

January 30, 1953

Worcester, Massachusetts

Hon. Joseph R. McCarthy
U. S. Senate Office Building
Washington, D. C.

Dear Senator McCarthy:

This is to advise you that several weeks ago, and prior to the Presidential Election, Drew Pearson published an article in his column the "Merry-Go-Round" about a "Professional Investigator" who investigated U. S. Justice Hugo Black for the Republic Steel Company, for the purpose of getting something on him when he was being considered for appointment to the Supreme Court.

This "Professional Investigator" could be investigating some high ranking national office holder for Pearson at the moment, and it would be interesting to know of his whereabouts and activities.

The "Professional Investigator" is of Russian extraction, and lives in New York City, has several aliases, has a jail record, and I possess his picture and rogue's gallery number.

In 1934 he was employed by a wealthy New York group of Russian extraction, headed by the late Samuel Untermyer, and provided with unlimited funds, and actually ran the Committee on un-American Activities, and in some instances used strong-arm methods to the embarrassment of good Americans in Chicago, New York and Philadelphia.

About the year 1935 the Zeppelin Hindenburg was blown up at Lakehurst, N. J., and Rear Admiral Rosendahl, U.S.N., after his investigation said the cause of the disaster was sabotage, but, couldn't name the saboteur. From that time until now I have had my suspicion of how it was done and the group that engineered it.

In 1941 this "Professional Investigator" published a book entitled "I Find Treason" under one of his several aliases, and much of the material used was stolen from a Congressman's office in 1935, when the House Office Building was being air-conditioned; the Congressman is now dead.

In 1943 a book entitled "Under Cover" was published and put on the market, almost a duplicate of "I Find Treason", and each book referred to the Reverend Gentleman of Royal Oak, Michigan, as Father Coughlin's "Boys" and Coughlin's "Christian Crusade."

The "Professional Investigator" was branded a communist by a member of the Congressional Committee on un-American Activities in 1934, and he never denied it. Personally, I think the man is dangerous and should be watched.

In the late 1920's an Italian communist came to this country and found haven at the Widener Library at Harvard, and I interviewed him in 1941 when I was attached to the Office of Naval Intelligence, First Naval District, as a Civilian Agent. When the Mussolini Government fell this Italian communist hastily journeyed to Italy to take over, but was rebuffed and returned to this country.

While I was attached to the Naval Intelligence Unit during World War II, I learned that a high ranking officer in charge of subversive files, owned and operated a burglar proof and bomb proof printing plant in Maine and did considerable printing for the Italian Communist. The Naval Officer's appointment to the Intelligence Office was looked upon with disfavor by the Federal Bureau of Investigation. He is located in New York and it would be interesting to know of his activities at present. During World War II the Assistant Dean of the Harvard Freshman Class left Harvard and enrolled at Columbia University to study Russian Culture, and it would be interesting to know of this man's present activities.

In 1941 a German professor, a refugee, found haven at Harvard, later got a job with the Federal Public Housing Authority, and it would be interesting to know where he is and several of his co-workers who had communistic tendencies.

The most dangerous one of the group I have referred to is the "Professional Investigator" located in New York and friendly to Pearson, and would do anything for a price.

I am enclosing various documents and letters to establish my identity and background, and if you feel that I can be of service to you or the Senate Investigating Committee, please feel free to call on me.

With best wishes for a successful administration, I am

Sincerely yours,

EJS/p

In reply refer to Initials
and No.

NAVY DEPARTMENT

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF NAVAL OPERATIONS

WASHINGTON

Serial No. 1359016

August 5, 1941

From: The Chief of Naval Operations

To: Agent [REDACTED]

Subject: Operatives' Course at Naval Intelligence Training
School, completion of.

1. The Chief of Naval Operations congratulates you upon successfully completing the Operatives' Course of instruction at the Naval Intelligence Training School in Washington, July 16 to August 5, 1941.

2. A copy of this letter is being forwarded to the Commandant of the District in which your record is maintained.

A. J. Kirk
By direction



VETERANS ADMINISTRATION

WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

February 12, 1945.



YOUR FILE REFERENCE:

IN REPLY REFER TO: LDB

Boston, Massachusetts.

For purposes incident to the administration of the provisions of Title III of the Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944, you are hereby designated as an APPRAISER as defined in subparagraph 4000 (c) of Veterans Administration Regulations.

Very truly yours,

R. DORITY
R. DORITY,
Assistant Chief,
Loan Guarantee Division.

Encs.

Rear Admiral W. T. Tarrant
Commandant First Naval District
Boston Navy Yard
Boston Mass.

Dear Admiral:

[REDACTED]
[REDACTED] Dorchester Mass.
has just advised me that he has
filed an application for rank in the
U.S. Naval Reserve Force. Office of
Naval Intelligence. I am happy to
recommend him highly for appointment.

During the World War of 1919
I served as Officer in charge of Naval
Intelligence for the [REDACTED] District.

[REDACTED] was one of my Special
Agents with rank of Chief Petty Officer.
He performed his duties efficiently at
all times and was a trusted member
of the Navy Department.

Sincerely yours

[REDACTED]

June fourth 1940



VETERANS ADMINISTRATION

Loan Guaranty Division
Room 730, Post Office Bldg., Boston 9, Mass.

April 26, 1945,

YOUR FILE REFERENCE:

IN REPLY REFER TO: GD:13

Dorchester, Massachusetts,

Dear Sir:

We are enclosing herewith a copy of a letter dated April 22nd received from Roxbury, Massachusetts.

Congratulations on having "outsmarted a judge and a bank".

Very truly yours,

Acting Loan Guaranty Officer

Encl.

WASHINGTON, D. C.
FEB 16
3-PM
1937

Dorchester, Massachusetts.

16 February 1937

To Whom It May Concern:

This will certify that I know

, while he was connected with the Congressional Committee Investigating Unamerican Activities in 1934, as an investigator.

gave all the appearances of being a thoroughly honest and reliable investigator. I feel that he is worthy of employment as such.

[REDACTED]
Captain, U.S. Navy

**UNITED STATES SERVICE COMMISSION
NOTICE OF RATING**

APPLICANT MUST FILL IN ALL BLANKS DOWN TO HEAVY BLACK LINE

EXACT TITLE OF EXAMINATION <p align="center">Appraiser, GS 9</p>	DATE OF EXAMINATION
NAME ADDRESS <p align="center">Dorchester 25, Massachusetts</p>	<p align="center"><i>This is not a notice of appointment. It is a record of your rating. It is important that you keep it.</i></p>

YOUR RATING IS

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ELIGIBLE—YOUR NUMERICAL RATING IS <p align="center">101</p>	<input type="checkbox"/> YOUR ELIGIBILITY IS SUSPENDED PENDING YOUR FURNISHING THE COMMISSION PROOF OF CORRECTION OF PHYSICAL CONDITION, AS SHOWN ON INCLOSED NOTICE
	<input type="checkbox"/> INELIGIBLE—ON WRITTEN EXAMINATION (YOUR CLAIM TO VETERAN PREFERENCE, IF ANY, WAS CONSIDERED IN YOUR RATING, BUT THE GRADE YOU ATTAINED WAS NOT SUFFICIENTLY HIGH TO RESULT IN YOUR ELIGIBILITY)
	<input type="checkbox"/> INELIGIBLE—YOUR APPLICATION DOES NOT SHOW THAT YOU MEET THE MINIMUM REQUIREMENTS AS SPECIFIED IN THE EXAMINATION ANNOUNCEMENT
	<input type="checkbox"/> INELIGIBLE—

IF THERE IS A CHECK BELOW, IT INDICATES THE AMOUNT OF VETERAN PREFERENCE CREDIT INCLUDED IN YOUR RATING

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 5 POINTS—IF YOU ARE APPOINTED YOU WILL BE REQUIRED TO FURNISH TO THE APPOINTING OFFICER EVIDENCE OF HONORABLE SEPARATION FROM THE ARMED FORCES	<input type="checkbox"/> 10 POINTS
--	------------------------------------

IMPORTANT MESSAGE TO ELIGIBLES

1. Your name has been placed on a list of persons who passed this examination. Your chances of being reached for consideration for appointment depend on (a) the number and kinds of positions in Federal agencies that have to be filled from the list, (b) the rating you made in the examination, (c) in some instances, your state of residence, and (d) the number of new eligibles added to the list as a result of privileges given by law to certain veterans to take late examinations. Therefore, no definite information can be given as to an eligible's prospects for appointment.
2. IT IS YOUR RESPONSIBILITY TO KEEP THE COMMISSION INFORMED OF ANY CHANGES IN YOUR ADDRESS OR IN THE CONDITIONS UNDER WHICH YOU WILL ACCEPT APPOINTMENT. SEND ANY NEW INFORMATION CONCERNING YOUR ADDRESS OR AVAILABILITY TO THE OFFICE WHOSE ADDRESS IS SHOWN BELOW AND REFER TO THE TITLE OF THE EXAMINATION AND THE RATING RECEIVED.
3. A competitor who makes a passing mark in a civil service examination may, under certain conditions, have his eligibility, and his examination papers, transferred from the register of one civil service office to a similar register in another civil service office. Such a competitor who wishes to have his eligibility transferred should send his request to the civil service office where he has eligibility. A determination will then be made, and the competitor will be notified, as to whether his eligibility can be transferred.
4. If you are certified by the Commission, your qualifications will be carefully considered by the appointing officer in the agency where the position exists. The agency appointing officer is entitled to consider for each appointment the highest three persons on the list of eligibles appropriate for the position to be filled, and may select any one of them to fill the position. If you are selected for appointment you will be notified by the agency.
5. If, when you are considered for appointment, you signify that you are not available or you fail to reply to a communication, your name will be removed from the register until you satisfactorily explain your reasons and specify the conditions under which you would be willing to accept appointment. When you are unable to accept any appointment you should request that your name be suspended from the register until you are again able to accept appointment. A request for the restoration of your name will be considered at any time while the register is still in use.
6. A register established from an examination held in order to fill a specific type of position at a stated salary may also be used to fill vacancies in related positions or at a lower salary. When you accept "probational" appointment, your name will be removed from all registers established as a result of this examination. Until your name is removed, your willingness to accept a lower salary will not affect your eligibility for positions at a higher salary.

DEC 14 1950

**Board of U. S. Civil Service Examiners
for the Federal Housing Adm.
U. S. Custom House - Boston 9, Mass.**

Issuing Office and date of issue.

JOHN W. MCCORMACK, MAINE, Chairman
 GEORGE BROWN, ILLINOIS, Vice Chairman
 CARL G. TROTT, MISSOURI
 CHARLES W. WHITNEY, CALIF.
 THOMAS A. REAGAN, OHIO
 J. WEAVER BAYLOR, TEXAS
 G. B. CLAYTON, MISSISSIPPI
 F. P. RANDOLPH, SECRETARY

Congress of the United States
House of Representatives

SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES

Washington, D. C.


Washington, D. C.
 May 5, 1934

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN

This is to certify that
 is a Field Representative for the investigation being
 conducted by this Special Committee on Un-American Ac-
 tivities pursuant to House Resolution No. 198 adopted
 by the House of Representatives on March 20th, 1934.


 John W. McCormack, Chairman
 Special Committee on
 Un-American Activities

I certify that the above certificate was
 issued in pursuance to action by the Special Committee at
 a regular meeting of the Committee held in the Committee
 Rooms, Washington, D. C. on May 5th, 1934.


 F. P. Randolph, Secretary
 Special Committee on
 Un-American Activities

SEVENTY-THIRD CONGRESS

JOHN W. MCCORMACK, MASS., Chairman
SAMUEL BUCKLEY, N. Y., Vice Chairman
CARL H. WOODRUFF, MICH.
CHARLES KRASNER, CALIF.

THOMAS A. JENCKE, OHIO
J. WILL TAYLOR, TEXAS
U. S. GUYER, KANS.

THOMAS W. HARTWICK, Counsel

AUTHORIZED TO INVESTIGATE
RACE PROPAGANDA ACTIVITIES AND
CERTAIN OTHER PROPAGANDA
ACTIVITIES

COMMITTEE OFFICE, ROOM 303
OLD HOUSE OFFICE BUILDING

F. P. RANDOLPH, SECRETARY

Congress of the United States

House of Representatives

SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES

Washington, D. C.

June 13, 1934.

Washington, D. C..

Dear

The Resolution under which this Committee functions provides for an investigation of all forms of subversive activity.

In the performance of your duties, I think it would be well for you to keep in mind subversive Communist activities. And you are hereby directed in connection therewith to ascertain facts as to source and origin of such subversive activities, such as where the money comes from, source of direction of activities from outside our Country, and executive heads of dissemination of these activities in this Country.

This Committee is concerned with basic facts as to sources rather than symptoms of the activities. I think you understand the kind of evidence desired. I suggest that you send your reports relative to Communist activities directly to me personally.

Truly yours,


JOHN W. MCCORMACK

U. S. House of Representatives

KENNETH ROMNEY, SERGEANT AT ARMS

Washington, D. C.

August 16, 1934

[Redacted]

Washington, D. C.

Dear [Redacted]

I hereby authorize you to act
as Deputy Sergeant at Arms for the Committee
on Un-American Activities in my place and stead.

Very truly yours,

Kenneth Romney
Sergeant at Arms *Per F.M.*

KRM



AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR

Executive Council
Washington, D.C.
Executive Secretary: James Murray
A. F. of L. Building, Washington, D.C.

Vice-President, Walter L. Reuther, Detroit, Mich.
Secretary, Ed. Kelly, New York, N. Y.
General Vice-President, Maurice Clark, 222 Lexington Ave., New York, N. Y.
Vice-President, James H. Brown, 211 1/2 Ave. B, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Vice-President, Joseph P. Kamp, 1200 K Street, N. W., Washington, D. C.
Vice-President, Sam. H. Green, 1100 15th St. N. E., Washington, D. C.
Vice-President, George J. Meany, 1200 15th St. N. E., Washington, D. C.

General Vice-President, Walter L. Reuther, Detroit, Mich.
Vice-President, W. H. Murray, 222 Lexington Ave., New York, N. Y.
Vice-President, Sam. H. Green, 1100 15th St. N. E., Washington, D. C.
Vice-President, James H. Brown, 211 1/2 Ave. B, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Vice-President, Joseph P. Kamp, 1200 K Street, N. W., Washington, D. C.
Vice-President, Sam. H. Green, 1100 15th St. N. E., Washington, D. C.
Vice-President, George J. Meany, 1200 15th St. N. E., Washington, D. C.

TELEPHONE NATIONAL 2-3750-3-3-4
CABLE ADDRESS AFL

Washington, D. C. May 23, 1944



Dorchester, Massachusetts

Dear Sir:

Because the Representatives of the National Broadcasting Company are now investigating in order to determine who cut the wires when I was delivering a radio address at Asheville, North Carolina, I deem it inadvisable to conduct a separate investigation.

I note from the report you made in your letter dated May 14th of your special work as an investigator employed by the Special Committee on Un-American Activities. Evidently you have had a broad experience in the investigations you have made into Un-American activities. I appreciate your interest in the matter and your willingness to render service as you set forth in your letter dated May 14th.

Sincerely yours,

President
American Federation of Labor

MR:

KNIGHTS OF COLUMBUS

OFFICE OF
SUPREME KNIGHT

March 19, 1946.

[REDACTED]
Dorchester,
Massachusetts.

Dear [REDACTED]

I have read with much interest your kind letter of March 12, and I appreciate the sentiments that you express commending the attitude that we have taken relative to Spain and Russia.

What you say in your letter is very interesting and informative. The term "Loyalists" is certainly a misnomer and has fooled the American people to a great degree. I am sure that Doctor Hayes in his book, "War-Time Mission in Spain," will furnish much information to clarify the situation. In the April number of Columbia the leading editorial deals with this Spanish question. I am sending an advance copy of it to you for your perusal.

Again thanking you, I am

Very sincerely yours,

[REDACTED]
Supreme Knight.

JES:B

John F. Kennedy for U. S. SENATOR

HEADQUARTERS
44 KILBY STREET
BOSTON 9, MASS.

TEL: LA 3-7600

July 16, 1952

Dorchester, Mass.

Dear

Thank you very much indeed for your interesting letter of June 30.

You are correct in thinking that my grandfather was Mayor of Boston in 1912, and I agree with you that it is quite possible that he may have been concerned with planning the first Christmas Eve celebration in America.

I want to thank you also for your kind thoughts concerning my candidacy for the United States Senate. It is certainly good to know that I have your support. I am taking the liberty of sending you, under separate cover some car stickers and literature. If you feel you would like to give them to your friends and neighbors, I will greatly appreciate it.

Sincerely,

John F. Kennedy
John F. Kennedy

o'h

June 30, 1952

Dorchester, Massachusetts

Hon. John F. Kennedy
House Office Building
Washington, D. C.

Dear Congressman:

Enclosed you will find a blotter issued by The First National Bank of Boston that I happened to have at home showing the first Christmas Eve celebration in America and held on Boston Common in 1912 breaking at last with the stern rules of the Puritans which prohibited any observance of Christmas.

If my memory serves me correctly the late Hon. John F. Fitzgerald, your grandfather, was Mayor of Boston in 1912, and it is possible that he was responsible for this Christmas celebration which has been celebrated on Christmas Eve ever since.

The thought occurred to me that possibly this event could be dramatized in a dignified manner throughout the State especially in the large cities.

I am passing along this information for what it is worth with the thought of being helpful, and being a firm believer in the slogan of "Play to Win and Fight to Win", it is possible that a mention of the relationship between you and the late Hon. John F. Fitzgerald could be made to benefit you in your contest for United States Senator.

Please be assured of my hearty support of your candidacy, and my friends in the All Dorchester Post American Legion, Columbus Council K. of C., and the members of the Society of Residential Appraisers, and neighbors in Dorchester, Massachusetts.

Sincerely yours,

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. A. H. Belmont

DATE: March 31, 1953

FROM : C. H. Stanley

SUBJECT: MATERIAL RECEIVED FROM OFFICE OF
SENATOR JOSEPH R. McCARTHY
LOYALTY OF GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES

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

PURPOSE:

To recommend that consideration be given in disseminating material made available by Don Surine to showing that correspondence in question furnished by Senator McCarthy's office.

RECOMMENDATION:

That consideration be given to securing clearance in disseminating correspondence made by Don Surine to showing that material made available by Senator McCarthy's office.

DETAILS:

A memorandum dated March 6, 1953, captioned "Miscellaneous Material Received from the Office of Senator Joseph R. McCarthy" sets forth the results of a conversation with Don Surine of Senator McCarthy's office with regard to certain correspondence which he had furnished to the Bureau. Surine stated that the Bureau is "authorized to use this material any way we see fit and to say that the material had been referred to the Bureau by Senator McCarthy to disseminate...." Surine also stated "with reference to the dissemination of such letters to other government agencies, that we not show the Senator's office as the source but carry the source as of 'unknown reliability.'"

Many of the letters furnished by Surine pertain to State Department employees who have either been investigated under Executive Order 9835 or the Voice of America program. The material examined to date does not appear to warrant recontacting the letter writer but it appears desirable to send the letters to the State Department and possibly the Civil Service Commission for its consideration. It appears that it would be desirable to show in our letters of

100-398328
RHE:jps

RECORDED - 149

memo
4-17-53
MAY 8 1953

100-398328-41
MAY 14 1953
REC R.H. EDWARDS
L...

transmittal that the letters were made available by Senator McCarthy's office inasmuch as the letters themselves are addressed to Senator McCarthy and in the body of the letters reference is made to Senator McCarthy. It is felt that if we do not show the Senator's office as the source for these letters but carry the source as of "unknown reliability" it may give the mistaken impression that we secured these letters through an investigative technique. It is realized that good judgement should be used with regard to these letters but the practice of showing that the correspondence was furnished by Senator McCarthy's office in disseminating the material might be applicable to many cases where the only action needed is to send the material to the State Department or to the Civil Service Commission and the Department of Justice where it concerns State Department employees.

PHC

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

Bureau file 100-398328

March 6, 1953

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

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

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

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

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

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

Attachment

67 APR 8 1953

RECORDED-144
100-398328-492
APR 3 1953
NO ACT
Eunice
J.P.
Melrose
J.P.

"Old Glory"



"The Only Flag To Which We Pay Allegiance"

February 3, 1953

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

My dear Senator McCarthy:

Now that you have begun to clean-out the Communists and fellow travelers from our schools and colleges, I should like to see certain subversive instructors cleaned out of West Virginia University.

As you know, the seeds of Communism, Socialism and all other subversive Isms are implanted in the minds of our young people mostly through the Social Sciences.

The names of two instructors in West Virginia University who should be thoroughly investigated are:

Dr. Thomas E. Ennis, Professor:
Department of History.

Dr. Jacob Saposnekow, Associate
Professor of Sociology.

I have heard reports of other teachers of questionable loyalty in our University, but of the two I have mentioned above, I have proof.

Dr. Thomas E. Ennis has made a number of left-wing un-American speeches in central West Virginia. I wrote an article on the commencement address he gave before a Jane

Low High School graduating class. After some controversy with Dr. Ennis, I reported him to the Federal Bureau of Investigation. As Dr. Ennis, at that time, was a member of the Office of Strategic Services, the F. B. I. turned the information over to Military Intelligence. I was told that Dr. Ennis had already been twice investigated. I do not know whether or not he is yet a member of C. S. S., but files on Dr. Ennis may be found in both Military Intelligence and the Federal Bureau of Investigation. My own files are, of course, open for your inspection.

As to Dr. Jacob Saposnekow, the other professor I have named, I received my information from my daughter who attended classes of his in 1950. Dr. Saposnekow required his students to read and take frequent quizzes on THE NATION and THE NEW REPUBLIC. He spent much time denouncing Joseph McCarthy and eulogizing Owen Lattimore.

I have written more than once to Dr. Irvin S. Stewart, President of West Virginia University (product of Columbia University) of the activities of Drs. Ennis and Saposnekow. I feel certain that he has done nothing, for as recently as last November (1952) Dr. Ennis gave another of his propaganda talks before a federated women's organization in Clarksburg, West Virginia.

I appreciate the great patriotic services you are giving to our country, Senator McCarthy, and I should like to be of help.

My family and I heard you speak two years ago at Ramage Park, near Charleston, West Virginia.

Most sincerely yours,

JBL:mdl

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

Bureau file 100-398328

March 6, 1953

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

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

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

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

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

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

Attachment

INDEXED-86

NOT RECORDED

12 MAR 26 1953

EX - 107

62 APR 9 1953

Handwritten: Enclosure to [unclear] 4/2/53

Handwritten: E. J. [unclear] Callahan 1/1/54

Handwritten: 100-398328-43

BOSNIAK
1706
WASHINGTON, D. C.

December 20, 1952.

REC'D DEC 24 1952

My dear Senator,

I was and I am half a century in Yugoslav political life and always I admired stubborn intrepid fighters and not dull fearful lukewarm shirkers who are dodging the great issues. Such a fighter is Senator Mac Carthy. In such a stiff air of fallow travelidom a personality as you are is absolutely necessary, especially if the most abominable treason is involved. To him my most cordial congratulations.

You must not forget that I worked for the Un-American Activities Committee under Dixen in 1950. I would like to talk with you about my experiences. During my whole life I was against Marxism and Communism and in my Inaugural Lecture as Associated Professor of Political Science at the University of Zagreb in 1912 I rightly appreciated that Marxism and healthy state life cannot coexist.

I hope I will have in January a talk with you as my permanent residence is Washington.

Happy Christmas and New Year to the great combatant and victor.

In my great book "The All-or-None Idea", accepted by
Princeton University Press I will show what Communism
is for mankind.

With kind regards

Yours faithfully

Benjamin Franklin

I am very closely connected with Ambassador
Artur Lane.

THE LOGIC OF BALKAN FEDERATION

By BOGUMIL M. VOSNJAK

Recurring dream of the Balkans, federation remains natural solution & hope for future despite present cleavage caused by East-West split

The Past. The Balkans* play an important historical role linking, as they do, the continents of Europe and Asia. All the great world spiritual movements swept over the Balkans. The same sea which bathes its shores saw the birth of Christianity.

From Cape Matapan in the extreme south to the Soca river and the Triglav in the northwest and the Danube in the north, there stretches an area which, for variety of terrain, has no equal on the old continent of Europe. Through it flows the Danube, the largest river in Europe outside of Russia. The Balkan peninsula lies between the Adriatic, the Aegean, the Ionian and the Black Seas. Impressive natural wealth in mines, forests, and the richest granaries of Europe are crowded within it. It is peopled largely by shrewd, hard-working peasants, fiercely attached to the soil and deeply patriotic.

The Balkans are only partially a Slav problem. The Slav bloc—that is, Yugoslavs and Bulgarians—has a population of only 23 millions as against 45 millions in the Rumanian, Greek, Turkish and Albanian bloc.

The idea of Balkan federation is an old one; no other part of Europe has dreamed of federation so much as the Balkans. Various plans were advanced throughout the 19th century. In the 1860s, Prince Michael of Serbia promoted a Serb-Bulgarian federation as a first step toward a Balkan union. His murder put an end to this high-minded project which would have eliminated the fratricidal struggle which so often poisoned Balkan relations.

With the Balkan war of 1912-13, a new page in history was opened when Serbia, Montenegro, Bulgaria and Greece stood together to defeat Turkey.

But unfortunately, discord soon broke out among the allies, and Serbia and Greece were the victors.

In spite of this setback, the Balkan idea was not buried. At the Paris Peace Conference in 1919, the peasant hero Stamboljiskij, President of the delegation of defeated Bulgaria, approached the victorious Balkan powers with a request for a friendly mutual settlement. A stout federalist, he obviously envisaged a federal solution for the Balkans. Even his tragic death was not the death knell for this great idea.

The greatest statesmen of the Balkans, Milovan Milovanovic, Nikola Pasic,

Eleutheros Venizelos, Kemal Pasha and others saw that a Balkan federation was the only solution to the Balkan problem.

The signing of the Locarno agreement in 1925-26 initiated a movement for a Balkan Locarno. Every movement for the unification of Europe takes toward a movement for a Balkan federation. The Balkan peoples have always favored any form of European integration which would take a regional organization into account.

The starting point of the Balkan conferences was the Universal Peace Congress convoked in Athens in October, 1929. Former Premier Papanastasiou



Proposed federations, North (Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Poland, Baltic States) and South (Greece, Turkey, Yugoslavia, Albania, Bulgaria, Rumania) exemplify regional subdivision

*Albania, Bulgaria, Greece, Rumania, Turkey, Yugoslavia.

Communications may be addressed to the author at 1706 21st St. N.W., Washington, D. C.

of Greece, presented a resolution which was, in his own words, "not simply a declaration, but a gesture, the beginning of action." It was decided that Balkan conferences should be held annually, on a voluntary basis, to study all questions of common concern. Work started immediately. National committees were formed in every capital and began preparing memoranda to be used by the congress as a basis for discussion. Under the leadership of Papanastasiou, the Hellenic Committee worked on a project of Balkan federation.

Balkan Leaders Meet

On October 5, 1930, about 150 delegates and experts of all the Balkan countries met in the Greek Parliament in Athens. A new Balkan flag of six golden stars and stripes of white, blue, green, yellow, and red fluttered from the old building.

Papanastasiou of Greece was elected President and delivered the welcoming address. Jonic of Yugoslavia expressed the conviction that the first step toward union must be an economic organization. The Vice President of the Grand National Assembly of Turkey spoke enthusiastically in favor of federation. Albania and Bulgaria alluded to the problem of minorities.

The work of the conference was carried out by six commissions, each working on one of the problems of federation. The Committee on Political Relations had the greatest difficulties to overcome. That on Intellectual Cooperation did a wonderful job in its study of how screen and radio could be used to cement friendship among the different Balkan nations. In those predominantly agricultural countries, it was felt that the economic problem was largely that of the development, encouragement and protection of agriculture. Industrial and monetary problems were also studied. It was suggested that a pact of economic solidarity should unite the Balkan peoples, and a customs union established.

Other problems studied were those of tourist trade, highways, railway and air traffic improvement, postal, telephone and telegraphic communications. The Legal Committee studied the legal aspects of the problem of citizenship and the movement of labor over the territory of the Balkans.

A Balkan pact was considered a "juridical necessity and a political opportunity" to "prepare for Union." The greatest difficulty concerned the problem of the so-called minorities. It is very significant that Papanastasiou felt that the problem could easily be solved in the framework of a federation.

The closing session of the conference was held on Oct. 13, 1930 in the old Greek Theater at Delphi, seat of the Amphictyonic League in the 4th century B.C. A message was sent from Delphi to all Balkan peoples emphasizing that their welfare depended on a policy of peaceful cooperation and union. The conference asked the Balkan peoples and their governments "to forget old differences" and to work systematically toward union with "humanitarian sentiments" and to make this conference "the point of departure for a new state of affairs in the Balkans." In the wake of the meetings in Athens and Delphi, a Council, an Assembly and a Secretariat came into existence.*

Second Conference in 1931

The second Balkan conference met in Istanbul, Oct. 20-26, 1931. The commission on economic relations worked on the problems of the protection of cereals and tobacco, the creation of a Balkan Chamber of Commerce and Industry, and collaboration in the establishment of credit and the setting up of a Balkan Bank.

In the course of 1932, the Balkan States succeeded in creating better reciprocal relations. In April, the Bulgarian, Rumanian and Yugoslav farm cooperatives met. The obnoxious separation between the Yugoslav and Bulgarian people seemed to be breaking down.

The third Balkan conference was held

Yugoslav-born Dr. Vosnjak, a political scientist of repute, was educated in 5 European universities, has written 30 books, and served his country as diplomat and parliamentarian. Now in the U.S., he has been researcher and university lecturer, has worked with the House Un-American Committee, and as special consultant, Library of Congress.

in October 1932 in Bucharest. The pact created there inaugurated a system of conciliation and organized security. The contracting parties agreed to make no attack or invasion or resort to war, but to submit all questions to pacific settlement. A permanent Commission of Conciliation was created. The Balkan pact adopted in Bucharest was the modest beginning of modern Balkan federalism.

It was of the greatest importance that the representatives of the Balkan peoples should discuss together in full harmony the problems of the future common life to which economic collaboration pointed the way.

Clouds Over Salonica

The Salonica Conference in 1933 was the last one to be held. Clouds were gathering over Europe: Fascism in Italy and the rise of Nazism in Germany precipitated the eclipse of the Little Entente.* The Great Powers had initiated a policy which did not encourage the Balkan peoples to bold action.

However, the Salonica Conference tackled the problem of Balkan agricultural cooperatives with great energy. Some 17,000 cooperatives were already in existence in the Balkan States. It was proposed that a cooperative clearing-house for the countries of Central Europe and the Balkans be created.

But the most important problem was the creation of a Balkan customs union. As the Salonica Conference drew to a close, Bulgarian Delegate Sakazov summed up its work: "Our aim is broad: it is to unite into a political and economic union six peoples who share a great past."

Meanwhile, the diplomats of the Balkan States worked with great speed to bring about the formal arrangements for a Balkan alliance which should bring Bulgaria into close friendship with former enemy powers.

The iron will of King Alexander I of Yugoslavia worked out a formula for general Balkan appeasement. Alexander met with Tzar Boris of Bulgaria in Varna and with Kemal Pasha in Istanbul.

*Little Entente, a diplomatic alliance of Czechoslovakia, Rumania and Yugoslavia created in 1920 and 1921 to safeguard the frontiers of these three States as determined by the Paris Peace Treaty in 1919.

bul. Later, Boris visited Yugoslavia officially and was very warmly received in Belgrade Sept. 10-12, 1933.

It seemed as though the Balkans would finally, after their tempestuous past, find their way to peaceful collaboration and sincere brotherhood. Good political relations had been created between Yugoslavia and Bulgaria, but the time did not yet seem ripe for Bulgaria to enter the Balkan alliance.

On Feb. 9, 1934 a Balkan pact was signed in Athens by Yugoslavia, Rumania, Greece and Turkey. The contracting parties mutually guaranteed all their respective frontiers. A permanent Council of the States of the Balkan Entente (composed of their Ministers of Foreign Affairs) was established, as well as an Advisory Economic Council to provide for the gradual coordination of the States' economic interests. This Council constituted the framework of an economic organization.

The Balkans were headed towards economic consolidation. A common spirit, the result of many centuries of common tradition, was paving the way toward political federation. A capable, energetic leader, King Alexander I of Yugoslavia, was working with all his strength toward that sublime goal. He was the true architect of all the progress that had been made. But, as so often in Balkan history, tragedy struck at the most critical moment. King Alexander's assassination on October 9, 1934 in Marseilles dealt a death blow to the whole structure. The political consequences were truly formidable.

A powerful Balkan union allied with the Little Entente would have deterred Hitler's aggressive dreams. The hope of peace for Europe and for the world was shattered by the shots which felled the King of Yugoslavia and the French Minister of Foreign Affairs, Louis Barthou.

With great skill and great hopes, the Balkan nations had toiled to emerge from the weakness inherent in their national structure and to create instead a single viable political and economic body, able to resist aggression and foreign imperialism. They succumbed, not because of their own ineptitude, but rather through the pusillanimity of the Great Powers at this most decisive and dangerous moment in diplomatic history.

In 1942, both the Greek and Yugo-



ЧИЧКО ОТ МЕНЕ — НИЩО ЗА МЕНЕ

From Bulgaria

Sentiment of Bulgarian peasant, translated: "Everything from me—nothing for me"

slav governments were in exile in London. Loyal to their Balkan traditions, they signed on Jan. 15, 1942 an agreement which was in effect the beginning of a Balkan union. It proclaimed as its aim: "The Balkans for the Balkan peoples." It pointed out that the lack of close understanding between them had led to their exploitation by the powers of aggression.

Both governments created: 1) a political organ constituted by the Ministers of Foreign Affairs; 2) an economic and financial organ constituted by two members of each government; 3) a common general staff; 4) a permanent Bureau with political, economic, financial and military divisions. It was provided that the Ministers of Foreign Affairs would meet whenever necessary and that there would be regular meetings between the parliamentary delegations.

Monetary Union Studied

The task of these various bodies was to coordinate the foreign policy of the members, their commerce and tariffs, their economic plans. A Balkan monetary union was being studied.

Article 10 of the agreement stated: "The High Contracting Parties declare that this agreement constitutes the general foundations of a Balkan Union . . . they envisage with satisfaction the future adhesion to this agreement of other Balkan States ruled by governments freely and legally constituted."

This first great step for the creation of a Balkan federation of free democracies was buried at Teheran and at Yalta where it was decided that Bul-

garia, Rumania and Yugoslavia were to become satellites of the Soviet Union.

The Contemporary Political Problem

During World War II, the Balkan problems haunted the best minds of the Balkan countries far more than the West seemed to imagine. The dismemberment of Yugoslavia brought about the union of one of its provinces, Vardar Banat, with Bulgaria.

The writer had the opportunity to have a talk with Mihajlovic in his headquarters in Serbia in the summer of 1944, and was deeply impressed by the lucidity and intelligence of his views, his statesmanlike conviction of the absolute necessity of a Balkan federation. But Mihajlovic became the martyr of a great cause.

Tito, upon becoming the master of Yugoslavia, realized that the Balkan problem had to be solved. But Soviet Russia was strongly suspicious of the idea of a strong Yugoslav-Bulgarian federation, and soon made it clear that it did not want to see a great power creep on its flank. The Balkans had to be kept divided. *Divide et impera*, the slogan of many dynastic regimes, was also that of the Soviets.

When Dimitrov, the Bulgarian Premier, met Tito at Bled in the autumn of 1945, a plan for federation was prepared. Dimitrov, a fervent defender of this project, also lost the favor of the Kremlin. He died a mysterious death and Tito became suspect. A Balkan federation would have made him too powerful (even if it should be constituted at first of only Bulgaria and Yugoslavia) and might have brought to an end Soviet domination of the Balkans.

It is a fateful coincidence that the great divide between the Communist world and the West cleaves the Balkans in two. Albania, Rumania, Bulgaria and Yugoslavia are under Communist rule; Greece and Turkey are democracies. Of course, relations are strained between Yugoslavia and the other three Communist Balkan States and no common Balkan policy can be contemplated at this time.

The downfall of the Communist regime in Albania is not impossible, but the great sphinx is Yugoslavia. No one can be sure of the stability of Tito's government. A Communist regime under the influence of the West and dependent on it financially and militarily

and having to contend with the hostility of the overwhelming majority of the Yugoslav population cannot last eternally.

The fact that some Balkan countries are not now able to join a federation does not mean that plans for it cannot be drawn. The same is true of Central and Eastern Europe, and a federation of those States at some future date is being studied and seriously considered. Policy requires vision.

Advocates of a Balkan federation must understand that the principle of regionalism is basic to a solution of the problem. It was a tragedy that it was not adopted by the League of Nations. A world organization in which Thailand and Norway are on the same footing cannot work.

Churchill's Realistic Answer

It was Churchill who laid down the fundamental idea in a note to the British Foreign Secretary, Oct. 21, 1942: "I hope to see a Council consisting of perhaps ten units, including the former Great Powers, with several confederations—Scandinavian, Danubian, Balkan, etc., which would possess an international police. . . ." The thought of Churchill is clear: He preferred the formation of regional subdivisions to individual membership. Balkan federation is a classical example of such a regional subdivision.

However, those who advocate the eventual unification of such great areas as the so-called *Intermar* which would stretch from the Baltic to the Adriatic and the Black Sea fail to take into account the tremendous difficulties of unifying economically such an immense territory which has never before been under one rule. Churchill's is the realistic answer to such a large notion.

Nearer to reality are those agrarians who foster economic integration of the countries now under Communist rule: Albania, Bulgaria, Hungary, Rumania, Poland, Yugoslavia and the Baltic States. All these countries have a strong common tie in the predominantly agricultural character of their economy.

Joining so many countries in one federation is not a workable solution. However, units which are economically or politically similar can make a start on that road. In turn, the new unit can federate with another until complete federal integration is finally reached.

Many such federal subdivisions would answer the present exigencies of economic and political life much better than a huge monolithic federation.

Thus, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Poland and the Baltic States would form a Northern Federation. The States of the former Balkan alliance—Greece, Turkey, and Yugoslavia—would form a Southern Federation with Albania, Rumania, and Bulgaria. Both federations would try to work out a common economic policy and create a viable political, economic and social unit. At some future date, this united Central and Eastern Europe would be able to join the Western European Union.

The leading idea of Clarence K. Streit in his *Union Now* is to have a "nuclear world state of the peoples best qualified to organize government soundly on a basis favorable to its peaceful extension round the world." In 1939, Streit enumerated all the English-speaking States, all the Scandinavian States, France, Ireland and Finland. There is not a single Slav State among them. (Democratic Czechoslovakia disappeared while the book was being written.)

Streit argues, and correctly so, that



The author helped found Yugoslavia in 1918.

the English-speaking peoples originated representative government and are the torch-bearers of democracy. Quite logically, he wants to start building federalism with the peoples ruled by democratic institutions and least likely to be overrun by communism.

Beside this democratic world lie Eastern Europe and the Balkans, unorganized, unfederalized, almost entirely subjected to a doctrine which—although deeply resented by the vast majority of the people—has imposed on them such deep-seated "reforms" that their inclusion into a federated Europe would be impossible for some time after their liberation. Therefore, it would seem wiser to grant them a special transitory status along lines that would best meet prevailing conditions.

It is significant that at this moment the establishment of a separate North Atlantic Treaty Command in the Balkan area is being contemplated. The armed forces of Greece and Turkey will, in all probability, be placed under a separate "Balkan Command." It would be only logical if, in case of war, Yugoslavia also joined such a command. We should greet with satisfaction this recognition of clear strategical and political geography and geopolitics. Neither the strategist nor the economist can deny that the Balkans* are a unit created by nature and that it is wisest, in politics as in economics, to follow the trend of nature.

As we have shown, recurring efforts were made to create a federation in the Balkans. In 1905, an attempt to unite Serbia and Bulgaria in a customs union was thwarted by the Hapsburg Empire which realized that it would mean the disruption of the Dual Monarchy. Serbia and Bulgaria were too weak to withstand their pressure. But today this Empire has disappeared and some day Yugoslavs and Bulgarians will be free to work out their own destiny, together with their neighbors.

The Balkans have not yet fulfilled the historical destiny of which their natural geographic and economic unity holds the promise. For centuries, they have been lacerated by foreign powers, disunited and weakened by internal strife.

Federalism, the brilliant product of American genius, will some day bring equal rights, prosperity and a new life to this corner of Europe so long neglected and so long torn by bloody and cruel conflicts.

*The territory of the Balkans, including the area of Turkey, would weld together into one economic body a population of 65 million and an area of about 800,000 square miles. The size of the U.S. is 3,026,000 square miles.

DOMOVINA, March 15, 1952

The Reality of Yugoslavia

by Dr. Bogumil Vosnjak

I think that it is an evidence of abnormal conditions, of some unhealthy turn of mind and the natural consequence of emigration, if we come across people who have doubts about the possibility of the existence of Yugoslavia.

Yugoslavia lives. It is a live organization, although today it is Communist. The overwhelming majority of non-Communist Yugoslavs are convinced that they live in a country which will exist even when the red star is no longer on the Yugoslav flag. We believe in this, together with a great number of people whom the present spurious state of affairs cannot deceive.

Not all who underestimate the vital strength of the Yugoslav mind realize that for the dismemberment of the present Yugoslavia it would be necessary first to perform a bloody operation which would immediately produce international complications. But all separatist Slovenes, Croats and Serbs think that the world will observe with indifference how anarchy is breaking out in this critical spot of European politics, which threatens to disturb all Eastern Europe, all of the Balkans, and to menace the consolidation of peace in the world. Yugoslavia is a European and a universal necessity.

Fortunately we Slovene Democrats are not alone in our views regarding the necessity of Yugoslav existence. Slovene Socialists are members of the Socialist Party of Yugoslavia and the question does not concern them at all. The Slovene People's Party in emigration takes a completely concrete position. We must not, however, be surprised by this, since the agreement of October 29, 1944 says that all Slovene national and Yugoslav-oriented forces are united and tied up in a joint struggle against the external and internal enemy. A year later all three Slovene parties declare that they stand for the continuity of Yugoslavia which shall be a democratic and federated state of Serbs, Croats and Slovenes. In issue No. 2 of the Cleveland "Slovenia", an organ of the Slovene Catholic community, we read an unequivocal statement that the geopolitical position of the Slovenes absolutely requires ties with the Slavic South and that all Central European fantasies are only a death-dealing poison for the Slovenes; any real Slovene politics must at the same time also be Yugoslav.

Yugoslavia is a healthy, harmoniously blended entity which has a natural basis for all branches of agriculture and for most industrial raw materials. We also frequently forget that Yugoslavia is a state bordering the sea. And they would dismember such a state? Should not the phantom of Central Europe which the year 1918 had already exercised, serve as an example?

I do not defend Yugoslavia as it was up to 1941. But it is necessary to stress that there were questions that Yugoslavia should have solved, which were so difficult that it would have been unreasonable to demand that they be solved in two decades. We must keep before our eyes the historical example of Great Britain, whose unification continued for centuries. How much blood flowed until the English, Welsh and Scots found themselves in a United Kingdom with perfect equality of rights. And yet even today a Scot is first a Scot and only afterwards

a Britischer. But the fusion with the Irish did not succeed at all. The complete independence of Ireland is responsible for its unfortunate position.

Yugoslavia could be more progressive, more constructive, more diligent and a compoment of stronger national and social energies. But we must not forget that Yugoslavia is in a uniquely exposed position and that the result of this external political constellation is the benumbing of much of the national strength.

The dissolution of Yugoslavia would greatly harm the political stability of southeastern Europe when it is restored after the fall of the Communist regime. Any international dangers would bring about Serb-Croatian tension. They would reopen the Macedonian question; Italian and German imperialism as well as Hungarian greed would again devour our portions. The result would be ruin for all. The Serbs would lose the eastern and northern lands, the Slovenes would not find a way out of the situation, and the Croatian frontiers would shrink, and what is most important, they would all lose the sea. All of the Balkans would be set ablaze again. All this would not be in the interest of European or world peace. For that reason America, as the greatest anti-Communist world force, will also be called to become the herald of political good sense in the Balkans.

We must recall the political relations between the Slovenes, Croats and Serbs when it came to the enforcement of the Yalta decisions. At that time all the political forces were in favor of the national continuity of Yugoslavia. The Slovenes, Croats and Serbs acknowledged this internal political arrangement and the boundaries between them which were established on March 27 and April 6, 1941. There was no doubt about this from the time of the government of Simovic to that of Subasic. This is that national continuity which the Slovene National Declaration mentions. It seems to me that all difficulties would be surmounted more easily if they would adopt this principle of internal political continuity as a starting-point.

Yugoslavs are not deficient in political temperament, and in this respect the Slovenes, Croats and Serbs are true brothers. This temperament is above all still bound up with a considerable measure of subjectivity and a deficiency in calm evaluation of political actions, sins, successes and defeats. The impetuosity of the emigros often leads to reproaches which are not always justified. They would already want history to be called upon to judge the crimes committed against each other by the Croats and Serbs within our boundaries. This is a tremendous psychological burden which impedes any political understanding. Tito's regime took over this formidable inheritance and with considerable cleverness prevented any kind of chauvinism which would try to take advantage of these terrible events. In any other European country this would no doubt have brought about dissolution. We must admit that the Yugoslavs nevertheless succeeded in getting rid of the worst effects of civil war. Other countries also have been victims of civil wars and have found themselves again in political solidarity. The struggle against too great sensitivity is proper in such a situation; time will heal all wounds.

It is also necessary to emphasize that our civil war was the result of the breaking up of Yugoslavia. This breaking up was again the result of its sacrifice. Therefore it would be no exaggeration to assert that it would be proper if the non-Yugoslavs who profited by the events of March 27 would consider the need to offer a friendly hand and to pledge themselves to bring about a reconciliation between the quarreling brothers.

I must admit that I was greatly surprised when I heard an assertion from the Serbian politicians in the United States that no political understanding must be arrived at until a constituent assembly has met. All responsibility, in their opinion, must be borne by the constituent assembly, and political leaders must appear before it with completely free hands. At any rate, such a point of view is easy; however, it is not feasible. In the first place, no conception of a future Yugoslav constituent assembly exists, nor has it been clarified, because there are leaders who deny outright that a future constitutional existence could be determined in a single constituent assembly.

In evaluating this question it is necessary to go back into the past. On Corfu in 1917, the Serbian Government and we, the members of the "Yugoslav Committee", assumed the greatest political responsibilities. It never entered our minds that they would be hidden from the future voters of the Yugoslav constituent assembly. We had the courage to place the all-embracing Yugoslav state program in the Corfu Declaration, which public opinion at home and abroad received with the greatest enthusiasm. It is also significant that we, as the representatives of the Serbs, Croats, and Slovenes in the then existing Austro-Hungarian monarchy, did not have any kind of formal legitimization for such a daring step from the parties in the homeland.

In such moments bold initiative and courageous political act mean deliverance and life, but apprehension and indecision mean political ruin and death.

A Communist regime rules Yugoslavia, which is a great national misfortune such as our people have never yet in their history experienced. And in this situation anti-Communist leaders are pursuing political formulas which have probably long ago lost their right to exist.

The people in our homeland await the great liberating word. Taking into consideration the irrevocable truth that Yugoslavia is a natural reality, we realize that it is already high time we began to speak about this courageous word which alone responds to the demands of our times and also to the immeasurable sacrifices of the Yugoslavs for a happier future.

Curriculum Vitae

of

Dr. Bogumil M. Vosnjak

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of Yugoslavia.
Retired.

Father: Michael Vosnjak; Member of the Vienna Reichsrat and initiator of the Slovene and Yugoslav cooperative movement

Uncle: Dr. Joseph Vosnjak; Member of the Vienna Reichsrat, author and first promoter of the Slovene Tabor movement 1863-1868

Marital status: Widower

1902-1906 - University of Prague, Graz, and Vienna. 1906 Doctor of Law and Political Science, Vienna. Advance studies on Political Thought and Constitutional Law under Professor George Jellinek in Heidelberg.

1902 - President of "Slovenia" in Vienna.

1908 - Ecole des Sciences Politiques, Paris

1909 - Archives Nationales, Paris; Research on the domination of Napoleon I in Yugoslav lands.

1908 - Yugoslav Representative at the Allslav Congress in Prague (President Kramar)

Adhesion to the Neo-Slav movement.

1910 - Founded first Slovene Magazine for Political Science "Veda" at Gorica (Slovene Coastland); founded "Socialna Matica"

1912 - University of Zagreb, Yugoslavia. Associate Professor in Political Thought and Constitutional Law.

-o00o-

1915-1918 - First Emigration. Member of Yugoslav Committee in London.

1917 - Participated at the Corfu Conference as the only representative of the Slovenes. Drafted the historical Corfu Declaration.

1918 - Representative of the Yugoslav Committee in London in Washington, D.C. Collaboration with the U.S. Government and Congress.

1919 - Secretary General of the Yugoslav Peace Delegation, Peace Conference, Paris.

1919 - Participated in the founding of the University of Ljubljana.

1919 - Professor of Constitutional Law, University of Ljubljana

1919 - Married Nada Georgiovic (d.1942).

1920 - Founded the Slovene Peasant Party.

1920 - Member of the Constitutional Committee in Belgrade.

1921 - Member of the Yugoslav Constitutional Assembly in Belgrade

- 1921-1923 - Minister Plenipotentiary in Prague
 1925-1928 - Chief of Department of Commercial Treaties, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Belgrade.
 1929 - Yugoslav Delegate Fund B, Hungarian Reparations, Basle.
 1930 - Nominated member of the International Diplomatic Academy.
 1931-1935 - Member of Parliament, Belgrade.
 1937-1941 - Founder and President of the "Matica rada", the first organization for Scientific Management in the Balkans. Editor of a magazine of the same name.
 1940 - Received the Ribbon of the Yugoslav Crown.
 1942-1944 - Anti-German underground. Member of the illegal "Yugoslav National Council".
 1944 - At the Headquarters of Drazo Mihajlovic.

-oOo-

- 1945 - Second emigration.
 1945 - Member of the Slovene National Committee in Rome.
 1948 - Columbia Libraries, New York: Research Assistant.
 1948 - Attached to the Committee on Un-American Activities, U.S. House of Representatives.
 1949 - University of California, Berkeley. Visiting Professor: Course on "Government and Politics in the Balkan States", Seminar on the same subject.
 1951 - Consultant to the Library of Congress.
 1951 - Princeton University Press accepted M.S. "The Allslav Idea"

Author of 30 books, among which are:

- Sunrise, Russian Studies, Ljubljana, 1906 (in Slovene)
Constitution and Administration of the Illyrian Provinces, 1912, Ljubljana (in Slovene), 1912, Prague (in Czech).
Problems of Political Thought, Gorica, 1913 (in Slovene)
A Chapter of the Old Slovene Democracy, London, 1916 (in English); Paris, 1919 (in French).
Yugoslav Nationalism, London, 1916.
A Bulwark against Germany, London, 1916 (in English)
Un rempart contre l'Allemagne, Paris, 1918 (in French)
A Bulwark against Germany, New York, 1918 (in English)
A Dying Empire, London, 1918 (in English)
The Crisis of Sovereignty and State Power in the Modern State, Belgrade, 1926 (in Serbo-Croatian).
The Struggle for Yugoslavia, Belgrade, 1928 (in Serbo-Croatian).
The Victory of Yugoslavia, Belgrade, 1930 (in Serbo-Croatian).
The Yugoslav Committee, Ljubljana, 1935 (in Slovene and Serbo-Cr.
The Life of Michael Vojnjack, Belgrade, 1937 (in Serbo-Croatian)

-oOo-

Address: 1706 21st Street, N.W.
 Washington, D.C.

Telephone: North 0155

BIBLIOGRAPHY OF JUGOIL VOSEJAK.

Mentioned only books and booklets, no publications in magazines.

- 1./ Journey of a young man. Home and the holy land. Gorica.
In Slovene. 1902.
- 2./ Surprising. Russian studies. Ljubljana. 1906. In Slovene.
- 3./ Constitution and administration of the Illyrian province.
Ljubljana. 1910.
- 4./ Problems of general state doctrine. Gorica. 1911. In Slovene.
- 5./ State rulership. Zagreb 1912. In Serbo-Croatian. First
lectures at the University of Zagreb.
- 6./ Studies on the problems of Yugoslav national unity.
Gorica 1913. In Slovene.
- 7./ The question of Trieste. Geneva. 1915. In French.
- 8./ Political and social conditions in Slovene lands.
London 1915. In Slovene.
- 9./ Political and social conditions in Slovene lands.
Paris 1915. In French.
- 10./ Yugoslav nationalism. London 191
- 11./ Slovenes, what are our aims? New York 1916. In Slovene.
- 12./ A chapter of the old Slovene democracy. London 1917.
- 13./ A bulwark against Germany. London 1917. Allen and Unwin.
- 14./ A bulwark against Germany. New York 1918.
- 15./ A bulwark against Germany. Paris 1918. In French.
- 16./ A dying empire. London 1918. Allen and Unwin.
- 17./ Problems of the Yugoslav national unity. New York 1918.
In Serbo-Croatian.
- 17a/ The Origine of the State of Serbs, Croats and Slovenes.
Paris 1919. In French.
- 18./ The county of Gorica-Gradisca and the town of Gorica. 1919.
In French.
- 19./ A chapter of the Slovene democracy. Ljubljana 1918.
In Slovene.

- 20./ The crisis of sovereignty and state power in the modern state. Belgrade 1926. In Serbo-Croatian.
- 21./ Struggle for the national state. /History of the first emigration/. Ljubljana, Zagreb and Belgrade 1928. In Serbo-Croatian.
- 22./ The victory of Yugoslavia. Belgrade 1930. In Serbo-Croatian.
- 23./ The monastery of Kovilj. Belgrade 1930. In Serbo-Croatian.
- 24./ The centenary of the birth of Miha Vosnjak, the first co-operator of Slovenia and Yugoslavia. Belgrade 1937. In Slovene.
- 25./ The three Yugoslavias. Ljubljana 1939. In Slovene.
- 26./ The Yugoslav committee in London. Ljubljana 1940. In Slovene.
- 27./ The Yugoslav committee in London. Belgrade. In Serbo-Croatian.
- 28./ Dr. Dinko Trinajstić. Belgrade 1941. In Serbo-Croatian.

COMMITTEES TO MAGAZINES.

1902 - 1914

Galina. Ljubljana.
Ljubljanski zvon. Ljubljana.
Osterr. östliche Rundschau. Vienna.
Slovan. Ljubljana.
Slovenski travnički glasnik. Zagreb.
Slovansky prehled. Prague.
Swiat Slowianski. Krakow.

1914 - 1919

Barnhill. London.
Revue Yugoslave. Paris.
Revue des sciences politiques. Paris.

1919 - 1941

Arhiv za pravne i drustvene nauke. Beograd.
Srpski knjizevni glasnik. Beograd.
Kakratvo. Zagreb.
Annuaire de droit international. Beograd.
Jugoslovenski Rijec. Zagreb.
Zivot in delo. Ljubljana.
Kardana odbrana. Beograd.
Saticar rad. Beograd. Founder and Chief Editor.
Ruski arhiv. Beograd.

1945 - 1951

Vita. Rome.
L'Uomini d'oggi. Rome.
L'Espresso nel mondo. Rome.
Agoric. New York.
Current History. Philadelphia.
New Republic. New York.

MS prepared for publications: The Allslav Idea. /Accepted by
Princeton University Press./

Balkan Federation.

Federalism.

Political Anthology from the works of Bogumil Vosnjak
The Life and Death of a Yugoslav Woman. /Nada Vosnjak, the wife
of Bogumil Vosnjak/.

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

Bureau file 100-398328

March 6, 1953

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

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

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

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

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

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

Attachment

RECORDED - 23

100-398328-44

INDEXED - 23

APR 1 1953

NO action
1/10/53
78 APR 12 1953

EX-112

5-TH

17 December, 1952

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

REC'D DEC 18 1952

Dear Senator McCarthy:

Enclosed is a careful, verbatim copy of a mimeographed form letter received by two of our Chief Aviation Pilots on this date. I am the executive officer of a Navy Squadron based here, and the Captain and I agreed that this obvious Communist attempt at sedition should be immediately turned over to the Office of Naval Intelligence, via the regular chain of command.

However, having followed the discouraging course of previous "investigations" of Communistic activity, I feel some doubt as to the strength of the efforts which will be made to ferret out this "Richard F. Harless" and his superiors. I am therefore mailing it to you in the hope that you can ask some questions in the right places and otherwise see that this impudent act of brutally plain sedition does not melt into the vast slough of previously buried treason in high places.

The filth came addressed very properly, and leaves little doubt but that the subverters have procured an accurate MAILING LIST of Naval Aviation Pilots. As an ex-Marine, you will realize that this could not be obtained by looking in the phone-book, -and that there is treason by Naval Personnel involved here.

I am also enclosing an index-sheet from the daily "information" bulletin put out by Acheson's branch office here. It is routed to all officers, and forms the staple diet of news here. Nothing can be done about this, of course, and I send it along merely for information, - but it is as rank an example of the use of government money time and effort for the internationalist propaganda as you might hope to find anyplace. Nothing that is done or said by a Pinko or left-winger goes un-reported, and the pallet of glowing colors is exhausted in painting their shallow-witted or treasonable deeds.

I have previously stated my strong feelings on the miraculous job you are doing in standing alone against the most vicious and so-far-successful conspiracy ever to exist, so I will skip the bouquets except to say I am personally deeply grateful for your successful efforts and hope I can someday join you as a member from the State of Maine.

For the present, please do not allow my name to become involved in anything which might develop --at least until I am out of the service.

P.S. - Addre...

CITIZENS COMMITTEE REPORT
ON THE
NAVAL PROGRAM FOR ENLISTED PILOTS

Realizing the importance of the status of the enlisted pilots in the aviation program of the United States Navy, a Citizen's Committee was organized several months ago for the purpose of assisting in the correction of injustices which prevail in the present policy of the Navy.

This Citizen's Committee has had numerous discussions with administrative officers of the Navy concerning the policy affecting enlisted pilots. The Committee has urged certain changes which would make it possible for those who wish to make flying a career to be given a permanent rank commensurate to the ability and time of service of each particular pilot. Considerable interest has been shown by the administrative officers of the Navy. It is proper to report, however, that there is much resistance to the making of the necessary changes which would give the enlisted pilots a permanent status in the Navy.

The Citizens Committee feels that the Navy should provide ways and means of making it possible for those enlisted pilots who wish a career status as flyers, to become officers with wings. The Committee feels that the Navy could bring this about by either giving commissions to those pilots who are qualified officer material or by making them warrant officers, and in each case permit them to keep their wings.

The present injustices could be corrected by administrative procedure. However, should there be a snafu in this approach, the Committee believes it would be advisable to urge economy minded Senators and Congressmen to press for the necessary legislation which would rectify present injustices. In view of the large investment which has gone into the training of enlisted pilots, it is reasonable to assume that Congress would enact such legislation.

Under the law it is permissible for any member of the service to speak to his congressman about his problems. It is certainly true that unless the enlisted pilots show an interest in their own problems, others will find it difficult to create the enthusiasm necessary to bring about success in this undertaking.

Undoubtedly, the enlisted pilots and others are interested in the progress of this undertaking. Therefore, from time to time reports will be given by the Citizen's Committee. The Committee would appreciate receiving comments and suggestions from interested parties.

Richard F. Harless
Chairman, Citizens Committee
3077 Dumbarton Avenue, N. W.
Washington, D. C.



UNITED STATES INFORMATION SERVICE

AMERICAN LEGATION

PHONE: 1084

Press Wireless Bulletin



NO. 292.

WEDNESDAY, DEC. 10, 1952

CONTENTS

PAGE.

U. S. DELEGATES DISCUSS HUMAN RIGHTS DAY.....	1
VOTES IN NOVEMBER ELECTION EXCEEDED 60 MILLION.....	2
SNYDER SEES CONTINUING PROSPERITY IN UNITED STATES.....	3
EISENHOWER CONFERS WITH TOP AIDES.....	4
EXCERPTS FROM JESSUP'S STATEMENT ON TUNISIA.....	5
ECONOMIC LETTER FROM THE UNITED STATES.....	6
EUROPEAN ARTISTS WIN CHRISTMAS ART AWARDS.....	7
U. S. OFFICIAL CALLS FOR "PARLIAMENT OF IDEAS".....	8
THE WORLD TODAY. <i>(ALL LETTERS)</i>	8
U. N. KOREAN PROPOSAL PRAISED BY U. S. CONGRESSMEN.....	10
SUPREME COURT BEGINS HEARINGS ON SEGREGATION.....	11
MRS. FDR VOICES PEACEFUL DESIRES OF AMERICANS.....	11
INDIAN NEWSPAPERS DISCUSS RED CHINESE ATTITUDE.....	13
LIE HAILS HUMAN RIGHTS DAY.....	14
DURKIN SAYS LABOR WILL WORK WITH NEW ADMINISTRATION.....	15
NEWS BRIEFS.....	15

INTERNATIONAL ORG - NOT AMERICAN

LEFT

(LABOR)

Assistant Attorney General
Warren Olney III

March 31, 1953

RECORDED
INDEXED

Director, FBI

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING

FRANCE, PENNINGTON PORTAGE
Tracy, DC, NY

Attached for your information are Photostats of the following:
Letter dated December 12, 1952, from the captioned individual to
Senator Joseph R. McCarthy, with enclosure.

The enclosure to [redacted] letter to Senator McCarthy is being
furnished the Department of State and no investigation is contemplated
by this Bureau in the absence of a specific request.

These data are being furnished for your confidential information
with the request that they not be disseminated and Senator McCarthy should
not be revealed as the source of this information.

Attachment

cc - 100-398328
FVH:elk *ell*

NOTE: [redacted] is complaining that libraries in American establishments
overseas do not contain sufficient publications depicting all
phases of American culture; and that American establishments
abroad hire too many foreigners and do not command the
respect due a country of our standing. Info of no particular
significance to Bureau, being disseminated to State, and
AAG for information.

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

RECORDED
JUL 22 1963

COMM - FBI
APR 2 - 1953
APR 16 1953

WCB
Fed

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

Bureau file 100-398328

March 6, 1953

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

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

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

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

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

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

Attachment

RECORDED - 58
INDEXED - 58

100-398328-45
13 APR 3 1953

79 APR 14 1953

No action recommended

Tulsa Okla
Dec. 31-5

Sen. Joseph McCarthy
Senate Office Bldg.
Washington D.C.

REC'D JAN 3 1950

Dear Senator - Where you are concerned
the news is wonderful! Congratulations
on your Marine honors, and the assignment
to investigate our enemies in Education.

Please don't overlook O. G. Brown
and Tulsa University. We have some profs
that have been clubbing students over the
head with Communist talk. Not long ago a
student stood up and shouted "I've just
a damn Communist!" A student brought
me a book on government that he couldn't
swallow. It is used at J. U. and is by Ferguson
& Dean E. McHenry, formerly associated
with the Communist People's Educational Council
L.A. It had been the Communist workers school.

There is an Emil Ader, prof of Political
Science, at J. U. who a lot of us would like
see investigated. He brought Michael Strotz
to the campus to speak to his "International
Relations" Club. I have heard him & considered
him unfit to teach anywhere. Then there
Prof. Kovacs, a Pole who arouses a great
deal of indignation. The boy who brought
the book referred to above, told me ^{again} he knew an intelligence
officer who says there are five card carrying
Communist Professors at J. U. This man
Ader came from Cal. U. to Tulsa to Tulsa.

I have a photostat of a hideous
hand-bill - frankly Communist - which

Robert specimen of the kind I've ever
seen, and the most brazen. It tells the
whole story. Seems to be an important
source.

I am glad your committee gets
along as you say, with McCarran's
Committee.

The thing that worries me at present
is the fact that Eisenhower seems to be
completely dominated by a clique of Jews
Baruch, McCloy, Clay, and of course those
whom Baruch coaches. Frankfurter, Lehman,
et al. We were glad to learn Anna Rosenberg
was out, only to read this week that David
Larnoff, would be over manpower. We want
to ask why we must have Zionist Jews over
our manpower? The Zionist Talmud teaches
that gentiles are "cattle, beasts, unclean" -
so of course, expendable in the evil teaching
Zionist cause, which is taking over the U.S.

But McCloy & Clay continue to speak
of Eisenhower & they have remained at his side
throughout the period of appointments.

Another outrage is Taft's betrayal of
our confidence by visiting at Baruch's
S.C. home. He also has Theodore Martin
opening his mail and Julius Klein & Rabbi Silver
on his staff. Nelson has as administrative
assistant, Murray Chotiner, who was a former
head of A.D.P.

We have been beaten over the head
with the A.D.P. slogan "You must point
to a man's race." People, especially high

government Church Officials seem to have swallowed that edict. But the time has come to point to the fact that these spies + perverts + subverts have been largely Jewish. They should be assembled and told to retire to the background of American affairs until they have proved worthy loyal citizens. But instead we have had practically Jew government for twenty years.

We voted a change to get away from this only to have Ike deferring to them in all things.

Churchill is one of our worst menaces & is heading for Baruch's home again to be briefed on how to manage Eisenhower. It is no comfort to know Eisenhower is a Knight of some British Order or other.

We are hoping that Acheson & Truman will be tried and either locked up or deported. This last minute State Dept. investigation of itself is the crowning insult Acheson should be shouldered with betrayal of his country.

What is his about destruction of records? Can't they be prevented from this crime? I'll wager you will find a cupboard bare of evidence unless either Truman or the records is impounded. What our Country has come to! Our deepest gratitude to you who have saved our country from the Communists & the New Deal - and a happy New Year. Sincerely

RECORDED - 58

INDEXED - 58

100-398328

46

Date: March 31, 1953

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

From: John Edgar Hoover, Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation

Subject: COMMUNIST INFILTRATION IN THE
PANAMA CANAL ZONE
INTERNAL SECURITY - PANAMA

A reliable source has advised that he received the following anonymous letter from the Canal Zone, Panama, dated December 20, 1952:

"The red hand of the Communistic State Dept. is reaching deep into the vital Panama Canal.

"There is a systematic move to replace all the loyal U.S. citizen (mostly war veterans) employees in vital security jobs, with Communists or communistically inclined aliens under the false guise of economy. Those U.S. citizens whom the officials cannot fire, are subjected to all sorts of inconveniences, unnecessary raising of living costs, unnecessary raising of rent, (which has already been investigated) etc., until they are forced to resign their jobs and return to the United States. This can be proven by the high labor turnover of U.S. employees, the highest of any company in the world today.

"It won't be long before Joe Stalin can flip a switch and the Panama Canal will be his.

"You have in the past displayed courage in this fight, please keep up the good work.

"I cannot sign this letter because the local M.V.D. would have my present job, and any future job I might get. This is not a letter from a crank. I have spent the greater part of my life in the employ of the Panama Canal and I cannot stand idly by and see this vital waterway being sold down the river, when it cost so much in lives and money of the American taxpayer."

The above is furnished for your information.

79 APR 14 1953
EOJ: rmc

SECURITY INFORMATION - CONFIDENTIAL

MAILED
MAR 31 1953
COMM. FBI

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

Handwritten initials and scribbles, including "OYN" and "AS".

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

Bureau file 100-398328

March 6, 1953

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

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

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

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

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

RECORDERED - 53
APR 1 1953
46
If action is warranted, route a carbon copy of your initial correspondence into above file so the material can be located later with a minimum of effort. The correspondence, of course, should bear an appropriate caption suitable to the particular item.

Attachment

See file
3/31/53
xxt, 2-2
3/21/53
E O G: mwe

[Redacted signature area]



CANAL ZONE

December 20, 1952

Senator Joseph McCarthy
U.S. Senate
Washington, D.C.

Dear Senator McCarthy,

The red hand of the Communistic State
Dept. is reaching deep into the vital Panama Canal.

There is a systematic move to replace all
the loyal U.S. citizen (mostly war veterans) employees
in vital security jobs, with Communists or communisticly
inclined aliens under the false guise of economy. Those
U.S. citizens whom the officials cannot fire, are subjected
to all sorts of inconveniences, unnecessary raising of
living costs, unnecessary raising of rent, (which has
already been investigated) etc., until they are forced
to resign their jobs and return to the United States.
This can be proven by the high labor turnover of U.S.
employees, the highest of any company in the world today.

It won't be long before Joe Stalin can flip
a switch and the Panama Canal will be his.

You have in the past displayed courage in
this fight, please keep up the good work.

I cannot sign this letter because the local
M.V.D. would have my present job, and any future job I
might get. This is not a letter from a crank. I have
spent the greater part of my life in the employ of the
Panama Canal and I cannot stand idly by and see this
vital waterway being sold down the river, when it cost
so much in lives and money of the American taxpayer.

ACTION IS URGENT

A loyal American Citizen employee
of the Panama Canal.

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

Bureau file 100-398328

March 6, 1953

(4) 1
On 1/10/53 the attached material was received from the office of Senator McCarthy of Wisconsin. It should be reviewed by you.

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

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

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

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

RECORDED - 58 APR 6 1953

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

Attachment

5 7/12/53
5 7/12/53

ave no any connec... with our embassy he...
for safety I receive... c/o/

ember 1952/lisbone/portuga
Telegraphic Address

HONORABLE SENATOR FROM WISCONSIN
MR JOSEPH MC CARTHY
SENATE OFFICE BUILDING, WASHINGTON D.C.U.S.A.

New York 5, N. Y.

DEAR MR SENATOR,
THIS IS THE THIRD LETTER I am writing you, I think one from NICE COTE D AZUR, or from BRUXE
belgium, second from LISBONE, GIVING TO YOUR HONOR some ideas about existing conditions in the
countries, specially about our consulates, embassies, other American institutions, our consula
mainly turned to be some kind of branches of these countries GOVERNMENT as MAJORITY OF EMPLOYEES
foreigners, as you will read in the 20 October issue of the NEWS
AS A POSSIBLE CHAIRMAN OF A POWERFUL COMMITTEE IN OUR SENATE I hope I am rendering services
you as well to our beloved country of which I AM A PART AND PARCEL, finding real freedoms
it, coming FROM CONSTANTINOPLE, where too I rendered services/such type/to a very clean, digni
fied and most powerful senator there, with whom I had had such correspondences, and when for
political articles THE YOUNG TURKS OPPRESSIVE AND CRIMINALS GOVERNMENT there, in the year 191
UT ME IN TURKISH COURT MARTIAL UNCOMMUNICATO, when I had no any chance to defend myself, but
deem hope that IF & WHEN THE SENATOR LEARNS THAT I AM PUT IN SAID COURT MARTIAL, HE WILL SAVE
ME, he never knew me in person/ indeed, it was just a miracle when he learnt this fact and af
ter 72 days of MY BEING THERE I WAS JUST SAVED BY HIM, AND DURING THE ARMISTICE 1918/ he FOR
he cabinet BECOMING PREMIERE MINISTER OF TURKEY, at once he made peace with allies.

THIS WILL GIVE YOU an idea about my life always devoted to BRING INTO LIGHT THE FACTS TRU
without any fear or personal ambitions.

IN CASE YOUR HONORS SECRETARIES READ ATTENTIVELY my inclosed LETTER and tell the contents
you, IT will be useful to you as well as to our FUTURE GOVERNMENT. I read recently in American ne
papers that THREE SENATORS started travel to three sides of the globe to find out the facts
about AMERICAN LIBRARIES INFORMATION BUREAUS ALL OVER THE WORLD, it is a pity that we are s
ding \$150,000,000 for our such propagandas abroad, WHICH IS STILL ALMOST NOT A TANGIBLE RESUL
before any thing else we MUST USE AMERICANISMS in dealing with foreign countries/ AMERICA FI
which was sponsored BY MRS AND SENATOR TAFT. I THINK ERNEST CHAMBERLAIN MRS ALICE LONGWORTH
and many other prominent AMERICAN POLITICIANS DURING THE WAR/roosevelty administrations./it
regretable only that it did not last long, as according to my loyal and patriotic feelings
was the best idea for the real interests of our country, MRS TAFT BEING ONE OF MY CLIENTS IN
WASHINGTON D.C. few times invited me to these meetings and speeches, BUT MY NATURE BEING SHY A
ISOLATED I CAN NOT MINGLE WITH THE PEOPLE, so only few times I went to these meetings, spee
BEFORE ANY THING ELSE WE MUST THINK ABOUT AMERICA, all of our so called allies are only aft
our MILLIONS & MILLIONS, no one can buy friends allies with money. IT IS NOT SINCERE IT IS NO
LOYAL, you may understand from my these three letters addressed to you from different count
FIRST OF ALL IF & WHEN WE WANT TO ESTABLISH IN FOREIGN LANDS REAL AMERICAN REPRESENTATIVES,
must discharge all these foreigners from their employments in our consulates, embassies, oth
sations to HAVE FRIEND OUR THESE INSTITUTIONS FROM FOREIGNERS SPIRITS DOMINANCES, most likely
sources of corruptions.

IN CASE I CAN RENDER SERVICES TO YOUR HONOR IN OTHER WAYS OR DIRECTIONS or to our
future government, I WILL BE MORE THEN GLAD TO HAVE MY PART IN IT in any way in any country I
be useful ESTABLISHING GOOD INFLUENTIAL RELATIONS WITH OUR THESE INSTITUTIONS ABROAD AND WITH
THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT/as well as investigations observations reporting etc services.
MOST RESPECTFULLY YOURS

P.S.
contents of inclosed could be given to any Newspaper
and mostly to the Chicago Herald Tribune

V. ARSLAN/post writer/
c/o U.S. AMERICAN EMBASSY, PORTUGAL/
I have no any connection with any embassy here
only for safety I receive e-mails c/o OUR EMBASSY, they is

← you shall know the truth, and the truth will save our BELOVED country

DEAR MR CHIEF EDITOR,
 SINCE 1950 JUN 1 AM IN EUROPE, four months in marseilles, direct from NEWYORK/then 20 months in
 cote D AZUR, NICE ETC. & via paris to BRUXELLES FOUR MONTHS, and again via paris-SPAIN & LISBONE
 IT IS EIGHT MONTHS ALREADY I AM IN LISBONE, expect to be back in newyork at the end of may 1953
 ALWAYS BEING IN CLOSE TOUCH with our consulates, embassies, other semi official organizations in
 these countries I FELT IT MY SACRED DUTY TO WRITE MY OBSERVATIONS TO SENATORS, OFFICIALS NEWS-
 PAPERS WHICH KNEW ME WHILE I WAS MYSELF IN WASHINGTON D.C AS A SMALL BUSINESSMAN, rendering my
 services to ALL GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENTS/white house, state, navy, treasury, army, commerce, reconstr. corp.
 social security, SENATORS CONGRESSMEN, high class ladies, & EMBASSIES TOO/see phone book:1932-1946/
 IT IS WITH THE SAME FEELING OF DUTY that, I am writing you too. FIRST, CALLING YOUR ATTENTION ON
 20 October 1952 NEWSWEEK ISSUE, which is narrative of my these observations, NINE ARE MUCH MORE
 CLOSELY DETAILED than newweek these editors writing in a single article, but it reflects the
 same facts and truth at least toward our representatives in these states, but it reflects the
 AS A CARRIER MAN/post writer/certainly I always read your newspapers at home or abroad, I WISH
 YOU KNOW THAT, your paper are mailed here or any other so called american library or information
 bureaus in these countries very irregularly, once a week only few numbers of your paris edition
 comes to AMERICAN LIBRARY IN LISBONE. WHY? it is up to your mailing depart. to find out this fact
 and regulate it. YOUR HOME EDITION NEVER, NEVER COMES TO THIS LIBRARY, which suppose to be one of
 our INFORMATION BUREAUZ IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES. RECENTLY I READ in your paper/paris edition/that
 our govt. SPENDS LAVISHLY (AS ALWAYS WITHIN LAST TWENTY YEARS) 150,000,000 A YEAR FOR THESE IN-
 FORMATION BUREAUS ALL OVER THE WORLD, which is another form of throwing our tax payers hard ear-
 ned money OUT OF FOREIGN COUNTRIES HAPHAZARD ELIZARDS, we are hated all over the world, not be-
 cause of our enemies propaganda against us, BUT BECAUSE WE HAVE NO REAL, ABLE AND DEVOTED RE-
 presentatives, while they are getting rich, FAT & HAPPY, BUT WE HAVE NO REAL, ABLE AND DEVOTED RE-
 IN LISBONE young girls, women, youth comes to our this library/information bureau/just handle
 magazines MADEMOISELLES, photo plays, colliers, home journal and such kind publications which are
 not at all MEDIAS OF OUR CULTURES, they look in these magazines the pictures, photos etc, that is
 all interesting for the foreigners, as I wrote above, your papers paris edition only few numbers
 only during the week/WHILE YOUR PAPER IS A DAILY AND VERY REGULAR PAPER/regularly is coming the
 christian science monitor home edition/BOSTON MASS/month later always, for instance, to day is
 12th of december, while from this later paper arrived only UNTIL is OCTOBER. THESE are the
 a a for the books taken out at their homes to be read in any statistic library, these are the
 proof that only LOVE MATTERS /romances are read by the local young girls, women & youth/these
 are not too MEDIAS OF AMERICAN CULTURES PROPAGANDA, and these information bureaus/in some count-
 ries called american library, as is the case one in LISBONE/are not opened or supported by our
 govt to supply romances and photo magazines to foreigners in each country/RECENTLY I READ IN
 YOUR PAPER, ALWAYS PARIS EDITION, that three of our senators started to travel in three direc-
 tions of the earth, to find out existing facts about these information bureaus-libraries, in the
 beginning, AN INSPECTION OR INVESTIGATION MUST BE DONE UNCOGNITO, if it is thus given notice in
 advance that senators are coming to investigate their activities, IT IS VERY PLAIN THAT THEY
 are going to dress up EVERY THING IN EVERY COUNTRY BEFORE INVESTIGATIONS START THAT EVERY
 thing in these information bureaus or libraries are PRECIALLY, GOLDEN DIAMOND-PRECIOUS ACTIVITIES
 WITH GREATEST RESULTS OF PROPAGANDA/sick /THERE IS NOT A SINGLE IOTA OF TRUTH IN THIS. our tax
 payers money is thrown out of windows in this case too, as IT WAS SO CALLED MARSHAL PLANE, IV
 POINT, AND MSA/they are all in the same shoes or categories, give away our tax payers money for
 nothing, absolutely nothing/WHAT IS GOOD FOR, FOR AN AMERICAN CITIZEN AT HOME, IF WE BUILD IN
 FAR DISTANCES OF THE EARTH CHAUSSEES, ROADS, ASPHALTED/WHILE WE KEEP OUR OLD AGE PEOPLE AT HOME
 IN A STARVING CONDITION IN THE U.S. A PAYING THEM \$38-40 per month to our old age people and RE
 MILLIONS & BILLIONS TO FOREIGN COUNTRIES POLITICIANS GOVERNMENTS/while we can not balance our own
 BUDGET AT HOME, WE ARE BALANCING THEIR EMPTY TREASURY BUDGETS IN EVERY COUNTRY ON THE MAP/WHAT
 FOR? WE ARE HATED TERRIBLY IN EVERY COUNTRY, in any country when a demonstration starts, first, it
 IT VICTIMIZED (OR THESE NATIONALISTIC FRENZIES) OUR SO CALLED THESE INFORMATION BUREAUS LIBRARIES.
 THESE ARE SIGNS OF THE TIME/see last demonstrations in BAGHDAD/iraq/first thing they done they
 ran on our information bureau building there BURNED THE FURNITURES BURNED THE BOOKS, Newspapers.
 same is true with IRAN, same in EGYPT, same AFRICAS/in nice, cote d azur, near the main post
 office, called WILSON PLACE, on the front of the public toilet with a great poster it is written
 americans we hate you, go home, we dont want you in our country, and this remained there until a
 larger one was replaced to it, under police eyes, this means with the knowledge, approvals of
 their authorities, THESE ARE NOT AT ALL BOLSHEVIKS PROPAGANDAS AGAINST US, as I HAD HAD TALKED
 WITH EVERY CLASS OF PEOPLE without any exception they think we are just the base of the
 while our representatives WIFE, DINNER, WOMEN AND FLATER.

Newspaper (read) in
libraries in America, they are a wreck.

SECOND/ I HAD TALK IN ALL ABOVE COUNTRIES AND TOWN... MERCHANTS EXPORTERS IMPORTERS
store keepers, common peo, EVERY CLASS OF PEOPLE they a... in the same hatress ideas against
our beloved country and people too-A CRAZED MAN EVEN... GIVE HIS MONEY BY MILLIONS, BILL
to foreigners to be hated-THERE IS NOT SLICHEST GRATITUDE FOR US-and still we give out our ta
payert rney all over the world billions and millions/ARE WE CRAZED? IT IS BOLSHEVIK PROPAGAND
from the beginning that, U.S.A. SOONER OR LATER WILL HAVE ECONOMIC COLAPSES, and giving away our
NATIONAL ENTIRE WEALTH, SOURCES, PRODUCTIONS, WE CAN NOT STOP THE HUNGER IN ALL OVER THE WORLD, it
is not possible to stop it. IT IS CR-ZY IDEA WHO EVER THANKS THAT MARSHAL PLANE, IV POINT, ME
EVER BROUGHT OR EVER WILL BRING ANY GOOD TO OUR BELOVED COUNTRY AND PEOPLE TOO. if I WERE THE
NEW ADMINISTRATION TOO IS GOING TO CONTINUE THESE STUPIDE GIVING AWAY POLICIES, WE ARE GOING TO
WORK JUST BOLSHET IS GAMES/OUR CONSULATES, EMBASSIES, SEMI OR OFFICIAL ORGANIZATIONS IN ALL THE
foreign lands are packed by foreigners, girls, women, men FOREIGN BORN EMPLOYEES /RE the majori-
ty in our there organisations/SEE NEWS WEEKS 20 October 1952 NUMBER/VISA DIVISIONS, attache com-
mercials, offices are full of foreign girls, women, which are sources of corruptions, briberies &
THESE INVESTIGATIONS, OBSERVATIONS I HAD DONE IN ALL THESE COUNTRIES, UNCOGNITO, as one of them
sitting together, talking intimately, or sincerely-NONE OF THESE EMPLOYEES/foreigners/has any le-
gal e, devoted, at least an otional patriotic feelings toward U.S.A. THEY ARE AFTER THEIR PAT
PAYS, VACATIONS, ALLOWANCES, we can not buy friids with money-no one can in this world/they have
THIR BOY FRIENDS, CIRCLES, RELATIVES, FRIENDS, and our secrets are, in every foreign land, in the
hands of FOREIGN BORN EMPLOYEES, in wash, d. c. in my capacity of small businessman, I DONE works
for many YEARS/see wash, d. c. phone directories from 1932-1946/WITH THE FOREIGN EMBASSIES TOO, I
NEVER SEEN IN THESE EMBASSIES ONE SINGLE REAL AMERICAN EMPLOYEE/may be telephonists only/and
this too, because, they are selected from their own nationalities in our midst/U.S.A. CITIZEN, but
their nationalities/THESE FOREIGNERS IN OUR CONSULATES, EMBASSIES, OR ORGANIZATION ALL OVER THE
WORLD, ARE OUR MOST VULNERABLE SIDES/women, boys, girls, etc. etc. give our secrets to our ene-
my officials, CONSULS are just prisoners at these points, etc. etc. give our secrets to our ene-
my
HERE, IN OUR CONSULATE I NEVER SEEN ONE SINGLE AMERICAN, EXCEPT THE VICE CONSUL HIMSELF, WHO HAS
A CONSTANT FEAR, may be these foreign born employees, around him, put some fear on his head, may
be there is a MONZY MATTER TOO/bribe involved in it? WHO KNOWS MAY BE, I SAY, IT IS A MATTER FOR
UNCOGNITO INVESTIGATION, no any coupable person will ever admit his or her guilt IT IS HUMAN N-
NATURE TOO, MARSEILLES, NICE, BRUXELLES, PARIS, SPAIN, PORTUGAL ALL ALIKE THESE FOREIGN BORN EMPLOYEES
WHY IN THE WORLD AND FOR WHAT SOUND REASON/THESE FOREIGNERS WILL BE EMPLOYEES in our consula-
tes or embassies other organizations? MY REGULAR TIME HAD BEEN passed to stay in LISBONE, as it is
this country's rule, at my last application, the international police here, still giving me ano-
ther month to stay here, in a letter notified me that, they can not prolong, I HAD TOOK THIS MAT-
ter with our vice consul here/he told me that, when ever he gave any letter to this effect to
any american, INTERNATIONAL POLICE ALWAYS REFUSED IT, he can not do any thing, but advised me to
work a trick-that is go to grain, and come back. IT IS NOT IN MY ALL LIFE To work trick against
authorities, SO I TALKED ABOUT this matter with other NATO COUNTRIES REPRESENTATIVES, they expressed
great surprise, Still further, looking a way out of it, I talked with the chief of local press,
telling all about it, HE WAS TOO EXTREMELY SURPRISED, being in doubt that, ever INTERNATIONAL PO-
lice will refuse, or refused our consula this requests in behalf many other U.S.A. CITIZENS and
still in search of a way out in LEGAL WAYS, agreeable to the local authorities, I FOUND ROOM
PAPERS CORRESPONDENT HERE, MR RODRIGO LEAL RODRIGUES, he was extremely surprised too, by the atti-
tudes of our vice consul here, HE CAME PERSONALLY WITH ME, AND TALKED WITH ONE OF THE CHIEF of
international police, as he advised to get a doctors report about my lambege & SCITICA and with
a PETITION TAKE IT WITH HIM, which I done, and within three days I RECEIVED A LETTER FROM INTER-
NATIONAL POLICE THAT MY REQUEST IS AGREED UPON to stay until the end of may, when weather will
be cleared to travel over the ocean, and another six months staying here in a wonderful climate
I WILL COME MUCH MORE IN MY PRECARIOUS HEALTH, at this time, I received a letter from our vice
consul here, to go and see him, thinking that he made up his mind, I went to his office, and still
he was repeating same his stories, tales/as above said/I SAID TO HIM WHILE YOU SHOWED YOUR UN-
abilities in this matter, A TOTAL STRANGER, TOTALLY UNKNOWN TO ME, AND I TO HIM, /your correspon-
dent, you thful, and GOOD NATURED MR RODRIGUES/arranged the matter already with the police, and
he start to exclaim-YOU WILL GET INTO TROUBLE DONT DO IT, why? I answered, JUST AM OBEYING TO
the INTERNATIONAL POLICE REGULATIONS, AND LOCAL RULES/THUS IN EVERY COUNTRY FOREIGN BORN U.S.A.
consulates, embassies, other organizations foreign born employees put around our representatives
an iron clad chain. OURS ARE CAPTIVES IN THEIR HANDS, I DONT KNOW WHY/AS IN EVERY MATTER THERE
IS A REASON A WHY, either they put in our representatives mind a fear, OR MUST BE MONEY MATTERS
IN IT INVOLVED-CORRUPTIONS, BRIBES, MAY BE VISA MATTERS ETC, it is out of my NATIONAL FEELINGS
OR DUTY TO INVESTIGATE THE FACTS BEHIND THESE ATTITUDES, but higher authorities may find out.
IF OUR PRESTIGE, INFLUENCES ARE GOING TO BE REESTABLISHED IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES, but if these type
of representatives are kept in their these posts we are bound to loose, as
they never created any prestige or influence/

3/P age three

..... this ~~our~~ vice consul was constantly repeating we are guest here, we can not do a thing. I TOLD HIM THAT international laws, regulations, ~~Mr. BRADFOR~~ BUT NOT THE UNITED STATES CONSUL HERE, as there are in- I ADDED WHY OUR ABLEST CONSUL AT MARSEILLES MR LEONARD BRADFORD created good relations with the LOCAL AUTHORITIES IN MARSEILLES AND HIS ALL REQUESTS IN BEHALF OF OUR CITIZENS ARE accepted/for instance he get ~~ON~~ THREE YEARS STAY PERMIT FOR ME IN FRANCE WITH ONE SIMPLE TELEPHONE CALL, AND GIVING ME A LETTER TO THE PREFET OF MARSEILLES, AND IT WAS INSTANTLY GRANTED TO ME A BOOKLET OFFICIALLY GRANTING ME THREE YEARS STAY PERMIT IN ALL OVER FRANCE, it is the same international law in france, in any other country, as well as in portugal/then I ADDED WHY A NEWSPAPERMAN/your correspondent here MR. RODRIGUES/in a case personal visit with me to the international police, within few minutes he arranged the matter for me very easily, without any difficulty at all. and your being official representative here/VICE CONSUL OF U.S.A. IN LISBONE/you can not do any thing in this very legal lawful matter? I AM IN THE OPINION THAT HIS FOREIGN BORN GIRLS, WOMEN, IMPRESSED ON HIS MIND TO BE FEARFUL, or there is some other reasons, which I SAID ABOVE... THESE ARE THE TYPE OF OFFICIALS WE ARE EMPLOYING IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES ALL OVER THE WORLD. this is not, at all, DIPLOMATIC KNOWLEDGE, NEITHER SKILL IN DIPLOMACY, NOT ANY ABILITY TO CREATE PRES- TIGE, INFLUENCE. THIS IS SIMPLY CALLED MISSIONARY DIPLOMACY. or he has a fear that in case he act AS A VICE CONSUL OF U.S.A. local authorities may start an investigation about his activities HERE, VISA ETC MATTERS and find out the truth/IT IS THE SAME THING IN MARSEILLES, EXCEPT MR. LEONARD BRADFORD, OUR ABLEST, MOST ENERGETIC VICE CONSUL IN MARSEILLES/it is same in NICE, SAME IN PARIS, SAME IN BRUXELLES, they are captives in the hands of foreign born girls, women, in their consulates, or they have some secrets with these FOREIGN EMPLOYEES OF U.S.A. CONSULATES EMBASS- SIES WHILE MILLIONS OF MILLIONS OF DOLLARS ARE LAVISHLY SPEND IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES FOR THE UP- KEEPING THESE OUR NATIONAL INSTITUTIONS, as I wrote above, even NATO COUNTRIES OTHER REPRESENTA- TIVES WERE TOTALLY SURPRISED WHEN I ASKED THEM A LEGAL WAY OUT OF THIS LAWFUL MATTER, they simp- LY TOLD ME WHY YOUR CONSULATE IS SO STUPID, TO ARRANGE A SIMPLE MATTER LIKE THAT? WHILE WHEN I WENT IN MARSEILLES, upon his letter to me, to see our ablest VICE CONSUL MR. LEONARD BRADFORD, first I told him that, I AM EXTREMELY SORRY GIVING THIS HEADACHE - he in turn SAID ENERGETICALLY - why thank to me? we are here TO RENDER LAWFUL SERVICES TO OUR CITIZENS - he picked up the phone, TELEPHONED DIRECT TO PREFET OF MARSEILLES - MANDATION, WITHIN FEW MINUTES

Assistant Attorney General
Warren Olney III

March 31, 1953

Director, FBI

~~COMMUNIST INFILTRATION IN THE~~
~~PANAMA CANAL ZONE~~
INTERNAL SECURITY - PANAMA

27-1

There is transmitted herewith a photostat of an anonymous communication to Senator Joseph McCarthy dated December 20, 1952, concerning alleged Communist infiltration in the Panama Canal Zone.

The information set forth in the anonymous letter is being made available to the Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2, Department of the Army.

100-398328

Attachment

EOJ:rmc

G.I.R. - 3

SECURITY INFORMATION - CONFIDENTIAL

RECORDED - 123

INDEXED - 123

100-398328-48
APR 1 1953
100

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

COMM - FBI
MAR 31 1953
MAILED 27

78 APR 1 1953

CC - MR. BELMONT

Assistant Attorney General
Warren Olney III

April 7, 1953

100-398328-44
Director, FBI

about Dr. G. V. A. T.

RECORDED - 106
INDEXED - 106

MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING

Attached hereto for your information and possible interest is a Photostat of a letter dated December 1, 1952, at Linz, Austria, from the subject to United States Senator Joseph McCarthy of Wisconsin. The material was made available to the Bureau by Senator McCarthy.

Since the letter contains no data of investigative interest to this Bureau, no investigation is contemplated and no other dissemination of this material has been made by us.

~~Attachment~~

100-398328

DFIC:hmb

NOTE: Correspondent claims to have fled Hungary to Austria where he worked for CIC but released by CIC in 1952 for security reasons. Claims to be anti-Communist and wants McCarthy's help in getting him reinstated in his job in Austria.

RECEIVED
APR 7 7 58 PM '53
COMM

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

COMM - FBI
APR 8 1953
MAILED 25

71 APR 20 1953

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

Bureau file 100-398328

March 6, 1953

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

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

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

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

100-398328-4
If no action is warranted, make a notation to this effect on this form and file under instant caption, marking for indexing where necessary.

RECORDED - 106 1/10/53

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

Attachment

No ACTION
GC 3/19/53

7200
11/10/53
100-398328-4
3-19-53
4-10-53
espionage
5-Collahan

Dear Mr. Mc Carthy

REC'D DEC 5 1952

I believe to make richer your collection concerning counter-bolshevik activities.

I fled from my native country, Hungary on the 31st October 1948 to Austria and settled here in Linz where I worked from 1st January 1949 to 25th September 1952 with several American units. My last job was with the CIC, Linz as an investigator and English-Hungarian translator. On the 25th September 1952 I was removed because of security reasons. These reasons are for me understandable.

My family-members were anti-communists. My brothers lived since 1945 outside of Hungary, both declared the communist as "war-crimeinals". My older brother FERENC VAJTA former Hungarian consul in Vienna, arrived in 1947 to the USA, but as a honor man he was detained on ELLIS ISLAND. I didn't know exactly his use, but as I heard him, he was compelled to leave the States for a certain period in America, because some firms called him "spy". I must mention that my father has some connections with some republican activities in the States. My wife with the generosity of Dept of Justice allowed him to stay here and he is well known as a laborer.

My younger mother ISTAN VAJTA in 1945 with some anti-communists fled to Australia. She now is Melbourne, Australia.

My only sister was sent to the USA in 1948. She is now in New York. Her behavior to the new government was not good. I found later my brother Istvan in Australia in January 1951.

In September 1948 I fled from the Hungarian National People's Republic. I worked 3 years long as a translator. Because of my "nationalist" behavior I never joined the party and threatened to be arrested. I fled in October 1948 to Austria. Mr. Mc Carthy...

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

28795

Bureau file 100-398328

March 6, 1953

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

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

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

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

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

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

Attachment

RECORDED-88 100-398328-50

APR 9 1953

cc to HAO: [unclear] WAA
let to NY 4-6-53

144 7/16
60 APR 20 1953

WAA

Est. [unclear]
[unclear]



DEPARTMENT
WASHINGTON

Department of State

Sir:

The announcement of your resignation as Special Agent of the Department of State, as contained in your letter dated _____ and to be effective _____, was duly received and, in accordance with your personal wishes, has been accepted by the Department.

Your association with this office for the last seven years will leave with myself a pleasant memory of duties cheerfully undertaken, of assignments ably executed and of difficult situations mastered.

In your new position there will doubtless be greater opportunity for individual achievement and a brighter prospect of financial recognition. It is a distinct pleasure to know that such an avenue for advancement has been opened to you. You have our very best wishes for your future prosperity. We have no doubt whatever of your success.

Sincerely yours

[Signature]
R. C. [Name]
Chief Special Agent



Personal

4 February 1953

Senator Joseph R. McCarthy,

Washington, D.C.

My dear Senator McCarthy:

I have read with more than casual interest the testimony of a Mrs. Helen M. Balog regarding the apparent disappearance of confidential State Department files from about October, 1945, to July, 1946, and from about 1947 to 1948.

I was employed as a Special Agent of the Department of State. The first period of my employment was principally for the purpose of securing in an "under cover" capacity to track down and clarify (in official eyes) the "raison d'être" of the so-called syndicate, headed by one Washington, D.C., who had gone to Russia and emerged with what he described to the non-Communist world as "billions of dollars worth of concessions".

At risk of life and limb I spent over five months investigating the matter and submitted a report of eighty some pages to the State Department late in February or in the first days of March, 1948. For reasons, the report was with-

11

from the retiring Secretary of State and was one of the first reports to be laid before the late Charles Evans Hughes. The report itself was world-wide in scope and revealed the tremendous master-minding and direction of world events desired by the Kremlin, and how they accomplished it. It delineated the force put to work by them which resulted in their first international victory - a trade agreement between the British Empire and their then "Trade Commissioner", at that time accredited to London. That was the foot-in-the-door of decent nations which failed to bear fruit in this country until the advent of Mr. Roosevelt.

I have been told that this report was a keystone in the arch of our policy toward Russia (at the advent of F.D.R.) and that it no longer is in the files of the State Department. Hence my interest in Mrs. Palog's testimony.

The enclosed photostat of a letter from the State Department will show that I resigned in 1918, I knew where President Roosevelt was heading us and I couldn't take it. I was a close personal friend of the late President and I told him why I was leaving his service, and asked him, for God's sake, to do something to his cousin to awaken him to the trap he was heading us into. I venture to write this, Senator, because I feel that I almost know you personally. I am being retired as a Lt. Colonel of the Army, and am a

(among whose members are & have been the distinguished
Marion fly w + legislator, Melvin Mass, "Hop" Arnold
"Billy" Mitchell, "Eddie" Kickenbaker, etc.) I think it is
the only Post whose membership is restricted to
retired personnel of the various services - but
that is quite beside the point.

I am, well known personally to
others who not only have admired your
courage, but prayed for your survival to
help lead us out of the wilderness, from which
I thank God, we now seem to be emerging.

Now power to you, Senator, and when
the chips are down, I have no doubt that
you will always find ^{that} the great, silent thing
that is America, as solidly behind you -

Sincerely -

NY - J - NY