

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 1:
Political File**

UNIVERSITY PUBLICATIONS OF AMERICA

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**Part 1:
Political File**

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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 the 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."

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 education 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?" The document 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 23-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, the reports 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 encompassed his disappointment with his "inordinately ambitious" secretary of defense, Louis Johnson, whom he fired on September 11, 1950, the day he wrote the note; his 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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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. Because of their personal or confidential nature, the president wished to retain these 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; Correspondence File; Subject File; Korean War files; and the Truman Diaries and Handwritten Notes Files. *Part 1* of UPA's micropublication series entitled *President Harry S Truman's Office Files, 1945–1953* is described below.

Part 1: Political File

Part 1: Political File highlights many aspects of President Truman's and his administration's political life from 1945–1953. This part comprises the Political File of the President's Secretary's File, boxes 54–61. This file includes letters, memoranda, reports, clippings, analyses of the presidential and congressional campaigns of 1948 and 1952, activities of the Democratic National Committee and its branches, various state elections, and Truman's decision not to run in the 1952 presidential campaign. In addition, there are materials on Democratic activities in various states, such as California, Colorado, Kansas, Missouri, and New York. The materials relating to political speeches and trips include Jefferson-Jackson Day dinners and Truman's 1948 western trip. This file also includes political commentaries, forecasts, strategies, and platforms. These materials contain a large body of correspondence about and between the president and various political figures, such as Frank E. McKinney, India Edwards, Adlai Stevenson, Estes Kefauver, and Henry A. Wallace.

This series is arranged alphabetically by topic, name of correspondent, name of person discussed in the correspondence, department, agency or organization, or state. The material in each folder is generally arranged in reverse chronological order.

SOURCE AND EDITORIAL 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.

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 1: Political File

Part 1: Political File of UPA's micropublication of the Harry S Truman President's Secretary's File has been filmed in its entirety. UPA has microfilmed all folders as they are arranged at the Truman Library. The folders in this file are arranged alphabetically by subject and/or correspondent. In some cases, a subject and/or correspondent will have more than one folder, and additional folders are then arranged in chronological order and/or in alphabetical order by specific subject. The documents in each folder are arranged in reverse chronological order. 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.

REEL INDEX

Entries in this index refer to specific folders within *President Harry S Truman's Office Files, 1945–1953, Part 1: Political File*. These folders are typically a grouping of documents on political topics that were submitted to President Truman, as well as those generated by him. In the interest of accessing material within the folders, this index identifies the major substantive issues, reports, and other documents under the category of *Major Topics*. Individuals who wrote reports, letters, or other documents so indexed are identified as *Principal Correspondents*. The four-digit number on the far left is the frame number where the material for a particular folder begins. President Harry S Truman is referred to only as Truman throughout this index.

Reel 1

Alabama–Campaign Data

Frame #

- 0001 **General.** 1945–1948. 156pp.
Major Topics: Presidential elections of 1944 and 1948; *This Is the Record*, 1944 Democratic Senatorial Campaign Committee pamphlet comparing voting records of both parties' Senate leaders; press comment on Truman and his work methods; 1946 congressional election; Truman's correspondence.
- 0157 **Alabama.** 1946–1948. 11pp.
Major Topic: Political developments in Alabama, 1946–1948.
- 0168 **Anderson, Clinton P.** 1948–1952. 293pp.
Major Topics: 1950 congressional election including Democratic booklets criticizing Republican leaders and policies; *How to Use Radio and Television*, Democratic National Committee booklet; *The Truth about Korea*, booklet of Democratic Senatorial Campaign Committee; presidential election of 1948; "Let's Look at the 1950 Senate Elections," article by Senator Anderson.
Principal Correspondent: Clinton P. Anderson.
- 0461 **Arizona.** 1948. 8pp.
Major Topic: Political developments in Arizona, 1948.
Principal Correspondent: Frank Hodges.
- 0469 **Arkansas.** 1948–1951. 27pp.
Major Topics: Political developments in Arkansas, 1948–1951; civil rights.
Principal Correspondent: John E. Buxton.
- 0496 **Barkley, Alben W.** 1948. 4pp.
Major Topic: Presidential election of 1948: Barkley's speaking schedule.
- 0500 **Booklets.** 1948–1950. 78pp.
- 0578 **Boyle, William M.** 1950–1952. 91pp.
Major Topics: Boyle's service as chairman of Democratic National Committee, 1949–1951; allegations that Boyle assisted American Lithofold Corporation to obtain government loan; administration policy to farm cooperatives and taxing their income.
Principal Correspondent: William M. Boyle, Jr.
- 0669 **Bray, William.** 1952. 4pp.
- 0673 **Budget—Democratic National Committee for 1952.** 13pp.
Major Topic: Democratic National Committee 1952 budget.

- 0686 **Bulletins.** 1951. 5pp.
Major Topic: Democratic National Committee supports Truman's dismissal of MacArthur.
Principal Correspondent: William M. Boyle, Jr.
- 0691 **C.** 1950. 4pp.
- 0695 **Cabinet Members—Correspondence re President's Decision [not] to Seek Reelection in 1952.** 7pp.
Major Topic: Letters from Commerce Secretary Charles Sawyer and Justice Sherman Minton commending Truman's decision to retire.
Principal Correspondents: Sherman Minton; Charles Sawyer.
- 0702 **California.** 1946–1952. 185pp.
Major Topics: Political developments in California, 1946–1952, including 1946 elections for governor and Congress; Richard M. Nixon's 1946 congressional race; James Roosevelt as state Democratic chairman and 1948 nominee for governor; California support of Truman in 1948 and 1952.
Principal Correspondents: James Roosevelt; James C. Sheppard.
- 0887 **California—James Roosevelt.** 1948. 27pp.
Major Topic: Roosevelt's interest in Dwight D. Eisenhower as Democratic nominee prior to 1948 Democratic National Convention.
Principal Correspondent: James C. Sheppard.
- 0914 **Campaign—General.** 1948–1950. 8pp.
Major Topic: Estimates of size of crowds who heard Truman speak in 1948 campaign.
- 0922 **Campaign Data—Material Received from Frank Parks.** 1950–1952. 78pp.
Major Topics: Documents and clippings on Richard Nixon: 1952 report alleges inaccuracies in Nixon's 1950 campaign expense statements; lists of contributors to Nixon's 1950 Senate campaign.

Reel 2

Campaign Data cont.—Democratic National Committee

- 0001 **Campaign Data—Material Received from Frank Parks cont.** 1950–1952. 104pp.
Major Topic: Documents and clippings on Richard Nixon: lists of contributors to Nixon's 1950 Senate campaign.
- 0105 **Campaign—1952.** 37pp.
Major Topics: Congressional statements on reorganization of Internal Revenue Service and national debt management; letters urging Truman to run in 1952; plans for restructuring Democratic National Committee.
Principal Correspondents: Samuel W. Yorty; J. M. Combs; Herbert H. Lehman; John W. McCormack; Wilbur D. Mills.
- 0142 **Campaign Speeches—1952.** 62pp.
Major Topics: Immigration and Naturalization Service rebuts charges of inhumane treatment; Postmaster General Jesse M. Donaldson on postal deficit and other management problems; report of postal advisory board.
Principal Correspondents: Argyle R. Mackey; Jesse M. Donaldson.
- 0204 **Candidate—Requests That the President Accept the Nomination—1952.** 94pp.
Major Topics: Excerpts from citizens' letters supporting or opposing Truman; statistical analysis of correspondence on 1952 election; Franklin D. Roosevelt, Jr., proposes senatorial seats for ex-presidents; Millard Tydings urges Truman to run in 1952.
Principal Correspondents: Franklin D. Roosevelt, Jr.; Millard E. Tydings.
- 0298 **Circular Letters.** 1947–1950. 13pp.
Major Topics: *Capital Comment*, Democratic National Committee newsletter; Democratic criticism of Republican leaders and policies.

- 0311 **Clippings—General.** 1949. 50pp.
Major Topics: Presidential election of 1948: press coverage and comment; Zechariah Chaffee on House Committee on Un-American Activities and pumpkin papers; Truman's 1949 State of the Union Address: text and press comment.
Principal Correspondent: Zechariah Chaffee.
- 0361 **Clippings—Western Trip, 1948.** 39pp.
 0400 **Colorado.** 1946–1952. 90pp.
Major Topic: Political developments and press comments in Colorado, 1946–1952.
Principal Correspondents: Maple T. Harl; Alphonse P. Ardourel; Scott W. Lucas.
- 0490 **Colored.** 1946–1950. 7pp.
Major Topic: Black vote in federal elections, 1946–1950.
- 0497 **Congratulations.** 1948. 105pp.
Major Topic: Truman's replies [incoming letters not filmed] to congratulatory messages on 1948 nomination and election.
- 0602 **Connecticut.** 1946–1952. 50pp.
Major Topic: Political developments in Connecticut, 1946–1952.
Principal Correspondents: Chester Bowles; William Benton.
- 0652 **Contributions.** 1946–1950. 103pp.
Major Topics: Truman's correspondence with major campaign contributors; allocation of funds to Democratic candidates in 1948 and 1950; lists of contributors to various campaigns.
Principal Correspondents: George Killion; Abram I. Elkus.
- 0755 **Convention (National) 1952.** 72pp.
Major Topics: Democratic party 1952 platform and convention agenda; state laws dealing with presidential primaries; Democratic convention's resolution of appreciation to Truman.
- 0827 **Correspondence re President's Decision Not to Seek the Nomination—1952.** 3pp.
 0830 **D.** 1948–1952. 28pp.
Major Topics: Democratic attacks on Thomas E. Dewey; Christian Nationalist Crusade propaganda favoring segregation; criticism of John Foster Dulles's legal ethics.
Principal Correspondents: William P. Lane; Herbert B. Maw.
- 0858 **Democratic Digest.** 1948–1951. 93pp.
Major Topics: *Democratic Digest*, monthly newsletter of Democratic National Committee; Democratic criticism of Republican leaders and policies.
- 0951 **Democratic National Committee—General.** 1952. 38pp.
Major Topic: Democratic state chairmen and members of National Committee.
- 0989 **Democratic National Committee—Personal.** 1948–1952. 51pp.
Major Topics: List of prominent Democrats by states; Truman's correspondence on Democratic fund raising in 1948.
Principal Correspondents: Joseph E. Davies; Bernard M. Baruch.

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Democratic National Committee cont.—L

- 0001 **Democratic National Committee—Report: Contributions as of October 12, 1946.** 60pp.
Major Topic: Contributions to Democratic senatorial and congressional candidates for 1946 election by states.
- 0061 **Denver Conference—May, 1951.** 25pp.
Major Topics: Speech of National Chairman, William Boyle; conference schedule.
Principal Correspondent: William M. Boyle, Jr.
- 0086 **District of Columbia.** 1948. 3pp.

- 0089 **E.** 1948. 4pp.
 0093 **Edwards, India.** 1949–1952. 57pp.
Major Topics: Truman's correspondence with India Edwards, vice-chairman of Democratic National Committee; 1952 campaign issues and strategy; public housing programs; role of women in Democratic party and federal government.
Principal Correspondent: India Edwards.
- 0150 **Eisenhower, Dwight D.** 1952. 10pp.
 0160 **Election Commentary.** 1946–1948. 50pp.
Major Topics: Manual for the 1948 Democratic convention; 1948 Democratic platform; press comment on 1946 congressional election.
- 0210 **Election Forecasts.** 1948. 12pp.
Major Topic: 1948 presidential election: predictions of electoral vote.
- 0222 **Election—General [1949 state results].** 1949. 17pp.
Major Topic: Election results in Michigan, Missouri, and Wisconsin, 1949.
Principal Correspondents: William M. Boyle, Jr.; Hugh Scott.
- 0239 **Executive Committee.** n.d. 2pp.
 0241 **Farmers, Republican Attitude toward, 1920–1960.** 1952 [–1960]. 122pp.
Major Topics: Republican administrations' farm policies; parity; Dwight D. Eisenhower; Ezra Taft Benson; Democratic criticism of Republican leaders and policies; comparative analysis of 1952 platforms on agricultural issues.
- 0363 **Finance.** 1949–1952. 70pp.
Major Topics: Truman's correspondence with Democratic campaign contributors; James A. Farley's 1952 speech supporting Adlai Stevenson; 1949 Inaugural Committee financial report.
Principal Correspondents: James A. Farley; Melvin D. Hildreth.
- 0433 **Florida.** 1948–1952. 14pp.
Major Topic: Truman's correspondence with and views on Claude Pepper.
Principal Correspondent: Claude Pepper.
- 0447 **Foreign.** 1948. 5pp.
Major Topic: Australian foreign minister H. V. Evatt praises Truman.
Principal Correspondent: H. V. Evatt.
- 0452 **Fritchey, Clayton.** 1952. 3pp.
 0455 **G.** 1950–1952. 16pp.
 0471 **Georgia.** 1948–1949. 22pp.
Major Topic: Political developments in Georgia, 1948–1949.
Principal Correspondent: Roger L. Simmons.
- 0493 **Gridiron Dinner, May 13, 1950.** 4pp.
 0497 **H.** 1947–1952. 14pp.
Major Topic: Truman's correspondence with Robert E. Hannegan as chairman, Democratic National Committee.
Principal Correspondent: Robert E. Hannegan.
- 0511 **Harriman, W. Averell.** 1952. 4pp.
 0515 **Idaho.** 1948. 10pp.
Major Topic: Political developments in Idaho, 1948.
- 0525 **Illinois.** 1947–1952. 52pp.
Major Topics: Political developments in Illinois, 1947–1952; Truman's relations with Adlai Stevenson.
Principal Correspondent: Adlai Stevenson.
- 0577 **Illinois—Stevenson, Adlai.** 1949–1952. 53pp.
Major Topics: Biographic sketches of Adlai Stevenson; Stevenson's deposition on Alger Hiss; Stevenson's record as governor of Illinois; Stevenson on McCarthyism and foreign policy issues.
Principal Correspondents: Oliver Pilat; Adlai Stevenson.

- 0630 **Indiana.** 1947–1952. 59pp.
Major Topics: Political developments in Indiana, 1947–1952; Frank M. McHale disputes charges of influence peddling by New York Herald Tribune.
Principal Correspondents: Frank M. McHale; Pleas E. Greenlee.
- 0689 **Iowa.** 1948–1952. 36pp.
Major Topics: Political developments in Iowa, 1948–1952; Truman urges Democrats to support liberal programs; resolutions adopted at Democratic Midwest Conference, 1948.
Principal Correspondent: Jake More.
- 0725 **Iowa Trip—1952.** 8pp.
- 0733 **Jefferson-Jackson Day Dinners.** 1951–1952. 5pp.
- 0737 **Jefferson-Jackson Day Dinners (A–K).** 1949–1951. 34pp.
Major Topic: California and Colorado dinners.
- 0773 **Jefferson-Jackson Day Dinners (L–R).** 1949–1951. 22pp.
Major Topic: Missouri dinners.
Principal Correspondent: Michael J. Galvin.
- 0795 **Jefferson-Jackson Day Dinners (S–XYZ).** 1949. 3pp.
- 0798 **Johnson, Louis.** 1948–1949. 15pp.
Major Topic: Inaugural arrangements, 1949.
Principal Correspondents: Louis Johnson; Carter Barron.
- 0813 **K.** 1948–1952. 23pp.
Major Topics: *Kiplinger Washington Letter* predicts 1948 Dewey victory; Democratic Senatorial Campaign Committee pamphlet on lack of Senate Republican support for Truman's foreign policies "strengthening free nations against Communist aggression."
- 0836 **Kansas.** 1946–1952. 84pp.
Major Topics: Political developments in Kansas, 1948–1952; federal rent control program; Truman's correspondence with Frank Hodges and Harry H. Woodring on Kansas politics.
Principal Correspondents: Frank Hodges; Tighe E. Woods; Harry H. Woodring.
- 0920 **Kefauver, Estes.** 1952. 15pp.
Major Topic: Estes Kefauver urges 1952 Democratic Convention to seat only delegations pledging support to Democratic nominee.
Principal Correspondent: Estes Kefauver.
- 0935 **Kentucky.** 1948–1953. 38pp.
Major Topics: Kentucky delegations in the Democratic and Republican national conventions, 1952; Alben Barkley's presidential bid, 1952.
Principal Correspondent: Jasper B. Shannon.
- 0973 **Kirwan, Michael J.** 1950. 15pp.
Major Topic: *Democratic Digest* attacks Republican candidates and policies in 1950 congressional election.
Principal Correspondents: Michael J. Kirwan; Helen Gahagan Douglas.
- 0988 **L.** 1948. 3pp.

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List of Gifts—Missouri

- 0001 **List of Gifts—1948.** 182pp.
Major Topics: List of gifts received by the Truman family during 1948 campaign trips; Truman's letters acknowledging gifts.
- 0183 **List of Gifts—1952.** 64pp.
Major Topic: Margaret Truman acknowledges gifts received during 1952 campaign trips.
Principal Correspondent: Margaret Truman.

- 0247 **M.** 1948–1949. 31pp.
Major Topic: Role of Victor R. Messall in Truman's 1948 campaign.
Principal Correspondent: Victor R. Messall.
- 0278 **McKinney, Frank E.—Chairman of the Democratic National Committee.** 1951–1952. 36pp.
Major Topics: Frank E. McKinney's work as chairman of Democratic National Committee, 1951–1952; draft constitution of Democratic party.
Principal Correspondent: Frank E. McKinney.
- 0314 **McKinney, Frank E.—Meetings.** 1952. 25pp.
Major Topic: Drew Pearson's charges on Frank E. McKinney's expense account and Democratic party rebuttal.
Principal Correspondents: Drew Pearson; Frank E. McKinney.
- 0339 **McKinney, Frank E.—Press Conferences.** 1952. 43pp.
Major Topics: Frank E. McKinney's final report as national chairman, Democratic National Committee; presidential election of 1952.
Principal Correspondent: Frank E. McKinney.
- 0382 **Maine.** 1946–1950. 30pp.
Major Topic: Political developments in Maine, 1946–1950.
- 0413 **Maryland.** 1948–1952. 18pp.
Major Topic: Political developments in Maryland, 1948–1950.
- 0431 **Massachusetts.** 1946–1952. 24pp.
Major Topic: Political developments in Massachusetts, 1946–1948.
- 0455 **Meetings—Confidential.** 1948. 3pp.
- 0458 **Michigan.** 1946–1952. 36pp.
Major Topic: Political developments in Michigan, 1946–1948.
Principal Correspondent: G. Mennen Williams.
- 0494 **Minnesota.** 1946–1952. 59pp.
Major Topics: Political developments in Minnesota, 1946–1952; Truman for President Club formed in Minnesota, 1948.
Principal Correspondent: Hubert H. Humphrey.
- 0553 **Miscellaneous—M.** 1949. 5pp.
- 0557 **Mississippi.** 1948–1952. 36pp.
Major Topics: Political developments in Mississippi, 1948–1952; Governor Hugh White's address to States Rights Convention, 1952; factional differences among Mississippi Democrats and controversy over national committeeman's post.
Principal Correspondent: Hugh White.
- 0594 **Missouri (Folder 1).** 1946–1952. 191pp.
Major Topics: Political developments in Missouri, 1946–1952; Truman's views on McCarthy and 1950 congressional election results.
- 0785 **Missouri (Folder 2).** 1948–1949. 120pp.
Major Topics: Political developments in Missouri, 1948–1949; Democratic primary campaigns in Missouri: Truman's refusal to endorse local candidates.
- 0905 **Missouri (Folder 3).** 1946–1947. 90pp.
Major Topics: Political developments in Missouri, 1940–1947; Phil Graves's work for Truman in 1940 senatorial campaign; Republican fund-raising efforts in 1946.
Principal Correspondents: John L. Scott; James V. Conran.

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Missouri cont.—North Carolina

- 0001 **Missouri (Folder 3 cont.).** 1946. 55pp.
Major Topic: Political developments in Missouri, 1946.
Principal Correspondent: Clarence Cannon.

- 0056 **Missouri—Allison, Emory W.** 1947–1950. 32pp.
Major Topic: Emory W. Allison's 1950 campaign for Democratic senatorial nomination.
Principal Correspondent: Emory W. Allison.
- 0088 **Missouri—Brandon, Dr. W. L.** 1947–1948. 10pp.
Major Topic: Political developments in Missouri, 1947–1948.
Principal Correspondent: W. L. Brandon.
- 0098 **Missouri—Burrus, Rufus.** 1947–1950. 10pp.
- 0108 **Missouri—Collet, John C.** 1948. 6pp.
- 0114 **Missouri—Congressional Districts.** 1946–1951. 58pp.
Major Topic: Missouri districts redrawn following 1950 census: maps, population and past voting figures.
- 0172 **Missouri—Contributions.** 1946. 27pp.
Major Topic: Contributions to and disbursements of Jackson County Republican Committee in 1946 election.
- 0199 **Missouri—Delegates to 1948 Democratic National Convention.** 1948. 19pp.
Major Topic: Missouri State Democratic Convention selects National Convention delegates and presidential electors, 1948.
- 0218 **Missouri—Duncan, Richard M.** 1946–1948. 9pp.
- 0227 **Missouri—Easley, Harry.** 1948–1950. 10pp.
Major Topic: Emory W. Allison's 1950 campaign for Democratic senatorial nomination.
Principal Correspondent: Harry Easley.
- 0237 **Missouri—Evans, Tom L.** 1948–1949. 15pp.
- 0252 **Missouri—Finnegan, James P.** 1950. 6pp.
- 0258 **Missouri—Gage, John B.** 1950. 3pp.
- 0261 **Missouri—Harper, Roy W.** 1945–1951. 51pp.
Major Topics: Emory W. Allison's 1950 campaign for Democratic senatorial nomination; Truman's correspondence with Roy W. Harper (Missouri state Democratic chairman, 1946) on Democratic party issues and Republican efforts to elect congressional candidates in 1946.
Principal Correspondent: Roy W. Harper.
- 0312 **Missouri—Hendren, John N.** 1949. 11pp.
Major Topics: John N. Hendren's report as Democratic state chairman and correspondence with Truman on Missouri politics.
Principal Correspondent: John N. Hendren.
- 0323 **Missouri—Huttig, Charles M.** 1950. 6pp.
- 0329 **Missouri—Independence (City of).** 1948. 8pp.
- 0337 **Missouri—Kansas City.** 1948–1951. 24pp.
- 0361 **Missouri—Nacy, Richard R.** 1948–1950. 13pp.
- 0374 **Missouri—Nangle, John J.** 1948–1952. 25pp.
Major Topic: Truman's correspondence with John J. Nangle as Democratic national committeeman on 1948 and 1950 elections in Missouri.
Principal Correspondent: John J. Nangle.
- 0399 **Missouri—Senatorial Campaign, 1950.** 1949. 6pp.
- 0405 **Missouri—Shinn, Charles L.** 1950. 5pp.
- 0410 **Missouri—Smith, Bryce B.** 1946–1948. 12pp.
Major Topic: Truman's reaction to Republican congressional victories in 1946.
- 0422 **Missouri—Smith, Forrest.** 1947–1950. 25pp.
Major Topics: Truman's correspondence with Governor Forrest Smith on Missouri politics including Emory W. Allison's rivalry with Thomas Hennings for 1950 Democratic senatorial nomination.
Principal Correspondent: Forrest Smith.

- 0447 **Missouri—Smith, Mrs. Schuyler [Louise Grant Smith].** 1946–1950. 32pp.
Major Topics: Truman's correspondence with Louise Grant Smith on Missouri politics; Harry and Bess Truman's alignment with Roosevelt administration prior to 1944.
Principal Correspondent: Louise Grant Smith.
- 0479 **Missouri—Springfield (City of).** 1951. 4pp.
- 0483 **Missouri—Thompson, Fred A.** 1950. 6pp.
Major Topic: Truman's correspondence with Fred A. Thompson on Missouri politics including Emory W. Allison's rivalry with Thomas Hennings for 1950 Democratic senatorial nomination.
Principal Correspondent: Fred A. Thompson.
- 0489 **Missouri—Van Sant, T. H.** 1950. 16pp.
Major Topics: Harold Stassen's views on Truman; Truman's views on Emory W. Allison's rivalry with Thomas Hennings for 1950 Democratic senatorial nomination.
Principal Correspondent: T. H. Van Sant.
- 0505 **Missouri—Voting Statistics.** 1949–1950. 55pp.
Major Topics: Democratic primary of August 1, 1950: senatorial results; 1950 general election: results for U.S. House by districts.
- 0560 **Missouri—White, Robert M.** 1949–1950. 7pp.
- 0567 **Mitchell, Stephen A.** 1952. 4pp.
Major Topic: Lyndon B. Johnson's statement supporting Adlai Stevenson for president in 1952.
- 0571 **Montana.** 1947–1952. 46pp.
Major Topics: Political developments in Montana, 1948–1952; Truman's correspondence with former senator Burton K. Wheeler.
Principal Correspondents: Burton K. Wheeler; B. R. Albin; James E. Murray; Mike Mansfield.
- 0617 **Nebraska.** 1947–1951. 30pp.
Major Topic: Political developments in Nebraska, 1948–1951.
- 0647 **New Hampshire.** 1952. 4pp.
Major Topic: Truman's decision to allow his name to appear in 1952 New Hampshire presidential primary.
- 0651 **New Jersey.** 1946–1952. 26pp.
Major Topic: Political developments in New Jersey, 1946–1952.
Principal Correspondent: Frank Hague.
- 0677 **New Mexico.** 1948–1951. 9pp.
Major Topics: Political developments in New Mexico, 1948–1951; federal patronage disputes between Senators Clinton Anderson and Dennis Chavez.
Principal Correspondent: Clinton P. Anderson.
- 0686 **New York (Folder 1).** 1945–1952. 125pp.
Major Topics: Political developments in New York, 1945–1952; Thomas E. Dewey as unexpected candidate for governor, 1950; Harold Ickes supports Herbert Lehman's Senate candidacy against John Foster Dulles, 1950; federal patronage; Representative Emanuel Celler stresses importance of Jewish vote and urges Truman to pressure British on admission of Jews to Palestine.
Principal Correspondents: Paul E. Fitzpatrick; Harold L. Ickes; Emanuel Celler.
- 0811 **New York (Folder 2).** 1946–1953. 85pp.
Major Topics: New York in 1952 party conventions and presidential election; public relations plan for New York State Democratic Committee.
Principal Correspondents: Walter Brown; George Daly.
- 0896 **Nomination—States pledged to.** 1952. 2pp.
- 0898 **North Carolina.** 1947–1953. 44pp.
Major Topic: North Carolina developments in 1952 party conventions and presidential election.

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North Dakota–Tennessee

- 0001 **North Dakota.** 1948–1952. 13pp.
Major Topic: Political developments in North Dakota, 1948–1952.
Principal Correspondent: David G. Kelly.
- 0014 **Ohio.** 1947–1952. 85pp.
Major Topics: Political developments in Ohio, 1947–1952; Michael J. Kirwan and James M. Cox attack Republican policies; Truman's whistle stop at Willard, Ohio, 1948.
Principal Correspondents: James M. Cox; Michael J. Kirwan.
- 0099 **Oklahoma.** 1946–1950. 23pp.
Major Topic: Political developments in Oklahoma, 1946–1950.
Principal Correspondent: Robert S. Kerr.
- 0122 **Oregon.** 1946–1952. 5pp.
Major Topics: Political developments in Oregon, 1946–1950; complaints on federal patronage.
- 0127 **P.** 1948–1950. 6pp.
- 0133 **Pennsylvania.** 1946–1952. 35pp.
Major Topic: Political developments in Pennsylvania, 1946–1952.
- 0168 **Polls.** 1945–1952. 55pp.
Major Topics: Polls in 1948 and 1952 presidential elections; public opinion on European Recovery Program (Marshall Plan); Democratic party officials polled on Truman's veto of Taft-Hartley Act.
Principal Correspondent: George Gallup.
- 0223 **Presidential Candidates.** 1948–1950. 7pp.
- 0230 **Primaries.** n.d. 2pp.
- 0232 **Recommendations—National Democratic Committee.** 1948. 8pp.
Major Topic: Women recommended for senior federal posts.
Principal Correspondent: India Edwards.
- 0240 **Reports—President's 1952 Trips.** 45pp.
Major Topics: Political developments in Iowa, Minnesota, Missouri, West Virginia, Indiana, South Carolina, Wisconsin, and Nevada, 1952; Republican attacks on Truman in 1952.
- 0285 **Reports—Senate Contests, 1944–1946.** 1946. 2pp.
- 0287 **Republican Party—Statement by President Truman on.** 1952. 4pp.
Major Topic: Truman challenges Dwight D. Eisenhower to clarify Republican position on immigration law and veto of McCarran Act.
- 0291 **Research.** 1952. 16pp.
Major Topic: Analysis of voting in presidential elections, 1932–1948.
- 0305 **Returns, Election.** 1944. 3pp.
- 0308 **Russell, Richard B.** 1952. 5pp.
Major Topic: Voting record against Truman's proposals, 1947–1952.
- 0313 **S.** 1950. 5pp.
Major Topic: James E. Webb proposes Truman cooperate with conservative Democrats on foreign and defense issues.
Principal Correspondent: James E. Webb.
- 0318 **Services Offered.** 1948. 6pp.
Major Topic: Republican reaction to Truman's call for special session of Congress in 1948.

- 0324 **Slaughter, Roger.** 1946. 52pp.
Major Topic: Representative Roger C. Slaughter defeated in Democratic primary, fifth Missouri district, after Truman's endorsement of opponent, Enos A. Axtell.
- 0376 **Slogans.** 1950. 5pp.
- 0381 **South Carolina.** 1948. 5pp.
Major Topic: Judge Waties Waring urges Truman to foster civil rights progress.
Principal Correspondent: J. Waties Waring.
- 0386 **Souvenirs.** 1948. 39pp.
Major Topic: Cartoons from 1948 presidential election.
- 0425 **Speeches—General.** 1948–1951. 18pp.
Major Topics: Senator Joseph C. O'Mahoney on inflation; Senator Scott Lucas on admission of refugees to United States.
Principal Correspondents: Joseph C. O'Mahoney; Scott W. Lucas.
- 0453 **Speeches—1952.** 33pp.
Major Topic: Senator Robert S. Kerr's 1952 campaign speeches.
Principal Correspondent: Robert S. Kerr.
- 0486 **Speeches—Resolution.** n.d. 3pp.
- 0489 **Stevenson, Adlai.** 1952. 3pp.
- 0492 **Strategy—Candidate.** 1948. 4pp.
Major Topic: Truman advised to avoid Catholic as vice-presidential candidate.
Principal Correspondent: Clarence C. Dill.
- 0496 **Strategy—Electoral Votes.** n.d. 3pp.
- 0499 **Strategy—General.** 1948–1950. 27pp.
Major Topic: Truman's advisers offer divergent views on campaign strategy.
- 0526 **Strategy—Newspapers and Magazines.** 1948. 33pp.
Major Topic: Truman's World War I service and views on military policy.
- 0559 **Strategy—Platform, 1948.** 1946–1948. 122pp.
Major Topics: Democratic and Republican platforms compared, 1932–1944; Democratic platform, 1948; Democratic criticism of Republican national ticket, 1948.
- 0682 **Strategy—Platform, 1952.** 1948–1952. 41pp.
Major Topics: Judge Waties Waring urges Truman to foster civil rights progress; Democratic platform, 1952.
Principal Correspondent: J. Waties Waring.
- 0723 **Campaign Strategy—Speech Data.** 1945–1948. 78pp.
Major Topics: Democratic campaign speeches in 1948 presidential election; Truman's anti-inflation program; Truman's advisers offer divergent campaign advice; arrangements for Truman's 1948 nomination; Truman's notes on efforts to seek peace with Soviets.
Principal Correspondents: Leon H. Keyserling; Dudley Field Malone; Phil M. Donnelly; Henri L. Warren.
- 0801 **Campaign Strategy—Suggestions and Comment.** 1948. 13pp.
Major Topics: Truman's advisers offer divergent campaign advice; press and media treatment on Truman's campaign train.
- 0814 **Survey [Trip of Victor Harding to Examine Democratic Prospects in 1950].** 1949. 26pp.
Major Topic: Democratic prospects nationwide after 1949 local elections.
Principal Correspondent: Victor H. Harding.
- 0840 **T.** 1948. 14pp.
Major Topics: Senator Elbert Thomas challenges *New York Times* endorsement of Thomas E. Dewey; Senator James Murray rebuts Senator Robert A. Taft on health insurance "misstatements."
Principal Correspondents: Elbert D. Thomas; James E. Murray.

- 0854 **Taft, Robert A.** 1948–1951. 19pp.
Major Topics: Robert A. Taft congratulates Truman on 1948 election; book reviews and columnists and press comment on Taft's book *A Foreign Policy for Americans*.
Principal Correspondent: Robert A. Taft.
- 0873 **Tennessee.** 1948–1952. 23pp.
Major Topics: Senator Estes Kefauver's 1952 presidential campaign; Kefauver complains about federal patronage.
Principal Correspondent: Estes Kefauver.

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Texas–Wyoming

- 0001 **Texas.** 1946–1952. 148pp.
Major Topics: Political developments in Texas, 1946–1952; Governor Allan Shivers's formation of Texas Democrats for Eisenhower, 1952; Maury Maverick urges Truman to revamp White House staff and fire George C. Marshall as secretary of state.
Principal Correspondents: Harry L. Seay; Henri L. Warren; Maury Maverick.
- 0149 **Truman-Barkley Club.** 1948. 4pp.
- 0153 **Truman, Harry S—Campaign Data.** 1940–1948. 16pp.
Major Topics: Truman's 1940 campaign for senator: financial records; plans for Truman's 1948 nomination.
Principal Correspondent: Wayne Coy.
- 0169 **Truman, Harry S—Western Trip, 1948—General.** 13pp.
- 0182 **Truman, Harry S—Western Trip, 1948—Newspaper and Radio Commentary.** 11pp.
Major Topic: Truman's 1948 campaign.
- 0193 **Truman, Harry S.—Western Trip, 1948—Railroad Data.** 13pp.
- 0206 **Truman, Harry S.—Western Trip, 1948—Speeches, June 4–18.** 119pp.
Major Topic: Truman's 1948 campaign: speeches on Western trip.
- 0325 **Utah.** 1948–1949. 7pp.
Major Topic: Political developments in Utah, 1948–1949.
- 0332 **V.** 1952. 4pp.
- 0335 **Virginia.** 1948–1951. 49pp.
Major Topic: Loyalist Democrats support Truman's 1948 campaign.
- 0384 **Voting Statistics.** 1952. 62pp.
Major Topics: Presidential election of 1952: black vote; Truman's 1948 campaign in eleven southern states.
- 0446 **W.** 1948. 14pp.
- 0460 **Wallace, Henry A.** 1946–1948. 125pp.
Major Topics: Henry A. Wallace's 1948 campaign; Wallace attacks U.S. foreign policies on 1947 European trip: U.S. embassies' reports and analyses of press comment; Truman requests Wallace's resignation as secretary of commerce, 1946: reaction from Truman's advisers and foreign governments reported by U.S. embassies.
- 0585 **Washington [state].** 1947–1948. 14pp.
Major Topics: Political developments in Washington, 1947–1948; Governor Mon Wallgren as possible vice-presidential nominee.
Principal Correspondent: Clarence C. Dill.
- 0599 **West Virginia.** 1948–1952. 38pp.
Major Topics: Political developments in West Virginia, 1948–1952; Truman appeals for support of Adlai Stevenson, 1952; Sam Solins reports on Truman press conference.
Principal Correspondent: Samuel Solins.
- 0637 **Whistle Stop Speeches—1952.** 9pp.
Major Topic: Truman's views on flood control and public power.

- 0646 **Wisconsin.** 1946–1953. 90pp.
 Major Topics: Political developments in Wisconsin, 1946–1952; Wisconsin primary law; Senator William Benton attacks Senator Joseph McCarthy.
 Principal Correspondent: William Benton.
- 0736 **Wyoming.** 1946–1948. 7pp.
 Major Topic: Political developments in Wyoming, 1946–1948.
 Principal Correspondent: Joseph C. O'Mahoney.

CORRESPONDENT INDEX

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