

*A Guide to the Microfilm Edition of*

**RESEARCH COLLECTIONS IN AMERICAN POLITICS**

**Microforms from Major Archival and Manuscript Collections**

**General Editor: William E. Leuchtenburg**

**PRESIDENT HARRY S  
TRUMAN'S OFFICE FILES,  
1945–1953**

**Part 4:  
Korean War Files**

**Part 5:  
Truman Diaries and Handwritten  
Notes Files**

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# INTRODUCTION

## Overview

In March 1945 Miss Rose Conway became Vice-President Harry S Truman's confidential secretary, and a month later she made the unexpected move with him to the White House. Truman told her to keep her eyes and ears open. She did, and she kept her mouth shut as well. She became Washington's model of the perfect secretary.

Most of the millions of documents that entered Truman's White House went to the White House Central Files, which in 1957 were transferred to the National Archives at the Truman Library in Independence, Missouri. From the relatively few documents that reached his desk, Truman selected some key items for Rose Conway to keep in her office. She kept these papers intact and close at hand for the president's use from 1945 until he died in 1972. Truman administration scholarship entered a new phase in 1975 when the 341 archival boxes containing the President's Secretary's File (PSF) were opened to researchers. University Publications of America (UPA) has now microfilmed the heart of the collection, and readers can experience for themselves the excitement historians felt when they first had access to the president's office files.

Since Truman grew up in rural areas in the nineteenth century where telephones were not in common use, writing remained his preferred method of communication, and he was a good writer. His pithy letters, informative memoranda, and revealing random jottings all reflect his personality. Although Truman was a key figure in creating the modern institutionalized presidency, he kept his staff small and worked with it so closely that his personality is indelibly stamped on the president's office files.

## Part 1

*Part 1: Political File* documents one of the most explosive periods in American political history. When Truman became president, most people knew only of his ties to the notoriously corrupt Pendergast machine that had sent him to Washington. Only close followers of national affairs knew that he had become an excellent senator and that his investigation of mobilization during World War II had won him great admiration within the Washington establishment.

Although Americans were shocked and saddened by Roosevelt's death, they responded positively to the new president. Truman presented himself as a blunt, honest, man of the people who intended to overcome his lack of preparation for the presidency through hard work and common sense. His initial ratings in popularity polls have not been surpassed by any other president. His personal popularity was enhanced in 1945 by his promise to continue Roosevelt's policies, by Germany's surrender in May, followed by the creation of the United Nations (UN) organization and by Japan's collapse in August.

Japan's surrender, however, ended Truman's honeymoon with the American people. Reconversion from war to peace brought labor strikes, inflation, and massive housing and employment problems for millions of returning veterans. Many people feared a slide into a new war, as the wartime alliance with the Soviet Union began to disintegrate. The administration erratically shifted policies as it confronted crisis upon crisis. Voters regarded Truman as an indecisive bumbler, and in November 1946 the Republicans won control of Congress.

The cold war took center stage in 1947. In March, the president proclaimed in the Truman Doctrine speech that it was United States policy to aid any free people threatened by armed Communist takeover. The Republican Congress supported his request for aid to Greece and Turkey, passed the Marshall Plan to send economic aid to Western Europe, and took the first steps toward creation of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO).

Despite these successes, Truman seemed politically doomed. His courageous addition of civil rights to the national reform agenda angered conservative Democrats, and on the Left many liberals regarded Henry Wallace as the proper heir to the New Deal legacy.

Virtually every political expert predicted that Truman would lose the 1948 election, but they overlooked his strengths. Reconversion instability had ended, and most people were prosperous. Most Americans approved of Truman's policy of containment of communism. The Berlin Airlift of 1948 seemed to be an imaginative and bold act in support of the "Free World." Henry Wallace's challenge on the Left failed, and the Dixiecrat revolt faded on the Right. In the end, Truman defeated the lackluster Republican nominee, Thomas E. Dewey.

In 1949, Truman's Fair Deal program stalled when the new Democratic Congress deadlocked on civil rights and other issues. In June 1950, the Korean War gave Truman an opportunity to begin the process of rearming the United States and its Western allies, but the war, which stalemated after Chinese entry in November, further undermined his popularity. The spread of McCarthyism in 1950 and the public outrage in 1951 that followed Truman's firing of World War II hero General Douglas MacArthur further sapped the president's dwindling popular support. His popularity plummeted, dropping even lower than the later dismal poll ratings achieved by Richard Nixon at the time of his resignation. Truman, choosing not to run for re-election in 1952, suffered further humiliation as Democratic nominee Adlai Stevenson struggled unsuccessfully to distance himself from the Truman legacy.

It would take another generation before people would look back on the Missourian as a courageous president who successfully defended the New Deal from conservative attack, added such new goals as civil rights and national health insurance to the reform agenda, and mobilized the capitalist, industrial nations behind his policy of containment of communism. By the time of his death in 1972, Truman had achieved folk-hero status, and in the 1980s historians rated him as the nation's eighth greatest president. But in 1953 the nation welcomed Dwight Eisenhower to the presidency and most people hoped that Truman would summon the grace to fade quietly away.

This tempestuous history is fully documented in *Part 1* of the collection. It contains political intelligence reports from each state, Democratic National Committee analyses of political conditions, and folders on such politically important individuals as Henry Wallace, Robert Taft, Adlai Stevenson, and Estes Kefauver. The reports are often bleak. For instance, before the 1948 election, powerful Missouri congressman Clarence Cannon tried to boost Truman's morale by reporting that while the Democratic caucus had greeted statements of support for Truman with "perfunctory" applause, mention of Franklin D. Roosevelt's name had received none. Apparently Truman was supposed to find solace in the fact that his candidacy seemed more viable to his fellow Democrats than a man who had been dead for two years. Still, Truman's political troubles did not take the starch out of him, and his correspondence contains many examples of his typically blunt language. He wrote one Democratic leader that Secretary of Commerce Henry Wallace was a "crackpot." Truman had to fire him because he was untrustworthy.

## **Part 2**

*Part 2: Correspondence File* contains memoranda and letters from nearly all of the major figures of the period. These include Clement Attlee, Omar Bradley, Winston Churchill, William O. Douglas, Dwight D. Eisenhower, W. Averell Harriman, Douglas MacArthur, George C. Marshall, and Henry A. Wallace. Subjects include the cold war and containment policy, McCarthyism, Fair Deal programs, and Truman's political activities and problems.

The *Correspondence File* contains many of the documents that revisionist historians have used to challenge the "official" version of history that dominated Truman scholarship until the 1960s. For example, one can find here the challenge of former American ambassador to the Soviet Union Joseph Davies to the hard-line anti-Soviet thinking of most Truman advisers. Davis argued that Washington's harsh and misguided policy threatened to turn the Soviet Union into an enemy. Joseph Stalin sincerely wanted friendship with the United States, but he would not endanger his nation's security to meet unreasonable allied demands.

A long-standing controversy has surrounded the dropping of the atomic bombs on Hiroshima and Nagasaki. Revisionist historians argue that use of the bombs was unnecessary because a defeated Japan was looking for a way to surrender. Truman maintained that his nuclear war saved at least a

million lives that would have been lost in a land invasion of Japan. *The Correspondence File* contains many key documents on the dropping of the bombs and on the atomic weapons arms race with the Soviets. One can also gain insight into the formation of the official version of history. For example, when an air force historian asked Truman to clarify important aspects of his decision to drop the bomb on Hiroshima, the president wrote a four-page, longhand response. Truman's aides then changed his letter to make it correspond to an article on the bombing published by former secretary of war Henry Stimson. There would be no cracks in the official version of cold war events.

In the *Correspondence File* one can find Stimson's famous letter dated September 11, 1945 in which he warned of an imminent and dangerous atomic arms race. Stimson proposed that the Soviets be brought into partnership with the United States and Britain to work out a plan to control the development of atomic energy. "To put the matter concisely," Stimson wrote, "I consider the problem of our satisfactory relations with Russia as not merely connected with but as virtually dominated by the problem of the atomic bomb." Stimson, who had served in the cabinet of four presidents, added: "The chief lesson I have learned in a long life is that the only way you can make a man trustworthy is to trust him; and the surest way to make him untrustworthy is to distrust him and show your distrust."

Truman's personality comes through in hundreds of documents. His anger flared when North Carolina Congressman Graham Barden blocked his educational program: "He is one of these old fashioned Dixiecrats who thinks it is a sin to educate colored people." After the Supreme Court refused to uphold his seizure of the strike-bound steel industry, he wrote Justice William O. Douglas that the decision was "crazy" and then added: "I don't see how a Court made up of so-called liberals could do what that Court did to me. I am going to find out just why before I quit this office." More amusing to read was Truman's response when Federal Bureau of Investigation director J. Edgar Hoover notified the president that Max Lowenthal was writing a book attacking U.S. foreign policy. Hoover detailed "strong allegations" that Lowenthal was a Communist party member. Although Hoover did not know it, Truman had read and edited the book for his old friend Lowenthal. He sent Hoover's letter to Lowenthal, and wrote: "I think you will get a kick out of it."

### Part 3

*Part 3: Subject File* provides scholars access to papers relating to the major issues and programs of the Truman presidency. The *Subject File* is divided into broad topics, including the cabinet, the China Lobby, international conferences, foreign affairs, atomic energy, the Supreme Court, and the FBI. The major topics are further broken down. For example, the foreign affairs files are divided into such folder titles as Iran and Mossadeq, the creation of Israel, and allied occupation of Germany. Folders contain once-secret telegrams from the global "hot spots" of the postwar era. Readers will find crucial papers relating to all aspects of the deteriorating relationship with the Soviet Union.

In the *Subject File* scholars can continue to follow the history of Truman's atomic energy program. If Henry Stimson's long life had taught him that a friendly approach to the Soviets would be reciprocated, Secretary of Treasury Fred Vinson had learned a different lesson. Upon leaving law school in 1914, he wrote Truman that he had thought humanity had progressed beyond war. World War I destroyed his idealism and revealed to him "the basic primitiveness of man within a thin veneer of culture." He further stated: "I am positive that since the conclusion of World War I, I have held no thought, expressed no word, cast no vote, or committed any act wherein I knowingly lapsed into the false hope that there would be no more war." He urged the United States to maintain its monopoly of atomic power.

Other folders contain material on Hiroshima and Nagasaki, including Strategic Bombing Survey descriptions of the effect that the bombs had on the Japanese cities. The files trace the U.S. atomic bomb testing program, the breakdown of attempts at international control of atomic energy, and, finally, the ominous new turn in the arms race with Truman's decision to develop the hydrogen bomb.

Many people liked Truman for the enemies he made, especially Joe McCarthy. Truman admirers often overlooked the fact that he played a key role in creating the anti-Communist hysteria that McCarthy exploited. Truman, for example, had helped red-bait Henry Wallace into political oblivion. Truman was both a father and a victim of McCarthyism.

Truman also disliked FBI director J. Edgar Hoover, who did much more harm to individuals during the Red Scare than did the ineffectual Wisconsin senator. Truman suspected that Hoover would like to create an American Gestapo. But Truman could have fired Hoover at any time. Hoover's abuse of

power during the Truman administration took place with the president's knowledge. While few people today are surprised at executive branch abuses of power, the crudity of Hoover's letters and reports still shock the reader. Hoover flooded the White House with material now contained in the *Subject File*. He tried to control Truman's political relationships, to shape his stands on policy issues, and to influence presidential appointments. For example, on September 11, 1946 Hoover reported that James E. Folsom, Democratic nominee for the governorship of Alabama, was allegedly associated with the Southern Conference for Human Welfare, a "reportedly" Communist-front organization. Folsom had "allegedly" been supported in his campaign by Malcolm Dobbs, a "reputed" Communist and by Pauline Dobbs, an "alleged" Communist. Folsom had recently criticized the State Department for being run by the rich, and while not attacking Truman, Folsom had charged that the State Department told the president what to do. Folsom had called for a return to Jacksonian democracy and had criticized U.S. policy toward Greece. One gets a sense of what the cold war did to freedom of speech by Hoover's conclusion: "It has been noted that the above statements made by Folsom in this speech follow closely the alleged propaganda pattern of the present Communist party line in the United States." Hoover warned that Senator Harley Kilgore was working on a book with Angus Cameron, editor-in-chief of Little, Brown Publishing Company and a "reported Communist." Hoover reported secret Communist schemes to have David Lilienthal made head of the Atomic Energy Commission. Similarly, just before Truman was to fill a Labor Department position, Hoover reported that Communist elements in the Congress of Industrial Organizations wanted David A. Morse named to that position.

*Subject File* documents relating to the origins of the cold war inevitably raise thoughts of what might have been. Records detail the critical Polish Question in 1944 and 1945 and the succeeding crises that destroyed the Soviet-American alliance. One finds here the study of dialectical materialism that Secretary of the Navy James Forrestal commissioned and circulated throughout official Washington, trying to arouse people to the Communist threat. In contrast, one folder contains an unsigned, undated document entitled, "Why Are the Russians Slow to Trust the Western Powers?" that provided for Truman an interpretation of Soviet behavior and goals that cold war revisionists developed more fully decades later.

#### **Part 4**

The Korean War meant death for millions of Koreans and Chinese and for tens of thousands of others. It led to political disaster for Truman. The cold war had divided the Korean peninsula at the thirty-eighth parallel, leaving South Korea with a corrupt and reactionary government. American military and diplomatic leaders had judged South Korea as peripheral to U.S. interests, and it was not the type of democracy that the United States had promised to help under the Truman Doctrine. Yet when the North Koreans attacked in June 1950, Truman sent American troops to South Korea. After Congress and the American people initially rallied behind the president, public support for the war then eroded at a much faster pace than it would later for the Vietnam War. Korea was the first American limited war and was little understood by the people. Truman added to his problems when he changed war goals. He had initially limited allied aims to driving the North Korean forces back across the thirty-eighth parallel. Yet when allied forces eventually contained the North Korean offensive and began to drive its army back, Truman decided to destroy the Communist North Korean government and to unify the peninsula under American control. This decision led to military disaster in November 1950 when the Chinese entered the war, forcing the Americans into the longest retreat in U.S. history. After months of fighting, the war stalemated along the thirty-eighth parallel and then dragged on year after year. Truman could neither win nor end the war. His political trouble multiplied in 1950 when he fired General Douglas MacArthur.

*Part 4: Korean War Files* contains the key Korean War records, including nine folders of material on the famous Wake Island Conference between Truman and MacArthur. These records include the twenty-three-page Omar Bradley memorandum on discussions at the conference, a 107-page secret congressional briefing by the Joint Chiefs of Staff, material on international reaction to the war, the debate within the administration over strategy for armistice negotiations, and the daily army intelligence reports that Truman received.

The intelligence reports provide a day-by-day description of the war. The first report, covering June 28–29, 1950, contributed to the crisis atmosphere in Washington by describing the inability of South Korea to resist the attack. While the first report was based partly on unverified newspaper stories and contained a crude hand-lettered map, they soon became more sophisticated. Report No. 91 provided Truman with an eight-page description of military activity in the previous twenty-four hours. News was good, with the North Korean army retreating and the government near collapse. MacArthur announced the liberation of Seoul. Defying numerous warnings from the Chinese, Truman ordered MacArthur to cross the thirty-eighth parallel into North Korea. It seemed that the war would be over by Christmas. But Report No. 142 on November 27 noted an increasing number of sharp counter-attacks. The next report described a full-scale Chinese attack, forcing an allied retreat. MacArthur said that he had done everything humanly possible, but the situation was beyond his control. American forces were under “formidable threat.” The allied forces finally contained the Chinese offensive, but neither side could break the ensuing stalemate.

Truman received additional reports from Major General Frank E. Lowe, a friend who convinced the president to send him to Korea as a personal representative. His mission lasted from August 1950 to April 1951. He reported on all aspects of the military effort and was frequently critical of the Pentagon and supportive of General MacArthur.

## **Part 5**

*Part 5: Truman Diaries and Handwritten Notes Files*, is a gold mine for biographers. Truman was a good writer, and he liked to write. Often when his wife, Bess, was out of town and he felt lonely or when he was angry and frustrated over some incident, Truman wrote longhand notes to himself, reflecting on his life or commenting on some controversy. These longhand notes comprise one of the most important files left by the president.

In *Part 5*, we find the surviving ninety-two handwritten pages of the “Pickwick Papers” that Truman wrote in the early 1930s. Truman entered politics as a top official in Jackson County, Missouri, which, like Kansas City, was controlled by the corrupt Pendergast machine. Truman was personally honest and was one of the best local government officials in Missouri. This made him an ideal front man for the Pendergast organization, and he rose to be one of the triumvirate at its top. He was able to deliver thousands of rural votes for the machine on election day, and he controlled millions of dollars of public funds.

Although Truman was imbued with the Baptist and rural southern values of his parents, he found himself helping direct a vicious organization that included thieves and murderers. Stress was intense. At times he longed for a serene life running a filling station and waiting for a “quiet grave.” Sometimes he retreated to his hideaway office in the Kansas City Pickwick Hotel. There in the “Pickwick Papers” Truman vented his rage at the “vultures” surrounding him. He reflected on his life and on his family, friends, and political associates. He examined his ethics. He admitted that he had let his political associates steal a million dollars of public funds to save the rest: “Was I right or did I compound a felony? I don’t know.” Later: “Am I an administrator or not? Or am I just a crook to compromise in order to get the job done? You judge it, I can’t.”

Another series of folders contains the handwritten notes Truman wrote in the White House. Thrust into the presidency with little preparation, he wrote several reflective notes in 1945 trying to put his life in perspective. Other notes contained his thoughts on his cabinet, on the Potsdam Conference, and on the atomic bomb. On May 12, 1945 he contemplated the role of the Supreme Court in American government, expressed concern that the FBI could turn into a Gestapo, and decided that the school system needed an overhauling, with a return to the “three R’s” and elimination of “Freud psychology and ‘nut doctors.’” On May 22 he wrote a six-page note on his discussion with Joseph Davies about deteriorating relations with the Soviet Union. Sometimes frustration pushed him into a fantasy world. Labor union turmoil made him wish that union leader John L. Lewis had been court martialed and shot in 1942: “Franklin [Roosevelt] didn’t have the guts to do it.” He expanded his fantasy: “Get plenty of atomic bombs on hand—drop one on Stalin, put the United Nations to work and eventually set up a free world.”



The 1946 folder includes the harsh letter he wrote to Secretary of State James Byrnes in January 1946, which he ended by saying: "I'm tired [of] babying the Soviets." One also finds a twelve-page note on the Edwin Pauley scandal that led to the resignation of Secretary of Interior Harold Ickes, a memo on his firing of Henry Wallace, and a ten-page reflection on his experience in World War I.

In later years the notes ranged from his disappointment with his "inordinately ambitious" secretary of defense Louis Johnson, who he fired on September 11, 1950, the day he wrote the note; fantasies on destroying the Soviet Union and China; his thoughts on religion; his firing of the "Big General" Douglas MacArthur; and the uneasy meeting that occurred when Eisenhower visited the White House after he won the 1952 election. As his presidency ended, he wrote reflective sketches of events in his early life, including a twenty-two-page reflection on his relationship with the Pendergast machine.

Truman's presidency was a tumultuous era. Many of the fiery issues of those years have largely been forgotten: reconversion, the Truman scandals, the firing of MacArthur. But some of the controversies have become staples of the historiographical battles that have divided the profession since the 1960s. Many of the nation's best historians have spent years of their lives working in Truman Library records to assess the president's atomic bomb diplomacy, his administration's responsibility for the cold war, his role in generating McCarthyism, and his contribution to the creation of the "imperial presidency." Through this extraordinary UPA collection of primary documents from the key Truman files, a wider audience can now weigh the issues.

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# **PRESIDENT HARRY S TRUMAN'S OFFICE FILES**

## **Part 4: Korean War Files**

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# SCOPE AND CONTENT NOTE

UPA's micropublication, *President Harry S Truman's Office Files, 1945–1953*, is drawn from the President's Secretary's File at the Harry S Truman Presidential Library. The President's Secretary's File constitutes one of the many primary groupings of files in the Presidential Papers of Harry S Truman. Some of the others include: White House Central Files, Confidential File, Permanent File, and the Official File. The President's Secretary's File was originally a set of working files compiled and maintained by President Truman's personal secretary, Rose A. Conway. These files were kept in Mrs. Conway's office, just outside the White House Oval Office. These files contain material which, because of their personal or confidential nature, the President wished to retain in files under his immediate control for security and ready-reference. The material in these files includes official and personal correspondence, diaries, telegrams, memoranda, reports, appointment files, speech files, political files, legislative files, and press materials. These files reflect the various daily activities, the formulation and execution of policies, and the crises affecting the president and his administration.

The President's Secretary's File is divided into twenty-eight series. UPA's micropublication focuses on the following series: Political File; General [Correspondence] File; Subject File; various Korean War files; and the Diaries and "Longhand Notes" Files. The series comprising *Part 4* of UPA's micropublication entitled *President Harry S Truman's Office Files, 1945–1953* are described below.

## **Part 4: Korean War Files**

*Part 4: Korean War Files* highlights many aspects of President Truman and his administration's conduct of the Korean Conflict. *Part 4: Korean War Files* is composed of the Korean War File, the Frank E. Lowe File, and a portion of the Intelligence File. These files are described below.

### **Korean War File**

This file consists of correspondence, memoranda, and reports dealing primarily with the Wake Island Conference between Truman and General Douglas MacArthur. The subject of this conference, and the remainder of the materials in this series, was the conduct of the war. There is also correspondence regarding State Department inquiries into securing additional Free World assistance for the UN effort in Korea.

### **Frank E. Lowe File**

This file consists primarily of the appendices to Major General Frank E. Lowe's report to the President on the prosecution of the war and condition of the U.S. forces in Korea. In addition, there is correspondence highlighting the controversy between President Truman and General MacArthur, the conduct of the war, Lowe's mission as the "eyes and ears" of the president in Korea, and recommendations for awards and decorations.

### **Intelligence File**

Only two sections of this file, *III. Army Intelligence–Korea* and *IV. Publications*, have been included in *Part 4*. The *III. Army Intelligence–Korea* portion consists of daily situation reports compiled by the Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2, in Washington, D.C. from intelligence reports submitted by the Far East Command and its subordinate components. These reports highlight the enemy situation and the UN forces situation, and contain maps noting force deployments and enemy contact locations. The UN forces situation section of the report is subdivided into divisions dealing primarily with U.S. army, naval, and air force activities. In addition, two reports from the *IV. Publications* portion of the Intelligence File have been included. These reports deal with the foreign and military policy of the U.S. between 1945 and February 1951 with respect to Korea.

# SOURCE NOTE

The documents reproduced in this publication are from the papers of Harry S Truman in the custody of the Harry S Truman Library, National Archives and Records Administration. Former President Truman donated his literary right in these documents to the public.

# EDITORIAL NOTE

UPA's *President Harry S Truman's Office Files, 1945–1953* consists of selected series from the President's Secretary's File and has been published in five distinct parts. They are: *Part 1: Political File*; *Part 2: Correspondence File*; *Part 3: Subject File*; *Part 4: Korean War Files*; and *Part 5: Truman Diaries and Handwritten Notes Files*. Each part of UPA's micropublication corresponds to selected individual series within the President's Secretary's File.

## ***Part 4: Korean War Files***

*Part 4: Korean War Files* of UPA's micropublication of the relevant series of the Harry S Truman Library's President's Secretary's File have been filmed in their entirety. These series include the Korean War File, the Frank E. Lowe File, and the *III. Army Intelligence–Korea* and *IV. Publications* portions of the Intelligence File. The remainder of the Intelligence File, consisting of Central Intelligence Agency materials, has been previously published by UPA.\* UPA has microfilmed all folders and materials as they are arranged at the Truman Library. Where applicable, UPA has also microfilmed the "Document Withdrawal Sheets" in each folder. The "Document Withdrawal Sheet" itemizes the documents that have been removed (withdrawn) from the folder due to national security and/or privacy restrictions by the Truman Library.

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\* UPA publishes a separate microfilm series, *CIA Research Reports*, that contains the bulk of the material in these other portions of the Intelligence File.

# REEL INDEX

Entries in this index refer to specific folders within *President Harry S Truman's Office Files, 1945–1953, Part 4: Korean War Files*. These folders are typically a group of documents on the Korean War and earlier developments in both North and South Korea. In the interest of accessing material within the folders, this index identifies the major substantive issues, situation reports, and other documents under the category of *Major Topics*. Individuals who wrote reports or other indexed documents are identified as *Principal Correspondents*. The four-digit number on the far left is the frame number where the material for a particular file folder begins. UN (United Nations) and Sitreps (situation reports) are acronyms/initialisms used frequently in this index.

## Reel 1

Frame #

### Korean War File

- 0001 **Korean Data—General.** 1946–1950. 201pp.  
*Major Topics:* Defense Department memos on UN role in Korean War; divergent proposals on returning Korean and Chinese prisoners of war forcibly to Communist control; U.S. policies on Korea, including economic and military aid; Ralph Watkins's report on conditions in Japan and Korea, including morale and activities of U.S. forces and armistice negotiations; notes for Truman's Wake Island meeting with MacArthur; South Korean views on U.S. aid and various war issues.  
*Principal Correspondents:* Louis Johnson; Robert A. Lovett; Omar N. Bradley; Ralph J. Watkins; Syngman Rhee; Dean Acheson.
- 0202 **Air Force Briefings.** 1950–1951. 6pp.  
*Major Topic:* Chinese Communist air strength in Korean theater.
- 0208 **Armistice Negotiations.** 1952. 19pp.  
*Major Topic:* Divergent proposals on returning Korean and Chinese prisoners of war forcibly to Communist control.  
*Principal Correspondents:* W. M. Fichteler; Robert L. Dennison.
- 0227 **Central Intelligence Agency.** 1951. 10pp.  
*Major Topic:* Study on "Probable Consequences...of Action[s] with Respect to Communist China and Korea," including possible naval blockade of Communist China, use of Chinese Nationalist forces in Korea, and implications of U.S. bombing of Manchuria.
- 0237 **Civil Affairs.** 1950. 20pp.  
*Major Topics:* Directive to MacArthur on civil affairs in North Korea; South Korean protest of alleged UN plans to establish interim authority in North Korea.  
*Principal Correspondents:* Robert A. Lovett; Douglas MacArthur.
- 0257 **Marshall, George C.** 1950–1951. 65pp.  
*Major Topics:* Leading defense and state officials' views on Korean armistice talks; Truman's statements on Korea, including possible use of nuclear weapons; State Department paper "Fight against Aggression in Korea"; Truman's directive to MacArthur as UN commander in Korea, issued prior to Chinese intervention.  
*Principal Correspondents:* Omar N. Bradley; George C. Marshall; Matthew B. Ridgway; Carl A. Spaatz.

- 0322 **Messages—Air Force and Army.** 1950. 22pp.  
*Major Topic:* Transcripts of teletype conferences held between U.S. officials in Washington and Tokyo following outbreak of Korean War in June 1950.
- 0344 **Releases.** [Folder empty.] 2pp.
- 0346 **Releases—Drafts.** 1950. 21pp.  
*Major Topic:* "The Truth About Korea," pamphlet from Democratic Senatorial Campaign Committee, attacking voting record of congressional Republicans on aid to Korea.
- 0367 **Releases—Mimeographed.** 1950. 7pp.  
*Major Topic:* Truman's statements on Korea.
- 0374 **Radio Broadcast by E. D. Canhan—July 25, 1950.** 9pp.  
*Major Topic:* E. D. Canhan's analysis of prospects for Soviet action in Korea, including Soviet threats to Yugoslavia and in other areas.  
*Principal Correspondent:* E. D. Canhan.
- 0383 **Report of the Joint Chiefs of Staff for Senate Committees—April 30, 1951.** 125pp.  
*Major Topic:* "Record of Actions Taken...Relative to UN Operations in Korea from 25 June 1950 to 11 April 1951," Report prepared for Senate Armed Forces and Foreign Relations Committees following MacArthur's dismissal, including MacArthur's reports on military developments in Korea and requests for reinforcement after Chinese Communists' intervention.
- 0508 **Survey of North Korea.** 1951. 25pp.  
*Major Topic:* "North Korea: Case Study of a Soviet Satellite," report of State Department research team (working temporarily in North Korea before June hostilities) on Soviet control over regime of Kim Il Sung, 1945–1950.
- 0533 **State Department—Foreign Telegrams.** 1950. 36pp.  
*Major Topics:* British and French reaction to Chinese intervention in Korea; reactions of foreign governments to outbreak of Korean War.
- 0569 **State Department—Summary of Telegrams.** 1950. 11pp.  
*Major Topic:* Reactions of foreign governments to outbreak of Korean War.
- 0580 **United Nations Data.** 1950. 21pp.  
*Major Topics:* Military assistance from UN member states to Korean military effort; UN Security Council resolution establishing Korean unified command under U.S. commander; Truman's designation of MacArthur as UN commander in Korea.
- 0601 **Wake Island—General.** 1950. 20pp.  
*Major Topics:* Vernice Anderson's shorthand notes from main Wake session; Truman's briefing papers for Wake Conference; foreign government and press reaction to Wake Conference.
- 0621 **Wake Island Conference Statements, October 15, 1950.** 25pp.  
*Major Topic:* Minutes of Wake Conference.  
*Principal Correspondent:* Omar N. Bradley.
- 0646 **Wake Island Talks (Folder 1).** 1950. 59pp.  
*Major Topics:* Truman's briefing papers for Wake Conference, including UN role in fighting and rehabilitation, Security Council and General Assembly resolutions on Korea, and possible unification of Korea; U.S. views on management of civil affairs in Korea after hostilities.
- 0705 **Wake Island Talks (Folder 2).** 1950. 132pp  
*Major Topics:* Military assistance from UN member states to Korean military effort; studies on possibility of Chinese Communist and Soviet intervention in Korea and views of foreign governments on issue; Japanese peace treaty: memo for Truman, draft text and economic situation; internal conditions, economic problems and recommendations for U.S. aid to Philippines; Communist Chinese threat to Taiwan and Indochina.  
*Principal Correspondents:* Dean Acheson; Louis Johnson.
- 0837 **Wake Island Talks (Folder 3).** [Folder empty.] 2pp.

- 0839 **Wake Island Trip.** 1950. 13pp.  
 0852 **Wake Island Trip—Communique between President Truman and General MacArthur.** 1950. 8pp.  
*Major Topic:* Truman's statement following Wake Conference.  
 0860 **Wake Island Trip—Itinerary.** 1950. 23pp.  
*Major Topic:* Flight times and administrative arrangements for trip to Wake Conference.  
 0883 **Wake Island Trip—Speeches-Hawaii and San Francisco.** 1950. 24pp.  
*Major Topic:* Truman's San Francisco speech on Wake Conference.

### Frank E. Lowe File

- 0907 **Correspondence, 1947–1952 (Folder 1) [Major General Frank Lowe's Reports from Korea].** 1950–1952. 97pp.  
*Major Topics:* Summary of Lowe's reports to Truman from Korea; Lowe's interview alleging that unnamed Pentagon officials sought to alienate Truman and MacArthur; interrogation of North Korean colonel on morale of North Korean troops; Lowe's reports to Truman on morale and other activities of U.S. forces in Korea.  
*Principal Correspondents:* Robert L. Dennison; Frank E. Lowe; Edward L. Bowles.

## Reel 2

### Frank E. Lowe File cont.

- 0001 **Correspondence, 1947–1952 (Folder 1 cont.) [Major General Frank Lowe's Reports from Korea].** 1949–1951. 114pp.  
*Major Topic:* Lowe's reports to Truman on morale and other activities of U.S. forces in Korea.  
 0115 **Correspondence, 1947–1952 (Folder 2) [Major General Frank Lowe's Reports from Korea].** 1950–1951. 213pp.  
*Major Topic:* Lowe's reports to Truman on morale and other activities of U.S. forces in Korea.  
 0328 **Correspondence, 1947–1952 (Folder 3) [Major General Frank Lowe's Reports from Korea and Other Correspondence with Truman].** 1947–1950. 86pp.  
*Major Topics:* MacArthur's trip to Formosa; British concern over possible conflict between Chinese Nationalists and Communists; MacArthur's health; Lowe's reports to Truman on morale and other activities of U.S. forces in Korea; Lowe urges Truman to court veterans' vote in 1948.  
 0414 **Miscellaneous Documents.** 1950. 83pp.  
*Major Topics:* Daily intelligence summary and operations report of Korean War activity (samples sent to Truman); U.S. propaganda leaflets dropped over North and South Korea.  
 0497 **Report of Mission.** 1951. 72pp.  
*Major Topic:* Lowe's final report to Truman as special presidential observer of Korean War.  
 0569 **Report of Mission—Appendix to Personnel Report (Tab 1).** 1951. 23pp.  
*Major Topic:* Personnel strength of the six infantry divisions in Korea, July 1950 to March 1951.  
 0592 **Report of Mission—Appendix to G-3 Operations Report (Tab 4).** n.d. 10pp.  
 0602 **Report of Mission—General.** 1951. 51pp.  
*Major Topic:* Recommendations to reduce abandonment of equipment by U.S. troops.  
 0653 **Report of Mission—Appendix to Ordnance Report (Tab 6), Part I.** 1950–1951. 106pp.  
 0759 **Report of Mission—Appendix to Ordnance Report (Tab 6), Part II.** 1950–1951. 74pp.



- 0833 **Report of Mission—Appendix to Engineers Report (Tab 7).** 1950–1951. 133pp.  
*Major Topic:* Major activities of Army Engineers during Korean War including role in evacuation of Hungnam.
- 0966 **Report of Mission—Appendix to Signal Report (Tab 8). Part I.** 1951. 39pp.  
*Major Topic:* Major activities of Army Signal Corps during Korean War.

## Reel 3

### Frank E. Lowe File cont.

- 0001 **Report of Mission—Appendix to Signal Report (Tab 8). Part I cont.** 1951. 68pp.
- 0069 **Report of Mission—Appendix to Signal Report (Tab 8). Part II.** 1950–1951. 98pp.
- 0167 **Report of Mission—Appendix to Quartermaster Report (Tab 9).** 1951. 163pp.  
*Major Topics:* Major activities of Army Quartermaster Corps during Korean War including supply of food and clothing to front lines; relief supplies for Korean civilians; pamphlets for soldiers with advice on keeping clothes and footwear dry.
- 0330 **Report of Mission—Appendix to Medical Report (Tab 10).** 1951. 38pp.  
*Major Topics:* Major activities of Army Medical Service during Korean War; medical problems of North Korean and Chinese troops.
- 0368 **Report of Mission—Appendix to Korean Military Advisory Group Report (Tab 11).** n.d. 19pp.  
*Major Topics:* Anonymous accounts of episodes in first months of Korean War including several alleging South Korean mismanagement and cowardice; biographic sketch of Korean prime minister Chang Myun (John Chang).
- 0387 **Report of Mission—Appendix to First Cavalry Division Report (Tab 12).** [1951.] 27pp.
- 0414 **Report of Mission—Appendix to First Marine Division Report (Tab 13).** 1950. 7pp.
- 0421 **Report of Mission—Appendix to U.S. Air Force Report (Tab 14).** 1950. 37pp.  
*Major Topic:* Major activities of U.S. Air Force during Korean War, including evacuation of wounded personnel.  
*Principal Correspondent:* George E. Stratemeyer.
- 0458 **Report of Mission—Japanese Police Reserve (Tab 15).** 1950–1951. 189pp.  
*Major Topic:* Establishment and primary tasks of Japanese National Police Reserve, including maintenance of public order.  
*Principal Correspondent:* William L. Worden.  
[Publisher's Note: Frame 0648 not filmed.]
- 0649 **Report of Mission—Appendix to Okinawa Report (Tab 16).** n.d. 25pp.  
*Major Topic:* History of Okinawa, including World War II combat and information on local population and social customs.

## Intelligence File

### III. Army Intelligence—Korea

- 0674 **Psychological Warfare (Folder 1).** [1950.] 206pp.  
*Major Topics:* Propaganda leaflets dropped to encourage North Korean and Chinese troops to surrender; North Korean leader Kim Il Sung exposed as Kim Sung Chu, using name of deceased leader to impress population; leaflets dropped to influence North Korean population against Communist regime and Chinese intervention in war.
- 0880 **Psychological Warfare (Folder 2).** [1950–1951.] 141pp.  
*Major Topic:* Series of nine leaflets entitled *Parachute News*, and other propaganda dropped to inform Koreans of U.S. and UN actions to combat invasion and to encourage North Korean and Chinese troops to surrender.
- 1021 **Publications.** 1950. 5pp.

- 1026 **Situation Reports (1–15).** 1950. 175pp.  
*Major Topic:* Sitreps on Korean War prepared for Truman by Department of Army, June–July 1950.

## Reel 4

### Intelligence File cont. III. Army Intelligence—Korea cont.

- 0001 **Situation Reports (1–15) cont.** 1950. 36pp.  
*Major Topic:* Sitreps on Korean War prepared for Truman by Department of Army, July 1950.
- 0037 **Situation Reports (16–30).** 1950. 99pp.  
*Major Topic:* Sitreps on Korean War prepared for Truman by Department of Army, July 1950.
- 0136 **Situation Reports (31–45).** 1950. 100pp.  
*Major Topic:* Sitreps on Korean War prepared for Truman by Department of Army, July–August 1950.
- 0236 **Situation Reports (46–60).** 1950. 113pp.  
*Major Topic:* Sitreps on Korean War prepared for Truman by Department of Army, August 1950.
- 0349 **Situation Reports (61–75).** 1950. 142pp.  
*Major Topic:* Sitreps on Korean War prepared for Truman by Department of Army, August–September 1950.
- 0491 **Situation Reports (76–90).** 1950. 164pp.  
*Major Topic:* Sitreps on Korean War prepared for Truman by Department of Army, September 1950.
- 0655 **Situation Reports (91–105).** 1950. 122pp.  
*Major Topic:* Sitreps on Korean War prepared for Truman by Department of Army, September–October 1950.
- 0777 **Situation Reports (106–120).** 1950. 105pp.  
*Major Topic:* Sitreps on Korean War prepared for Truman by Department of Army, October 1950.
- 0882 **Situation Reports (121–135).** 1950. 140pp.  
*Major Topic:* Sitreps on Korean War prepared for Truman by Department of Army, October–November 1950.
- 1022 **Situation Reports (136–150).** 1950. 76pp.  
*Major Topics:* Sitreps on Korean war prepared for Truman by Department of Army, November 1950; first reports of Chinese Communist intervention in Korean War, Sitrep 143 of November 28, 1950.

## Reel 5

### Intelligence File cont. III. Army Intelligence—Korea cont.

- 0001 **Situation Reports (136–150) cont.** 1950. 71pp.  
*Major Topic:* Sitreps on Korean War prepared for Truman by Department of Army, November–December 1950.
- 0072 **Situation Reports (151–165).** 1950. 141pp.  
*Major Topic:* Sitreps on Korean War prepared for Truman by Department of Army, November–December 1950.

- 0213 **Situation Reports (166–180).** 1951. 133pp.  
*Major Topic:* Sitreps on Korean War prepared for Truman by Department of Army, January 1951.
- 0346 **Situation Reports (181–195).** 1951. 116pp.  
*Major Topic:* Sitreps on Korean War prepared for Truman by Department of Army, January–February 1951.
- 0462 **Situation Reports (196–210).** 1951. 112pp.  
*Major Topic:* Sitreps on Korean War prepared for Truman by Department of Army, February–March 1951.
- 0574 **Situation Reports (211–225).** 1951. 93pp.  
*Major Topic:* Sitreps on Korean War prepared for Truman by Department of Army, March 1951.
- 0667 **Situation Reports (226–240).** 1951. 99pp.  
*Major Topic:* Sitreps on Korean War prepared for Truman by Department of Army, March–April 1951.
- 0766 **Situation Reports (241–255).** 1951. 107pp.  
*Major Topic:* Sitreps on Korean War prepared for Truman by Department of Army, April–May 1951.
- 0873 **Situation Reports (256–270).** 1951. 99pp.  
*Major Topic:* Sitreps on Korean War prepared for Truman by Department of Army, May 1951.
- 0972 **Situation Reports (271–285).** 1951. 109pp.  
*Major Topic:* Sitreps on Korean War prepared for Truman by Department of Army, May–June 1951.
- 1081 **Situation Reports (286–300).** 1951. 22pp.  
*Major Topic:* Sitreps on Korean War prepared for Truman by Department of Army, June 1951.

## Reel 6

### Intelligence File cont. III. Army Intelligence—Korea cont.

- 0001 **Situation Reports (286–300 cont.).** 1951. 79pp.  
*Major Topic:* Sitreps on Korean War prepared for Truman by Department of Army, June–July 1951.
- 0080 **Situation Reports (301–315).** 1951. 94pp.  
*Major Topic:* Sitreps on Korean War prepared for Truman by Department of Army, July–August 1951.
- 0174 **Situation Reports (316–330).** 1951. 99pp.  
*Major Topic:* Sitreps on Korean War prepared for Truman by Department of Army, August 1951.
- 0273 **Situation Reports (331–345).** 1951. 115pp.  
*Major Topic:* Sitreps on Korean War prepared for Truman by Department of Army, August–September 1951.
- 0388 **Situation Reports (346–360).** 1951. 111pp.  
*Major Topic:* Sitreps on Korean War prepared for Truman by Department of Army, September–October 1951.
- 0499 **Situation Reports (361–375).** 1951. 109pp.  
*Major Topic:* Sitreps on Korean War prepared for Truman by Department of Army, October 1951.

- 0608 **Situation Reports (376–390).** 1951. 111pp.  
*Major Topic:* Sitreps on Korean War prepared for Truman by Department of Army, October–November 1951.
- 0719 **Situation Reports (391–405).** 1951. 115pp.  
*Major Topic:* Sitreps on Korean War prepared for Truman by Department of Army, November–December 1951.
- 0834 **Situation Reports (406–420).** 1951–1952. 135pp.  
*Major Topic:* Sitreps on Korean War prepared for Truman by Department of Army, December 1951–January 1952.
- 0969 **Situation Reports (421–435).** 1952. 32pp.  
*Major Topic:* Sitreps on Korean War prepared for Truman by Department of Army, January 1952.

## Reel 7

### Intelligence File cont. III. Army Intelligence—Korea cont.

- 0001 **Situation Reports (436–450).** 1952. 121pp.  
*Major Topic:* Sitreps on Korean War prepared for Truman by Department of Army, January–February 1952.
- 0122 **Situation Reports (451–465).** 1952. 120pp.  
*Major Topic:* Sitreps on Korean War prepared for Truman by Department of Army, February–March 1952.
- 0242 **Situation Reports (466–480).** 1952. 112pp.  
*Major Topic:* Sitreps on Korean War prepared for Truman by Department of Army, March 1952.
- 0354 **Situation Reports (481–495).** 1952. 118pp.  
*Major Topic:* Sitreps on Korean War prepared for Truman by Department of Army, March–May 1952.
- 0472 **Situation Reports (496–510).** 1952. 123pp.  
*Major Topic:* Sitreps on Korean War prepared for Truman by Department of Army, May–June 1952.  
[Publisher's Note: Situation reports 511 and 512 were not available.]
- 0595 **Situation Reports (513–525).** 1952. 91pp.  
*Major Topic:* Sitreps on Korean War prepared for Truman by Department of Army, July–August 1952.
- 0686 **Situation Reports (526–540).** 1952. 111pp.  
*Major Topic:* Sitreps on Korean War prepared for Truman by Department of Army, August–October 1952.
- 0797 **Situation Reports (541–555).** 1952. 120pp.  
*Major Topic:* Sitreps on Korean War prepared for Truman by Department of Army, October–November 1952.
- 0917 **Situation Reports (556–569).** 1952–1953. 106pp.  
*Major Topic:* Sitreps on Korean War prepared for Truman by Department of Army, November 1952–January 1953.

#### IV. Publications

- 1023 **“Korea, 1945 to 1948: Report on Political Developments and Economic Resources with Selected Documents.”** 124pp. [67 frames.]  
*Major Topics:* State Department publication on U.S. economic and military aid and other efforts to foster political and economic progress and stability in South Korea; work and resolutions of UN Temporary Commission on Korea; U.S. exchanges with Soviets on Korean issues.
- 1090 **“U.S. Policy in the Korean Conflict, July 1950–February 1951.”** 1951. 51pp. [30 frames].  
*Major Topics:* State Department collection of documents on U.S. and UN response to North Korean and Chinese Communist involvement in Korean War; resolutions considered in UN General Assembly and Security Council on Korean War.

# SUBJECT INDEX

The following index is a guide to the major subjects in *President Harry S Truman's Office Files, 1945–1953, Part 4: Korean War Files*. Since all documents refer to South Korea, the Korean War, and/or its antecedents, only references to specific aspects of the war are indexed; these generally involve foreign reactions to developments on the Korean peninsula. Likewise, references to North Korea (the People's Democratic Republic of Korea) have not been indexed when they refer to general military operations.

The first Arabic number after the entry refers to the reel, while the four-digit number following the colon refers to the frame number at which a particular file containing the subject begins. Hence, 3: 0167 directs the researcher to the file that begins at Frame 0167 of Reel 3. By referring to the Reel Index that constitutes the initial segment of this guide, the researcher will find the main entry for the subject.

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## **Anderson, Vernice**

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## **Bradley, Omar N.**

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# **PRESIDENT HARRY S TRUMAN'S OFFICE FILES**

## **Part 5: Truman Diaries and Handwritten Notes Files**

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# SCOPE AND CONTENT NOTE

UPA's micropublication, *President Harry S Truman's Office Files, 1945–1953*, is drawn from the President's Secretary's File at the Harry S Truman Presidential Library. The President's Secretary's File constitutes one of the many primary groupings of files in the Presidential Papers of Harry S Truman. Some of the others include: White House Central Files, Confidential File, Permanent File, and the Official File. The President's Secretary's File was originally a set of working files compiled and maintained by President Truman's personal secretary, Rose A. Conway. These files were kept in Mrs. Conway's office, just outside the White House Oval Office. These files contain material which, because of its personal or confidential nature, the President wished to retain in files under his immediate control for security and ready-reference. The material in these files includes official and personal correspondence, diaries, telegrams, memoranda, reports, appointment files, speech files, political files, legislative files, and press materials. These files reflect the various daily activities, the formulation and execution of policies, and the crises affecting the president and his administration.

The President's Secretary's File is divided into twenty-eight series. UPA's micropublication focuses on: Political File; General [Correspondence] File; Subject File; various Korean War files; and the Diaries and "Longhand Notes" Files. The series comprising *Part 5* of UPA's micropublication entitled *President Harry S Truman's Office Files, 1945–1953* are described below.

## ***Part 5: Truman Diaries and Handwritten Notes Files***

*Part 5: Truman Diaries and Handwritten Notes Files* consists of two small series from the President's Secretary's File. They are the Diaries and the "Longhand Notes" File. These two series consist of handwritten impressions, feelings, and concerns of the President. They provide a unique personal view of Harry S Truman during his early years of public service and presidential office. The Diaries comprise box 278 and the "Longhand Notes" File comprises boxes 333–334.

### **Diaries**

These soft-bound daily diaries exist only for 1949 and 1951–1953. Entries within each diary are scattered and represent only a few months out of each year.

### **"Longhand Notes" File**

These handwritten notes provide researchers with a personal approach to Harry S Truman's private and presidential concerns and impressions. These notes highlight First Family as well as presidential activities.

# SOURCE NOTE

The documents reproduced in this publication are from the papers of Harry S Truman in the custody of the Harry S Truman Library, National Archives and Records Administration. Former President Truman donated his literary rights in these documents to the public.

# EDITORIAL NOTE

UPA's *President Harry S Truman's Office Files, 1945–1953* consists of selected series from the President's Secretary's File and has been published in five distinct parts. They are: *Part 1: Political File*; *Part 2: Correspondence File*; *Part 3: Subject File*; *Part 4: Korean War Files*; and *Part 5: Truman Diaries and Handwritten Notes Files*. Each part of UPA's micropublication corresponds to selected individual series within the President's Secretary's File.

***Part 5: Truman Diaries and Handwritten Notes Files***

*Part 5: Truman Diaries and Handwritten Notes Files* of UPA's micropublication consists of the relevant series of the Harry S Truman Library's President's Secretary's File. These series include the Diaries and the "Longhand Notes" File. These series have been filmed in their entirety. UPA has microfilmed all folders and materials as they are arranged at the Truman Library. The "Longhand Notes" File is arranged by folders in chronological order.

# REEL INDEX

Entries in this index refer to specific folders within the *President Harry S Truman's Office Files 1945–1953, Part 5: Truman Diaries and Handwritten Notes Files*. These folders are typically a grouping of handwritten diary entries or personal memos that deal with Truman's life and political career. Many of the memos also express his views on major historical figures, both past and contemporary. In the interest of accessing material within the folders, this index identifies the major items under the category of *Major Topics*. The four-digit number on the far left is the frame number where the material for a particular file folder begins.

## Reel 1

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### Diaries

- 0001 **Diaries—Archivist's Note.** 1985. 2pp.  
*Major Topic:* Diary entries for years 1949 and 1951–1953.
- 0003 **Diaries—1949.** 14pp.  
*Major Topics:* Churchill dines at Blair House; renovation of White House; Margaret Truman's singing career and White House visits; Truman administration's farm plan; relations with 81st Congress.
- 0017 **Diaries—1951.** 15pp.  
*Major Topics:* Assessment of MacArthur and necessity for his dismissal; signature of Philippine mutual defense treaty; Margaret Truman's White House visits.
- 0032 **Diaries—1952.** 4pp.  
*Major Topic:* Assessment of King George VI.
- 0036 **Diaries—1953.** 9pp.  
*Major Topics:* Inauguration of President Eisenhower; Truman family's return to Independence, Missouri.

### Longhand Personal Memos

- 0045 **Longhand Personal Memos—1945.** 128pp.  
*Major Topics:* Views on Federal Bureau of Investigation and role of judiciary; peace settlement and cooperation with Soviet Union; decision to send Harry Hopkins to Moscow and Joseph Davies to London prior to Potsdam Conference; religious beliefs, family ties, and preferences for relaxation; plans for invasion of Japan; meeting with King George VI.
- 0173 **Longhand Personal Memos—1946.** 85pp.  
*Major Topics:* Memo criticizing Secretary of State Byrnes for failing to keep him fully informed and enunciating a "hard line" response to Soviet actions in Iran and eastern Europe; controversy with Commerce Secretary Wallace over speech calling for friendship with Soviets; assessment of Franklin Roosevelt and U.S. contribution to winning World War II; assessment of John L. Lewis and 1946 coal strike; Harold L. Ickes's opposition to Edwin W. Pauley's nomination as undersecretary of navy.
- 0258 **Longhand Personal Memos—1947.** 36pp.  
*Major Topics:* Truman's interest in cooperation with Republican congressional leaders; potential rivals in 1948 presidential election.

- 0294 **Longhand Personal Memos—1948.** 31pp.  
*Major Topics:* Truman's interest in public health stemming from National Guard and Jackson County experiences; recommendations for national health program; letter on public opinion polling; account of Election Day 1948.
- 0325 **Longhand Personal Memos—1949.** 18pp.  
*Major Topic:* Presidential expenses and salary.
- 0343 **Longhand Personal Memos—1950.** 38pp.  
*Major Topics:* Memos of April 16, 1950, on decision not to seek re-election and of May 8, 1950, citing Adlai Stevenson as potential candidate; decision to dismiss Defense Secretary Louis Johnson; Truman's thoughts on contact with public after assassination attempt; Truman's efforts to "save" MacArthur from consequences of his own unwise public statements; Truman's complaint about unfavorable review of Margaret Truman's Washington concert, December 1950.
- 0381 **Longhand Personal Memos—1951.** 32pp.  
*Major Topics:* Truman's views on Indian prime minister Jawaharlal Nehru; motivation in releasing portions of his diary and private papers to William Hillman for 1952 book *Mr. President*; Chief Justice Fred Vinson as potential Democratic candidate for president; weekend cruise on *Williamsburg* yacht; Truman's view on need for self-censorship of press on national security items; Truman stresses his actions to end irregularities in Internal Revenue Service.
- 0413 **Longhand Personal Memos—1952 (Folder 1).** 112pp.  
*Major Topics:* Communist stalling on Korean armistice negotiations; history and renovation of White House; typical White House day; Adlai Stevenson urged to seek Democratic presidential nomination; typical state visit: Queen Juliana of the Netherlands; qualifications of ambassadors and organization of White House staff.

## Reel 2

### Longhand Personal Memos cont.

- 0001 **Longhand Personal Memos—1952 (Folder 1) cont.** 58pp.  
*Major Topics:* Results of 1952 presidential election; assessments of Adlai Stevenson and Estes Kefauver; Truman's self-assessment.
- 0059 **Longhand Personal Memos—1952 (Folder 2).** 199pp.  
*Major Topics:* Truman on his health, weight, and diet; Churchill's 1952 visit to Washington; assessments of William O. Douglas, Alben Barkley, Adlai Stevenson, and Eisenhower as politicians; 1952 updating of 1950 private memo on decision not to seek re-election; views on Democratic party, political role of U.S. press, bipartisan foreign policy, and success of his containment policy in preventing further Soviet expansion; religious beliefs; Truman entertained by Ronald Reagan on visit to Missouri; 1952 candidates for Democratic nomination and account of how Stevenson was nominated; transition following 1952 election and meetings with Eisenhower; Truman on MacArthur's dismissal.
- 0258 **Longhand Personal Memos—1953.** 49pp.  
*Major Topics:* Appointment of Fred Vinson as Chief Justice after consultation with former justices Charles Evans Hughes and Owen J. Roberts; Truman on his return to Independence, Missouri, and his private life there, including meeting the public on his walks.
- 0307 **Longhand Personal Memos—1954.** 68pp.  
*Major Topics:* Drafts for Truman's memoirs on Potsdam Conference and other topics; ethics, politics, and Truman's own career; World War I and Truman's role as captain in army field artillery.
- 0375 **Longhand Personal Memos—1955.** 14pp.

- 0389 **Longhand Notes—Undated** [1952]. 359pp.  
*Major Topics:* Truman's early memories including meeting Bess Wallace, World War I experiences, political career including offices in Jackson County and relations with the Pendergast machine; memo protesting Stevenson's acceptance of Republican charges of "a mess in Washington"; Truman protests Senate refusal to confirm appointments; Truman favors twelve-year limit on presidential and congressional service; capsule assessments of cabinet officers, White House staff, and primary responsibilities of each post; accounts by Truman and Edwin W. Pauley of Truman's nomination as vice-president and of presidential election of 1944; Pauley's reports on Soviet behavior during negotiations, with anecdotes on Stalin and Molotov; Pauley on Soviet policy on reparations, especially in North Korea.
- 0748 **Longhand Notes—County Judge.** 1930–1934. 96pp.  
*Major Topics:* Boyhood memories including meeting Bess Wallace, World War I experiences, and early political career in Jackson County offices; relations with the Pendergast machine and character sketches of local politicians.

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- **Map Room Messages of President Truman**
- **Official Conversations and Meetings of Dean Acheson**
- **Potsdam Conference Documents**
- **President Harry S Truman's Office Files, 1945–1953**
- **President Truman's Committee on Civil Rights**

## **Other Presidents' Office Files**

- **President Dwight D. Eisenhower's Office Files, 1953–1961**
- **President Franklin D. Roosevelt's Office Files, 1933–1945**
- **President John F. Kennedy's Office Files, 1961–1963**