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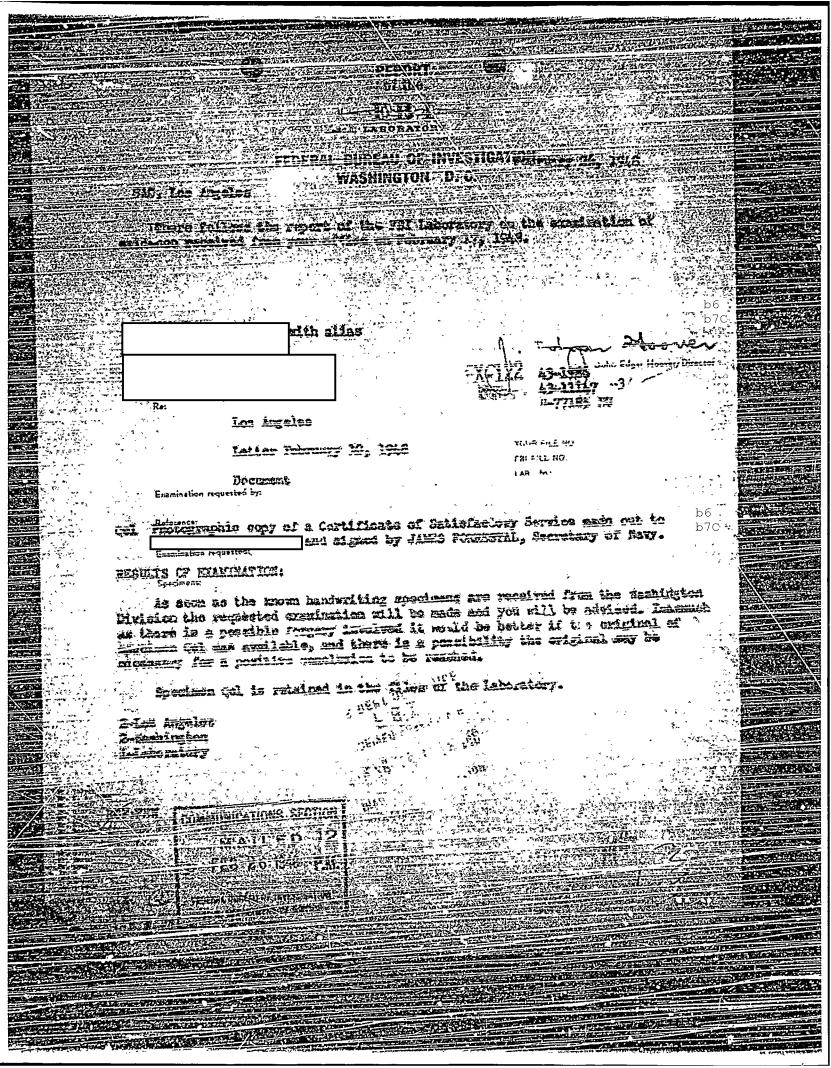
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Letter February IV, 1945

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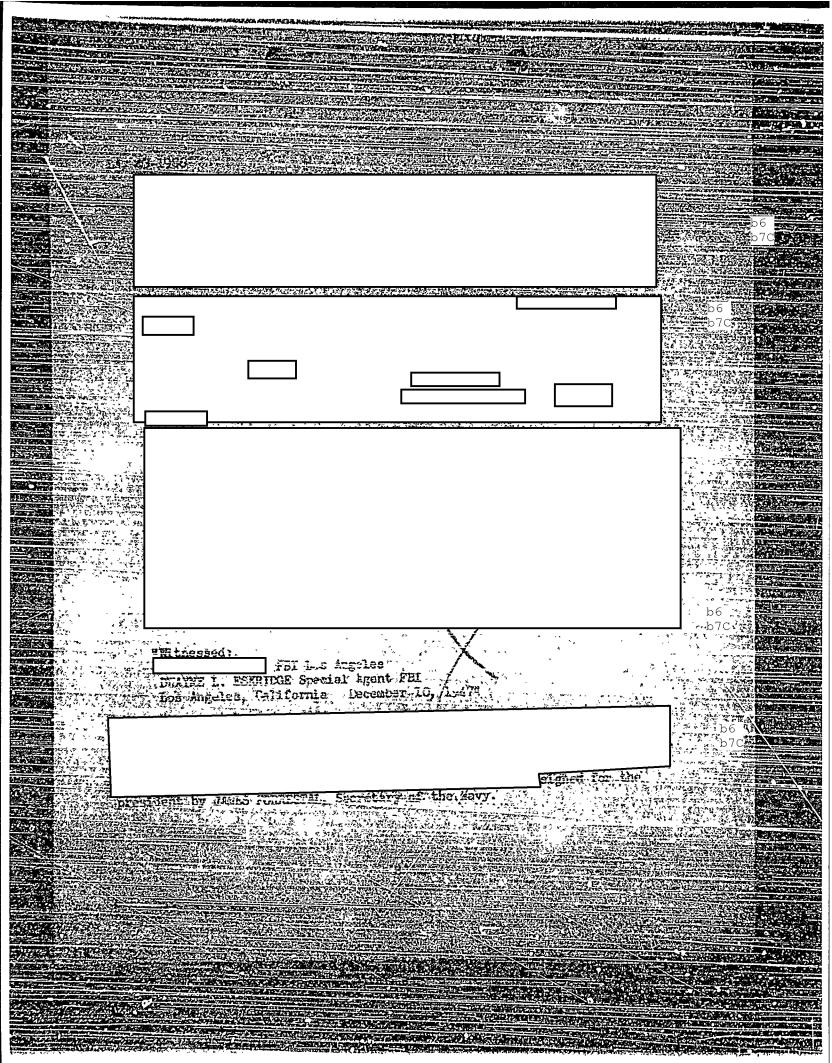
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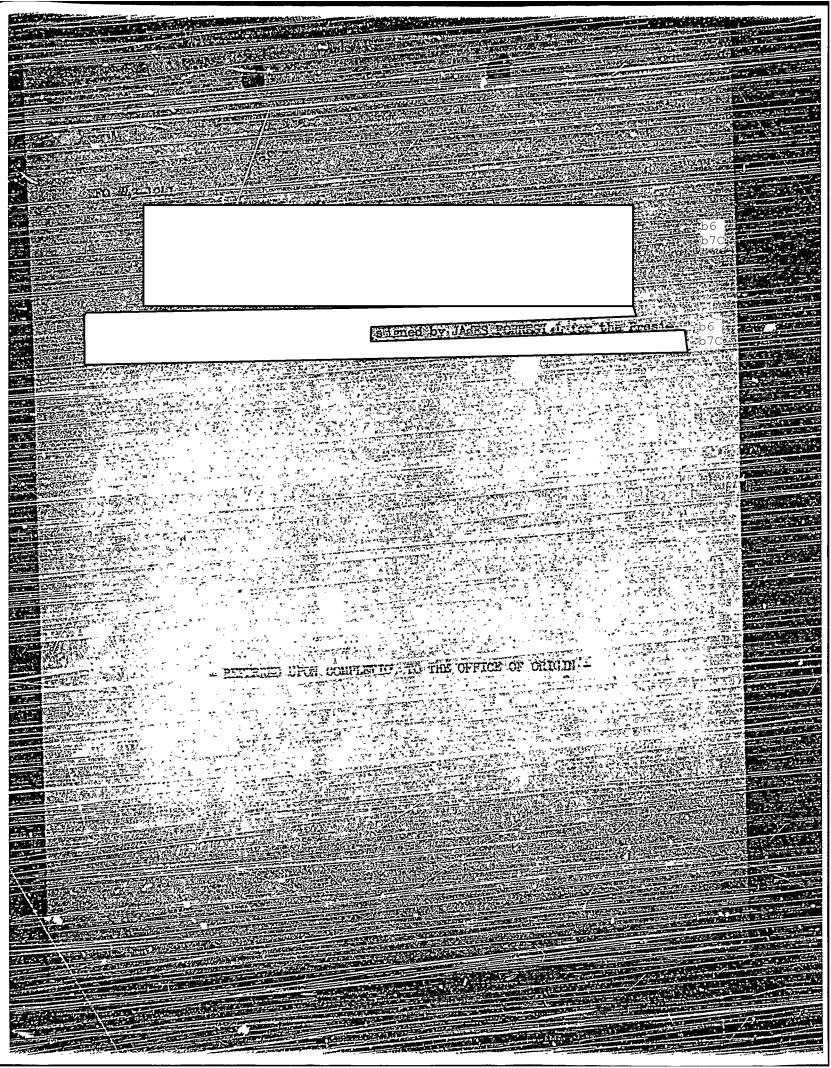
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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Nashington, D. C. SYNOPSIS OF FACTS: by Janus Cours Tab, for the President. by the Becretary of the Mavy. - RUG -Report of SA DWAYNE L. ESKELDGE, Los Angeles, REPERENCE: G i R - 10 4/23/48= TETALIS:

INVESTIGATION



ipril 29, 1947 SAC, Exabination, D. C. Director, FHI Ranson Company, a corporation, vs. James V. Forrestal, Secretary of the Bavy and also as Acting Secretary of the Havy, Many Price Adjustment Board, and W. John Konnedy, Chairman, Mavy Price Adjustment Board; Tex Court Docket No. 98-R, HENEGOTIATION ACT. Attended are two copies of a memorandum dated April 23, 1947 from ar. John F. Connect, Assistant Attendey General, and the enclosures indicated therein. You are requested to perfore the investigation cutlined, as the availability of parsonnel will permit, and to return the enclosures personally he Room 3616 Department of Justice, upon the completion of the preliminary audit. A copy of the Claims Division memorandum is designated for the attention of the Chicago Office, it being noted that the address of the C. H. Ranson Company As 309-305 West Brie Street, Chicago, Illinois. We investigation will be compared by the Chicago Office until a report is submitted by the Eastington Field/Office and a subsequent resonantia is received from the Claims Division. CEUPO cs - Chicago (with emplosure). COMMUNICATIONS SECTION MAILED 10 APR 29 1947 P.M. EDERU VIEU OF INVESTIGATION PARTIEST OF BETTE ONA

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE JES: TE WASHINGTON 25. D. C. Tax Court No. 38-R April 23, 1947 HESCHANDIN FOR UR. J. EDCAR HOOVER DIRECTOR, FEMAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION The C. H. Henson Company, a corporation, v. James V. Porrestal, Secretary of the Havy and also as Acting Secretary of the Navy, Navy Price adjustment Board, and W. John Kennedy, Chairman, Navy Price Adjustment Board: Tax Court Docket No. 98-R. In the above-entitled case the petitioner seeks a redetermination of its excessive profits for its fiscal year ended December 31, 1942. Its position is that the determination of the Navy Price Adjustment Board was too high. The Government's position, on the other hand, is that the petitioner's excessive profits were not less than has been found by the Board. If the facts marrant it we shall urge the Tax Court, to find that petitioner's excessive profits were greater in amount than is shown by the present determination. We have obtained from the Navy Price Adjustment Board its files relative to the proceeding had before it with respect to the petitioner's fiscal year ended December 31, 1942. These files are being transmitted herewith. We are also transmitting copies of the petition, amendment to retition and answer filed in this case. There are also transmitted herewith certified photostatic copies of corporation income and excess profits tax returns, with attached schedules, for the years 1936 to 1943, inclusive. All to the the title of the In our opinion it is importent that we have this material analyzed by an accountant before any examination is made of the petitioner's books and records. Accordingly it is requested that you have an accountant of your local Washington field office examine and analyze the data transmitted herewith and submit his report, including therein the following: 1. A summary of petitioner's income, costs, profits and net worth for its fiscal year ended December 31, 1942, divided between renegotiable business and nonrenegotiable business as dinimed by the petitioner. 2. Ar analysis of the theories which the petition in The costs between renegotiable and nonrenegotiable business, it allocating total business between that which is renegotiable and that which is renegotiable and that which is in arortizing equipment, in setting up reserves, etc.

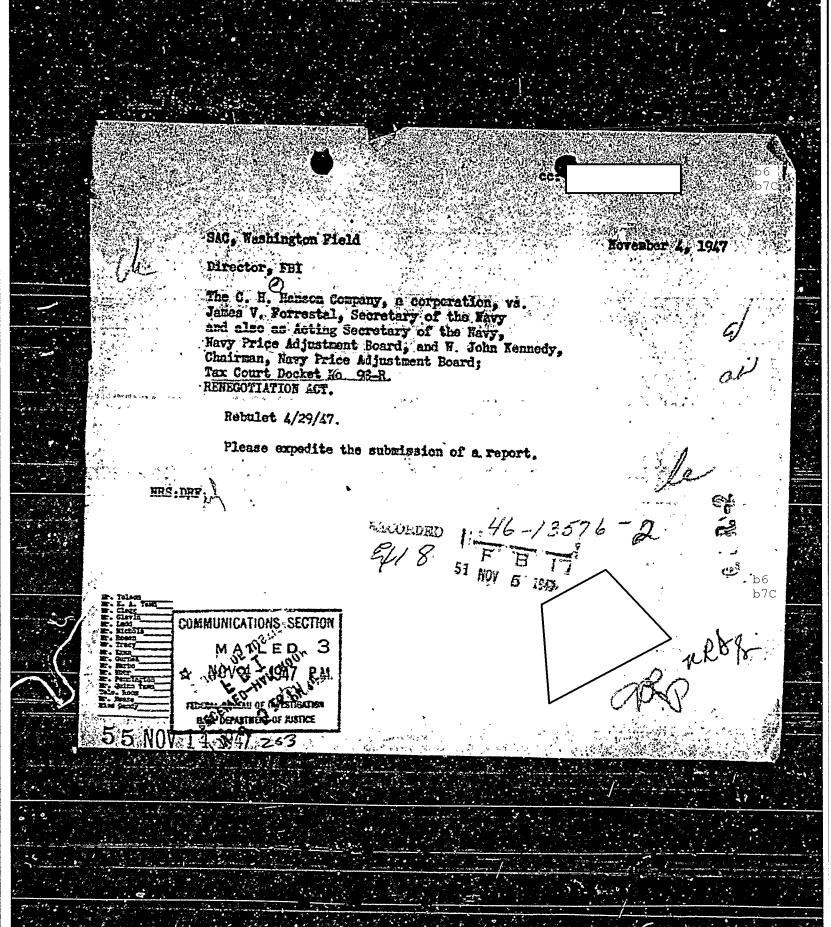
- 3. The applicability of alternative accounting theories to the petitioner's business. We of course are particularly interested in those theories the application of which shows smaller total expenses and greater net income for renegotiable business.
- 4. An analysis of petitioner's income, costs, profits and net worth for its fiscal year 1942, divided between renegotishic and nonrenegotishic and nonrenegotishic business as worked out by the Kavy Price Adjustment Board.
- 5. in analysis of the theories used by the Navy Price adjustment. Board in arriving at the petitioner's income, costs, profits and net worth for its fiscal year 1942 and dividing each between renegotiable and conrenegotiable business.
- 6. A discussion of apparent discrepancies, if any, between the data submitted by petitioner and the pertinent income tax returns filed by it.
- 7. A summary of the petitioner's profit and loss for each of its fiscal years prior to the one involved in this suit, beginning with 1936. The petitioner's average profit and loss for these years should be worked out with a subtotal for the years 1936 to 1939, inclusive.
- 8. Suggestions as to what information might be available in petitioner's books and records which could be obtained by an accounting examination of them and which possibly would have a bearing on the question of the amount of petitioner's excessive profits for its fiscal year 1942 under the provisions of the Renegotiation Act as amended.

(Room 3616, Department of Justice) is in charge of this case for the Government. He will be available for any conferences desired by your accountant to the end that the requested report, when submitted, will enable us intelligently to outline the nature and scope of the examination we expect to have made in due course of the petitioner's books and records.

JOHN F. SONNETT, Assistant Attorney General.

John F. Sonnet

Attachments.



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XX 46-1692

DETAILS:

AT WASHINGTON, D. C.

I. PREDICATION

Investigation in this case was commenced as a result of the Bureau letter to this office, dated April 29, 1947, which enclosed copies of a memorandum from JOHN F. SONNETT, Assistant Attorney General, dated April 23, 1947. There were forwarded with this memorandum a copy of a petition filed by the C. H. HANSON COMPANY with the Tax Court of the United States on October 31, 1944, the renegotiation file of the Price Adjustment Board of the Navy Department and certified photostatic copies of income tay rememorandum requested the data submitted pertaining to the year ending December 31, 1942, be analyzed to facilitate an examination of the petitioner's books and records. The memorandum outlined the type of investigation required; however, will not be set forth in this report as a copy of the memorandum has been forwarded to the Chicago Division of this Bureau where the HANSON COMPANY is located. This report will cover the investigation as cutlined.

II. HISTORY OF COUPANY

This company was established in 1866 as a sole proprietorship and was incorporated in the state of Illinois in July 1913. The company's regular business consists of the manufacture of a wide range of marking devices, such as stencils, steel stamps and dies, instruction and identification plates and tags, stars and badges, rubber stamps, stencil ink and paste, trade checks, license plates and similar products. The management of the company is in the hands of HENRY J. & CHARLES H. HANSON, sons of the founder. These two persons occupy the positions of president and treasurer respectively and each holds 347-3/5 shares of stock. The total stock issue associate and occupy the positions of secretary and assistant secretary respectively. The owns 225 shares of stock and owns 225 shares of stock and of stock respectively.

The company's principal contribution to the war effort was the successful development of a machine process for the engraving of nickel silver drums for Navy sum mounts manufactured by Wiehls Printing Press and Manufacturing Company. The company also did steel lattering and furnished stencil sets for the Jeffersonville Quartermaster Depot in Indiana. The service as a subcontractor to Hiehle and to the depot consisted of a majority of renegotiable sales performed by the company for the fiscal year ending December 31, 1942.

The company employees approximately 150 skilled technicians, such as expressed, artists and designers. It occupies approximately 7000 square feet of factory space which is located at 303 west Krie Street, Chicago, Ill.

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III. HISTORY OF RENEGOTIATION

On July 31, 1943, the C. H. HANSON commany submitted Standard Form of Centractors Report to Major

States,

Departmental Price Adjustment Price Adjustment

Board, P.O. Box 2707, Mashington, D.C., in answer to a letter of preliminary inquiry dated July 8, 1943. This report, dated July 31, 1943, showed sales subject to renegotiation of \$678,993.53, and sales not subject to renegotiation of \$590,190.37, and total sales for the year ending December 31, 1942 as \$1,269,183.90. The report was signed by C. H. HANSON as treveurce. It cally an estimate prepared by the company and at a later date a complete analysis was made by the company for sales both as to renegotiable are non-penses was also submitted.

The company was advised by letter, dated August 10, 1943, from Departmental Price Adjustment Boards, that based on information submitted further consideration as to the renegotiation of the company's contacts was being referred to the Navy Department. On August 21, 1943, the Navy Department accepted assignments from the joint boards in accordance with assignment notice, dated August 9, 1943.

On September 13, 1943, by letter from Lieutenant, USAR, secretary, Price Adjustment Board, Washington, D.C. to megimal Price Adjustment Board, Navy Department, 100 West Konroe Street, Chicago, Illinois, the renegotiation of the company was forwarded to the regimal office in view of the location of the petitioner's place of business.

On September 30, 1943, the chairman of the Regional Price Adjustment Foard, requested the HANSON DUPANY to furnish the May Department statements of actual costs of production under its contracts and subcontracts to which the provisions of Section 403 of the 6th Supplemental Matriceal Defense Appropriation Act applied. On March 3, 1944, a meeting was held by the Regional Price Adjustment Foard and the company. Present at this meeting for the Price Adjustment Foard was

discussed the type of work performed by the company toward war end use and particularly the work performed for the Fiehle Printing Press and Mammfacturing Company of Chicago, mentioning the latter company as holding a prime contract with the Navy. Thereswarstabse discussed the savings to the

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government in connection with this subcontract work, the history of the company in so far as earnings were concerned, the manner of segregation of renegotiable and non-renegotiable sales, and the allocation of costs in determining renegotiable profit. It is to be noted that this meeting was held after the Regional Price Adjustment Board had been furnished with all financial data which was used both by the government and by the petitioner for determining renegotiable profits.

In a subsequent section in this report there will be discussed the manner of segregation of sales, as well as the allocation of costs, that was used. In support of this exhibits and schedules have been prepared.

The board recommended after reviewing the figures submitted and hearing the petitioner's explanations that an excessive profit of \$260,000 was realized and recommended a refund of this amount after taking proper amount of credit for federal income and excessive profit taxes.

A second meeting was held by the representatives of the company and representatives of the Regional Price Adjustment Board on March 16, 1944, whereby the company disagreed with the manner of computing excessive profits which will be subsequently explained. As a result of this meeting the board agreed that the excessive profit of \$260,000 should be refunded after proper credits; however, the company was advised that a hearing should be arranged with the Washington, D.C., Price Adjustment Board to determine if their findings would be the same as the regional board findings.

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The company by letter dated May 5, 1944, to the Navy Price Adjustment Board, 718 18th Street, NW, Mashington, D.C., advised that it was declining to concede that the sum of \$260,000 represented excessive profit.

On May 17, 1944, a letter was directed to the company from of the Navy Price Adjustment Board, Mashington, D.C., advising that it had been recommended that an issuance of a unilateral determining that excessive profits of \$260,000 had been realized and offered the company opportunity to present any additional consideration that would assist their case.

A second meeting was held in Washington. D.C. on June 20, 1944, for further consideration of the matter. was the only person present for the company. As a result of this meeting the company was advised that if the board recommendation for an adjustment of excersive profits was not made, the unilateral determination would be made.

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A unilateral determination showing \$260,000 in excessive profit as realized by the C. H. HANSON COMPANY for the year ending December 31, 1942, was made, dated June 17, 1944. It was submitted to the Secretary of the Mavy July 22, 1944, and was a proved.

Navy Price Adjustment Board, requesting that an arcunt equal to the difference between the excessive profit determined and the tax credit to which the company is entitled under Section 3806 of the Internal Revenue Code be paid on or about August 14, 1944.

By letter lated August 31, 1944, to the Cartification Disbursing Division, Eureau of Supplies and Accounts, Kavy Department, the company refunded \$52,000 which was the amount determined after a credit of \$200,000 representing a tax credit under Section 3806 of the Internal Revenue code. The company stated that this amount was paid in accordance with the request of the Price Adjustment roard. However, it was in no way expressly or impliedly admitting that any excessive profit was realized.

IV. PETITION FILED SEFCRE UNITED STATES TAX COURT

A petition for determination under the Renegotiation act was filed before the Tax Court of the United States through

to be REFERY J. PANSON on October 31, 1944. The petition generally set forth that the excessive profit figure of \$260,000 in the unilateral determination is erroneous as no excessive profits were received, that the provisions of the Renegotiation Act and amendments do not pertain to the operations of the company for the year ending December 31, 1942, and that the act is unconstitutional. The petition further states that if the act is applicable, it should not apply to sales made for the year 1942 on purchase orders received prior to April 28, 1942, to the extent that payments made and paid for prior to this date are not subject to renegotiation.

V. SUMMARY AND COMMENTS ON RENEGOTIABLE AND NON-RENEGOTIABLE SALES, COSTS AND PROFITS OF COMPANY

The following is an analysis of sales for the C. H. EANSON COMPANY for the year ending December 31, 1942, divided as to renegotiable and non-renegotiable:

	Rene	gotiable	Non-		
	Regular	Special	Renegotiable	Total	*
Direct to U.S. Government Jeffersonville Q.M. Depot Sub-Contracts (a) Kiehle Printing Press & Kfg. Company (b) Jas. H. Katthews & Co. (c) Boom Electric Co.	59,510.92	£284,822.45			いっている かんしつ なぬかけ しょうけんしゃく
(d) Other sub-contracts Steel Stamps & Dies Data & Instruction Plates Stencils Employee & Guard Badges Tool & Time Checks Sundries	28,255.51 50,136.30 16,630.58		\$135,079.11 98,074.69 71,718.33 54,575.51 103,250.97 40,045.44 161,977.50		Charles Charles
	319.640.41	\$284,822.45	\$664,721.54	<u> 21,269,185</u>	0

In apportioning sales subject to renegotiation, the petitioner used the following basis on sales direct to the United States Government and on succentracts. There were tabulated all invoices of sales issued after April 23, 1942, regardless of product sold. All unfinished carrent contracts as of that date were then examined and all payments for shipments made thereon prior to April 28, 1942, were added to the total. This procedure, according to the petitioner, gave the total government sales subject to renegotiation. In the allocation of sales of steel stamps and dies the potitioner advised that 77% of the sales made were to trade customers, hardware stores and supply houses and 23% directly to the consumer. It was then determined that 444 of the 77% of sales to trade customers, etc., would be subject to renegotiation. The 447 determination was arrived at by using statistics from the Department of Agriculture. In this connection figures disclose that 445 of the national expenditures were for war purposes indicating that 445 of the industry was converted for war purposes. Under the steel stamps and dies group of sales there was tabulated every invoice issued after April 15, 1942. April 15th was selected as a cut-off date for this item as a substantial number of the petitioner's customers were operating on a ten day discount hasis and it was the opinion of the petitioner that any invoice issued prior to that date and not paid prior to April 28th would be offset by those issued after April 15th and not discounted prior to April 28

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The sales of data and instruction plates were allocated in the same manner as steel stamps and dies in so far as the cut-off date of April 15, 1942, is concerned. The petitioner concluded that these items do not directly enter into production of equipment and are further removed from war use than steel stamps and dies. Petitioner estimated 25% of sales of this character should be considered renegotiable.

The petitioner considered that sales of stencils, and employee and guard baiges, tool and time checks, and sundries to the general trade were not considered subject to renegotiation.

The manner of segregation of sales as explained above is more fully set cut in a letter to the Regional Price Adjustment Board in Chicago dated March 2, 1944, and this basis was accepted by the PAB for renegotiation purposes. It was on this basis that the unilateral determination was made.

The company also submitted detailed information as to the costs and expenses in connection with operations for the year ending December 31, 1942. There was prepared from the data submitted and made a part of this report Exhibit A which is an operating statement for the year ending December 31, 1942, divided as to renegotiable and non-renegotiable business showing the operating results before giving consideration to the determination of \$260,000 excessive profit and showing results after deduction of \$260,000 from renegotiable sales and profits.

Schedules 1, 2 and 3 were prepared which make reference to Exhibit A and are also made a part of this report, pertaining to manufacturing, administrative and selling and shipping expenses.

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WFO 46-1692

rubmitted by the petitioner were used for the purpose of renegotiation and acceptable to the Price Adjustment Board. The special sales item of \$284,822.45 is a subcontract to Miehle Printing Press and Manufacturing Company. Sales subject to renegotiation were 47.63% of total sales. From examination of Exhibit A it is noted that the percentage of operating profit on sales renegotiable regular sales was 36.74% and 63.66% on renegotiable special sales. The total renegotiable profit to renegotiable sales was considered to be 49.42%. After giving affect to the excessive profits determined of \$260,000, the percentage of operating profit to sales on renegotiable sales was computed to be 11.25% as compared to 49.42% before this application. The percentage of operating profit on non-renegotiable sales before and after giving affect to \$260,000 remains the same.

By examination of Schedules 1, 2 and 3 there is an analysis as to the menner of allocating menufacturing, administrative and selling and shipping expenses which shows that the expenses were applied in instances on a sales basis on an arbitrary percentage basis, actual basis, direct labor basis or other basis which is explained. The company maintained at the various meetings with the Frice Adjustment Boardsboth in Chicago and Washington, D.C. that if the percentage of profit on renegotiable sales was computed on the sales figure of \$600,162.86 after the elimination of the excessive crofits of \$260,000 rather than on \$344,462.86 (\$604,462.86 minus \$260.000) the percentage of operating profit would be only 6.41% which would not be excessive. The retitioner further stated that if the morata amount of federal income and excess profits taxes of approximately \$229,000 had been deducted from the operating profit, the percentage would be only approximately 9.85%. Petitioner stated that after deducting the prorata federal income and excess profits taxes the net profit would be approximately \$59,747 and then after deducting \$52,000, the amount of the refund, the residual net profit would be approximately \$1,747, or only 1.28% of renegotiable sales.

The net profit after federal income taxes and before the \$52,000 reimbursement (refund on account of renegotiation) on the entire business for the year ended December 31, 1942, was \$137,554.

Net income before taxes
Income taxes per 1942 tax return \$392,825.00
Less: Postwar refund of excessive
profits 38.291.00

\$492,098.00

354.534.00 \$137.564.00

Depreciation was computed on a straight line method, varying from 2% to 20% and the amount recorded in the books is the same as that shown for federal tax purposes. We accelerated depreciation was taken for the year under review and the occupant has no equipment covered by cartificate of

TC 46-1692

necessity. There was no depreciation claimed on assets previously depreciated and the total depreciation claimed as shown in Schedules 1, 2 and 3 does not appear to be excessive.

The negotiator for the Regional Price Adjustment Board pointed out in his report, dated February 16, 1944, that from his work papers the 25% basis used by the petitioner in estimating sales of data and instruction plates subject to renegotiation was probably low in view of the contractor's statement that these items do not directly enter into production in the same sense as do steel stamps. The negotiator stated that to the extent that they are a part of machinery and equipment used in producing war naterial they are renegotiable. Similarly stencils used for marking shipments should probably be considered renegotiable to the extent that they are used on war material. In this respect the negotiator stated the possible increase in renegotiable sales would be approximately \$28,000. He mentioned this to be offset through the petitioner's method of allocating costs and expenses. It is to be noted from Schodules 1, 2 and 3 that expennes such as commissions, advertising, bad debts, dues and subscriptions and some other expense items were charged directly to non-renegotiable business. Of clerical, selling and shipping salaries 70% was charged to mo-rewegotiable business. The negotiator pointed cut that according to the computation if all expenses except those allocated on an actual basis wers allocated on a sales basis then renegotiable profit would be lowered by \$7969; further that from his review of the petitioner's books many items of cost were charged to non-renegotiable sales that might properly have been prorated. The negotiator concluded that the petitioner did a reasonably acceptable job of a difficult segregation and that any understandent of renegotiable sales could be considered offset by a liberal allocation of costs to non-renegotiable business and suggested no changes.

There are set forth below the names of officers receiving silaries in excess of \$10,000 for the year smaling December 31, 1942 and are compared with years 1940 and 1941.

Name & Title	1940	1941	70/2
HENEI J. HANSON, president	\$4,940.00	\$15,120.00	1942 325,000.00
CHARLES E. HANSON, treasurer	3,380.00	10,440.00	
ENE C. BAND, secretary	3,380.00	10,440.00	17,000.00
EDELFO C. BAND, assistant secretary	3,120.00	9,510.00	17,000.00
	紅人,820.00	\$45,810,00	\$76,000.00

The negotiator pointed out in his report that the Bureau of Internal Revenue had apparently questioned the salaries paid to officers for the year 1942. In justification of the increase the company submitted a report prepared by pointing out that executives salaries had previously been held down with agreement with benieve during the years the commany was fortoning money and that 1941

WFO 46-1692

salaries were but 7.3% of sales as compared with an average ratio of 8.79% of such salaries to sales for 14 companies in the industry surveyed by the Department of Commerce. The allocation of officers salaries for the year 1942 is reflected in Schedules 1, 2 and 3 of this report.

Attention is called to the item of royalties paid of \$13,670.44, which is set forth under reassociable sales special in Schedule 2 of this report. The petitioner explained that these royalties were paid to a man

This ind	ivid	al is									
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rate was	\$2.0	00 per druz	and a	ras paid	in	accordance	with	an a	agreement	date	∌đ
October	1. 19	941.									

The negotiator pointed out that only a portion of the amount of \$13,670.44 to the extent of approximately \$9700 should be properly charged to renegotiable business. A portion of the Miehle contract was performed in 1941 and therefore not subject to renegotiation.

VI. SUMMARY AND COMMENTS OF COMPANY'S PROFIT AND LOSS STATEMENTS FOR YEARS 1936 THROUGH 1941

There was prepared summary profit and loss statements of the potitioner for the years 1936 through 1941 as taken from federal income tax returns supplied to this office by the Department. These ammaries are set forth on Exhibit B which has been made a part of this report.

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Attention is called to the percentage of net profit on net select for these years which are shown on Exhibit B. Computation of the percentage of wrofit on sales for the base period of the years 1956 through 1950 was made and it was determined to be 183% or less than TW. Attention is exited to the operating results for the year 1941 shown on this exhibit wherein the percentage increased to 18,40% over .82% for the prior year at the petitioner during the various hearings held stated that the base period for determining a fair operating profit on sales should be taken from the results of operations for the years 1920 through 1929 as this was a normal production period of operation for the company, mentioning that it was during these years the company made and sold license plates to states and cities which constituted a large segment of the company's business. After 1929 the plates were made from prison labor and therefore profits of the company were abnormally low and should not be considered a normal period of operation for the company. This condition continued to exist through the base period.

forth sales, cost of sales, expenses and profit for the years 1920 through 1942 supporting its position, the negotiator prepared the following summary of operations and per entages. It is being set out at this time for comparison with the percentages computed for the year under investigation:

<u>Years</u>	Average]	rofit	Average	Net Pro	.			
	٠٠		Before	Tazes:		Perc	entage	
1920-29	\$634,302	Confidence of the Confidence o	\$52.464				Telegraph	Me de
1930-32	301,255		(64:052			8.21	•	
1°33-36 1°37-40	265,091	3.01	3.465					
1431-40	325 ,271	And Sales	2,352			1.31 72	Little to did to	
VII. SUMMARI	OF BALANCE	SHERTO AS						
FOR TEAR	S 1936 THRO	JGH 1942	CONFAMI					

From the information supplied to the Price Adjustment loard by the petitioner there was prepared for the purpose of this report Exhibit C which is a comparative balance sheet of the company for the years 1936 through 1042 and also Exhibit D which is an analysis of earned surplus for the years 1942.

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THE C.H. HANSON COMPANY ANALYSIS OF EARNED SURPLUS - YEARS 1940 - 41-42- HIRTE D
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Examining the earned surplies account for the years 1940, 1941, and 1942 which is shown on Exhibits C end D it will be noted that the balance in this account improved from a balance of \$73,750.50 to \$197,038.58 for the period from January 1, 1940, to December 31, 1942, after dividends of \$7000 in 1941 and \$25,000 in 1942 were paid. In addition to this improvement of the surplus account attention again is called to the fact that officers' salaries in 1940 were \$14,820, in 1941 were \$45,810 and in 1942 were \$76,000. It is noted that net profits before renegotiation and after federal taxes were deducted amounted to \$137,564, which is 34.65% of net worth of \$397,038.58 as of December 31, 1942.

VIII. CONCLUSION

There appears to be no dispute as to segregation of sales for the purposes of renegotiation and the allocation of costs. The figures submitted by the patitioner were used without adjustment. The chief disagreement as has heretofore been set out is that excessive profits should be determined only after federal income taxes have been deducted. Had this procedure been adopted. there would have been no excessive profits for renegotiation. Further, in arriving at a percentage to imicate a fair rate of return, the adjusted sales figure (\$260,000 deducted from net sales) should not be used. It appears that a complete analysis of costs and explanation as to the segregation of sales was submitted by the petitioner and it is not believed that an accounting investigation of the petitioner's books and records would materially improve the government's position. In view of the petitioner's remarks that the base period of operation was an abnormal period the government attorney may consider it important to study a number of representative companies in the same type of business as that of petitioner to ascertain a normal margin of profit for these years. This is particularly true since the petitioner's margin of profit for the base period was less than 1%.

II. ENCLOSURES TO THE BURRAU

Files of the Navy Price Adjustment Board pertaining to Petitioner's crerations for the year 1942.

Certified photostatic copies of federal income and excess profits tex returns for the years 1936 through 1942.

These files are being transmitted to the Bureau in accordance with Pereau instructions in order that they may be forwarded to the Department.

Copies of this report have been designated for the Gnicago Division instruct as investigation may be desired at this company at the direction of the Copartment.

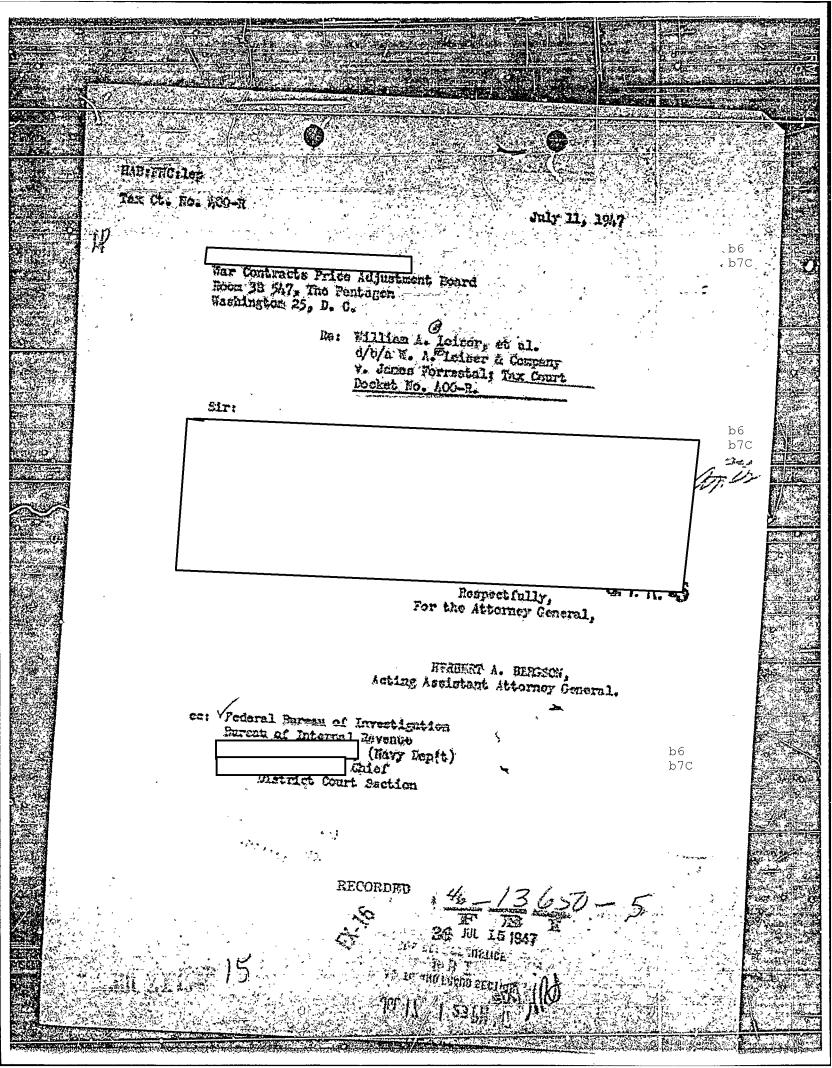
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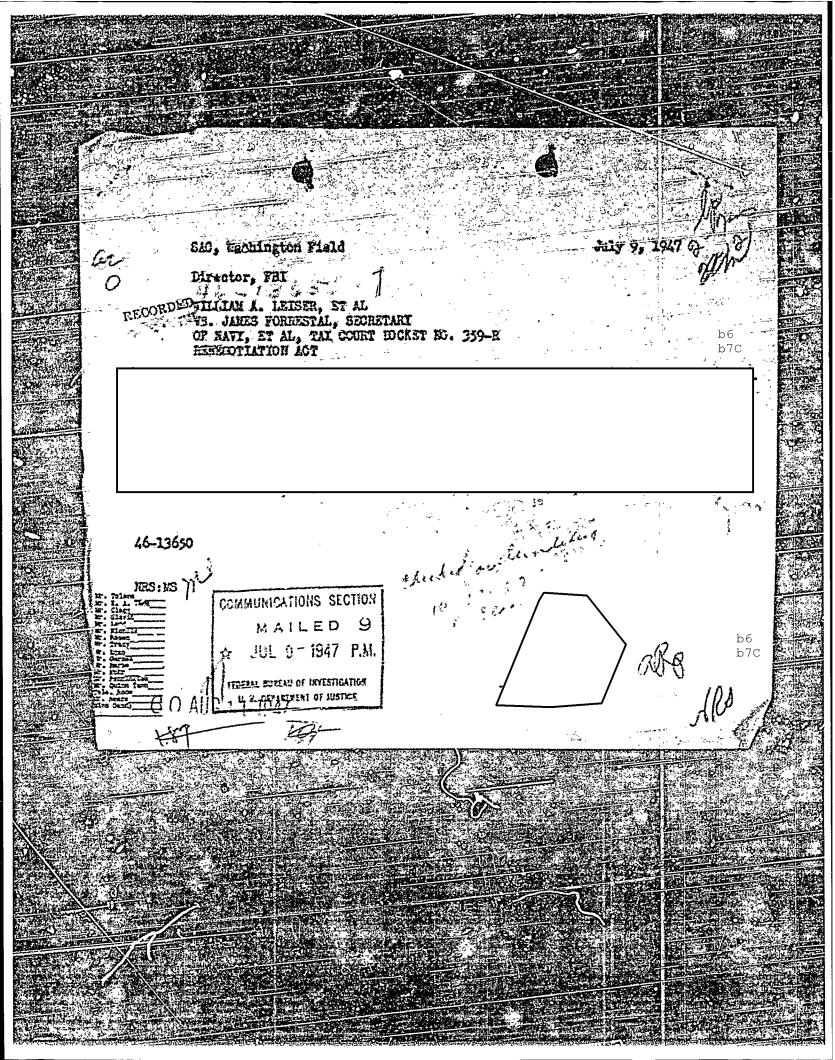
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

FORM NO. 1 THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT HASHINGTON, D. C.	File No. 46–1692
WASHINGTON, D. C. DATE WHEN MADE WHICH MADE WHICH MADE 10-12-49 10/11/49	REPORT MADE BY ELWARD J. AREDRUSTER (A)
THE C. H. PARSON COMPANY, a Corporation, as JAMES V FORMESTAL, Secretary of the Wavy and also as acting Secretary of the Mayy, MAYY	CHARACTER OF CASE RENEGOTIATION ACT (5-1
FRICE ADJUSTMENT BOARD, & W. JOHN KENNEDY, Chairman synopsis of Facts: Navy Price Adjustment Board; Tax Court Docket No. 98-R Docket of U. S. Tax Court r	PECLINIA PECLINIA PLANCE
appearance. As a result of mination made by the Ter Co Board that petitioner carne \$20,000 for the calendar 7 force and affect.	this dismisse, the deter- ntracts Fric Adjustment d excessive Wofits of
2 15	dated b6 7, at Washington, D. C. b7C
DEFAILS: E AT WASHINGTON, D. C.	
October 5, 1949, the court dismissed plaintiff's prearance of plaintiff. As a result of this dismiss by the Mar Contracts Price Adjustment Board that profits of \$200,000 for the calendar year 1942 rem	stal, the determination made
FOR CASE AND SPECIAL AGONT	DO NOT WATE IN JAMES EPACES
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MFO - 46-1692 A copy of this report is being designated for the Chicago Division to complete its files. It will be noted that no field exemination was conducted by the Chicago Division inescuch as no request for an accounting examination in the field was received from the Department. -CLOSED -

kor mulop Tax Ct. fo. 96-4 October 25, 1949 Department of the Kavy Poilding T-3 Pachington 25, D. C. b6 Attni b7C Room 1620 - Remognitudion Div. Re: C. H. Hanson Company v. Secretary of the Havy: Tax Ct. \$98-4. Centlemen: Please be advised that on October 5, 1949, the Tex Court of the United States entered an order discising the petition in the shows-entitled proceeding. This dismissal leaves in full force and effect the determination made by the respondent that the petitioner for its fiscal year ended December 31, 1942, had excessive profits in the principal assent of \$250,000. Sincerely yours. For the Attorney General, H. G. Forison. Assistant Attorney General. b6 b7C 17.15.7 L. 136 146 135.76-5 LISE YECENED YELLOW YELLO





Primailer 71x Ct. 10. 259-R June 1/1, 1947 ur. Prancis Scarges, Countril Bavy Price Adjustment Board Pay Dankston, D. C. Villiam A. leiser, et al.
V. Jest forrestal, Seerstary of Eavy, et al., 122
Cour Docket No. 357-12 sirt Respectfully, For the Attorney General, Assistant Attornoy Concret. cer federal Bureau of Invatigation
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EX-58 Director, FRI

December 31, 1947

The Austin Company v. Secretary of the Navy, Tax Docket Wo. 104-R Renegotiation Act

There are attached for your attention two copies of a self-explanatory memorandum from the Glaims Division, dated December 26, 1947 together with the enclosures indicated therein. Upon completion of the investigation, the enclosures should be returned by your office to the Bureau.

A copy of the Claims Division memorandum is being forwarded to the Cleveland Office inasmuch as the address of the petitioner is 16112 Euclid Avenue, East Cleveland, Ohio. No investigation will be conducted by the Cleveland Office until a report has been substitted by the Washington Field Office and a subsequent memorandum received from the Claims Division.

Enclosures

cc - Cleveland (with enclosure)

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COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

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DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

WASHINGTON, D.C.

HAB:WVC

December 26, 1947

Tax No. 104-R

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

Re: The Austin Company v. Secretary of the Navy, Tax Docket No. 104-R

In the above-entitled case, the petitioner seeks a redetermination of its excessive profits for its fiscal year ending December 31, 1941 and 1942. Its position is that the determination of the respondent was too high; the Government's position, on the other hand, is that the petitioner's excessive profits were not less than has been found by the respondent. If the facts warrant it, we will urge the Tax Court to find that the petitioner's excessive profits were greater in amount than is shown by the present determination.

The petitioner plans to rely in the Tax Court on the financial data submitted by it to the delegatee which renegotiated the petitioner for and on behalf of the respondent.

The following information and material is herewith forwarded:

- 1. Copies of the petition and answer filed in this case.
- 2. All available tax returns for this petitioner for the period beginning 1936.

3. The renegotiation file obtained from the renegotiating agency for the fiscal year involved.

The Austin Company is an Ohio corporation with its principal offices located at 16112 Euclid Avenue, East Cleveland, Ohio. Its counsel is the firm of McKeehan, Merrick, Arter & Stewart, 2800 Terminal Tower, & Cleveland, Ohio.

of Justice (Room 3348, Extension 1126) is in charge of this case on behalf of the Government. He will be available for any conferences desired by your accountants to the end that the requested report, when submitted, will enable us to intelligently outline the nature and scope of an audit we plan to have made of the petitioner's books and records.

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In our opinion, it is important that we have this material analyzed before any examination is made of petitioner's books and records. Accordingly, it is requested that you have an accountant of your local Washington Field Office examine and analyze the data transmitted herewith or referred to above and submit his report, including therein the following:

- l. A summary of petitioner's income, costs, profits and net worth for its fiscal year involved herein, divided between renegotiable business and non-renegotiable business as claimed by the petitioner.
- 2. An analysis of the theories used by the petitioner in allocating costs between renegotiable and non-renegotiable business, in allocating its total business between that which is renegotiable and that which is not, in amortizing equipment, in setting up reserves, etc.
- 3. The applicability of alternative accounting theories to the petitioner's business. We, of course, are particularly interested in those theories the application of which would show smaller total expenses and greater net income from renegotiable business.
- 4. An analysis of petitioner's income, costs, profits and net worth for its fiscal year involved herein, divided between renegotiable and non-renegotiable business, as worked out by the renegotiating agency.
- 5. An analysis of the theories used by the renegotiating agency in arriving at the petitioner's income, costs, profits and net worth for its fiscal year involved herein, and dividing each between renegotiable and non-renegotiable business.
- 6. A discussion of apparent discrepancies, if any, between the data submitted by petitioner and the pertinent income tax returns filed by it.
- 7. A summary of the petitioner's profit and loss for each of its fiscal years prior to the one involved in this suit, beginning with the year 1936, if the petitioner was in business during that period. The petitioner's average profit and loss for the years 1936-1939 should be worked out.
- 8. A summary of the balance sheets covering the years 1936 to and including the year involved.
- 9. Suggestions as to what information might be available in petitioner's books and records which could be obtained by an accounting examination of them, and which possibly would have a bearing on the question of the amount of petitioner's excessive profits for its fiscal year involved herein, under the provisions of the Renegotiation Act, as amended.

10. In analyzing the data submitted in this case, it is requested that your accountant classify petitioner's business under the various headings set forth in the petition (pages 8-13, inclusive). For example, construction sales should show sales, costs and profits for (i) cost plus fixed fee contracts, (ii) negotiated fixed amount contracts, (iii) DPC business, (iv) transactions with Dow Chemical Company, and (v) sales prior to April 28, 1942. Possibly some of these subheadings will have to be further broken down, i. e., DPC business may have been both before and after April 28, 1942, or it may be under a negotiated fixed amount contract. There may be several subheadings under some of the other general classifications. It is believed that such a breakdown is advisable in order that we can stipulate as to the mathematical accuracy of the various contentions raised by the petitioner.

HERBERT A. BERGSON,

Acting Assistant Attorney General

Attachments

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1 This case originated at WASHINGTON, D. C.

FILE NO. 46-1929

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WASHINGTON, D. C.	DATE WHEN MADE 6/4/48	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 5/6,10,12,15, 18,19/48	REPORT MADE BY EDWARD J. ARMBRUSTER (A) EJA:E
THE AUSTIN COMPANY TAX DOCKET #104-R	• SECRETARY O	F THE NAVY,	CHARACTER OF CASE RENEGOTIATION ACT

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

ACCOUNTING REPORT

The Navy PAB determined that petitioner derived excessive profits of \$400,000 from its renegotiable contracts for the fiscal year ended December 31, 1941, and \$2,000,000 for the fiscal year ended December 31, 1942. Total sales in 1941 amounted to \$87,481,222 of which \$49,989,929 were not subject to renegotiation. Profits on renegotiable sales in 1941 before renegotiation amounted to \$1,238,112 and \$838,147 after renegotiation. Total sales in 1942 amounted to \$258,329,483 of which \$20,745,139 were not subject to renegotiation. Profits on renegotiable sales in 1942 before renegotiation amounted to \$5,555,677 and to \$3,555,677 after renegotiation. Contracts include both fixed price and cost plus fixed price. Schedules A and B prepared from the NPAB files reveal details of gross receipts and adjusted profits. tractor denies excessive profits and filed petition in Tax Court on November 10, 1944 seeking a redetermination. No examination made of petitioner's books and records by 1000 Copies of this report being designated for the Cleveland Division for information purposes.

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REFERENCE: Bureau letter dated December 31, 1947.

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CV F. O. 46-783

work is carried on in each of the seven such areas under the district managers who are generally vice-presidents. Each district office is patterned after an independent operating company, securing its own business and becoming a part of the local community. Each district maintains its own staff, storeyards and stock of construction equipment. The general office provides supervision and financial direction, determines policies, directs development and research activity and supervises the operations of the steel fabricating mill.

HISTORY OF RENEGOTIATION

The Austin Company was assigned to the Navy Department for renegotiation on August 6, 1942. On September 10, 1942, the Board requested the contractor to submit preliminary data for renegotiation purposes. On September 14, 1942, the company replied to the communication and advised that the information would be forthcoming.

On November 23, 1942, the contractor submitted the first information for renegotiation purposes in connection with the Board's request.

On February 20, 1943, the Austin Company wrote to the Navy enclosing various schedules and other information which had been requested theretofore by the Board. On March 26, 1943, the Company again wrote the Navy enclosing additional information such as financial statements and answers to specific questions which it stated constituted all of the specific schedules and information requested.

On April 19, 1943 the Company sent to the Navy schedules of contract data for the year ended December 31, 1942 showing construction sales, engineering sales and other financial data for that particular year.

Again on June 17, 1943, the Austin Company sent to the Board a number of additional schedules containing financial information consisting of balance sheets, surplus profit and loss statements, all pertaining to the fiscal year 1942. On July 8, 1943 the Board requested additional schedules from the company pertaining to its construction costs. The company replied on July 14, 1943 that ERNST and ERNST, Certified Public Accountants, would prepare the desired information.

On July 21, 1943 the Company submitted to the Board various exhibits and schedules for the purpose of placing on record the pertinent facts concerning the history, work and performance of the Austin Company, as a background for the analysis of the data previously submitted.

CV F. 0. 46-783

On September 23, 1943, the company again sent to the Board additional schedules pertaining to its financial transaction. Under date of December 3, 1943 the Board mailed to the Austin Company notice that an initial conference was set for December 17, 1943, in Washington, which notice the company acknowledged by its letter of December 7, 1943.

On December 17, 1943 a conference was had by the company and members of the Navy Price Adjustment Board in Washington, D. C. No final determination was made at this meeting with respect to excess profits.

Under date of February 19, 1944, the company sent to the Board additional information which had been requested by analysts of the Board. Again on April 3, 1944, the Board requested certain specific information from the company concerning details of information which it had previously submitted. The company replied to this request under date of April 19, 1944. On May 9, 1944, the company wrote to the Board enclosing various schedules and information submitted or to be submitted to the Bureau of Internal Revenue in connection with the reasonableness of salaries for the years 1940 and 1941 which were involved in the disallowance for income tax purposes. Under date of May 16, 1944, the Austin Company sent to the Board in response to telephonic requests, additional information concerning financial transactions of the Company for the years 1936 to 1942 inclusive.

Under date of May 24, 1944, a letter was sent to the Austin Company by the Board notifying the company of a renegotiation meeting to be held on June 5, 1944, in Washington, D. C., which the company acknowledged by letter of May 29, 1944.

On June 5th and 6th, renegotiation conferences were held in Washington, D. C. by the Board and the company. No definite agreement was reached as to the excessive profits at this meeting.

Under date of June 17, 1944, the Austin Company wrote to the Board referring to the preliminary findings made at this meeting of June oth and advising that the company had not thought that the profits under cost plus a fixed fee contracts should be considered subject to reduction upon renegotiation. The company also offered various reasons as to why it considered the tentative determination of excessive profits by the Board to be unreasonably high.

CV F. O. 46-783

On July 10, 1944, the Chairman off the Board wrote The Austin Company advising it that the Board had carefully considered the information submitted theretofore and had found nothing which would justify a change in its findings made at a meeting with the company. Under date of July 17, 1944, the company wrote the Board advising it that in order to protect its position in regard to certain legal questions, it might be necessary for it to appear to the Tax Court and that, therefore, the Board should make a unilateral determination.

Under date of August 14, 1944, a unilateral order was signed by the Board and mailed to the company with a letter noting that the company merely desired to protect its legal position and not to have the Chairman give further consideration to the matter. The determination of the Board was to the effect that the excessive profits for the fiscal year ended December 31, 1941, amounted to \$400,000 and the excessive profits for the fiscal year ended December 31, 1942, amounted to \$2,000,000 making a total of \$2,400,000 excessive profits for the fiscal years 1941 and 1942.

On September 5, 1944, the Paymaster General of the Navy advised the company that the net balance of the excessive profits which have been determined would be \$2,400,000 would be equal to \$503,113.60 after the application of the tax credits to which the company would be entitled.

DETERMINATION OF EXCESSIVE PROFITS

The Navy Price Adjustment Board determined that the petitioner derived excess profits of \$400,000 in the fiscal year ended December 31, 1941, which were applicable to cost plus fixed fee contracts.

The Board also determined that petitioner derived excess profits in the amount of \$2,000,000 in the fiscal year ended December 31, 1942. Of this amount \$200,000 was determined to be applicable to fixed price contracts and \$1,800,000 was applicable to cost plus a fixed fee contracts.

The total amount of excessive profits amounts to \$2,400,000 which is subject to a tax credit of \$1,896,886,40 leaving a net refund due the Government of \$503,113.60.

 	On March 15.	1949. the	reporting	agent joined	
			in a	conference wit	h .

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and This conference b/C	
was held at the counsel's office of McKEFHAN, MERRICK, ARTER & STEWART,	
2800 Terminal Tower, Cleveland, Ohio.	
At this conference, discussed with the	•
petitioner as to what their decision would be as to the break-off date of	-
April 28. 1942 in regard to their war business. pointed out	
that although in the petition filed with the Tax Court by The Austin Company b6	
that although in the petition lifed with the lax court by the austin company be	
they referred to the April 28th break-off date, they do not show any break-up b70	
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this petition and asked to think this over a while	
and stated that they would notify the reporting agent at a later date.	•
raised the question of the Defense	
Plant Corporation business and the tabulation of the contracts executed prior	
to July 1. 1943 as to their renegotiability. at this time b6	•
acquainted and with the recent court opinion concerning b7c	
the July 1, 1943 effective date of the amendment to the Renegotiation Act	
Counsel and again stated that they wished to think this over	
and would notify the reporting agent at a later date.	
During this conference, stated that he did	
not think the Price Adjustment Board gave adequate consideration to the fact	
that the Austin Company was performing four separate and distinct jobs;	,
namolar (1) docion and operiorating rour separate and distinct Jobs;	3
namely, (1) design and engineering of a project; (2) construction of a	
project; (3) the furnishing of construction equipment needed for the	
performance of the construction work; and (4) the fabrication of structural steel. further stated that the Austin Company had performed engineer	
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ing services for the Government, at a cost to the Government which is much	٠,
less than it would have paid had it entered into separate engineering contracts	⊃ t
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the Board had renegotiated them on a yearly basis instead of on a completed	
contract basis and pointed out the fact that in the year 1943 the petitioner	
realized a profit on cost plus a fixed fee contracts of \$86 per cent before	
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renegotiation was first instituted, they, The Austin Company, could have	
made an agreement with the Price Adjustment Board as to how they wished their	. •
renegotiations to be handled and at this late date nothing further could be	
done about this matter.	
replied that he was of the opinion that the	_
court should take into consideration their profits for the year 1943, in which	7

CV F. O. 46-783

year they were completing some of the continuing contracts and upon b6 which they received no additional fee. stated that the b7C FBI would check the firm's 1943 records and submit them.

was contacted at The Austin Company's offices on March 23, 1949. At this time stated that The Austin Company had reached the following decision; namely, that the April 28, 1942 break-down would be waived and that all contracts, both Army and Navy, cost plus a fixed fee and lump sum would be considered on a yearly basis. Secondly, that in regard to the July 1, 1943 break-down for the Defense Plant Corporation, The Austin Company would stand upon the validity of the court decision in the Warner & Swasey case.

METHOD OF ACCOUNTING

The accounts are audited by ERNST and ERNST. The books are kept on an accrual basis, separate accounts being established for each construction project. Income on long term contracts is taken up on basis of estimates of completion. Fees on Cost Flus a Fixed Fee contracts are generally taken up in income as approved and passed for payment by the contracting officer or owners representatives.

Separate records are maintained for the principal departments of the company; namely, Construction, Engineering and Bliss Mill. In addition, costs of the individual contracts are charged with second party equipment rentals or rentals for the use of the company's own equipment. The method of booking the intra-company operations and equipment rental may be summarized as follows:

 Construction costs include, at billing price, all intra-company operations and second party equipment rentals; b6

2. Such billing price for Engineering is generally cost plus 50% on lump sum work; for Bliss Mill is based on competitive prices, and for second party Equipment Rentals is in accordance with a company manual (small tools are generally charged at \$\frac{1}{2}\$ of 1% of contract price) which rate appears to be below OPA and AGC rates;

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Attached hereto are two copies of the colf-explanatory means arise Place II. G. Mulson, Assistant Attorney Conormi, deted Jenistry II, 192, together with the orchourse referred to therein. A copy of this termental is being furnished the Taskington Rold Colins alone they will differ top ropert the results of the fex court. It is suggested that two contex of your report be Invisited the Coalcington Plaid Office. You will note on page two of the attached an Toute moreoverships that

that your office contest has see for I. P. Gilmero, Vice Proclication the Austin Company, who will note the necessary records available for callity.

It is apported, upon completion of the inspitigation of this more that you return the attacked enchances to the Bursel.

distant

Sashington Field (5)

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Tax Court No. 104-R

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

WASHINGTON, D. C.

January 31, 1949

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

The Austin Company v. James V. Forrestal, Re: Secretary of the Navy of the United States. Tax Court Docket No. 104-R.

Reference is made to my memorandum relative to the above-entitled case wherein it was requested that the Washington field office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation examine and analyze the data submitted by the petitioner and used in the renegotiation of the excessive profits of the petitioner. Pursuant thereto, the report of Edward J. Armbruster (A) has been received.

It is now requested that you assign an accountant to examine the petitioner's books and records with a view to ascertaining, among other things, the following:

- The accuracy of the figures set forth in the schedules and exhibits contained in Agent Armbruster's report. Possibly with respect to certain of these items spot checks will suffice. However, it is requested that the examination of your accountant be sufficient to satisfy him as to the accuracy of such figures. It will be noted that auditors for the Navy Department have made certain rather comprehensive examinations with respect to certain of the items set forth in the schedules and exhibits. b6 Wherever it is possible, it is suggested that the work of these men be utilized.
- The amount of renegotiable sales for 1941 and 1942. It will be noted that the determination includes excessive profits for both 1941 and 1942.
- 3. Income, costs and profits of the Austin Company for the years 1936 to 1942, inclusive, with subtotals for the period 1936 to 1939, inclusive.
 - The renegotiable sales, costs and profits for the years 1941 and 1942.
- 5. An examination and analysis of the controllable items of expense in view of the fact that certain of said items were disallowed as being excessive and others because they were not allocable to the contracts renegotiated in these cases. latter item is due to the fact that the larger portion of the excessive profits for 1942 was applicable to cost-plus-fixed-fee contracts.
- 6. In analyzing the data submitted in this case, it is requested that your accountant classify petitioner's business under the various headings set forth in the petition, pages 8 to 13, inclusive. For example, construction sales should show sales, costs and profits for (i) cost-plus-fixed-fee contracts, (ii) negotiated fixed amount contracts, (iii) DPC business, (iv) transactions with Dow Chemical Company, and (v) sales prior to April 28, 1942. Possibly some of these subheadings will have to be further broken down, i. e., DPC business may have been both before and after April 28, 1942, or it may be under a negotiated fixed amount contract.

There may be several subheadings under some of the other general classifications.

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It is believed that such a breakdown is advisable in order that we can stipulate as to the mathematical accuracy of the various contentions raised by the petitioner.

7. Any other facts which might develop during the examination which your accountant thinks might be material to the question of renegotiable profits realized by the petitioner during 1941 and 1942 and which might have some bearing on the amount of petitioner's excessive profits for the period involved.

Petitioner's counsel is the firm of McKeehan, Merrick, Arter & Stewart, 2800 Terminal Tower Building, Cleveland, Ohio. is the first counsel listed on the petition. It is suggested that your office contact him or Mr. L. P. Gilmore, Vice President, the Austin Company, who by letter dated December 10, 1947, requested this office to make an audit of the data with respect to this proceeding.

There are transmitted herewith the administrative files of the Navy Department Price Adjustment Board which conducted the renegotiation with respect to this petitioner. In addition thereto, there are transmitted herewith the petition, answer, and copies of pertinent income tax returns.

Room 3738, Department of Justice (Extension 72) is in charge of this case for the Government.

We would appreciate your handling this matter as soon as possible.

Assistant Attorney General

Attachments

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

WASHINGTON, D. C. FILE NO. 46-783 THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE REPORT MADE AT DATE WHEN MADE REPORT MADE BY 4/5/49 3/2**3/31.** 1949 CLEVELAND, OHIO JOHN K. BUSTER (A) mlk TITLE CHARACTER OF CASE THE AUSTIN COMPANY V. JAMES V. FORRESTAL SECRETARY OF THE NAVY OF THE UNITED STATES RENEGOTIATION ACT TAX COURT DOCKET NO. 104-R SYNOPSIS OF FACTS: TEN-DAY REPORT Reference: Bureau letter to Cleveland dated February 8, 1949. Report of Special Agent EDWARD J. ARMBRUSTER (A) dated June 4, 1948 at Washington, D. C. Details: This investigation was instituted upon the basis of a request contained in a memorandum of Assistant Attorney General H. G. MORISON dated January 31. 1949 which was transmitted to the Cleveland Division by the Bureau letter dated February 8, 1949. Pursuant to instructions contained in referenced Bureau letter, Mr. L. P. GIIMORE, Vice President of The Austin Company, was telephonically contacted on March 11, 1949 and arrangements made to begin this investigation on March 23. 1949. COPY DESTROYED On March 15, 1949, the reporting agent joined 197 MAY 6 1970 Mr. GILMORE and COPIES OF THIS REPORT - Washington Figlay IN FILE APR 7 1949 2 - Cleveland

CV F. O. 46-783

this matter.

for petitioner. This conference was held at the counsel's office of McKEEHAN, MERRICK, ARTER & STEWART, 2800 Terminal Tower, Cleveland, Ohio. discussed with At this conference. the petitioner as to what their decision would be as to the break-off date of April 28, 1942 in regard to their war business. pointed out that although in the petition filed with the Tax Court by The Austin Company they referred to the April 28th break-off date, but do not show any break-up of their total contracts as set forth in their sales figures on Page 8 of this petition. to think this over a while and stated that they would notify the reporting agent when he contacted them on March 23. 1949 to begin the audit. raised the question of the Defense Plant Corporation business and the tabulation of the contracts executed prior to July 1, 1943 as to their renegotiability and at this time acquainted Mr. with the recent court opinion concerning the July 1, 1943 effective date of the amendment to the Renegotiation Act. Counsel and again stated that they wished to think this over and would notify the reporting agent as to their decision. stated that he did not think the Price Adjustment Board gave adequate consideration to the fact that The Austin Company was performing four separate and distinct jobs; namely, (1) design and engineering of a project; (2) construction of a project; (3) the furnishing of construction equipment needed for the performance of the construction work; and (4) the fabrication of structural steel. further stated that The Austin Company had performed engineering services for the Government, at a cost to the Government which is much less than it would have paid had it entered into separate engineering contracts stated he brought these points out because for the same work. Mr. the Board had renegotiated them on a yearly basis instead of on a completed contract basis and pointed out the fact that in the year 1943 the petitioner realized a profit on a cost plus fixed fee contracts of \$86 per cent before taxes and before renegotiation. replied that at the time renegotiation was first instituted, they, The Austin Company, could have made an agreement with the Price Adjustment Board as to how they wished their renegotiations to be handled and at this late date nothing further could be done about

b6 b7C CV F. O. 46⇔783 replied that he was of the opinion that the court should take into consideration their profits for the year 1943, in b6 which year they were completing some of the continuing contracts and upon b7C which they received no additional fee. stated that the FBI would check the firm's 1943 records and submit them. However, stated he did not think that the year 1943 would be taken into consideration. On March 23, 1949 Special Agent (A) and the writer contacted at The Austin Company, located at 16112 Euclid Avenue, East Cleveland, Ohio. At this time stated that The Austin Company had reached the following decision: namely, that the April 28, 1942 break-down would be waived and that all contracts, both Army and Navy, cost plus fixed fee and lump sum, would be considered on a yearly basis. Secondly, that in regard to the July 1, 1943 break-down for the Defense Plant Corporation, The Austin Company would stand and rise or fall upon the validity of a recent court decision, made available to agents various work sheets, certified statements and Austin Company statements of The Austin Company, No books of original entry were available at the Cleveland headquarters for the sales of the various divisions located throughout the country of The Austin Company * stated that the divisions sent in a balance sheet and profit and loss statement monthly and yearly. This information was transposed into work sheets and then into the General Office's books and records. General Office's books and records are control accounts only

INVESTIGATIVE OUTLINE

is as follows:

The investigative program in progress and contemplated

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- General Fiscal years 1936 through 1943, inclusive:
- Prepare trial balance for the books;
- Reconcile profit or loss per books and Federal income tax returns;
- 3. Prepare consolidated balance sheets and profit and loss statements.

OV F. O. 46→783

- B. Year end of December, 1941:
- l. Sales:
- (a) Segregate sales between DPC, Army and Navy, Dow Chemical Company, cost plus a fixed fee and lump sum contracts and non-renegotiable sales;
 - 2. Cost of sales:
- (a) Allocate expenses between DPC, Army and Navy, cost plus a fixed fee, lump sum contracts and non-renegotiable sales;
 - (b) Test check repair and maintenance charges;
 - (c) Analyze depreciation and amortization.
 - 3. General administrative expenses:
- (a) Prepare comparative schedules for the years 1941, 1942 and 1943;
- (b) Analyze any expenses which appear excessive on a comparative basis,

Examination for the years 1942 and 1943 will follow the same outline as set forth above.

WORK PERFORMED

Sales have been analyzed between the DPC, cost plus a fixed fee and lump sum for the years 1941 and 1942. Sales have also been analyzed for the Army and Navy contracts, cost plus a fixed fee and a lump sum. Other portions of the work outlined above are in progress at the time of this report.

The following Special Agents (A) are engaged in this investigation:

JOHN K. BUSTER

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CV F. O. 46-783

It is estimated that it will require approximately thirty days to complete this investigation.

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Form No. 1 This case originated at	HINGTON, D.C.		CV FILE NÓ.	46-783
REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR	REPORT MADE BY	
CLEVELAND, OHIO	5/13/49	/\delta_15.19 0.251282.13769 .9.11.12.13769	JOHN K. EISTER	(A) EDS
THE AUSTIN COMPANY DECRETARY OF THE NAVY TAX COURT DOCKET NO.	OF THE UNITED S		CHARACTER OF CASE RENEGOTIATION	icț
synopsis of facts:	Report of Spec	FROGRESS REFO	John K. Buster,	E
	Cleveland, Ohi	o dated April	5, 1949.	P
Details:	During the per the following	iod covered by work has been	this report	
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	1941 and 1942.	e heen prepare	d for the years	b7C
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Part .		years 1941, 1	lined in reference 942 and 1943 are report.	
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fice Memorandum • united states government

SUBJECT:

Director, FBI

August 17, 1949 DATE:

SAC, Cleveland

THE AUSTIN COMPANY v. JAMES V. FORRESTAL, SECRETARY OF THE NAVY OF THE UNITED STATES

TAX COURT DOCKET NO. 104-R RENEGOTIATION ACT

Bureau File No. 46-14692

Rebulet August 12, 1949.

This report is being prepared for dictation. A report should reach the Bureau no later than September 1, 1949.

jkb:ejs

46-783

6 1 AUG 24 1949

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum . UNITED STATES GOVERNMÊNT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

September 7, 1949 DATE:

FROM : SAC, CLEVELAND

REGISTERED MAIL

SUBJECT:

THE AUSTIN COMPANY V.

JAMES V. FORRESTAL,

SECRETARY OF THE NAVY OF THE UNITED STATES

TAX COURT DOCKET NO. 104-R,

RENEGOTIATION ACT

(Bureau File 46-14692)

Bulky exhibit in referenced matter is being forwarded via Railway Express under signature.

JKB:mlk 46-783

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIN

ORIGINATED AT WASHINGTON. D. C.

	#EN MADE PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 3/23-31:4/6,1 14,15,19,20,2	JOHN K. BUSTER (A) mlk
THE AUSTIN COMPANY V. JAMES FORRESTAL, SECRETARY OF THE OF THE UNITED STATES. TAX O	NAVY 17.19.22.24.2	CHARACTER OF CASE RENEGOTIATION ACT
DOCKET NO. 104-R	ACCOUNTING REP	₽ ORT

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

Renegotiation of the Austin Company for the fiscal year ended December 31, 1941 by Navy Price Adjustment Board resulted in determination of Excess Profits in amount of \$400,000, and for the year ended December 31, 1942 of \$2,000,000. The Austin Company filed a petition for redetermination of excess profits. Company representatives stated that they would waive the April 28 renegotiable break-off date; and likewise would stand by the court decision in the Warner & Swasey Company case as to the July 1, 1943 date for DPC contracts. Sales were broken down into three classifications: Lump Sum, CPFF and Bow Chemical. Examination of company's records shows an increase of approximately \$3,000,000 in renegotiable sales for 1941. This amount caused by the company's waiver of the April 28 date. There is no change in the 1942 sales. \$209,875 was disallowed as expenses in 1941 and \$62,421 in 1942. The later two disallowances are final as the company's profits for 1941 and 1942 have been settled by the Bureau of Internal Revenue.

- RUC -

References:

Bureau file 46-14692 Bureau letter to Cleveland dated February 8, 1949 Report of Special Agent EDWARD J. ARMBRUSTER (A) dated June 4, 1948 at Washington, D. C. Report of Special Agent JOHN K. BUSTER (A) dated

April 5, 192	49 at Cleveland, Ohio.
APPROVED AND SPECIAL AGENT FORWARDED: RIN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES
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COMMUNICATIONS SECTION.

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Transmit the following message to:

SAC. CLEVELAND

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AUSTIN COMPANY, ET AL, TAY COURT DOCKET NO. ONE NAUGHT FOUR DASH R,

RENEOCTIATION ACT.

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THIS CASE IS ASSIGNED. AS WELL-AS THE CASE ENTITLED QUOTE HUGHES KEENAN COMPANY V. WCFAB, TAX COURT DOCKET NO. SIX FOUR NINE DASH R UNGUOTE. WISHES TO CONFER WITH CAA JOHN K. BUSTER IN HIS OFFICE, ROOM THREE SEVEN THREE FOUR; DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE BUILDING, WASHINGTON, D. C., AT NINE THIRTY A.M., FEBRUARY FIFTLEN, NEXT. CONFERENCE TO LAST APPROXIMATELY THREE DAYS. Sutel, if saa buster unable to attend conference.

HOOVER

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16-14692

SA Buster conducted the entire accounting investigation in both cases. The Austin Company case reveals excessive profits for the year ending December 31, 1941 of \$400,000 and for the year ending December 31, 1942 of \$2,000,000. In the Hughes Keenan excessive profits amounted to \$860,000. Extensive accounting investigation was conducted in both and the report on the latter case was submitted February 25, 1949 and on the former case on September 8, 1949. Both reports prepared by SA

Buster. This agent not due for In-dervice until April 19. 1950.

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DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

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W.	1ax 00.	NO. TOU-IL	MEMORANDUM FOR MR. J. EDGAR HOFEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION OF THE Austin Company v. et al.; Tax Court Dock	TIGATION James Forrestal;	In India
		by Specia	Reference is made to the acco l Agent John K. Buster (A), da		
		March 20, desires t	The above-entitled case has be nof the Tax Court sitting in 1950. So confer with Special Agent Buitled report.	Cleveland, Ohio, begi	core de been been been been been been been
世故	to do	beginning Michigan	egotiation matters for a perio Upon compl plans to go to Cle f conferring with Special Agen	eting his work in Det eveland, Ohio, for the at Buster.	proit,
		Agent Bus the date Ohio.	· · ·	ou would inform Special se him from Detroit as arrive in Cleveland,	s to
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ADDRESS REPLY TO THE ATTORNEY GENERAL" AND REFER TO INITIALS AND NUMBER

CEPARTMENT OF JUST [A BE

WASHINGTON, D. C.

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February 9, 1950 C

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Tax Ct. Nos. 104-R, 649-R

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

The Austin Company v. James Forrestal, Re: et al.; Tax Court Docket No. 10/-R. Hughes-Keenan Company v. War Contrac Price Adjustment Board; Tax Court Docket No. 649-R.

-DEFER

It is requested that Special Agent John K. Buster (A) of your Cleveland Office be made available for conferences, respecting the above-entitled cases, in office, Room 3734, Department of Justice, beginning at 9:30 a.m. on Wednesday, February 15, 1950, and lasting for approximately three days.

> G. Morison, Assistant Attorney General.

COPY DESTROYED 197'MAY 6 1970

SAC, Cleveland kay 3, 1950 Director, FBI The Austin Company Y Secretary of Navy Tax Court Bocket No. 104-R Renegotiation Act Reference is made to your letter dated April 26, 1950, transmitting tiree accounting work steets pertaining to the above-captioned matter. In accordance with your request, photostatic copies have been nade and they are being forwarded together with the originals to your office under separate registered cover. e de Disposit Michiga ER A E. W. Coop & C. R. Tolson Clegg Glavin ' FCR. CT Nichols Rosen Tracy Tele. Room

SUBJECT:

Office Memorandum • United States Government

TO : Director, FBI

DATE: April 26, 1950

FROM : SAC Cleveland - Attention: Mechanical Section

al Section

THE AUSTIN COMPANY y
SECRETARY OF NAVY
Tax Court Docket No. 104-R
RENEGOTIATION ACT

Enclosed are three accounting work sheets prepared by the Cleveland Division.

It is requested that 27 copies of each sheet be prepared in <u>positive</u> photostat form. It is to be noted that two of the columns of these accounting sheets are blank, and it is requested that this blank portion be included in the <u>positive</u> photostats.

The original documents as well as all positive photostat copies are to be returned to the Cleveland Division.

JKB¹mak 46-783 Enclosures



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SAC, Cleveland

-14692-14

May 5, 1951

Director, FBI

THE AUSTIN COMPANY v. SECRETARY OF NAVY, Tax Court Docket No. 104-R RENEGOTIATION ACT

RÉCORDED - 1

The Claims Division has advised that a conference has been arranged between the attorney and the accountant for the above-named petitioner to be held at the office of Mr. John F. Wolf, Claims Division, Room 3738, at 10 A.M. on May 21, 1951. The purpose of this conference is to attempt to stipulate the accounting data in this case.

Assistant Attorney General Holmes Baldridge has requested that SA John K. Buster be present in Washington on May 18, 1951, in order to thoroughly review the accounting data to be stipulated with Mr. Wolf. It was stated that Buster's services would probably not be required beyond May 21, 1951.

Sutel if SA Buster will be unable to attend this conference.

46-14692 GWC:DC

SA Buster conducted the entire accounting investigation in this case which involves excessive profits for 1941 of \$400,000 and for 1942 of \$2,000,000. Claims Division Attorney Wolf telephonically advised that it was necessary for SA Buster to be present prior to the conference in order that he could prepare additional accounting schedules which are necessary.

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*ADDRESS REPLY TO
"THE ATTORNEY GENERAL"
AND REFER TO
INITIALS AND NUMBER

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE WASHINGTON, D. C.

AHB: JFV: ear Tax Court Docket No. 104-R

May 2, 1951

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

Austin Company v. James V. Forrestal. Secretary of the Navy Docket No. 104-R

Reference is made to the report of Agent John K. Buster, dated September 8, 1949, relating to the above-indicated case.

A conference had been arranged between the attorney and the accountant for the above-named petitioner to be held in the office of Mr. John F. Wolf, in the Department of Justice, Room 3738, at 10:00 a.m., on May 21, 1951. The purpose of this conference is to attempt to stipulate the accounting data in this case.

It is requested that Agent Buster be directed to be present in Washington for the above-mentioned conference. In order to properly prepare for the work of this conference it is further requested that Agent Buster be directed to meet with Mr. Wolf on May 18, 1951, in order to thoroughly review the position of the Department regarding the accounting data to be stipulated. It is not thought at this time that Agent Buster's services will be required beyond May 21, 1951.

Assistant Attorney General

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June 7, 1951

Director, FBI

THE AUSTIN COMPANY V. JAMES V. PURRIGRAL. SECRETARY OF THE NAVY TAX COURT DOCK T NO. 104-R RENEGOTIATION ACT

There are being enclosed herewith two copies of a selfexplanatory memorandum dated May 25, 1951, which was received from Assistant Attorney General Holmes Baldridge.

A report covering the requested additional investigation should be submitted to reach the Eureau no later than July 15. 1951.

16-14692 - 1 Jashington Field (Enclosure) Inclusive . 120_{CJM:ejr}

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ADDRESS REPLY TO "THE ATTORNEY GENERAL" AND REFER TO INITIALS AND NUMBER

AHB: JFW: ear

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

WASHINGTON, D. C.

May 25, 1951

Mr. Ladd

Tax Court Docket No. 104-R

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

The Austin Company v. James V. Forrestal, Re: Secretary of the Navy

Tax Court Docket No. 104-R

Reference is made to our memorandum addressed to you dated May 2, 1951, requesting that Agent John K. Buster be present in Washington for a conference on May 21, 1951.

Those present at the above-referred to conference were the Austin Company's Mr. L. P. Gilmore, vice president and accountant for the Austin Company, Agent John K. Buster, and Mr. John F. Wolf, attorney, Department of Justice.

At this conference the petitioner's attorney agreed to waive some of the issues set forth in its petition. However, in order to properly try the remaining issues it is necessary that the following accounting work be done.

- 1. It is requested that Agent Buster prepare a schedule setting forth the amounts in the years 1940, 1941 and 1942 of equipment which was installed by the petitioner for the Dow Chemical Company.
- 2. Since the petitioner will contend that contract NO y-4210 is severable, it is requested that Agent Buster prepare a breakdown by 300 projects showing the estimated and actual costs, the amount of the fees paid and the time of payment.
- 3. Since the petitioner agreed to the disallowances of costs made by the Internal Revenue Bureau for the years in question, it is requested that Agent Buster prepare profit and loss statements for each of the years adjusted to conform with the Internal Revenue Bureau's disallowances.
- 4. Since it now appears that the petitioner's main contention is that it was not allowed to retain a reasonable profit on its engineering work, its structural steel fabrication, and its equipment rentals, it is requested that Agent Buster analyze the renegotiable contracts to determine (a) the total amount of billing for engineering; (b) the amount that petitioner contends it should have received for this work: and

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(c) the amount that it was left for engineering work after renegotiation. It is also requested that an analysis be made to determine the amount of structural steel fabricated by petitioner's Bliss mill for Government contracts and, if possible, to determine the amount of profits the petitioner retained on this work after renegotiation. In connection with petitioner's contention regarding equipment rentals it is requested that Agent Buster procure a tool manual from the petitioner and determine insofar as possible the basis upon which the rates set forth therein were arrived at, i.e., is it a bare cost of ownership rental or does it provide for a profit margin. The type, age and rental rate of the equipment used on Government contracts, as well as any other pertinent facts, should be ascertained.

The aggregate of the determinations of excessive profits involved in this case is \$2,400,000. It appears that the proceedings before the Tax Court will take place at the first calendar to be set in Cleveland, Ohio this Fall. It is therefore requested that Agent Buster be directed to complete the requested work by August 1, 1951.

Assistant Attorney General

To: COMMUNICATIONS SECTION.

Transmit the following message to:

JULY 26, 1951

DEFERRED

SAC, CLEVELAND

V. AUSTIN COMPANY V. SEC. OF NAVY, TAX COURT DOCKET FOUR DASI R DASH RENEGOTIATION: ACT. REBULET JUHE GEVEN LAST. SUTEL MADE REPORTING AGENT AND DATE RE-ORT SUBMITTED.

HOOVER

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SENT VIA

су. F. O. 16-783

MAVY CONTRACT - NOY 4210

		ACTE OF COMME		`
-	· •	Sales	Cost	<u>Frofit</u>
1940 1941 1942 1943 1944 1945	Total	\$ 1,899,029.93 12,004,066.38 38,236,228.22 8,653,982.45 215.97 296.02	\$ 1,816,249.42 11,621,313.67 37,311,655.45 8,210,172.90 (111.44) 296.02	\$ 82,780.51 382,752.71 924,572.77 443,809.55 327.41 \$1,834,242.95

There is included in renegotiable business for the years 1chl and 1ch2 sales in the amount of \$50,2h0,566.28 and costs of \$48,932,969.12 and a profit or fee paid by the Mavy to the petitioner of \$1,307,325.h3 as follows:

	Solos	Cost	Profit
	Sales		
19/1	\$12,00L,066.	38 \$11,621,313.67 22 37,311,655.45	302,752.71 924,572.77
1942	<u>38,236,228.</u>	A	
	\$50,240,566	28 848,932,969.12	\$1,307,325.48

However, considering that the petitioner will contend that this contract be severable, the renegotiation on this contract would then be as follows:

and boards and		Sales		Cost	Frosit
1942		38,236,228	.22 \$37,3	11,655.45	\$924,572.77
Less bill April 2	ings to 8. 1942	6,484,452	<u>.08</u> 6,3	15,828.74	158,623.34
		331,751,776	9,90ق باد.	95,826.71	\$755,949.43

Petitioner if upheld would retain the profit for 1911 of \$382,752.71 and for 1912 of \$168,623.31 for a total retained profit of \$551,376.05.

This contract was converted in 1943, according to Fr. GILLORE, from a Cost Flus Fixed Fee to a lump sum contract. The petitioner

performed engineering as well as construction on this contract. Upon the Navy's instructions, only one rayroll was maintained, hence a segregation between construction costs and engineering costs could not be obtained. The Navy furnished equipment and material was furnished from other suppliers. There were no advances on this contract.

PETITIONER'S ADJUSTMENT OF PROFIT PER INTERNAL REVENUE ADJUSTMENTS

The reporting Agent reviewed the Internal Reve <u>nue</u>	<u>file concerning</u>
petitioner's profits per that Bureau for the year 1941. Bureau of Internal Revenue, Hanna Building, Cleveland, Ohio, available.	made this file
It is to be noted that this return and settlement 1941, included the years 1939, 1940 and 1941. There appears adjusted return as obtained from	
<u>1941</u>	
Net Income Per Return	\$4,479,781.66
Additions to Income Excessive Compensation \$286,075.93 Real Estate Taxes 1,220.80 Dividend Credits 163,784.00 Legal Expense 4,722.50 Insurance 9,589.05 Federal Capital Stock Tax (52,500.00)	•
Net Additions	412,892.28 \$4,892,673.94
Deductions Allowed 1940 Return - Excessive Compensation 1941 Return - Excessive Compensation 203,016.98	
•	411,824.94
Reconcilled per Renegotiation Schedule	\$4,480,849.00

b6 b7C

The following deductions were made for the year 1941 and these disallowances have been added to the net profit as per Note A of the schedule for renegotiation for year 1941.

; ;	Dividend Credits Real Estate Tax Excessive Compensation Legal Expense Insurance	\$163,784.00 1,220.80 83,058.95 4,722.50 9,589.05
b6 b7С	Credit-Capital Stock Tax	\$262,375.30 52,500.00 \$209,875.30

also furnished the file concerning the petitioner's income in 1942. This schedule is as follows:

•	1942		•
Income Per Return Additions to Income Excessive Compensation Capital Stock Tax Real Estate Tax Legal Expense	\$ 68,420.79 106,915.00 50,000.00 365.77 19,000.00		\$6 , 989 , 430 . 01
Add: Amended Return		\$244,701.56	,
Executive Compensation		94,860.00	349,561.56
Allowed by Conferres			\$7,338,991.57
Dividend Credits Legal Expense	38,805.42 19,000.00		57 , 805 . 42
Return - Per Conferres		,	\$7,176,326,15

b6 According to petitioner and conferres did not agree, b7C so this matter went into the tax court in August, 1949. Petitioner was contesting \$29,613.37 of compensation still unallowed and the Dividend Credits of \$106,915. As a result of this meeting in the tax court, the following adjustments were made: \$ 68,420.79 Disallowance Salaries Less: Adjustment-Conferres 38,805.42 Net Disallowed - RAR 29,615.37 Add: Amended Return 94,860.00 \$124,475.37 RAR - Disallowance \$ 29,615.37 ·Tax Court Dividend Credit 106,915.00 \$136,530.37 Allowable Deductions 475•37 لو124 Disallowance 12,055.00 Bonus not on Original Return 94,860.00 Net Disallowance \$106,915.00 Return Per Conferres \$7,176,326.15 Less: Allowable Deductions 124,475.37 \$7,051,850. This statement effects the 1942 profit as follows: Compensation 420.79و 68 Dividend Credit 106,915.00 Real Estate Tax 365.77 Legal Expense 19,000.00 Capital Stock Tax 50,000.00 Total Disallowed \$244,701.56 Allowed \$ 47,805.42 124;475.37 182,280.79 \$ 62,420.77 Less: Insurance Fre-paid 9,589.05

52,831.72

Net adjustment made to Income

The amount of 994,860 as executive compensation had been claimed on an amended return and this amount had not been charged to expenses for the year 1942. The net disallowance of \$52,831.72 has been added to the net profit as per Note A of the schedule of renegotiation for 1942.

BILLINGS FOR ENGINEERING, BLISS MILL AND EQUIPMENT RENTALS

The total amounts of billings for engineering for 1941 and 1942 are as follows:

	Lump Sum	1941 Fixed Fee	Dow	Total
Sales Costs Gross	\$37,759.62 25,304.95	\$1,235,956.19 944,994.33	\$11,822.00 7,535.00	\$1,285,537.81 977,834.28
Profit	\$12,454.67	\$ 290,961.86	\$ 4,287.00	\$ 307,703.53
Per cent to Engin- eering Sales	\$32 . 98	\$23 . 54	\$36 . 26	\$23 . 94
		1942		
	Lump Sum	Fixed Fee	Dow	Total
Sales Costs	\$87,902.41 55,826.78	\$4,920,509.92 3,930,664.83	\$25,064.00 18,261.00	\$5,033,476.33 4,004,752.61
Gross Profit	\$32,075.63	\$ 989,845.09	\$ 6,803.00	\$1,028,723.72
Per cent to Engin- eering Sales	\$36 . 49	\$20 . 12	\$27 . 14	\$20 . 44
	•			• •

Petitioner contends that the usual fee on engineering in a lump sum contract is cost plus 50 per cent the fee. According to Nr. GILLORE, in a cost plus fixed fee contract the charge varies and he could not definitely state what it would be. The petitioner will contend that if the engineering had been obtained elsewhere and the Austin Company did the construction, only the fees charged the Government would have been the existing fees of the trade. The total amount of billings for structual steel fabricated by Bliss Mill for Government contracts, is as follows:

		1941		
	Lump Sum	Fixed Fee	Dow	Total
Sales Costs Gross Profit	\$47,032.24 37,659.56 \$ 9,372.68	\$85,576.42 69,812.80 \$ 1,576.62	0 00	\$132,608.66 107,472.36 \$ 25,136.30
Per cent to Bliss Mill Sale	eś \$19•93	\$18 . 42	. 0	\$18.95
	• •	1942		
	Lump <u>Sum</u>	Fixed Fee	Dovr	Total .
Sales Costs	\$106,031.55 76,878.79	\$805,832.22 552,053.40	\$2,232.00 1,651.00	\$914,095.77 630,583.19
Gross Profit	\$ 29,152.76	\$253,778.82	\$ 581,00	\$283,512.58
Per cent to Bliss Mill Sale	es \$27.49	\$31.49	%26 . 03	\$31.02

Petitioner will contend that they are entitled to a profit on structual steel. They will contend that they operate four departments; Construction, Engineering, Structual Steel, and Equipment Rentals. Had the Government purchases steel on the outside, the price they would have paid would have included a margin of profit. Strict accounting theory states that true costs reflect only the cost of material, direct labor, and manufacturing overhead. However, in large concerns having various departments, it is not uncommon for them to bill sales to their own concern at a price to include a profit if told they were selling to any other customer. The Government was charged with the following rentals on equipment:

		1941	•	ĸ
*	Lump Sum	Fixed Fee	Dow	Total
Per cent to Con-	\$13,726.68	\$կկ,8կ2.87	\$5,948.00	\$64 , 517 . 55
Sales	. 699 ⇒	.149	•125	•175
	,	1942	2	
•	Lump Sum	Fixed Fee	Dow	Total
Per cent to Con- struction	\$23,498.57	\$25l ₁ ,896.9l ₁	\$12,070.00	\$290 , 465 . 51
Sales	•575	•113	•151	•122

Second party equipment rentals or rentals for the use of own equipment are included in job costs. Such charges are, however, restored to profits before deducting operating expenses. Depreciation and other

CV. F. O.

expenses applicable to this owned equipment appeared to be included in operating expenses. The company was unable to readily segregate the expenses directly applicable to second party equipment rentals. The major item of such expense is depreciation, which is charged to operating expense. A portion of repairs and maintenance included in operating expense also applies to second party rentals. An aggregate depreciated value of all machinery, equipment and tools, of \$206,117 at December 31, 1912, and amount \$200,391 represents rentable equipment, the difference being largely the depreciated value of Bliss Mill equipment, the exact amount of which is not available. The total amounts of depreciation included in operating expenses for machinery, equipment and tools, therefore, are probably slightly greater by reason of such (Bliss Mill equipment) while the repairs and maintenance, in addition, include items applicable to building, furniture and fixtures. The original cost of rentable equipment is not readily available, nor is it reported for tax purposes.

Purchases of rentable equipment were as follows:

1939		\$ 29,520.00
1940	·	284,730.00
1941	• =	371,475.00
1942		86,215.00
	р.	\$771,940.00

Depreciated value at December 1, 1942, was \$200,391.

The company's handling of small tools, which are generally less than \$300. per unit, is set forth in the manual. It is the consistent practice to carry a reserve in the amount of the small tools so that at the end of the year they are fully reserved and have no net book value. On all jobs, except those where tools are purchased for the account of the owners of the project being constructed and become his property, a charge for small tools is made to job costs for $\frac{1}{4}$ of 1 per cent of the contract price. A tool manual was obtained from Mr. GIMORE.

Mr. GIMORE stated that this is a revised tool manual and that there are not available the tool manual used during years 1941 and 1942. The charges in the tool manual are determined by prices set by the company.

CV. F. O. 46-783 These include depreciation and a margin of profit to cover overhead. rates used, according to Mr. GILMORE, are generally lower than the OPA or AGC rates often used by other contractors. The manual provides that No rental shall be charged to a particular contract and l. job after the total continuous rental of one piece of equipment reaches 75 per cent of cost. Rates are based on a five day week, eight hour day operation 2. and are increased 50 per cent for double shift operation and 100 per cent for three shift operation. Rental is charged from the date when equipment is first put 3. to use and continues until the date it is no longer required, whether or not it is removed from the job. Maintenance and repairs, which do not exceed 2 per cent of 4. this price are charged to job costs. Items in excess of 2 per cent are charged to operating expenses (apparently none is capitalized and there has been no objection by the Bureau of Internal Revenue of the amounts expensed). After, however, continuous rental charged reaches 75 per cent of cost limitation described above, all repair, replacement and maintenance costs are charged to job costs. An attempt was made to determine what equipment was used on the construction job performed on the Government contracts, but this information was not obtainable. The following schedule reflects profit before and after a \$400,000 adjustment to fixed fee contracts: - 18 -

CV. F. O. 46-783

Sales before Adjustment Profit before Adjustment		1941 Fixed Fee \$34,880,418.10 957,272.73	Non-renegotiable \$49,989,929.75 3,377,670.94	Total \$86,835,067.444 4,480,849.00
Per cent to Sales	7.43	2.74	6.76	5.16
Sales after Adjustment Profit after adjustment	@1,964,719.59 145,905.33	\$34,480,418.10 557,272.73	\$49,989,929.75 3,377,670.94	\$86,435,067.44 4,080,849.00
Per cent to Net Sales	7.43	1.62	6.76	4.72

The following schedule reflects profits before and after the adjustment of \$200,000 to lump sum contracts and \$1,800,000 to the fixed fee contracts:

		<u>1</u> 942		
	Lump Sum	Fixed Fee	Non-renegotiable	<u>Total</u>
Sales before Adjustment Profit before Adjustment	\$4,083,073.78 456,360.60	\$233,122,639.50 4,861,255.18	\$20,745,139.13 1,734,235.00	\$257,950,852.41 7,051,850.78
Percent to Sales	11.18	2.09	8.36	2.73
Sales after Adjustment Frofit after Adjustment	3,883,073.78 256,360.60	231,322,639.50 3,061,255.18	20,745,139.13 1,734,235.00	255,950,852.41 5,051,850.78
Per cent to Net Sales	6.60	1.32	8.36	1.97

ENCLOSURES TO BUREAU: Work papers of SA JOHN K. FUSTER.

l tool manual of Austin Company.

- REFERRED UPON COMPLETION TO THE OFFICE OF ORIGIN -

сv. **F.** 0. 46-783

REFERENCES:

Bulet to Cleveland 6/7/51.
Bureau teletype to Cleveland, 7/26/51.
Cleveland teletype to Bureau, 7/26/51.
Bufile 46-14692

Director, FBI DATE: August 4, SAC, Cleveland THE AUSTIN COMPANY v. JAMES V. FORRESTAL, SECRETARY OF THE NAVY OF THE UNITED STATES, TAX COURT DOCKET NO. 104-R RENEGOTIATION ACT (Bufile 46-14692) b7C ATTENTION: A. ROSIN, Assistant Director There is enclosed a report of SA JOHN K. BUSTER, dated August 4, 1951. JKB:ncm/jlg 46-783 RECORDED - 18 14 W 10 6 2 AUG 28 1951 AUG 8 b6 b7C

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1 THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT WASHINGTON, D. C. 16-783 REPORT MADE AT DATE WHEN PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE REPORT MADE BY 6/15,25-29; CLEVELAND, OFIO 8/4/51 JOHN K. BUSTER 7/1-31:8/1.2/51 CHARACTER OF CASE THE AUSTIN COLPANY V. JAMES V. FORRESTAL, RENEGOTIATION ACT SECRETARY OF THE MAVY OF THE UNITED STATES, TAX COURT DOCKET NO. 104-R ACCOUNTIL'G REPORT SYNOPSIS OF FACTS: Dow contracts examined and schedule set forth for amount of equipment installed. All billings for years 1940 through 1945 examined. Navy contract MOY 42-10 and renegotiation portion set forth. Petitioner has made final settlement with Eureau of Internal Revenue and adjustments have been made to profit. All contracts handled by petitiener were analyzed and percentage of profits on engineering, Bliss Mill and equipment rentals calculated. obtained. AT CLEVELAND, OHIO DETAILS: This investigation is predicated upon a Bureau Letter, dated June 7, 1951, forwarding a memorandum from Assistant Attorney General HOLIES BALDRIDGE. This memorandum requested that the following investigation be conducted: In connection with its sales to the Dow Chemical Company, petitioner agreed to stipulate the dollar amount of the equip ment which it installed for Dow Chemica. DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES RECORDED - 18 COPY DESTROYED

COPIES OF THIS REPORT. TO TOUR L97 MAY 6 1970 (4) - Bureau (46-14692) (Enb 30 Bi 2 - Washington Field 2 - Cleveland

CV. F. O. <u>1</u>,6-783 Company. Petitioner, however, will contend that none of the equipment renegotiable. It is requested that a condensed schedule of the calculations for determining the amount of equipment installed by the petitioner for Dow Chemical Company during the years 1941 and 1942 be prepared. 2. Petitioner will contend that contract NOY 42-10 is severable. Respondent will contend that it is one contract. It is requested that the entire contract be checked to determine the amount of it that is renerotiable and also analyze the contract to determine the estimated and actual cost and the fees paid by the Navy under this contract. 3. Petitioner states that all executive sales were allowed as reasonable and necessary by the Internal Revenue Bureau in 1942, however, in 1941 it appears that approximately \$83,000 of executive compensation was disallowed as excessive by Internal Revenue. It is requested that your Agent incorporate, in accordance with agreements with petitioner's attorney, the disallowances made by Internal Revenue in connection with real estate, tames, dividend credits, legal expenses, and so forth and the profit and loss statement of the Company for the years 1911 and 1912. It is agreed that they will stipulate that no disallowance was made in the figures which the Board used in determining excessible profits. They will contend, however, that they were told that disallowances in the amount stated in paragraph 34 of their. petition were made by the Board before determining excessive profits. 4. The contention set forth in paragraph 35 of the petition appears to be the main basis for petitioner's appeal, the contention being that after renegotiation it was not allowed a reasonable amount of profit on its engineering work, structual steel fabricated in its Eliss Hill and the construction equipment rentals. It is requested that an Agent analyze the contracts to determine the total amount of billings for engineering and attempt to determine the amount that petitioner contends it should have received for this work. He will also analyze the contracts to determine the amount of structual steel fabricated by Bliss Mill for Government contracts and ascertain whether or not the determination of excessive profits leaves the petitioner with amount of 10 per cent profit on its Bliss Mill operation. It is also requested that an Agent procure a tool manual from the petitioner. and determine insofar as possible the basis upon which the rates set forth therein were arrived at, i.e., is it a cost of ownership rental or does it contend a profit margin and the number of months in a year which are considered a full rental year.

<u> </u>46–783 PETHOD OF ACCOUNTING The books of the petitioner are kept on an accrual basis, separate accounts being established for each construction project. on long term contracts is taken up on basis of estimates of completion. Fees on Cost Plus Fixed Fee contracts are generally taken up in income as approved and passed for payment by the contracting officer or owners representatives. Separate records are maintained for the principal departments of the company; namely, Construction, Engineering and Bliss Mill. In addition, costs of the individual contracts are charged with second party equipment rentals or rentals for the use of the company's own equipment. The method of booking the intra-company operations and equipment rental may be summarized as follows: Construction costs include, at billing price, all intra-company operations and second party equipment rentals; Such billing price for Engineering is generally cost plus 50 per cent on lump sum work; for Bliss Mill is based on competitive prices, and for second party equipment rentals is in accordance with a company manual (small tools are generally charged at a of 1 per cent of contract price) which rate appears to be below OFA and AGC rates; The gross profits of the Engineering Department and of Bliss Hill are picked up as other income while the charges for the use of the company's own equipment, being a statistical calculation. are also restored to gross profit. There follows the profit and loss statement for each of the years of 19h1 and 19h2, showing a breakdown between renegotiable and non-renegotiable business:

CV. F. Q.

Details:

This investigation is predicated upon memorandum of Assistant Attorney General H. G. MORTSON dated January 31, 1949, which was transmitted to this office with Bureau letter dated February 8, 1949. The memorandum of Mr. MORTSON outlines the desired investigation in this case, and as the Bureau and the Office of Origin have copies of this memorandum, it will not be quoted in this report.

HISTORY OF THE AUSTIN COMPANY

٠,	, e ·	Th	e Austii	Company	is l	ocated	at 1611	2 Euclid	Avenue.	
Éast	Cleveland	i, Ohio. [ori	igina	lly est	ablishe	d a conti	racting	
busi	ness and o	carpenter	shop in	Cleveland	d in (1878.	The com	many was		
inco	rporated 1	under the	laws of	the State	e of	Ohio in	. 1904. a	s the		~
and S	Son Co., 1	which name	was cha	anged to ?	The A	ustin C	ompany	in 1916.		

b7C

The principal work performed has been the construction and design of industrial plants, in which field the company secured its first large contract. Construction along, design and engineering alone, or a combination thereof are the principal services offered customers. Some maintenance work has also been handled under contract. The large expansion of the company would appear to be due in part to its development of standardized steel frame designs for one story factory buildings. The four basic designs introduced in 1914 subsequently were increased to ten.

As an outgrowth of the use of structural steel in quantity, the company established its own steel fabricating shop in 1920 to stock the sizes used. By 1930, the company entered, through a division known as Bliss Mill, the structural steel field on a commercial basis in order to supply as much as possible of the company's requirements. The company's interest in, and development of, "controlled conditions" plants (which completely control light, humidity, noise, heat, etc.) began in the late 1920's and marks another development of large size which undoubtedly contributed much to the growth of the subject company into one of the leading construction firms in the nation.

In 1915, the company decided to establish branch offices to expedite the handling of contracts in various sections of the country. It now is a nation-wide contractor with seven district offices, the main office being in East Cleveland. Under the district office system, all

DETAILS:*

AT WASHINGTON, D. C.

This investigation is predicated upon Bureau letter of reference to which was attached a Memorandum for the Director dated December 26, 1947, from HERBERT A. BERGSON, Acting Assistant Attorney General, Claims Division, Department of Justice, a copy of which memorandum has been furnished to the Cleveland Division by the Bureau.

The memorandum of the Attorney General suggested that a summary be prepared of the petitioner's profit and loss statements and if possible that sales be segregated to show separately the profits on the cost plus fixed fee contracts, the fixed price contracts, Defense Plant Corporation contracts and transactions with the Dow Chemical Company.

HISTORY OF THE AUSTIN COMPANY

According to the files of the Navy Price Adjustment Board the Austin Company was established on a small scale in Cleveland, Ohio, in 1878, contracting in the field of commercial and small industrial buildings. Beginning in 1912 the Company undertook larger and more complex jobs and developed as a major engineering construction organization.

Afterwards branch offices were established in fourteen cities. The policy of the company has been to centralize responsibility in district offices and the general office merely determines policies, directs research activities and supervises the steel fabricating plant.

In 1939 the company adopted the policy of building up its personnel so that it would be able to carry out the large and numerous war projects awarded to it. The construction and engineering accomplishments of the company included the development of standardized steel frame designs for one story as well as more story buildings and controlled conditions in plants consisting of windowless industrial buildings in which light, temperature, humidity and dust fumes and noises are controlled.

The basic profits of the subject company for the years 1936 to 1942, according to the information found in the files, are as follows:

YEAR	SALES		NET PROFIT E	BEFORE TAXES
		100	Amount	% of Sales
1936 1937 1938 1939	\$ 9,403,159 16,578,122 7,991,976 10,486,159	\$	309,187 572,307 71,784 293,303	3.29 3.45 0.90 2.80
Average 1936-1939	11,114,854		311,645	2.80
1940 1941 1942	42,949,925 87,690,030 258,120,675	`	2,302,668 4,481,532 6,792,711	5.36 5.11 2.63

HISTORY OF RENEGOTIATION

The Austin Company was assigned to the Navy Department for renegotiation on August 6, 1942. On September 10, 1942, the Board requested the contractor to submit preliminary data for renegotiation purposes. On September 14, 1942, the Company replied to the communication and advised that the information would be forthcoming.

On November 23, 1942, the contractor submitted the first information for renegotiation purposes in connection with the Board's request.

On February 20, 1943 the Austin Company wrote to the Navy inclosing various schedules and other information which had been requested theretofore by the Board. On March 26, 1943, the Company again wrote to the Navy enclosing additional information such as financial statements and answers to specific questions which it stated constituted all of the specific schedules and information requested.

On April 19, 1943 the Company sent to the Navy schedules of contract data for the year ended December 31, 1942 showing construction sales, engineer sales, and other financial data for that particular year.

Again on June 17, 1943, the Austin Company sent to the Board a number of additional schedules containing financial information consisting of balance sheets, surplus profit and loss statements all pertaining to the fiscal year 1942. On July 8, 1943 the Board requested additional schedules from the company pertaining to its construction costs. The Company replied

on July 14, 1943 that Ernst and Ernst, CPA's would prepare the desired information.

On July 21, 1943, the company submitted to the Board various exhibits and schedules for the purpose of placing on record the pertinent facts concerning the history, work and performance of the Austin Company, as a background for the analysis of the data previously submitted.

On September 28, 1943, the company again sent to the Board additional schedules pertaining to its financial transaction. Under date of December 3, 1943 the Board mailed to the Austin Company notice that an initial conference was set for December 17, 1943, in Washington which notice the company acknowledged by its letter of December 7, 1943.

On December 17, 1943, a conference was had by the company and members of the Navy Price Adjustment Board in Washington, D.C. No final determination was made at this meeting with respect to excess profits.

Under date of February 19, 1944 the company sent to the Board additional information which had been requested by analysts of the Board. Again on April 3, 1944 the Board requested certain specific information from the company concerning details of information which it shad previously submitted. The company replied to this request under date of April 19, 1944. On May 9, 1944, the company wrote to the Board enclosing various schedules and information submitted or to be submitted to the Bureau of Internal Revenue in connection with the reasonableness of salaries for the years 1940 and 1941 which were involved in the disallowance for income tax purposes. Under date of May 16, 1944, the Austin Company sent to the Board in response to telephonic requests, additional information concerning financial transactions of the Company for the years 1936 to 1942 inclusive.

Under date of May 24, 1944, a letter was sent to the Austin Company by the Board notifying the company of a renegotiation meeting to be held on June 5, 1944, in Washington, D.C. which the company acknowledged by letter of May 29, 1944.

On June 5th and 6th renegotiation conferences were held in Washington, D.C. by the Board and the Company. No definite agreement was reached as to the excessive profits at this meeting.

Under date of June 17, 1944, the Austin Company wrote to the Board referring to the preliminary findings made at this meeting of June 6th and advising that the company had not thought that the profits under CPFF contracts should be considered subject to reduction upon renegotiation. The company also offered various reasons as to why it considered the tentative determination of excessive profits by the Board to be unreasonably high.

On July 10, 1944, the Chairman of the Board wrote the Austin Company advising it that the Board had carefully considered the information submitted theretofore and had found nothing which would justify a change in its findings made at a meeting with the company. Under date of July 17, 1944, the Company wrote the Board advising it that in order to protect its position in regard to certain legal questions it might be necessary for it to appeal to the Tax Court and that therefore the Board should make a unilateral determination.

Under date of August 14, 1944, a unilateral order was signed by the Board and mailed to the company with a letter noting that the company merely desired to protect its legal position and not to have the Chairman give further consideration to the matter. The determination of the Board was to the effect that the excessive profits for the fiscal year ended December 31, 1941, amounted to \$400,000 and the excessive profits for the fiscal year ended December 31, 1942, amounted to \$2,000,000 making a total of \$2,400,000 excessive profits for the fiscal years 1941 and 1942.

On September 5, 1944 the Paymaster General of the Navy advised the company that the net balance of the excessive profits which have been determined would be \$2,400,000 would be equal to \$503,113.60 after the application of the tax credits to which the company would be entitled.

DETERMINATION OF EXCESSIVE PROFITS

The Navy PAB determined that the petitioner derived excess profits of \$400,000 in the fiscal year ended December 31, 1941, which were applicable to cost plus fixed fee contracts.

The Board also determined that petitioner derived excess profits in the amount of \$2,000,000 in the fiscal year ended December 31, 1942. Of this amount \$200,000 was determined to be applicable to fixed price contracts and \$1,800,000 was applicable to cost plus fixed fee contracts.

The total amount of excessive profits amounts to \$2,400,000 which is subject to a tax credit of \$1,896,886.40 leaving net refund due the Government of \$503,113.60.

1941 Excess Profits Per Board

There has been prepared as attached next hereto Exhibit A which reflects the gross receipts and adjusted profits before and after renegotiation for the fiscal year ended December 31, 1941.

Fixed Price Contracts (1941)

It will be noted that gross receipts and net operating profits on fixed price contracts in 1941 were as follows:

Gross Receipts
Net Operating Profit

\$1,973,913.00 141,287.00

Ratio

7.15%

These contracts were not subjected to excessive profits determination although they were considered 100% renegotiable.

Cost Plus Fixed Fee and Dow Contracts (1941)

The Navy PAB segregated "Dow Chemical Contracts" from other CPFF contracts, although it considered both groups as 100% renegotiable.

Briefly the receipts and profits under this category before renegotiation were as follows:

	CPFF	_ Dow	Total
Gross Receipts Net Operating Profit Plus Disallowed Costs	\$ 33619,941 825,248	1,897,439 45,730	35,517,380 870,978 225,872 1,096,850
Ratio			3.09%

After renegotiation, less refund of \$400,000 the adjusted net operating profit would be equal to \$696,850 (\$1,096,850 minus \$400,000) or a ratio of 1.98%.

Total Renegotiable Contracts (1941)

The total renegotiable business, including Fixed Price and Cost Plus-fixed fee appears as follows:

Gross Receipts
Net Operating Profit
Plus:
Disallowed Costs
Total Adjusted Profit

\$ 37,491,293 1,012,265

> 225,872 1,238,112

Ratio

3.30%

After renegotiation, less refund of \$400,000 the adjusted profit would be reduced to \$838,137 (\$1,238,112 minus \$400,000) equal to 2.25%.

Mon-Renegotiable Business (1941)

The gross receipts and profits from non-renegotiable business for the fiscal year ended December 31, 194, are as follows:

Gross Receipts \$	49,989,929
Net operation profit	3,162,963
Less Disallowed Costs	225,872
Net Adjusted Profit 3	2,937,091
Ratio	5.88%

Total Business (1941) - Before Renegotiation

The gross receipts and profits for fiscal year ended December 31, 1941, appear as follows:

	87,481,222
Net Operating Profit	4,175,228
Other Income	97,496
Total Adjusted Profit 🦃	4,272,724
Ratio	4.88%

Total After Renegotiation, less \$400,000

Profit reduced to \$3,872,724 equal to 4.45%

Disallowed Salaries

For purposes of renegotiation, the Board considered Executive Salaries too high. Compensation for Executive Officers for the year was \$728,434. The Board considered that \$300,000 was sufficient and disallowed \$428,434. To this was added a dividend credit of \$163,784, making a total disallowance of \$592,218. This was applicable to the total business, however, \$225,872 was apportioned to renegotiable contracts.

Other Income

The Board considered that the petitioner earned "Other Income" in the fiscal year ended December 31, 1941 in the amount of \$97,496. Work papers (pp 644 and 645) reveal that same was made up of the following items:

Items Not Allocable to Specific Contracts

Adjustment of small tool inventory & Reserve	\$ 29,456
Gasoline and Excise Tax Refunds	2,156
Gross Profit from Blueprint sales	11,619
Other Miscellaneous Income	6,302
	49,533
Interest received	33,601
Dividends Received	55,000
	138,134
Thenone	
Expenses: Interest paid	10,718
Miscellaneous Expenses	389
TETO OCT TOTO ON DINGOLD OF	11,107
Other Income (net)	127,027
Less:	
Commercial & Development Expenses	
Donations	20,216
Research & Development	9,315
	29,531
NET TO OPERATING PROFIT	97,496

1942 Excess Profits Per Board

There has been prepared as attached next hereto Exhibit B which reflects the gross receipts and adjusted profits before and after renegotiation for the fiscal year ended December 31, 1942.

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THE AUSTIN COMPANY
STATEMENT OF PROFIT AND LOSS
YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 51, 1941

SCHEDULE A

		.* -		*********
Construction Sales Construction Costs (Direct) Gross Profit Per Cent Gross Profit To Co Per Cent Gross Profit To Sa	sts			\$5,1 4,1
Operating Expense Operating Profit		3		
Per Cent Operating Profit T	o Construct	ion Sales	- \$ -	•
Equipment Rental Income Gross Earnings of Engineeri Gross Earnings of Bliss Mil	ng 1			
			-	****
Profit Before Other Income Add: Additional Income Una	llowable De	ductions		· 7
Other Income - Net	,	:		7
			-	\$ 7
Per Cent Profit Before Feder	ral Taxes o	n Income		

Lump Sum	CPFF	Dow Chemical	Combined	Non- Renegotiable	Totel
\$5,576,561	\$50,440,206	\$4,756,538	\$40,573,305	\$46 ₂ 470 ₃ 570	\$87,043,875
4,552,087	29,499,598	4,426,817	38,478,502	43,298,484	81,776,986
824,474	940,608	329,721	2,094,803	3,172,086	5,266,889
18,112	3,189	7,448	5a444	7,386	6,441
15,335	3,090	6.932	5,163	6,826	6,051
162,140	653,275	106,392	921,807	1,219,292	2,141,099
662,334	287, 333	223,329	1,172,996	1,958,794	5,125,790
12,319	,944	4,695	2,391	4,,202	3,591
25 ₉ 898	45,559	5,948	77,400	223,368	300 ₀ 768
24,598	297,779	4,287	326 ₃ 664	252,902	579 _# 566
4,559	40,988	-0→	45,547	302,834	248,331
55,050	382,326	10,235	449,611	779,104	1,228,715
717,384	671,659	233,564	1,622,607	2 773 600	A REA FOR
12,962	73,392	11,469	97,823	2,731,898	4,354,505
730,346	745,051	245,033	1,720,450	2 04% 050	209,875
6,976	45,192	6,782	58,947	2,845,950	4,564,380
\$ 737,322	\$. 790,243	\$ 251,815	\$ 1,779,377	66,330 \$ 2,910,280	125,277 \$ 4,689,657
13,714	2,596	5.294	4,536	6.262	5,588

The results of operations of the Company for the fiscal year ended December 31, 1941 after Renegotiation refund of \$400,000 is as follows:

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SCHEDULE A-1

THE AUSTIN COLPANY

1941

AFTER \$400,000 RENEGOTIATION REFUND

	Lump Sum CPFF	Dow Chemical Combined		Non-	Total	
	· ••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••		-		Renegotiable	Made and a second
Construction Sales Less: Renegotiation Refund	\$5 ₉ 376 ₉ 561 400,000	\$30,440,206	\$4,756,538	\$40,573,305 400,000	\$46 _* 470 _* 570 -0⊷	\$87,043,875 400,000
Adjusted Sales	4,976,561	30,440,206	4,756,538	40,173,305	46,470,570	86,643,875
Cost of Sales	4,552,087	29,499,598	4,426,817	38,478,502	43,298,484	81,776,986
Gross Profit	424,474	940,608	329,721	1,694,803	3 _k 172₃086	4,866,889
Not Profit	337,322	790 , 243	251,815	1,579,377	23910880	4,289,657
Per Cent Profit Before Federal Taxes	6,778	2,596	5, 294	3,434	6.262	4.951

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Audit of the company's Federal Income and Excess Profits Tax returns for the fiscal year ended December 31, 1941 by the Bureau of Internal Revenue resulted in a disallowance of Real Estate Taxes, Dividend Credits on Employees Stock, Excessive Compensation, legal expenses and insurance. The disallowances were contested by the company, and extended negotiations between the company and the Bureau of Internal Revenue ensued which culminated in a basis for settlement. Excessive compensation in the amount of \$203,017 was disallowed as well as legal expenses in the amount of \$6,868. The total disallowance of \$209,875 is shown as additional income on Schedule A. This additional income was allocated to all business on the basis of Cost of Construction Sales.

There follows the Tax Schedule for 1941:

TAX SCHEDULE 1941

Net Income Per Federal Income Tax Return	\$4,479,782
Add Unallowable Deductions	
Real Estate Taxes	1,220
Dividend Credits on Employees Stock	163,784
Excessive Compensation	83,059
Legal Expenses	4,723
Insurance	9,589
	\$4,742,157
Less Additional Teduction for Federal Capital Stock Taxes	52,500
Profit Per Books	\$4,689,657
	,

Comments on the Profit and Loss Statement:

Combined sales for the year 1941, subject to renegotiation, consisting of Lump Sum, Cost Plus a Fixed Fee and Dow Chemical contracts amounted to \$40,573,305. The Navy Price Adjustment Board showed a combined total of \$35,517,380. This difference can be explained in that all contracts paid for and completed prior to April 28, 1942 were treated as renegotiable in this review, as per the request of Mr. GILMORE of the Austin Company. The Navy Price Adjustment Board stated in their report, "An examination of the commercial contracts in excess of \$100,000 reveals that some may involve the furnishing of process equipment within the meaning of the 1942

Renegotiation Act. Such contracts cover primarily chemical plants constructed for the Dow Chemical interests under a continuing contract which has been in effect since 1939 and which provides that Dow may call upon Lustin to do any or all of its construction work. For the purpose of this analysis, the 1941 and 1942 sales under three of these Dow projects, together with a small lump sum contract for Linde Air Products, have been considered to be of questionable renegotiability. On the Dow contracts, it is the company's practice to accumulate all costs and expenses by location."

The reporting agent did not question those contracts of questionable renegotiability. In the segregation of Dow Chemical sales, the writer was guided by the formula prepared by the Navy in their classification of the Dow contracts. This schedule may be found on page 773 of the Navy file.

Lump Sum Contracts:

The results of operations under lump sum contracts are summarized on Schedule A. In reporting profits, inter-departmental charges for engineering and fabricated steel have been reflected in costs at the billing prices of the respective departments. In addition, second party equipment rental charged for the use of the company's owned equipment has been treated as an item of cost (but has been added back to restore the statistical charge to profits.) This handling of inter-departmental charges and costing of owned equipment rentals has the effect of reflecting in costs what the Austin Company would report if it obtained such services from outsiders at prices equal to those charged by the several departments.

mentioned, labor, materials, work sublet to others and cost of equipment rented from third parties. Operating expenses are allocated on a cost of sales basis, and consists of those set forth in Schedule B, as follows:



THE AUSTIN COMPANY	SCHEDUL	EB.						
INDIRECT JOB COSTS	1							
COMMERCIAL & DEVELOPMENT EX	PENSES) 1936 -	1,942	**			1 2 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	. in	
				e i de la composición		你一个"我看		
The state of the s	1936	1987	1938	1,989	Average	1940	1941	1942
					1936+1939			
Depreciation	\$ 34,628	\$ 61,774	\$ 52,118	\$ 59,840	\$ 52,090	\$105,418	\$140,401	\$264,110
Repairs and Maintenance	15,473	18,030	9,962	8,923	13k097	14,277	51,493	20,750
Selling Expense	105,091	109,644	126,271	104,540	111,387	142,163	141,757	108,960
Taxes	26,878	45,606	51,322	47,702	42,877	65,325	113,215	184,178
Estimating Expense	37,972	57,721	53,627	39 398	47,180	44,307	55,130	50,831
Engineering Expense	14,727	25,129	6,659	11,491	14,502	19,841	49,171	27,954
Rent	16,960	24,235	25,142	24,350	22,672	34,223	47,379	62,597
Store House Expense	9,026	12,528	10,880	12,785	11,305	15,730	17,978	27,123
Constructing Expense	1,882	(1,190)	446	(304)	209	7,949	11,091	4,343
Purchasing	1,968	(918)	3 ₃ 834	4,794	2,420	2,395	5,243	10,416
Donations	3,499	4,341	4,090	3,335	3,816	16,472	20, 216	19,939
Research and Development	4,280	7,276	12,039	5289	5,981	1,174	9,315	13 _p 059
Servicemen's Program	≔0 ⊶ ,	-0	-0-	. نو0ن	-0=	÷0≈	0 =	12,903

\$807,163



THE AUSTIN COMPANY

SCHEDULE B (CONT.)

		ES 1956-1942	

	1936	1987	1938	1989	Average 1936=1939	1940	1941	1942
Officers Salaries	\$183,390	\$359,968	\$145,368	\$242,690	\$252,853	\$688,159	\$1,126,859	\$988,364
Office Salaries	41,265	41,971	39,866	25,865	37,242	52,416	110,979	130,365
Advertising	43 ₃ 388	59,815	47,159	55 ₅ 207	51 892	50,712	70,409	88,566
Auditing	4,591	3,847	5,568	9,968	5,769	6,463	31,691	43,796
Office Supplies & Expenses	9,491	8,614	7,066	7,019	8,048	14,271	26,667	43,122
Legal & Personal	4,720	10,401	6,411	18,597	10,032	14,788	19,837	46,168
Office Service	5,805	4,007	4,137	5,739	4,922	11,285	19,401	15,035
Telephone & Telegraph	7,656	9,354	8,120	8,330	8, 365	12,029	16,852	17,515
Accounting The Accounting The Accounting The Account t	7,359	7,638	13,754	6,554	8,826	12,737	13 ₅ 752	24,54]
Postage	5 ₂ 278	7,440	5,209	6,240	6,042	8,526°	12,602	12,21
Insurance	(691)	4,915	3 _s 893	3,818	2,984	6,056	12,159	12,604
Light, Heat, Water & Power	3,042	3 _* 688	3,254	3 _{\$} 585	3 ,380	4,914	10,175	9,285
Subscriptions	970	2,570	1,609	2,424	. 895	2,118	2,928	5,479
Traveling	16,208	4,932	890	5,016	6.762	10,964	2,535	11,558
Dues	349	1,048	678	754	707	789	719	1,578
Sundry	2,734	4,401	1,381	1,152	2,417	1,051	1,145	2,458
Sub Total	335,555	554,609	294 ₃ 357	402,008	391,634	897,278	1,478,710	1446,648
Indirect Costs	272,384	364,176	356,390	317,183	327.536	469,274	662,889	807,163
Total Operating Expenses	607,939	898,785	650,747	719,191	719,170	1,366,552	2,141,099	2,255,806
Per Cent to Sales	6.465	5,422	8,143	6.858	6.470	3,182	2,460	.874
Other Income (Net)		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	•			, · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		•••
Income	A STATE OF THE STA							- ,
Items Not Allocable to Specif. Adjustment to Small Tool In		TO THE RESERVE TO THE					29,456	109,380
Gasoline & Excise Tax Refund			NOT AVAITABLE	R .			2,156	3,14]
Gross Profit from Blue Prin	Sales			W. W. C.				
Rent Barned							11,619	14,15) 12,000
Other Miscellaneous Income							6,302	9,123
Total Miscellaneous Income	49,911	64,483	43,810	38,227	196,431	43,160	49,533	147,745
Interest Received	57,149	53,888	58,428	55,547	225,012	59,089	33,601	32,592
Dividends Received	+0 ⊕	~	20,000	20,000	40,000	#0÷	55,000	
Total Income	107,060	118,871	122,238	113,774	461,443	82,249	138,134	220,387
Expense								
Interest Paid	. 8,226	5,105	1,691	10,498	25,424	10,645	10,718	9,787
Miscellaneous Expense	^2_158	10,825	7,254	13,664		16,259	889	15, 97
Total Expense	10,879	15,930	8,855	24,156	59,320	26,904	11,107	24,759
Other Income Net	96,681	\$102,441	\$113,585	\$ 89,618	3402×125	\$ 55,845	127,027	\$194,578
								2.101

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Cost Plus a Fixed Fee Contracts:

The results of operations on fixed fee contracts are summarized on Schedule A. The summary treats inter-departmental charges and equipment rental in a like manner to the method used on the lump sum contract summary described before. Job costs and operating expenses are also comparable in treatment to the handling under the lump sum contracts.

Equipment Rental Income:

This is an inter-departmental charge for the rental of company owned equipment and has the effect of reflecting in costs what The Austin Company would report if it obtained such services from outside source.

Engineering Earnings:

The Austin Company performed engineering for lump sum and cost plus a fixed fee construction contracts. Engineering earnings are after deducting direct costs and after deducting operating expenses, which later were allocated on a Cost of Sales basis.

Bliss Mill Earnings:

The Bliss Mill is the company owned steel fabricating plant. Charges to contracts are based on competitive prices. The advantages gained from the operation of the plant by Austin lie primarily in speedier delivery, knowledge of available stock, and easier adaptation to special specifications and experimental operations. Bliss Mill costs were allocated to the various classifications of work on a tonnage basis. It was estimated that Bliss Mill supplied only about 10% to 15% of the company's total requirements for structural steel in recent years. Gross Profit derived from renegotiable business was added back as income.

Operating Expenses:

Operating Expenses for the year 1941 totaled \$2,141,099. Of this amount \$921,807 is applicable to renegotiable business. Donations in the amount of \$20,216 and research and development in the amount of \$9,315 were charged in their entirety to non-renegotiable business. Depreciation and amortization of small tools is charged directly to job costs,

the amount so charged representing \$\frac{1}{4}\$ of 1% of contract price adjusted to actual at the year end. Depreciation on all other machinery, equipment and tools, as well as on buildings and fixtures, is included in operating expense. Depreciation rates are as allowed by the Bureau of Internal Revenue. A rate of 2½% of cost is used on building, 10% of cost on furniture and fixtures, and on machinery, equipment and tools varies depending on the type of equipment. There does not appear to be any accelerated depreciation. Operating expenses were allocated on the basis of Cost of Sales. Operating expenses are detailed on Schedule B as set forth above.

Fiscal Year Ended December 31, 1942:

The results of operation of the company for the fiscal year ended December 31, 1942 are as follows:

CV F. O.

THE AUSTIN COMPANY STATEMENT OF PROFIT AND LOSS YEAR ENDED DEGEMBER 31, 1942

SCHEDULE C

	Tomb Sar		DOW Chemical	Vombined.	Non- Renegotiable	Total
Construction Sales	\$3,881,766	\$225,108,881	\$98,013,758	\$237,004,405	\$20,757,689	\$257,742,044
Construction Costs (Direct)	3,633,272	220,298,572	77,691,883	231,623,727	19,208,379	250,832,106
Gross Profit Per Cent Gross Profit to Costs	248,494 6.839	4,810,309 2,184	321,875 4.185	5, 380, 678	1,529,260	6,909,938
Per Cent Gross Profit to Sales	6.402	2.137	4.017	2,270	7.961 7.374	2.755 2.681
Operating Expense	84,147	1,698,181	. 82,006	1,864,334	327,051	2,191,385
Operating Profit	164,347	3,112,128	239,869	3,516,344	1,202,209	4,718,555
Per Cent Operating Profit to Construction Sales	4.233	1,382	2,993	1.484	5.797	1,831
Equipment Rental Income	27,720	250,796	12,070	290,586	98,272	383 ₊ 858
Gross Earnings of Engineering	38,102	989,845	6,804	1,028,751	147,818	1,176,569
Gross Earnings of Bliss Will	29,153	253,779	5899	285,513	98,061	381,574
	88,975	1,494,420	19,455	1,602,859	339,151	1,942,001
Profit Before Other Income	258,322	4,606,548	259,324	5,119,194	1,541,360	6,660,554
Other Income - Het	8,817	170,894	5,966	179,677	14,901	194,578
	\$ 256,139	\$ 4,777,442	\$ 265,290	\$ 5,298,871	\$ 1,556,261	\$ 6,855,132
Per Cent Before Taxes on Income	6.599	2.122	3,310	2,236	7 _* 505	2,675

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The results of operations of the company for the fiscal year ended December 31, 1942 after renegotiation refund is as follows:

4 DEVICE

CV F. 0. 46-783

THE AUSTIN COMPANY
1942
FTER RENEGOTIATION

SCHEDULE C-1

	Lump Sum	CPFF	nom cusmicar	COUNTHOC	Renegotiable	
Construction Sales Less: Renegotiation Refund Adjusted Sales	\$3,881,766	\$285,108,881	\$8,013,758	\$237,004,405	\$20,737,639	\$257,742,044
	200,000	1,800,000	-0-	2,000,000	-0-	2,000,000
	3,681,766	223,308,881	8,013,758	235,004,405	20,737,639	255,742,044
Cost of Sales	3,638,272	220, 298, 572	321 ₄ 875	231,623,727	19,208,379	250,832,106
Gross Profit	48,494	3,010, 309		3,380,678	1,529,260	4,909,958
Net Profit Per Cent Profit Before Federal Taxes	56,139	2,977,442	265,290	3,298,871	1,556,261	4,855,132
	1,525	1,333	3,310	1,404	7,505	2,151

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Comments on the Profit and Loss Statement:

Operations for the year 1942 were the same as in 1941. Therefore, the comments made following the Profit and Loss Statement of 1941 will apply in 1942, with the following exceptions:

Operating Expenses:

Operating expenses for the year 1942 per the company books amounted to \$2,253,806. The company filed an amended return for 1942, on December 13, 1943, which shows a reduction of \$94,860 in taxable income from the original return. Due to an overaccrual of taxes, the compensation of certain executives, sharing in profits after taxes on a percentage basis, was increased an aggregate of \$94,860. This \$94,860 was not in the company's books as an expense. On the company's original return, the Revenue Agent disallowed an amount of \$186,896. This consisted of excessive compensation of \$136,530; capital stock tax of \$50,000 and Real Estate taxes disallowed of \$366.00. Also held in abeyance was an amount of \$106,915 of Dividend Credits to Employees Accounts. This case, along with the company's 1941 tax case, was heard in the Tax Court in Cleveland, Ohio. The company's lawyers submitted a stipulation agreement showing that the company agreed to pay \$98,551 in additional excess profits taxes. The company asserted in its petition that the Bureau of Internal Revenue improperly disallowed as deduction approximately \$231,000 of \$901,000 paid out in salaries and bonuses to top officials. In settlement of this matter, the company was allowed \$136,530 in excessive compensation and \$94,860 of the Revised Bonus. The Dividend Credit to Employees Accounts of \$106,915; the \$50,000 capital stock tax and \$366.00 in Real Estate taxes were disallowed. This resulted in a net disallowance of \$62,421 for the year 1942. Accordingly, the disallowance of \$62,421 was credited to operating expenses of \$2,253,806 which resulted in a net operating expense of \$2,191,385.

The company listed donations in the amount of \$19,939; research and development in the amount of \$13,059, and Servicemen's Program in the amount of \$12,903, as expenses in 1942. These latter amounts were charged in their entirety to non-renegotiable business. Operating expenses are detailed in Schedule B as set forth before.

There follows the tax schedule prepared in reconcilling the 1942 taxable income to book profit:

TEX SCHEDULE - 1942

let Income Shown in the Deficiency		•
Notice Dated April 1, 1948		\$5,176,3 26. 15 7,051,850,78
Difference		\$1,875,524,63
Additions: (a) Renegotiated Profits Reductions: (b) Salary Adjustments Explanation of Adjustments: (A) The renegotiated profit adjustment shown in the deficiency notice dated April 1, 1948 has been eliminated since the amount of excess profits has not been determined		2,000,000.00 124,475.37 \$1,875,524.63
(B) Salary Disallowance Deficiency Notice Revised Bonus Allowed		136,530,37 94,860,00
Total Allowances Dividend Credit to Employees Accounts		\$ 231,390.37 106,915.00 \$ 124,475.37
From Revenue Agents Report Net Income by Return		\$6,989,430,01
Unallowable Deductions: (A) Excessive Compensation \$136,530,37 (B) Capital Stock Tax Disallowed 50,000,00 (C) Real Estate Taxes Disallowed 365.77		\$ 186,896,14
Non-Taxable and Additional Deductions (A) Renegotiation Profits		\$7,176,326.15 \$2,000,000.00
	a -	\$5,776,326,75



TAX SCHEDULE - 1942 (Cont.)

	1942
Net Income Per Original Return	\$6,989,430,00
Excessive Compensation Original R.A.R. \$ 68,421 Employee Stock Dividend 106,975 \$175,336	
Add: Allowance in Conference \$ 38,805,42: Allowance Technical Staff 124,475,37 163,281 Net Adjustment 12,055	
Capital Stock Tax 50,000 Real Estate Taxes 366 Net Disallowance Adjusted Net Income Per Internal Revenue	62,421,00 \$7,051,851.00
-Original- Net Profit Per Books	Net Profit Original Return
Refund Army Contract 208,808 Adjusted Net Disallowance	\$6,989,430 62,421
Adjusted Net Disallowance \$7,001,519 U. S. Notes Prepaid Insurance \$7,063,940	\$7,051,851 2,500 9,589 \$7,063,940
Adjusted Net Profit Per Books Add Army Refund	\$6,855,132 208,808

CV F. O. 46-783

Examination for the Year 1943:

During the confer	ence held March 15,	1949, as reported
in detail in referenced report of the		
	advised the company	
1943 records would be checked and sub	mitted. There follo	ws the results of
operations for the year 1943:		

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THE AUSTIN COMPANY STATEMENT OF PROFIT AND LOSS	EDULE D	Para library				
YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 1948	Lump Sum	CPFF	Dow Chemical	Combined.	Non- Renegotiable	Total
Construction Sales Construction Costs (Direct) Gross Profit Per Cent Gross Profit to Cost (Direct) Operating Expense Operating Profit Per Cent Operating Profit to Construction Sales	\$6,147,471.92 5,782,348.66 365,123,26 6,31 63,346.53 \$301,776.78	\$133,821,421,38 131,622,678,87 2,198,742,51 1,67 1,350,300,86 \$ 848,441,65	\$3,170,467.18 3,050,943.04 119,524.14 3,98 42,431.35 \$77,092,79	\$143,139,360,48 140,455,970,57 2,683,389,91 1,91 1,456,078,74 \$ 1,227,311,17	\$17,232,848,48 16,166,213,66 1,066,634,82 6,60 376,204,99 \$ 690,429,83	\$160,372,208.9 156,622,184.2 3,750,024.7 2,5 1,832,283.7 \$ 1,917,741.0
Rental Income from Owned Equipment Engineering Sales Engineering Cost - Direct Gross Earnings of Engineering - Direct Bliss Mills Sales Bliss Mills Cost - Direct Gross Earnings Bliss Mills				99,618,49 \$ 1,793,259,45 1,523,988,77 269,270,68 216,909,64 197,473,83 19,435,81		201,466.5 \$ 2,602,827.9 2,084,282.3 518,545.5 536,331.7 480,707.6 55,624.1
Other Deduct	e Other Income ions - Federal Taxes (n for Contingencies	on Income		\$ 1,615,636,15	\$ 1 ₂ 077 ₂ 741.02	\$ 2,693,377.1
	r Cent to Construction	n Sales		1,15	6,25	1,₅6

CV F. O. 46-783

EXHIBITS

The following exhibits were prepared in connection with the examination of the books and records of the company:

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CV F. O. 46⊷788

TIME TOO TELL OUT THE TELL OF	BIT A							
BALANCE SHEET AS AT DECEMBER 31, 1936 = 1943	in the second se			A CONTRACTOR	,			
Assets	<u>1936</u>	1937	1938	1939	1940	<u>1941</u>	1942	1945
Current Assets: Cash	\$ 42,840	\$ 294,981	\$ 464,539	\$ 850 _a 921	\$1,193,779		\$3,447,845	\$3,173,066
Marketable Securities	517,852	680,219	1677,739	264,789	250 ₃ 729	258,788	459,800	502,826
Notes and Accounts Receivable	1,243,913	936,949	672,496	1,129,444	4,753,068		6, 280, 948	3,902,576
Inventories	284 307	358 ₊ 275	1 305,998	165,320		1,362,345	1,755,276	620,651
Total Current Assets	2,088,912	2,270,424	2, 20,772	2,410,474	7,457,254	11,003,641	11,943,869	8,199,119
Investment in Long-Term Notes, Real Estate, etc.	1,103,027	921,044	855 ₅ 013	80,537	76,974	88,524	88,224	88,284
Other Assets	174,550	117,066	53 ₃ 162	52,098	190,197	157,365	337 ₉ 796	108,493
Postwar Refund of Excess Profits Tax - Estimated	¥0.	•0	0)-0-	-04	HO#	₩ 0₩	445,000	655,000
Investments in Fully Owned Subsidiary Companies:								
Capital Stock	618,334	50	338.88	337,748		1,369,765	1,370,765	1,370,766
Notes and Accounts Receivable	1,127,100	1:08	The Meridian	1415%, 498	1,076,379	998,999	906,125	896,514
Total Investments in Fully Owned	9 69 4 - 3 - 4	1			5 200 7 44	e der det	e erc ooo	
Subsidiaries	1,745,434	1,593	0106479	2,510,246	2,466,144	2,363,764	2,276,890	
Property Blant and Equipment - Not	269,698	737,169	281 4597	258, 782	458068	789,096	719,014	617,265
Deferred Charges	10,811		<u>13,832</u>	10,768	22063	34,612	79,707	44,195
Total Assets	5,392,432	5,262,164	42944,349	5,322,900	10,644,694	14,437,008	15,890,500	11,979,576
		1 A 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1					<u> </u>	

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THE AUSTIN COMPANY, EAST CLEVELAND, OHIO EXHIBIT A (Cont.)
EALANGE SHEET AS AT DECEMBER 31, 1936. 1943 Cont.

Liabilities, Capital Stock and Surplus	1936	1987	1958	1939	<u>1940</u>	1941	1942	1943
Current Liebilities: Notes Payable	\$ 100,000			\$ -0_	1 1 0 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	\$- 0-	\$-0-	
Accounts Payable	799,783	806,800	595,184	810 ₅ 236	3,850,646	4,820,472	3,269,820	1,861,730
Accrued	67,925	74,344	58,741	44,768	190,041	231,842	192,527	160,502
Federal Taxes on Income - Estimate Advances in Excess of Billing on	59,974	3,236	15,255	42,826	1,275,000	3,110,964	4,141,971	1,189,380
Contracts in Progress	36 ₃ 486	14,334	14, 282	16,974	(ARC DE)	מנה הממ	777 040	441 075
First Mortgage Leasehold Bonds *	003,200	TEROUT	435000	TORALE	433,781	332,113	711,042	461,813
Current Portion	+0 4 ,	+0 -	25,000	25,000	25,000	25,000	+ 0 +	
Total Current Liabilities	1,064,168	906,839	106,402	939,804	5,374,418		8,315,360	3,673,225
Notes and Account Payable - Fully Owned Subsidiary								
Companies	283,000	57,744	68,596	101,110	143,775	161,055	48,574	309,294
First Mortgage Leasehold Bonds	÷0=	237,500	1751000	150,000	125,000	100,000	•0⊕	
Reserves	646,965	95,517	20,120	14,571	15 _a 555	15,405	1,008,505	1,258,006
Payments and Dividend Credits on Stock Burchase Agreements	⊸О ы	55,000	1911,125	131,475	196,695	227 626	288,020	298,705
Capital Stock and Surplus Preferred Stock	1,019,100	1,014,500	1,014,500	1,014,500	1,013,500	1,013,500	1,012,500	1,012,500
Treasury)	1,151,200	1,124,500	i in mo	1,126,200	1,156,200	1,852,600	1,984,500	2,041,000
Surplus	1,228,001	1,773 864	1 748,406	1.845.240	2,619,551	3 ₄ 076,425	3,239,041	3,386,846
Total Capital Stock & Surplus	8,898,301	5,809,584	100	2,985,940	4,789,251		6,286,041	6,440,346
Total Liabilities, Capital Stock and Surplus	\$5,892,482	\$5,262,16/	44,944,349	\$5,828,900	\$10,644,694	14,437,002	\$ 15,890,500	11.979.576
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CV F. 0. 46-783

THE AUSTIN COMPANY, EAST CLEVELAND, OHIO STATEMENTS OF PROFIT AND LOSS FOR YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 1936 * 1943

EXHIBIT - B

	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	1936	1937	193	1939	1936-1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	
Construction Seles Construction Costs (Direct)		\$9,403,159 3,775,847	\$16,578,122 \$ 15,536,087	7,991,76 7,492.11	\$10,486,159 9,765,538	\$11,114,854 10,392,483	\$42,949,925 40,020,387	\$87,045,875 81,776,986	\$257 ₃ 742 ₃ 044 250 ₃ 552 ₃ 106		
Gross Construction Profit		627,312	1,042,035	499,65	720,571	755,371	2,929,538	5 266 889	6,909,938	3,839,818	
Per Cent to Construction Sales		6.671	6,285	6,50	6,871	6,805	•		2,681	2, 390	
Gross Profit From:			۸ .			-				•	
Engineering Sales Bliss Will Equipment Rentals	्र भ भ	86,807 6,854 99,472	119,345 60,712 146,559	66[11 (25,01) 67,75	129 ₂ 198 (19 ₄ 144) 92 ₄ 251	100,365 6,180 105,431	440,442 62,225 181,670	348 ₂ 381	1,176,569 381,574 383,858	520 ₃ 644 57 ₃ 686 201 ₃ 467	*
Total Gross Process		820,445	1,568,651	609,48	922,876	96 4 ,347	5,613,875	6,495,604	8,851,939	4 ₉ 61.9 ₉ 21.5	
Per Cent to Sales		8,725	8,256	7.22	84801	8.676	8,414	7,462	3, 434	2,875	
Operating Expenses	-	607,939	898 ₈ 785	65C,48	719,191	719,170	1,366,552		2,253,806	1,896,031	
Per Cent to Sales		212,506 2,260	469 _* 866 2 * 834	(41,)9)	203,695 1,942	245 ₃ 177 2,206	2, 247, 328 5, 232	4 ₃ 554 ₃ 505 5,003	6,598,135 2,560	2 ₅ 723,184 1 ₅ 70	
Other Income Net		96,681	102,441	113,83	89,618	100,530	55 _± 345	127 t 027	194,578	125,938	
Not Profit Before Federal Taxes on Inco	me ·	309,187	572,307	71,84	293,303	345,707	2,302,668	4,481,532	6,792,711	2,649,122	
Per Cent to Sales		3,288	3,452	.98	2,797	3,110	5,361	6.149	- 2,655	1,773	-

CV F. O. 46-783

ENCLOSURES:

To Bureau:

Work Papers of Special Agent JOHN K. BUSTER (A).

- REFERRED UPON COMPLETION TO THE OFFICE OF ORIGIN A

SALES a INCOME - FISCAL YEAR 12-31-42

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WFO 46-1929

It will be noted that gross receipts and net operating profits on Fixed Price Contracts were as follows:

Gross Receipts Net Operating Profit \$ 4,128,924 455,434

Ratio

11.3%

The Fixed Price Contracts were 100% renegotiable subject to excess profits determination of \$200,000.

After renegotiation, refund of \$200,000, the adjusted operating profit would appear as follows:

Gross Receipts Net Adjusted Profit \$ 3,928,924 255,872

Ratio

645%

Cost Plus-Fixed Fee and Dow Contracts (1942)

The receipts and profits on the CPFF Contracts which included Dow Chemical Contracts all of which were considered 100% renegotiable are summarized as follows:

	CPFF	Dow	Total
Gross Receipts \$	227,619,996	5,835,424	233,455,420
Net Operating Profit	4,573,026	240,370	4,813,396
Disallowed Costs			/ 286,847
Adjusted Operating Prof	it		5,100,243
RATIO			2.18%

Cost Plus-Fixed Fee and Dow Contracts (After Renegotiation) (1942)

After refund of \$1,800,000 the gross receipts and adjusted operating profit would appear as follows:

Gross receipts
Net Operating Profit
Ratio

\$231,655,420 3,300,243 1.42% WFO 46-1929

The Board did not allocate the refund to CPFF and Dow Contracts but rather on the total of this classification.

Non-Renegotiable Business (1942)

The gross receipts and profits from non-renegotiable business for the fiscal year ended December 31, 1942, as follows:

> Gross Receipts Net Operating Profit Less Disallowed Costs Adjusted Operating Profit Ratio

3, 20, 745, 139 1,584,012 286,847 1,297,165 6.25%

Total Business 1942 (Before Renegotiation)

The Gross Receipts and Profits for the fiscal year ended December 31, 1942 as follows:

> Gross Receipts Net Operating Profit Plus: Other Income Total Adjusted Profit

258,329,483 6,852,842 148,677 7,001,519

Ratio

Total Business 1942 (After Renegotiation)

Gross Receipts Net Operating Profit Plus Other Income Total Adjusted Profit 256,329,483 4,852,842 148,677 5,001,519

Ratio

1.95%

Disallowed Salaries

The Board considered Executive Salaries to be excessive in the amount of \$222,637 in so far as renegotiable business was concerned. pensation for executive officials for the year 1942 was \$722,637. The Board considered that \$500,000 was sufficient. To this was added \$106,915 dividend making a total disallowance of \$329,552. This was applied to the entire business, and of this amount \$286,847 was allocated to renegotiable business.

NFO 46-1929

Other Income

The Board considered that petitioner earned "Other Income" in the fiscal year ended December 31, 1942 in the net amount of \$148,677. Work papers (pp. 644-645) reveal that same was made up of the following items:

Items Not Allocable to Specific Contracts

,	-79		
Adjustment of Sma Gasoline and Exci	ll Took Inventory Reserve	\$	109,330. 3,141
			14,151
Gross Profit from	prosperito sares	-	12,000
Rent earned	- To - ama		9,123
Other Miscellaneo	us income	**	
		۲.	147,745
Interest Received			32,592
Dividends Receive	đ	-	40,000
		_	220,337
Less Miscellaneou	s Expenses	* ,	25 , 759
Other Net Inco	m e		194,578
The state of the s		٠.	
Less: Donations	\$19,939		* * *
Research &		, -	*
Development	13,059		2
Servicemen's		-	
Program	12,903	•	45,901
1 1 081 sum	## ### ### ### ### ### ### ### ########	, ,	
Net Other Income			148,677
Mee Order, Tiroome		. 45	2203011

PETITION OF CONTRACTOR

The Austin Company filed a petition in the United States
Tax Court under Docket #104-R on November 10, 1944, seeking a redetermination
of the excessive profits as theretofore fixed by the Navy Price Adjustment
Board in its unilateral determination of August 14, 1944. The petition
is quite voluminous and cites various reasons as to why the Board erred in
making the determination.

Among some of the important errors listed by the company in its petition are as follows:

Petitioner contends that the Board erred in including as part of petitioner's renegotiable business for the two years in question certain contracts which Defense Plant Corporation entered into prior to July 1, 1943, where the work called for by the contracts had been substantially completed and paid for prior to July 1, 1943, but where final payment had not been received because of administrative delays which were not the fault of

WFO 46-1929

petitioner nor within its control.

The Company asserts that the total construction sales so included under such contracts amounted to approximately \$128,000,000. The Company also claims that the Board erred in including as renegotiable business its construction work for Dow Chemical Company in the determined amount of \$7,732,863, for the years 1941 and 1942 which sales petitioner claims were paid for by said company's own funds and made under private contracts.

The Company also contends that the Board erred in including in renegotiable business all of the sales made prior to April 28, 1942, in the amount of about \$17,000,000 under Contract NOy-4210 with the Navy Department, in that such sales were on account of construction work completed prior to the effective date of said Renegotiation Act and except for the normal retained amount had been fully paid for April 28, 1942.

The Company also contends that the Board erred in disallowing as proper costs \$225,872 for 1941 and \$286,847 for 1942 on account of salaries reasonably and necessarily paid by petitioner in those years.

EXHIBITS

Exhibit A

This exhibit reflects the amount of gross receipts and adjusted net profit for the fiscal year ended December 31, 1941 before and after renegotiation.

The figures appearing on this exhibit were compiled from work sheets prepared by the Navy Price Adjustment Board and ties in with the spread sheet showing final figures arrived at by the negotiators. (Page 791 work papers).

Exhibit B

This exhibit reflects the amount of gross receipts and adjusted net profit for the fiscal year ended December 31, 1942 before and after renegotiation.

The figures appearing on this exhibit were compiled from work sheets prepared by the Navy Price Adjustment Board and ties in with the "spread sheet" showing final figures arrived at by the Board. (Page 790 work papers.)

CONCLUSION

No examination has been made of the petitioner's books and records by the Washington Field Office. The figures as used herein were compiled from the Wavy PAB files and records submitted to the Board by the petitioner.

The Claims Division of the Department in its memorandum requested that the Accountant classify petitioner's business under the various headings as set forth in the company's petition particularly pages 8 to 13 therein. Such segregation or breakdown as desired by the Department included the following as suggestions:

- 1. Cost plus-fixed fee contracts
- 2. Negotiated fixed amount contracts
- 3. Dow Chemical Company contracts
- 4. Defense Plant Corporation business
- 5. Sales prior to April 28, 1942.
- 6. D.P.C. business before and after April 28, 1942.

The files of the Board revealed that an anormous amount of accounting had been done by accountants of the Board on this case. Schedules and exhibits were furnished by the petitioner from time to time. From these financial reports the Navy Accountants prepared detailed analyses. An attempt was made by Agent to contact the Navy accountants who assembled the final figures for the Board for the purpose of reassemblying such data into the classification desired by the Department.

| Description of the Special Assistant to

of the Office of the Special Assistant to the Secretary of Navy for Renegotiation was contacted by reporting agent concerning the reclassification of sales into the categories suggested by the Department memorandum.

Advised that no such classifications had been prepared by Navy accountants. He suggested however that his office would make an effort to reassemble or reclassify such additional data if possible if requested at a subsequent date.

Temporary Building No. 3, 17th and Constitution Avenue, N. W. Telephone extension 2029 Navy.

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Inasmuch as it was determined that the Navy did not break down the sales into the categories desired by the Department nor did the Navy obtain a breakdown of the figures showing sales before and after April 28, 1942, such schedules were not prepared by reporting agent due to the lack of the necessary records.

It appears that figures as determined by the Navy and the petitioner were agreed to in principle as reflecting an estimate of the renegotiable business and profits. There appears to have been no dispute concerning the segregation of the renegotiable and non-renegotiable business but there appeared to be a definite disagreement as to the amount of excessive profits earned on the respective classifications of business by the petitioner.

The files of the Board indicate that the petitioner operated on both a departmental and an overall basis. The company's method of accounting is on a percentage of completion basis. For that reason the company requested that renegotiation for both the fiscal years 1941 and 1942 be considered on such a basis rather than on separate years. There are many complexities involved in this proceeding due to the multiplicity of operation and widely dispersed locations at which the petitioner did business. The Board has prepared a brief under date of July 2, 1946, for the Attorney General which sets out pertinent points involved in this renegotiation proceeding.

It is believed advisable not to conduct any field examination of the petitioner's books and records until such time as the Claims Division attorneys have determined what additional definite information is desired from the company's books and records. An analysis of the accounting data at the company's offices would entail a tremendous amount of work unless it was confined to a spot check or listing of certain figures on specific item or items.

The figures from which Exhibits A and B were taken were Pages 757 and 777 of the photostatic file of the Navy PAB which was submitted to this office for review. Page 757 is marked "Final Exhibit 3" while Page 777 is marked "Profit and Loss Summary based on Final Renegotiation Figures."

These schedules do not reflect the same segregation of sales and cost of sales for the years 1941 and 1942 as shown on page 8 of the company's petition; however it will be noted that the profit before taxes on renegotiable business for 1941 and 1942 does agree in total.

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The "spread sheets" and final schedules prepared by the Wavy PAB did not segregate sales as to War Department, Navy Department, Defense Plant Corporation and other departments in connection with renegotiable business nor is there a breakdown of sales before and after April 28, 1942.

The files and records transmitted to the Washington Field Office through the Bureau have been returned by the writer to Room 3736.

In accordance with Bureau instructions no further work will be done in this case at this time unless and until advised to the contrary.

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Two copies of this report are being designated for the Cleveland Division for information purposes. It is possible that the Bureau will instruct the Cleveland Office to perform additional accounting work at the offices of the petitioner located in Cleveland, Ohio.

- PENDING*-

PROFIT AND LOSS STATEMENT THE AUSTIN COMPANY Year ended December 31, 1941

		REI	I E	GOTIABL	E				NOI	-RENEGOTIABLE		
	-	LUMP SUM	-	FIXED FEE	DOW CHEMICAL		TOTAL		COMPLETED ANT FINAL PAYMENT RECEIVED APR. 28,1942)	TOTAL	COMPANY TOTAL
Construction Sales Construction Costs Gross Profit		1,964,719.59 1,799,353.99 165,365.60	2	30,123,879.92 \$ 29,197,848.96 926,030.96 \$	4,756,538.18 4,426,816.76 329,721.42	3	36,845,137.69 35,424,019.71 1,421,117.98	#	3,054,481.91	\$46,470,570.25 43,298,484.45 \$3,172,085.80		\$86,835,067.44
% to Construction Sales % to Construction Costs		8•42% 9•19%		3.07% 3.17%	6.93% 7.45%		3.86% 4.01%		13.21% 15.22%	6.83% 7.33%	7.28% 7.85%	5.82% 6.19%
Operating expenses - Note A Operating profit	#	55,014.30 110,351.30	4	565,252.55 360,778.41 \$	95,030.45 234,690.97	\$	715,297.30 705,820.68	¥	107,756.99 357,120.60	1,108,168.98 \$ 2,063,916.82	1,215,925.97 \$ 2,421,037.42	1.931.223.27
% to Construction Sales % to Construction Costs Equipment rentals		5.62% 6.13% 13,726.68		1.20% 1.24% 44,842.87	4.93% 5.30% 5,948.00		1.92% 1.93% 64,517.55		10.15% 11.69% 12,881.51	4.44% 4.77% 223,368.44	4.84% 5.22% 236,249.95	3.60% 3.82% 300,767.50
Engineering Sales Engineering Costs Engineering Gross Profit	**	37,759.62 25,304.95 12,454.67	\$	1,235,956.19 \$\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\	7,535.00	69 6 5	1,285,537.81 977,834.28 307,733.53	\$ \$	48,782.30 29,822.25 18,960.05	587,512.62	617.334.87	\$ 2,174,735.60 1,595,169.15 \$ 579,566.45
Bliss Mill Sales Bliss Mill Costs Bliss Mill Gross Profit	÷	47,032.24 37,659.56 9,372.68	*	85,576.42 69,812.80 15,763.62	-0- -0-	₩ ₩	132,608.66 107,472.36 25,136.30	9		983.834.20	1,371,496.43 1,048,252.22	\$ 1,504,105.09 1,155,724.58
Profit before Other Income	\$	145,905.33	Ş	712,346.76 Ş	244,925.97		1,103,178.06	# \$	400 000 00	·	\$ 323,244.21 \$ 3,252,394.50	•
% to Construction Sales % to Construction Costs Other Income - Net		7.43% 8.11% -0-		2.36% 2.44% -0-	5.15% 5.53% -0-		2.9 <i>9%</i> 3.11% T-0-		11.63% 13.40% -0-	6.12% 6.57% 125,276.44	6.51% 7.02% 125,276.44	5.02% 5.33% 125,276.44
Profit before taxes on Income	#	145,905.33	\$	712,346.76 \$	244,925.97	\$:	1,103,178.06	*	409,372.07	2,968,298.87	\$\pi 3,377,670.94	
% to Construction Sales % to Construction Costs		7.43% 8.11%		2.36% 2.44%	5.15% 5.53%		2.99% 3.11%		11.63% 13.40%	6•39% 6 _{\$} 86%	6•76% 7•29%	5.16% 5.48%
Note A - Operating expense reduced for aggreincome tax adjust ments in ratio of construction cost	ega: t-	te 4,617.93		74,934.27	11,361.12	٦	90,913.31		7,839.12	111,122.87	118,961.99	209,875.30

PROFIT AND LOSS STATEMENT THE AUSTIN COMPANY Year ended December 31, 1942

		RENEGOT	IABLE		NON-	RENEGOTIABLE		
	LUMP SUM	FIXED FEE	DOW CHEMICAL	TOTAL	COMPLETED AND FINAL PAYMENT RECEIVED			COMPANY
Construction Sales Construction Costs Gross Profit	\$4,083,073,78 \$	225,108,881.48 220,298.572.34	\$8,013,758.02 \$ 7,691,883.65	237,205,713.28 231,617,870.38	5,957.44	COMMERCIAL 20,737,639.13 \$ 19,208,378.66	19,214,236,10 2	250.932.106.48
% to Construction Sales % to Construction Costs	11.16% 12.56%	2,14% 2.18%	\$ 321,874.37 \$ 4.02% 4.18%	5,587,842.90 2.36% 2.41%	21.90%	7,37%	7.38%	2.76%
Operating expenses - Note A Operating Profit	·	1,706,603,80	82,299,38	1,872,928,93	28,04% 260,42 \$ 1,382,14 \$	7.96% 327,785.19 1,201,475.28 ‡	7.97% 328.045.61	2,84% 2,100,974.54 6,4.917,771.39
<pre>% to Construction Sales % to Construction Costs Equipment rentals</pre>	9.10% 10.25% 23,498.57	1.38% 1.41% 254,896.94	3.00% 3.12% 12,070.00	1.57% 1.60% 290,465.51	18.43% 23.50% 119.70	5.79% 6.25% 93,272.43	5.80% 6.26% 93,392.13	1.91% 1.96% 383,857.64
Engineering Sales Engineering Costs Engineering Gross Profit	\$\\ 87,902.41 \\$\\ 55,826.78 \\\$\\ 32,075.63 \\$	4,920,509.92 3,930,664.93 989,845.09	18,261.00	5,033,476.33 4,004,752.61 1,028,723.72	\$ 79.38 \$ 53.25 \$ 26.63 \$	496,753.75 \$ 348,934.96 147,818.79 \$	496,833.63 \$ 348,988.21	5,530,309.96 4,353,740.92 1,176,569.14
Bliss Mill Sales Bliss Mill Costs Bliss Mill Gross Profit	\$ 106,031.55 \$ 76,878.79 \$ 29,152.76 \$	805,832.22 552,053.40 253,778.92	1,651.00	630,583.19	* -0- \$ * -0- \$ -0- \$	376,557.34 \$ 278,495.81 98,061.53 \$	376,557.34 (278,495.81	1,290,653.11 909,079.00
Profit before Other Income	\$ 456,360.60 \$	4,602,226.19	259,028.99 \$	5,317,615.78	\$ 1,528.47 \$	1,540,628.03 \$	·	•
<pre>% to Construction Sales % to Construction Costs Other Income - Net</pre>	11.18 % 12.58% 	2•04% 2•09% -0-	3•23% 3•37% -0-	2.24% 2.30%	20.38% 26.09% -0-	7.43% 8.02% 192,078.50	7.43% 8.03% 192,078.50	2.66% 2.73% 192,078.50
Profit before Taxes on Incom	ne \$ 456,360.60 \$	4,602,226.19	259,028.99 \$	5,317,615.78	\$ 1,528.47 \$	1,732,706.53 \$	1,734,235.00	7,051,850.78
% to Construction Sales % to Construction Costs	11.18% 12.58%	2.04% 2.09%	3•23% 3•37%	2.24% 2.30%	20•38% 26•09%	8•36% 9•02%	· 8.36% 9.03%	2.73% 2.81%
Note A - Operating expenses have been reduced for aggregate income tax adjustments in ratio of construction sales	- 0- 764•03	46,400.57	1,620.11	48,784.71	1.23	4,045.78	4,047.01	52,831.72

		tin Job #0-	254 Pittsburg, Cal	i Vannada	natin Job #42 Plant - Free	50		ustin Job #63		The second secon		
	1941	1942	Total Total	1941	1942	Total	1941	Chemical Plan 1942	t - Midland	194 <u>1</u>	al 3 Dow Conti 1942	Total
Gross Recaipts at 100% (as reported)	1,712,144	688,501	2,400,645	10,496,489	5,059,621	15,556,110	7,404,159	8,177,868	15,582,027	19,612,792	13,925,990	33,538,782
Less Estimate of amount applicable to orignal plant (paid for prior to 4/28/42) Balance Less 69.25 of 1941 (based on actual study	1,712,144			5,000,000 5,496,489		•	7,404,159		Therefore a has enjoy foresteen.	5.000,000 14,612,792		
of releases at Midland, Mich.) Not Assumed to be Subject to Renegotiation before adjustment	1,184,804		;	3.803.570	1	٤.	5,122,175		2 - 12 - 12 - 12 - 12 - 12 - 12 - 12 -	10.110.549		
for process equipment and war end use (30.8% of 1941, 100% of 1942)	527,340	688,501	1,215,841	1,692,919	5,059,621 ₎	6,752,540	2,281,984	8,177,868	10,459,852	4,502,243	13,925,990	18,428,232
Less Real Estate (Building Construction) Included Percentage of Total Construction	30 .0%	30.0%	- }	40.0%	40.0%	,	30.0%	30.0%	30.01			
Remainder - Representing Process Equipment Percentage of Total Construction	70.0%	70.0%		60.05	60.0%		70.0%	70.0%	70.0%			
Less Proportion of Output NOT Wer End Use & Percentage of Total Output	50 . 0%	50.0%	! 	10.0%	10.0%		50 .0 %	50 .0%	50.0			
Balance Subject to Renegotiation - Amount % of Net assumed to be subject % of Total Receipts for Year	184.569 35.0% 10.78%	240.975 35.0% 35.0%	425.544 35.0%	914,176 54.0% 8.71%	2.732.195 54.6% 54.6%	3.646.371 54.0%	79 5. 694 35.0% 10.78%	2,862,254 35.0% 35.0%	3,660,948	1.897.439 9.67%	5,835,424 41.90%	7.732.863 23.06%
Receipts, Costs and Profits at 100% Gross Receipts Job Costs Gross Job Profits Engineering Gross Profit	1,712,144 1,633,452 78,692 28,355	688,501 662,096 26,405 14,364		10,1496,1489 10,050,039 1116,1150	5,059,621 4,798,899 260,722		7,404,159 7.068.025 336,134 11,410	8,177,868 7,774,726 403,142 5,076		19,612,792 J 15,751,516 561,276 J 39,765	13,925,990 ⁴ 13,235,721 ⁴ 690,269 ⁴ 19,440 ⁴	33,538,782 31,987,237 1,551,545 1
Bliss Mill Gross Profit Second Party Equipment Rentals Total Gross Profit	15,224 122,271	1,661 1,812 114,242	·	12.946	<u>6.270</u> 266,992	₹ •••	29.494 377.038	22,997 431,215		57,664 958,705	1,661 31,079 742,449	1,661 88,743 1,701,154
Operating Expenses Per Austin (Cost Basis) Het Operating Profit	72,845 49,426	28,991 15,251	, 1 1	237, ¹⁴⁸ 2 221,91 ¹⁴	<u>44,616</u> 222,376		181,559 195,479	102,790 328,425		466,819	176.397 4 566.052	668,283 V 1,032,871 V
Memo: Cost of Engineering Cost of Bliss Mill Steel (est.)	49.037	44,676 4,718		,	40-40.		20 , 865	7. ¹¹⁹ 7	\$	69 . 902	52,173 4,718	122,075 4,718
Receipts, Costs and Profits at Derived & Gross Receipts Job Costs Gross Job Profits Engineering Gross Profit Second Party Equipment Rentalc Bliss Mill Gross Profit Total Gross Profit	184,569 176,086 8,483 3,057 1,641	240,975 231,733 9,242 5,027 635 581 15,485		914,176 875,290 35,586 1,127	2,732,195 2,591,405 140,790 3,366	/	798,694 762,459 36,235 1,230 3,180	2,862,254 2,721,154 141,100 1,776 8,049 150,925		1,897,439 31,813,835 83,604 4,287 5,948	5,835,424 5,544,292 291,132 6,803 12,070 581 310,586	7,732,863 7,358,127 374,736 11,090 18,018 581 404,425
Operating Expenses Per Austin (cost hasis) Het Operating Profit		10.147 5.336	-	20.684	24.033 120.063		19.572 21,073	35.976 114,949) 13	48.109 45.730	70,216 240,370	115.325 (256.100
Memo: Cost of Engineering Cost of Bliss Hill Steel (est.)	5 , 286	15,637 1,651	1	*)	en-en		2 , 249	2,624:	*	7.535	1 5, 261 1,651	

CV. F. O. 46-783

Hr. PAUL GILMORE, President for the Austin Company, stated that the Austin Company received one advanced payment on December 31, 1942, in the amount of 1711,042. Fr. CILLORE stated that this was the only advance received from the Government and stated that on Cost Plus Fixed Fee work the Austin Company had to wait sometimes fifteen to thirty days to obtain reimbursable costs from the Government. Hr. GILLORE stated that this was an understandable delay because of the paper work in the Government departments.

DOW CHEFFICAL

In a letter dated June 3, 1944, by Ur. H. A. HALLSTEIN, Vice-President of the Austin Company, directed to the Mavy Department, Office of Procurement and Material, Washington, D. C., Mr. HALLSTEIN stated the following regarding Dow Chemical contract 0-254:

Company to perform work as specified by Dow at various locations. All work to be performed under this contract is made the subject of separate releases or purchase orders for each specific project and each project is performed on a Cost Plus Percentage Fee basis, the fee, it being the only item governed by the terms of the original continuing contract.

We do not have available details of work and progress on the various releases under contract 0-254, at any specific date, however, we believe that some portion of this contract should not be considered as renegotiable but eliminated as applying to releases continued and paid for prior to April 28, 1942.

"No information is available on which to determine amounts of charges which should be considered real estate as distinguished from process equipment, however; information obtained in connection with the work at lidland, lichigan, for Dow Chemical Company indicates that this proportion should be 30 percent real estate and 70 per cent processing equipment at Midland, lichigan, and we would suggest these same percentages be used for any consideration of the work at Pittsburg, California.

The do not have any information indicating that percentage renegotiability of production produced by Dow Chemical Company at Rittsburg, California, however, they gave us a letter stating that their business for

the year June 1, 1942, to May 31, 1943, indicates that 50 per cent of such business is renegotiable. We believe this could be a reasonable figure to use in considering the renegotiability of work performed by the Austin Company at Pittsburg, California."

The same letter refers to contract 2450, Dow Chemical Company - continuing contract - Freeport, Texas:

"The Freeport plant of Dow Chemical Company produces ragnesium, chlorine, costic soda, ethylene, ethylene glycol, ethylene di-chloride and chlorinated solvents. The principal product of the Freeport plant is magnesium with some of the other products representing by-products of regnesium production. The magnesium is not processed beyond the pig or bar stare at Freeport. Telephone conversation with Dow representatives

"Considering the nature of the products produced at the Freeport plant, we do not believe that any of Austin contruction work at this plant should be considered renegotiable."

at Freeport indicates that they feel a proper segregation between real estate and plant equipment would be approximately 50 per cent to each

classification.

This same letter also mentions contract No. 3672, Dow Chemical Company - continuing contract - Midland, Nichigan:

"Analysis of billings on orders in progress at April 1, 1942, indicates that approximately 30 per cent of such releases would be properly classified as real estate and 70 per cent would be classified as process equipment. We believe that these percentages could be used in any consideration of Dow work as renegotiable."

Accordingly the Navy Department had made up a schedule in which they had calculated the sales of the Austin Company for the three Dow contracts, in which they had arrived at certain calculations for which they felt would be the renegotiable portion of process equipment.

As requested in the Departmental memorandum, there is set forth below a condensed schedule showing renegotiable portion of the Dow Chemical sales for each of the years 1941 and 1942:

cv. F. C. 16-783

1941

,	4250 DFC - CFFF - Freeport, Texas	\$2,859,099.18
(0-254 Commercial contract, Pittsburg, California, Per Navy calculations	184,560.00
	4250 Commercial contract, Freeport, Texas,	
	Per Mavy calculations	914,176.00
· ,	6372 Commercial contract, Midland, Michigan, Per Navy calculations	798,694.00
- ,		798,694.00 84,756,538.00

1942

4250 DFC - CPFF - Freeport, Texas	\$2,178,334.02
0-25h Commercial contract, Pittsburg, California,	e .
Per Navy calculations	240,975.00
4250 Commercial contract, Freeport, Texas,	
Per Wavy calculations	2,732,195.00
6372 Commercial contract, Midland, Michigan,	
Per Navy calculations	2,862,254.00
	\$8,013,758.00

It will be noted that contracts 0-254, 4250 and 6372, of both years, were taken from the Navy calculations. Contract 4250, the contract of Freeport, Texas, was also carried by the Austin Company on their books as a DPC Costs Flus Fixed Fee contract. These are also included in the schedule. The amount of DFC contract of 1941 was \$2,859,099.18. The DFC contract for 1942 was \$2,178,334.02.

A photostat of the Mavy calculations appears as follows:

SALES & INCOME - FISCAL YEAR 12-31-41

→ P3

	·	PER PRICE ADJUSTMEN	T BOARD	(*)	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	Arta deposit reserva								
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	DEF	ORE REHEGOTIATION	FIXED PRICE	, c	ST - PLUS	-FIXED-F	EE & DOW	,	TOTAL		HON-RENE 9		GRAND	•
<u> `</u>			CONTRACTS	1	CPFR	DON	SUB-TOTAL)	7.70.431=33=9	ŀ	707AL	j
		CROSS REGEIPTS	1 973 9/3	*	33619 941	1897,439	35517380		37 491 293		49 989 929		87481222	7
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	- 1	, Nob Costs	1805645		32306299	1813835	34170134	1, 51	35925779	`e;*	2// 20 0/-		9.50	
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		BLISS MILL COSTS	3148	`	94500	752	95 254		97 784		61 733		159517	
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R	1 8	<b>*</b>	1 1 1	1 1 1	1 1			<del></del>			1 1 1			

CV F. O. 46-783

3. The gross profits of the Engineering Department and of Bliss Mill are picked up as other income while the charges for the use of the company's own equipment, being a statistical calculation, are also restored to gross profit.

#### EXAMINATIONS OF ACCOUNTING RECORDS

#### A. EXAMINATION FOR THE YEARS 1936 THROUGH 1942:

For the fiscal years ended December 31, 1941 through 1942, trial balances of the company's books were prepared and traced to the consolidated audit reports for those years issued by ERNST and ERNST, Certified Public Accountants.

B. EXAMINATION FOR THE FISCAL YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 1941 AND 1942:

#### 1. Scope of the Examination:

Balance sheet and income account data submitted by the company in connection with the renegotiation proceeding was traced to the accounting records of the company. The segregation of sales between renegotiable and non-renegotiable business was verified by reference to contracts and recapitulation sheets. Costs and expenses were traced to the accounts and the allocation thereof to renegotiable and non-renegotiable business checked for mathematical accuracy and the theory of allocation determined. In all instances, the theory of allocation was found to have been reasonable and no important differences were noted in the mathematical computations.

Net profit as shown by the books and renegotiation data of the company was reconciled with the taxable profit as shown by the Federal tax returns and appropriate adjustments were made based on reconciling items. Results of the Internal Revenue Service audit of the company's tax return for the years were obtained and appropriate adjustment made based thereon.

Analyses were made of various balance sheet and profit and loss accounts of the years under review and explanations were obtained concerning all transactions of a doubtful or unclear nature and, if necessary,

CV F. O. 46-783

were further investigated by reference to supporting data. Adjustments made as a result thereof are discussed hereinafter under the caption "Renegotiation Adjustments" as are the adjustments made for variances between costs and expenses as recorded on the books and as allowable for tax purposes.

The financial position of the company at December 31, 1941 and 1942 is shown by Exhibit A, which is in comparative form, showing the financial position as at the end of each fiscal year 1936 through 1942. Exhibit A appears at the end of this report. Exhibit A basically reflects the financial condition of the company as reflected by the books.

#### 2. Results of Operations:

The results of operations of the company for the fiscal year ended December 31, 1941 is as follows:

# INVENTORY OF PROPERTY ACQUIRED AS EVIDENCE

	Cleveland Field Division
•	
	<u>Larch 1, 1952</u> (Date)
Title and Character of Case	THE AUSTIN COMPANY VS. JAMES V. FORRESTAL
30	Secretary of Navy, Tax Court Docket 104-R
	RENEGOTIATION ACT
Field Division File Number	46-783
Bureau File Number	46-14692
Description of Property Beir	ng Held
3 accounting work sheet	S
	•
	•
Date Property Acquired and A	uthority for Acquisition
,	
5/5/50	
Source from Which Property A	cquired
CA TARRE IF STRUCTURA	146-14692-
SA JOHN K. BUSTER	NOT RECORDED 105 APR 11 1952
Location of Property	11 1952
Exhibit room	
•	erty and Efforts Which Have Been Made to
To be held for evidence	until completion of case: NOVE
	CV man
50 MAY 13 1952	4/24/52
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STANDARD FORM NO. 64

# Office Mem Jum

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(46-14692)

DATE: May 2, 1952

PROM : SAC, Cleveland (46-783)

SUBJECT: THE AUSTIN COMPANY vs. JAMES V. FORRESTAL Secretary of Navy, Tax Court Docket 104-R RENEGOTIATION ACT

ReBulet 4-24-52.

Work papers of SA JOHN K. BUSTER enclosed.

Enclosure

JKB cmh

sure

REGISTERED MAIL

REGISTERED MAIL RETURN RECEIPT REQUESTET

BIMAY 12 1902

NECORDED - 58

SAC, Cleveland (46-783)

Director, FBI (46-14692)

RENEGOTIATION ACT

April 24, 1952

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THE AUSTIN COMPANY vs. JAMES V. FORRESTAL Secretary of Navy, Tax Court Docket 104-R

The accounting work sheets presently being retained by your office in this matter should be forwarded to the Bureau for transmittel to the Claims Division.

Tracy harbo
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Pele, Roca
Noase A MAY 13 1957
NAILED 29

CJM:rsn

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#### SAG. CLEVELAND

AUSTIN COMPANY VS SECRETARY OF NAVY, TAX COURT DOCKET NO. ONE
ZERO FOUR DASH R, RENEGOTIATION ACT. CIVIL DIVISION ATTORNEY
JOHN WOLF ADVISED PETITIONER'S REPRESENTATIVES HAVE SUGGESTED
CONFERENCE IN WASHINGTON, D. C., FROM APRIL SIX TO APRIL EIGHT,
MEXT. ATTORNEY WOLF DESIRES TO KNOW WHETHER SA JOHN K. BUSTER
WILL BE AVAILABLE FOR CONFERENCE BEFORE SETTING DEFINITE DATE. SUAPPEL INTEDIATELY REGULATION AVAILABILITY SA BUSTER. YOUR OFFICE
WILL BE ADVISED WHEN CONFERENCE DEFINITELY SCHEDULED.

HOOVER

(46-14692)

CJM:eck

MAR 6 1050 COMM-FBI

Secretary of Mariet

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

7 9 MAR 16 1953

#### INVENTORY OF PROPERTY ACQUIRED AS EVIDENCE

	CLEVELAND Field D	ivision
51	AUCUST 28, 1952 (Date)	<b>**</b>
Title and Character of Case	THE AUSTIN COMPANY VS JAMES V	FORRESTAL
· .	Secy. of Navy, Tax Court Dock	et 104-R
•	NEGOTIATIONS ACT	)1-
		con H
Field Division File Number	46-783	W H
Bureau File Number	46-14692	
Description of Property Being	g Held	
3 accounting wo:	rk sheets	

Date Property Acquired and Authority for Acquisition

Source from Which Property Acquired

SA JOHN K. BUSTER

Location of Property

## Exhibit Room

Reason for Retention of Property and Efforts Which Have Been Made to Dispose of It

to be held for evidence until completion of

80 SEP 11 1952

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# Office Memorandum • United States Government

TO DIRECTOR, FBI DATE: July 28, 1952

FROM :

SAC, WFO (46-0)

SUBJECT:

RENEGOTIATION CASES

The following renegotiation cases are presently pending in the files of the Washington Field Office.

These are cases which have been referred to the Bureau by the Department of Justice for investigation, but which have not been disposed of by the United States Tax Court.

The docket of the Clerk, United States Tax Court is checked monthly by WFO for all of the pending cases, which are as follows:

	TITLE	DOCKET NUMBER	WFO NUMBER
В	The Alliance Brass and Bronze Company The Alliance Brass and Bronze Company Anderson Engineering Company, Inc. Andover Motors Corporation The Austin Company	282-580-760-R 633-R 829-R 731-R 869-R 104-R 787-R 823-R	46-2328 46-1847 46-2258 46-2442 46-2514 46-1929 (A) 46-2225
	The Bayer Company W. T., D. E., and d/b/a Bittner Associates Birmingham Ornamental Company Brevets Aero-Macaniques S. A. Company Enea Bossi and Walter Lyon, Et Al E. C. Brown Company	706-R 354-R 690-R 361-405-735-R 766-R 77-R	46-1884 46-2187 46-2193 46-2244 46-2182 46-2100
C	Cannon Manufacturing Corporation Cadillac Tool and Die Company Cadillac Tool and Die Company Catalyst Research Corporation Cardinale Warehousing Corporation Columbus Wood Preserving Company M. J. Corboy Company Coat Corporation of America	859-860-R 827-R 825-R 891-R 723-R 877-R 602-627-R 569-R	46-2348 46-2451 46-2450 46-2474 46-2066 46-2434 46-2141 46-1596
EJ	A:RCH	877-R 602-627-R 569-R	16JLi-

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# WFO 46-0

	TITLE	DOCKET NUMBER	WFO NUMBER
c.	Coat Corporation of America	705-797-R	46-2392
•	Consolidated Radio Products Company	623-R	46-2229
	Coastline Manufacturing Corporation	791-R	46-2186
-	Helene Curtis Industries, Inc.	888-R	46-2455
D	Dant and Dant of Kentucky, Et Al	511-R	46-2408
	Davenport Manufacturing Company	863-864-R	46-2288
	Detroit Steel Corporation	650-697-R	46-2155
	Detroit Steel Corporation	286 <b>-</b> R	46-1525
E	The Ebco Manufacturing Company, Et Al	589 <b>-</b> R	46-1632
	The Edward Valve and Manufacturing Company	308-R	46-1441
	Edward Valves, Inc.	813-814-R	46-2139
	Erie Basin Metal Products Inc.	558 <b>-</b> R	<u>4</u> 6-2336
	Eversharp, Inc.	777 <b>-</b> R	46-2056
	Excelsior Mills	201 <del>-</del> R	46-2289
F	Ferro Company Corporation	550-R	46-2523
	Ferris Instrument Corporation	273-326-R	46-2215
	The Finnie Company	665 <b>-</b> R	46-2140
	Fischer-Kimsey	607-608-R	16-2309
G			10-2.107
-			
	General Hardwood Sales Company	553-R	Ji6=1654
H			
	/Wood Cross-24-in Co	901 B	1 ( 0001
	(Wood Specialties Co.)	804-R .	46-2234
	Hanlon-Waters, Inc.	534-727-R	`46-1506
	(Wood Specialties Co.) Hanlon-Waters, Inc. H. M. Harper Company		
1	Hanlon-Waters, Inc. H. M. Harper Company	534-727 <b>-</b> R 543-R	`46-1506 46-2137
1	Hanlon-Waters, Inc.  H. M. Harper Company  (Philip Machine Shop)	534-727-R 543-R 466-610-R	`46-1506 46-2137 46-2064
	Hanlon-Waters, Inc.  H. M. Harper Company  (Philip Machine Shop)  (Volcanic Specialties Co.)	534-727-R 543-R 466-610-R 828-R	`46-1506 46-2137 46-2064 46-2257
	Hanlon-Waters, Inc.  H. M. Harper Company  (Philip Machine Shop)  (Volcanic Specialties Co.)  (Volcanic Specialties Co.)	534-727-R 543-R 466-610-R 828-R 634-R	46-2506 46-2137 46-2064 46-2257 46-2099
<b>T</b>	Hanlon-Waters, Inc.  H. M. Harper Company  (Philip Machine Shop)  (Volcanic Specialties Co.)  (Volcanic Specialties Co.)  Hooker Electro Chemical Company	534-727-R 543-R 466-610-R 828-R 634-R 454-663-795-R	46-1506 46-2137 46-2064 46-2257 46-2099 46-1611
I	Hanlon-Waters, Inc.  H. M. Harper Company  (Philip Machine Shop)  (Volcanic Specialties Co.)  (Volcanic Specialties Co.)  Hooker Electro Chemical Company  The Ingersoll Milling Machine Company	534-727-R 543-R 466-610-R 828-R 634-R 454-663-795-R 216-463-R	46-1506 46-2137 46-2064 46-2257 46-2099 46-1611 46-1761
	Hanlon-Waters, Inc.  H. M. Harper Company  (Philip Machine Shop)  (Volcanic Specialties Co.)  (Volcanic Specialties Co.)  Hooker Electro Chemical Company The Ingersoll Milling Machine Company Iverson and Laux. Inc.	534-727-R 543-R 466-610-R 828-R 634-R 454-663-795-R 216-463-R 299-R	46-1506 46-2137 46-2064 46-2257 46-2099 46-1611 46-1761 46-2208
I	Hanlon-Waters, Inc.  H. M. Harper Company  (Philip Machine Shop)  (Volcanic Specialties Co.)  (Volcanic Specialties Co.)  Hooker Electro Chemical Company The Ingersoll Milling Machine Company Iverson and Laux. Inc.  (Lamson and Company)	534-727-R 543-R 466-610-R 828-R 634-R 454-663-795-R 216-463-R 299-R 730-R	46-1506 46-2137 46-2064 46-2257 46-2099 46-1611 46-1761 46-2208 46-2440
	Hanlon-Waters, Inc.  H. M. Harper Company  (Philip Machine Shop)  (Volcanic Specialties Co.)  (Volcanic Specialties Co.)  Hooker Electro Chemical Company  The Ingersoll Milling Machine Company  Iverson and Laux. Inc.  (Lamson and Company)  Jolart Metal Products Company	534-727-R 543-R 466-610-R 828-R 634-R 454-663-795-R 216-463-R 299-R 730-R 855-R	46-1506 46-2137 46-2064 46-2257 46-2099 46-1611 46-1761 46-2208
	Hanlon-Waters, Inc.  H. M. Harper Company  (Philip Machine Shop)  (Volcanic Specialties Co.)  (Volcanic Specialties Co.)  Hooker Electro Chemical Company  The Ingersoll Milling Machine Company  Iverson and Laux. Inc.  (Lamson and Company)  Jolart Metal Products Company  Joliet Industrials, Inc.	534-727-R 543-R 466-610-R 828-R 634-R 454-663-795-R 216-463-R 299-R 730-R	46-1506 46-2137 46-2064 46-2257 46-2099 46-1611 46-1761 46-2208 46-2440
	Hanlon-Waters, Inc.  H. M. Harper Company  (Philip Machine Shop)  (Volcanic Specialties Co.)  (Volcanic Specialties Co.)  Hooker Electro Chemical Company  The Ingersoll Milling Machine Company  Iverson and Laux. Inc.  (Lamson and Company)  Jolart Metal Products Company	534-727-R 543-R 466-610-R 828-R 634-R 454-663-795-R 216-463-R 299-R 730-R 855-R	46-1506 46-2137 46-2064 46-2257 46-2099 46-1611 46-1761 46-2208 46-2140 46-2332 46-2270
	Hanlon-Waters, Inc.  H. M. Harper Company  (Philip Machine Shop)  (Volcanic Specialties Co.)  (Volcanic Specialties Co.)  Hooker Electro Chemical Company  The Ingersoll Milling Machine Company  Iverson and Laux. Inc.  (Lamson and Company)  Jolart Metal Products Company  Joliet Industrials, Inc.	534-727-R 543-R 466-610-R 828-R 634-R 454-663-795-R 216-463-R 299-R 730-R 855-R	46-1506 46-2137 46-2064 46-2257 46-2099 46-1611 46-1761 46-2208 46-2440 46-2332 46-2332 46-2270 46-2269
	Hanlon-Waters, Inc.  H. M. Harper Company  (Philip Machine Shop)  (Volcanic Specialties Co.) (Volcanic Specialties Co.) Hooker Electro Chemical Company The Ingersoll Milling Machine Company Iverson and Laux. Inc.  (Lamson and Company) Jolart Metal Products Company Joliet Industrials, Inc. Joliet Chemicals, Inc. Joliet Chemicals, Ltd.	534-727-R 543-R 466-610-R 828-R 634-R 454-663-795-R 216-463-R 299-R 730-R 855-R 821-R 820-R 818-R	46-1506 46-2137 46-2064 46-2257 46-2099 46-1611 46-1761 46-2208 46-2440 46-2332 46-2270 46-2269 46-2265
J	Hanlon-Waters, Inc.  H. M. Harper Company  (Philip Machine Shop)  (Volcanic Specialties Co.)  (Volcanic Specialties Co.)  Hooker Electro Chemical Company  The Ingersoll Milling Machine Company  Iverson and Laux. Inc.  (Lamson and Company)  Jolart Metal Products Company  Joliet Industrials, Inc.  Joliet Chemicals, Inc.  Joliet Chemicals, Ltd.  Jowein, Inc.	534-727-R 543-R 466-610-R 828-R 634-R 454-663-795-R 216-463-R 299-R 730-R 855-R 821-R 820-R 818-R 765-R	46-1506 46-2137 46-2064 46-2257 46-2099 46-1611 46-1761 46-2208 46-2140 46-2332 46-2270 46-2269 46-2265 46-2040
J	Hanlon-Waters, Inc.  H. M. Harper Company  (Philip Machine Shop)  (Volcanic Specialties Co.) (Volcanic Specialties Co.) Hooker Electro Chemical Company The Ingersoll Milling Machine Company Iverson and Laux. Inc.  (Lamson and Company) Jolart Metal Products Company Joliet Industrials, Inc. Joliet Chemicals, Inc. Joliet Chemicals, Ltd.	534-727-R 543-R 466-610-R 828-R 634-R 454-663-795-R 216-463-R 299-R 730-R 855-R 821-R 820-R 818-R	46-1506 46-2137 46-2064 46-2257 46-2099 46-1611 46-1761 46-2208 46-2440 46-2332 46-2270 46-2269 46-2265

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	TITLE	DOCKET NUMBER	WFO NUMBER	
K	Kenametal Company Kennametal, Inc. Keystone Carbon Company Magazine Repeating Raxor Company Maguire Industries, Inc. Marine Manufacturing and Supply Company Mathews Cotton Mill Mathews Cotton Mill Mattison Machine Works M & R Products, Inc. Metal Parts Corporation Metal Parts Manufacturing Company	900-R 482-R 743-R 619-R 885-886-R 642-R 756-R 807-R 135-474-R 753-R 771-R 816-817-R	46-2568 46-2291 46-2179 46-1746 46-2192 46-1930 (A) 46-2054 46-2144 46-2086 46-2226	
		VIV VIII	110-62.119	b6 b7C
	Monroe Ordnance, Inc.	72lı788R	16-2072	
	W. R. McDonough Company	252 <b>-</b> R	46-2252	
N	(Jolliet Chemicals, Ltd)	819-R	46-2267	
	National Electric Welding Machine Co.	166 <b>-</b> R	46-1451	
	National Electric Welding Machines Co.	453 <b>-</b> R	46-2331	
	Norfolk Tent and Awning Supply Company	775-R	46-2271	
	Northwest Automatic Products Corporation	799 <b>-</b> R	46-2239	
_	Northwest Automatic Products Corporation	798 <b>-</b> R	46-2235	
P	Pacific Chain and Manufacturing Company	831 <b>-</b> 832-R	46-2219	
	Pacific-Atlantic Steamship Company	871 <b>-</b> R	46-2334	
	Palmer-Bee Company	898 <b>-</b> R	46-2489	
	Park Bloomington, Inc.	699 <b>-</b> R	46-2389	
	Park Sherman Company	707 <b>-</b> R	46-2388	
	Park Sherman Company	698 <b>-</b> R	46 <b>-</b> 2387	b6
	(Island Machine			b7
	Tool Company)	750-R	46-2290	
	Peninsula Iron and Machine Works	830 <b>-</b> R	46-2220	
	Perry Metal Products Company	857-R	46-2333	
	Perry Metal Products Company	856-R	46-2323	
	Pick Manufacturing Company	717-718-R	46-2120	
	Plant Maintenance Corporation	876-R	46-2427	
	Pomona Aircraft Company	793-R	46-2262	
	Pomona Aircarft Company, Et Al	810-R	46-2263	
	Prorelain Stools Tro	833-834-R	46-2218	
	Procelain Steels, Inc.	430-R	46-1439	

#### WFO 46-0

	TITLE	DOCKET NUMBER	WFO NUMBER	
	Rainwear, Inc. Regal Chemical Corporation Remington Arms Company Robersonville Tent Company W. A. Rushlight Company	704-R 889-890-R 538-R 773-R 127-128-R	46-2390 46-2483 46-1809 46-2268	_
S				b6
	Scandia Manufacturing Company Joseph E. Seagram and Sons, Inc., Et Al The Sebastian Lathe Company	778-R 593-R 769-770-R	46-2094 46-2409 46-2380	b7C
				b6 b7C
	Shanaman Brothers Shanaman Brothers W. A. Sheaffer Pen Company	655-R 875-R 731-R	46-1747 46-2428 46-2132	b6
				b7C
	Simpson Steel Company, Et Al Simpson Steel Company, Et Al Simpson Steel Company	794-R 839-R 676-R	46-2264 46-2261 46-1882	b6
	II A D Comment			b7C
	H. A. B. Sneve Company Southern Fireproofing Company South Hill Tent Company, Inc. Standard Machinery Company States Steamship Company	343R 901R 774R 805R 872R	46-2371 46-2600 46-2260 46-2231	
	Stoner Manufacturing Corporation	370-R	46-2327 46-1529	
T	Stoner Manufacturing Corporation D. A. Stuart Oil Company, Ltd.	80-R 484-493-702-R 776-R 684-R 256-338-639-R	46-1528 46-2126 46-2266 46-2065 46-1574	
	Tidewater Foundation Company	193-R	1.6-201.8	<b>-</b> b6
77	United Make 7 Council Communication	0// 5	14.004	b7C
<b>V</b>	United Metal Craft Company United Metal Craft Company U. S. Cartridge Company The Van Dorn Iron Works Company	866-R 867-R 470-716-R 411-R	46-236l; 46-2363 46-1775 46-1578	
	Van Dorn Iron Works Van Dorn Iron Works	133 <b>-</b> R 744 <b>-</b> R	46-2070 46-2071	

### WFO 46-0

TITLE	DOCKET NUMBER	WFO NUMBER
V Virginia Products Corporation W Wayne Die and Engineering Company, Et Al Wayne Die and Engineering Company, Et Al Westfield Manufacturing Corporation Westfield Manufacturing Corporation Weeks Stevedoring Company, Inc. White Stag Manufacturing Company Wilson Tent and Awning Company, Inc. H. E. Wolfe Construction Company, Inc. Wood Parts. Inc.	692-R 826-R 824-R 713-R 616-R 479-480-481-R 677-R 762-R 503-R 432-R	46-2063 46-2449 46-2448 46-2233 46-2232 46-2221 46-2062 46-2057 46-1789 46-1636

#### FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

#### UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

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Transmit the following Teletype message to: BUREAU

DIRECTOR, FBI (46-14692)

3-10-53

SAC, CLEVELAND

URGENT

AUSTIN COMPANY VS SECRETARY OF NAVY, TAX COURT DOCKET NO. ONE ZERO FOUR

DASH R, RENEGOTIATION ACT. REBU AIRTEL MARCH SIX, LAST. SA JOHN K.

BUSTER SUBPOENAED FOR TRIAL IN LOUISVILLE, KY. SCHEDULED TO BEGIN AFET?

ONE, NEXT WHICH MAY EXTEND THROUGH APRIL SIX. SUGGEST CONFERENCE WITH

DEPARTMENTAL ATTORNEY JOHN WOLF BE SCHEDULED ON OR AFTER APRIL EIGHT,

NEXT.

MC CABE

END

ECK:rlk

46-783

ca: Mo form

31/12 Marker allowed 4

Sent_

27 MAR 11 1953 RECORDED - 56

Per.

Special Agent in Charge

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION. APRIL 1, 1953

AIRTEL

Transmit the following message to:

SAC, CLEVELAND

MAIL

THE AUSTIN COMPANY VS. SECRETARY OF THE NAVY, TAX COURT DOCKET NUMBER ONE NAUGHT FOUR R, RENEGOTIATION ACT. REURAIRTEL MARCH TEN LAST. CIVIL DIVISION REQUESTS THAT SA JOHN K. BUSTER REPORT TO WASHINGTON, D. C., TEN A.M., APRIL NINE NEXT FOR CONFERENCES. CIVIL DIVISION BELIEVES SA BUSTER'S PRESENCE WILL BE NECESSARY UNTIL AND INCLUDING APRIL FOURTEEN NEXT. SA BUSTER SHOULD REPORT TO ROOM FOUR SEVEN ONE THO, EUREAU. PRIOR TO CONFERENCE. SUAIRTEL IMMEDIATELY RE AVAILABILITY SA BUSTER.

HOOVER.

46-14692

CJM:sal

NOTE: This case involves a suit in the U. S. Tax Court seeking re determination of excessive profits in the amount of \$2,400,000. SA John Buster of the Cleveland Office conducted an accounting investigation in this case.

COMM.FBI

ADDRESS REPLY TO
"THE ATTORNEY GENERAL"
AND REFER TO
UNITIALS AND NUMBER

152-104

## UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

bcw

March 25, 1953

Mr. Telson Mr. Ladd_ Mr. Nichols_ Mr. Belmont Mr. Clegg ... Mr. Glavin. Mr. Harbo Mr. Resen Mr. Tracy. Mr. Gearty. Mr. Mohr. Mr. Winterrowd. Tele. Room_ Mr. Holloman_ Mr. Sizoo... Miss Gandy_

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. J. EDGER HOOVER
DIRECTOR. FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Re: The Austin Company v. Secretary of the Navy; Tax Court Docket No. 104-R.

Penerolista, aut

A conference has been scheduled with the contractor's attorney in the above-entitled case in the office of our for the morning of the purpose of the conference is to draft a stipulation for presentation to the Tax Court at the trial of the above case in July 1953. The excessive profits involved total \$2,400,000.

It is requested that Special Agent John Buster of your Cleveland office be authorized to attend the above conference since numerous accounting adjustments made by Special Agent Buster in his examination of petitioner's books will largely be the subject matter of the conference. Since at least several days of preparation will be required for the conference it is requested that Special Agent Buster report to our in Room 3134 at 10:00 A.M. on the morning of It is believed that Mr. Buster's services will be

required to and including April 14, 1953.

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Warren E. Burger
Warren E. Burger
Assistant Attorney General
Civil Division

MAR 31 1953

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SAC, GLEVELAND (46-783)

THE AUSTIN COMPANY VS. SECRETARY OF THE NAVY. TAX COURT DOCKET NO. 104R, RENEGOTIATION ACT. REUR AIRTEL APRIL SIX LAST. CIVIL DIVISION REQUESTS SA JOHN K. BUSTER REPORT WASHINGTON, D. C. 10:00 A. M. APRIL 16 NEXT FOR CONFURENCES. CIVIL DIVISION BELIEVES SA BUSTER'S PRESENCE WILL BE NECESSARY UNTIL AND INCLUDING APRIL 21 NEXT. SA EUSTER SHOULD REPORT ROOM 4712, BUREAU, PRIOR TO CONFERENCE. SUTEL IMMEDIATELY IN EVENT SA

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CJM: MAH

BUSTER NOT AVAILABLE.

CC: Mr. Glavin

This case involves a suit in the U.S. Tax Court seeking redetermination of excessive profits in the amount of \$2,400,000. SA John Buster of the Cleveland Office conducted an accounting investigation. By memo 3-25-53, Civil Division previously requested that SA Buster report to Washington on April 9, 1953. By airtel dated 4-6-53 Cleveland advised SA Buster was tied up on a trial in Owensboro, Ky. and would not be available before 4-13-53. Attorney Civil Division now requests that SA Buster report to Washington on 4-16-53. This request was made on 4-9-53.

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RECORDED - 4Director, FBI (46-14692)

THE AUSTIN COMPANY v. SECRETARY OF THE NAVY; TAX COURT DOCKET NO. 104-R RENEGOTIATION ACT

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There is being enclosed herewith for each office one copy of a self-explanatory memorandum dated April 28, 1953, from Assistant Attorney General Marren E. Burger. The enclosures referred to in Mr. Burger's memorandum are being transmitted to the Cleveland Office under separate cover by railway express.

The Bureau desires that the Cleveland Office give this matter immediate and continuous attention and promptly set forth any necessary leads for auxiliary offices. Inasmuch as the case is presently set for trial before a division of the Tax Court in Cleveland, Ohio, beginning July 6, 1953, the Bureau desires that the entire investigation in this matter be completed no later than June 15, 1953.

The Bureau and Washington Field Office should be informed of the nature of the leads being set forth for auxiliary offices and all auxiliary offices should be instructed by the Cleveland Office to submit reports in this matter to the Bureau by routing slip for the attention of the Investigative Division, Accounting and Fraud Section.

As requested by the Civil Division, the Bureau should be informed when the contracts have been assembled in order that the Civil Division may be advised of this fact in the event they deem it advisable to have a Department attorney analyze the contracts.

Enclosure co: 2-Washington Field, with enclosure co: 1-Package (RATLWAY EXPRESS)

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The enclosures being forwarded Cleveland under separate cover have been sent to the Supply Koom for forwarding toCleveland.

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## ce Memorandum • united states government

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover, Director TO Federal Bureau of Investigation DATE: April 28, 1953

FROM:

Warren E. Burger, Assistant Attorney General

Civil Division

WEB: JHP 152-104

SUBJECT:

O The Austin Company v. Secretary of the Navy;

Tax Court Docket No. 104-R.

Kenegatistion We

on a calendar beginning July 6, 1953.

At a conference held in Washington on April 20, 1953 between counsel for the contractor, one of their vice presidents, our Mr. and Special Agent John K. Buster of your Cleveland office, it was agreed that considerable further investigation of the contractor's records was necessary in order to ascertain facts for the purpose of properly preparing a stipulation of facts for the Tax Court in the trial of this renegotiation case. The case is presently set for trial before a division of the Tax Court in Cleveland, Ohio,

The case involves a petition filed in the Tax Court by the Austin Company, of Cleveland, Ohio, for a redetermination of their excessive profits totalling \$2,400,000 for their fiscal years 1941 and 1942. The contracts were fixed price, cost-plus-a-fixed-fee, guaranteed maximum and cost plus a percentage of costs contracts under Defense Plant Corporation contracts, prime contracts with the Army and the Navy, and subcontracts under prime contracts with these Departments. The Austin Company constructed defense and industrial plants of a value of approximately \$300,000,000 in 1941 and 1942.

 $^{\perp}$ n its operations the contractor produced structural steel in its division known as "Bliss Mill". This steel was used in the performance of its fixed price and cost-plus-fixed-fee contracts and apparently was charged, in the case of the cost plus contracts, to reimbursable costs at a price of approximately \$123 per ton. This figure included a profit element. Similarly, costs representing charges for use of company owned equipment and engineering services rendered included a profit element charged to reimbursable costs in excess of actual costs. A like situation may have prevailed in charging as perishable, noncapitalized tool costs an amount in excess of actual depreciation and other applicable costs. In the case of cost-plus-a-fixed-fee contracts it is not known whether the contract provisions permitted the inclusion in reimbursable costs of the profit element described above. In a trial of this case the Department will probably argue that where the contracts did not so provide, the entire added profit is excessive and if the contracts did so provide, that some of the profits charged were unreasonable and, to that extent, were excessive. Since the reimbursable costs

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b6 b7C on cost-plus-fixed-fee contracts approximate \$250,000,000 for the years 1941 and 1942 this question may be of considerable importance in the trial of this case. For this reason it is requested that all of the contractor's contracts, including fixed price, cost-plus-fixed-fee and others be examined to determine whether the profit above described was properly included in costs within the meaning of the applicable provisions of the contracts. Mr. Gilmore, Vice President of the Austin Company, has agreed to make these contracts available for analysis. It is further requested that Mr. Buster advise this office when the contracts have been assembled in the event that an analysis by the Department attorney to whom the case is assigned is considered advisable.

There are described below several schedules which should be prepared for use in the proposed stipulation to the Tax Court. In all of the requested schedules the costs should be broken down to include each separate item of cost usually set forth in the cost of sales and cost of Goods Sold elements of a profit and loss statement. Where cost figures involve Bliss Mill operations, engineering service costs, company owned equipment rental charges and perishable tool charges only the actually incurred costs should be included in the schedules and the profit element described above should be shown separately on a schedule supplemental to the primary schedule involved. It is not expected that the contractor will agree to the disallowance of any of these profits as unreasonable costs.

In the schedules requested below, figures pertaining to cost-plus-fixed-fee contracts and cost-plus-a-percentage- of-cost contracts should be shown only as costs and fees and should not be totaled to represent "sales" figures.

There is set forth below the requested information and schedules which will be necessary for the proper preparation of this case for trial.

1. The contractor's Vice President, Mr. Gilmore, will make available a list of approximately 26 contracts (along with the pertinent "Plancor"numbers) which were executed by the contractor and Defense Plant Corporation and/or industrial concerns acting as agents for DPC. Counsel agree that all business secured from these contracts is subject to renegotiation where final payment was made after April 28, 1942, subject to counsel's reservation of a constitutional question. It is requested that a preliminary report be submitted as soon as possible showing, for each of the approximately 26 DPC contracts the name of the prime contractor with whom the Austin Company contracted, the prime contract number (if signed by DPC), the "Placor" number, a brief description of the plant and facilities constructed and the location thereof. In the final report, the DPC receipts, accruals and profits should be shown as follows for each of the fiscal years 1941 and 1942:

#### a. Fixed Price DPC Contracts

Sales, costs and profits showing DPC contracts on which final payment was made before April 28, 1942. Sales, costs and profits for 1941 and 1942 from DPC fixed price contracts where final payment was made on or after April 28, 1942 and before July 1, 1943. Sales, costs and profits for 1941 and 1942 from DPC fixed price contracts where final payment was made on or after July 1, 1943.

#### b. Cost-Plus-A-Fixed-Fee DPC Contracts

The same information requested above for fixed price TPC contracts should be shown for CPFF contracts except that the schedules should show properly reimbursable costs (see discussion above re showing questionable "Bliss Mill" etc. profits as costs) and the fees derived therefrom.

- 2. The contractor maintains that prime contract NOy-4210 dated July 11, 1940 is a severable contract and that the approximately eleven supplementary agreements executed under Contract NOy-4210 are actually individual contracts. Total costs and fees under this contract were approximately \$70,000,000. It is therefore requested that a schedule be prepared showing the "properly reimbursable costs" plus the fixed fees involved for the years 1941 and 1942 derived from each supplement and under the contract as originally executed. The date of final payment should be shown for the work performed on each supplement and under the contract as originally executed. A consolidated schedule should then be prepared showing the costs and fees under each supplement and/or the original contract for the years 1941 and 1942 where final payment was made before April 28, 1942 and where final payment was made on or after April 28, 1942.
- 3. A separate schedule should be prepared showing the sales, costs and profits for 1941 and 1942 on all fixed price prime contracts between the Austin Company and Departments of the Government named in the Renegotiation Act (exclusive of DPC provided for above) with a segregation for 1941 and 1942 between contracts on which final payment was made before April 28, 1942 and on which final payment was made on or after April 28, 1942.
- 4. The Austin Company entered into numerous fixed price and cost-plus-fixed-fee contracts in 1940-1-2 with private corporations for the construction of buildings and facilities. Mr. Gilmore has agreed to make available for FBI examination copies of these contracts, their supplements and change orders. All such contracts should be considered nonrenegotiable if final payment thereunder was made to the Austin Company before April 28, 1942. Where final payment was made on or after April 28, 1952, an examination should be made of each

of the contracts involved to determine whether, under its terms, title to the plant and facilities was to be in the Government immediately or ultimately. If so, all receipts and accruals or fees thereunder should be considered entirely renegotiable, unless the contract, by its terms, is specifically exempted from renegotiation. If title is not to be in the Government immediately or ultimately the receipts, accruals and attendant sales costs and profits and or fees should be segregated between (1) those attributable to construction of the building itself and all utilities, piping, elevators, heating, lighting, air-conditioning and like installations which by their nature do not pertain to the production or manufacture of the products for which the building was constructed (all of which should be listed as nonrenegotiable) and (2) the receipts etc. which are attributable to machinery and equipment such as vats, assembly lines, cranes, ramps, jigs etc. installed in the building primarily for use in connection with the production and manufacture of the products for which the plant was designed, constructed and used. In the case of this latter group (No. 2) a preliminary report should be submitted showing the figures requested for 1941 and 1942 in totals by contract for each prime contractor involved, and the date of completion of each prime contract set forth. An attempt will then be made by this office to determine the percentage of renegotiability by reference to the appropriate records of the War Contracts Price Adjustment Board pertaining to the renegotiation of the prime contractors.

5. Mr. Gilmore has agreed to make available for FBI examination all pertinent books and records in order to determine the approximate amount of the business for 1941 and 1942 which was subcontracted to others. A possible typical source of this information may be the Cleveland, Ohio, Field office records of the Austin Company. It is requested that appropriate records be examined in Cleveland and, if necessary, in the various Austin branch offices, to determine the amount of subcontracting and that, in the preparation of the various schedules requested herein, the amount of subcontracting be shown separately as an item of cost.

There is forwarded herewith pertinent files of the Navy Price Adjustment Board which will be helpful to your accountants in their further investigation.

Enc. No. 187156

## Office Memorandum • United States Government

: Director, FBI (46-14692)

DATE: May 25, 1953

FROM : SAC, Cleveland (46-783)

SUBJECT: THE AUSTIN COMPANY V. SECRETARY

OF THE NAVY; TAX COURT DOCKET NO. 104-R

RENEGOTIATION ACT

ReBulet 5-1-53, and enclosed report.

There are enclosed herewith four copies of the report of SA JOHN K. BUSTER, dated 5-25-53.

The contracts referred to in Departmental memorandum, dated April 28, 1953, have been reviewed and assembled and are available for an examination by Departmental attorney's.

The agents conducting this investigation are presently surveying the Cleveland District Files. This phase of the investigation must be completed in order to intelligently set forth leads and instructions to auxiliary offices.

For the information of the Bureau, The Austin Company's headquarters are located in East Cleveland, Ohio. They operate the following District Offices, which maintain all the original accounting data:

Cleveland Chicago
New York Houston
Detroit Oakland
Seattle

In the event the sub-contracting (set forth later in memo) must be checked in detail, it would entail setting forth leads to the Bureau Field Offices, encompasing the Austin District Offices, to gather this data.

The method of accounting used by the Austin Company is such that all details are kept in the District Offices, while the summaries are contained on work sheets in the Cleveland Office.

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Enc. (4)

FCC, WAY 28 1953

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Director, FBI

The total sales of Petitioner for the years 1941 and 1942 approximate \$300,000,000. The greater percentage of these sales are on a fee basis, i.e., cost-plus-a-fixed-fee, guaranteed maximum, and cost plus a percentage of costs.

There is contained in this total of \$300,000.000., an amount that is sub-contracted on every job, such as glazing, painting and decorating, sheet metal and duck work, roofing, plumbing, etc.

Likewise if condition warrant, some of the excavating and labor would be sub-contracted.

The Department in defending the action and determination of the Navy Price Adjustment Board is contemplating challenging the contractor, that the fees paid and the resulting excessive profit is too high. That because a good deal of the work was sub-contracted, the total sales figure does not represent in its entirety the Austin Company's skill and ingenuity.

Therefore the Departmental attorney handling this case has instructed that the exact amount of sub-contracting be determined.

Because of the type of accounting system used by construction engineers and designers, which has been in use for years and which they have found successful, in order to ascertain the sub-contracting accurately, it has been estimated, and this is due to their system as set forth above, that 500 agent days would be required.

This estimate was made by the reporting Agents after a careful survey and with the help of Mr. GILMORE, who formerly worked for the CPA firm of Ernst and Ernst and is now a Vice-President of the Austin Company.

It is suggested that the Department be advised of the magnitude of the task involved. It is believed that a conference with the Departmental attorney handling this case would in all probability result in a revision or elimination of much of the data requested by the Department. Director, FBI

It is pointed out for the information of the Bureau that SA BUSTER, who is now a Resident Agent at Toledo, Ohio, conducted considerable accounting investigation in this case in 1949 and is familiar with the accounting record of the Austin Company. For this reason and in order to expedite this investigation SA BUSTER has been assigned this case as a special in Cleveland, headquarters city, and the necessary additional accounting personnel will be made available in order to complete this investigation at the earliest possible date.

## FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

	Form No. 1 THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT WASE	HINGTON FI	ELD		
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PROPERTY OF FBI-THIS CONFIDENTIAL REPORT AND ITS CONTENTS ARE LOANED TO YOU BY THE FBI AND ARE NOT TO BE DISTRIBUTED OUTSIDE OF AGENCY TO WHICH LOANED.

CV. F. O. 46-783 is submitted as an enclosure with this report for transmittal to the Department. The investigation presently in progress is the surveying of the commercial contracts in the Cleveland District Office in order to ascertain what information is available regarding process equipment and sub-contracting, and the preparation of the various schedules as requested by the Department. This investigation is being conducted by SA (A) and the reporting Agent. It is estimated that 120 agent days will be necessary in order to complete the Cleveland phase of this investigation. ENCLOSURE TO BUREAU: List DPC Contracts

CV. F. O. 46-783

REFERENCE: Bureau letter, 5-1-53.

Assistant Attorney General Warren E. Burger

June 4, 1953

Director, FBI (46-14692) - 24 RECORDED - 67 (46-14692) - AT THE AUSTIN COMPANY V. SECRITARY OF THE NAVY; TAX COURT DOCKET NO. 104-R RENEGOTIATION ACT

Reference is made to your memorandum dated April 28. 1953, and to the report of Special Agent John K. Buster, dated May 25, 1953, at Cleveland, Ohio, in the above-captioned matter. Your memorandum dated April 28, 1953, requests that appropriate records be examined in Gleveland and, if necessary, in the various Austin branch offices to determine the amount of subcontracting and that the amount of subcontracting be shown separately as an item of cost in the schedules to be prepared in this case.

Our Cleveland Office has advised that, because of the type of accounting system used by construction engineers and designers, it has been estimated that it will require 500 agent days to ascertain the amount of subcontracting. This estimate was made by agents of our Cleveland Office after a careful survey and with the help of Mr. Gilmore, formerly employed by the certified public accounting firm of Ernst and Ernst, who is now Vice President of the Austin Company.

Our Cloveland Office has suggested that a conference between Special Agent John K. Buster and the attorney assigned to this matter regarding the scope of the investigation to be performed concerning the subcontracting work might be desirable.

	It is our understanding that	of
	your staff intends to go to Cleveland,	Ohio, in the near future
	in order to review the Defense Plant Co	
-	this matter. It is successful that the	Bureau be informed as to
	the exact date thatintend	ds to be in Cleveland in
	order that arrangements can be made to	have Special Agent John
	K. Buster available to confer with	concerning-the
•	scope of the investigation in this mat	ter.
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NOTE: The attached memorandum from Cleveland dated May 25, 1953, points out that Special Agent John K. Buster, who is now a Resident Agent at Toledo, Ohio, has conducted considerable accounting investigation in this case and is familiar with the accounting records of the Austin Company. The Cleveland Office has advised that for this reason and in order to expedite the investigation, Special Agent Buster has been assigned this case as a special in Cleveland, Ohio, and that necessary additional accounting personnel will be made available in order to complete this investigation at the earliest possible date. It is noted that in this case the petitioner has filed a suit in the U.S. Tax Court seeking a redetermination of excessive profits totalling \$2,400,000. Special Agent Buster has engaged in extensive conferences with the Department attorneys in

Washington, D. C., Concerning this case.

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Re: The Austin Company v. Secretary of the Havy; Van Coart Docket No. 104-R. b6 b7C

Detr

You will recall that in a conference in Vashington on April 20, 1953, along you, Special Agent John Buster of the Vederal Bureau of Anvestigation and our it was accord that additional accombing investigation would be made of notificmer's books and records.

April 23, 1953, we requested the Director of the FBI to authorize Mr. Buster to make the additional investigation. We ballove that he has already commenced his further examination. The monorcalum to the Director outlined in considerable detail the scope of the additional investigation. We have requested the FBI to authorize Mr. Dester to discuss these accounting problems with you particularly to determine whether the information to be secured conforms with the makeus agreed to in our conference of April 20, 1953. If, since our conference you have determined that there is additional accounting data which you may wish to stipulate to the Tax Court we suggest that you request Mr. Buster to verify such data during the course of his present examination.

Since it is agreed that the scope of the occumbing investigation is such that it will not be completed in sufficient time for the trial of this case, presently set for July 6, 1959, may we suggest that you prepare a motion for continuance and supporting memorandum substantially in the form of prior motion for continuance granted by the Tax Court on January 13, 1953. Upon receipt of the motion we will sign it and abtend to its filing in the Tax Court.

Sincerely yours,

WARRENT E. BUNGER. Assistant Attorney General Civil Division

By:

EDAND H. HICKEY Chief, General Litigation Section

46-14612-25

SAC, Cleveland

May 28, 1953

RECORDED - 110 Director, FBI (46-14692)

THE AUSTIN COMPANY V. SECRETARY OF THE NAVY; TAX COURT DOCKET NO. 104-R SENEGOTIATION ACT

There is being enclosed herewith for the Cleveland Office two copies of a memorandum dated May 22, 1953, from Assistant Attorney General Warren E. Burger together with one copy of the enclosure referred to therein.

The Cleveland Office should contact petitioner's representatives to discuss the accounting problems in this matter if same has not already been done. The Agent should, of course, confine any discussion with petitioner's representatives solely to accounting problems, and no opinion should be expressed by the Agent as to merits of this case or possible settlement or stipulation.

CJM: feb.

Tolson Ladd Nichols Belmont Clegg Glavin Harbo Rosen Třacy Mohr Winterrowd .... Holloman.

Miss Gandy -

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#### Officë Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMEN

TO

FROM

wwB

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover, Director

DATE: May 22, 1953

Federal Bureau of Investigation

SUBJECT:

Warren E. Burger, Assistant Attorney General Civil Division

The Austin Company v. Secretary of the Navy;

Tax Court Docket No. 104-R.

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WEB: JHP

152-104

We enclose herewith two copies of a self-explanatory letter dated May 22, 1953, to opposing counsel in the above-entitled Tax Court renegotiation case.

We request that one copy of this letter be forwarded to Special Agent John Buster of your Cleveland office and that he be authorized to confer with opposing counsel concerning the matter set forth in the enclosed letter.

Enc. No. 187130

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46-14692

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### JUNE 26, 1953

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

SUBJECT:

UNITED DVERNMENT

DIRECTOR, FBI (46-14692)

DATE: July 3, 1953

SAC, CLEVELAND (48-783)

THE AUST IN COMPANY VS. SECRETARY OF THE TAVE. TAX COURT DOCKET #104-R RE EGOTIATION ACT

Re your airtel June 26, 1953.

It is expected that a report will be submitted to reach the Sureau by July 20, 1953.

TE: cvn

25 JUL 6 1953

## Office Memo

M • UNITED

TO : Mr. J. Edgar Hoover, Director

Federal Bureau of Investigation

FROM : Warren E. Burger, Assistant Attorney General

Civil Division

SUBJECT: The Austin Company v. Secretary of the Navy;

Tax Court Docket No. 104-R.

Frank Against the Goust,

This will advise you that on June 19, 1953, the Tax Court granted the parties joint motion for continuance of the above-entitled renegotiation case from the Cleveland, Ohio, July 6, 1953 calendar to the next scheduled Cleveland calendar.

In your memorandum to this office dated June 4, 1953, you requested that the Bureau be advised of the exact date on which our intends to be in Cleveland in order to examine certain of petitioners' contracts and to make decisions which will affect the course of the examination of petitioners' books now being conducted by Special Agent John K. Buster of your office. Because of the present trial commitments of it will not be possible for him to travel to Cleveland at any date earlier than August 10. We will advise you further when a definite date has been determined for visit to Cleveland.

Olle Garage

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Mr. Nichols_ Mr. Belmont June 129,013953

Mr. Glavin.

Mr. Harbe.

Mr Besen

Mr. Tracy.

Mr. Kehr Mr. Winterre

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DATE:

WEB:JHP

152-104

## Office Memorardum • United State GOVERNMENT

: Director, FBI (46-14692)

DATE: July 27, 1953

:SAC, Cleveland (46-783)

SUBJECT: THE AUSTIN COMPANY v. SECRETARY OF THE NAVY; TAX COURT DOCKET NO. 104-R RENEGOTIATION ACT

> Reference is made to the attached report of SA JOHN K. BUSTER at Cleveland, dated July 27, 1953.

There is being forwarded at the present time the work papers of the Special Leents who conducted this examination.

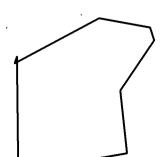
In view of the fact that is expected in Cleveland for a conference approximately the middle of August in which additional investigation may be necessary in this case, the remaining bulky exhibit will be maintained in the Cleveland Office until the conclusion of this conference.

JKB mmc

Enclosures (4)

RECORDED - 25

146-14193-29 JUL' 31 1953



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## FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT WASHINGTON, D. C.

DOPY DESTROYANDS OF THIS REPORT

195 MAY Burgan (46-14692) (ENC)

- Cleveland (46-783)

- Washington Field Office

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY	-
CLEVELAND	7/27/53	7/2 <b>-</b> 21/53	JOHN K. BUSTER	mmc
rinle	-	-	CHARACTER OF CASE	
THE AUSTIN COMPANY v.		OF THE NAVY;	RENEGOTIATION ACT	
SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:	Mill charg tions. To	ges in accordanc	cts Engineering and Bliss e with contract specifica- Requested schedules sub-	
		- P*		, ,
DETAILS:	AT CLEVELA	IND, OHIO		-
			and the second of the second o	
restigation desired. quested in this memore	dated May neral WARREN Set forth a andum and th	1, 1953 with ac I E. BURGER sett Is follows are to	dicated upon Bureau letter, companying memorandum from ing forth in detail the inne totals of the numbers reheets are being forwarded as	*-
vestigation desired.	dated May neral WARREN Set forth a andum and th report.	1, 1953 with ac I E. BURGER sett as follows are the detail work s	companying memorandum from ing forth in detail the in- ne totals of the numbers re-	
vestigation desired. quested in this memore	dated May neral WARREN Set forth a andum and th report.	1, 1953 with ac I E. BURGER sett as follows are the detail work s	companying memorandum from ing forth in detail the in- ne totals of the numbers re-	
vestigation desired. quested in this memore	dated May neral WARREN Set forth a andum and th	1, 1953 with ac I E. BURGER sett as follows are the detail work s	companying memorandum from ing forth in detail the in- ne totals of the numbers re-	

JUL 31 1953

# RENEGOTIABLE LUMP-SUM CONTRACTS (OTHER THAN DPC) 1941

Construction Costs	\$1,076,049.94
Construction Fees	312,830.01
Engineering Costs	1,199,47
Engineering Fees	599•74
Bliss Mill Costs	none
Bliss Mill Fees	none
Equipment Rental Income	6,881.03
Allocated Operating Expense.	27,121.74
Operating Profit	293,189.04
Total Profit (Bliss Mill plus Operating Profit)	293,189.04
1942	
Construction Costs	\$1,618;824.55
Construction Fees	\$1,618,824.55 285,307.87
Construction Fees	
Construction Fees Engineering. Costs	285,307,87 36,153.35
Construction Fees Engineering Costs Engineering Fees	285,307,87 36,153,35 23,482,49
Construction Fees Engineering Costs Engineering Fees Bliss Mill Costs	285,307,87 36,153.35 23,482.49 30,603.86
Construction Fees Engineering Costs Engineering Fees Bliss Mill Costs Bliss Mill Fees	285,307,87 36,153,35 23,482,49 30,603,86 11,257,26
Construction Fees  Engineering Costs  Engineering Fees  Bliss Mill Costs  Bliss Mill Fees  Equipment Rental Income	285,307,87 36,153,35 23,482,49 30,603,86 11,257,26 13,227,82

# RENEGOTIABLE GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS (OTHER THAN DPC) FINAL PAYMENT MADE PRIOR TO APRIL 28, 1942 1941

Construction Costs	\$2,167,3µµ.12
Construction Fees	362,128.26
Engineering Costs	18,000.38
Engineering Fees	13,269.03
Bliss Mill Costs	19,591.61
Bliss Mill Fees	4,559.00
Equipment Rental Income	9,725.20
Allocated Operating Expense	92,919.28
Operating Profit	292,203,21
Total Profit (Bliss Mill plus Operating Profit)	296,762.21
To give the second of the seco	
FINAL PAYDENT MADE AFTER APRIL 28, 1942	
FINAL PAYMENT MADE AFTER APRIL 28, 1942 1941 Construction Costs	\$23,888,624.00
1941	\$23,888,624.00 674,338.94
Construction Costs	
1941 Construction Costs Construction Fees	674,338.94
Construction Costs  Gonstruction Fees  Engineering Costs	674,338.94 564,755.78
Construction Costs  Construction Fees  Engineering Costs  Engineering Fees	674,338.94 564,755.78 190,108.26
Construction Costs  Construction Fees  Engineering Costs  Engineering Fees  Bliss Mill Costs	674,338.94 564,755.78 190,108.26 5,474.98
Construction Costs  Construction Fees  Engineering Costs  Engineering Fees  Bliss Mill Costs  Bliss Mill Fees	674,338.94 564,755.78 190,108.26 5,474.98 325.45
Construction Costs  Construction Fees  Engineering Costs  Engineering Fees  Bliss Mill Costs  Bliss Mill Fees  Equipment Rental Income	674,338.94 564,755.78 190,108.26 5,474.98 325.45 20,911.72

# RENEGOTIABLE GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS (OTHER THAN DPC) CPFF-1942 FINAL PAYMENT MADE PRIOR TO APRIL 28, 1942

Construction Costs	\$5,000,094.74
Construction Fees	94.74*
Engineering Costs	39.78
Engineering Fees	19.89
Bliss Mill Costs	none
Bliss Mill Fees	none
Equipment Rental Income	16.20
Allocated Operating Expense	122.60
Operating Profit	181.25*
Total Profit (Bliss Mill plus Operating Profit)	181.25*
FINAL PAYMENT MADE AFTER APRIL 28, 1942	
Construction Costs	\$95,347,500.60
Construction Costs Construction Fees	\$95,347,500.60 1,919,663.69
Construction Fees	1,919,663.69
Construction Fees Engineering Costs	1,919,663.69 1,433,422.16
Construction Fees Engineering Costs Engineering Fees	1,919,663.69 1,433,422.16 176,488.88
Construction Fees Engineering Costs Engineering Fees Bliss Mill Costs	1,919,663.69 1,433,422.16 176,488.88 442,322.42
Construction Fees Engineering Costs Engineering Fees Bliss Mill Costs Bliss Mill Fees	1,919,663.69 1,433,422.16 176,488.88 442,322.42 196,406.10
Construction Fees  Engineering Costs  Engineering Fees  Bliss Mill Costs  Bliss Mill Fees  Equipment Rental Income	1,919,663.69 1,433,422.16 176,488.88 442,322.42 196,406.10 34,516.75
Construction Fees  Engineering Costs  Engineering Fees  Bliss Mill Costs  Bliss Mill Fees  Equipment Rental Income  Allocated Operating Expense	1,919,663.69 1,433,422.16 176,488.88 442,322.42 196,406.10 34,516.75 677,362.28

^{*} Denotes Red Figure

cv fo 46-783

# DPC-FIXED PRICE CONTRACTS FINAL PAYMENT MADE BETWEEN APRIL 1, 1942 AND JULY 1, 1943 1941

	Water Por 1.0
Construction Costs	\$554,705.48
Construction Fees	49,397.73
Engineering Costs	16,060,88
Engineering Fees	7,832.63
Bliss Mill Costs	37,659.56
Bliss Mill Fees	9,372.68
Equipment Rental Income	6,268.00
Allocated Operating Expense	25,590.50
Operating Profit	37,907.86
Total Profit (Bliss Mill plus Operating Profit)	47,280.54
FINAL PAYMENT MADE AFTER JULY 1, 1943	
	The second of the second of
Construction Costs	\$168,598,57
	\$168,598.57 11,945.82
Construction Costs	
Construction Costs Construction Fees	11,945.82
Construction Costs  Construction Fees  Engineering Costs	11,945,82. 8,044,60
Construction Costs  Construction Fees  Engineering Costs  Engineering Fees	11,945.82 8,044.60 4,022.30
Construction Costs  Construction Fees  Engineering Costs  Engineering Fees  Bliss Mill Costs	11,945.82 8,044.60 4,022.30 none
Construction Costs  Construction Fees  Engineering Costs  Engineering Fees  Bliss Mill Costs  Bliss Mill Fees	11,945.82 8,044.60 4,022.30 none
Construction Costs  Construction Fees  Engineering Costs  Engineering Fees  Bliss Mill Costs  Bliss Mill Fees  Equipment Rental Income	11,945.82. 8,044.60 4,022.30 none none

## FINAL PAYMENT MADE BETWEEN APRIL 1, 1942 AND JULY 1, 1943

and of the first terms of the fi	
Construction Costs	\$627,598.03
Construction Fees	57,485.89
Engineering Costs	7,707.94
Engineering Fees	2,642.78
Bliss Mill Costs	46,274.93
Bliss Mill Fees	17,564.76
Equipment Rental Income	2,211.68
Allocated Operating Expense	7,528.71
Operating Profit	55,011.44
Total Profit (Bliss Mill plus Operating Profit	72,576.20
FINAL PAYMENT MADE AFTER JULY 1, 1943	
Constant	1,380,991.81
Construction Rees	112,865.63
Engineering Costs	11,965.49
Engineering Fees	5,950.36
Bliss Mill Costs	none
Bliss Mill Fees	none
Equipment Rental Income	8,059.07
Allocated Operating Expense	44,539.40
Operating Profit	82,335,66
Total Profit (Bliss Mill plus Operating Profit)	82,335.66

# RENEGOTIABLE DPC-CPFF CONTRACTS FINAL PAYMENT MADE BETWEEN APRIL 1, 1942 AND JULY 1, 1943. 1941

Construction Costs	\$4,310,107.83
Construction Fees	311,425.42
Engineering Costs	114,555.74
Engineering Fees	34,002.73
Bliss Mill Costs	none
Bliss Mill Fees	none
Equipment Rental Income.	12,244.98
Allocated Operating Expense	97,740,56
Operating Profit	259,932.57
Total Profit	259,932.57
FINAL PAYMENT AFTER JULY 1, 1943	
1941	
	\$3;61.2,098,89
1941	\$3,612,098,89 186,384.02
Construction Costs	
Construction Costs Construction Fees	186,384.02
Construction Costs  Construction Fees  Engineering Costs	186,384.02 265,682.81
Construction Costs Construction Fees Engineering Costs Engineering Fees	186,384.02 265,682.81 66,850.87
Construction Costs  Construction Fees  Engineering Costs  Engineering Fees  Bliss Mill Costs  Bliss Mill Fees  Equipment Rental Income	186,384.02 265,682.81 66,850.87 64,337.82
Construction Costs  Construction Fees  Engineering Costs  Engineering Fees  Bliss Mill Costs  Bliss Mill Fees	186,384.02 265,682.81 66,850.87 64,337.82 15,438.17
Construction Costs  Construction Fees  Engineering Costs  Engineering Fees  Bliss Mill Costs  Bliss Mill Fees  Equipment Rental Income	186,384.02 265,682.81 66,850.87 64,337.82 15,438.17

# RENEGOTIABLE DPC-CPFF CONTRACTS FINAL PAYMENT MADE BETWEEN APRIL 1, 1942 AND JULY 1, 1943 1942

	`_ ` '
Construction Costs	\$28,233,763.31
Construction Fees	891,834.99
Engineering Costs	345,098.94
Engineering Fees	98,249.76
Bliss Mill Costs	30,272.69
Bliss Mill Fees	13,792.89
Equipment Rental Income	59,515,13
Allocated Operating Expense	216,235.71
Operating Profit	833,364.17
Total Profit (Bliss Mill plus Operating Profit)	847,157.06
FINAL PAYMENT MADE AFTER JULY 1, 1943	
Construction Costs	\$98,864,900,08
Construction Fees	2,029,582.83
Engineering Costs	2,152,143.73
Engineering Fees	715,106.45
Bliss Mill Costs	79,458.29
Bliss Mill Fees	43,579.83
Equipment Rental Income	160,865.06
Allocated Operating Expense	873,109.87
Operating Profit	2,032,444.47
Total Profit (Bliss Mill plus Operating Profit)	2,076,024.30

GV FO 46-783 All contracts referred to in Departmental memorandum, dated April 28, 1953 have been reviewed and assembled and are available for an examination by Departmental attorneys. A review of these contracts reflected that the Engineering and Bliss Mill charges were in accordance with contract specifications. Referenced Departmental memorandum requested that properly reimbursable costs, plus fix fees involved for the years 1941 and 1942 derived from each supplement and under the contract as originally executed for prime contract NOY-4210, be obtained. All records involved in this contract are in the Austin Company, Seattle District Office. Mr. PAUL GILMORE, Vice-President of the Austin Company, caused a search to be made by his organization of the type and costs maintained at their Seattle Office. Mr. GILMORE advised that his Seattle Office reported that costs were maintained by stations, that is, the location of the work performed. However, the costs were not broken down in these stations by releases. Therefore, it will be impossible from the available records to ascertain that a certain release was completed by a given date. Referenced memorandum also requested that the exact amount of subcontracting be determined on each contract handled by the Austin Company. Because of the type of accounting system used by construction engineers and designers which has been in use for years, it is impossible from this type of record to ascertain the sub-contracting accurately. ENCLOSURE: To Bureau - Agent's Work Sheets.

ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE

LEAD

CLEVELAND

At Cleveland, Ohio

Will report results of conference with

mental relative to further investigation required.

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REFERENCE: Bulet to Cleveland, dated May 28, 1953.

SEPTEMBER 21, 1953

RADIOGRAM

RECORDED - 40 10 - 14 19 - 30 SAC, BALTIMORE EX 124

THE AUSTIN COMPANY V. SECRETARY OF THE NAVY, TAX COURT DOCKET NUMBER ONE NAUGHT FOUR DASH R, BENEGODIATION ACT. CIVIL DIVISION REQUESTS THAT SA JOHN K. BUSTER REPORT MASHINGTON, D. C. NINE A.M. SEPTEMBER THENTYTHIRD, NEXT FOR CONFERENCE WITH DEPARTMENT

SA BUSTER INVESTIGATED THIS CASE

DURING ASSIGNMENT AT CHE VELAND. SA BUSTER SHOULD REPORT ROOM FOUR SEVEN ONE SIX BUREAU PRIOR TO CONFERENCE.

HOOVER

46-14692 CJM:rmb/W/

NOTE: Movement Section states SA Buster arrived Baltimore 9-2-53 and ordered to Hyattsville as resident agent; 9-21-53. The excessive profits in this case amount to \$2,40990.

NR. = 220020

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APPROVED BY TO PEOPLE.

FILED BY

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	STANDARD FORM NO. 64	
*	Office Memorandum • united states govern	Mr. Delmont
	TO': Mr. J. Edgar Hoover, Director,  Federal Bureau of Investigation	III. Mario
Mers	FROM : Mr. Warren E. Burger, Assistant Attorney General, Civil Division  152-104	7r. Garty. 7r. Garty. 7r. Mohr Mr. Winterrowd
	SUBJECT: The Austin Company v. Secretary of the Navy Tax Court Docket No. 104-R.	Mr. Holloman
	Please refer to our memorandum to you dated June 29, 1959; in which we advised you that we did not then know the exact date on which our would be in Cleveland. Ohio in order to examine certain of petitioner's contracts and to make decisions which will affect the course of a further examination of petitioner's books which was being conducted by Special Agent John K. Buster of your Cleveland office.	b6 b70
	Following the conclusion of the Louisville, Kentucky, Tax Court calendar beginning September 28, 1953, will go to Cleveland for the purpose of conducting the examination of petitioner's contracts. It is requested that Mr. Buster (who, we understand has recently been transferred to your Baltimore office for duty as Resident Agent in Hyattsville, Maryland) be instructed to proceed to Cleveland in order to	b6 b7C
	confer with upon the conclusion of the Louisville Tax Court calendar. Since it is not now possible to state the exact date on which will arrive in Cleveland, Mr. Prentice will advise your Mr. Christopher J. Moran from Louisville, Kentucky by wire when Mr. Buster should report to at the Federal Bureau of Investigation office in Cleveland.	b6 b7C
	It is expected that Mr. Buster's services will be required for a period of approximately three days.	
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SAC, BALTIMORE

THE AUSTIN COMPANY V. SECRETARY OF THE NAVY, TAX COURT DOCKET NO. ONE NAUGHT FOUR DASH R, RENEGOTIATION ACT. REBURAD TO

BALTIMORE SEPTEMBER TWENTY TWO LAST. CIVIL DIVISION

HAS REQUESTED SA JOHN K. BUSTER, BALTIMORE

OFFICE, REPORT CLEVELAND, OHIO, MONDAY SEPTEMBER TWENTY EIGHT NEXT FOR CONFERENCE OF APPROXIMATELY THREE DAYS DURATION FOR PURPOSE OF DISCUSSING SCOPE OF REMAINING ACCOUNTING INVESTIGATION AND TO ASCERTAIN WHAT PORTION PREVIOUS INVESTIGATION IS SUBJECT TO STIPULATION. SA BUSTER HAS ALREADY BEEN INFORMED OF REQUEST OF CIVIL DIVISION THAT HE PROCEED CLEVELAND SEPTEMBER TWENTY EIGHT NEXT.

46-14692

HOOVER

GC: 2 CLEVELAND (MAIL)

CJM:DC

NOTE: This case involved excessive profits in the amount of \$2,400,000. SA John K. Buster now assigned Baltimore as Resident Agent Hyattsville conducted extensive accounting investigation in this case when assigned to Cleveland and has participated in past conferences with Department attorneys. An examination of petitioner's subcontracting work which if checked in detail would require 500 Agent days has been held in abeyance until Civil could go to Cleveland to review certain contracts and confer with Buster. In the interim SA Buster was

Nichols contracts and confer with Buster. In the interim SA Buster was being transferred to Baltimore on 9/2/53. By memorandum 9/15/53, the Civil Division advised that would proceed to Rosen Cleveland upon conclusion of another trial in Louisville, Kentucky,

cc. Mr. Glavin

MAILED 16 SEP 2 4 1953

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and requested that SA Buster be available for conferences in Cleveland, '0n 9/21/53, advised the Louisvill b7c case has been dismissed and he would proceed to Cleveland directly from Washington in the near future. He requested that SA Buster confer with him on 9/23/53, in Washington and Baltimore made SA Buster available for this conference nursuant to Bureau radiogram 9/22/53. After this conference said it would be necessary for Buster to attend conferences in Cleveland, Ohio, beginning 9/28/53, for approximately 3 days. These conferences may obviate a great deal of work to be done by other offices which would offset the cost of SA Buster's proceeding to Cleveland. Also during the three day period SA Buster will confer with and petitioner's representatives to determine if stipulations can be reached. In view of SA Buster's familiarity with the case, it is recommended that he be authorized to attend the conferences in Washington and Cleveland.

CJM

### ffice Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO

DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE:

August 10, 1987

FROM:

SAC, WFO (46-0)

SUBJECT:

RENEGOTIATION CASES

. HH 1d

The following renegotiation cases are presently pending in the files of the Washington Field Office.

These are cases which have been referred to the Bureau by the Department of Justice for investigation, but which have not been disposed of by the United States Tex Court.

The docket of the Clerk, United States Tax Court is checked monthly by WFO for all of the pending cases, which are as follows:

	TITIE	DOCKET NUMBER	WFO NUMBER
A.	Acme Steel Company	282-580-760-R	46-2328
	The Alliance Brass and Bronze Company	633-R	46-1847
	The Alliance Brass and Bronze Company	829_R	46-2258
	American Textile Mechine Company	836-837-R	46-2972
	Anderson Engineering Company, Inc.	731-R	46-2442
	Andover Motors Corporation	869-R	46-2514
	The Austin Company	104-R_	46-1929
$\mathbb{B}$	Barlow and Seelig Manufacturing Company	787-R	46-2225
	The Bayer Compan;	706-R	46-1884
	W. T., D. E., and		
	Partners, d/b/a Bittner Associates	354_R	46-2187
	Birmingham Ornamental Company	690-R	46-2193
	E. C. Brown Company	77_R	46-2100
C	Cannon Manufacturing Corporation	859-860-R	46-2348
	Cardinale Warehousing Corporation	723-R	46-2066
	Columbus Wood Preserving Company	877-R	46-2434
	M. J. Corboy Company	602-627-R	46-2141
	Coat Corporation of America	569-R	46-1596
	Coat Corporation of America	705-797-R	46-2392
	Consolidated Radio Products Company	623-R	46-2229
	Helene Curtis Industries, Inc.	888-R	46-2455
D	Detroit Steel Corporation	650-697-R	46-2155
	Detroit Steel Corporation	286-R	46-1525
E	The Ebco Manufacturing Company, Et Al	589-R	46-1632
	The Edward Valve and Manfacturing		
	Company	308-R	46-1441
E	JA:MEE	14-1469	2
		NOT RECOFFEE	-

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WFO (46-0)

		*
TITLE	DOCKET NUMBER	WFO NUMBER
E		
Edward Valves, Inc.	813-814-R	46-2139
Erie Basin Metal Products, Inc.	558-R	46-2336
F Ferro Company Corporation	550-R	46-2523
Ferris Instrument Corporation	273-326-R	46-2215
The Finnie Company	665-R	46-2140
G C		
H		
(Philip Machine Shop)	466-610-R	46-2064
(Volcanic Specialties Co.)	828_R	46-2257
(Volcanic Specialties Co.)	634_R	46-2099
Hooker Electro Chemical Company	454-663-795-R	46-1611
I Iverson and Laux, Inc.	299-R	46-2208
J Lamson and Company)	730-R	46-2440
, ,	855=R	46-2332
Jolart Metal Products Company	821-R	46-2270
Joliet Industrials, Inc. Joliet Chemicals, Inc.	820-R	46-2269
	818-R	46-2265
Joliet Chemicals, Ltd.	765-R	46-2040
Jowein, Inc.	765=R 659=R	46-1751
L LaGrand Industrial Supply Company	306-645-R	46-1807
Louisville Bridge and Iron Company		
K Kennametal Company	900-R	46-2568
Kennametal, Inc.	482-R	46-2291
Keystone Carbon Company	743-R	46-2179
M Maguire Industries, Inc.	885-886-R	46-2492
Marine Manufacturing and Supply Company	642-R	46-1930
Mathews Cotton Mill	756R	46-2054
Mathews Cotton Mill	807-R	46-2145
M & R Products, Inc.	753-R	46-2086
Metal Parts Corporation	771-R	46-2226
Metal Parts Manufacturing Company	816-817-R	46-2249
N (Jolliet Chemicals, Ltd.)	819-R	46-2267
Norfolk Tent and Awning Supply Company	775-R	46-2271
Northwest Automatic Products Corporation	799-R	46-2239
Northwest Automatic Products Corporation	798-R	46-2235
P Pacific Chain and Manufacturing Company	831-832-R	46-2219
Pacific-Atlantic Steamship Company	871-R	46-2334
Palmer-Bee Company	898-R	46-2489
Park Bloomington, Inc.	699-R	46-2389
Park Sherman Company	707-R	46-2388
Park Sherman Company	698-R	46-2387
rark onerman company	030 <del>0</del> V	<b>₹</b> ∪=≿∂0 (
reninsula Iron and Machine Works	8 <b>3</b> 0-R	46-2220
Perry Metal Products Company	857-R	46-2333
Perry Metal Products Company	856-R	46-2328
reith menst troduces combana	0-00-11	-U-2020

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b6 b7C WFO (46-0)

TITIE	DOCKET NUMBER	WFO NUMBER	
P Pick Manufacturing Company	717-718-R	46-2120	
Plant Maintenance Corporation	876-R	46-2427	
Portland-Pacific Company, Et Al	833-834-R	46-2218	
Procelain Steels, Inc.	430-R	46-1439	
R Rainwear, Inc.	704-R	46-2390	
Regal Chemical Corporation	889 <b>-8</b> 90-R	46-2483	
Remington Arms Company	5 <b>38-</b> R	46-1809	
Robersonville Tent Company	773-R	46-2268	
W. A. Rushlight Company	427-428-R	46-1608	_ b6
S			b7C
Scandia Manufacturing Company	778-R	46-2094	=
The Sebastian Lathe Company	769-770-R	46-2380	
Shanaman Brothers	655-R	46-1747	
Shanaman Brothers	875-R	46-2428	
W. A. Sheaffer Pen Company	734-R	46-2132	b6 b7C
			210
H. A. B. Sneve Company	343-R	46-2371	
Southern Fireproofing Company	901 <b>-</b> R	46-2600	
South Hill Tent Company, Inc.	7 <b>74</b> -R	46-2260	
States Steamship Company	8 <b>7</b> 2-R	46-2327	
Stoner Manufacturing Corporation	370-R	46-1529	
Stoner Manufacturing Corporation	80-R	46-1528	
T Tarboro Tent Company	776-R	<b>46-226</b> 6	
Thomas Flexible Coupling Company	256-338-639 <b>-</b> R	46-1574	b6
			b7C
U United Metal Craft Company	866-R	46-2364	
United Metal Craft Company	867-R	46-2363	
U. S. Cartridge Company	470-716-R	46-1775	
V Virginia Products Corporation	692-R	46-2063	
W Weeks Stevedoring Company, Inc.	479-480-481-R	46-2221	
White Stag Manufacturing Company	677~R	46-2062	
Wilson Tent and Awning Company, Inc.	762-R	46-2057	
H. E. Wolfe Construction Company, Inc.	503-R	461789	
2			b6
H			b7C

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#### Office Memorandum UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Director, FBI

(46-14692)

DATE: September 30, 1953

SAC. Cleveland

(46-783)

SUBTECT:

THE AUSTIN COMPANY V. SECRETARY OF THE NAVY: TAX COURT DOCKET NU BER 104-R RENEGOTIATION ACT

ReBu air-tel, 9-24-53.

A conference was held September 29, 1953 at the offices of the Austin Company, 16112 Euclid Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio. attendance at this conference were SA (A) and JOHN K. BUSTER b6 and PAUL GILMORE Vice-President of the for the Government. b7C and Counsel Austin Company, for the petitioner.

It was the purpose of this conference to stipulate accounting data in preparation of the trial of this case in the United States Tax Court which is scheduled to sit in Cleveland November 9, next. As a result of this conference, the petitioners stated that they would concede that their excessive profits for the years 1941 and 1942 were \$1,300,000. Petitioners further decided that they would make an offer to compromise, stating that their excessive profits for the year 1941 were \$200,000 and that their excessive profits for the year 1942 were \$1,100,000, for a total of 🖏,300,000 profits. 🗀 _at this time stated that the petitioner should make this offer to compromise in writing to the Attorney General. Counsel for the petitioner stated that they would within the next few days send a formal offer of compromise to the Attorney General admitting their excessive profits to be \$1,300,000. It was also decided at this time that in view of this offer to compromise, the petitioner's counsel would about the latter part of October, next petition the Tax Court for a continuance of the case set for November 9, next, in view of the fact that a compromise in this 🖞 case is now pending.

lafter this meeting, in conference with Bureau Agents, stated that he believed that this offer to compromise this case of \$1,300,000 was an equitable one, inasmuch as only

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Director, FBI

one case concerning cost plus fixed fee contracts had been decided in the Tax Court and that profits of 3.7 and 2.9 per cent respectively were left to the petitioner in this case, namely the Press Steel Car Company. The petitioners originally had stated that they believed their excessive profits for the years 1941 and 1942 were no more than \$500,000. Mr. b6 felt that if this case went to the Tax Court, in view of the b7C fact that the Navy Price Adjustment Board had declared excessive profits to be \$2,400,000 which left the petitioner only a 1.33 per cent profit, the Government had a very strong chance of losing this case. This case has been pending for nine years and if the Government would lose this case, the \$500,000 which the petitioner has paid to the Government at 4 per cent interest for nine years would be approximately \$180,000. b6 felt that because of the accounting data and b7C information prepared by this Bureau, he was able to convince the petitioner at this conference that their excessive profits were in excess of \$500,000 and hence the petitioner made this offer to compromise of \$1,300,000.

In view of this offer to compromise and the likelihood that this offer will be accepted by the Government, the exhibits now in the Cleveland Office of this case are being forwarded under separate cover to the Eureau for return to the Department.

b6 b7C

To: COMMUNICATIONS ON.

JANUARY 13, 1954

Transmit the following message to:

SAC, PALTIMORE

AIPTEL MAIL

RECORDED-97 AUSTIN COMPANY V. SECPETARY OF THE NAVY, TAX COURT NO. 104-H, RENEGOFIATION ACT. DIVIS DIVISION REQUESTS SA JOHN

ok. Buster, resident agent, hyattsville, maryland, report

WASHINGTON, D. C., TEN A.N., JANUARY 18, 1954, FOR

CONFERENCE OF APPROXIMATELY TWO DAYS! DURATION WITH CIVIL

DIVISION

AND REPRESENTATIVES OF

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DEPARTMENT OF NAVY AND RENEGOTIATION BOARD. SA BUSTER SHOULD REPORT ROOM 4716, BUREAU, PRIOR TO CONFERENCE. SUTEL IMMEDIATELY IN EVERY SA BUSTER NOT AVAILABLE.

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46-14692

CC: MR. GLAVIN

CJM: IGE

NOTE: In this case, petitioner has filed suit for redetermination of excessive profits in the amount of \$2,400,000. SA John K. Buster, now assigned to the Hyattsville Resident Agency, conducted a comprehensive accounting investigation in this case during the time he was assigned to Cleveland, Ohio.

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DIRECTOR, FBI (46-14692)

DATE: January 15, 1954

SAC. CLEVELAND (46-783) FROM

SUBJECT: THE AUSTIN COMPANY V.

SECRETARY OF THE NAVY

TAX COURT DOCKET NUMBER 104-R RENEGOTIATION ACT

Remylet 9/30/53.

A review of the file in this case indicates that there is no further investigation to be conducted by this office.

In view of the foregoing, this matter is considered RUC by this office.

CAH-jmc

1 cc: Washington Field (46-1929)

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As your states will indicate, in row letter of September 3 1956 for inclusive that you waits be certain to also by this services of Contestant to nother of andersories to consider and the above for Court were obtained and that the the what with had its or consideration a connection broaded with will the contractor on or the terms of which the parties. control excellent provides in the ecountry of 1220, (123 and A. 1104,000 for the ambrector's struct years even country 30. AND WAS ACCOUNT IN THE TAXAL

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decision ordering and determining that the Austin Corpany had realized excession profite in the respective amounts of 100,000 and \$1,200,000 for 1911 and 1962.

The Tex Court decision coperation the unlisteral order of the havy Frice adjustment Found (ated August 14, 1944 under the texas of which the contractor's excessive profits had been determined to be in the respective assents of \$150,000 and \$2,600,000 for the calendar years 1961 and 1962.

The department has closed the file in this case.

Yours very truly,

Assistant Attorney General Civil Malatan

By: Edward I. Stoker Chief, Ocnoral Lithinston Eaction

cor Acceptation Board

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Internal Levenue Levelou

Int. Curtis A. Voodside, Chief,

Lemegatistica Sebate Branch,

General Services Additistrations

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то DIREATOR, FRI DATE:

SAC, WFO (46-0) FROM

SUBJECT: PEYDING RENUGOTIATION CASES

The following Renegotiation cases are presently pending in the files of WFO subject to a montaly check of the docket, Thited States Tax Court:

		•	,
r -	PITLE	DOCKET NO.	WFO NO.
ļ	Acme Steel Co.	282-R	46-2328
		580-R	•
		760-R	*
, j	American Textile Mach. Corp.	936-R	· //:0770
		837-R	46-2972
	Anderson Engineering Co.	731-R	46-2442
	Andover Motors Corp.	969-R	46-2514
	Austin Company .	104-R	46=1929
	Bayer Company	706-R	46-1884 46-2187
Ĺ	Bittner Associates	354-n	40-2107
Ĺ	Candinala ianagaraina Cann	723-R	46-2066
	Cardinale Warenousing Corp. Coat Coro of America	727-N 569-3	46-1596
	Coat Coro of America	705-R	46-2392
	Coat Corp of America	797-R	46-2392
	Columbus Wood Preserving Co.	377-R	46-2434
	Consolidated Radio I roducts Co.	623-R	46-2229
	Corboy Co. M-J.	602 <b>-</b> R	<del></del>
	00150, 001 1 51	627-R	46-2141
-	Edwards Valve & Mfg. Co.	308-ਜ਼	46-1441
	Edwards Valve x Mfr. Co.	813-R	
_		81/L-R	46-2139
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	Brie Basin Metal Froducts, Inc.	558-n	46-2336
	Ferro - Co-operative	550-ล	46-2523
	Ferris Instrument Corp	273-R	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,
	n n	326-R	46-2215
	Finnie Company	665⊬R	46-2140
	Fletcher Aviation Co.	906-3	46-3339
Г	Gamelin et. al	902-K	<u> 46-2557                                    </u>
L		610-R	46-2064
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TITLE	COCKET NO.	WFO NO.
JoLart Metal Products Co.  II II II  II II II  Kenametal Inc.	855-R 820-R 818-R 821-R 900-R 482-R	46-2332 46-2269 46-2265 46-2270 46-2568 46-2291
Keystone Carbon Co. Maguire Industries, Inc.	743-R 885-R 886-R	46-2179 46-2492
Marine Mfg. & Supply Co. Metal Farts Corp. M & R. Froducts. Co.	642-R 771-R 753-R	46-1930 46-2226 46-2086
Northwest Automatic Screw Fro.		
Pacific-Atlantic S.S. Co.  Palmer-Bee Co.  Park-Bloomington, Inc.  Park Sherman Co.  """  Peninsula Iron & Macnine Works  Perry Metal Products Co.  """  Peck Manufacturing Co.  Peck Industries Inc.  Plant Maintenance Corp	798-R 792-R 792-R 871-R 898-R 699-R 707-R 698-R 857-R 856-R 717-R 718-R	46-2235 46-2979 46-2219 46-2334 46-2389 46-2387 46-2387 46-2333 46-2120 46-2120 46-2427
Poirier & Mc Lane Corp Fortland-Facific Co Rainwear Inc. Regal Chemical Corp Tedlee Chemical Corp Remington Arms Co Rushlight, W.A.,Co	833-34-R 704-R 889-R 890-R 538-R 427-28-R	46-2218 46-2390 26-2483 46-2483 46-1809 46-1608
Scandia Mig. Co. Sebastian Lathe Co. Shanaman Brothers	778-R 769-770-R 655-R	46-2094 46-2380
Snaeller, W.A. Fen Co. States Steamship Co. Triangle Rubber Co United Metalcraft Co.	734-R 872-R 911-R 866-R 867-R	46-2132 46-2327 46-3338 46-2364 46-2363

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#### WFO 46-0

,	TITLE	. '	DOCKET NO.	WFO NO.
	U.S. Cartridge Co. Virginia Froducts Corp Weeks Stevadoring Co White Stag Mfg. Co. Wolfe Construction Co	• •	470-716-R 692-R 479-480-481-R 677-R 503-R	46-1775 46-2063 46-2221 46-2062 46-1789

Director, FRI

The Austin Company v. Secretary of the Navy Tax Court Docket No. 104-R RENEGOTIATION ACT

Reference is made to your memorandum dated March 3, 1954, in the above-captioned matter.

The Bureau has no objection to your loaning copies of Bureau accounting reports in this and other Civil Renegotiation Act cases to the Department of the Army, Department of the Navy, General Services Administration, Department of Commerce, and the Reconstruction Finance Corporation for their consideration in reviewing offers in compromise, providing that you deem such procedure advisable.

It is our understanding that in cases where copies of Bureau reports are loaned to the above agencies by the Civil Division, the agency involved will return such reports to the Civil Division upon completion of the review.

NOTE: By memorandum dated May 28, 1952, we advised the Civil Division that we had no objection to their loaning copies of Bureau reports in Civil Renegotiation Act cases to the Renegotiation Board for the Board's consideration in reviewing offers in compromise.

The attached memorandum dated 3-3-54 from Assistant Attorney General Warren E. Burger points out that in cases arising out of the Renegotiation Act of 1942 offers in compromise will not be handled by the Renegotiation Board, but will be handled by certain agencies named in the Renegotiation Act of 1942. The Civil Division has requested that we provide them with blanket authority to loan Bureau accounting reports in Civil Renegotiation Act at the result of the surface of the counting reports in Civil Renegotiation Act at the civil bureau accounting reports in Civil Renegotiation Act at the civil Renegotiation Act at the civil Renegotiation and the civil Renegotiation Act at 
accounting reports in Civil Renegotiation Act cases to the Department Ladd of the Army, Department of the Navy, General Services Administration, Belmont Department of Commerce, and the Reconstruction Finance Corporation Glavin Renegotiation Act of 1942.

Holioman ...

Miss Gandy _

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These investigations arise from requests by the Civil Division. The reports are of an accounting nature in almost every case, and the investigation is generally confined to a determination of the petitioner's profit and loss on renegotiable business for the year in question. It is felt administrative handling may be saved by giving the Civil Division blanket authority to loan reports to the agencies involved rather than authorizing these matters on an individual case basis. As stated above, we have already furnished them authority to loan reports in these cases to the Renegotiation Board.

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover, Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation.

March 3, 1954

Mr. Warren E. Burger, Assistant Attorney General, Civil Division.

WEB: JHP: dsb

The Austin Company v. Sec. of the Navy. Tax Court Docket No. 104-P.

In the above entitled Tax Court renegotiation case the contractor has submitted an offer in compromise to the Department of Justice botaling (1,300,000 in lieu of the determinations of excessive profits for the years 1911 and 1912 made by the Mavy Frice Adjustment Board in amounts totaling \$2,400,000. The Department of the Navy has been requested to provide us with a recommendation with respect to the offer in compromise.

As your liles will indicate, you have previously provided the Civil Livilian with blanket authority to losn for accounting reports to the Renegotiation Board in connection with considering their recommendations on offers in convromise submitted to the Department of reaggotiation cases arising under the Renegotiation Act of 1943. The Renegotiation Board is the statutory successor to the War Contracts Price Adjustment Board which made the ceter-minetions of excessive profits under the Renegotiation Act of 1943.

However, determinations of excessive profits made under the Renegotiation act of 1742, such as are involved in the above case, were made by the Department of the Havy, department of the Army and other departments named in that Renegotiation Act. Consequently, recommendations on offers in constants arising under the Renegotiation Act of 1942 will not be made by the Renegotiation Board.

In view of the above we request that the Givil Livision be provided with blanket authority to loan off accounting reports pertaining to renegotiation cases arising under the Reacgolistion Act of 19h2 to the department of the Army, Department of the Lavy, the General Lervices mainistration, the Department of Connerce (successor to the Maritime Administration) and the Reconstruction Finance Corporation for their use in evaluating offers in compromise and preparing their recommendations.

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## FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

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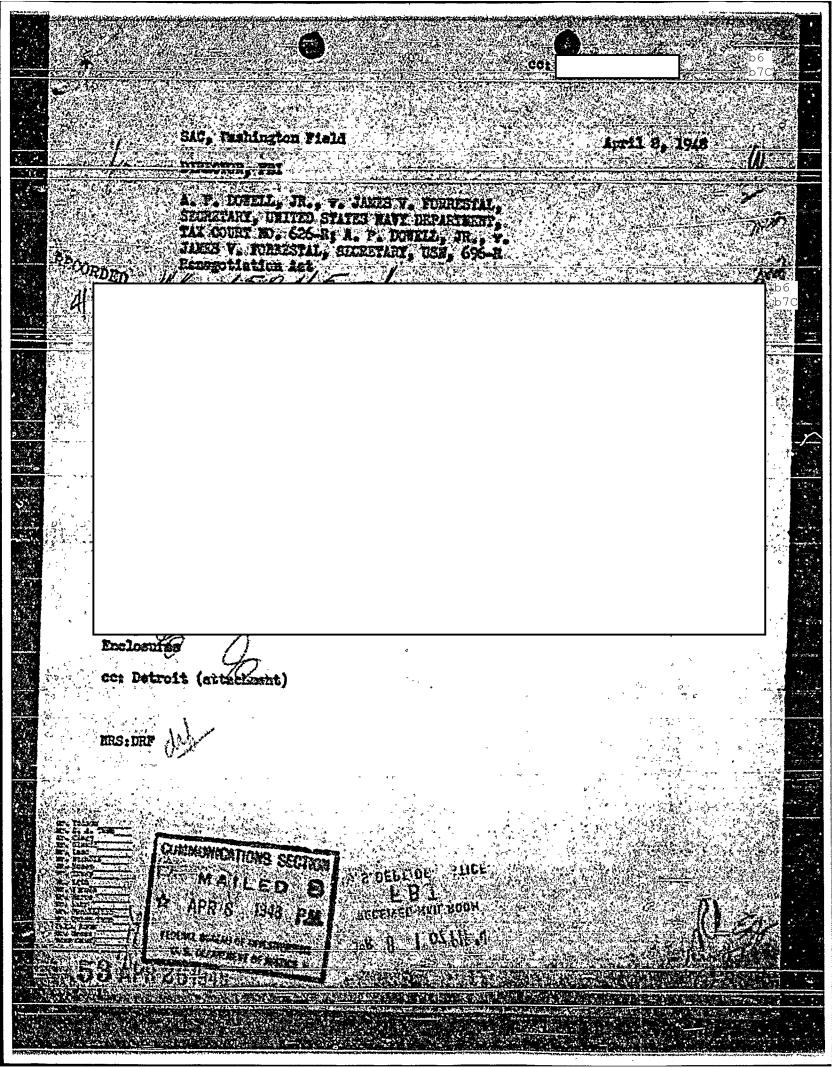
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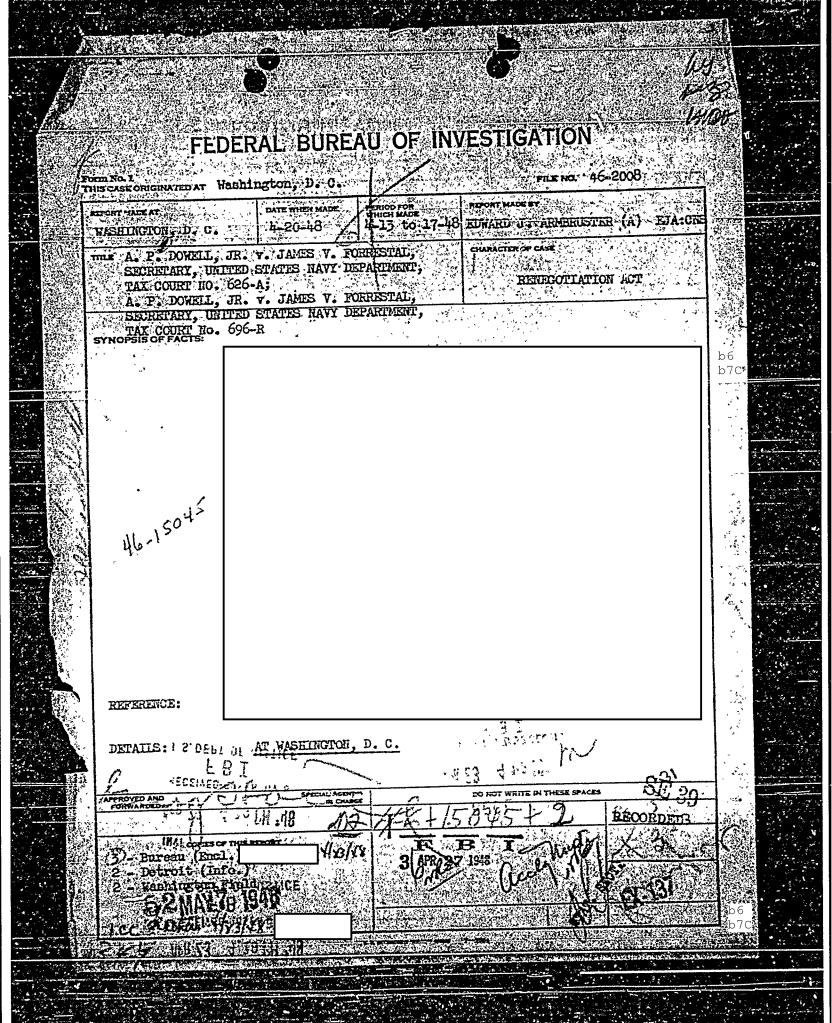
#### ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE

One copy of this report is being designated for the Cleveland Division to complete its file on this investigation which was conducted by that office.

REFERENCE: Report of SA (A) JOHN K. BUSTER dated 7/27/53, at Cleveland, Ohio.



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# Office Memorandum: United States Government

SAC. Betroit

Director, FBI

A P. TOWELL, JR., 75. JAMES V. FORRESTAL, SECRETARY, WHITED

STATES NAVI DEPARTMENT, TAX
COURT NO. 626-X, A. P. DOMENI, JR.,
TAX JAMES V. DIRRESTAT, SECRETARY,
UNITED STATES NAVI DEPARTMENT, TAX
COURT NO. 696-R

RESECOTIATION ACT

MilleLiror December 11, 1919 Wer Contracts Price Liquideent Board Roce 9641, Main Mavy Building 17th & Constitution Avance, N. W. Beshington 25, D. C. Attns . V. Forrestal. of Havy Tex Cours Docket Io. 696-N Dear Sirse Sincerely yours, For the Attorney Ceneral H. C. Korleck Assistant Attorney General Finest of Internal Revenue
Feshington 25, D. C.
Festeral Engen of Investigation

Hallitor Devester II. 1949 Tax 00. No. 626-8 Department of the Eavy Yezhington 25, D. C. Attms Br. Barold D. Gross General Coursel Ret A. P. Comell, Mr., V. Forrestal, Secretary of the Nove, Yes Court Booket No. 626-R b6 Sinceraly yours, For the Attorney General H. C. Rorisca Assistant Attorney General Bureau of Internal Revenue Internal Revenue Building Washington 25, D. C. Pederal Bureau of Investigation -Wavy Renegotiation Section Ray Department RECORDED - 103 1 16 - 15045. - 6

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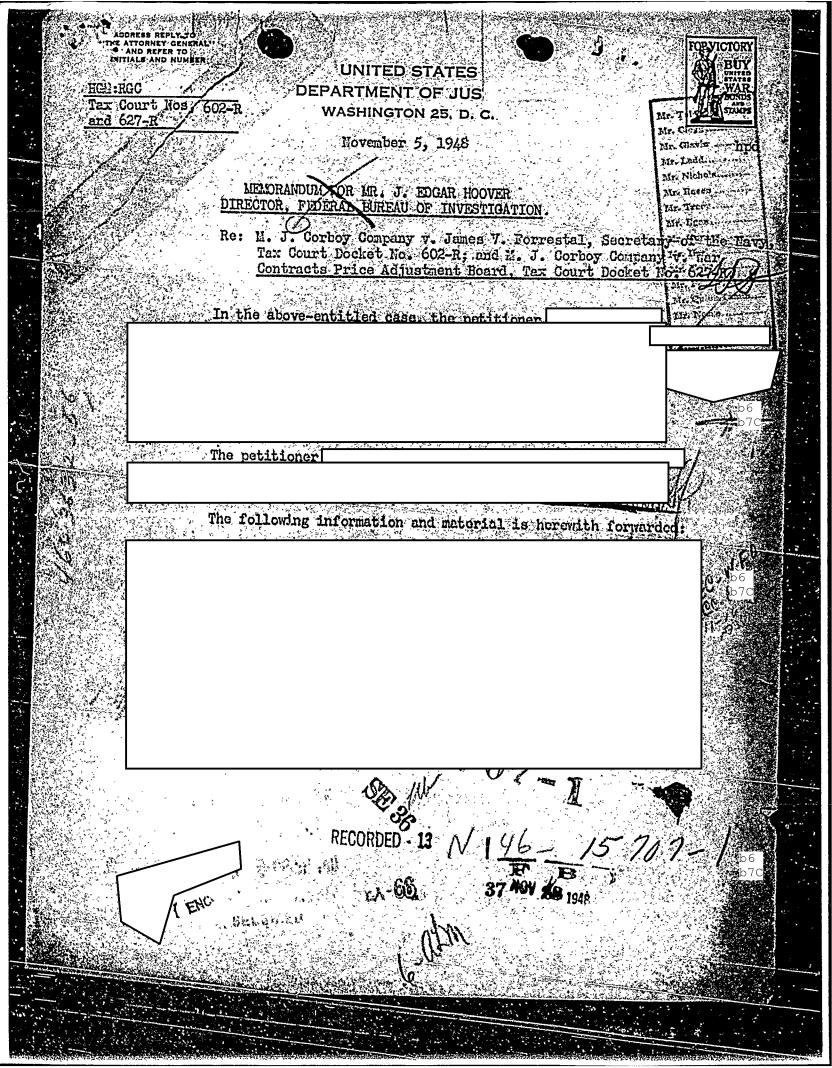
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15707 SAC, Washington Field Hoverzer 15. 1948 FX-66 Director, FBI M. J. Corboy Company v. James V. Forrestal, Secretary of the Eavy. Tax Court Docket No. 602-Ri and is. V. Corboy Company v. War. Contracts Price Adjustment Board, Tax Court Docket 80 627-R Renegotiation Act Attached hereto are two copies of self-explanatory memorandum from H. C. Morison, Assistant Attorney General, dated Hovember 5, 1948, together with the enclosures indicated therein. A copy of this memorandum is in for Outgation vertes must replace uniter report by the washington Field office and It is suggested that the bulky exhibits attached herete are returned the Bureau arter thoy have served their purpose. ec - Chicago (with englosure) ALLiago 46-15707L a. ucraniment of justice of 53 DEC 7 1942



## FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

ETT No. 1
HIS CASE ORIGINATED AT WASHINGTON DO CO 1/25-27; 2/1-7- JAMES E. NUGENT (A) WASHINGTON, D. C. M. J. CORBOY COMPANY, VS. JAMES V. FORRESTAL SECRETARY OF THE MAYY, TAX COURT DOCKET NO. 602-R; and M. J. CORBOY COMPANY V. WAR CONTRACT PRICE ADJUSTMENT BOARD, TAX COURT DOCKET NO. RENEGOTIATION ACT Bureau letter dated November 16, 1948. REFERENCE: 46-15707-2 COPIES OF THIS REPORT Bureau (encl.) 

SAC, Chicago

January 16, 1950

Director, FBI

b. J. COREON COMPANY V. JAMES V. FORRESTAL, SECRETARY OF THE KAVY, TAX COURT DONKET NO. 502-R; and M. J. CORBOY COMPANY V. WAR CONTRACTS PRICE ADJUSTMENT BOARD, TAX COURT DOCKET NO. 627-R REVEGOTIATION ACT

Remylet Movember 16, 1948, and report of Special Agent. (A) James E. Frent, Mashington, D. C., dated February 24, 1949.

Attached hereto are two copies of a cell-explanatory memorandum from the Norison, Assistant Attorney General, dated January 11, 1950, together the enclosures received to therein. A copy of this many resorandum is being furnished the Washington Field Office, office of origin.

You are instructed to advise the thread by return mail the exact You are also instructed to return to the bareau by registered rail the attached enclosures after they have served their

= - Paphington Field, with enclosure

AIK:ige

47780646-15707-3 JAN 1 C 1950 COMM - FBI

ADDRESS REPLY TO "THE ATTORNEY GENERAL" AND REFER TO INITIALS AND NUMBER DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE WASHINGTON, D. C. EGI:DGC January 11, 1950 Tax Court ilos. 602-R and 627-R MEMORANDUM FOR MR. J. EDGAR HOOVER DIRECTOR, FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION Re: M. J. Corboy Company v. James V. Forrestal, Secretar of the Kavy, Tax Court Docket No. 602-R; and ii. J. Corboy Company v. Mar Contracts Price Adjustment Board, Tax Court Docket No. 627-R. With reference to my memoranda to you dated November 5, 1948, relating to the above-entitled cases, we are in receipt of report dated February 24, 1949, of James E. Nugent (A), Washington field office. This report analyzes data heretofore submitted \ It is now requested that you! contained in the Rugont report, with due contained the suggestions contained therein. Sent's comments are desired with respect to any other facts which may develop during the examination which yourself  $\mathcal{O}_{L_{\mathcal{F}}}$ ENCL / Assistant Attorney General

# Office Men

## dum · UNITED S

### GOVERNMENT

Director, FBI

SAC, Chicago

SUBJECT:

M. J. CORBOY COMPANY v. JAMES V. FORRESTAL,

SECRETARY OF THE NAVY, TAX COURT DOCKET No. 602-R; and M. J. CORBOY COMPANY v. WAR CONTRACTS PRICE ADJUSTMENT BOARD, TAX COURT DOCKET NO. 627-R RENEGOTIATION ACT (Bufile 46-15707)

Reurlet dated January 16, 1950.

DATE: February 2, 1950. Mr. Mohr

ONT:nrc 46-1049

46-15707-4

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## FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

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SAC, Chicago

February 28, 1950

Director, FBI

H. J. COREOY COMPANY V. JAMES V. FORRESTAL, SECRETARY OF THE HAVY, TAX COURT MOCKET NO. 6U2-R; and H. J. CORROY COMPANY V. WAR CONTRACTS PRICE ADJUSTMENT BOARD, TAX COURT MOCKET NO. 627-R REMEMOTIATION ACT

Reference report of Special Agent (A) Orville N. Thomas, Chicago, Illinois

Your attention is particularly called to my letter of January 16, 1950, wherein instructions were furnished to the diffect that only four copies of articular similarly two years were under review. It is noted that five copies of referenced ten day report were furnished.

The Claims Division attorney to whom this case is assigned has requested that this matter be completed at the carliest possible date. Therefore, it is recommended that the investigation be pursued continuously and, if any quantions arise, they should be expeditiously submitted to the Barcau for a decision.

46-15707 - 0 es - Washington Field

LIN: ige

46-15707-6

FEB 28 1950

IN 8 1950

SAC, Chicago

April 3, 1950

Director, FBI

M. J. CORBOY COMPANY V. JAMES V. FORRESTAL, Secretary of the Mavy, TAX COURT DOCKET NO. 602-R; M. J. CORBOY COMPANY V. WAR CONTRACTS PRICE ADJUSTMENT BOARD, TAX COURT DOCKET NO. 627-R RENEGOTIATION ACT

Remylet Februsry 28, 1950.

As you will note in relet, the Claims Division Attorney to whom this case is assigned has requested that this matter be completed at the earliest possible date. It is noted in the progress report of Special Agent (A) Orville N. Thomas, Chicago, dated March 15, 1950, that an estimate of 60 Agent days was indicated as the time necessary to complete the remaining investigation. It is recommended that assistance be afforded Special Agent Thomas in order that this investigation may be completed at an earlier date and a final accounting report submitted in accordance with the request of the Claims Division.

You are instructed to advise the Bureau what arrangements have been made to expedite this matter.

cci Washington Field

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# FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION FILE NO. 46-1049 TEM No. 1
HES CASE ORIGINATED AT WASHINGTON, D. C. REPORT MADE BY SEPCRT MADE AT DATE WHEN MADE 2/3,8-8,10,13, 4/7/50 ORVILLE N. THOMAS (A) :LL CHICAGO, ILLINOIS 27,28;3/1-3,6-CHARACTER OF CASE T. J. CORBOY COMPANY VS. JAMES V. 10,13-17,20-24 FORRESTAL, SECRETARY OF THE NAVY, RENEGOTIATION ACT 27-30/50 TAX COURT DOCKET NO. 602R; AND IL J. CORPOY COMPANY VS. WAR CON-FRACTS PRICE ADJUSTMENT BOARD, TAX SERVORSIS DE COURT DOCKET NO. 627R ACCOUNTING REPORT Synopsis Of Facts: 46-15707-7 PIES DESTROYED 3 4 9 MAY 11 1970 APPROVED AND DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES COPIES OF THIS REPO APR 1-0/1930: Bureau (Encls.-Registered Mail) Washington Field (46-2141)

## Office Memorandum • United States Government DATE: April 7, 1950 DIRECTOR, FBI 1 -FROM : SAC, CHICAGO SUBJECT: M. J. COREDY COMPANY VS. JAMES V. FORRESTAL, SECRETARY OF THE NAVY, TAX COURT DOCKET NO. 602R; AND M. J. CORBOY COMPANY VS. WAR CON-TRACTS PRICE ADJUSTMENT BOARD, TAX COURT DOCKET NO. 627R G.I.R. RENEGOTIATION ACT Rerep of Special Agent (A) ORVILLE, N. THOMAS, dated April 7, 1950, at Chicago. Enclosed herewith are the documents referred to in above report as enclosures.

ONT: LL
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(REGISTERED MAIL)

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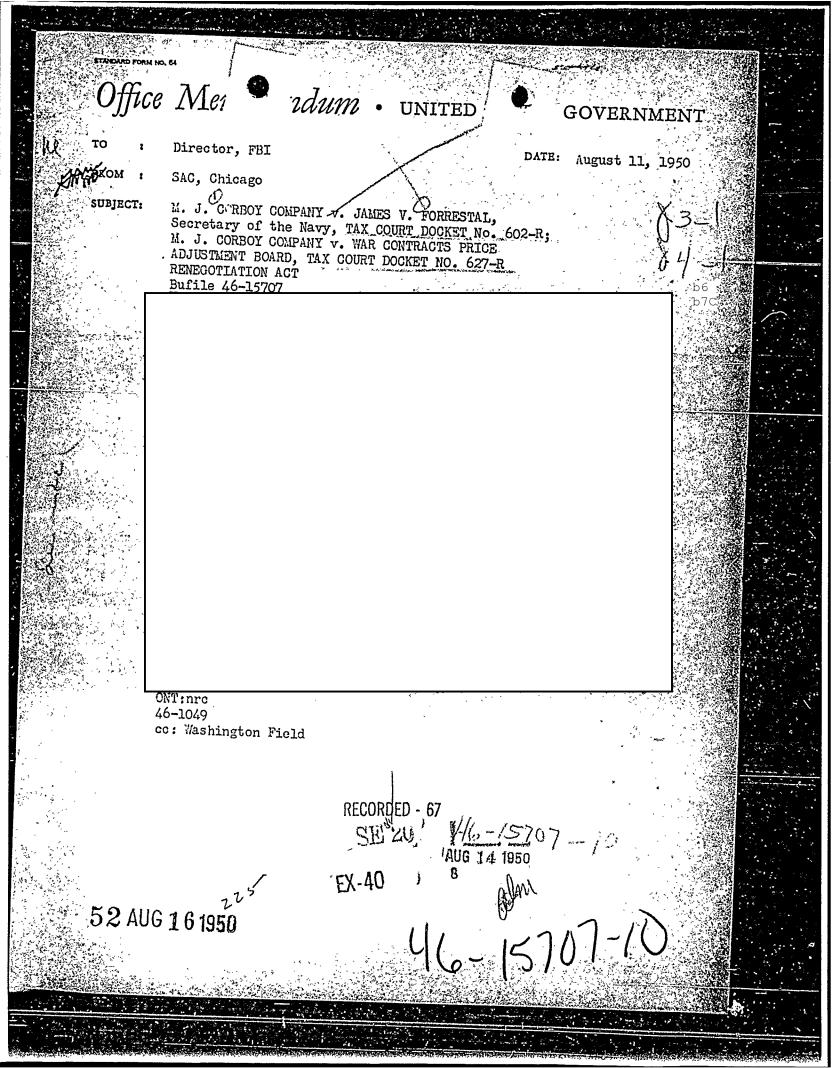
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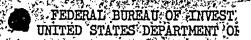
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Mr. Tolson Mr. Ladd DEPARTMENT OF JUST WASHINGTON, D. C. MAC:RGC Tax Court Kos. June 29, 1950 -602-R and 627-R MEMORANDUM FOR MR. J. EDGAR HOOVER DIRECTOR, FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION Re: M. J. CORBOY COMPANY, v. James V. Forrestal, Secretary of the Navy, Tax Court Docket 602-R; M. J. CORBOY COMPANY v. War Contracts Price Adjustment Board, Tax Court Docket No. 627-R SECTIVE. COLIER DESLEGATED RECORDED - 5 465707-9 349 Mix 11 1910 53 JUL 21 1950





To: COMMUNICATIONS SECTION. FEBRUARY 26, 1954 Transmit the following message to: SAC, CHICAGO (46-1047) AIR MAIL M. J. CORBOY COMPANY VS. JAMES V. FORRESTAL, SECRETARY OF THE HAVY TAX COURT DOCKET NO. 602R; AND M. J. CORBOY COMPANY VS. WAR CONTRACT PRICE ADJUSTMENT BOARD, TAX COURT DUCKET NOT 627R, RENEGOTIATION ACT

116-15707

Office Memorandum • United States Government DATE: March 2, 1954 : DIRECTOR, FBI (46-15707) FROM: SAC, CHICAGO (46-1049) M. J. CORBOY COMPANY v. JAMES V. FORRESTAL, Secretary of the Navy, TAX COURT DOCKET No. 602-R; M.J. CORBOY COMPANY v. WAR CONTRACTS PRICE SUBJECT: ADJUSTMENT BOARD, TAX COURT DOCKET No. 627-R RENEGOTIATION ACT Reurairtel dated February 26, 1954. Enclosed are the work papers, tax returns, and agent's accounting papers in this case per your request. ONT:OH Encl. (1) CC: PACKAGE (Registered Mail) 19 MAR 5 1954 RECORDED-8 24. Fhire date 3/8/21/21 5.2 MAR 9: 1954

SAC, Chicago (46-1047)
46-15-707

Director, FBI (46-15707) March 8. RECORDED-14 b7C RENEGOTIATION ACT There are being enclosed herewith two copies of a memorandum dated March 3, 1954, from Assistant Attorney General Warren E. Burger, requesting that SA Orville N. Thomas be available for the conferences and trial of this matter beginning Monday, April 19, 1954, at Chicago, Illinois. For the information of the Chicago Office, the attorney handling this matter in the Civil Division of the Department is Chicago should inform the Bureau by return mail as to the availability of SA Thomas for the conferences and trial. 2-Mashington Field CJM:ige MAILEU 8 46-15707-12 MAR 8 - 1954 COMM - 50

Office Men 3 GOVERNMENT UNITED ... DATE: March 15, 1954 DIRECTOR, FBI (46-15707) FROM: SAC, CHICAGO (46-1049) M. J. CORBOY COMPANY
TAX COURT DOCKET NOS. 602-R and 627-R
RENEGOTIATION ACT Rebulet March 8, 1954. You are advised SA ORVILLE N. THOMAS will be available in Chicago as requested beginning April 19: 1954. OMH: DSH RECORDED - 15 46 - 15707-14 EX. - 104 68 MAR 181954

SAC, Chicago (46-1047) March 24, 1954 Director, FBI (46-15707)
46 . 7707-/5 RECORDED - 65 M. J. CORBOY COMPANY versus SECRETARY OF THE NAVY TAX COURT DOCKET NUMBER 602-R. M. J. CORBOY COMPANY Versus WCPAB TAX COURT DOCKET NUMBER 627-R. RENEGOTIATION ACT There is being enclosed herewith for each office one copy of a self-explanatory memorandum dated waren 19, 1954, from Assistant Attorney General Warren E. Burger. The Chicago Office should give this matter immediate and continuous attention and submit report to reach the Bureau no later than April 12, 1954, by routing slip for the attention of the Investigative Division, Accounting and Fraud Section. MR LY 1 no 11 SOMM - FBI July 6 War 24 1951: MAILED 27 2 Washington Field office 5 Attachett) - 1

Mr. Boardman Mr. Nichrla A BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION b6 Mr. Belmaga b7C Mr. Glay 3 UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE Mr. Hark Mr. Ros Mr. Taf Mr. Tracy Mr. Mohr. Mr. Winterowd Transmit the following Teletype message to: Tele. Room . Mr. Holloman Miss Gundy... FBZ, CHICAGO (46-1049) APRIL 1, 1954 DIRECTOR, FBI (46-15707) (AMSD) M. J. CORBOY COMPANY, ET AL, RENEGOTIATION ACT. REBULET MARCH 24, 1954, AND DEPARTMENTAL MEMORANDUM DATED MARCH 19, 1954. ADVISED THE WRITER ON APRIL 1, 1954, THAT HE WAS DIRECTING A LETTER TO THE DEPARTMENT ON THIS DATE TO GET THEIR CONSENT TO GET THIS CASE TAKEN OFF THE APRIL TAX COURT CALENDAR INASMUCH AS PRESIDENT OF PETITIONING COMPANY, IS LEAVING WEXT WEEK ON A EUROPEAN TRIP. PRESIDENT, WAS CONTACTED BY THE WRITER AT 405 NORTH DESPLAINES AVENUE, PHICAGO, REGARDING MAKING BID AND CONTRACT DATA FOR YEARS 1942-1943 AVAILABLE FOR EXAMINATION AT WHICH TIME ADVISED THAT HE WOULD CAUSE A SEARCH OF RECORDS TO BE MADE TO DETERMINE IF THESE DOCUMENTS WERE STILL AVAILABLE BUT ADVISED THAT IF THEY WERE NOT DESTROYED HE WOULD PROBABLY HAVE THEM REMOVED FROM STORAGE SOMETIME DURING THE WEEK OF APRIL 5, 1954. CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, ADVISED THAT HE WOULD CAUSE A SEARCH OF THEIR FILES TO DETERMINE IF COMPLETED CONTRACT INFORMATION FOR YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1943, WAS INCORPORATED IN THEIR WORKING PAPERS OF M. J. CORBOY COMPANY AUDITS Mr. Rosen RCD: DSH

Assistant Attorney General Warren E. Burger

April 20, 1954

Director, FBI

RECORDED-59 46-15707-19

FX - 118

M. J. CORBOY COMPANY VS. SECRETARY OF THE NAVY
Tax Court Docket Number 602-R
M. J. CORBOY COMPANY VS. WCPAB

Tax Court Docket Number 627-R

Reference is made to your memorandum dated March 19, 1951; in the above-captioned matter.

In connection with the investigation now being conducted our Chicago Office has requested that the Civil Division furnish the Faderal income tax returns of the patitioner for the years 1936 through 1943, inclusive.

It is believed that the above tax returns are now in the possession of the Civil Division and it will be appreciated if they are forwarded to the Bureau for transmittal to our Chicago Office.

Bufile 46-15707 **C**JM:mk/4C

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SAC, Chicago (46-1049) . April 30, 1954 Director, FBI (46-15707) M. J. CORBOY CO. V. SECRETARY OF NAVY. TAX COURT DOCKET NO. 602-R. M. J. CORBOY CO. V. WCPAB TAX COURT DOCKET NO: 627-R RENEGOTIATION ACT There are being enclosed herewith two copies of a self-explanatory memorandum dated April 26, 1951; from Assistant Attorney General Warren E. Burger, together with the enclosures referred to therein. 46-15707-21 APR.3 DE1954 TO THE 716279 COMM FBI

150 1054

15.707-24 July 14, 1954 -: 7-7-11 BAC, Chicago (46-1049) Director, FBI (46-15707) M. J. CORBOY COMPANY, V. SECRETARY OF THE NAVY, TAX COURT DOCKET NO. 602-R; M. J. CORBOY COMPANY V. WAR CONTRACTS PRICE ADJUSTMENT BOARD, TAX COURT DOCKET NO. 627-R RENEGOTIATION ACT 7/2/54, at Chicago. Rerep SA There are being enclosed herewith two copies of a self-explanatory memorandum dated July 9, 1951; from Acting Assistant Attorney General referred to therein. memorandum is being enclosed A copy of for the Washington Field Office The Mashington Field Offic 2-Washington Field Office (46-2141) (Attachment) Tom Attachment I SHE WILL SHE SHE COMM 46-15707-24 JUL1 4 1954 6 0 JUL 23 1954 | MAILED 27

SAC, Chicago (46-1049) July, 28, 1954 Director, FBI (46-15707) M. J. CORBOY COMPANY, V. SECRETARY OF THE NAVY, TAX COURT DOCKET NO. 602-R; M. J. CORBOY COMPANY WAR CONTRACTS PRICE ADJUSTMENT BOARD. TAX COURT DOCKET NO. 627-R RENEGOTIATION ACT. Re Bureau letter dated July 14, 1954. Attorney Civil Division, has advised that this case has been set on the Tax Court Docket, Chicago, Illinois, for October 4, 1954. The Chicago Office is requested to advise as to the date when a report may be expected. DEN: ige 46-15707-25 UMDED-20. 146-1477-25 DECUMBED-29 EX-129 MAILED II JUL 2 8 1954 COMM - FBI 6,8 AUG 5/1954

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	FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION		
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## FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

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# FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION FOI/PA
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MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR		Quinn Tamm	
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On December 7, 1943, while you were out of the city of	•		6
Washington, I met Under Secretary James V. Forrestal of the Navy	et e	þ	o7C
his office, and he expressed great interest in the Bureau's work America.	in		
·		I.	

The two countries in which Mr. Forrestal was greatly interested in were Mexico and Argentina. He expressed grave doubts as to the sincerity of Mexico's expressions of cooperation with the United States and based his conclusions on the fact that the Mexicans had refused to permit American capital to take over various businesses formerly belonging to German nationals in Mexico. Mr. Forrestal stated his banking friends had told him these various corporations are now being held by Mexican "dummies" who at the conclusion of the war would return the properties to the Germans.

With respect to Argentina, Mr. Forrestal inquired as to whether the government of Argentina was as hostile to the United States as the American press stated, and if so, what did the Argentine government expect to gain by such an attitude? To these questions, the writer answered that the American Ambassador, Norman Armour, had told me that he was completely disgusted with the present Argentine government which would do anything if it could publicly embarrass the United States of America. I added it was common gossip in Argentina that the present government hoped to remain neutral until the end of the war as it believed after the war the United States of America would completely forget the Argentine's failure to break relations with the Axis; whereas, if it would break relations with the Axis, Germany and Japan would never forget it.

Mr. Forrestal inquired as to whether the Argentine thought the Axis was going to win the war. I advised him that there were no indications that there was such a feeling in Argentina.

In addition to these two countries, Mr. Forrestal inquired as to whether the Nelson Rockefeller organization was as inefficient as it was painted by Senator Butler, to which question I made no answer other than to say I was in no position to pass judgment on the Rockefeller Committee.

Mr. Forrestal inquired as to the popularity in Latin America of Vice President Henry Wallace. I told him that in the course of my trip there were no indications as to whether Wallace was popular or unpopular. Mr. Forrestal

10 DEC 23-1943

Memorandum for the Director

inquired as to whether I had heard Wallace's "performance" in Peru (meaning Wallace's attempt to sound out public opinion acting incognito, which greatly enraged officialdom in Peru). I answered Mr. Forrestal that I had heard of this incident while in Peru. Mr. Forrestal then stated that he had understood that Milo Perkins' organization had made a great mess of their job in Latin America; to which I stated there were several instances where members of the Board of Economic Warfare were attempting to act as "amateur detectives" and that in several instances I heard there were entirely too many members of that organization in South America.

Mr. Forrestal inquired as to the cooperation throughout Latin America between representatives of the United States Navy and the Bureau's representatives. I told him that generally speaking representatives of these two government agencies got along extremely well with each other. I cited the instance in Argentina where the Bureau's Legal Attache and the United States Naval Attache, acting in concert, were able to bring about the seizure of contraband platinum and the arrest of the smuggler off the coast of Gibraltar. Mr. Forrestal then inquired as to how the Navy was doing their job generally throughout Latin America; to which I again answered I had heard no adverse criticism.

Time and again during this talk with Mr. Forrestal he expressed admiration of the Bureau's ability to adjust itself in foreign fields and to bring about the results which it has. In addition, he stated he was glad the Bureau was more and more taking over the complete domestic intelligence field and that the Navy was withdrawing and cutting down on its personnel in ONI. He added that the writer should get quite a "kick out of this" inasmuch as the writer had recommended in the fall of 1940 to Mr. Forrestal and Secretary Knox that ONI's domestic intelligence field should never be developed any further than a small skeleton organization.

During the course of this conference Mr. Forrestal exhibited to the writer a letter dated October 14, 1943, addressed to Ferdinand Eberstadt, 39 Broadway, New York City (Mr. Eberstadt was formerly Chairman of the Army-Navy Munitions Board; then Vice Chairman of the War Productions Board, who in the spring of 1943 was forced to resign from the War Productions Board due to an b6 b7C administration fight with and others in that organization). Mr. Forrestal stated that this letter had been forwarded to him by Mr. Eberstadt from New York City with the request that Mr. Forrestal advise him what action he should take with regard to the contents of the letter. Briefly, the writer of the letter was a of Mr. Eberstadt who states that she has certain information concerning the reasons why Mr. Eberstadt was forced out of his high position in the government and that she will sell this information to Mr. Eberstadt. Also mentioned in the letter are Judge Robert b6 Ratterson, Under Secretary of War; Charles E. Wilson of the War b7C Productions Board, and Mr. Forrestal. Mr. Forrestal requested that I present this letter to you to determine what action should be taken.

### Memorandum for the Director

I mention this to you in this memorandum in the event you should run into Mr. Forrestal here in Washington. The letter itself will be forwarded to the Investigative Division with the request for an appropriate investigation inasmuch as there exists a possible violation either of the war fraud statutes or the bribery statutes of the United States Code.

In conclusion, Mr. Forrestal advised me that in the event any matters of a procurement or investigative nature should come up of interest to the Bureau where he, as Under Secretary of the Navy, could be of assistance, the Bureau should not hesitate to call upon him to help.

Respectfully,

Jerome Doyle

Mr. Hoover Do you think the three of us should lunch, or shall I explore it first with Ed? .9 February 1944 *E* 32 MAK 8

127.113* 1-3/4/44

PERSONAL AND CONTESTAL DE SPICIAL EXPERNACE

Honorable James V. Forrestal. Under Secretary of the Navy Havy Department Washington, D. C.

Dear Jim:

As of possible interest to you, there is attached for your strictly conditional information a memorandum relating to the origin and history of this Bureau's Special Intelligence Service in Latin America.

The information in this memorandum is also indicative of the accomplishments of the Federal Eureau of Investigation in Vestern Hemisphers Intelligence operations.

With best wiches and kind regards.

Lincerely yours.

Attachments

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MAR S 1944

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

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### April 29, 1944

Honorable James V. Forrestal The Under Secretary of the Havy Rashington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Forrestal:

I wanted to drop you this personal note to appress the carrow of myself and my accordates on the passing of the Secretary.

We of the Federal Bureau of Investigation regarded him as a true friend and will miss him in the days chead. More important than that, a nation has lost one of its truly great citizens, and I did want to extend to you and his associates in the Navy our heartfelt sympathy in this hour.

. With expressions of my highest eatern and admiration,

Sincerely,

Deloted Conv Ecnt

y Letter Dated

For b A'A Request

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## Eay 11, 1944

BY SPECIAL MESSENGER

Honorabla James V. Forrestal Navy Department Weshington, D. C.

h6 Dol tole wegent b7C by Letta Dated Per FOIPA Request

Dear Jim:

It was a real thrill to see the headlines in last night's papers amounging your appointment as Becretary of the Baun.

I know that this is a real course of gratification to your many friends. The appointment is well descrued by your sterling and steadfast efforts curing the past crucial years. I know you will take your new office with the same determination and enjoy the came oucedes which has marked your pareer in the *ಕಿರವರ್ಷ

' If at any time I can ever be of assistance, please do not hesitate to call upon no either personally or officially.

Vitizerpressions of my highest cotes. and admiresion.

Sincerely, Mr. Tolson Mr. E. A. Mr. Cleggy Mr. Coffey Mr. Glavin Mr. Ladd Mr. Nichol Mr. Rosen COMMUNICATIONS SECTION Mr. Tracy Mr. Carson MARLED Mr. Hardon _____ Mr. MicGuire

20 may 26 1944

MAY 11 1944

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION u. s. department of justice

Mr. Harbo Mr. Quinn Tamm

Mr. Mumford

Mr. Nease Miss Gandy_ KRM:MIP

June 1, 1944 PERCOLLE ALL CONSTITUTE

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The Honorable The Cocretary of the Havy Hashington, D. C.

ly dear lir. Secretary:

herewith a two volume work styled "Free Commany" which has been prepared by this Bureau.

Sinceroly yours,

Attachment Indiana Ind

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VPK:mle WYY 8-9-44

PERSONAL AND CONFUSION BY SPECIAL VESSEIGER

Per FOIFA Request

The Honorable James V. Forrestal The Secretary of the Navy Washington, D. C.

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As of possible interest to you, there is transmitted herewith a copy of a monograph prepared concerning Guatemala.

The information contained therein has been compiled from data based on reports received from confidential and reliable sources.

Sincerely

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KRM: MIP

July 14, 1945

PERSONAL AND BY SPECIAL MESCENCER

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Doelassfird 417

Honorable James V. Forrestal Secretary of the Navy Washington, D. C.

Dear Jim:

I thought you would be interested in being advised of recent political developments in the Island of Martinique, particularly in view of its proximity to the United States. Elections on that Island in June, 1945, disclosed a pronounced leftward trend. In Fort de France, the capital of Martinique, twenty-nine Communists were elected to a thirty-two-man city council.

In so far as the entire island is concerned, the Socialist Party carried eleven communes, the Radical-Socialists carried seven communes, while the Communist Farty carried three communes.

The island is headed by a French-appointed governor but its administration and election laws are the same as those in Franco.

The population of Martinique is 250,000 of whom 9,000 are white.

Practically all of the land on the island is owned by fifteen trench families and is devoted to sugar plantations. which are subsidized by the French Government. ("Daily Worker," June 30,

Sincerely yours,

in HI TET H

FEDERAL DUREAU CONTROL INTESTIGATION

JUL 25 1945

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Mr. Ladd 111 16 1945 P. W.

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James to Director

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Janes V.

Secretary Forrestal is waging a broad campaign for the democratic nomination to the Senate from New York State. He has made certain commitments in connection therewith despite the fact that Robert Wagner's term does not expire until 1951.

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ALL INFORMATION CO "TAINED Zals on orthern

Washington 25, D. C.

Dear Sir:

We are revising Secretary Forrestal's address list and I shall appreciate it very much if you will fill in the attached card and mail it to me as soon as convenient.

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by Letter Dated

Per FOIPA Request

Ack

b6 b7C

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S 15 APR 5 1947

60 APR 12 1947 \

Honorable James V. Forrestal 3508 Prospect Avenue Hashington, D. C.

Dear Jin:

I wanted to extend you my heartiest congratulations on your designation as Secretary of Defence and the speedy confirmation which followed your appointment, which in my opinion is a real tribute for a job well done and a wonderful performance of public service.

If at any time I can be of assistance, either personally or officially, I do hope you will not hesitate to call upon no.

With best wishes and kind regards,

Cincercly,

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**VERNMENT** 

TO

D. M. IADD

DATE.

July 31, 1947

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FROM

L. L. LAUGHLAN

SUBJECT:

Article in July 28th issue

of, the Baily Worker entitled

Forrestal Helped Re-Arm Reich,"

by Art Shields.

11 001

Inasmuch as there is no information in the Bureau's files concerning the source of the material contained in the above article, I telephoned the New York Office at 10:35 A. M. today and, in the absence of ASAC Belmont, talked with I asked I asked to check the files of the New York Office to determine whether they contained any information relative to the source of the material in this article. I also suggested that inquiry be made through various confidential sources available to the New York Office in an effort to develop some information regarding this matter. I told that for his confidential information the Bureau had been contacted on this matter by the Special Assistant to Secretary of the Navy Forrestal.

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Coptain N. W. Berry Special Assistant to the Secretary Office of the Secretary Department of the Navy Washington. D. C. Deleted

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by Letter Dated

For FOLFA Request

Doar Captain Berry:

With regard to your letter of July 30, 1947, we regret to edvise that we have no information on the source of the material contained in Art Shield's orticle on page one of the July 20th Insue of the "Daily Worker."

We have developed information, hewever, indicating that the "Daily Worker" for August 3rd, on page three, will carry another article on Secretary Forrestal. This article, it is our understanding, sats forth the sources from when the information was obtained. For example, it allegally quotes forcer Secretary of the Treasury Morganthau, the Wall Street Directory, Senate Committee hearings, Meedy's Encyclopedia, the Standard Wall Street Guide, the New York Times, and the American Government Veckly.

We chall be alery to the possibility of obtaining additional information concerning this matter end, in the event we are successful, we shall of course to pleased to advise you.

Sincerely yours,

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# Congress Ends Jag, U. S. Nurses Hangover

See Page 3

#### WEATHER

Partly Cloudy, Scattered Showers

# Daily Worker

★★ Edition

Vol. XXIV, No. 180



New York, Monday, July 28, 1947

(12 Pages) Price 5 Cents

# STANDARD OIL AGENTS JOIN DUTCH IN INDONESIA WAR

See Page 2



Dodgers Belt Buts Twice for 9 Straight

See Page 10

# Forresta Helped Re-Arm Reich

James V. Forrestal, the new Secretary of National Defense, had a major part in the re-arming of Germany and the promotion of the German war trusts.

The Worker will give a detailed story of Forrestal's active connection with the German war makers in next Sunday's issue.

Forrestal maintained the closest connection with the Nazi death trusts in the early years of the second

World War.

His appoiment is a threat to wor peace. Forrestal, the forer president of Dillon, Ret & Co., the international banking house, has enormous, personal intest in the revival of the erman war trusts that kild so much to establish.

This is thman whom President Tuman has placed in erge of the world's bigg imperialist

Navy and the world's biggest imperialist Army, as well as atombomb stock piles, espionage services and troops for strikebreaking duty.

BODES ILL .

Forrestal's appointment also bodes no good to Latin America. As a partner of Dillon, Read & Co. he helped float hundreds of millions of dollars in loans to buttress the most reactionary governments in the Latin American reaction-

many of the Latin Ameriagainst the neonle of can bonds he helped to float very land to the South. have been repudiated, with immense losses to the rank and file middle class investors in the United States. who bit at his bait.

But Forrestal will now be in a position to help the

great continent to the aries again. As U.S. military chief he will be in a All the governments that position to arm every re-Forrestal unanced have actionary government every stooge of Wall Street

Brazil alone got more \$130,000,000 from indicates headed by Forstal's company in the rly and mid-1920's.

(Continued on Back Page)

### WORLD

# Standard Oil Agents Join Dutch In War Against Indonesia Republic

Standard Oil representatives yesterday joined the operations of the Dutch air and ground forces in the war against the Indonesian republic. American officials of Socony-Vacuum, Standard Oil subsidiary in foreign lands, traveling with the Dutch army, reached the Socony oil fields in southern Sumatra yesterday, and are battling against Indonesians who are scorching the earth in an effort to stem the advancing Dutch columns.

The Socony-Vacuum fields at Pendopo, 60 airline miles southeast of Palembang, were captured two days ago by two Dutch columns. Two other columns as captured the British owned Royal Price Shell fields at Talang Dimar.

Flying in a U. S. made Dutch air force bomber, a B-25, Standard Oil agents flew reconaissance over the Socony fields and saw clouds of black smoke rising 4.500 feet. They immediately

made radio contact with Tome Conger, New Orleans field scorched earth demolitions carried Bandoens, which the Indonesians carried said they recaptured yesterday, and superintendent for the Socony-Vacuum Oil Co. here, rang, the big Dutch base in Central who was directing efforts against the Indonesian guerillas' scorched earth tactics.

A Dutch airforce officer in the plane said the fires must have been set the night before. "The Republicans must have infiltrated during the night," he said.

Major Dutch strategy has been to protect the U.S., British and Dutch oil and rubber investments in the islands.

Tegal is 87 miles west of Sema-Java. A Dutch communique admitted Republican forces launched a ground attack in the eastern part of Semarang.

Dutch troops clearing out the eastern outskirts of Semarang, the communique said, "were somewhat

#### DUTCH SUFFER

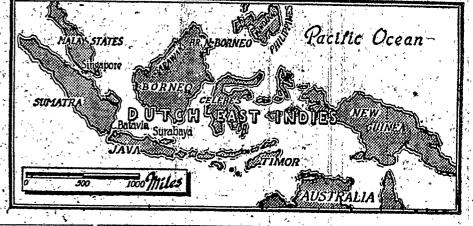
that Semarang was under attack doeng on the strategic Bandoeng eday the Republicans claimed Sindanowanoi near Tiffoic

of Bandoeng.

withdrawn, the Dutch communique said, "in connection with fresh duties, elsewhere."

The Lamadiang power station was captured by Netherlands troops, the Dutch bulletin said, although "heavhampered by Republican artillery her resistance than usual" was met

The Indonesiãn communique A Republican communique as- claimed that Republican forces in serted the Dutch had suffered the Bandoeng area also recaptured heavy losses from artillery fire and Tjimahi, five miles west of Banfrom both the east and west. Yes- Buitenzorg road and rail lines, and



### Bandoens, which the Indonesians said they recaptured yesterday, and from Madjalala, 12 miles southeast British Business Backs The Netherlands forces were rithdrawn, the Dutch communique Rebuilding of Ruhr

By George Tate

LONDON, July 27.—Big Business here launched an attack against the government's social service program, calling for abandonment of all nationalization plans, and endorsing the Marshall plan for "the rehabilitation of the Ruhr."

curtailing expenditures on longterm projects, housing, schools and

"We must accept the need for Austria CP Asks term projects, housing, schools and hospitals, sid Sir Clive Bailliei, Allies to Insure

### Land on Indonesia

BATAVIA, Java., July 27.-American-trained Dutch marines swept ashore on beaches surrounding the also Indonesian troops had opened the northern bank of the Brantas coastal twon of Tegal, 45 miles east of Cheribon, and took the city while tank-led Dutch columns swept in from the west.

An Indonesian communique said naval bombardment and Republican from Tiltjalengka, 17 miles east of the air with dum-dum bullets.

Tengaran, 10 miles south of Sema-

Dutch base of Soerabaja

Tegal still was burning from Dutch communique admitted withdrawing Dutch of attacking Malang from

The Republicans claimed they recaptured Kedondong, Bondong and The Republican communique said some other small hamlets along counter-attacks in west Java south- river southwest of Soerabaja and east of Bandoeng, recapturing two fought their way into Leomadjang town, and in east Java around the on the probolinggo-Pasirian highway.

In the Bandoeng area the Dutch | The Republicans accused the

# Chiang Bids for More U.S. Arms, Pledges 'Victory'

In a bid to the Gen. Wedemeyer mission for increased U.S. military aid, Chiang Kaishek yesterday told junketing imerican editors in Nanking there was no chance of peace with the Communists, promising that victory "will not take very long." Five months ago

the Chinese dictator promised "vic- >tory" in three months. Since then with China. They asked that China anese industry at the 1930-34 level his armies were swept out of all b required to use up American dolbut several cities of Manchuria and lrs reportedly banked in the United suffered severe setbacks in Shan-tates. tung province. He mentioned no One American business man time limit in yesterday's statement, harged that Chinese Kuomintang

ican criticism of corruption in hismore than \$500,000,000 in U.S. dolgovernment with the alibi that arm, ars salted away in America. ed action of the Communist - led Chinese business operators also forces prevented him from carry sought an audience with Wedeing out "reforms."

The Chinese dictator walked int proving their profit taking. a tea party his wife was giving f the group of American editors. Fi told Madame's guests that Ame ica has a stake in "his fight agair For Political Views the Communists."

#### SEEK 'COALITION'

order to give the regime a "cdtion" appearance.

Wedemeyer also saw 30 leag American businessmen in Shanai. The businessmen suggested clitions be attached to the miry On Japan Industry from their investments and ide MacArthur's plan to maintain Jap- mean that the British and Ameri- ment officials ed that the Brit- view experiments.

Chiang Kai-shek answered Amer-ifficials and businessmen have

meyer to state their case for im-

### Expel 430 Students

SHANGHAI, July 27.-About 430 secondary schools and college stu-Meanwhile Gen. Albert C. Wer dents have been expelled here the meyer consulted with Kuomints last few weeks, most of them for agreement" for standardization of officials, the "Young China" Ps their political views, the English arms that gives each nation access and other groups who are willing language China Press charged to- to the latest developments in guided go along with Chiang Kai-shein day. Parents of the dismissed missiles, jet propelled planes and students have issued a protest other advanced weapons, high-rankagainst the action.

### Yuan Hits MacArthur

NANKING, July 27.—The Control treaty. their chances of realizing offt Yuan today opposed Gen. Douglas He said the agreement does not tralia. Addition, War Depart- permit each other's observers to

In a memorandum for submission to the Cabinet, the Yuan, which is supposed to supervise general ad-Kuomintang regime be given \$275,-000,000 of the gold bullion, dia-

powerful big business organization

of a dozen of more companies, with a total authorized capital of nearly 100,000,000 punds.

Warmly paising Bevin's speed in accepting tle Marshall plan, he acceptable o American opinion Austria." which does not have the substantial rehabilitation of the Ruhr as one of its central offectives."

In 1939 Béllieu was one of the signatories of the Dusseldorf agreement btween the Federation man Reich Cuppe Industries.

The poerful Amalgamated Union of Buding Trade Workers at its annuaconference today condemned Bevi's foreign policy by a vote of 21-1 The resolution demanded imrdiate implementation of a Socialistoreign policy.

### **USSR Grints Credits** To Albaia

LONDON, 1ly 27.—Radio Mosmachinery, the communique said. and equipment from them.

VIENNA, Austria, July 27.—The Baillieu is chairman or director Austrian. Communist Party announced today that it had filed an appeal with the Allied Control and the International Council Union of Journalists in Prague to added, "No lan is likely to prove insure "freedom of the press in

The appeal followed a British Military Government order banning for three days publication of the Graz Communist Daily, Wahrheit, which the British said violated press of British Inustries and the Ger-laws laid down by the Allied Coun-

> The Communist announcement of the appeal came in the official Party organ, Oesterreichische Volksstimme.

The Party's appeal said that Wahrheit "printed, without bias, testimony given by witnesses at the trial of the 'Serenc Gang'" in a Yugoslav People's Court at Ljubljana.

The article referred to was a dispatch from Tass, official Soviet ministration, also asked that the cow broadcast communique today news agency. The dispatch said announcing to Soviet Union had members of the "gang" had been granted a cret to Albania. Russia convicted after it was proved they monds, precious metals and cloth will supply Ahnia with equipment had been in contact with British now held by the Japanese govern-|for light indtry and agricultural|military personnel, receiving arms

### BARE ANGLO-AMERIAN ARMS PACT

By William F. McMenamin United Press Staff Correspondent

WASHINGTON, July 27. - The United States and Great Britain have a long-range "gentlemen's ing army officers said today.

One general staff officer said the agreement has not been put in writing, but is just as binding as if it were laid down in a formal

the same typguns, tanks, planes the American jet. and rockets. Sh a switch would be wasteful, he si.

rocket tests at hite Sands, N. M. closely with that of the U. S. Army. —in American periments with jet atomic bomb muction.

5 TL

المستعدد

can armies wichange overnight to ish jet plane motor is the basis of

The British are interested in standardizing such things as tank But it does ean that the Brit- parts, gun calibres and truck parts. ish have accesto the latest U. S. They also have expressed an indevelopments long-range guided terest in modifying their general missiles-such; the German V-2 staff organization to conform more

The cryptographic communicapropulsion and some phases of tions facilities of the two nations are open books to each other. Al-In return, Bin lets the United though the wartime cooperation be-States in on filts of its experi- tween the armies of the two naments in similatelds, including the tions has been somewhat curtailed rocket tests nobeing held in Aus- they still carry on joint projects and

### FILMS

### ROOKS

### ARTS

Danny Scholl and Paula Bane of "Call Me Mister," the long-run hit musical revue now playing at the Majestic Theatre.

#### Movies

### 'Bachelor & Bobby-Soxer' Fun for the Whole Family

By E. Benson

Mr. Cary Grant is a consummate and adroit actor. There is no news in such a fact but the current film at the Music Hall should convert his worst enemy (if he has any) to

acknowledging Mr. Grant's skill. The Bachelor And The Bobby-Soxer; an In this story of a bobby-soxer who falls in love with an attractive older man, Cary Grant does all the things that we hate—and he makes you like it. He rolls his eyes, he orimaces he's cov he's cute but he all the ladies-voung and old affec-

Reis. At the Music Hall.

REO-Radio picture, starring Cary Grant, Myrna Loy, and Shirley Temple. Produced by Dore Schary, written by Sidney Sheldon; directed by Irving

### What New York Movie Fans Think of 'Crossfire'

By David Platt

· Crossfire is a useful and necessary film and there should be many more like

That's what more than fifty moviegoers told this reporter when button-holed for their opinions in the crowded lobby of the Rivoli last Friday afternoon.

Following are some of the replies (with one exception, they were all willing to be quoted in the Daily Worker):

R. L. Hallock, 32 Vine Road, Larchmont, N. Y .: "I used to sort of feel the way 'Monty' did about Jews. I can see the point now. And I think this film can really help people to understand this question."

William Howard, 2266 Seventh Ave., N. Y .: "Very important message. A film like that about the Negro people would be a contribution today."

Gene Brandwein, 603 Van Sickland Ave.. Brooklyn: "A realistic picture. I have been called 'Jew Boy' in the army myself. I hope some of the fellows in my outfit get to see it. They may learn something from it."

Allen Goldberg, 9 Prospect Park W., Brooklyn: "Excellent-except for Robert Young's long speech. The film was everything the critics said it was. Don't recall ever seeing anything like it."

Henry Diamond, 192 Sumner Ave., Brooklyn: "Not a very deep picture. Not enough' information

tures along this line."

Mary Mahere, 117-32 119th St., So. Ozone Park, L. I.: "Something different. Shows what having hard feelings against people will do. Very good."

Marjorie Harrison, Bronxville, N. Y.: "One of the most honest films of its kind. One of the things about it that I liked is the naturalness of all the characters. The film did not make them out to be big heroes. They were just people. Plus the fact that they very definitely put across some excellent ideas as to how hatred leads to murder. It hit me right between the eyes. After the films we've had in the past two ye it's nice to see a picture coming' out like this. We need an awful lot of that. We're behind the times in this world situation and we've got to do something in order to make people like other people."

Harry Goldman, 1503 Metropolitan Ave., Bronx: "I am Jewish. I am concerned about the problem which is brought forth in the picture. I think they did a pretty good job in presenting the case. The picture is entertaining as well as instructive."

Joan McKernan, 502 E. 81st St., N. Y.: "It shows how people should get along with other races and religions. If a lot of people saw it they would understand why there should not be wars going on. I speak as a .. Catholic."

Michael Driscoll, 417 10th Ave., evening, Aug. 9.

N. Y .: "I liked it. It's the sort of thing Hollywood should turn out more often. Hope the GIs get something out of it."

Lawrence Ashinoff, 1752 Sterling Pl., Brooklyn: "It gives people an idea of what can happen to a guy if he carries a grudge against a race or religion. Just the film to help people to see how wrong it is to hate anyone with a different race, color or creed."

Ann Buretic, 223 W. 20th St., N. Y.: "Should be more pictures like it not only about Jews but about other oppressed minorities."

### Two French Satires At 5th Avenue

The Fifth Ave. Playhouse's current double French revival program consists of two Gallic satires, Raimu in The Man Who Seeks The Truth and Rene Clair's The Last Millionaire. Both have complete English titles.

### Goldman Concerts To End Aug. 10

There will be only seven more of Guggenheim Memorial concerts by the Goldman Band, under the direction of Edwin Franko Goldman. The closing concert for Prospect Park will be given on Saturday





musing, entertaining movie.

#### JGHT TOUCH

The story itself is so thin and so lependent on the light touch that he director and the actors impart o it, that it would be unfair to ecount it. Sufficient to say, that fyrna Loy is a Judge, which is a

-y-some would with just the proper amount of be pretty dull. With him, it's an seriousness when it's needed and liberal doses of humor are spooned out in the same way,

. We would like to point out that The Bachelor and the Bobby-Soxer gets its humor and laughs at the expense of genuine comic situations in life and not at the expense of any racial or national group.

All in all, The B and the B-S. as the picture is being called by the ather nice idea we think; Shirley B-S'ers, is the kind of light sumemple is her young sister, who if mer fare that's easy to take and ne is representative of young Am- easy to forget. Rudy Vallee, who ica fills us with a strange loath- was the heart throb when we were ig, and Cary Grant is a famous a bobby soxer, is an excellent foil merican painter and the object of for Mr Grant and a really good

### Selgian Buchenwald Film

It is a great pity that We Lived on the eve of the triumphant entry nateurish and diffused motion destinely made. sture. Certainly in this year 2 A.H. ich service. ر أن را الإدواف

; language predominantly used, invasion comes, h English dialogue dubbed in) portant, it fails to present with 1 and impact all the drama inent in this Nazi concentration ip for the nations of Europe.

#### ROISM UNFOLDED.

et just as a hungry man cannot ain unmoved by the sight of i, no matter how ill-prepared myone whose hatred of fascism all its ways burns undimmed not but forget at times the dencies of film production as the es of Nazi butchery and allied y and heroism unfold.

ian patriots sent to Buchenwald e with Russian, French, Czech, r, despair, hope, and finally, in C minor.

brough Buchenwald, now at the of American tank forces, drive out udio 65 Theatre, should be an the Nazi garrison with guns clan-

Among memorable scenes is that fter Hitler), when our leaders of a group of Russian prisoners, ndly ignore the result of one re- expressing the yearning for home litarization of the Fatherland, an as they sing their Red Army Cavective screening of the horror alry song to their comrades-init was Buchenwald would be of bondage. Another shows the fervent, jubilant rendition of America's But this Belgian film (French is national anthem when the news of

Parts of the movie are described not only technically poor in its as having been made in Buchenstography and continuity. More wald itself, after the Nazis' ouster. Starring in the film are Rene Herde Andre Gevrey and Marcel Josz.

### Bernard Herrmann Conducts at Stadium

Bernard Hehrmann, CBS Symphony conductor, will ascend the Stadium Concerts podium for the first time tonight (Monday) directing the New York Philharmonica-Symphony Orchestra for this and the Stadium Concerts of Tuesday, ie story is that of a band of July 29, and Wednesday, July 30.

His soloist on Monday evening will be William Kapell playing the h and other comrades, they Rachaminoff Piano Concerto No. 2,

and longer. The best thing in it was Robert Young's speech about what happened to his grandfather 100 years ago."

Anthony Acquista, 22 Pike St., N. Y.: "The most important thing in the picture for me is that it, tells people not to hate a man for his race or religion. Not enough action in it, however."

Ray Scott, 615 Thwaites Pl., Bronx: "Very good and necessarv."

Harry Kay, 1675 Grand Concourse, N. Y.: "I hope it is the beginning of a long line of educational films and programs such as this."

Simon Baumohl, 774 Grote St., Bronx: "A very useful picture. I only wish they would make a lot more to help remove all prejudice. in this country."

Cecil Moore, 944 Kelly St., N.Y. "There's a lot of bad feeling around. We've needed something like this for a long time."

R. A., Harlem (federal employe): "An unusual picture. I enjoyed it. I am glad it said something that needed to be said. I think it will go a long way towards rooting out prejudice. I would like to see more pictures like it that bring out similar things about other minorities that are the victims of discrimination and prejudice."

Barney Heller, 971 Hageman Ave., Brooklyn: "The message comes across fine. More people will get wise to themselves when they see what can happen to a race hater; We should have more pic-

"A really welcome event—calls for celebration." event—calls for a
—Daily Worker

LL MY SONS

by ARTHUR MILLER. Stated by ELIA KAZAR BETH MERRILL - THOMAS CHALMERS JOHN FORSYTHE - ANN SHEPHERD CORONET Thes. W. 49 St. Cl. 6-8870. AIR-COND Evgs. 8:40. Matines, WED. and 8AT. at 2:40

"A luminous blend of satire, fantasy and music that comes across with plenty of flash ind zing!" - WALTER WINCHELL "A superb musical comedy with a healthy progressive point of view."-S. Silien.

### FINIAN'S RAINBOW

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### FILMS INSIDERED'KOREA PLE DS FOR D. P. NEWSKEEL | of ST. & PARK RVE. (Airlines Terminal)

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PATRONIZE **ADVERTISERS**  YOUNG: MITCHUM: RYAN RIVOLI

WONDER WHO'S KISSING HER NOW"

MARK STEVENS - JUNE HAVER Century-Fex Pleture in Techniceler PLUS ON STAGE IN PERSON! ABBOTT and COSTELLO Extra! MAURICE ROCCO

ROXY 7th Ave & 50th St.



# Deported Jews Will Land in France Today

MARSEILLE, France, July 27 (UP).—Forty-five hundred Jewish refugees, sent back from Palestine to France, are expected to arrive off Marseille tomorrow morning, a communique issued by the prefect of the Department of Bouches du Rhone said tonight.

mede Park, may be disembarked here or at the little port of Bouc 25 miles west, according to

The government has announced it will "welcome" the Jews back to this country. But it added it would not take any steps to force them to

Jewish underground organization, subject to local ratification of the which is handling the immigration provisions which include an eight, tled in negotiations on a local level. gn, are posted as corts all ints an hour wage increase. around Marseille, seeking to urge the refugees to resist any attempt membership meetings tomorrow, to put them ashore.

· However, both French and Jewish relief organizations are prepar- Tonawanda, and North Tonawanda, sue in wage arbitration. ing facilities o receivte he immi- N.Y., and at Benton Harbor, Mich. grants.

bluded 800 children under six years crease, six paid holidays and sub-negotiations can be reopened on of age, 150 pregnant women and mission to arbitration of any fur- April 1, 1948. 800 aged persons.

as the refugee ships arrived French tify the passengers. The passengers then will be told France will accommodate any who wish to land but that the French administration will not force anybody to land, it was reported.

Notices conveying this information are to be distributed in French, Yiddish and Hebrew, it was said.

cial British statement said tonight

## The Jews, in the British transports Empire Vigour, Ocean Vigour and Runny-Wins8c,6Holidays

An agreement to end the seven-week-old strike of 9,500 CIO United Electrical Workers against Remington-Rand Representatives of the Haganah, | Corp. plants in five cities was announced here yesterday

The settlement, if ratified at will return workers to the company's plants at Syracuse, Ilion,

ther wage increase and of any un-

# Quizzes AFL

WASHINGTON, July 27 (UP) .-JERUSALEM, July 27.—An offi- The International Association of

The union had demanded a 15 cents an hour package increase which was to include paid holidays. The difference between this demand and the actual offer will be the is-

The settlement also agrees to a Provisions of the agreement in- two year contract, expiring on April It was reported the refugees in-clude, in addition to the wage in- 1. 1949, with a provision that wage

Approximately 6,500 members o It was understood that as soon resolved issues which are not set- the International Association of Machinists, independent, who are or strike at a Remington plant at Elmira, N. Y., are not covered by the year in lush years on Wall Street. agreement.

# Daily Worker

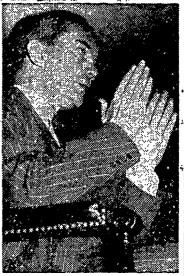
New York, Monday, July 28, 1947

### Forresta

(Continued from Page 1) One \$23,000,000 bond issue to collectors.

Bolivia in 1928 was used to help finance Bolivia's war with Paraguay ing Currency Committee in 1933 in the Chaco jungles.

Bolivia fought this war as a mercenary for the Standard Oil inter-



ests that wanted to seize the oil lands south of the Andrean plateau. Forrestal's company admitted that much of this loan was used to pay for armaments from the British Vickers arms trust.

Forrestal was making millions

expense of the government's tax

He admitted to the Senate Bankthat he had failed to pay any taxes on one block of \$864,000 in stock market profits in 1929 for four years. Then he paid only \$6,000.

Under cross examination Forrestal told how he set up a Canadian holding company for tax purposes. The Canadian company was owned by a Maryland company in turn, and the latter was controlled by Forrestal himself. By juggling the securities around he dodged the tax collector

This was crude—so crude that someone else might have gone somewhere else, and not to the cabinet.

The present Defense Secretary told the committee that he actually paid some \$300,000 in taxes in '29. This indicates his income ran into the millions, after making allowances for the usual "deductions" and "exemptions" and the low tax rate prevailing that year.

Forrestal isn't as rich as the Rockefellers and the Morgans, whose representatives sit on the boards of his company's securities' affiliates.

But the former president of Dillon, Read is the teammate of the Rockefellers, Morgans and Dillons, and he is the fist of Wall Street in ear in lush years on Wall Street, the super-powerful post of Secre-Some of his winnings were at the tary of National Defense.

Jersey Crops Plowed Under As Farmers' Take Is Slashed migrants were approaching the acestine coast with about 1,100 immigrants.

"While the government reserves its rights regarding destination and future deportations, these refugees will be taken to Cyprus," the statement said.

This meant that the refugees would be taken to internment camps on Cyprus and, unless the government changed its mind, would remain there awaiting "legal" entry to Palestine under the 1,500-amonth immigration quota.

#### NEW CAMPAIGN

there was evidence the big under-brause the AFL head refused to would continue to work in 1948 to ground organization Haganah had isue a statement of policy defining embarked on a campaign aimed at the IAM's jurisdiction—a service, bringing 35,000 Jewish immigrants to Machinists said, that he perto Palestine in 25 ships. The Pres- rms for other AFL affiliates on deident Garfield was the first of the land. 25, the informant said.

and Mt. Carmel radar stations to inions to stage "member raids" on day as a precaution against an AM ranks. other Haganah attack on them. The stations aided the navy and ail force in intercepting immigran2,000 Pitts. Miners

arrived at Haifa early this eveni dropping of depth bombs in harbor, to prevent Haganah "fr men" from swimming out and tempting to sink them.

terms of reaffiliation with the American Federation of Labor on ar equal basis with other affiliates.

In a letter to AFL President William Green, IAM officers warned that "by a large majority" its members were opposed to rejoining the AFL if it meant that the Machinists would be discriminated against in AFL councils.

They offered to meet with Green and other AFL officials at any time to work out the terms of the re-

The IAM reminded Green that

The union said that this failure Troops cordoned off the Haifain Green's part encouraged other

### Three British deportation ship Strike Over Layoffs

JENKINS, Ky., July 27. - More awaiting the immigrants. Preca than 2,000 employes of the Pittstions were taken, by systema burgh Consolidation Coal Co. here struck because of the company's dismissal of 69 men, it was reported yesterday.

VINELAND, N. J., July 27.—South Jersey truck farmers are being forced to plow cash crops under. Scores of acres of beans, pickles, cucumbers, peppers, beets and squash are today disked up and whole crops of asparagus left in the fields to go to seed. As the Labor Dept. announced that food &prices had hit a new high, 139 per- | production returns from producecent of the 1935-1939 average. South Jersey's produce farmers are finding that they cannot get cost of

ROSLYN, N. Y., July 27 (UP) .-A government informant said thy withdrew from the AFL only Henry A. Wallace said today he make the Democratic Party liberal, but if it became a party of war or depression American liberals would have to find some "escape."

> Wallace denounced as a "disgrace o America" the prosecution of liberals and progressives in government employment under the President's loyalty order.

> He spoke at a fund-raising open house sponsored by the Nassau County Independent Voters Associaion at the home of Michael Straight, publisher of the New Republic of which Wallace is editor.

> Negro singer Paul Robeson as sailed the action of the Dutch in Indonesia, asserting American Negroes were opposed to imperialism because they have been its vic

buyers and commission merchants.

Pickles, whoih sold last year for \$3.50 a bushel, are now getting 80 a 10-year low of 50 cents but spon- grow them. taneous action of 200 farmers rebuvers to bid 75 cents.

the same pickles and cucumbers are new contracts with farmers.

costing city consumers five cents apiece. String beans, on which cost of production is estimated at \$1.60 to \$1.75 a bushel, are bringing 50c cents to \$1.65. Last week, they hit to a \$1.65 a bushel, for the men who

Lettuce, selling for \$4.00 to \$4.50 fusing to sell at the Landsville a 24-head box last year, is now getproduce auction, forced wholesale ting 50c to \$1 a box. Entire crops of asparagus brought no price at Thirty-five miles away in the all. as large canners and commis-Camden-Philadelphia retail area, sion merchants have refused to re-

(Continued from Page 3) the brunt of the Taft-Hartley Act and in the long run they will pay. in one way or another, for the Truman Doctrine. But they will also suffer because of legislation which Congress refused to enact, including:

- Adequate housing, especially for veterans.
- from 40 to 65 or 75 cents an hour.
- · Curbs on the monopolies and trusts which grew tremendously in available by that time without a power during the war.
- Authorization for the Federal Government to punish lynchers.
- Prohibition of discrimination against Negroes and other minority

groups in hiring and firing in private employment.

 Elimination of the poll tax as a prerequisite for voting in federal elections.

Although President Truman has disavowed any intention of calling a special session in the fall, it is generally felt Congress will reconvene to appropriate funds for the Marshall Plan. The carrot which the U.S. State Department is dangling before the people of Europe • Raising the minimum wage is a supply of dollars to carry them through the rigorous winter of 1947-48. These dollars cannot be made special session.

Many prominent Republicans have expressed guarded opposition to spending money for the Marshall Plan. But by fall, it is believed Wall Street will have succeeded in persuading them of the necessity of further expenditures to "combat communism."

Perhaps the most accurate measure of the failure of the 80th Congress to serve the American people. percent per annum and prolonga- granted and proposed that only half is the continued ascent in the cost-

On the day Congress adjourned, the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the Department of Labor announced that between May 15 and June 15 (the latest figures available) the retail price of beef and veal climbed 10 percent, all meat, poultry and fish, six percent. Retail food prices rose 31 percent_since June 1946, the were last month in which price controls operated.

### British Waldn't Pledge Goods tor Soviet Grain

LONDON, July 27 (UP).-cow Radio in its first commern the breakdown of Anglo-Run trade negotiations said tonightt Britain would not guarantee /ery of promised steel rail and s.

In its broadcast recordedre Moscow denied that the kdown came-as reported fromdon-over, disagreement one price Britain would pay for En wheat.

"Both sides agreed on n prices and the price for whe's agreed on at a figure considy lower than the price at which Britain recently bought a large. quantity of wheat in Argentina and lower than that which at the present time exists on the Canadian market," the broadcast

After noting that the steel question was the first cause of the breakdown, Moscow said the second reason was:

#### TIME CREDIT TERMS

"On the question of prolongation of the 1941 credits the Soviet pro-

percentage rates on credits to 5 for prolongation of credits already is, from the end of 1944 in 12 an- for the other half. nual equal amounts."

This Moscow said, would mean granting Russia time credit terms no worse than those which Britain only recently granted France on a prolonged wartime debt.

"The British rejected the compromise proposal." Moscow said.

"In order to reach agreement the ended."

posal consisted in a reduction of Soviet side withdrew its proposal tion of payments to 15 years from this sum be prolonged, agreeing to of-living index. the beginning of repayments—that preserve the period of repayments

> "The British side rejected this proposal also and proposed that only one-quarter of the credits be prolonged, which was clearly unacceptable to the Russian side . . . Since the position of the British side was not acceptable to the Soviet Union negotiations

### October 23, 1947

3:40PU

IRLOMANDUM FOR MR. TOLCOM MO. TANK III. LAOU IOMES

Secretary of National Defense Forrestal telephoned we in regards to the meeting which will be held in his office at 10:00All tomorrow. Be stated that he had nothing particular in mind, but he wanted to gain the impressions from those who are to attend on a number of general aspects of the intornal and external security situations. Secretary forcestal said that he also wanted to take up the question of Capretory of Cornerge la riman o proposal for an active counter affection propagated. He etated that if it doesn't enbarrase me he would like to have me sit in on these meetings. I talk him that I would be happy to do so and that I would be at his office at ten tomorrow noming.

Very truly yours.

Deleted Conv Sent by Letter Date 1 Per FOIP4 Poquest

JEH: DJK cc - Mr. Nease Telephone Room John Edgar Hoaver Director

BOORD PAZ UCT 24 1844

SENT FROM D. O.

My 1 March 23, Secretary James Forrestal, Separtment of National Sefence Washington S. C. Deleted Co. by Letter 1 Secretary Forrestal not knowing how much time you and your co-conspirators against the peace are going to leave is former veterans, I write you now to Telle you of the contempt, disgust and distike we have for you and the other mulitary dogs who are not only betraying the people of this nation into the hands of a gange brass-hats but betraying all your fellows.

Jonucry 21, 1940

POLE

HEROCASPEL PLA SE, POLEOT

I returned the Attorney Jeneral's cail and is advised no that he had talked to decretary of Defense forrestal who, he stated, was gette upast at what he called a smar company which was being directed at him. The Attorney Teneral stated that Percetal had a our him some response which he stated had supposedly evanated from some weakens by the arms of and he, the ittoinny Jeneral, wanted to bree to me had any information in our likes on such a graph. I advised his that we would be glad to check and les him book.

very truly jours,

Join Fégor Neaver Executor

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JEHRAN

RECORDED - 94

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EX-76

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Gleggi
Mr. Gleggi
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Mr. Michols
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Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
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Mr. Masse
Mise Gandy

March 4, 1949

Honorable James V. Forrestal Secretary of Defense National Defense Building Washington, P.C.

Dear Jim: FERRESTAL

As you prepare to return to private life, I want you to know how deeply I have appreciated the privilege of the close relationship which we have had during your career in the government. I shall always recall with pleasure these associations and I do hope that even though you are leaving official life I may have the pleasure of seeing you from time to time. If I can ever be of service I hope you will not hesitate to call upon me.

With every good wish,

b6

Deleted Copy Sent by Letter Dated
Per FOIPA Request

LBN: hmc

CC: (Rewrite of 31 47 49, FEC:GO)

EX-37

F. Tolson
T. Olayin
T. Iadd
T. Nichols
T. Roson
T. Tracy
T.

58 MAR 17 1949

RECORDED - 3

62 749 7 23 March 29, 1949

11:15

Mangalem for up. Tolker Mr. Laid

I returned the call of Conorable James Forrestal, for ar fecretary of Defense. Ar. Forrestal told as that he statected his phone was being topped and he wondered if it would be possible for us to check that this matter. I adulant him that I would be very glas to look into this and also discussed with him a few premutionary measures he cauld take in order to prevent such an incident occurring.

Very truly yours,

139816.

John Adgar Naover Biroctor

ec-ir. Namec

Deleted Copy Sent by Letter Dated Per FOIRA Request

b6 b7C

JEN: M

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg.
Mr. Olavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mennea
Mr. Henbe
Mr. Well
Mr.

ASAM TRIES

OFFICE OF DIRECTOR Mr. Tolson DERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION Mr. Clegg UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF SUSTIC Mr. Glavin Mr. Ladd Record of Telephone Ca Mr. Nichols Mr. Rosen Mr. Tracy_ Mr. Egan Mr. Gurnea Mr. Harbo_ -called - - phoned. Mr. Jones Mr. Mohr Phone No. Mr. Pennington Tele. Room Hour<u> 5:00pm</u> Date <u>Mar. 28.</u> Mr. Nease Miss Holmes Miss Gandy b6 b7C REMARKS Asked if Mr. Hoover was in town, and was told that Mr. Hoover was out of the office the remainder of the day and asked if there was a message. He said he would call to see if he knew if Mr. Hoover was returning, and inquired if he wouldn't know. It was explained that the Director was out of the office and not expected to return, but if he contacted the office, a message of his callwould be given the Director. He was requested to give his name so the Director could be advised and he_pronounced his name as "Mr. Forrest." The spelling was verified and he gave it as "Mr. Forrestal" and later gave his first name as "James." He was asked if he would like to leave his number, and he stated he could still be reached through the White House and he would like Mr. Hoover to call him at home. He was thanked for calling and told Mr. Hoover would be informed of his message as soon as possible. He spoke quickly and used short abrupt sentences. mhm

OFFICE OF DIRECTOR

March 28. 1949

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Mr. Glavin Mr. Ladd Mr. Nichols

> Mr. Tracy Mr. Egan____ Mr. Gurnea____

Mr. Tolson

Mr. Clegg

Mr. Rosen

Mr. Harbo

There was a party at the White Mr. Jones____ Mr. Mohr

House this afternoon for Mr. Forrestal and during the after-Mr. Pennington noon he remarked to 1

Tele. Room_h6 that he suspects that his phone ar. Nease borcare being tapped and asked to Miss Holmes whom he should speak about this Miss Gandy told him Mr. Hoover was the

himself. hug Tu. Jolson was a druel

one to talk to about it and told Mr. Forrestal he would be glad to call for him. He said no. he would call Mr. Hoover

March 30, 1949

Honorable James V. Forrestal 3508 Prospect Street, N. W. Washington, D. C.

Dear Jim:

I wanted to let you know that we have completed the check of the telephone lines and instruments in your residence and that all were found to be clear.

It was a pleasure to be of this assistance to you.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF IUSTICE

With expressions of my highest regards,

GIRA

Sincerely yours, Deleted Copy Sent by Letter Dated Per FOIPA Request J. Edgar Hoovey RTHEADER OF WEST OF RECORDED APR 4 1949 COMMUNICATIONS SECTION MAILED MAR 31 1949 P.M. -felenal annean at-investication

COPY: AJH FICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM: ATIC DÉCLASSIFICATION GUIDE DATE 11-09-2009 TATES GOVERNMENT OFFICE MEHORANDUM DATE: ሞር MR. D. HANDD April 7, 1949 MR. F. J. BAUMGAKDNER FROM b7C SUBJECT: SOVME ESPIONAGE - R Deleted Comy Sent by Istra Dated Per FOIPA Request PURFOSE: The purpose of this memorandum is to set forth information telephonically furnished by the WFO at 1:30 P.M., April 7, 1949, to the effect that James Forrestal, former Secretary of Defense, had attempted to commit suicide on April 5, 1949. DETAILS: Mr. Kenneth Delavigne of the WFO telephonically advised that on April 6, 1949, through a technical surveillance maintained on the WFO obtained a recording of a conversation The conversation was carried on in the Russian language and the translation, the results of which are set forth below, according to Mr. Delavigne had just been completed. b6 b7C As you know, no papers were printed in Washington yesterday due to the printers' strike. A perusal of today's Washington Post does not carry any information to the effect that Forrestal attempted to commit suicide. . For your additional information is the subject of in a pending investigation along with other subjects in the Sovme espionage case. ACTION: The above is for your information thassified by 44 Exempt from Alies, FJB:mer 23-76 53APR 13 1949

**美国教士** 

James Forrestal Washington, D. C.

April 7, 1949

Dir. Trasv.... Pir. Exam.....

> lir. Pennincton ..... Fir. Quien Tamm.... Ilr. Nedsa..... I to Goaly.....

l'ir. Gurnea .... Lir. Ecrbo Mr. Mohr

b6

b7C

My dear Mr. Hoover:

Sincerely yours,

In the absence of Mr. Forrestal, this will acknowledge receipt of your note to him of March 30th. It will be shown to him at the first opportunity.

Per FOIPA Request

Hon. J. Edgar Hoover Federal Bureau of Investigation

United States Department of Justice Washington 25, D. C.

RECORDED - 123

Director

Deleted Cony Sont

by Letter Dated_

### Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

то

MR. H. B. FLETCHER LIFE

DATE: May 22, 1949

FROM

MR. E. M. HOLROYD

SUBJECT:

FORMER SECRETARY OF DEFENSE

JAMES V. FORRESTAL INFORMATION CONCERNING

This is to advise that at ll:05 a.m., Inspector J. J. McGuire telephonically advised that former Secretary of Defense James V. Forrestal committed suicide this morning by jumping out of a window at the Bethesda Naval Hospital. Mr. McGuire advised that Mr. Forrestal's suicide had not yet appeared in the newspapers or on the radio but would probably be on the radio within the next two hours. Mr. McGuire requested that Mr. Ladd be notified of the suicide of Forrestal.

#### ACTION TAKEN

At 11:05 a.m., the home of Assistant to the Director Ladd was telephonically contacted and the information concerning the suicide of former Secretary of Defense Forrestal was given to Mrs. Ladd.

ÆMH:esb

Deleted Copy Sont by Letter Dated 1-25-77

Per FOIPA Request Mlk 1

b6 b7C

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RECORDED - 128 162-74459

EX411

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Er. Clege
Hr. Glavin
Hr. Ladd
Hr. Nichols
Hr. Rosen
Hr. Tracy
Hr. Egan
Hr. Gurnea
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1-34

May 23, 1949

Deleted Cory Sent_ by Letter Dated Per FOIPA Request_

b7C

SPECIAL DELIVERY

Mrs. James V. Forrestal 3508 Prospect Street, Northwest Washington, D. C.

Dear Mrs. Forrestal:

Jim's passing was a terrific shock to me and I wanted to write you this personal note to let you know I am thinking of you in your hour of sorrow. Please let me know if there is any way at all I can be of assistance. During the entire period of Jim's illness I was most distressed because I had come to regard him as an intimate in friend upon whom I could lean heavily for advice, The guidance and counsel. In his death you have los to a good husband and I have lost a close, understanding friend. The entire Nation has been deprived of a distinguished public servant.

With kind regards,

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

MAJ:ecb

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MAY 10 1952

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62-97196_2

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### Office Memon sum

UNITED St. , Lo GOVERNMENT

Vohr

The Director TO

1/11/51 DATE:

FROM

D. M. Ladd

SUBJECT:

THE LATE JAMES FORRESTALIFY

TL.

### PURPOSE

6. l. R. -6

To inform you that publication rights to the diary of the late James Forrestal have been assigned to the New York Herald Tribune," which is preparing for publication and sale a book based thereon. The Joint Chiefs of Staff has referred to the Bureau an excerpt from this diary dated 11/8/45 relating to information furnished to Forrestal's office by the FBI. The names of individuals concerned and the data relating to them are incorrectly set forth. Chiefs of Staff request our comments as to whether the data can be published. It is recommended that Liaison advise the Joint Chiefs of Staff that this excerpt is incorrect and that the Bureau recommends against its publication.

### **DETAILS**

By memorandum dated 1/10/51 the Joint Chiefs of Staff advised the Bureau through liaison that the publication rights to the diary of the late James Forrestal have been assigned by the executors of the estate to the "New York Herald Tribune," which is preparing for publication and public sale a book based In accordance with an agreement made between the representatives of the White House, the Defense Department and )the executors, all publications prepared from the Forrestal papers are to be reviewed by appropriate governmental authority.

The Joint Chiefs of Staff referred to the Bureau for its comments the following reference from the Forrestal diary:

"8 November 1945

ATOMIC BOMB - FBI

	"Admiral had identific Grant Chief's)	ed a man roup att	named ached t	o the	10	that th in the ICH (Com	Speci	iaI	,
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!	scientists. COPIES			Section .			<i>y</i> , , ,	JAN 18	5"1

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DEC 11 1964

who was in New Mexico, has also been identified as an enemy agent."	(U) :	b6 b7C
<u>ANALYSIS</u>		
The Bureau on or before 11/8/45 did not identify to Forrestal's office anyone named as being connected with atomic bomb espionage.	U	b6 b7C
The matter to which the diary refers is probably investigation resulting from the disclosures made by	_	
indestinution resulting from the disclosures made but		b6 b7C
A memorandum on Soviet espionage activity, dated 10/19/45, including the most current information at that time concerning the organization of Soviet espionage activities in the U. S. and Canada in connection with the matter was transmitted to the Honorable James V. Forrestal. This memorandum and its cover letter were delivered to Secretary Forrestal's office by Bureau Liaison 10/22/45.  (100-342972-16,37,67X2)	J) k	o6 o7C
the Commander-in-Chief, United States Navy, Navy Department, and has been identified as the		b6 b7C
The individual referred to in the diary entry as is probably  and was dealt with in some detail in the memorandum which Forrestal was furnished. The memorandum, however, does not show that was ever in New Mexico and, in fact, the Bureau had no information at that time regarding any travel by to any in the U.S. other than the so-called at the	] . ] ^(U) <b>\$</b>	b6 b7c b6 b7c

CONCIDENTIAL

	After the receipt of the aforementioned memorandum by Forrestal's office. Captain of the Naval Intelligence conferred with on 10/26/45 concerning inquired whether the Bureau could give any assurance that was not passing information which he received from his employment and was told that the Bureau very emphatically could not give any such assurance. since we had only a loose and casual surveillance upon which was at the very best a "spot check."  (100-343506-3X1)	ე ^{ხ6}
	With regard to the significance of the date of the diary entry, it is noted that on the morning of 11/8/45, Admiral of the Navy Department interviewed regarding	U bo
	relative to which enabled him to review the was looking for some "out" for the wavy, since he felt that he could not leave in the latter's assignment.	U ^{b6}
	pointed out to	U b6
	On this memorandum you noted, "Right, it is the Navy's 'hot potato."	U
	Under date of 11/13/45, Secretary Forrestal transmitted a note to you, thanking you for your letter of October 19 and its attached memorandum regarding Soviet espionage acitivity in the United States and Canada.	(U)
J	There would appear to be no valid reason for the errone information contained in the diary entry, when Forrestal had in his possession, or at least in his office since $10/22/45$ , correctinformation. (100-342972-68X)	,

STATUS OF	
in of violation of the and is serving a term of imprisonment.	,
was separated from his Navu employment in the to take a  at  He is currently  is in the Bureau's No evidence of overt acts of espionage was ever established against  The Canadian authorities are of the opinion that while in Canada was probably supplying information to Soviet agents who were his associates, but the Canadian authorities are unable to establish any overt acts of espionage by  ODSERVATIONS	b6 b7C
The entry in Forrestal's diary is incorrect as to both names and facts. The Navy Department at that time was trying to get out of an embarrassing situation with regard to their employment of It would appear that no good purpose would be served by permitting the publication of wholly erroneous information.	' <b>Ј</b> ^{b6}
It is respectfully recommended that the Liaison Section of the Bureau advise Lt. Colonel of the Joint Chiefs of Staff that the diary entry is erroneous factually, and we recommend against its publication.	∐ b6 b7c
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Jenuary 12, 1951.

HR. TOLS.M.

L. D. MICHOIS

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who is turn rolated the story to
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## Office Memorandum • united states government

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RECORDED 159

Dear

11: 33

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EX-TAD

Your letter postmarked March 12, 1952, has been received.

While I would like to be of service, it is not possible for me to furnish you any data concerning the matters mentioned by you since they do not relate to a violation of any Federal law within the investigative jurisdiction of the FBI.

Inasmuch as your communication may be of interest to another governmental agency, however, I have taken the liberty of forwarding a copy of it to the Commissioner, Bureau of Narcotics, United States Treasury Department, 1300 E Street, Northwest, Washington, D. C.

Sincerely yours,

John Edgar Hoover Director

Copy of incoming sent to the Bureau of Narcotics by form letter. Copy also being sent to the Secretary of the Navy.

178H 4.3

NOTE: Correspondent is not identifiable in Bufiles.

TEB:pa:ems

	Ann a service of the
COMM - FBI	The American Marketine
*	TE DEBY IN THE BEAT ADDRESS
MAR 1 9 1952	The state of the s
	The state of the s
Mailed 20	RECKE AND THE RECKE !
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05 MAR 28 1957

March 9, 1952 John Elger Hoover 11600 Tedral Bureau of Investigation Washington, D. C. JAMES V. FERRESTAL Gentleman; On the Brundige Ryan Crime Deport (which is televisions show out New York) a paid he thought and would be able to prove in the near future that book book James V. Torrestal was driven to insanity by placing two .. grams of opium and two grams so some other narcotic in his coffee each day for two weeks. He said This would but have as yet received no answer. Would you please tell me is there is only doubt that ... Torrestal committed suicide naturally? I would also like to know if taking those marcotics for the prescribed length so time would couse said reaction? Please send The reply to the alone address. yours truly, 10 RECORDED - 159 62-14609-30-000

•			<b>I</b> b6
			b7C
March	9.	1952	Į.

John Edgar Hoover Fedrol Bureau of Investigation Washington, D. C.

11 219

Gentleman;

On the Brundige Ruan Crime Report (which is television	
show out New York) a said he thought and would be	
able to prove in the near future that James V. Forrestal was	
driven to insanity by placing two grams of opium and two	b6
grams of some other narcotic in his coffee each day for two,	b70
weeks. He said this would drive any man into wanting suicide.	
I wrote but have as yet received no answer.	
1 1 - 1 - 1	

Would you please tell me if there is any doubt that Forrestal committed suicide naturally? I would also like to know if taking those narcotics for the prescribed length of time would cause said reaction? Please send the reply to the above address.

,	Cours	truly,	•
/s/			

b6 b7C 62-74409-31 CHANGED TO 62-117098-15

JUL 12 1976

Ju/Ju.