
Summary Information

Call number: MC086
Repository: Princeton University. Library. Dept. of Rare Books and Special Collections
Seeley G. Mudd Manuscript Library.
Public Policy Papers.
65 Olden Street Princeton, New Jersey 08540 USA
Size: 2.10 linear feet
5 archival boxes), 1 oversize folder
Language(s) of Material: English
Location: This collection is stored onsite at the Mudd Manuscript Library.
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William Wirt Lockwood was considered a leading authority in the field of Far Eastern affairs. He was born in Shanghai on February 24, 1906, where his father served as General Secretary of the Young Men's Christian Association. He graduated Phi Beta Kappa from DePauw University in 1927, received his doctorate from Harvard and went on to teach at Bowdoin College from 1929 to 1930. In the late 1930s, he was a lecturer in economics at the University of Michigan's summer sessions.

From 1935 until 1940, Lockwood was the Research Secretary of the American Council of the Institute of Pacific Relations, and between 1941 and 1943 he served as Executive Secretary. The Institute of Pacific Relations (IPR) was founded in Honolulu in 1925 at a conference of religious leaders, scholars and businessmen from various countries of the Pacific area. The organization grew out of the need for greater knowledge and candid discussion of the problems of Asia and East-West relations. The IPR consisted of national councils in ten countries, with each council being autonomous and responsible for its own work. Together the councils cooperated in programs of research, publication and conferences. The IPR's research program received generous support from the Rockefeller Foundation and the Carnegie Corporation, enabling the institute to disseminate information about Asia in the United States and in other countries.

Lockwood was involved in a number of government investigations during his tenure with the IPR. From 1937 until 1943 he served on the editorial board of Amerasia, a foreign relations magazine that grew out of the initial IPR conference. Although not an official IPR publication, Amerasia shared office space with the IPR, and many of its editors and contributors were IPR members. In 1945, six people, including Philip Jaffe, Amerasia's editor at the time, were arrested on charges of theft of government documents. Lockwood was questioned about his role at Amerasia, although he had resigned from the board when the magazine changed its focus from foreign relations to what Lockwood called a "different" slant. In 1951, Senator Joseph McCarthy resurrected the case when Senator Pat McCarran seized IPR files stored in a barn in Massachusetts. Included in the files was a letter Lockwood wrote in 1942, while Executive Secretary of the IPR. In the letter, Lockwood stated that Alger Hiss, an IPR board member, recommended Adlai Stevenson as a delegate to the IPR's Mont Tremblant Conference. McCarthy claimed that this letter implicated Stevenson with Hiss. In March of 1952, William Lockwood testified before McCarran's Senate Judiciary Subcommittee on Internal Security in defense of the IPR.

As a result of the Senate charges that the IPR was a Communist front organization attempting to influence government policy, tax commissioner T. Coleman Andrews revoked the IPR's tax-exempt status in 1955. The IPR took the case to court in 1959, claiming that the security of all educational, religious and charitable organizations needed to be maintained, and in 1960 the court ruled in its favor and reinstated the tax-exempt status. Throughout the investigations, the IPR maintained that its purpose was to serve as an educational organization, engaged in scholarship and publishing in regard to the Far East, and in no way was it attempting to influence government policy. Although the IPR admitted that certain members of the organization may have been Communists, the organization itself did not condone Communism. Although vindicated in the tax case, the IPR was scarred by McCarthy's and McCarran's relentless accusations and investigations. As a result, its membership dwindled and its contributors and sponsors fled.

From 1943 until 1945, Lockwood served as an officer with the U.S. Army. He was in charge of research and analysis for the Office of Strategic Services unit attached to General Claire L. Chennault's 14th Air Force in Kunming, China, and eventually achieved the rank of major. After World
War II, Lockwood spent a year in Washington with the State Department as the assistant chief of the Division of Japanese and Korean Economic Affairs. In 1946 he came to Princeton as the assistant director of the Woodrow Wilson School of Public and International Affairs. Promoted to Associate Professor in 1949 and full Professor in 1955, Lockwood focused on the political and economic development of Asia. Lockwood's courses included "Modern Asia: Political and Social Change" and a graduate seminar on "Political Development and U.S. Foreign Aid in Asia." He retired in 1971 after 25 years as a member of the Princeton faculty.

William Lockwood was a frequent contributor to scholarly journals, and author of a number of studies and reports on economic and political developments in the Far East. For ten years he was the Director of the Japan Society, and was also the Director of the Association for Asian Studies, serving as President during 1963-64. In the 1960s he served briefly as Chairman of the Editorial Board of the Princeton University Press and was Vice-President of Princeton-in-Asia, Inc. In 1953 he toured Asia as a consultant for the Ford Foundation and again in 1956-57 and 1962 on Ford and Fulbright research appointments. Named a McCosh Faculty Fellow in 1965, he returned to Japan once more to continue his studies of Asian politics and economic development. At the time of his death in December, 1978, he was at work on a book about the development of democracy in Asia.

Description

The bulk of the William W. Lockwood Papers relate to the American Institute of Pacific Relations (IPR). These papers specifically document the IPR and Lockwood's activities within the IPR during the McCarthy era, and include minutes, correspondence, conference reports and IPR research projects and publications. A significant amount of the IPR papers concern the investigation of the IPR by Senator Joseph McCarthy and Senator Pat McCarran and the subsequent 1952 Senate Judiciary Subcommittee hearings on the alleged Communist activities of the organization and some of its members. The collection also documents Lockwood's interests and involvements in U.S.-Far East relations, as well as his research and study of U.S.-Japanese trade and the Japanese textile industry. Also included are a small number of personal items, dealing primarily with his service in World War II and his involvement in the Amerasia case, as well as Lockwood's FBI file.

Arrangement

The William W. Lockwood Papers are divided into three series. The series are arranged alphabetically by form, then chronologically except for correspondence, which is arranged alphabetically by correspondent.

Series 1, Institute of Pacific Relations Records, 1938-1961
Series 2, U.S.-Far East Subject Files, 1919-1977
Series 3, Personal Files, 1942-1977
Series 4, Oversize, dates not examined

Access and Use
Access

Collection is open for research use.

Restrictions on Use and Copyright Information

Single photocopies may be made for research purposes. For quotations that are fair use as defined under U. S. Copyright Law, no permission to cite or publish is required. For those few instances beyond fair use, researchers are responsible for determining who may hold the copyright and obtaining approval from them. Researchers do not need anything further from the Mudd Library to move forward with their use.

Acquisition and Appraisal

Provenance and Acquisition

This collection was donated by William W. Lockwood in 1977.

Related Materials

Related Archival Material

The files of the Institute of Pacific Relations are located at Columbia University's Rare Book and Manuscript Library.

Processing and Other Information

Preferred Citation

Identification of specific item; Date (if known); William W. Lockwood Papers, Box and Folder Number; Public Policy Papers, Department of Rare Books and Special Collections, Princeton University Library.

Processing Information

This collection was processed by Christine A. Lutz in 1999 with support from the National Historical Publications and Records Commission. Finding aid written by Christine A. Lutz in 1999.

Encoding


Descriptive Rules Used

Finding aid content adheres to that prescribed by Describing Archives: A Content Standard.
· Jessup, Philip C. (Philip Caryl), 1897- -- Trials, litigation, etc.
· Lattimore, Owen, 1900- -- Trials, litigation, etc.
· McCarran, Pat, 1876-1954 -- Adversaries.
· McCarthy, Joseph, 1908-1957 -- Adversaries.
· Institute of Pacific Relations. American Council.
· Princeton University -- Faculty -- 20th century.
· Anti-Communist movements -- United States -- History -- 20th century.
· Subversive activities -- United States -- 20th century.
· Textile industry -- Japan -- 20th century.
· China -- Economic conditions -- 20th century.
· China -- Foreign public opinion, American.
· China -- Foreign relations -- United States -- 20th century.
· Japan -- Economic conditions -- 1918-1945.
· Japan -- Economic policy -- 1945-
· Japan -- Foreign public opinion, American.
· Japan -- Foreign relations -- United States -- 20th century.
· United States -- Foreign relations -- China -- 20th century.
· United States -- Foreign relations -- Japan -- 20th century.
· Articles.
· Correspondence.
· Minutes.
· Reports.
· American history/20th century
· American politics and government
· Cold War
· Diplomacy
· World War II
Series 1, Institute of Pacific Relations Records, 1938-1961

Arrangement: No arrangement action taken or arrangement information not recorded at the time of processing.

Description: Series 1, Institute of Pacific Relations Records, 1938-1961, consists of minutes, meeting and financial records, and papers documenting the general purpose and workings of the American IPR (formerly the American Council of the IPR). These papers reflect the evolution of the IPR, including its near-merger with other like-minded organizations in 1947, its output of publications such as the Far Eastern Survey and its involvement in regional, national and international conferences. Lockwood's involvement in the IPR, first as Executive Secretary and later as member of the Board of Trustees, is documented, along with his work to maintain interest in the IPR and its materials among members and to build contacts for the IPR in the New York and Washington, D.C. areas. In 1943 Lockwood took a leave of absence as the IPR's Executive Secretary to direct a series of studies for the US Department of State Office of Foreign Relief and Rehabilitation Operation. The resulting publication, Studies of Relief and Rehabilitation in China, is included here.

This series also contains correspondence that documents the concerns of IPR members, including William Lockwood, when the IPR was accused of being a Communist front organization. It was a widely held though apparently erroneous assumption that the IPR was on the Attorney General's list of subversive organizations. By 1948, then Executive Secretary Clayton Lane was making it clear in letters to members that the IPR was in danger of losing funding from businesses and banks because of its reputation. In 1947 IPR member Alfred Kohlberg had begun a campaign against the IPR, accusing the organization of bias in regards to the Far East, particularly China. Of particular interest is the correspondence among members surrounding the April 22, 1947 meeting in which Kohlberg asked for proxies to authorize himself to appoint a committee to investigate his charges. (He was subsequently turned down, and resigned as a member of the IPR). Also of interest is Kohlberg's letter of April 30, 1948 in which he alleged that certain IPR members had a "high opinion of Chinese Communists". He also took issue with the formation of the Far Eastern Association, founded by members of the IPR, which was devoted to culture and history rather than current affairs. In 1947, a Federal Grand Jury had indicted several members of the IPR, and a House Committee on Un-American Activities investigation of the IPR was feared. In light of this situation, Kohlberg, in his letter, insinuated that the Far Eastern Association had been founded as a "back-up" organization with a clean record in preparation for the possible fall of the IPR.

Information concerning the investigation of the IPR by the Senate Judiciary Subcommittee on Internal Security and the House Committee on Un-American Activities can be found in Series 1 in correspondence as well as in testimony and published newspaper and magazine reports of the time. Although there are no documents pertaining directly to the 1942 letter authored by Lockwood that was among the papers seized by McCarran, there is correspondence devoted to the surrounding figures and issues in the Amerasia case. There is correspondence and other material regarding Owen Lattimore and Philip Jessup, who essentially served as links to McCarthy's and McCarran's investigations of the IPR. The principal charge against the IPR was that Jessup, as a trustee of the IPR, accepted money from a fund controlled
by Frederick Field (an alleged Communist and member of the IPR Executive Committee), in return for which he committed the Far Eastern Survey to the Communist line. McCarthy attempted to link Lattimore, one-time head of the IPR's Research Advisory Committee and former member of Amerasia's editorial board, with the theft of government documents. This series also documents the IPR's tax exemption case. Of particular interest with regard to this case is the report on the trial, the verdict, and the letters, mainly from the IPR's then Secretary General William Holland, advising IPR members on testimony. The correspondence consists primarily of letters of encouragement and testimonials from IPR supporters, although there is a small portion of correspondence between Lockwood and David Rowe, who testified against him during the hearings, and Harold Erdman, who attacked him in the press. Both men were affiliated with Princeton. The correspondence also contains letters between IPR members, discussing the situation and refuting charges, as well as letters from Lockwood and others to editors of prominent newspapers and magazines. Of particular interest is a letter from the IPR's legal counsel to Senator McCarran (Box 3, Folder 4), demanding the return of illegally seized documents to the IPR and also recommending that the Senator contact William Lockwood for testimony. Two signed letters from McCarran to Lockwood, one acknowledging Lockwood's request for copies of the hearings and one in which McCarran presents Lockwood with a subpoena for testimony are included here. Also contained in the correspondence are copies of letters to Senator McCarran from Lockwood and others. Statements and testimony of prominent IPR members, including William Lockwood, are also contained in this series.

Annual Meetings of Members, 1946-1957

Asian Affairs, 1946-1956

Board of Trustees, 1946-1947

Board of Trustees, 1947-1949

Board of Trustees, 1950-1951

Board of Trustees, 1952-1961

Budget, 1946-1949

Budget, 1950-1961

By-Laws, 1943-1946

Conferences, 1942-1948

Conferences, 1949-1950

Conferences, 1952

Correspondence, A-C, 1940-1960

Correspondence, Edward Carter, 1940-1947

Correspondence, Edward Carter, 1947-1954

Correspondence, D-E, 1947-1960
Correspondence, F-G, 1947-1952
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Correspondence, William Holland, 1946-1952
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Correspondence, William Holland, 1953-1957
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Correspondence, William Holland, 1958-1961
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Correspondence, I-K, 1947-1960
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Correspondence, M, 1945-1957
Box: 1 Folder: 25
Correspondence, P,R,S, 1946-1960
Box: 1 Folder: 26
Correspondence, T, W, 1947-1960
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Correspondence, Unidentified, 1947-1954
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Executive and Finance Committees, 1946-1947
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IPR Bulletin, 1946-1949
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News of the IPR/Annual Reports, 1947-1949
Box: 2 Folder: 4
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News of the IPR/Annual Reports, 1952-1953
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News of the IPR/Annual Reports, 1954-1956
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News of the IPR/Annual Reports, 1956-1958
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| Studies of Relief and Rehabilitation Needs in China, 1943 | Box: 2 Folder: 24 |
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| Studies of Relief and Rehabilitation Needs in China, 1943 | Box: 2 Folder: 31 |
| Tax Exemption Case, 1957-1959  | Box: 2 Folder: 32 |
| Tax Exemption Case, 1959-1960  | Box: 2 Folder: 33 |
| Tax Exemption Case, 1960-1961  | Box: 2 Folder: 34 |
| U.S. Senate Investigation, Commentary on McCarran Report, 1953 | Box: 3 Folder: 1 |
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| U.S. Senate Investigation, Correspondence, B-C, 1951, 1955 | Box: 3 Folder: 3 |
| U.S. Senate Investigation, Correspondence, D, 1950-1954 | Box: 3 Folder: 4 |
| U.S. Senate Investigation, Correspondence, E, 1953-1954 | Box: 3 Folder: 5 |
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| U.S. Senate Investigation, Correspondence, L, 1950-1954 | Box: 3 Folder: 8 |
| U.S. Senate Investigation, Correspondence, M, 1951-1952 | Box: 3 Folder: 9 |
| U.S. Senate Investigation, Correspondence, N, P, R, S,V, 1951-1954 | Box: 3 Folder: 10 |
| U.S. Senate Investigation, Correspondence, W, Y, 1952 | Box: 3 Folder: 11 |
| U.S. Senate Investigation, News Items, 1950 | Box: 3 Folder: 12 |
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<td>U.S. Senate Investigation, Press Releases, 1950</td>
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<td>U.S. Senate Investigation, Reports, 1950-1952</td>
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<td>U.S. Senate Investigation, Testimony, Edward Carter, 1951-1952</td>
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<td>U.S. Senate Investigation, Testimony, John K. Fairbank, 1951-1952</td>
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<td>U.S. Senate Investigation, Testimony, Jerome D. Greene, 1952</td>
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<td>U.S. Senate Investigation, Testimony, William Holland, 1952</td>
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<td>U.S. Senate Investigation, Testimony, Philip Jessup, 1951</td>
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<td>U.S. Senate Investigation, Testimony, William Lockwood, 1952</td>
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<td>Miscellaneous, 1952-1954</td>
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Series 2, U.S.-Far East Subject Files, 1919-1977
Arrangement: No arrangement action taken or arrangement information not recorded at the time of processing.

Description: Series 2, U.S.-Far East Subject Files 1919-1977, consists of correspondence, publications and other materials that document the interests of both Lockwood and the IPR in U.S.-Far East relations during the 1930s and 1940s. It also contains information pertaining to U.S.-Far East trade and the Japanese, Chinese and American textile industries. Lockwood kept meticulous statistics on US and foreign textile trade in the 1920s. Of particular interest are a number of press releases issued by the Department of State with regard to the Far East, as well as Lockwood's writings on the Sino-Japanese War. Lockwood also wrote a number of reports on US research fellowships in Asia from the 1950s through the 1970s which are contained here as well.

- Conferences, 1938-1942
- Correspondence, F, L, S, 1934-1939
- Economics, 1926-1946
- Economics, 1948-1959
- Japan-U.S. Textile Industry, Memos, Addresses, 1934-1939
- Japan-U.S. Textile Industry, Press Releases, 1939-1941
- Japan-U.S. Textile Industry, Statistics, 1919-1933
- Publications, 1935
- Publications, 1936-1937
- Publications, 1937-1938
- Publications, 1939-1953
- Research Projects, undated
- Sino-Japanese War, 1934-1937
- Sino-Japanese War, 1937
- Sino-Japanese War, 1938
- Sino-Japanese War, 1939
- Sino-Japanese War, 1939
- Sino-Japanese War, 1939-1940
- Talks, 1938-1939
- Talks, 1939
- Textile and Trade Competition, 1935-1936
- Textile and Trade Competition, 1936

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<td>Textile and Trade Competition, 1936-1943</td>
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<td>U.S. Government Documents, 1933-1937</td>
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<td>U.S. Government Documents, 1938-1948</td>
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<tr>
<td>Miscellaneous, 1938-1939</td>
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<td>International Doctoral Research Fellowships in Asia, 1953-1954</td>
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<td>International Doctoral Research Fellowships in Asia, 1972-1977</td>
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**Series 3, Personal Files, 1942-1977**

Arrangement: No arrangement action taken or arrangement information not recorded at the time of processing.

Description: Series 3, Personal Files 1942-1977, consists of items that document Lockwood's own involvement in the Amerasia case and his service in World War II. The correspondence consists primarily of personal letters of congratulation on Lockwood's September 11, 1955 letter to the New York Times, in which he objected to the Army's decision to forbid John K. Fairbank of Harvard from visiting Japan. In the letter he also stated his objections to the attacks on Philip Jessup and Owen Lattimore. Included in his World War II papers is his 1971 article entitled "The GI in Wartime China." Also of interest are Lockwood's curriculum vitae, drafts of his 1975 and 1976 entries in Who's Who in America and his FBI file.

Amerasia Case, 1946-1953 | Box: 5 Folder: 5
Correspondence, D-W, 1951, 1953, 1971 | Box: 5 Folder: 6
F.B.I. File, 1943-1977 | Box: 5 Folder: 7
F.B.I. File, 1960-1976 | Box: 5 Folder: 8
F.B.I. File, 1960-1976 | Box: 5 Folder: 9
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World War II Papers, 1945, 1971 | Box: 5 Folder: 14
Miscellaneous, 1949-1976 | Box: 5 Folder: 15

Series 4, Oversize, dates not examined
Series 4, Oversize ... (Continued)

Arrangement: No arrangement action taken or arrangement information not recorded at the time of processing.

Four posters on Japan's invasion of China, one spreadsheet on U.S. textile imports and exports, dates not examined

Cabinet: Cabinet 5
Drawer: Drawer 8
Folder: 1