years Bing Crosby has himself a press agent. Whatever happened to Ginger Rogers' highly publicized "million dollar" television deal? . Joan

New York Herald-Tribune
New York, New York
April 3, 1952

ENCLOSURE

65-59238-140

FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

DATE: June 13, 1952

TO : Mr. Ladd

FROM : Mr. Rosen

SUBJECT: President's Speech
Howard University
June 13, 1952

Mr. A. B. Caldwell, Chief, Civil Rights Section, Criminal Division of the Department, advised that the President would address graduation exercises at Howard University at 5:30 P. M. today and that his speech includes the following comments:

"Another problem is that of protecting the right to safety and security of the person. There is no more important duty of Government. We must protect our citizens from mob violence. And here again we have been moving forward.

"In the last five years, two states have enacted anti-lynching laws, and four states and six cities have passed laws against wearing masks in public. The Civil Rights Section of the Department of Justice and the FBI have used their powers to reinforce the state and local law enforcement agencies. The latest instance was in Illinois where the State Governor stopped an outbreak of mob violence and the Federal authorities brought to justice the local law enforcement officers who abetted the mob. This kind of action hasn't interferred with State's rights or upset our system of Government. Most of our citizens, wherever they live, have welcomed it. They want to be helped in suppressing lynching. And they would be helped by Federal legislation to safeguard the rights of individuals when local law enforcement officers fail in their duty. Such legislation ought to be on the books."

The case mentioned by the President is that entitled "ERWIN KONOVSKY, et al; HARVEY EVANS CLARK, JR., et al - Victims, Civil Rights," in which the Chief of Police, the Town Attorney, and two Policemen for the City of Cicero, Illinois, were found guilty in Federal Court

[redacted] 62-59238-141

[redacted] hcw

RECORDED - 21 [redacted] JUN 18 1952

INDEXED - 21

61 JUN 25 1952

INDEXED - 21

on June 4, 1952, in connection with the riotous situation which developed during the summer of 1951 when Harvey Evans Clark, Jr. and his family, Negroes, attempted to move into a white apartment house at Cicero, Illinois.

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Tolson

DATE: June 19, 1952

FROM : L. B. Nichols

SUBJECT: SPECIAL TOUR
11:00 A.M., THURSDAY, JUNE 19, 1952
JOHN TRUMAN, NEPHEW OF PRESIDENT TRUMAN

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

At 9:55 A.M. today Mr. Claunch of the White House called and talked to [redacted] in the Tour Room. He advised that John Truman, nephew of President Harry S. Truman, would like a tour of the Bureau at approximately 11:00 A.M. today. He is about ten or eleven years old. He will be accompanied to the Bureau and on the tour by [redacted] a Secret Service Agent.

[redacted] informed Mr. Claunch we would be pleased to have John Truman and [redacted] visit our Headquarters and suggested the party come to Room 5633.

No request was made to meet the Director.

An Agent of the Crime Records Section will handle this tour and a very special tour will be afforded. Special Agent [redacted] has been assigned.

cc - [redacted]

cc - [redacted]

cc - Tour Room

[redacted]md

b7c

RECORDED-84
INDEXED-84

62-59232-142

JUN 26 1952

Memo to Mr. Nichols 6/19/5

235

CRIME REC

At Los Angeles, California
August 14, 1952

Honorable Harry S. Truman
The White House
Washington, D. C.

My dear Mr. President:

I wanted you to know how deeply I appreciated your thoughtfulness in autographing number 236 of the specially bound edition of the book "Mr. President" to me. I am very happy to have this for my library. I deeply appreciate the personal touch you have given it by your words.

I was very much impressed with the book and I think that the personal interest you took in it has made it a very worth-while contribution.

With expressions of my highest esteem and admiration,

Sincerely,

(S) J. Edgar Hoover
Mailed by the Director

RECORDED-17 162-59238-143
AUG 21 1952

cc: Mr. Jones

LBN:CMC
AIR MAIL

EX-129

Tolson
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F118
68 SEP 2 1952

RECEIVED
AUG 13 6 11 PM '52

RECEIVED
AUG 13 6 27 PM '52
U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE
DIRECTOR

December 1, 1952

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. TOLSON

Harry S. Truman

This morning while attending the ceremonies at the White House, at which the President presented the Distinguished Service Medal to Admiral Souers, the President took occasion after the ceremonies had been completed to thank me for the assistance and help which the FBI and myself had been to him during his Administration. I expressed appreciation to the President and told him that if at any time, after he has left the White House, in his travels throughout the United States the FBI can be of service to him in any way, to please advise us. I mention this because it is possible that the President may, after he has gone back to private life, at some time contact us for assistance of some type and I want it to be promptly accorded him.

Very truly yours,

J. E. H.

John Edgar Hoover
Director

JEH:mpd

SENT FROM D. O.
TIME 12:34PM
DATE 12-2-52
BY

RECORDED - 71

62-59238-144

DEC 5 1952

11

EX - 106

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67 DEC 8 1952

386

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. TOLSON

DATE: Nov. 20, 1952

FROM : L. B. NICHOLS

SUBJECT: HARRY TRUMAN (4) CONFIDENTIAL

I am attaching hereto what was prepared as a news story by Ruth Montgomery of the Washington staff of the New York Daily News. Her paper did not publish this for fear of libel.

Ruth Montgomery was aided in getting the facts together by former SA [redacted] and the information is based on Miss Montgomery's personal research, interviews, and documents secured for her from public records by [redacted] and other sources in Kansas City.

I have been informed that a copy of this is in the files of [redacted]

This was handed to me today by a confidential source who felt it should be in our files.

LBN:FML
Enclosure

b7C

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 4-20-83 BY SP3cc/TLB

RECORDED - 82
INDEXED - 82

92 58-145

DEC 5 1952

11

Memo to G.T. 12/1/52

[redacted]

4-750 (2-7-79)

XXXXXX
XXXXXX
XXXXXX

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
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☐ 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.

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62-59238-145

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FBI/DOJ

4-750 (2-7-79)

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62-59238-145

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FBI/DOJ

4-750 (2-7-79)

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
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☐ For your information: _____

☒ The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:
62-59238-146

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FBI/DOJ

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. D. M. LADD

DATE: December 10, 1952

FROM : A. H. Belmont

SUBJECT: PRESIDENT HARRY S. TRUMAN
INFORMATION CONCERNING

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

Reference is made to the memorandum from Mr. Rosen to you dated December 1, 1952, which recommended that Admiral Souers be orally briefed in connection with a news story prepared by Ruth Montgomery of the Washington staff of the "New York Daily News," which story alleges several wealthy Missouri citizens in 1944 chipped in to purchase President Truman a wardrobe when he was a Vice-President candidate. The article, which was not printed for fear of libel, also alleged that immediately after his inauguration, Mr. Truman was able to pay $18,000 in cash to reacquire the Truman homestead on which a $35,000 loan had been foreclosed for nonpayment of taxes and interest four years previously. Referenced memorandum attached a memorandum to the Attorney General enclosing a copy of the news story and advising that no investigation would be conducted in connection with this matter in the absence of specific instructions from the Attorney General. The Director, in connection with the sending of the memorandum to the Attorney General and the recommendation that Admiral Souers be orally briefed, noted "O.K. H."

Admiral Souers was completely briefed in this connection on December 8, 1952, by Special Agent [redacted] He expressed his appreciation for this information. He mentioned that he did not personally know of such a campaign fund but had heard one or two references made to it.

RECOMMENDATION:

The foregoing is for your information.

[redacted]

[redacted]nck

67C

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62-59338-147

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74 DEC 22 1952

62-59238-148
CHANGED TO
62-28371-1449X

NOV 15 1961

mk — mah

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Tolson
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Gandy

January 8, 1953

J.I.R.-8 [redacted] 67c

MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR:
HARRY S. TRUMAN

Ellis Lyons in Executive Adjudications was literally white with rage this Noon after returning from the White House. I was confidentially advised that the President is declaring the Tidewater lands area as a national oil preserve and placing this under the jurisdiction of the Navy Department. In other words, he will seek to accomplish by Executive Order what Congress has declined to accomplish by legislation.

Lyons says that such an Executive Order is illegal; this exceeds the President's authority, the President has no right to do this and he so informed the individuals concerned at a White House conference this morning. He stated he has also written a detailed memorandum which he is putting in the Department files which will reflect his position when the Executive Order is issued as pandemonium is bound to break.

Apparently the Attorney General did not know of this situation as Mullen later told me the Attorney General had not been in the office. This matter might very well come up at the staff conference on Friday morning and in view of the recent Chelf Committee inquiry wherein deliberations at staff conferences became an issue, the Director might bear this in mind and should it come up, get himself on record then and there.

Respectfully,

L. B. Nichols

LBN:MP

INDEXED - 26

62-59338-149

RECORDED - 26

17 JAN 13 1953

[redacted] 67c

78 JAN 27 1953