This document is made available through the declassification efforts and research of John Greenewald, Jr., creator of:

The Black Vault

The Black Vault is the largest online Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) document clearinghouse in the world. The research efforts here are responsible for the declassification of hundreds of thousands of pages released by the U.S. Government & Military.

Discover the Truth at: http://www.theblackvault.com
Dear Mr. Greenewald:

Records responsive to your request were previously processed under the provisions of the Freedom of Information Act. Enclosed is one CD containing 46 pages of previously processed documents and a copy of the Explanation of Exemptions. This release is being provided to you at no charge.

Please be advised that additional records potentially responsive to your subject may exist. If this release of previously processed material does not satisfy your information needs for this request, you may request an additional search for records. Submit your request by mail or fax to – Work Process Unit, 170 Marcel Drive, Winchester, VA  22602, fax number (540) 868-4997. Please cite the FOIPA Request Number in your correspondence.

For your information, Congress excluded three discrete categories of law enforcement and national security records from the requirements of the Freedom of Information Act (FOIA). See 5 U.S. C. § 552(c) (2006 & Supp. IV (2010). This response is limited to those records subject to the requirements of the FOIA. This is a standard notification that is given to all our requesters and should not be taken as an indication that excluded records do, or do not, exist.

For questions regarding our determinations, visit the www.fbi.gov/foia website under “Contact Us.” The FOIPA Request Number listed above has been assigned to your request. Please use this number in all correspondence concerning your request.

You may file an appeal by writing to the Director, Office of Information Policy (OIP), United States Department of Justice, Suite 11050, 1425 New York Avenue, NW, Washington, D.C. 20530-0001, or you may submit an appeal through OIP’s FOIAonline portal by creating an account on the following web site: https://foiaonline.regulations.gov/foia/action/public/home. Your appeal must be postmarked or electronically transmitted within ninety (90) days from the date of this letter in order to be considered timely. If you submit your appeal by mail, both the letter and the envelope should be clearly marked “Freedom of Information Act Appeal.” Please cite the FOIPA Request Number assigned to your request so it may be easily identified.

You may seek dispute resolution services by contacting the Office of Government Information Services (OGIS) at 877-684-6448, or by emailing ogis@nara.gov. Alternatively, you may contact the FBI’s FOIA Public Liaison by emailing foipaquiestions@fbi.gov. If you submit your dispute resolution correspondence by email, the subject heading should clearly state “Dispute Resolution Services.” Please also cite the FOIPA Request Number assigned to your request so it may be easily identified.

Sincerely,

David M. Hardy
Section Chief,
Record/Information Dissemination Section
Records Management Division

Enclosure(s)
EXPLANATION OF EXEMPTIONS

SUBSECTIONS OF TITLE 5, UNITED STATES CODE, SECTION 552

(b)(1) (A) specifically authorized under criteria established by an Executive order to be kept secret in the interest of national defense or foreign policy and (B) are in fact properly classified to such Executive order;

(b)(2) related solely to the internal personnel rules and practices of an agency;

(b)(3) specifically exempted from disclosure by statute (other than section 552b of this title), provided that such statute (A) requires that the matters be withheld from the public in such a manner as to leave no discretion on issue, or (B) establishes particular criteria for withholding or refers to particular types of matters to be withheld;

(b)(4) trade secrets and commercial or financial information obtained from a person and privileged or confidential;

(b)(5) inter-agency or intra-agency memorandums or letters which would not be available by law to a party other than an agency in litigation with the agency;

(b)(6) personnel and medical files and similar files the disclosure of which would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy;

(b)(7) records or information compiled for law enforcement purposes, but only to the extent that the production of such law enforcement records or information (A) could reasonably be expected to interfere with enforcement proceedings, (B) would deprive a person of a right to a fair trial or an impartial adjudication, (C) could reasonably be expected to constitute an unwarranted invasion of personal privacy, (D) could reasonably be expected to disclose the identity of confidential source, including a State, local, or foreign agency or authority or any private institution which furnished information on a confidential basis, and, in the case of record or information compiled by a criminal law enforcement authority in the course of a criminal investigation, or by an agency conducting a lawful national security intelligence investigation, information furnished by a confidential source, (E) would disclose techniques and procedures for law enforcement investigations or prosecutions, or would disclose guidelines for law enforcement investigations or prosecutions if such disclosure could reasonably be expected to risk circumvention of the law, or (F) could reasonably be expected to endanger the life or physical safety of any individual;

(b)(8) contained in or related to examination, operating, or condition reports prepared by, on behalf of, or for the use of an agency responsible for the regulation or supervision of financial institutions; or

(b)(9) geological and geophysical information and data, including maps, concerning wells.

SUBSECTIONS OF TITLE 5, UNITED STATES CODE, SECTION 552a

(d)(5) information compiled in reasonable anticipation of a civil action proceeding;

(j)(2) material reporting investigative efforts pertaining to the enforcement of criminal law including efforts to prevent, control, or reduce crime or apprehend criminals;

(k)(1) information which is currently and properly classified pursuant to an Executive order in the interest of the national defense or foreign policy, for example, information involving intelligence sources or methods;

(k)(2) investigatory material compiled for law enforcement purposes, other than criminal, which did not result in loss of a right, benefit or privilege under Federal programs, or which would identify a source who furnished information pursuant to a promise that his/her identity would be held in confidence;

(k)(3) material maintained in connection with providing protective services to the President of the United States or any other individual pursuant to the authority of Title 18, United States Code, Section 3056;

(k)(4) required by statute to be maintained and used solely as statistical records;

(k)(5) investigatory material compiled solely for the purpose of determining suitability, eligibility, or qualifications for Federal civilian employment or for access to classified information, the disclosure of which would reveal the identity of the person who furnished information pursuant to a promise that his/her identity would be held in confidence;

(k)(6) testing or examination material used to determine individual qualifications for appointment or promotion in Federal Government service he release of which would compromise the testing or examination process;

(k)(7) material used to determine potential for promotion in the armed services, the disclosure of which would reveal the identity of the person who furnished the material pursuant to a promise that his/her identity would be held in confidence.

FBI/DOJ
SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

CORNELIS LIEVENSE, President of Union Banking Corporation, states that company wholly owned by Bank Voor Handel en Scheepvaart, Rotterdam, which, in turn, to the best of his knowledge, is owned by Baron THYSSEN BÖNEVIESZÉ (phonetic) a Hungarian citizen and brother of FRITZ THYSSEN. All stock of Union Banking Corporation, except directors’ qualifying shares, registered in name of E. ROLAND HARRIMAN since formation of corporation, held by him as nominee for Bank Voor Handel en Scheepvaart; directors’ qualifying shares likewise held by them as nominees for above institution.

DETAILS:

This investigation is predicated upon a telephone call received by Special Agent (A) NATHAN FRANKEL from Mr. S. S. RUBENSTEIN of the Bureau at 5:15 p.m. on August 13, 1941, at which time Mr. RUBENSTEIN requested that it be definitely ascertained how E. R. HARRIMAN got the stock of the Union Banking Corporation in his name; why the stock was held in the physical possession of CORNELIS LIEVENSE, and who actually owned the Union Banking Corporation.
An examination of the stubs in the stock certificate book of the Union Banking Corporation reflects the following:

3,991 shares are registered in the name of E. HARRIMAN.
These shares are issued in 9 certificates, 7 of which are for 500 shares each, 1 for 490 shares, and 1 for 1 share.

1 certificate for 4 shares registered in the name of CORNELIS LIEVENSE.

1 certificate for 1 share registered in the name of H. J. KOUWENHOVEN.

1 certificate for 1 share registered in the name of JOHANNES BROENINGER.

1 certificate for 1 share registered in the name of H. D. PENNINGTON.

1 certificate for 1 share registered in the name of RAY MORRIS.

1 certificate for 1 share registered in the name of PRESCOTT S. BUSH.

LIEVENSE stated that KOUWENHOVEN was a Dutch citizen and that BROENINGER was German born but had been a naturalized Dutch citizen for many years.

All of the above stockholders merely held the stock as nominees for the Bank voor Handel en Scheepvaart, and every time a dividend is declared, the minute book reflects that the stockholders direct a letter to the Union Banking Corporation stating that they are merely nominees and directing that the dividend be paid to the Bank voor Handel en Scheepvaart.

With reference to the statement shown in reference report to the effect that the physical possession of the shares is held by LIEVENSE, PENNINGTON advised that these stock certificates are in the vault of the Union Banking Corporation at the Chase National Bank. In order for LIEVENSE to have access to this vault, he must
The Washington Merry-Go-Round

Voter's Stake in Campaign Funds

Nixon's Revelations

When under pressure of public indignation Senator Nixon, then a candidate for Vice President, published his private expense fund. It was found the money came chiefly from real estate men, several silk products makers and a few contractors.

Though Nixon claimed he had done no favors for these funds, the Auditor General and the Senate Post Office and Territories Committee, in a report recommending an investigation of the Senate funds, found that he influenced the Senate to give the same funds he received.

50 JUN 24 1955

Philip K. Graham, publisher of the Washington Post and Times-Herald, an interest in the funds and funds of other people on the side in a position to influence the Senate.

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Beardsley
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Parsons
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Sisco
Mr. Winterrowd
Tele. Room
Mr. Holloman
Miss Gandy
For three years, doctors want to give Congress the right to review the sale of Government rubber factories. They wanted to reduce the stock in public ownership. When Senator Bush was asked why the rubber factories were to be sold to a secret group, he at first objected to making the list public. Then he changed his mind. However, he explained that his contributors were men who wanted to support the president.

When you examine Bush's voting record, however, you come to the conclusion that he concurred with his major contributors. In fact, some of his votes were more than mere coincidences. At times, he even deserted his own Republican President, Mr. Eisenhower, to side with the conservative business group that supported him.

**Senator Bush's Record**

Here are some of his most significant votes during the current session of Congress:

- In favor of giving the President's hands regarding the exchange of such information against the enactment of the Government's agreements with the public for the regulation of atomic energy, against the regulation of the sale of business from using atomic energy, against the sharing of atomic power.

- In regard to taxes, he was against closing the loophole in the tax laws for the insurance industry.

- He was against extending the corporate tax on automobiles.

- He was against giving an additional exemption to corporate shareholders against the George amendment giving $100 additional exemption for each child.

- In regard to electric power, he opposed an increase of R&D funds. Proposed giving preference to cities and groups in the distribution of Columbia River power, favored Dixie on the vote.

- He also voted against Mr. Eisenhower on technical trade agreements.
Total Deleted Page(s) = 7
Page 1 ~ Referral/Consult;
Page 2 ~ Referral/Consult;
Page 3 ~ Referral/Consult;
Page 4 ~ Referral/Direct;
Page 7 ~ Referral/Direct;
Page 10 ~ Referral/Direct;
Page 11 ~ Referral/Direct;

XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
X Deleted Page(s)  X
X No Duplication Fee  X
X For this Page  X
XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
Sen. Bush Calls Eastland
Civil-Rights Policy Boss

By Joel Seldin

Sen. Prescott Bush, R., Conn., warned last night that his civil-rights and immigration policies of Sen. James O. Eastland, D., Miss., and Rep. Ansel E. Stevens and the Northern Democrats, will prevail if the Democrats win the coming election.

Sen. Bush, chairman of the Republican National Platform Committee, said that though the Democratic Presidential candidate and his Northern supporters have been promising civil-rights legislation and immigration reform, Sen. Eastland tells his constituents “these things shall not pass.” The Connecticut Senator addressed a “Pulse of the Nation” dinner at the National Republican Club, 54 W. 48th St.

Calls Eastland the Boss

“Eastland is in a strategic position to carry out his campaign promises, while Adlai and the Democrats in the North, including my own opponent, know in their hearts that their promises are hollow and deceptive so long as the senior Senator from Mississippi must be their party’s choice as chairman of the Senate Judiciary Committee,” Sen. Bush said.

He warned that Sen. Eastland, as chairman of the Judiciary Committee in the present Congress, had blocked President Eisenhower’s proposals for civil-rights and immigration legislation, and “he’ll do it again” in another Democratic Congress.

Sen. Bush recalled that he had sponsored an immigration bill to permit entry of 18,000 new immigrants from such countries as Italy and Poland, liberalize immigration laws for Greece, Lithuania and Latvia, and grant 5,000 visas for orphans. Despite Sen. Eastland’s opposition, he said, the bill was passed in the Senate, but died in the House through the opposition of Rep. Francis B. Walter, D., Pa., and Speaker Sam Rayburn, D., Tex.

Urges Republican Congress

Only the efforts of such Republicans as himself, Sen. Irving M. Ives, R., N. Y., and Attorney General Jacob Javits, the Republican candidate for the vacant New York Senatorial seat, he said, can successfully oppose the Southern Democrats in the Senate. Sen. Bush is running for re-election this year.

“We need men like Jack Javits in the Senate,” Sen. Bush said, “to help the Eisenhower Republican like Sen. Ives and myself who have been working for civil rights legislation, and removal of the harsh and discriminatory provisions of the McCarran-Walter Immigration Act. It is perhaps regrettable, but Mayor Wagner himself must know he could only be entrapped by the power of Eastland and the rest of the senior Southerners.”

In the question of Israel, Sen. Bush said the Administration’s guarantees have preserved peace and prevented aggression more effectively than have the promises made by the Democrats.

Daniel Rieiner, president of the National Republican Club, presented a distinguished service membership in the club to Sen. Bush. He announced that Mr. Javits will speak at the next “Pulse” dinner Oct. 10 and Secretary of Labor James P. Mitchell on Oct. 21.

“Owners and operators of tall buildings throughout the nation, Mr. Rieiner said, will be asked to devote their top-story windows to messages urging voters to register. The displays would be similar to those during holiday seasons, he said.
This is to advise that the May 7, 1956, edition of the New Haven Journal Courier, a New Haven, Conn., daily newspaper, contains an article concerning the Loyalty Day Parade held May 6, 1956, in West Haven, Conn., which was staged by the State Veterans of Foreign Wars. United States Senators, WILLIAM A. HURSTELL and PRESIDENT BUSH, and United States Congressman, ALBERT CRISTELLA, were among the principal speakers at this parade, and according to this article, Senator BUSH made reference to the recent New Haven Smith Act trial, which resulted in the conviction of some of the Conn. Communist Party leaders. BUSH urged the Veterans organizations in the State to support the people who have been persecuted by the enemies of the United States.

According to this article, Senator BUSH stated, "the people in the United States owe a heavy debt of gratitude to the patriotic men and women who serve the FBI as counter-agents against the Communist conspiracy. We have been aware that the Communists will stoop to the lowest kind of tactics as the campaign of vilification and harassment against Judge MEDINA in New York has demonstrated. Nevertheless, it was disconcerting and shocking to learn that Conn. people had been subjected to such despicable treatment." Senator BUSH, according to this article further stated, "it should be apparent that the Government cannot fight the Communist conspiracy unless it can obtain information from inside the conspiracy", and urged that the people, "make every effort to stop the evil menace."

cc: Director, FBI (100-413784) (REGISTERED MAIL) (Encs. 48)
    New Haven (100-15702).
Although the newspaper article did not so state, it would appear that Senator BUSH in his statements was making reference to leaflets and pamphlets distributed by the Conn. Volunteers for Civil Rights (CVCR), during the recently concluded New Haven Smith Act Trial, which leaflets and pamphlets were critical of the Government's witnesses and the use of informers by the Department of Justice.

Enclosed herewith are two copies each of the following twenty-four items distributed by the CVCR, which in some way make reference to the New Haven Smith Act Trial and the Government witnesses. These items are being submitted in two sets, one for the Bureau, and one for the Department of Justice:

1.) Leaflet "The Informer, Patriot or Scoundrel."
2.) Leaflet "Civil Rights Beacon", captioned "A Day In Court."
3.) Leaflet "Phony Polonkey or a Discussion in the Bridgeport General Electric Men's Room."
4.) Leaflet "Led Three Lives -- A TV Hoax."
5.) Leaflet "An Open Letter to Students."
6.) Leaflet "The Bottom of the Barrel."
7.) Leaflet "Career of Santa Claus Mosher."
8.) Leaflet "Thousand Pieces of Silver!"
9.) Leaflet "That Woman in Your Hair."
10.) Leaflet "Tony Pires = Patriot $"
11.) Leaflet "This Man is a Spy."
12.) Leaflet "You'd Do The Same!"
13.) Leaflet "Civil Rights Beacon" captioned "Developments in the Conn. Smith Act Case."
In view of the statements made by Senator BUSH, as referred to above, it would appear that the possibility exists that in future speeches, Senator BUSH might make direct reference to the tactics employed by the CVCR in the recent New Haven Smith Act Trial. Accordingly, the enclosed items are being furnished for the information of the Bureau and the Department.
MAN TO WATCH

Sen. Bush—Foe of Joint Chiefs System

A TALL and smiling banker from Connecticut, once acclaimed the hottest close-harmony man Yale had seen in twenty-five years, will have an important role in efforts to resolve the current defense controversy. He is Sen. Prescott Sheldon Bush, of the Senate Armed Services Committee.

A staunch Eisenhower Republican who entered the Senate in 1952, Sen. Bush is known on Capitol-Hill as a hard worker who pays close attention to his Senate business and has the confidence of the White House. Recently, he joined in the Congressional attack on the Joint Chiefs of Staff system and urged replacing the four-man group with a single military command.

The bulk of Sen. Bush's long experience has had to do with the world banking and finance, but he had an early introduction to matters military. In his junior year at Yale (where he was a member of Skull and Bones, as well as a Whiffenpoof and all-around athlete) he joined the National Guard and saw several weeks' service on the Mexican border. This was in 1916.

The next year he returned to Yale (he is now a trustee of the university), received his degree and then entered the American Expeditionary Force as a captain. He served in the 15th Field Artillery and took part in the Meuse-Argonne offensive. He joined the occupation forces in Germany after the Armistice and was assigned to 7th Army Corps Headquarters until 1919.

After the war he worked for Simmons Hardware Co. in St. Louis, Stedman Products Co. and United States Rubber Co. In 1926 he became a vice-president of the private banking firm of W.A. Harriman and Co. In New York. and, when merger created the present firm of Brown Brothers, Harriman and Co. in 1930, Sen. Bush entered it as a partner. He is currently on leave of absence. Upon entering the Senate, he resigned his many directorships.

In his adopted home town of Greenwich, Conn., he was born in Columbus, Ohio, sixty-two years ago. Sen. Bush was for seventeen years before his election to the Senate the moderator of the Representative Town Meeting. He failed by 1,000 votes in his first effort to win election to the Senate in 1950, but two years later took the seat of the late Sen. Brian McMahon in a race with the present Governor, Abraham A. Ribicoff. He was re-elected in 1956.

Sen. Bush married the former Dorothy Walker, of St. Louis, in 1921. They have five children.

DAVIDLYLE.
Office Memorandum  ·  UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO: G. A. Nease

FROM: F. K. Morgan

DATE: 4-17-58

SUBJECT: SPECIAL TOUR

MRS. PRESCOTT BUSH
(WIFE OF SENATOR PRESCOTT BUSH (R-CONN.))
AND TWO GRANDCHILDREN
APRIL 18, 1958 AT 10:00 A.M.

This morning, Mrs. Danahay in the office of Senator Prescott Bush (R-Conn.) telephonically contacted the Tour Control Room to arrange a special tour of the Bureau’s facilities for the captioned group. Mrs. Danahay advised that Mrs. Bush, the Senator’s wife, would be accompanied by her two grandchildren.

Arrangements have been made for Mrs. Bush and her grandchildren to come to the Director’s Reception Room, 5633, at 10:00 a.m. on Friday, April 18, 1958.

There was no request to meet the Director.

RECOMMENDATION:

It is recommended that a Special Agent conduct Mrs. Bush and her grandchildren on a special tour of the Bureau’s facilities.

cc - Mr. Holloman
cc - Mr. Jones

FKM:jp

REG-83  62-104470-2
EX-123  APR 18 1958
65 APR 23 1958
TO: Mr. Tolson
FROM: G. A. Nease
SUBJECT: SENATOR PRESCOTT BUSH (R. - CONNECTICUT)

In connection with the letter from Senator Bush to the Director dated July 28, 1958, in which Senator Bush attached a letter from a constituent making complaints -- (1) he waited in a queue line in the rain; (2) It appeared that Senator Bush's form letter gave him no preferred attention, I had DeLoach talk to Senator Bush about this matter on Monday, August 4, 1958.

The Senator was told that the Director regretted the fact that it was necessary for Senator Bush to call this matter to our attention; that we, of course, desired to give the best possible service to the Senator's friends and constituents. The Senator immediately stated that there was no need to express regrets regarding this matter. He indicated he was deeply grateful to the Director for the excellent service he had received in the past; that his files contained a considerable number of letters from constituents thanking him for arranging FBI tours. He stated that Mr. Opdenbrouw, the constituent who made the above-mentioned complaints, was a person completely unknown to him; that he considered the complaints of no significance. However, as a matter of practice, he felt he was compelled to attach Opdenbrouw's letter of complaint. The Senator indicated appreciation over the Director's letter and stated a copy of Mr. Hoover's letter had been sent to Opdenbrouw.

Senator Bush, in conclusion of the interview, remarked that "he felt the FBI had more important matters to handle than minor complaints from individuals whose vanity might have been injured." He was told, nevertheless, that the Director wanted him to know that we appreciated the Senator calling this matter to our attention and the fact that criticism, whether justified or not, was always analyzed most carefully by the FBI to ascertain whether we could improve our practices or not.

ACTION: For record purposes:
1 - Tour: Room
1 - Mr. Jones

CDD:sak (4)
Honorable Prescott Bush  
United States Senate  
Washington, D. C.

My dear Senator:

I have received your letter of July 28 enclosing the communication from Mr. Bruce E. Opdenbrouck of Bridgeport, Connecticut, and I deeply regret that he was inconvenienced during his visit to our headquarters.

On the day in question, it is realized that a number of people were waiting outside the Department of Justice Building to take a tour of the FBI when it began to rain. Fire regulations will not permit the blocking of the corridors of the building with a large number of people; therefore, only a portion of the group could be brought inside the building out of the rain. This is a real problem which we are aware of. Fortunately, it does not happen too frequently. We make every effort to accommodate visitors to the FBI as rapidly as possible, consistent with our facilities.

A very large percentage of out-of-town visitors do obtain cards or letters from the office of their Congressman before coming to our building. Quite frankly, our facilities are extremely limited, and we do not have the man power available to give all these individuals preferential treatment as much as we would like to. In connection with your question, I do think it would be an excellent idea for someone in your office to call our headquarters in unusual cases in which you have a particular interest. You can be assured that under such circumstances we will make special arrangements for a behind-the-scenes visit. Necessarily, we cannot handle a large number of such groups for the reasons I have mentioned heretofore.
Honorable Prescott Bush

On inclement days, when we have a large number of visitors, our tour groups are sometimes spaced closely in order to accommodate our visitors as rapidly as possible.

I very much hope that you will explain these circumstances to Mr. Opdenbrouw, and I also hope you will not hesitate to get in touch with my office directly to make arrangements for visitors whom you desire to receive very special consideration. Mr. Opdenbrouw's original letter is enclosed.

With every best wish,

Sincerely yours,

[Signature]

Enclosure
Dear Mr. Hoover:

Attached is a letter I have just received from Mr. Bruce E. Opdenbrouk, of Bridgeport, Connecticut, which is self-explanatory.

I was very disappointed to read this letter. Although I know that you must have many visitors and no doubt do not have the personnel to give each of them -- even those supplied with letters from their Congressional Representatives -- a personalized tour, it was disappointing to note that these people were forced to wait in the rain when they might have used inside corridors.

I feel that I should discontinue the practice of giving these letters if they are meaningless. Will you kindly advise me just what your situation is with regard to these conducted tours and whether you think it is a good practice to give such letters? I feel it is a mistake to give these letters to my visitors and have them feel by presenting them they will receive some extra courtesy, when this is not the case. Perhaps it would be better if I discontinued this practice and merely called the proper office and made special arrangements in unusual cases for small groups. What is your suggestion?

I realize this is a very minor matter as compared with your many responsibilities, but I feel it is very important to the visitors who may perhaps be here on a once-in-a-lifetime trip to Washington.

With kind regards, I am

Sincerely yours,

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

Enclosure
25 July 1958

Honorable Prescott Bush, Senator
Senate Office Bldg.
Washington, D. C.

Honorable Sir:

On a recent visit to Washington, D. C., Mrs. Opdenbrouw and I stopped at your office. Unfortunately you were busy on the floor. The courtesy of your office staff was extended to us. We visited the Senate and thru your office we had a letter of introduction to the F. B. I.

Let me say, I am a little man, but a worker for what I believe right. A member this year of the Barnum Festival Committee, an Auxiliary Policeman in Bridgeport. My wife an employee of the U. S. Post Office in Bridgeport and we both were greatly disappointed at the F. B. I. tour.

1st. It was a rainy day (the 23rd) with intermittent showers. Those persons waiting to go on the F. B. I. tour were left on the sidewalk to get wet, while an inside corridor could have been used to keep them dry.

2nd. Your letter of introduction meant nothing. We had to take our place in line with others who had letters also.

3rd. We did observe smaller groups (3 to 4 persons) getting inside rooms for a closer look and better explanation. How can that be arranged?

4th. The tour groups were so close together that each group heard 3 guides talking at the same time and it did not help in understanding the exhibits.

While we appreciated your efforts, we believe them wasted, when compared to a tour of City Post Office arranged for by Congressman Morano.

Respectfully,

Bruce E. Opdenbrouw
506 Maple St.
Bridgeport 8, Conn.

COPY: bak

[Handwritten notes: 6-10-44 90-4 9-3-58]
Honorable Prescott Bush  
United States Senate  
Washington 25, D.C.

My dear Senator:

You were most kind to address the Senate on May 11, 1959, regarding my administration of the FBI over the last thirty-five years. I can assure you that all of us are humbly grateful for your very commendatory statements.

Thirty-five years do, of course, represent a lengthy period of service; however, friendships with individuals like yourself and association with the loyal and devoted employees of the FBI have made this period of time a very pleasant one for me.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

May 12, 1959

[Stamp: REC-75 62-104-490 5]

[Postmark: MAY 18 1959]
SUBJECT: SENATOR PRESCOTT BUSH  
(R-CONNECTICUT)  
NATIONAL COUNCIL OF CHURCHES

called Monday, Feb. 22, 1960. She explained Sen. Bush on Saturday, Feb. 20, had made a press release regarding the fact that there were no subversives in the National Council of Churches and that the Air Force Manual reflecting possible infiltration by communists should be criticized by the Secretary of Defense. The Senator called the Air Force Manual "outrageous."

further explained Sen. Bush was getting a number of letters and telegrams of protest concerning his stand. She wanted to know if we could furnish any information which might in some manner substantiate the Senator's position.

I told that our files were, of course, confidential but that she might desire to check with either the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee or the House Committee on Un-American Activities.

ACTION:

For record purposes.

1 - Mr. Parsons  
1 - Mr. Belmont  
1 - Mr. Jones  

CDD/emb

(5)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 12-2-69 BY J.P. BIETUSM  
REC. 59  
EX 109  
10 FEB 26 1960
Memorandum

TO: MR. A. H. BELMONT
FROM: MR. J. A. SIZO

DATE: April 12, 1960

REQUEST FOR INFORMATION FROM OFFICE OF SENATOR PRESIDENT BUSH (R. of Connecticut)

I took a telephone call yesterday (4/11/60) from a man who identified himself as Mr. Finelli (phonetic) of the office of Senator Prescott Bush (R. of Connecticut).

Mr. Finelli advised that he desired to obtain information from the FBI concerning the general activities and communist connections, if any, of three organizations. He identified the organizations as: (1) National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP); (2) Industrial Areas Foundation—Saul Alinsky, Director; and (3) Progress Development Corporation, of Princeton, New Jersey.

Mr. Finelli indicated that, among other things, he wondered if any of these organizations had been cited by the Attorney General. He said he had checked a list of cited organizations dated 1954 and did not note these organizations as being listed. He said that, in addition, he desired any information which we could make available concerning the organizations.

ACTION:

I told Mr. Finelli that he could obtain an up-to-date list of organizations cited by the Attorney General from the Government Printing Office, but that I believed the list dated 1954 was up to date with the exception of one or two organizations which have since been dropped. I asked him if he had checked the records of the House Committee on Un-American Activities (HCUA) and the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee, as such Committees might have information available to him; that information from the FBI files was restricted in accordance with instructions of the Attorney General. Mr. Finelli said he had not yet checked the HCUA or Senate Internal Security Subcommittee records and that he would do so and that I should take no further action under the circumstances as to his request of the Bureau.
Memorandum to Mr. Belmont from Mr. Sizoo

Re: Request for Information from Office of Senator Prescott Bush (R. of Connecticut)

It is not clear why the Senator's office would make this kind of inquiry concerning the NAACP, in view of the fact it is so well known.

Bureau files do not show exactly what kind of organization the Industrial Areas Foundation is, although information concerning Saul Alinsky identifies him in 1946 as its Director and as author and technical consultant of the Back of the Yards Neighborhood Council. He is reported to have been associated with communists in the Chicago area. (BuFile 100-3731)

Newspaper articles in Bureau files concerning the Progress Development Corporation indicate it was involved in a legal dispute during the early part of this year with officials of Deerfield, Illinois, because the Progress Development Corporation was constructing an integrated housing development in Deerfield. (BuFile 62-101087-16-A)

The nature of the above information suggests that the Congressman's interest may revolve around the problem of integration, and no further action is contemplated.
Dear Mr. Hoover:

I should like to take this opportunity to express to you my appreciation for the gracious help and cooperation we receive from your Congressional Tour Section throughout the year.

We have a great many visitors from Connecticut, most of whom show a keen interest in visiting the Federal Bureau of Investigation. We can always count on the lady and gentlemen who handle these tours to take care of our visitors in a highly efficient and pleasant manner. This means a lot to me and creates a fine impression on my constituents.

With the Season's Greetings and best wishes to you and your capable staff, I am

Cordially yours,

Prescott Bush
U. S. S.

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

63 JAN 4 1961
April 11th, 1960.

Dear Edgar:

I am enclosing a letter which is partially self-explanatory. Some time ago I was astounded to read that Sen. Prescott Bush of Connecticut had attacked the writer of the Airforce Manual with regard to Subversion in the Clergy. I wrote to the Senator enclosing material clearly showing that the Communists had not overlooked the Clergy in their efforts to hoodwink the American public. I could not believe that a United States Senator in 1960 could have been so naive. (Am enclosing his letter as well).

I am writing to see if he has called on you for information.

With all good wishes, I am,

Sincerely,

Adolphe Menjou.
April 15, 1960

Mr. Adolphe Menjou
722 North Edsford Drive
Beverly Hills, California

Dear Adolphe:

I was glad to receive your letter of April 11 enclosing the correspondence with Senators Bush and Mundt.

I found your enclosures very interesting.

With regard to your inquiry, Senator Bush has not spoken to me personally about this matter but has written me just recently about getting together. I am unable to make satisfactory arrangements to do so at this time because of cut of town commitments. Inasmuch as the letters you enclosed are undoubtedly of value to you, I am returning them to your letter.

With kind regards,

Sincerely,

NOTE: Adolphe Menjou is on the Special Correspondent's List. The letters he enclosed concern his charges and a reply from Senator Bush relative to the National Council of Churches (NCC). Bush takes the position, as he has apparently done publicly, that the Air Force Manual contained unsubstantiated charges and was not checked for accuracy. In Senator Mundt's letter to Menjou he mentions that Menjou has described the complacency of Bush and further that Mundt suggested to Bush that he have a "heart-to-heart talk with J. Edgar Hoover about the whole business of communist activity and techniques in America." There is no indication that Senator Bush has spoken to the Director about the NCC or the Air Force Manual; however, a DeLoach to Mohr memo dated 2-24-60 reflects that Bush's secretary called the Bureau on 2-22-60 and explained that Bush had made a press release on 2-20-60 relative to the fact that there were no subversives in the NCC and

NOTE CONTINUED NEXT PAGE
NOTE CONTINUED: describing the Air Force Manual as "outrageous."

His secretary further explained that Bush was getting a number of letters and telegrams protesting his stand and she desired to obtain information from the Bureau which would, in some manner, substantiate the Senator's position. She was told our files were confidential and the Director noted, "Right. The Senator got himself into this position and will have to get himself out. H." In view of the recent controversy relative to the NCC and the Air Force Manual, it is deemed appropriate to make comments along these lines in this letter to Menjou.
December 12, 1960

Honorable Prescott Bush
United States Senate
Washington 25, D. C.

My dear Senator:

Your letter of December 7, 1960, regarding the tours we have been pleased to give your constituents this past year, has been received, and my associates join me in thanking you for your very generous comments. We are, of course, glad to have the opportunity of showing our facilities here at FBI Headquarters to the visitors from your state, and I hope you will not hesitate to call on us whenever we can be of service.

Your cheerful message of Holiday Greetings is deeply appreciated. May good health, happiness and the Spirit of the Season brighten your holidays and the year ahead.

Sincerely yours,

[Signature]

EDGAR HOOVER

Mailed -

Dec. 12 60 PM

Director's Office
1 - Tour Room - Enclosure

NOTE: Files contain no information concerning Senator Bush to preclude sending this letter. See Morrell to DeLoach memo dated 12-12-60 captioned "Letter of Appreciation: from Senator Prescott Bush Regarding Tours to his Constituents."
DATED: 12-12-60

TO: Mr. DeLoach
FROM: D. C. Morrell

SUBJECT: LETTER OF APPRECIATION FROM SENATOR PRESCOTT BUSH REGARDING TOURS TO HIS CONSTITUENTS.

By letter of 12-7-60, Senator Bush expressed his appreciation for the gracious help and cooperation he has received from the Bureau in connection with scheduling tours for his constituents. He stated that his office receives a great many visitors from Connecticut most of whom show a keen interest in visiting the FBI. He said that his office can always count on the Bureau representatives to take care of his constituents in a highly efficient and pleasant manner. He states that this means a lot to him and it creates a fine impression on these visitors. He also extended the Season's Greetings and best wishes.

Files indicate that we have had limited but cordial correspondence with Senator Bush, who was first elected to the United States Senate in 1952. He extended congratulations to the Director on his 35th Anniversary as Director and invited the Director to address the Yale Political Union in October or November, 1960, and to dine at the Bush home. This invitation was declined by letter 4-15-60.

RECOMMENDATION:

For information purposes.

1 - Tour Room
Enclosure
WASHINGTON—SEN. PRESCOTT BUSH, R-CONN., SAID TODAY IT WOULDN'T SURPRISE HIM IF CUBAN PREMIER FIDEL CASTRO IS OVERTHROWN WITHIN SIX MONTHS.

BUSH SAID THE CUBAN SITUATION "HAS DETERIORATED AS FAR AS CASTRO IS CONCERNED."

"I SHOULDN'T BE AT ALL SURPRISED WITHIN THE NEXT SIX MONTHS THAT A COUNTER-REVOLUTION IN CUBA FOR THE OVERTHROW OF CASTRO WOULD BE SUCCESSFUL," HE SAID.

4/13--N714PES
Honorable Prescott Bush  
United States Senate  
Washington 25, D. C.

My dear Senator:

Your letter of September 1, 1961, with enclosure, to Mr. Kemper, relative to the inquiry by your constituents, Mr. and Mrs. F. J. Shea of West Hartford, Connecticut, concerning a rumor that FBI Agents have been instructed to cease investigating communists, has been brought to my attention.

In response to your request, you may wish to advise Mr. and Mrs. Shea that there is no truth whatsoever in the statement they have quoted in their communication to you. By Presidential Directive of September 6, 1939, the FBI was named as the civilian intelligence agency primarily responsible for protecting the Nation's internal security. This Bureau will continue to meet, as it has in the past, its responsibilities in this regard.

I want to thank you for your interest in this matter.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

NOTE: Bufiles contain no information of a derogatory nature identifiable with Mr. and Mrs. F. J. Shea. Bufiles reflect prior limited correspondence with Senator Bush, Republican, from Connecticut. The Senator's office called SA Kemper on 9-1-61 concerning this matter, at which time it was suggested JCF: lc that the constituents letter be forwarded to us for an appropriate answer.
September 1, 1961

Dear Mr. Kemper:

Enclosed is a self-explanatory letter from Mr. and Mrs. F. J. Shea of West Hartford, Connecticut concerning a rumor that F.B.I. agents have been instructed to cease investigating communists.

I shall appreciate a report concerning this matter which I, in turn, may send to Mr. and Mrs. Shea.

Thank you for your cooperation.

Sincerely yours,

Prescott Bush
U. S. S.

Mr. Edward C. Kemper
Special Agent, Room 5640
Federal Bureau of Investigation
9th & Pennsylvania Avenue
Washington 25, D.C.
168 Griswold Drive
West Hartford, Conn.
August 30, 1961

Mr. Prescott A. Bush
J. C. Senate Office Bldg.,
Washington, D.C.

Dear Senator Bush:

You answered our inquiry of June 22, 1961 re
S. Res. 136, by writing on June 20th that the resolution is before
the Senate Foreign Relations Committee with no action scheduled
on it as yet. . . .

Realizing that Congress is trying to clear up
legislative bills before adjournment, and since two months have
elapsed, the thought occurred to us that possibly some eager
administration official will try to get S. Res. 136 pushed thru
by even adding this in rider form to another possible proposed
bill, in a bold attempt to bypass the Connally Amendment.

Frankly, we are wondering when Republicans
in Congress will stop favoring Kennedy and his "crew-cut" professors
instead of standing up for what policies will keep Americans
protected against Communist infiltration in "high places," and
stop using taxpayers' money as the cure-all for all problems.
After noting that "All F.B.I. agents have been ordered to cease
their investigations of Communists," and that "Laughlin Currie,
chose to stay out of this country rather than face inquiries on
Communist Party associations, is in the front ranks of planners
in Colombia whose task it will be to spend American money allocated
under the newborn Alliance of Progress,..." we respectfully ask you
to check on S. Res. 136 and help protect Americans against schemers
trying to take the Connally Amendment safeguard from our people
and further PLEASE be kind enough to let us know by whose authority
agents of the F.B.I. have "been ordered to cease their investigations
of Communists."

Sincerely,

[signature]

(And Mrs. T.J. Shea)

[CC to Rep. Horace Seely-Brown, Jr.]
Memorandum

TO: Mr. DeLoach
FROM: M. A. Jones
SUBJECT: MRS. PRESCOTT BUSH AND TWO GRANDCHILDREN TOUR OF BUREAU

On this date, captioned individual, wife of the Republican Senator from Connecticut, was afforded a special tour of the Bureau by SA Carl J. Hall of the Crime Records Division. She was accompanied by her grandchildren:

were afforded used silhouette targets and expended cartridge cases from the firearms range. They appeared to have enjoyed the tour very much, and Mrs. Bush expressed appreciation for the courtesies shown them.

RECOMMENDATION:

None. For information.

1 - Miss Holmes
1 - Tour Room

CJH:jol (4)
5 6 AUG 7 1962

EX-13 62-184490-11
REG-16 2 AUG 1962

CORRESPONDENCE
August 9, 1962

Mrs. Prescott Bush
3415 Volta Place
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mrs. Bush:

Your recent note to Special Agent Carl J. Hall has been brought to my attention.

It was considerate of you to write him relative to the recent tour you and your two grandsons made of FBI Headquarters, and I am glad to learn that all of you enjoyed viewing our facilities. Your kind remarks are very much appreciated by Mr. Hall and by me.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

NOTE: Mrs. Bush, wife of Senator Prescott Bush (Republican - Connecticut), along with their two grandchildren was afforded a special tour of the Bureau by SA Carl J. Hall of the Crime Records Division. We enjoy friendly relations with Senator Bush.
My dear Mr Hall-

Just a line to express my sincere thanks for the wonderful tour you gave our two grandsons last week.

Their mothers both write that each day come forth with new facts about the F.B.I.

You were so considerate of them, explaining so that they could understand, that I am sure you must have boys of your own.

My heartfelt thanks to you for making their visit a memorable one.

Sincerely yours,

Dowly W. Bush

(Mrs Prescott)
you with new facts about the F.B.I.

You were so amazed at new, exciting so that they could understand, but I am sure you must have been of your own.

My heartfelt thanks to you for making

My dear Mr. Hall - Just a line to express my sincere thanks for the wonderful tour you gave our two grandsons last week. Their mothers both wrote me each day - come.
May I set a memorable one -

Sincerely yours,

Lively W. Bush

(Mrs. Prescott)
October 12, 1972

Honorable George Bush
United States Representative
to the United Nations
799 United Nations Plaza
New York, New York 10017

Dear George:

My associates and I were extremely sorry to learn of the passing of your father and want to extend to your family and you our deepest sympathy.

His outstanding abilities and lifetime of dedicated service to others will remain a source of inspiration to all who knew him. The love, wisdom and understanding he devoted to his family, friends and country will be lasting monuments to his life.

We want you to know our thoughts are with you and, if there is anything at all we can do, please let us know.

Sincerely,

[Signature]

NOTE: Mr. Bush is on the Special Correspondents List and known to Mr. Gray on a first-name basis.

6 OCT 24 1972
NEW YORK--Prescott Bush, former Republican senator from Connecticut and Sunday in memorial hospital, he was 77.

Bush served in the Senate from 1952 to 1962 and was a confidant and golfing partner of President Dwight D. Eisenhower, a tall, rangy, athletic man. Bush was an excellent golfer. He was national senior golf champion in 1951.

In a statement issued by the White House after Bush died, President Nixon said:

"...I have lost a valued personal friend and the nation has lost a citizen of exceptional honor and integrity. His years of distinguished service in the Senate were marked by high principle, consistently sound judgment and a deep devotion to his country. Bush was a resident of both Greenwich, Conn., and Nobe Sound, Fla., and was a native of Columbus, Ohio.

NEW YORK (UPI)--Prescott S. Bush, from Connecticut and Sunday in memorial hospital, he was 77.

Bush served in the Senate from 1952 to 1962 and was a confidant and golfing partner of President Dwight D. Eisenhower, a tall, rangy, athletic man. Bush was an excellent golfer. He was national senior golf champion in 1951.

In a statement issued by the White House after Bush died, President Nixon said:

"...I have lost a valued personal friend and the nation has lost a citizen of exceptional honor and integrity. His years of distinguished service in the Senate were marked by high principle, consistently sound judgment and a deep devotion to his country. Bush was a resident of both Greenwich, Conn., and Nobe Sound, Fla., and was a native of Columbus, Ohio.

Bush played varsity baseball at Yale and graduated in 1916. He saw action in World War I as an Army artillery captain.

Returning to civilian life, he started out as a warehouse clerk in a St. Louis hardware firm. Later he became a partner in the prestigious Wall Street investment banking firm of Brown Brothers Harriman and Co.

In the Senate, Bush gained a reputation as an authority on the national economy and government finance and for his practical conservative politics.

In addition to former Dorothy Walker, Bush is survived by his widow, the

and

Prescott, Jr., and

of Greenwich, and 12 grandchildren.

Funeral arrangements were being announced.
Ex-Sen. Prescott Bush Dies; Government Finance Expert

Prescott S. Bush, 77, a Republican senator from Connecticut, died yesterday in Memorial Hospital for Cancer and Allied Diseases in New York City. He lived in Greenwich, Conn., and Hobe Sound, Fla.

His son, George, is the U.S. ambassador to the United Nations.

During his years in the Senate, Mr. Bush was recognized as an authority on government finance and was an advocate of fiscal responsibility in government. As a member of the Senate Committee on Banking and Currency, he worked for national slum clearance and urban renewal legislation.

He also was a member of the Senate committees on Public Works and Armed Services and the Joint Economic Committee.

He drafted the Bush Hurricane Survey Act, and with former House Speaker John W. McCormack, wrote the Bush-McCormack Act for construction of flood protection works.

Mr. Bush also helped draft the Federal Aid Highway Act of 1938 that authorized construction of interstate and defense highways.

From 1947 to 1950 he was chairman of the Connecticut Republican Finance Committee and in 1952 was a delegate-at-large to the Republican National Convention. He was chairman of the convention's platform committee in 1956.

He was defeated by 1,102 votes in 1950 when he ran against William Benton, a Democrat. In that campaign he related to Benton and Democratic Gov. Chester Bowles as left-wingers and said the issues were "confusion, cosmetics, communism and Korea."

In 1952 he was chosen to oppose them Rep. Abraham Ribicoff for the unexpired portion of the term of Sen. Brian McMahon who died in office. Mr. Bush won by more than 30,000 votes.

Closely identifying himself with the Eisenhower administration, Mr. Bush was reelected in 1958, defeating the late Sen. Thomas J. Dodd with a plurality of almost 125,000 votes, the highest total recorded up to that time by a Connecticut candidate for the Senate.

Mr. Bush did not seek another term, partly because of health reasons.

He was born in Columbus, Ohio, at Yale University, where he graduated in 1917. Mr. Bush was on the varsity baseball team for three years and was a second baseman Whiffenpoof. He was in combat in Europe as a field artillery captain from 1917 to 1919, participating in the Meuse-Argonne offensive.

After World War I he went to St. Louis, starting as a warehouse clerk for a hardware firm.

He began working for what is now the Wall Street investment firm of Brown, Brothers Harriman & Co. in 1926 and was named a partner in 1931. Mr. Bush resigned as a director of several corporations, including Columbia Broadcasting System and Prudential Insurance, when he first was elected to the Senate. He was national campaign chairman of the U.S.O. in 1943 and later of the National War Fund.

A former president of the U.S. Golf Association, he scored a record 65 for 18 holes in the 1951 U.S. Senior's Tournament. While in the Senate he frequently played golf with President Eisenhower.

Registering in 1965 he was moderator of the Greenwich town meeting for 17 years.

Mr. Bush had been a Trustee of Yale and the Episcopal Church Foundation. He was a member of the Alfalfa Club here.

Besides his son George, he leaves his wife, the former Dorothy Walker; a daughter, Mrs. Alexander Ellis of Boston; three other sons, Prescott Jr. and Jonathan, of New York and William, who lives in Greenwich, and 16 grandchildren.

The Washington Post
The Washington Times-Herald
The Washington Daily News
The Evening Star (Washington)
The Sunday Star (Washington)
Daily News (New York)
Sunday News (New York)
New York Post
The New York Times
The Daily World
The New Leader
The Wall Street Journal
The National Observer
People's World

Date: OCT 9 1972

DUPE
April 15, 1960

Honorable Proctor Bush
United States Senate
Washington 25, D. C.

My dear Senator:

It was indeed kind of you to write on April 12, 1960, in connection with an invitation for me to address the Yale Political Union, Yale University, New Haven, Connecticut.

I would, of course, consider it an honor to appear before this group. Unfortunately, after checking my schedule I find that prior commitments of long standing will prevent my acceptance. I have written replying to his letter to me dated April 5th and informing him of my inability to accept. A copy of the letter to Mr. Lemon is enclosed.

I appreciate very much your kindness in suggesting that we have dinner together. It would be most pleasant to have the opportunity of being with Mrs. Bush and you. Unfortunately, I have a number of official commitments out of the city during the next several weeks and am not in a position now to indicate any particular time for such a meeting. I shall certainly keep it in mind and I am grateful to you for your kind invitation.

With all best wishes,

Sincerely,

[Signature]

cc: Mr. DeLoach (rewrite your letter 4/14/60)

NOTE: It is believed that Senator Bush desires to discuss matters pertaining to communism. It is known Sen. Karl Mundt recently advised Sen. Bush that he might desire to sit down and discuss communism with Mr. Hoover.

ODDCT: LCB
April 12, 1960

Yale University
New Haven, Conn.

Personal

Dear Mr. Hoover:

[Name and position information removed for privacy]

I feel sure that an address at Yale would receive wide
publicity, and that you would get a warm reception in
New Haven. If there are any questions about the Yale Political
Union, or anything about this invitation you might wish to
discuss with me, I would be delighted to hear from you.

This reminds me to say that for a long time I,
myself, have cherished the hope of a good talk with you.

With admiration and respect, I am

Prescott Bush
U. S. S.

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover, Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D.C.
April 15, 1960

Honorable Prescott Bush
United States Senate
Washington 25, D. C.

My dear Senator:

In connection with the request of [Redacted] of your office, I would like to advise that an inquiry has been made at the New Haven, Connecticut, Division of this Bureau, and there is no reference to a request received from [Redacted] with respect to a speaking engagement.

In the event a request is received from [Redacted], it will, naturally, be considered in line with work responsibilities at the time.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

MAILED 27.
APR 15 1960
COMM:FBI

1 - New Haven (80-1)
1 - Mr. Jones (sent direct)

NOTE: A note was received from Sen. Bush 3/31/60 enclosing copy of letter from [Redacted] who alleges he was told "to save money Senators had directed that FBI men are not to give lectures." He asked if this was a true statement of policy. A check with the NH Div. reflected that office had no identifiable info. on [Redacted] and no record concerning a speech invitation from him in files. Altho this fact was mentioned to [Redacted] Secy to Sen. Bush, who originally requested to be advised verbally as to the findings in this matter, she called back 4/14/60 and requested a letter to Sen. Bush, which could be forwarded to their constituent.
TO: DIRECTOR, FBI
FROM: SAC, NEW HAVEN (80-1)

SENATOR PRESCOTT BUSH:
INQUIRY RE ALLEGED SPEECH INVITATION
BY
RESEARCH (CRIME RECORDS)

ReBuAirtel 4/1/60 under above caption.

New Haven Office has no identifiable information on and no record concerning any speech invitation from him located in our files.

Boy Scouts of America

3 - Bureau
1 - New Haven
EJM:ML

14 APR 5 1960

Approved: Special Agent in Charge
To: SAC, New Haven

From: Director, FBI

**SENATOR PROSCOTT BUSH**
**INQUIRY RE ALLEGED SPEECH INVITATION**
**BY** [REDACTED] **RESEARCH (CRIME RECORDS)**

Attached is a copy of a letter from [REDACTED] to Senator Bush, which is self-explanatory. The Bureau has no identifiable information on [REDACTED] and no record concerning any speech invitation from him can be located in files. Saulton by April 6, 1960, pertinent information in your files concerning [REDACTED] and any data relating to a speech invitation from him.

Enclosure

Follow-up tickler made for 4-6-60.

NOTE: See Jones to DeLoach Memorandum dated 4-1-60, captioned as above, DWB: alc.
United States Senate

Washington, D. C., March 30, 1950

Respectfully referred to

Mr. Cartha D. DeLoach
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Room 5330
9th and Pennsylvania Avenues
Washington, D. C.

Boys Scouts of America

Dear Mr. DeLoach:

In accordance with our telephone conversation I am sending you a copy of letter just received from

It will be appreciated if you will forward me a letter which I may use in replying to this gentleman.

Thanking you for your cooperation I am

Sincerely yours,

[Signature]

[Address]

[Postmark: 12 APR 4 1950]
Senator Prescott Bush  
Senate Building  
Washington, D.C.

Dear Senator:

Recently I tried to get an F.B.I. man to speak to my Cub Scout Pack about his work. I was told that to save money, Senators have directed that F.B.I. men are not to give lectures. Can this be true? Surely it is not a sensible way to save money! Children today receive such false impressions from television, comics, etc. that I believe they need to have a realistic picture of the F.B.I. and other law enforcement agencies if they are not to get into trouble later (which will cost a great deal of money, if, indeed, we must think of money where the welfare of our children is concerned!) Recently, I had a State Trooper speak to the Cubs and one boy said he didn't think it was "fair" for two or more policemen to go after one criminal. To him law enforcement was just a game! Such impressions must be corrected. Please investigate whether I have been correctly informed and see if you cannot influence the rescinding of this foolish order, if, indeed, it has been given.

Thank you.

Very truly yours,
TO: Mr. DeLoach
FROM: M. A. Jones
DATE: April 1, 1960
SUBJECT: SENATOR PRESCOTT BUSH INQUIRY RE ALLEGED SPEECH INVITATION

With respect to the note you received on March 31, 1960, from Senator Bush, enclosing a copy of a letter to him from [redacted], we can locate no information in Bufiles or in speech records to verify [redacted] claim that he tried to get "an F.B.I. man" to speak before his Cub Scout Pack. [redacted] alleges he was told that "to save money, Senators have directed that F.B.I. men are not to give lectures," and asks, "Can this be true?" Senator Bush requested information from you for his use in answering [redacted].

A check of Bufiles on [redacted] revealed nothing identifiable with him. Attached is an Airtel to New Haven, requesting that office to furnish us any information it might have concerning [redacted] pertinent to the matter.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

1. That you contact Senator Bush, explaining to him that we have no record in the Bureau indicating an invitation was submitted by [redacted] for an FBI Agent to speak, but that a check is being made with our New Haven Field Office to ascertain if [redacted] has been in contact with that office.

2. That the attached Airtel to New Haven be sent.

Enclosure sent 4-1-60

15 APR 12 1960

DWB:alc 62 APR 20 1960

REC 20 94-1-208-8249

NOTED